



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 225/40 — L G D — GC 25/35

THE BUTCHERS ORDINANCE

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridge-way Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do hereby declare and proclaim the building, which has been duly certified under the said section 21 by the proper authority in that behalf, to wit, the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Otara Palata village area in the Chilaw District, and which is more fully described in the Schedule hereto, to be a public slaughter-house

S W R D BANDARANAIKE,
Minister of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 7, 1949

Schedule

The building situated in the land called Galkandekela at Dankotuwa along Thoppuwa-Dankotuwa P W D Road and bounded on the north by land belonging to Fernando Pulle, south by Crown land known as Galkandekela, east by land belonging to Marthana Hamy and others, and west by Colombo-Chilaw old road or Thoppuwa-Dankotuwa P W D Road

L D — B 139/46/L G D — GB 45/4/2

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 OF 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Deniyaya village area in the Matara 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

Amount of Payment

Rate of Tax Rs c

(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 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, March 8, 1949

L D — B 139/46/L G D — GB 45/5

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 OF 1946

THE following resolution, passed by the Village Committee of the Uda Pattu village area of the Kuruwiti Korale in the Ratnapura 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 10 cents but does not exceed 20 cents	0 2
(b) exceeds 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(c) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed 80 cents	0 10
(d) exceeds 80 cents but does not exceed Re 1	0 15
(e) exceeds Re 1 but does not exceed Re 1.50	0 25

<i>Amount of Payment</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i> Rs c.
(f) exceeds Re 1 50 but does not exceed Rs 2	0 35
(g) exceeds Rs 2 but does not exceed Rs 3	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs 3 but does not exceed Rs 4	0 75
(i) exceeds Rs 4 but does not exceed Rs 5	1 0
(j) exceeds Rs 5	25 per cent "

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

L D—B 139/46/L G D—GC—48/29

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 of 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Piduma 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

<i>Amount of Payment</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i> Rs c
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re 1 but does not exceed Rs 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, March 8, 1949

L D—B 139/46/GA 53/4

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 of 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Kandapalla Korale No 1 village area in the Badulla 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

<i>Amount of Payment</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i> Rs c
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of the tax—	
(1) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(2) exceeds 50 cents—	
(a) for the first 50 cents	0 5
(b) and for each additional 50 cents or part thereof	0 5 "

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

L D—B 139/46/L G D—G 46/34

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 of 1946

THE following resolution passed, by the Village Committee of the Mawata and Kanduaha Pattu village area in Kegalla 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

<i>Amount of Payment</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i> 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—	
(a) for the first Rs 10	1 0
(b) for each additional Rs 5 or part thereof	1 0

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 5, 1949

L D—B 12/49/L G D—BC 173

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Rattota 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, March 8, 1949

By-laws

Meetings. Notices, agenda, quorum, &c

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

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

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

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

Adjournment of meetings

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

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

Presence of strangers

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

Order of business

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

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

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

(c) Questions of which due notice has been given

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

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

(f) Monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, progress reports of works, and such other documents as are required by the Council, shall be submitted to the Council

Order of precedence

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

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

Minutes

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

Memorials, petitions, &c

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

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

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

(c) A written reply to such question shall be read at a meeting by the chairman of the meeting

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

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

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

Motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal of motion or amendment

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

Re-introduction of motion

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

Amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debate ceases when question fully put

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

Voting and recording of votes

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

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

Members dissenting

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

Order of the day

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

Preservation of order

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

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

Decision of questions of order

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

Member not explaining or retracting

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

Chairman speaking

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

Naming of members

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

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

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

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

Irrelevance or tedious repetition

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

Disorderly conduct

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

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

Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal

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

Power to adjourn

25. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a Councillor at any time, and, if seconded shall be forthwith put to the vote.

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

Rules for members speaking

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

- (a) Every member shall at a meeting address his observations to the chairman of the meeting and shall speak standing except in Committee.
- (b) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.
- (c) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.
- (d) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument.
- (e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time at a meeting, the chairman of the meeting shall call on the member who first catches his eye.
- (f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.
- (g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.
- (h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.
- (i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.
- (j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in committee, or as is provided by by-law 12 (e).
- (k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.
- (l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council

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

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

Special committees

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

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

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

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

(e) When a committee shall have agreed to a report

the same shall be signed by each of the members thereof and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings, be submitted to the Council.

(f) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof shall be entered in the minutes together with the motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted with the report of such committee.

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

Interpretation

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

- “ chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council,
 “ Council ” means the Rattota Town Council,
 “ meeting ” means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council,
 “ Secretary ” means the Secretary of the Council.

L. D.—B 16/49/L. G. D.—CH 159

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

Special Conservancy Rate for 1949

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
 Colombo, March 8, 1949.

L. D.—B. 16/49/L. G. D.—CH 159

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

Property Rate for 1949

IT is hereby notified that the Kalpitaya Town Council has, under section 173 (1) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1949, subject to such limitations, qualifications and conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, a rate of six per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Kalpitaya, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
 Colombo, March 8, 1949.

L. D.—B. 11/49/L. G. D.—CH 122

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

Property Rate for 1949

IT is hereby notified that the Pilyandala Town Council has, under section 173 (1) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1949, subject to such limitations, qualifications and conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, a rate of four per centum of the annual value of all

immovable property situated within the town of Piliyandala, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

L. D — B 18/47/L G D — BC 109

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 of 1946

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

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

By-law

The premises described in the Schedule hereto shall be exempt from the special conservancy rate for the year 1949, levied under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and referred to in the notice dated November 23, 1948, and published in *Gazette* No 9,925 of December 3, 1948

Schedule

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers —

1, 1A, 1C, 103, 103A, 105, 105A, 105B, 105C, 105D, 105E, 128, 128A, 129, 129A, 186, 186A, 279, 279A, 288, 288A, 288B, 315B, 335, 355, 355D, 355E, 355F, 355G, 361A, 435, 549, 549D, 549E, 525 and 525A.

L. D — B 40/47/L G D. — CI 54

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 of 1946

Special Conservancy Rate for 1949

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

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

L. D — B 21/49/L G D — B C 175

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Chavakachcheni Town Council under section No. 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, March 8, 1949.

By-law

Meetings notice, agenda, quorum, &c

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

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

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

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

Adjournment of meetings

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

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

Presence of strangers

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

Order of business

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

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

Minutes

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

Memorials, petitions, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

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

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

(c) A written reply to such questions shall be read at a meeting by the Chairman of the meeting.

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

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

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

Motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal of motion or amendment

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

has asked for such leave, unless such leave has been refused.

Re-introduction of motion

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

Amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debate ceases when question fully put

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

Voting and recording of votes

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

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

Members dissenting

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

Order of the day

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

Preservation of order

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

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

Decision of question of order

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

Member not explaining or retracting

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

Chairman speaking

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

Naming of members

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

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

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

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

Irrelevance or tedious repetition

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

Disorderly conduct

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

(b) If on any occasion the chairman of a meeting deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 20

Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal

23 Members who are suspended under by-law 20, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 22, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber

Power to adjourn

24 An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a Councillor at any time, and, if seconded shall be forthwith put to the vote

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

Rules for members speaking

26 In speaking to any proposition, under consideration of the Council or a committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed—

- (a) Every member shall at a meeting address his observation to the Chairman of the meeting and shall speak standing except in committee
- (b) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order
- (c) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.

- (d) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his arguments
- (e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time at a meeting, the chairman of the meeting, shall call on the member who first catches his eye
- (f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration
- (g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member
- (h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided
- (i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto
- (j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in committee, or as is provided by by-law 11 (e)
- (k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct
- (l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment

Committee of Council

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

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

Special committees

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

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

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

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

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

(f) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof shall be entered in the minutes together with a motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted with the report of such committee

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

Interpretation

31 In these by-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

- "chairman" means the Chairman of the Council,
- "Council" means the Chavakachcheni Town Council,
- "Councillor" means a member of the Council,
- "meeting" means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council, and
- "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council.

L D—B 11/49/L G D—CH 122

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Pihyandala Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1949, with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, a tax on the vehicles and animals as set out in the Schedule hereto at the rates specified therein, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

Schedule

	Rs c
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	3 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double bullock cart or hackery	3 0
For every single bullock cart or hackery	2 0
For every hand cart	2 0
For every jinricksha	2 0
For every horse, pony or mule	3 0

L D—B 16/49/L G D—CH 159

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Kalpitaya Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said section as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1949, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the Schedule hereto at the rates specified in that Schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1949

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

Schedule

	Rs c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart hand cart jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0

L 2

Rs. c

For every double bullock cart or hackery ...	4 0
For every single bullock cart or hackery	2 0
For every hand cart	1 0
For every jinricksha ..	2 0
For every horse, pony or mule	2 0
For every ass	0 25

L D—B 50/48/L G D—G. 14/12/3

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Udugaha village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, March 8, 1949.

By-laws*Markets and fairs*

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the sale of young coconuts by any person

3 Every village market shall be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., on such days of the week as may be approved by the Committee

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

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

(b) sell or expose for sale any other article or class of articles in the portion so set apart

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

	Rs c
For each square yard of floor space in the fish market	0 10 per diem
For each square yard of ground space in the market premises	0 5
Curry stuffs or dry-fish stall	0 25
Cloth stall ..	0 50
For each booth (other than a meat stall)	10 0 per mensem
For each shop (other than a meat stall)	25 0

6 No person shall, use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the village market unless he is the holder of a permit issued in that behalf by or under the authority

of the Chairman or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit. Every such permit shall expire on the date specified therein.

7. The fees payable under by-law 5 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman; and no permit under by-law 6 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

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

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

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

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

Provided that the provisions of paragraph (a) of this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat, game or fish.

11. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in any village market, or fair or expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private markets and fairs

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

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

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

- (i) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto,
- (ii) be subject to the conditions specified therein; and
- (iii) unless it is cancelled under by-law 21, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it was issued.

(3) The fee for each licence under paragraph (1), shall be fifty rupees.

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

21. A licence issued under by-law 19 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for breach of any of these by-laws relating to markets or fairs or of the conditions of the licence and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

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

General

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

Overhanging trees

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

25. In these by-laws—

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,
 “Committee” means the Village Committee of the Udugaha village area in the Colombo District,
 “market area” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 1, and
 “village area” means the Udugaha village area in the Colombo District.

Schedule

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

Chairman,
Village Committee, Udugaha.

_____, 194

Conditions of the above licence

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

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

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

4 The licensee shall not allow any person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the market*/fair or to expose for sale thereat any articles whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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

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

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

* Strike out if inapplicable

L D — B 146/47/L G D — G 14/27/5

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Weke village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section as modified by the proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947

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

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 the 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 of 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 of at least twenty feet from such well or watering 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 or 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 or any tank, stream, or other watering place, for washing, for bathing, for taking water for human consumption or for the washing of animals, no person shall use any such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart

5 No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank, or any 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

6 In these by-laws—

“ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Committee, and

“ Committee ” means the Village Committee of the Weke village area in the Colombo District

L D — B 144/48/L G D — BC 138

THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE

REGULATION under section 16 of the Vehicles Ordinance (Chapter 155) made for the town within the administrative limits of the Point Pedro Town Council, 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, March 8, 1949

Regulation

1 Every vehicle used on any road specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto shall be driven in the direction indicated in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Schedule and shall when halted on any such road, be kept facing that direction only.

Schedule

1 Road	2 Direction
(1) That part of the road along the Bazaar Main road on the northern and eastern sides of the bazaar	Bazaar East road.
(2) That part of the road along the southern and western sides of the bazaar	Bazaar West road.

L D—B 61/48/L G D—GB 14/68/3

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of Meegama-Ittapana-Welpenna village area in the Kalutara 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, March 5, 1949

By-laws

Dairies and the sale of milk

1 No person shall expose, offer or deliver for sale, or sell, or hawk, within the village area, any milk which has been produced within that area unless he—

- (a) is the licensee of a dairy of two or more cows, or
- (b) is a registered supplier of milk, or
- (c) has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by the licensee of a dairy or by a registered supplier of milk

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

(2) The building on the premises, 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 of 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 and 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 the ingress of dust,
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground;
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door, and

(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 of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which the phrase "Licensed Dairy" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents are clearly painted

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

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

- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are limewashed and the woodwork is washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing,
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table are washed at least once every day,
- (c) every part of the dairy, its surroundings and drains are kept clean and in good repair,
- (d) all dung, refuse, urine and washings are removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as to cause no nuisance,
- (e) all cattle food, other than grass or straw, is stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles, and
- (f) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy are kept clean

7 The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 to enter

the dairy or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

15 (1) No person shall keep a dairy of one cow unless he is registered by the Chairman as a supplier of milk

(2) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if a Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, after inspection of the dairy which that person intends to keep, recommends that that 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 registered supplier of milk shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(a) the cowshed, utensils and other requisites are kept clean, and

(b) the person milking the cow and the person distributing the milk are free from disease

17. No registered supplier of milk shall cause or permit his cow to be milked unless before milking the udder and the teats of the cow are thoroughly cleaned and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are thoroughly washed and cleaned

18 (1) Every registered supplier of milk shall cause the milk to be collected, stored and distributed in vessels which are—

(a) made of impervious material;

(b) provided with proper covers, stoppers or cork; and

(c) capable of being cleaned daily with boiling water

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

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

(a) has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk, or

(b) has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by a registered purveyor of milk

(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 that 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

20 (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 has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by such licensee, supplier, or purveyor, as the case may be

(2) The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk a card of registration bearing—

(a) the name registration number and thumb impression of that person, and

(b) the name and 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) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a vendor of milk under this by-law until a medical officer nominated by the Chairman has examined that

person and certified him to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease

(4) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a vendor of milk under this by-law

21. Every registered vendor of milk shall carry his card of registration on his person when exposing, offering or delivering for sale, or selling or hawking milk and shall produce such card for inspection whenever requested to do so by any officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Chairman in writing

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

(a) any milk from which the cream has been removed, unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk; or

(b) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid; or

(c) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material: Provided that milk to which tea, coffee or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purposes of this by-law.

23. (1) The Chairman, or any officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, may at any time demand and take a sample of milk for analysis, on payment of the value thereof, from the licensee of any dairy or from any registered supplier of milk, registered purveyor of milk, or registered vendor of milk

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

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

Sale of meat

25 (1) No person shall, within the village area, use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat 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 issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 49, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

26 No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 25 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 which are capable of being opened and the area of which when open is 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 lime-washed, 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 lime-washed

(6) The floor must be cemented throughout

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

(8) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation

(9) The premises must be at least fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.

(10) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within, or directly communicating with, the premises

27. The licensee of a meat stall shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of that stall a board with his name and the words "Licensed Meat Stall" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

28. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to meat stalls, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, to be framed and hung in a prominent place in that stall. He shall also keep in that stall a list of the names and the addresses of his employees so as to be at all times available for inspection.

29. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of that 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.

30. The licensee of a meat stall shall not cause or permit any furniture which cannot be moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls of that stall, to be used in that stall.

31. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause the top of every table on which meat is kept to be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.

32. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls of that stall and the tops of the tables and the chopping blocks used in that stall to be scrubbed and washed once every day. He shall cause all hooks for hanging meat to be kept polished and free from rust.

33. The licensee of a meat stall shall keep every part of that stall and the 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.

34. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon to be kept in that stall so as to be easily accessible to those employed in that stall.

35. The licensee of a meat stall shall cause all refuse to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, and to be removed daily from that stall. He shall cause such receptacle to be kept always covered except at the times when refuse is being actually placed in it.

36. The licensee of a meat stall shall keep that stall free from rats, and shall cause all rat holes in that stall to be filled up with broken glass and plastered with cement as soon as found.

37. No person shall keep any animal or bird in a licensed meat stall on any pretext whatsoever.

38. No person shall spit within a licensed meat stall except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

39. No person who is suffering or 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 licensed meat stall or take part in the storing, preparation, or sale of meat therein, or in the transport of any meat thereto or therefrom.

40. No licensee of a meat stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 38 or by-law 39.

41. No person shall keep in a licensed meat stall any furniture, clothes, sleeping mats or articles other than those used for the purpose of the storing, preparation, or sale of meat.

42. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow any place on the same level as that stall and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place, unless it is effectually separated from that 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 is not less than one-fiftieth of the superficial floor space.

43. The licensee of a meat stall shall keep in that stall an ample supply of potable water.

44. No licensee of a meat stall shall sell or expose for sale, in that stall, the meat of any animal which has not been slaughtered in a public slaughter-house situated within the village area and declared and proclaimed under

section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), or in a place appointed for the purpose of slaughtering animals under section 11 of that Ordinance, or under a permit issued under section 14 of that Ordinance.

45. The licensee of a meat stall shall keep that stall open daily for the sale of meat during the hours 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

46. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow any person employed by him to transport meat for sale from that stall unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by such licensee.

47. No licensee of a meat stall shall permit any person employed by him to transport for sale from that stall any meat otherwise than in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. He shall cause every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle to be kept clean at all times.

48. The Chairman shall, on application made to him by the licensee of a meat stall, issue a card of registration in respect of each person employed by such licensee in transporting meat for sale.

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

Sale of provisions

50. No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 55, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) a roof to protect the meat from the sun or rain or from contamination by flies or dust,

(ii) a covering at each open end to screen the meat from public view, and

(iii) a compartment, the inside of which is lined with zinc or other impermeable material for storing the meat.

(3) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported.

54. The holder of a licence to keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other articles of food shall—

(a) keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the premises in which such trade is carried on, the licence obtained under by-law 50, or where such licence cannot be affixed cause a board to be affixed with the licence number and the name of the holder of the licence clearly painted, in a conspicuous place on such premises.

(b) keep such premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass.

55. 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

offener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of provisions, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

56 In these by-laws—

- Chairman means the Chairman of the Committee,
 Committee means the Village Committee of the Meegama-Ittapana-Welpenna village area,
 licence means a licence issued by the Chairman under these by-laws;
 licensee means the holder of a licence, and
 village area means the Meegama-Ittapana-Welpenna village area

L D —B 141/48/L. G D —GB 14/26/6

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) made by the Village Committee of Telikada-Majuwana village area in the Galle 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, March 3, 1949.

By-laws

Dairies and the sale of milk

1 No person shall keep any dairy, except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it was issued.

2 All notices relating to a dairy shall be deemed to be served upon the licensee when left in the premises, with any person employed in the dairy

3 Every licensee shall comply with the requirements of any notice which the Chairman causes to be served on him—

- (a) within the time specified therein, or
- (b) within seven days of the service of that notice if no such time is specified therein.

4. If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued the licensed premises cease to conform to the conditions specified in these by-laws for its issue, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do all things necessary to make the premises conform to such conditions and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of such notice the Chairman may suspend the licence of such licensee.

5 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 on the second or subsequent conviction by such Court, for a breach of any of these by-laws, and such licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation

6 No person shall expose for sale, sell, hawk, deliver or carry for sale within the village area any milk which has been produced within that area unless he is—

- (a) a licensee of a dairy, or
- (b) a vendor of milk who is employed by a licensee of a dairy and to whom a card of registration has been issued by the Chairman under by-law 21

7 (1) No person shall be entitled to a licence unless the building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle is in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) such building or shed must be in good repair, and well ventilated and lighted;
- (b) such building or shed must be provided with suitable drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washings, and waste water into one or more covered receptacles,
- (c) such building or shed must be proportionate in size to the number of cows which the prospective licensee intends to keep therein, allowing

for each cow a minimum floor space of forty square feet and a minimum air space of four hundred cubic feet,

- (d) such building or shed must be provided with a sufficient supply of pure water obtainable from some place situated at a convenient distance from such building or shed;
- (e) the walls and the roof must be made of some permanent material;
- (f) the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed; and
- (g) the floor must be paved with cement concrete or with brick or stone rendered in cement.

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the building or shed intended for use as a milk room is in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) such building or shed must be in a suitable position, at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the building intended for use as the cow-shed and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit, permanent manure heap, or open sewer;
- (b) such building or shed must be provided with an oil-painted ceiling so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof,
- (c) such building or shed must be provided with at least one window and one door (the area of the window being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space),
- (d) every door and window must be covered with fly-proof netting,
- (e) one window of such building or shed must face at least one door,
- (f) at least two opposite walls of such building or shed must abut on the open air,
- (g) the walls must be not less than seven feet in height and built of brick, stone, or cabook;
- (h) every inside wall must be covered to a height of four feet from the floor with a layer of cement not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness,
- (i) the inside walls must be plastered with lime-mortar or whitewashed,
- (j) the floor must be paved with cement concrete, not less than four inches in thickness, and
- (k) eaves of the roof must be at least six feet from the ground

8 The licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which his name in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the phrase "Licensed Dairy" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents are clearly painted

9 The licensee of a dairy shall cause—

- (a) a list of the names and addresses of all the employees (including the vendors of milk) to be kept in the premises so as to be easily available for inspection,
- (b) the walls of the milk room to be limewashed in June and December in every year, and at such other times as the Chairman may order in writing,
- (c) the floors, and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day;
- (d) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean,
- (e) every part of the dairy to be kept clean and in good repair;
- (f) all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such a manner as to cause no nuisance, and
- (g) all cattle food other than grass or straw, to be stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles

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

11. The licensee of a dairy shall not allow any milk vessel, butter vessel, churn, separator, or other articles used in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than the purposes of the dairy and shall cause each such vessel, churn, separator, or other articles to be thoroughly washed with boiling water, after each occasion on which it has been used.

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

(2) No licensee or person in charge of the dairy shall employ or permit any person suffering or who has recently suffered from any cutaneous, contagious, or infectious disease, or who has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease, to enter the dairy premises or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk; or
- (b) has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by a registered purveyor of milk.

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

19. The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register any person as a purveyor of milk under by-law 18, if he has not been recommended for registration, after inspection of his cattle, premises, and utensils by a Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Chairman.

20. No licensee of a dairy or registered purveyor of milk shall employ any person as a vendor of milk, unless that person has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by such licensee, or purveyor, as the case may be

21. The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk, a card of registration bearing—

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

22. (1) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a vendor of milk under by-law 20 until a medical officer has examined that person and certified him to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

(2) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a vendor of milk under by-law 20.

23. (1) The Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, may at any time demand and take samples of milk for analysis on payment of the value thereof, from the licensee of any dairy, registered purveyor of milk, or registered vendor of milk

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

24. Every registered vendor of milk shall carry his card of registration on his person when exposing for sale, selling, hawking, delivering, or carrying milk, and shall produce such card whenever directed to do so by any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Chairman in writing

25. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing to enter and inspect any dairy licensed, under these by-laws at all reasonable times and the licensee of such dairy shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed, unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk,
- (b) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material; or
- (c) 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

27. If any person found guilty of a breach of by-law 26 is proved to be the agent or servant of any other person, such other person shall also be guilty of a breach of that by-law, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had given all necessary instructions and used due diligence to ensure compliance with that by-law and the breach was due to an act or default of the agent or servant without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of such other person

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

Boundaries and fences

29. The owner, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of every land which is not cultivated shall mark the boundaries of such land with live fences, or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground or in any other way which is in accordance with the custom of the village area.

30. The owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of every land which is cultivated shall erect a fence along the boundary of such land and shall maintain such fence in good repair

31. In the case of any two adjoining lands, the owners, lessees, occupiers, or persons in charge of both lands shall be jointly responsible for making and main-

taining the common boundary. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of either of such lands to make the common boundary at his own expense, all due precautions being taken to prevent the causing of damage to trees or plantations of the other land.

32 Any person erecting a boundary-fence at his own expense shall have the right to enjoy the produce of the fence-sticks on such boundary, and no person shall pluck leaves or cut down branches from any such fence-stick without his consent.

33 For the purpose of making or repairing any boundary of a land, it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of one land or his employees to enter into any of the adjoining lands with the necessary materials and implements.

34 No person shall wilfully alter, deface or do any act likely to damage the boundary of a land

Roads and paths

35 (1) No person shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) to enter between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals, and implements upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road for the purpose of doing any work connected with such path or road,
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road such earth, rubbish, or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such road or path,
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed village path or road during the execution of any work in any way connected with such path or road,
- (4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing, or cleaning such drains or water courses, or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvements, repair, or construction of any village path or road. Provided that the earth, rubbish or materials re-

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

Public health, amenities and disorderly conduct

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

41 (a) When any tree or any branch or fruit or other part of a tree is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants of any building or to the 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 on which such tree stands require such owner or occupier to tie up and make secure, or to cut down and remove such tree or such branch or fruit or other part of the tree, within such time as may be specified in the notice.

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

42 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.

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

Washing and bathing

44 No person shall bathe, or wash any animal or article at a communal well, spout, spring or other watering place set apart for the supply of water for domestic purposes.

45 Where any place has been set apart by the Committee as a public bathing place or as a place for washing animals and clothes, no person shall use such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart. Provided however, that a person may wash at a public bathing place the clothes worn by him whilst bathing at such place.

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

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

48 No person shall drive or take any animal to a public bathing place for any purpose whatsoever.

Gambling, cock-fighting and cart-racing

49 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.

50 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.

51 No person shall engage in cart-racing on any public road or path.

Spring guns and traps

52 No person shall set any spring gun or trap without the written permission of the Chairman. The fact that such permission has been granted shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom by an officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman.

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

54 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 53, for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours the Chairman shall cause such dead animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

Public notices

55 No person shall deface or destroy any notice which is exhibited by order of the Committee.

Galas

56 No person shall establish or keep a private gala except on a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

57 Every licence for a private gala shall be subject to the following conditions —

- (1) The licensee shall cause a table of rents and fees leviable at the gala to be written in Sinhalese and to be exhibited in a conspicuous place at the gala.
- (2) The licensee shall not permit any person who is suffering or has recently suffered, from any contagious, cutaneous, or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to occupy any place in the gala, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
- (3) The licensee shall keep the gala in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (4) The licensee shall cause any refuse or rubbish from the gala to be so burned or burnt as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance.
- (5) The licensee shall maintain order within the gala.
- (6) The licensee shall not permit any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place at the gala.
- (7) The licensee shall not allow any person to keep within the gala any cattle suffering from a contagious disease.

58 The Chairman may suspend any licence for a private gala during the prevalence of an epidemic, if such suspension is essential in the public interest.

59 No person shall establish or keep a private gala within fifty yards of a dwelling house.

60 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 the conditions specified in by-law 57 and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

Disorderly conduct, loitering and the use of abusive language

61 No person shall loiter in any public road or path, or in any public place, after 9 p.m. without a light and without lawful cause. The mere possession of an electric torch or other lighting device, without the light being actually put on, shall not be deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of this by-law.

62 No person shall use abusive language with intent to annoy any person, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is likely to annoy any person, or to cause a breach of the peace.

63 No person shall disturb the public repose after 9 p.m. by shouting, singing songs, or making any other noise. Provided that nothing in this by-law shall be deemed to affect the rights of the people in the matter of religious ceremonies and orderly gatherings.

The sale of spirits

64. No person shall sell to any boy under sixteen years of age, or to any female, any spirit or other intoxi-

cating liquor, or toddy drawn from any species of palm, or the fermented juice of the sugar cane.

Toddy drawing

65 Every owner or lessee of trees from which toddy is drawn shall, for the purpose of coupling such trees, use not less than six separate, good, and sound ropes for the feet and not less than three separate, good, and sound ropes for the hands.

66 Each rope used by such owner or lessee for such purpose shall consist of not less than six strands, and at the end of every three months such owner or lessee shall replace each such rope by a new rope of the kind specified herein.

67 The owner or lessee of every kital or coconut tree which is tapped for toddy shall cause any pole that may be used for climbing such tree to be renewed at intervals of not more than four months.

68 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, at any time to enter any land whereon trees are being tapped for toddy and to inspect the ropes and other appliances used for that purpose.

Stray cattle

69 The owners of cattle which are believed to have strayed shall forthwith give information thereof to the village headman or to the Chairman.

The housing and penning of cattle, goats and pigs

70 The occupier of any premises shall not keep any cattle, goat, or pig except in an enclosure situated at a distance of fifty feet or more from any dwelling house.

71 The occupier of any premises shall not keep any enclosure for any cattle, goat or pig so as to be a nuisance to any person residing in the village area or making use of any public road.

72 Every occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goat, or pig may be kept shall, cause every part of such premises or building to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

73 Every occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goat, or pig is kept shall at all reasonable times afford free access to the Chairman or any officer duly authorised by him for the purpose of inspecting such premises or building.

Markets and fairs

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

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

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

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

76 Every village market shall be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on such days of the week as may be approved by the Committee.

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

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

78 A fee at the following rates shall be levied and paid for the use and the occupation of any stall or space in any village market —

	<i>For a day Cents</i>
For each stall	50
For a square yard of space in the market compound	10
For every two square yards of space in the market sheds	25

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

80. The fees payable under by-law 78 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 79 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

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

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

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

- (1) the carcase or meat of any animal which has been slaughtered at any place other than a village slaughter-house or a licensed slaughter-house; or
- (2) any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee. Provided the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat or game.

84. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease, or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall use or occupy any stall, seat, or space in any village market, or expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

85 No person using or occupying any village market shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market;
- (2) carry on cooking in any such market;
- (3) remain in or loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 6 p. m. without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself;
- (4) damage or in any way deface any portion of the building, stalls, lamps or any property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market;
- (5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of the market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind;
- (6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. without the special permission of the Chairman,

- (7) place any fruits, vegetables, meat, flesh, fish, or other article of food exposed thereat for sale, on any unclean or insanitary surface; or
- (8) expose for sale any article of food, whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Bakeries

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 99, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it was issued.

92 No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 91, 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 material must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof,
- (f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer;
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than 12 ft. by 10 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.

93 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, close-fitting planks or of some non-harmful and impervious material, and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily;
- (c) the floor of the bakery to be swept at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the sweeping to be placed immediately in an impervious and covered receptacle and removed from the bakery daily;
- (d) the premises of the bakery to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance;
- (e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground,
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily;
- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread;

- (h) clean water, clean towels, nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread; and
- (i) a copy in Sinhalese of the by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery.

94 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 articles other than an article necessary for the purpose 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.

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

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

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

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

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

99 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 such cancellation.

Eating-houses, restaurants and tea or coffee boutiques

100. (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, unless it is cancelled under by-law 108, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it was issued.

101. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 100, 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 material must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof

102 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 eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be kept clean;

- (c) all refuse and dirt on or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily,
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;
- (e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a close-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 used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by another customer, and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

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

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

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

105 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

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

107 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

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

109

Interpretation

“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 Committee;

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Telikada-Majuwana village area, and

“village area” means the Telikada-Majuwana village area.

L D —B 10/49/L. G. D —G. 14/35/1

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Minuwangoda village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers

vested in him by sub-section (j) 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, March 8, 1949

By-laws

Bakeries, eating-houses, restaurants and tea and coffee boutiques

1. In these by-laws—

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

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Minuwangoda village area, and

“village area” means the Minuwangoda village area

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

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

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

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted;
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and white-washed;
- (c) the floor must be cemented;
- (d) the premises must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation and sufficient drains;
- (e) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof;
- (f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine, or open sewer,
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by ten feet;
- (h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows;
- (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 any other similar nuisance,
- (e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground,
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily;
- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread,
- (h) clean water, clean towels, nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread; and

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

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

6. Every person employed in the preparation or baking of bread, biscuits or confectionery, shall wash his hands before engaging in that process, and shall wear a clean white apron, covering the chest, 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 recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall be permitted by any person in charge of a bakery to enter the bakery or to take part in the manufacture or sale of bread, biscuits or confectionery, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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.

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 twice daily,

- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases,
- (e) all waste tea, coffee, or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a close-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 used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by another customer, and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises, so as to be available for inspection

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

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

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

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

17 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous, or infectious disease, or has been recently 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 the Chairman, or such officer 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 the licensee convicted twice or offender of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, restaurants or tea or coffee boutiques, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

- 1 Storing cured or dry fish
- 2 Storing perishable articles of food for the purpose of sale by wholesale
- 3 Manufacturing compost or artificial manure
- 4 Manufacturing vinegar
- 5 Curing or manufacturing rubber
- 6 Manufacturing soap
- 7 Keeping a tannery
- 8 Curing arecanuts
- 9 Boiling blood or offal
- 10 Storing hides
- 11 Storing bones
- 12 Icing fish
- 13 Curing planks
- 14 Keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks
- 15 Smoking or manufacturing rubber sheets or crepe

16 Storing artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags

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

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

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

- 1 Dyeing fibre
- 2 Burning bricks and tiles

21 (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 31, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable

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

- (i) the place at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health, and
- (ii) the building or buildings, if any, to be used for the purpose of that trade are in conformity with the following requirements —
 - (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted, and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation,
 - (b) the roof of such building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented,
 - (c) the eaves of such building must be not less than six feet from the ground,
 - (d) every room in such building must be provided with windows capable of being opened and the area of such windows when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space,
 - (e) the walls of every room in such 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 in cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed,
 - (g) the woodwork of such building must be oil painted or lime-washed

23 (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 purpose of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 22, the Chairman may on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do before a day to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions

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

24 Any notice under by-law 23 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

25 The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall cause—

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

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

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

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

- (a) to be discharged into the external air in such 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

29 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 such inspection to be made

30 The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the premises in which such trade is carried on, the licence obtained under by-law 21, or where such licence cannot be affixed cause a board to be affixed, with the licence number and the name of the holder of the licence clearly painted, in a conspicuous place on such premises

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

Wells, spouts, bathing places, &c

32 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

33 (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 of 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 of at least twenty feet from the well or bathing place

34 (1) No person shall wash, or cause to be washed, any animal, or any clothes, mats, or other article 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

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

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

36 No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank, or any 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

Roads and paths

37 (1) The width of every new village road shall be at least twelve feet

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

38 No person shall—

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

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

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

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

40 Whenever any work of construction or of repair is commenced on any village road or path, the Chairman shall have the power to prohibit the use of such path or road by the public for such time as may be necessary

Public health and amenities, disorderly conduct

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

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

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

43 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

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

Unwholesome food

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

46 (1) The Chairman, or any officer, authorised in writing by the Chairman, or a Sanitary Assistant, may at any time of the day inspect any article of food or drink exposed for sale and seize any such article which appears to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

(2) The Chairman may order any article of food or drink, seized under paragraph (1) and found to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being sold or exposed for sale or used for human consumption

Dairies

47 No person shall keep a dairy of two or more cows unless he is the holder of a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf

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

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

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

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

52 The licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine and washing 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.

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

54 The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleaned and which is not used exclusively for the purposes of the dairy

55 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

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

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

58 It shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend for such time as may be necessary any dairy licence issued under by-law 47 or a permit issued under by-law 48 in any locality where cattle disease of any kind prevails

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

60 The issuing of a licence for a dairy or a permit for a supplier of milk shall be at the discretion of the Chairman who shall consult the Sanitary Assistant before the issue of such licence or permit

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

L D —B 128/48.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Morawaka village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Morawak Korale in the Matara District and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

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

Colombo, March 5, 1949

By-laws

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

- (a) is the licensee of a dairy of four or more cows,
- (b) is a registered supplier of milk, or
- (c) has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by the licensee of a dairy or by a registered supplier of milk

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 intended for the accommodation of cattle, must—
 - (a) be built of brick, stone, cabook, or wood;
 - (b) have its walls and pillars lime-washed 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 floors 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, and
 - (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 intended for use as a milk room, must—
 - (a) be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from any cow-shed or other buildings and of 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 and lime-washed on the inside,
 - (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air,
 - (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
 - (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil-painted boards capable of preventing 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 unpermeable 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 lime-washed 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 purposes 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 and 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 recently 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, contagious or cutaneous 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 authorized 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, 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 for human consumption;
- (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 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

16 The Chairman may 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

17 Every registered 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

18 No registered supplier of milk shall cause or permit—

- (1) any cow to be milked 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
- (2) Every person who milks the cows, and every distributor 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 expose, offer or deliver for sale, or sell or hawk within the village area any milk produced outside such area unless he—

- (a) has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk; or
(b) has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by a registered purveyor of milk

(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 that 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 has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk employed by such licensee, supplier or purveyor, as the case may be

(2) The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk a card of registration bearing—

- (a) the name, registration number and thumb impression of that person; and
(b) the name and 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) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a vendor of milk under this by-law until a medical officer nominated by the Chairman has examined that person and certified him to be free from any infectious contagious or cutaneous disease

(4) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a vendor of milk under this by-law

(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 No person shall expose, offer or deliver for sale, or sell or hawk 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 bottles, of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material:

Provided that milk to which tea, coffee or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique, or eating-house, shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purposes of this by-law

24 (1) The Chairman, or any other officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, may at any time demand and take a sample of milk for analysis, on payment of the value thereof, from any licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, registered purveyor of milk, or registered vendor of milk

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

Public health, amenities and disorderly conduct

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

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

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

27 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

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

Dwelling compounds

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

The cleansing of houses

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

31. (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 30 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time

(2) In the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 30, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

33 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 32 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

34 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 Morawaka village area in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Morawak Korale in the Matara District.

L D — B 15/49/L G D — GC 14/76/1

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 193), made by the Village Committee of the Mulliyawalai village area in the Vavuniya 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, March 5, 1949.

By-laws

Bakeries, eating-houses, restaurants, and tea and coffee boutiques

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 the materials for the preparation of such food are stored, and

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Mulliyawalai village area

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall 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 paragraph 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 whitewashed,
- (c) the floor must be cemented;
- (d) the premises must be provided with sufficient latrine accommodation and sufficient drains,
- (e) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof,
- (f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer,
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by ten feet
- (h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows, and
- (i) the door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room

3 The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

- (a) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the bakery, to be kept clean,
- (b) the tops of the tables in the bakery to be made of well seasoned, 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 any other similar nuisance,
- (e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground,
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily;

- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread,
- (h) clean water, clean towels, a nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread;
- (i) a copy in Tamil of these by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery.

4 The licensee of a bakery shall not—

- (a) allow the bakery to be used as a place for sleeping or for keeping any animal or any article other than an article necessary for the purposes of the bakery,
- (b) allow any bread, 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 in the premises of the bakery

5 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, arms and body, and also a white cap or turban

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) the premises thereof to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition,
- (b) all utensils, furniture or other equipment, used in or belonging to the eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique, to be kept clean,

- (c) all refuse and dirt in or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily,
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;
- (e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely fitting lid or cover and removed from such premises twice daily,
- (f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 The by-laws made by the Village Committees of certain village areas in the District of Vavuniya, published in *Gazette* No 7,628 of February 10, 1928, and there called "Rules", are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Mulliyawalai village area, by the rescission of by-laws 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

L B —B 102/45/L G. D.—GA 14/36

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Pallegampaha village area in Pata-Dumbara of 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, March 8, 1949

By-laws

Roads and paths

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 No person shall—

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

5 (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy fields through which any village foot-path runs, to maintain such foot-path at its customary width

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

6 No person shall—

- (a) erect any new building, wall or fence within a limit of twelve feet from the centre of any village path, or within a limit of fifteen feet from the centre of any village road, or
- (b) commence the erection of any building, wall, or fence along any such road or path, unless written notice of the intention to erect such building, wall, or fence has been given to the Chairman at least thirty days before the date on which such erection is intended to be commenced

The inspection and cleansing of drains, privies, cesspits, ashpits and sanitary conveniences

7 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of that inspection, to enter such premises at any

reasonable time, and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

9 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, by notice in writing, to require the owner or occupier of any premises within the village area, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to remove the contents of any drain, privy, cesspit, 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.

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

12 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 11, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer.

13 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 11, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession the article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person.

14 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 11, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 12, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner.

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

Dairies

16 No person shall keep a dairy of more than one cow unless he is the holder of a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

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

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

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.

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

20 Every licensee of a dairy, registered supplier or authorised vendor of milk shall carry his licence, permit or written authority when carrying, delivering, hawking or exposing milk for sale, and shall, on demand made by the Chairman, or any officer or person authorised thereto in writing by the Chairman, produce such licence, permit or authority for inspection.

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

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

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

24 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.

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

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

27 It shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend for such time as may be necessary any dairy licence issued under by-law 16 or a permit issued under by-law 17 in any locality where cattle disease of any kind prevails.

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

29 Every licence issued under by-law 16, or permit issued under by-law 17 shall expire on December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence or permit was issued.

Sale of provisions

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

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

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

33 (1) No meat shall be transported from any slaughter-house to any shop or place where meat is sold except in a box or vehicle which satisfies the following requirements:—

- (a) Every box used for the transport of meat must have the inside lined with zinc or other impermeable material and be fitted with a lid.
- (b) Every vehicle used for the transport of meat must be provided with—
 - (i) a roof to protect the meat from the sun or rain or from contamination by flies or dust,
 - (ii) a covering at each open end to screen the meat from public view; and
 - (iii) a compartment, the inside of which is lined with zinc or other impermeable material storing the meat.

(2) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported

(3) Every holder of a licence shall keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass

Offensive and dangerous trades

34 (1) 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 for 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, and manufacture of matches

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

Storing of cured or dry fish, storing of perishable articles of food for the purpose of sale by wholesale, manufacture of compost or artificial manure, manufacture of vinegar, curing or manufacture of rubber, manufacture of soap, keeping of a tannery, curing of areca-nuts, boiling of blood or offal, storing of hides, storing of bones; icing of fish; curing of planks, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, smoking and manufacture of rubber sheets or crepe rubber, and storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantities over three bags

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

dying of fibre; and
burning of bricks and tiles

35 (1) No person shall carry on an 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 such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it was issued

36 No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on an offensive or dangerous trade unless—

- (a) the site on which the trade is to be carried on is approved by the Chairman,
- (b) every building used for the purpose of such trade is well ventilated and well lighted, and provided with sufficient drains,
- (c) the walls of such building are plastered with lime mortar and white-washed, and
- (d) (in the case of any offensive trade), the premises of such trade are provided with outlets to convey any noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours or gases emitted in the course of such trade in a manner not prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the village area.

37 Every licensee shall cause all materials which emit noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours or gases to be stored in such manner as to prevent such materials from emitting such effluvia, vapours or gases, and shall cause such materials to be conveyed along any public thoroughfare in covered boxes or other receptacles that have been approved by the Chairman or by a person duly authorised by him in writing

38 Every licensee shall take all necessary steps to ensure, that—

- (a) the floors of every building and the drains within the premises used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade are in a good state of repair and are cleaned daily,
- (b) the walls of every such building are kept in good repair so as to prevent the absorption of filth and are white-washed once a year or as often as is directed by the Chairman,
- (c) every vessel, receptacle, utensil, or instrument used in the premises is cleaned daily, and

(d) all refuse and sweepings are removed daily from the premises in covered receptacles, unless such refuse and sweepings are intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade processes on the premises

39. No person carrying on any offensive trade shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or open piece of water

40 Every licensee who carries on any such trade shall keep the premises in a sanitary condition and shall provide suitable sanitary conveniences for his workmen and shall ensure that such conveniences are kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

41 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer authorised by him in writing to enter and inspect at reasonable times any lands or premises used for the purposes of such trade and the licensee or the person in charge shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

Kraals

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

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

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

Dwelling compounds

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

Public health amenities, and disorderly conduct

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

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

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

48 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

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

The cleansing of houses

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

51 (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 50 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time

(2) In the event of failure or refusal of an owner of a house to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 50, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner as a debt due to the Committee

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

53 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 52 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as debt due to the Committee

Licences

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

55 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 a breach of any of the by-laws under which such licence was issued and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

Repeals

56 The by-laws made by the Village Committees of certain village areas in the Kandy District, published in *Gazette* No 7.727 of August 9, 1929, (and therein referred to as "Rules") are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Pallegampaha village area in Pata Dumbara, by the rescission of by-laws 33 to 35, and 55, 56, 63, 65, 77 and 78

Interpretation

57 In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee,

"Committee" means the Village Committee of the Pallegampaha village area in Pata Dumbara,

"village area" means the Pallegampaha village area in Pata Dumbara; and

"Village Committee" means the Village Committee of the Pallegampaha village area in Pata Dumbara in the District of Kandy

L. D.—B 23/49/L. G. D.—GD 14/52

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Mullippattu village area in Jaffna 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. March 8, 1949

By-laws

Bakeries

1 In these by-laws—

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

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Mullippattu village area

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall 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) ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof,

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

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

(h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of 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, close-fitting planks, or of some non-harmful and impervious material and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily,

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

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

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

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

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

(h) a copy in Sinhalese and Tamil 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 recently 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 a bakery shall permit the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant or any Officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the bakery and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

10 It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to bakeries, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such 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 an 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 twice daily.
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases,
- (e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remains of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a close-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 used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by another customer, and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

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

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

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

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

17 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has recently 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 it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, restaurants or tea or coffee boutiques, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

L D —B 79/48/L. G. D —G 14/26/1

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Hanwella Udugaha Pattu village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (3) of that section as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949.

By-laws

Bakeries

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

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

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

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

3 The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

- (a) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the bakery to be kept clean,
- (b) the tops of the tables in the bakery to be made of well seasoned, 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, pany or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance,
- (e) the flour which is to be used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground,
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily,
- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread,
- (h) clean water, clean towels, a nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread, and
- (i) a copy in Sinhalese of these by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery

4 The licensee of a bakery shall not—

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

5 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

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

7 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

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

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

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

Eating-houses, restaurants, tea or coffee boutiques

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any other 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 such 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

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

Conservancy and scavenging

19 The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner of any premises situated within an area for which a conservancy service has been established, require such owner to provide a pail latrine of such size and type and in such a position on the premises as may be approved by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer.

20 If the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer certifies that any cesspit or latrine (not being a pail latrine of the size and type referred to in by-law 19) situated on any premises within the area for which a conservancy service has been established is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner of such premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine.

21 Every owner on whom a notice referred to in by-law 19 or by-law 20 has been served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time, in no case to be less than two months, as may be specified in such notice

22 The occupier of premises provided with a pail latrine and situated within an area for which a conservancy service has been established, shall maintain such latrine at all times in a sanitary condition and in good repair

23 No person other than a conservancy labourer employed by the Committee shall remove or otherwise dispose of the night soil from any pail latrine within the area for which a conservancy service has been established

24 The owner or occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service, other than a person who is exempted by the Committee on the ground of poverty, shall pay quarterly a conservancy fee at the rate of three per centum of the annual value of such premises

25 The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 24, shall be paid to the Chairman, or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fees, on or before March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, of the year immediately following the year in respect of which such fees are due

26 For the purpose of inspecting any cesspit or any latrine, whether constructed or in the course of construction, on any premises, it shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by him, to enter the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, and the occupier of the premises shall render such officer all such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of the inspection

27. The occupier of any premises situated within an area for which a scavenging service has been established, shall cause all ashes, sweepings and other refuse from his premises to be deposited in a bucket or bin with a suitable cover and of such shape and size as may be approved by the Chairman

28 The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 27 shall—

- (1) daily between such hours as the Chairman may from time to time notify by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, cause the bucket or bin referred to in by-law 27 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
- (2) cause such bucket or bin to be removed within half an hour of the emptying of such bucket or bin by the scavenging labourers of the Committee.

29 No person shall place on any road, any bucket or bin referred to in by-law 27 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 28

30 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 the materials for the preparation of such food are stored,

“built-up area” means any area declared to be a built-up area for the purposes of section 46 (3) (a) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198)

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee, “Committee” means the Village Committee of the village area, and

“village area” means the Hanwella Udugaha Pattu village area

31 The by-laws made by the Village Committees in the Colombo District, relating to Conservancy and Scavenging published in *Gazette* No 8,630 of July 5, 1940, and the by-laws relating to Bakeries published in *Gazette* No 8,737 of April 18, 1941, are hereby rescinded in so far as they apply to the Hanwella Udugaha Pattu village area

L D —B 135/48/GA 14/39/2

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Udapane village area in the Nuwara Eliya 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, March 5, 1949

By-laws

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 the materials for the preparation of such food are stored,

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee, “Committee” means the Village Committee of the Udapane village area,

“market area” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 88,

“offensive or dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 111, and

“village area” means the Udapane village area

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, unless it is cancelled under by-law 10, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

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

- (f) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet of any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer,
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than 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 every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings to be placed immediately in an impervious and covered receptacle and removed from the bakery daily,
- (d) the premises of the bakery to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance,
- (e) the flour which is used in the bakery to be kept on a platform raised at least three feet above the ground,
- (f) all refuse from the premises of the bakery to be removed and the drains to be flushed daily,
- (g) at least two spittoons to be kept in some part of the premises other than the kneading room, but so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread,
- (h) clean water, clean towels, nail brush and soap to be provided on the premises for the use of those engaged in the manufacture of bread, and
- (i) a copy in Sinhalese of these by-laws relating to bakeries to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the bakery

5 The licensee of a bakery shall not—

- (a) allow the bakery to be used as a place for sleeping or for keeping any animal or any article other than an article necessary for the purposes of the bakery,
- (b) allow any bread biscuits or confectionery to be exposed for sale otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases,
- (c) allow any person engaged in the manufacture of bread, 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 a bakery shall permit the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of

Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing, to enter and inspect the bakery, and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

10 It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any 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 unless it is cancelled under by-law 19, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted,
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and 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 twice daily,
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases,
- (e) all waste tea, coffee or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely-fitting lid or cover, and removed from such premises twice daily,
- (f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or drink to be washed with soap and water at least once in every twenty four hours,
- (g) every utensil or receptacle to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by another customer, and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection

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

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

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

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

17 No person who is suffering or has 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 any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or

coffee boutique to enter such place, or to take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

Kraals

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

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

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

Sale of provisions

23. No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 28, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported.

27. The holder of a licence to keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other articles of food shall—

- (a) keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the premises in which such trade is carried on, the licence obtained under by-law 23, or where such licence cannot be so affixed, cause a board to be affixed to a conspicuous place on the premises, with the licence number and the name of the holder of the licence clearly painted thereon, and

- (b) keep such premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass.

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

Public health and amenities, and disorderly conduct

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

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

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

Overhanging trees

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

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

Roads and paths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed public road or path during the execution of any such work, and

(4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing repairing or cleaning such drains, watercourses, fences or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any public road or path: Provided that the earth, rubbish or materials referred to in paragraph (2) shall be removed within a reasonable time, and the temporary road referred to in paragraph (3) shall not run over any enclosed garden or yard, or any ground whereon any building stands.

36. No person shall—

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

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

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

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

Gambling

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

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

Cock-fighting

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

Cart-racing

40 No person shall engage in cart-racing in any public road or path

Wells, spouts, bathing places, &c

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

42 (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, shall bathe or wash at any public well or watering place set apart by the Committee as a public bathing place, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance, at least twenty-five feet away from the well or watering place

43 (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, 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

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

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

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

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

48. Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 47, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer

49 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 47, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

50. If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 47, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 48, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner

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

The inspection and cleansing of drains, privies, cesspits, ashpits and sanitary conveniences and appliances

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

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

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

Construction of latrines

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

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

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

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

58 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 57 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

- (a) the holder of a licence under by-law 60, or a vendor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 73, or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk, or the holder of a card of identity issued under by-law 79

(2) No person shall, at any time, offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area any milk which has been produced outside the area unless he is at that time an employee of a registered purveyor of milk, and to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 82.

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

61 No licence to keep a dairy or 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 lime-washed,
 - (c) have a roof constructed of durable material,
 - (d) have its floor paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt,
 - (e) have drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washings and waste water into one or more covered receptacles, such drains being paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt; and
 - (f) be proportionate in size to the number of cows to be kept in that 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 cowshed 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 and lime-washed on the inside,
 - (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air;
 - (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement,
 - (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust,
 - (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground;

(g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have such window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door, and

(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

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

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

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

- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are lime-washed and the woodwork is washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing,
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table are washed at least once every day,
- (c) every part of the dairy, its surroundings and drains are kept clean and in good repair,
- (d) all dung, refuse, urine and washings are removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as to cause no nuisance,
- (e) all cattle food other than grass or straw, is stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles, and
- (f) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy are kept clean

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

- (a) any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleansed;
- (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 purpose of sale to be drawn from any cow unless, immediately before the time of milking, the udder and teats of the cow are thoroughly cleansed and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the persons milking are also thoroughly washed and cleansed,
- (e) milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room; or
- (f) any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever.

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

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

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

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

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

70. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy or milk room to enter the dairy or milk room or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

75. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

82. 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.

83. (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register any person as purveyor of milk under by-law 81, if the Chairman of the duly constituted local authority for the area within which the milk was produced, after inspection of the cattle, the premises and the utensils, recommends that such person should not be so registered.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue a registration card to any vendor under by-law 82 until a Medical Officer authorised by such Chairman has examined and found such vendor to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

84. Every registration card issued to a vendor under by-law 82 by the Chairman shall include the following particulars—

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

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

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

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk, or
- (b) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid; or
- (c) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not adequately covered with some impermeable material. Provided that milk to which tea, coffee or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law.

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

Markets and fairs

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

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

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

90. Every village market shall be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on such days of the week as may be approved by the Committee.

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

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

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

	Rs. c.
For each square foot of space in the fish market—	
(a) from 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	0 10
(b) from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	0 20
For four square feet of space in the vegetable and fish market—	
(a) from 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	0 5
(b) from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	0 10

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

94 The fees payable under by-law 92 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 93 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

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

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

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

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

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

98 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in any village market, or expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

99 No person using or occupying any village market shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private markets and fairs

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

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule A hereto,
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) unless it is cancelled under by-law 108, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

108 A licence issued under by-law 106 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws relating to private markets and fairs or the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

109 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 106 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

General

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

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

- (a) Manufacture of soap
- (b) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks

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

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

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

Burning of bricks or tiles

112 (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 121, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

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

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

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

114 (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 113, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do before a day to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions

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

115 Any notice under by-law 114 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 the holder of the licence carries on such trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the holder of the licence

116 The 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, scraping 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

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

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

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

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

120 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 such inspection to be made

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

Dwelling compounds

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

The cleansing of houses

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

124 (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 123 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time.

(2) In the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 123, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner as a debt due to the Committee

Conservancy and scavenging

125 The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner of any premises situated within an area for which a conservancy service has been established, require such owner to provide a pail latrine of such size and type and in such a position on the premises as may be approved by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or any officer authorised by such Medical Officer

126 If the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer certifies that any cesspit or latrine (not being a pail latrine of the size or type referred to in by-law 125) situated in any premises within the area for which a conservancy service has been established is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner of such premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine

127 Every owner on whom a notice referred to in by-law 125 or by-law 126 has been so served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time, in no case to be less than two months, as may be specified in such notice

128 Every occupier of premises provided with a pail latrine and situated within an area for which a conservancy service has been established shall maintain such latrine at all times in a sanitary condition and in good repair.

129 No person other than a conservancy labourer employed by the Committee shall remove or otherwise dispose of the night soil from any pail latrine within an area for which a conservancy service has been established

130 The occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Committee on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Committee a conservancy fee at the rate specified in Schedule B hereto.

131 For the purpose of inspecting any cesspit or any latrine, whether constructed or in the course of construction on any premises, it shall be lawful for the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by him, to enter the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, and the occupier of the premises shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of the inspection

132 Upon the establishment of a scavenging service for the whole or any specified part of the village 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 bucket or bin with a suitable cover and of such shape and size as may be approved by the Chairman.

133 The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 132 shall—

- (1) daily, between such hours as the Chairman may from time to time notify by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, cause such bucket or 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
- (2) cause such bucket or bin to be removed within half an hour of the emptying of such bucket or bin by the scavenging labourers of the Committee

134. No person shall place on any road any bucket or bin referred to in by-law 132 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 133

135. The occupier of any premises served by the scavenging service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Committee on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Committee a scavenging fee at the rate specified in Schedule B hereto

136 The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 130 and the scavenging fee referred to in by-law 135 shall be paid to the Chairman or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fees, on or before the tenth day of the month immediately following the month in respect of which such fees are due.

137 The following by-laws are hereby amended as follows —

- (1) the by-laws relating to bakeries made by certain Village Committees in the Nuwara Eliya District and published in *Gazette* No. 8,571 of June 6, 1941, by the rescission of these by-laws in so far as they apply to the Udapane village area, and
- (2) the by-laws made by certain Village Committees of the Central Province and published in *Gazette* No 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called "Rules", by the rescission of by-laws 12, 13, 21, 23, 31 to 35, 37 (b), 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 63, 70 and 77

Schedule A

Form of Licence

(By-law 106)

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

Chairman, Village Committee,
 Udapane

Conditions of the above licence

1. A table in English Sinhalese and Tamil of the rents and fees leviable at the private *market/fair shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the *market/fair
- 2 The licensee shall not allow any person to sell or expose for sale in the private *market/fair any article the keeping of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee
- 3 The licensee of every private *market/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface
- 4 The licensee shall not expose for sale any article of cooked food otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases
5. The licensee shall not allow any person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to use or occupy any stall, seat or space in the *market/fair or expose for sale thereat any articles whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Strike out whichever is inapplicable

Schedule B

(By-laws 130 and 135)

	Rs	c
Conservancy fee	2	0 per bucket
Scavenging fee	0	50

L. D — B. 43/46/L G D — GC 14/9/6

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Rambodagalla 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, March 8, 1949

By-laws

Baoundaries and fences

1 The owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of every land which is not cultivated shall mark the boundaries of such land with live fences or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground or in any other way which is in accordance with the custom of the village area

2 The owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of every land which is cultivated shall erect a fence along the boundary of such land and shall maintain such fence in good repair

3 In the case of any two adjoining lands, the owners, lessees, occupiers or persons in charge of both lands, shall be jointly responsible for making and maintaining the common boundary. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of either of such lands to erect the fence on the common boundary at his own expense all due precautions being taken to prevent the causing of damage to trees or plantations of the other land

4 Any person erecting a boundary-fence at his own expense, shall have the right to enjoy the produce of the fence-sticks on such boundary and no other person shall pluck leaves or cut-down branches from any such fence-sticks without his consent

5 For the purpose of making or repairing any boundary of a land it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of that land or his employees, to enter into any of the adjoining lands with the necessary materials and implements

6 No person shall wilfully alter or deface or damage the boundary of any land

Roads and paths

7 (1) No person shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

- (a) the earth, rubbish or materials referred to in paragraph 12, shall be removed within a reasonable time, and
 (b) the temporary road referred to in paragraph (3) shall not be constructed over any ground whereon any building stands or over any enclosed garden or yard

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

14 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 13, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer

15 Where any article of food or drink is seized under by-law 13, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

16 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 13, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 14, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner

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

The inspection and cleaning of drains, privies, cesspits, ashpits and sanitary conveniences

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

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

20 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

Overhanging trees

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

Sale of provisions

22 (1) No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetable or other perishable articles of food, except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year

(2) No licence shall be issued by the Chairman under paragraph (1) except on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health

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

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

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

- (a) every box must have the inside lined with zinc or other impermeable material and be fitted with a lid;
- (b) every vehicle must be provided with—
 - (i) a roof to protect the meat from the sun or rain or from contamination by flies or dust,
 - (ii) a covering at each open end to screen the meat from public view, and
 - (iii) a compartment, the inside of which is lined with zinc or other impermeable material for storing the meat

(2) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was transported.

Wells, spouts, bathing places and watering places

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

27. (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 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 be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance, of not less than twenty feet, from the well or bathing place.

28. (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 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.

29. (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, bathing, taking water for human consumption or for the washing of animals, no person shall use such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart.

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

Water supply

31. No water shall be drawn from the Committee's waterworks, except from the public stand-pipes or fountains or a private service pipe or otherwise than in the manner prescribed in these by-laws.

32. No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe—

- (a) in a cart or barrel, or in any vessel other than in a bucket or other similar receptacle, carried and capable of being ordinarily carried by hand, or
- (b) in any quantity or in any manner likely to cause any waste of water.

33. No person shall attach any hose, pipe, tube, shoot or other contrivance of any nature whatsoever either temporarily or permanently to any public stand-pipe.

34. No person shall interfere with the automatic self-closing valve or other automatic appliance attached to or forming part of any public stand-pipe, or do any other act likely to prevent either temporarily or permanently the automatic action of such valve or appliance.

35. No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe for any purpose other than for domestic purposes.

36. No person who is suffering from any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease, and no person who has recently been in attendance on any such person shall draw water from a public stand-pipe.

37. No person shall bathe or wash any part of his body or wash any animal or any vehicle, clothes, utensil or other article whatsoever at or near any reservoir, stand-pipe, fountain, cistern, pipe, or other waterworks for the time being vested in or maintained by the Committee.

Requirements as to private service pipes and fittings

38. Without the written approval of the Chairman first had and obtained on application made to him in the form "A" set out in the Schedule hereto, no person shall—

- (a) construct a new service or lay any new service pipe from the Committee's mains or waterworks to any private premises or commence any work for that purpose, or
- (b) alter, extend, clean out or renew any existing service pipe connected to the Committee's mains or waterworks, or commence any work for any such purpose.

39. Any work approved by the Chairman under by-law 38 shall be carried out in accordance with the written instructions of the Chairman and no fittings or appliances shall be used in such work unless approved by him.

40. Not more than one service pipe for the supply of water to any premises within the same curtilage and assessed by the Committee as one property shall be connected to the Committee's mains or waterworks.

41. All pipes used in the construction of private services shall be either of cast iron coated with a bituminous composition or of galvanized wrought iron and shall be of such thickness and quality as may have been approved by the Chairman.

42. After the date on which these by-laws come into force—

- (a) no cistern or cisterns exceeding 10 gallons in capacity shall be installed or constructed on any premises for holding any part of the water supplied for domestic purposes from the Committee's waterworks, and
- (b) no cistern or cisterns or bath for holding water supplied from those waterworks shall be installed or constructed on any premises unless the size and design thereof and the number that is to be installed or constructed, have received the prior approval of the Chairman.

43. The service pipe, cistern or other service fittings of any premises shall not be connected with any service pipe, cistern or other service fittings of any other premises.

44. No pipe forming part of a private water service shall be directly connected with any boiler, condenser or any other mechanical appliance without the express sanction of the Chairman.

45. No pipes, valves, or other fittings forming part of a newly constructed service to any premises shall be covered up until they have been inspected and approved in writing by the Chairman or any officer or person authorised by him in that behalf.

Connection of private service to mains

46. (1) When a newly constructed service has been inspected and approved under by-law 45, the applicant shall deposit with the Committee—

- (a) the cost of connecting the service to the Committee's mains or waterworks, including the cost of labour, materials, and supervision as estimated by the Chairman, and
- (b) a premium or additional charge of Rs 20 in respect of the connection and the supply of water.

(2) the connection shall not be made until the amounts required by paragraph (1) of this by-law have been duly deposited

47 The connection from the Committee's principal mains or subsidiary mains to the service pipe laid on any private premises to which water is to be supplied, shall not be made otherwise than under the supervision of an officer of the Committee authorised by the Chairman

Prevention of waste

48 (1) The Chairman may, whenever he has reason to believe that the arrangement, size, position, nature or condition of any pipe tap, valve or other fittings forming part of the private water service on any premises connected with the Committee's waterworks, is likely to lead to waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination of the water supplied from the waterworks for public or private use, or is likely to be prejudicial to the proper control and distribution of water from the waterworks, serve a notice in the form " B " set out in the Schedule hereto upon the owner of the premises.

(2) Every such notice shall specify the alteration which the Chairman considers necessary, and such alteration shall be made by the owner to the satisfaction of the Chairman within such period as may be specified in the notice

(3) In the event of the name or residence of the owner being unknown, the notice shall be deemed to be duly served on the owner if it is affixed in a conspicuous place upon the premises to which it relates

49 The Chairman shall withhold, suspend or diminish the supply of water to any premises or disconnect a private service pipe on those premises from the Committee's mains or waterworks—

- (a) at the request of the owner or occupier of such premises;
- (b) if the construction or line of any such service pipe by the owner or the occupier of such premises is not carried out or altered in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws, or
- (c) if any act or thing be done or omitted to be done by the owner or the occupier of such premises contrary to the provisions of these by-laws relating to damage or pollution of the waterworks or waste or the abuse of water

50 The occupier of a house or premises to which a private water service has been laid from the Committee's waterworks shall immediately notify the Chairman whenever the water is running to waste from any tap, pipe or other fitting forming part of such service. Whenever a change of occupier takes place in such house or premises, the incoming occupier shall notify such change to the Chairman within forty-eight hours after the change takes place

51 Whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, pipe or other fitting forming part of the private water service on any premises, the Chairman or any person authorised by him in that behalf may at once disconnect the service from the Committee's mains and such service shall not be reconnected until the cause of the waste is eliminated by the owner or the occupier of the premises.

52 The amount estimated by the Chairman as the cost of re-connecting to the Committee's mains or waterworks any private service pipe disconnected on any of the grounds set out in by-law 48, shall be paid by the owner of such premises in advance to the committee. The unexpended balance, if any, shall be returned to the owner on the completion of the work. In the event of the actual cost exceeding the estimated cost, the amount of the excess shall be paid by the owner forthwith on the completion of the work

53 The Chairman may, without any prejudice to any water rate, or other sums which may be or become due under the Ordinance or these by-laws, withhold, diminish or divert the supply of water through any main,

public fountain, service pipe or other appliance connected to the Committee's waterworks either wholly or in any part whenever the Chairman is satisfied—

- (a) that the water available in the waterworks is insufficient,
- (b) that such action is expedient or necessary for the purpose of extending, altering or repairing the mains or waterworks or for the purpose of the connection of service pipes to mains,
- (c) that such action is expedient or necessary by reason of any damage caused to a public stand-pipe or any pollution or waste of the water thereof, or
- (d) that damage is caused, or likely to be caused, to the waterworks by an outbreak of fire

54 The stock or valve of each private service and the part of the service pipe between the stopcock or valve and the main shall be deemed to be the property of the Committee, and the cost of maintenance, repair, or renewal of that part shall be borne by the Committee. Provided, however, that where any repair or renewal is necessitated by any damage caused to that part by any wilful act or negligence of the owner or of the occupier of the premises to which the service belongs, the cost of such repair or renewal shall be paid to the Committee by that owner on demand therefor by the Chairman

55 The approval of any private service pipe or fittings under by-law 45 or the grant of any permission or concession under any of these by-laws to the owner or the occupier of the premises on which that service pipe is laid, shall not be deemed for any purpose to attach to the Committee any liability for any damage caused by the bursting of any part of the pipe or the overflow of water from any part of the pipe or fittings.

56 The Committee shall not be liable in damages for the failure on its part to supply water, whether under any contract, deed or agreement or otherwise, if such failure is due to unusual drought or to any temporary interference with the supply caused by carrying out any work, or to any other unavoidable cause or accident.

57 (1) The Chairman, or any officer authorised on that behalf by him in writing may, after giving not less than one hour's notice of his intention to the occupier of any premises served by a private water service connected to the waterworks, enter such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of examining the condition of the pipes, works and fittings relating to such service and of ascertaining if there be any waste of water supplied by such service

(2) When such notice cannot, for any reason, be given or served personally on the occupier of the premises, the affixing of such notice in a conspicuous place upon the premises shall be sufficient service of such notice for the purpose of this by-law

58 All moneys payable to the Committee under these by-laws shall be paid at the office of the Committee to the Chairman or to the officer of the Committee authorised to receive such payments

Repeal

59 The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 7,741 of October 18, 1929, and therein called " Rules " are hereby amended in so far as they relate to this village area, by the rescission of by-laws 3, 4, 31 and 36

Interpretation

60 In these by-laws—

" Chairman " means the Chairman of the Committee;
" Committee " means the Rambodagalla Village Committee in the Kurunegala District,

" domestic purposes " used in relation to a supply of water does not include the use of water for horses or cattle, or for washing vehicles, where such horses or cattle are kept for hire or a supply for any trade, manufacture or business, or for fountains or swimming baths, or for any ornamental or mechanical purposes, or for purposes of irrigation, and

" village area " means the Rambodagalla village area in the Kurunegala District

Schedule
Form A

Village Committee,
Rambodagalla

No _____

To the Chairman,
Rambodagalla Village Committee,
Rambodagalla

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The construction * The alteration * The extension * The clearing 	}	of a private water service to—
---	---	--------------------------------

House No _____
Street _____
Ward _____

in the manner set out in the schedule hereto

Whether water is required for domestic or other purposes _____

The purposes for which the premises are occupied _____

Amount deposited _____

Schedule referred to

Piping on Private Premises		Taps		Cisterns	
Length	Size	No.	Position	Capacity	Position

Remarks _____

Please write distinctly _____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Signature of owner _____ * Name of owner _____, * Address of owner _____ * Signature of occupier _____ * Name of occupier _____ 	{	<p style="text-align: right;">_____ Applicant</p>
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* Strike off whichever is not necessary

Form B.

Notice to alter defective service

Office of the Rambodagalla V C,
Rambodagalla, 19

To the owner of house No _____ Street _____

Take notice that the service to the above-mentioned premises having on inspection been found to be defective, you are requested to take steps to carry out the alterations or repairs set forth below which I hereby certify to be necessary

Should you fail to carry out such alterations and repairs to my satisfaction within _____ days after the receipt of this notice, the service will be discontinued from the waterworks and will not be reconnected until it is renewed, altered or repaired to my satisfaction

Alterations and repairs _____

Chairman, Rambodagalla V C

L D --B 22/49 —L G D —GC 14/21/7

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) made by the village Committee of the Makandura village area in the Kurunegala District, of the North-Western Province, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by subsection (3) of that section as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, March 8, 1949

By-laws*Dairies and the sale of milk*

1 (1) No person shall keep any dairy except on a licence issued by the Chairman.

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

2 (1) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the building intended for the accommodation of the cows is in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) the building must be in good repair, and well ventilated and lighted,
- (b) the building must be provided with suitable drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washing and waste water into one or more covered receptacles,
- (c) the building must be of such a size that for each cow intended to be kept therein, there is a floor space of not less than forty square feet and an air space of not less than four hundred cubic feet,
- (d) the building must be provided with a sufficient supply of pure water,
- (e) the walls and roof must be made of some permanent material,
- (f) the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed, and
- (g) the floor must be paved with cement concrete or with brick or stone rendered in cement

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a dairy unless the building intended for use as a milk room is in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) the building must be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the building intended for the accommodation of the cows and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit permanent manure heap, or open sewer,
- (b) the building must be provided with an oil-painted ceiling that prevents dirt and dust falling from the roof;
- (c) the building must be provided with at least one window and one door and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space
- (d) every door and window must be covered with fly-proof netting,
- (e) one window of the building must face at least one door,
- (f) at least two opposite walls of the building must abut on the open air,
- (g) the walls must be not less than seven feet in height and built of brick, stone or cabook,
- (h) every inside wall must be covered to a height of four feet from the floor with a layer of cement not less than three quarters of an inch in thickness,
- (i) the inside walls must be plastered with lime-mortar or white-washed,
- (j) the floor must be paved with cement concrete, not less than four inches in thickness, and
- (k) eaves of the roof must be at least six feet from the ground

3 (1) If at any time the premises in respect of which a licence to keep a dairy has been issued ceased to be in conformity with the requirements specified in by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do, within the time specified in that notice, all things necessary to make those premises be in conformity with those requirements, and if the licensee fails to comply with the notice the Chairman may suspend the licence

(2) Every licensee of a dairy on whom a notice under paragraph (1) is served shall comply with the notice within the time specified therein

(3) A notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be served on the licensee of a dairy if it is left with any person employed in the dairy

4 Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of the licensed premises a board on which his name in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the phrase "Licensed Dairy" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalent are clearly painted

5. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause—

- (a) a list of the names and addresses of his employees to be kept in the premises so as to be easily available for inspection;

- (b) the walls of the milk room to be hnewashed in June and December in every year, and at such other times as the Chairman may order in writing;
- (c) the floor of the milk room and the top of each table in such room to be washed at least once every day;
- (d) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean,
- (e) every part of the dairy to be kept clean and in good repair,
- (f) all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such a manner as to cause no nuisance, and
- (g) all cattle food, other than grass or straw, to be stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles.

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

7 The licensee of a dairy shall not allow any milk vessel, butter vessel, churn, separator, or other articles used in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than a purpose of the dairy and shall cause each such vessel, churn, separator, or other articles to be thoroughly washed with boiling water, after each occasion on which it has been used

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

- (a) any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleansed,
- (b) milk to be stored in any vessel other than a vessel made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, or enamelled or galvanized iron,
- (c) any vessel used for the storage of milk to be kept in any place other than the milk room;
- (d) milk for the purposes of sale to be drawn from any cow unless, immediately before the time of milking, the udder and 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;
- (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

9 (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any 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) No licensee or person in charge of a dairy shall employ or permit any person who is suffering or who has recently suffered from any cutaneous, contagious, or infectious disease, or who has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease, to enter the dairy or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

14 No person other than a licensee of a dairy shall carry on the business of selling milk produced within the village area

15 (1) No person shall carry on the business of selling, within the village area, milk produced outside that area unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk

(2) The Chairman shall not register any person as a purveyor of milk unless the Medical Officer of Health of the area within which the dairy from which that person intends to obtain milk is situated has inspected such dairy and recommended the registration of that person as a purveyor of milk

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

16. (1) No person shall hawk milk or deliver milk for the purpose of sale unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk

(2) The Chairman shall not register any person as a vendor of milk unless a Medical Officer nominated by the Chairman has examined that person and certified him to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease

(3) The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk a card of registration bearing—

- (a) the name and thumb impression of that person; and
- (b) the name and licence number or registration number of the licensee of a dairy or the registered purveyor of milk who will supply the milk which that person will hawk or deliver for the purpose of sale.

(4) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a vendor of milk

17 Every person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale shall carry with him the card of registration issued to him by the Chairman and shall produce it for inspection when requested to do so by the Chairman or any officer authorized in that behalf by the Chairman

18 The Chairman or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman may at any time request the licensee or person in charge of a dairy, or any person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale, to sell a sample of milk for analysis to the Chairman or such authorised officer

19 No licensee or person in charge of a dairy, and no person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale, shall refuse or fail to comply with a request made to him under by-law 18, by the Chairman or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman

20 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing, to enter and inspect any dairy in the village area at all reasonable times, and the licensee or person in charge of that dairy shall permit and assist the Chairman or such authorised person to inspect that dairy

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

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed, unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk; or
- (b) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material, or
- (c) 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

22 If any person found guilty of a breach of by-law 21 is proved to be the agent or servant of any other person, such other person shall also be guilty of a breach of that by-law, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had given all necessary instructions and used due diligence to ensure compliance with that by-law, and that the breach was due to an act or default of his agent or servant without his knowledge, consent or connivance.

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

24 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 of a dairy on a second or subsequent conviction by such court, for breach of any of these by-laws relating to dairies and the sale of milk, and such licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

Boundaries and fences

25 The owner, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of every land which is not cultivated shall mark the boundaries of that land with live fences, or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground or in any other way which is in accordance with custom in the village area

26 The owner, lessee, or occupier, or person in charge of every land which is cultivated shall erect a fence along the boundary of that land and shall maintain such fence in good repair

27 In the case of any two adjoining lands, the owners, lessees, occupiers, or persons in charge of both lands shall be jointly responsible for making and maintaining the common boundary of those lands, provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of either of those lands to make the common boundary at his own expense, all due precautions being taken to prevent damage being caused to trees or plantations on the other land

28 Any person erecting a boundary-fence at his own expense shall have the right to enjoy the produce of the fence-sticks, and no other person shall pluck leaves or cut down branches from any such fence-stick without his consent

29 For the purpose of making or repairing any boundary of a land it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of that land or his employees to enter into any of the adjoining lands with the necessary materials and implements

30 No person shall wilfully alter, deface or damage the boundary of a land.

Roads and paths

31 (1) No person shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Where a restriction or prohibition is imposed under paragraph (2) in respect of any village path or road, the Chairman shall cause notices setting out the restriction

or prohibition in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be displayed conspicuously at the beginning and at the end of such path or road and its junction with any other path or road

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

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

(1) to enter between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. with all necessary workmen, vehicles, animals, and implements upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road for the purpose of doing any work connected with such path or road,

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

(3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed village path or road during the execution of any work in any way connected with such path or road, or

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

Provided that—

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

Public health, nuisances

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

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

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

38 The owner or occupier of every land in which there is any abandoned well, quarry or pit shall cause such well, quarry or pit to be filled up within two days from the date on which the Chairman gives notice in that behalf either by beat of tom-tom or in any other suitable manner

39 No person shall cause any annoyance, danger, or injury to any other person, or cause damage to the property of any other person by committing any of the following acts—

- (1) Halting any vehicle on any village road or path longer than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers or goods
- (2) Allowing children to tender years to play or stray on any village road or path or public place
- (3) Overtaking or passing a vehicle on the wrong side in any public place or village road or path.

- (4) Easing himself on his own land in such a way as to offend other people's feelings of decency, or casing himself on another's land or on any village road or path, or in any public place other than that specially provided for such a purpose
- (5) Throwing rubbish, offensive matter, or unserviceable articles or other things, on land belonging to any other person
- (6) Allowing dirty or unwholesome water to run into or along the land of any other person, or any public place or village road or path.
- (7) Allowing offensive smells to arise in his own compound so as to pollute the surrounding air
- (8) Omitting to drain or fill up any pit, hollow, trench, ditch, or low place, where water may collect and stagnate, within twenty yards of any building used for human habitation, in such manner as to constitute a danger to public health
- (9) Altering the existing conditions of the general drainage of any land by any building or planting operations, or by raising or lowering the level of such land, or by diverting or blocking any drain or channel or waterway without first obtaining the sanction of the Committee. In this paragraph "general drainage" means the flow of water over the surface of land in the ordinary course of gravitation and not necessarily in any defined channel or drain.
- (10) Allowing cactus or prickly pear to grow on his land
- (11) Placing or burying any charmed metal plate, leaf, or paper or a charm of any other form, on the land of any other person, and causing fear or annoyance thereby to any person

40 No person shall, for sale or for any purpose other than that of immediate use, keep or deposit, or cause the keeping or depositing of, any guano, bone-dust, or any other substance whatsoever from which noxious or offensive smells may arise, in any place within the village area.

41 In the case of death of any person, the occupier of the premises where the death took place or, in his absence, the nearest adult male relative of the deceased, shall be responsible for the proper burial of the body. In the absence or default of such occupier or nearest relative, the Chairman may cause the body to be buried at the expense of the Committee

42 (1) No person shall deposit the body of any dead animal on any land or premises occupied by any other person

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

(3) Where any person who is responsible under paragraph (1) for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause the dead animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

43. The owner or occupier of every house within the village area shall cause his house to be whitewashed within and without, at least once yearly before the fifteenth day of April. Provided that it shall, at any time, be lawful for the Committee, if on account of the prevalence of any epidemic disease or for any other similar reason it appears to be necessary to order the owner or occupier of any house within the village area to cause such house to be whitewashed, notwithstanding that such house may already have been whitewashed

44. Every person splitting coconuts, or causing coconuts to be split, for other than domestic purposes, shall collect and throw away, or otherwise dispose of, the milk thereof, or cause such milk, to be collected and thrown away, or otherwise disposed of, at a distance of at least one hundred yards from any village road or path or public place, or from any dwelling house.

45. (1) If any building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, is in such condition as to be dangerous to the neighbouring buildings or to the occupiers thereof, or to passers-by, the Chairman shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner or occupier of land on which such building or wall stands, requiring him—

(a) in any case of urgency, within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice, to put up a proper hoarding or fence for the protection of the passers-by; and

(b) in all cases, within three days after the service of the notice, to secure or repair such building or wall, or thing affixed thereon

(2) Every owner or occupier on whom a notice is served under this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein

(3) Where any owner or occupier fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of a notice served on him under this by-law, the Committee may authorise any specified person or persons to do the work which ought to have been done by such owner or occupier, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Committee

46. (1) Whenever any house or hut appears to be in an insanitary condition, or in such disrepair as to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates or of the neighbours, the Chairman may cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner or occupier of the house or hut requiring him within a time specified in such notice to do such work as may be necessary to put that house or hut into a sanitary state

(2) Every owner or occupier on whom a notice is served under this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified thereon

(3) Where any owner or occupier fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of a notice served on him under this by-law, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Committee

Washing and bathing

47. No person shall bathe or wash any animal or article at a communal well, spout, spring, or other watering place for the supply of water for domestic purposes

48. Where any place has been set apart by the Committee as a public bathing place or as a place for washing animals and clothes, no person shall use such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart. Provided, however, that a person may wash at a public bathing place the clothes worn by him whilst bathing at such place

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

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

51. No person shall drive or take any animal to a public bathing place for any purpose whatsoever.

Gambling and cart-racing

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. No person shall engage in cart-racing on any public road or path.

Spring guns and traps

55. No person shall set any spring gun or trap without the written permission of the Chairman.

that such permission has been granted shall be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom by an officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman

Public notices

56 No person shall deface or destroy any notice which is exhibited by order of the Committee

Water supply

57 No person shall sink any well or cause any well to be sunk for the supply of water for domestic purposes within fifty feet from any cesspit, cesspool, pigsty, gala, cattle shed, defective drain, or latrine, or any refuse heap or manure heap which is not removed at intervals of not more than two weeks, or of any land under cultivation which is regularly manured every season

58 No person shall, within a distance of fifty feet from any well used for the supply of water for domestic purposes—

- (a) construct or cause or permit the construction of a cesspit, cesspool, latrine, gala, or cattle shed, or
- (b) allow any cesspit, cesspool, latrine, pigsty, gala, or cattle shed to remain; or
- (c) deposit, or cause or permit the deposit of, any manure or decaying animal or vegetable matter; or
- (d) manure any land, or
- (e) allow any drain to be in a defective condition.

59 The Committee may, whenever such a course is deemed to be necessary, cause notice in writing under the hand of the Chairman to be served on the owner or occupier of any land in which there is a well supplying water for domestic purposes, requiring such owner or occupier to bail out the water and clean the well and to execute such repairs as the Committee may, in the interest of health, consider necessary, and such owner or occupier shall comply with the requirements of such notice within fourteen days from the date of service thereof

Galas

60. No person shall establish or keep a private gala except on a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf.

61 Every licence for a private gala shall be subject to the following conditions —

- (1) The licensee shall cause a table of rents and fees leviable at the gala to be written in the Sinhalese language and to be exhibited in a conspicuous place at the gala
- (2) The licensee shall not permit any person who is suffering, or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous, or infectious disease or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to occupy any place in the gala, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed
- (3) The licensee shall keep the gala in a clean and sanitary condition
- (4) The licensee shall cause any refuse or rubbish from the gala to be so buried or burned as to prevent breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance
- (5) The licensee shall maintain order within the gala
- (6) The licensee shall not permit any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place at the gala
- (7) The licensee shall not allow any person to keep within the gala any cattle suffering from a contagious disease

62. The Chairman may suspend any license for a private gala during the continuance of an epidemic, if such suspension is essential in the public interest

63 No person shall establish or keep a private gala within fifty yards from a dwelling house

64 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 the conditions specified in by-law 61, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

Disorderly conduct, loitering, and use of abusive language

65 No person shall loiter in any public road or path, or in any public place, after 9 p.m. without a light and without lawful cause. The mere possession of an electric torch or other lighting device, without the light being actually put on, shall not be deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of this by-law

66 No person shall use abusive language with intent to annoy any person or knowing or having reason to believe that it is likely to annoy any person, or to cause a breach of the peace.

67. No person shall disturb the public after 9 p.m. by shouting, singing songs, or making any other noise. Provided that nothing in this by-law shall be deemed to affect the rights of the people in the matter of religious ceremonies and orderly gatherings

68 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

The sale of spirits

69 No person shall sell to any boy under sixteen years of age, or to any female, any spirit or other intoxicating liquor, or any toddy drawn from any species of palm, or any fermented juice of the sugar cane

Toddy drawing

70 Every owner or lessee of trees from which toddy is drawn shall, for the purpose of coupling such trees, use not less than six separate, good, and sound ropes for the feet and not less than three separate, good, and sound ropes for the hands

Each rope used by such owner or lessee for such purpose shall consist of not less than six strands, and at the end of every three months such owner or lessee shall replace each such rope by a new rope of the kind specified herein

71 The owner or lessee of every kitul or coconut tree which is tapped for toddy shall cause any pole that may be used for climbing such tree to be renewed at intervals of not more than four months

72 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, at any time to enter any land wherein trees are being tapped for toddy and to inspect the ropes and other appliances used for that purpose

Stray cattle

73 The owners of cattle which are believed to have strayed shall forthwith give information to the village headman or to the Chairman

The housing and penning of cattle, goats, and pigs

74 The occupier of any premises shall not keep any cattle, goat, or pig on those premises except in an enclosure situated at a distance of fifty feet or more from any dwelling house

75 The occupier of any premises shall not keep any enclosure for any cattle, goat, or pig so as to be a nuisance to any person residing in the village area or making use of any public road

76 The occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goat or pig is kept shall cause every part of such premises or building to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be requisite

77 The occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goat, or pig is kept shall at all reasonable times afford free access to the Chairman or any officer duly authorised by him for the purpose of inspecting such premises or buildings

78 In these by-laws—

“ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Committee.

“ Committee ” means the Village Committee of the Makandura village area, and

“ village area ” means the Makandura village area.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE,
No 53 of 1946

It is hereby notified for general information that the officers mentioned in Schedule I below have been appointed under section 4 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, Assistant Elections Officers for the Districts mentioned in Schedule II with effect from March 1, 1949

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
March 9, 1949

<i>Schedule I</i>	<i>Schedule II</i>
1 Peter Doraiajah Savundranayagam, Esq	Colombo District
2 Anton Rothwell McHeyzer, Esq	Kalutara District
3 Lionel Franklyn Rosa Esq	Kalutara District
4 Daniel Wijewickrema Goonewardene, Esq	Galle District
5 Lionel Barcroft Abeyratna Esq	Matara District
6 Dukot Patera Mihindukulasekara Wijeyadoru Esq	Matara District
7 Ramalingam Chapparathenam Tharimatnam, Esq	Matara District
8 Collin Russel Wyndham de Silva Esq	Kandy District
9 Theodore Felix Keeldar Abeysekera, Esq	Kandy District
10 Widanelage Isaac de Mel, Esq	Nuwara Eliya District.
11 Albert Anukiragam Chellappah, Esq	Matale District
12 A J Joseph, Esq	Matale District
13 Vaitilingam Sathasivampillai Annamalai, Esq.	Jaffna District
14 Snell Aseervatham Suppramaniam, Esq	Kurunegala District
15 Don Reginald Lionel Balasuriya, Esq	Kurunegala District
16 Cadiravai Mylvaganam Esq	Puttalam District
17 Charles Emmanuel Henry Amere-sekere Esq	Puttalam District
18 Eiyathamby Rasiah, Esq	Puttalam District
19 Joseph Henry Forbes, Esq	Badulla District
20 Vernon Mathew Abeysekera, Esq	Anuradhapura District
21 Edward Ellis Gremer, Esq	Anuradhapura District
22 Buddhisara Henry de Zoysa Esq	Anuradhapura District
23 Joseph Valentine Fonseka, Esq	Anuradhapura District
24 Richard Karunaratnam Arulampalam, Esq	Anuradhapura District
25 Murugasu Ramalingam, Esq	Ratnapura District
26 Thevathasan Packianathan Aruliah Esq	Ratnapura District
27 George Maxwell Sparkes, Esq	Ratnapura District
28 Watudura Bandanage Nonis, Esq	Kegalla District
29 Aaron Nandini, Esq	Kegalla District
30 Nanayakkara Wickremasekera Harry Dias Gunaratne, Esq	Kegalla District
31 Nissanka Parakrama Wijewaratne, Esq	Batticaloa District
32 Velupillai Subramaniam Esq	Batticaloa District
33 Kanther Chinniah Vallipuram Esq	Mannar District

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Registrar of Public Assistance, Municipal Council, Kandy

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 1,800 per annum, rising by 15 annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 3,600 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs 2,640 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable. If a suitable candidate is not available on the initial salary, the selected candidate may be placed on a step not exceeding Rs 2,400 per annum.

3 Applicants should be not less than 30 years of age nor more than 45 years of age on April 10 1949, and should have passed the S S C (English) examination, or equivalent or higher examination and should possess at least 5 years experience in social welfare work. They must be able to read and write Sinhalese and to converse in Tamil. Preference will be given to a candidate who is married.

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 Body in which they are serving. In

the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

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

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

8 Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, not later than April 10, 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, March 15, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Fitter-Mechanic, Grade III, Electricity Scheme, Town Council, Point Pedro

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 786 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 42 to Rs 1,248 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs 1,088 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 more than 40 years of age on April 10, 1949, and should have had not less than 3 years' experience, preferably in an Electrical Power Station, in the maintenance, heavy repair and operation of Diesel Generator sets, switchgear and station auxiliaries. They should also be capable of reading switchboard instruments, making short reports and entering log sheets.

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

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

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

8 Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, not later than April 10, 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, March 14, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Inspector of Works, Village Committee,
Ambagamuwa (U. B.), Kandy District

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 1,800 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 2,880 per annum with an efficiency bar before Rs 2,280 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 more than 40 years of age on April 1, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate Examination in English or equivalent or higher examination, and should possess a knowledge of and experience in surveying and levelling, building construction, roadmaking, estimating and preparation of plans and specifications and a working knowledge of Sinhalese.

4 Applications will also be considered from members of the Local Government Service irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5 The 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 probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder.

7 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, not later than April 1, 1949.

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

9 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V C JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission
P O Box 530,
Colombo, March 15, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Clerk, Grade I, Village Committee,
Thambarombuwa, Kurunegala District

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

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

3 Applicants should be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 28 years of age on April 1, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate Examination in English with Sinhalese as a subject.

4 Applications will also be considered from members of the Local Government Service irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

5 Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to March 1, 1949, in the area comprising—

the North-Central Province and the Province of Uva; the revenue districts of Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya; Ratuapura, Kegalla, and Kurunegala, Demala Hatpattu in the revenue district of

Puttalam, Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division) in the revenue district of Vavuniya; Bintenne Pattu and Wewgam Pattu in the revenue district of Batticaloa.

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

6 The 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.

7 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.

8 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, not later than April 1, 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,
P. O. Box 530,
Colombo, March 15, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Clerk-Draughtsman, Grade II, District Road
Committee, Matale

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 22 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 35 years of age on April 8, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination, or equivalent or higher examination. They should also furnish proof of having undergone a training in building construction and draughtsmanship at the Ceylon Technical College or possess equivalent qualifications. They should also have experience in office routine and a working knowledge of Sinhalese. A knowledge of typewriting will be an additional qualification.

4 Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Authority irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

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

7 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than April 8, 1949.

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

9 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V C JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission
Colombo, March 15, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Clerk-Draughtsman, Grade II, District Road Committee, Kurunegala

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 22 annual increments of Rs 72 to 2,424 per annum, 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 nor more than 35 years of age on April 8, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination or equivalent or higher examination. They should also furnish proof of having undergone a training in building construction and draughtsmanship at the Ceylon Technical College or possess equivalent qualifications. They should also have experience in office routine and a working knowledge of Sinhalese. A knowledge of typewriting will be an additional qualification.

4 Applications will also be considered from those holding permanent posts in the Local Government Service irrespective of age and academic qualifications provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen, the period of their active service will be deducted from their age for purposes of eligibility.

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

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

7 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 I, not later than April 8, 1949.

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

9 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V C JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission.

P O Box 530.

Colombo, March 12, 1949

MULLAITTIVU 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 office hours.

Town Council Office, S SWAKINPILLAI,
Mullaittivu, March 9, 1949 Chairman

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL

Danger of Rabies

NOTICE is hereby given that as danger of rabies exists within the administrative area of the Town Council of Mullaittivu, the said area is hereby proclaimed under the provisions of section 11 (1) and (2) of the Rabies Ordinance (Chapter 333) for a period of nine months from today.

Any dog found in any public place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden, within the said area and not being tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith.

S SWAKINPILLAI,
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, March 14, 1949

KALPITIYA 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 1949 is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's Office during office hours.

S M NAINA MARIKAR,
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,
Kalpitiva, March 12, 1949

KALPITIYA TOWN 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 for 1949.

Any person residing within the limits of the Kalpitiva Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, before March 31, 1949, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

Schedule

Name of Applicants	Name of Premises at which the trade is to be carried
M Meera Saibo	Mutton Stall at Malay Street
M Meera Saibo	Beef Stall at Malay Street

S M NAINA MARIKAR,
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,
Kalpitiva, March 12, 1949

RAKWANA 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 1949 is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's Office during office hours.

V T G KARUNARATNE,
for Chairman

Town Council Office,
Rakwana, March 14 1949

VALVETTITURAI TOWN COUNCIL

Rabies

WHEREAS there is danger of rabies, within the Town Council limits of Valvettiturai, it is hereby notified under section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance (Chapter 333) that any dog found in any public place or road, or any place other than a private building, compound, or garden, and not tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith.

2 This proclamation shall take effect from today and shall be in force till September 14, 1949.

A THIRUPATHY,
Chairman.

Town Council Office
Valvettiturai March 14, 1949

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL		
Statement of Account for the Year 1948		
HEADS OF RECEIPTS		
	Amount	Total
	Rs c	Rs c
A.—General revenue :—		
(1) Property rate, 171 (1) (a)	58,247 10	
(2) Acreage tax, 171 (1) (b)	—	
(3) Vehicles and animals tax, 173 (1) (b)	1,737 0	
(4) Licence duties	13,905 11	
(5) Other taxes, 173 (1) (d)	—	
(6) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)	1,518 0	
(7) Refund of liquor licences	—	
(8) Compensation for opium revenue	1,600 2	
(9) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)	1,768 0	
(10) Auctioneers' and brokers' licences	60 0	
(11) Interest	71 5	
(12) Sale of old stores	10 25	
(13) Refund of overpayments	172' 63	
(14) Miscellaneous	626 62	
(15) Warrant costs	944 72	
(16) Contribution from Electricity Department for services of Secretariat Staff	3,500 0	
(17) Contribution from E. D in aid of general revenue	—	
(18) Grant to meet the cost of war allowances	64,917 35	
(19) Block grant	19,774 14	
		168,851 99
B.—Thoroughfares .—		
(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	4,080 60	
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c., (97), cattle seizing fee, 103 (4), sale of badges and faretables, &c.	753 75	
		4,834 35
C.—Resthouses and ambulams —		
(1) Fees, 61	—	—
D.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) .—		
(1) Rents	14,808 58	
(2) Sale of produce	215 0	
		15,023 58
E—Public health —		
(1) General—		
(a) Fines under Part IV, Chapter III	17 0	
(b) Fees for services of midwife	—	17 0
(2) Scavenging—		
(a) Fees, 168 (10) (b)	156 0	
(b) Sale of refuse	—	206 45
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	50 45	
(3) Conservancy—		
(a) Fees, 168 (10) (b)	232 50	
(b) Sale of refuse, 130	—	260 0
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	27 50	
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—		
(a) Fees, 168 (11) (a)	506 15	
(b) Sale of refuse	—	506 15
(5) Water supply—		
(a) Water rates, 141 (b), 146	—	—
(b) Private water service fees	—	—
(6) Hospitals—		
(a) Contribution from Government	—	—
(b) Rent of hospital grounds	—	—
(7) Markets and galas—		
(a) Rent, 168 (12)	6,195 8	
(b) Boutiques and stalls, 168 (12)	5,631 38	
(c) Fees, for private markets, 150 (3)	—	
(d) Licences, 163 (1)	50 0	
(e) Grain store rents	1,930 0	
		13,806 46
F—Public recreation, 168 (7), 170 (1) (b) :—		
(1) Rents	—	
(2) Cattle grazing fees	—	
(3) Licences for public performances	1,233 50	
(4) Entertainment tax	—	
		1,233 50
G—Cemeteries (Cemeteries Ordinance, Chapter 181) .—		
(1) Fees	266 0	
(2) Hire of hearse	20 0	
(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments	30 0	
		316 0
H—Dog registration (Dog Registration Ordinance, Chapter 334, and Rabies Ordinance, Chapter 333) .—		
(1) Registration fees	138 50	
(2) Fines	—	
(3) Sale of dog collars	—	
(4) Seizing fees	—	
		138 50
I—Weights and measures (Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 127) .—		
(1) Fees for stamping	88 94	
(2) Fines	80 0	
		168 94

HEADS OF RECEIPTS		
	Amount	Total
	Rs c	Rs c
J.—Electricity Department —		
(1) Sale of current	72,233 0	
(2) Rent of meters	4,706 0	
(3) Works executed for customers	6,252 81	
(4) Miscellaneous	7,284 0	
(5) Refunds	—	
(6) Government subsidy for war allowances	17,765 48	
(7) Street lighting	—	
		108,241 29
K.—Fire protection .—		
(1) Fees	—	—
Other receipts —		
Deposits	23,601 45	
Advances—		
(a) Salary advance	3,168 38	
(b) Commission on outstation cheques	4 0	
(c) Miscellaneous	13,791 15	
Loan for town survey	—	
Fixed deposit	—	
Ceylon Savings Bank, securities account	—	
Grants for repairs to roads damaged by		
Military transport	54 86	
New Town Housing Scheme account	83,000 0	
Transfer of funds from bank to kachcheri	17,500 0	
		141,209 84
Total receipts		454,814 5

HEADS OF PAYMENTS		
	Amount	Total
	Rs c	Rs c.
A.—General expenditure :—		
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged) .—		
(a) Secretary	3,882 66	
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	8,870 24	
(c) Poons	2,160 72	
(d) Cost of technical advisers	—	
(e) Pensions	2,822 89	
		17,726 51
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	1,186 26	
(b) Travelling	725 22	
(c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged)	2,817 59	
(d) Assessor's fees	514 2	
(e) Legal expenses	—	
(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	7,374 0	
(g) Registration of voters and elections	—	
(h) Cost of cart and boat plates	364 17	
(i) Cost of audit	2,136 13	
(j) Holiday railway tickets	1,010 11	
(k) War allowances	11,238 71	
(l) Local Government Provident Fund	—	
		27,366 21
(3) Refunds	139 35	
(4) Contributions and grants	1,556 15	
		1,556 15
B—Thoroughfares —		
(1) Salaries of officers —		
(a) Superintendent of works	1,428 42	
(b) Overagees	304 55	
(c) War allowances	1,980 80	
	2,340 32	
(2) Maintenance	17,345 64	
(3) Plant and tools	16 83	
(4) Lighting	3,065 86	
(5) Dust laying	—	
(6) Cost of badges and faretables	—	
(7) Acquisition	—	
(8) Improvements	—	
(9) Loan charges	—	
(a) Interest	—	
(b) Capital repayment	—	
(10) Shade trees	—	
(11) Surveys	—	
(12) New works	1,628 0	
(13) Road reservation	60 46	
(14) War allowances	—	
		22,716 79
C—Resthouses and ambulams —		
(1) Salaries	—	
(2) Maintenance	—	
(3) Furniture and equipment	—	
(4) Improvements	—	
(5) War allowance	—	
D.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) .—		
(1) Wages	1,032 21	
(2) Commission to collectors	586 59	
(3) Rent of office	1 0	
(4) Maintenance	800 28	
(5) Furniture	5 0	

HEADS OF PAYMENTS		Amount	Total	HEADS OF PAYMENTS		Amount	Total
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(6) Loan charges—				H—Dog registration (Dog Registration Ordinance, Chapter 334, and Rabies Ordinance, Chapter 333) :—			
(a) Interest		2,240 0		(1) Destruction of dogs	1,314 67		
(b) Capital repayment		3,400 0		(2) Commission to collectors	—		
(7) New works		4,737 75		(3) Cost of dog collars	—		
(8) War allowances		950 53	13,753 36	(4) Fees to seizers	—		
				(5) Maintenance of dog pound	—		
E—Public health —				(6) Construction	—		
(1) General—				(7) War allowances	—		1,314 67
(a) Salaries (Inspectors and midwives) and wages		7,877 87		I—Weights and measures (Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 127) —			
(b) Allowances		2,125 88		(1) Fees to Inspectors	—		
(c) Uniforms		178 0		(2) Purchase of standards	—		
(d) Printing		—		J—Electricity department —			
(e) Disinfectants		254 52		(1) Generation of electricity—			
(f) Instruments and drugs		722 36		(a) Fuel	23,453 30		
(g) Drainage construction		—		(b) Oil, waste and engine room stores	4,773 25		
(h) Drainage compensation		—		(c) Salaries and wages at works	6,468 39		
(i) Expenses of health week		100 0		(d) War allowances	4,877 47		39,372 41
(j) Milk analysis		200 73		(2) Repairs and maintenance—			
(k) Anti-malarial works		—		(a) Buildings	443 51		
(l) Malaria and dysentery expenditure		—		(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plants	7,716 80		
(m) Anti-plague measures		1,074 65		(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	1,169 21		
(n) Maintenance of vagrants		—		(d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines	14,941 94		
(o) War allowances		4,746 76	17,380 77	(e) War allowances	1,321 32		25,592 78
(2) Scavenging—				(3) Service and house connections—			
(a) Wages		14,904 58		(a) Materials	5,416 37		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries		4,297 49		(b) Labour (temporary)	—		
(c) Stores		361 44		(c) War allowances	—		5,416 37
(d) Incinerator		—		(4) Management and general expenses—			
(e) Pumping water for flushing drains		—		(a) Salaries, &c (electrician and clerk)	4,481 62		
(f) War allowances		19,604 43	39,167 94	(b) Salaries, &c (outdoor staff)	6,494 28		
(3) Conservancy—				(c) Printing and stationery	419 10		
(a) Wages		13,853 68		(d) Sundries	1,589 72		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries		3,083 29		(e) Holiday railway tickets	—		
(c) Stores		1,836 0		(f) War allowances	7,086 46		
(d) Rent of night soil depot		—		(g) Contribution towards services of Secretariat staff	3,500 0		
(e) Maintenance of latrines		960 77		(h) Cost of audit	—		23,571 18
(f) Acquisition		—		(5) Loan charges—			
(g) Construction		1,874 60		(a) Interest	4,440 12		
(h) War allowances		16,115 15	37,723 49	(b) Capital repayment	7,592 61		12,032 73
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—				(6) Refunds	—		
(a) Wages		—		(7) Extensions	30,651 73		30,651 73
(b) Maintenance		10 50		(8) Reserve for depreciation	—		
(c) Acquisition		—		(9) Profits transferred to general revenue	—		
(d) Construction		—		K—Fire protection —			
(e) Cattle disease		—		(1) Cost of fire extinguishers' refills, &c..	—		
(f) War allowances		—	10 50	Other payments —			
(5) Water supply—				Deposits	16,781 17		
(a) Wages		708 75		Advances—			
(b) Stores		—		(a) Salary advance	2,163 0		
(c) Maintenance		761 10		(b) Commission on outstation cheques	2 75		
(d) Acquisition		—		(c) Miscellaneous	17,352 72		
(e) Construction		1,933 81		Town survey	—		
(f) Loan charges—				Fixed deposits	—		
(a) Interest		—		Ceylon Savings Bank, securities account	—		
(b) Capital repayment		—		Grant for repairs to roads damaged by Military transport	—		
(g) Commission to collectors		—		New Town Housing Scheme account	49,331 24		
(h) War allowances		827 46	4,141 12	Transfer of funds from bank to kachcheri	17,500 0		103,130 88
(6) Hospitals—							
(a) Wages		—		Total payments	440,603 5		
(b) Maintenance (I. D. H.)		—					
(c) Paupers		100 25					
(d) Infectious diseases		34 56					
(e) War allowances		—	134 81				
(7) Markets and gas—							
(a) Wages		1,012 95					
(b) Maintenance		1,069 92					
(c) Printing, &c.		—					
(d) Construction		—					
(e) Compensation		—					
(f) Acquisition		—					
(g) Loan charges		—					
(a) Interest		293 34					
(b) Capital repayment		1,333 33					
(h) War allowances		887 36	4,596 90				
F—Public recreation, 170 (b), 172 (1) (g) —							
(1) Wages		—					
(2) Maintenance		—					
(3) Entertainment tax		—					
(4) Acquisition		—					
(5) Contributions and grants		—					
(6) Civic receptions		5,029 57					
(7) War allowances		—	5,029 57				
G—Cemeteries (Ordinance No. 9 of 1899) —							
(1) Wages		999 62					
(2) Maintenance		—					
(3) Construction		—					
(4) War allowances		1,123 12	2,122 74				

I, Ramu Vallipuram Kandasamy, Chairman, Urban Council, Anuradhapura, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of moneys received and paid during the year 1948 on account of the Urban Council, Anuradhapura.

Certified.
K SEYAD AHAMAD,
Member

R. V. KANDASAMY,
Chairman.

Affirmed before me this 10th day of March, 1949, at Anuradhapura.

K. B. SENANAYAKE,
Justice of the Peace.

Deposit Account		Assets and Liabilities—1948	
		LIABILITIES	
	Rs. c		Rs. c
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1947	19,956 57	Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	26,825 90
Add receipts since January 1, 1948	23,691 45	Reserve for depreciation of the electric lighting plant and distribution system	3,444 88
	Total 43,648 2	New Town Housing Scheme account	73,668 76
Deduct payments since January 1, 1948	16,781 17		63,939 54
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	26,866 85	ASSETS	
Advances and Investments			
	Rs. c		Rs. c
Balance outstanding on December 31, 1947	813 35	Advances (general)	4,373 67
Add payments since January 1, 1948	17,355 47	Advances of salaries	1,198 82
	Total 18,168 82	Damage to roads by military transport account	702 84
Deduct refunds since January 1, 1948	13,795 15	Cash in Kaecheheri	2,937 37
Balance due to Council on December 31, 1948	4,373 67	Balance at the Bank	72,990 39
		Deficiency at December 31, 1948	1,736 45
			63,939 54
Salary—Advance Account			
	Rs. c.		
Balance on December 31, 1947	2,204 20	I. Ramu Vallipuram Kandasamy, Chairman, Urban Council, Anuradhapura, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of assets and liabilities of the Urban Council, Anuradhapura.	
Add payments since January 1, 1948	2,163 0	Certified.	
	Total 4,367 20	K. SEYAD AHAMAD, Member.	
Deduct receipts since January 1, 1948	3,168 38	R. V. KANDASAMY, Chairman.	
Balance on December 31, 1948	1,198 82	Affirmed before me this 10th day of March, 1949, at Anuradhapura.	
		K. B. SENANAYAKE, Justice of the Peace.	

R. V. KANDASAMY,
Chairman.

K. B. SENANAYAKE,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Loans as at end of year 1948						
Amount of Loan	Date when Loan was raised	Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Annual Instalment paid during 1948	Amount Outstanding on December 31, 1948	Date of Extinction	
Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
70,000 0	13 11.33	4	2,800 0	33,600 0	13 11 1960	
35,000 0	3 4 36	4	1,521 74	19,782 40	3 4 1963	
45,000 0	10 8 36	4	1,749 13	30,245 53	10 8 1963	
35,000 0	30 9 36	4	1,521 74	19,782 40	30 9 1963	
2,000 0	6 10 37	4	133 33	533 34	6 10 1952	
8,000 0	22 10 37	4	533 33	2,133 33	22 10 1952	
10,000 0	18 1 38	4	666 67	3,333 33	18 1 1953	
25,000 0	24 9.33	4	1,000 0	15,000 0	24 9 1963	
20,000 0	17 12 38	4	800 0	12,000 0	17.12 1963	
15,000 0	6. 2 30	4	600 0	9,600 0	6. 2 1964	
25,000 0	3. 3.39	4	1,000 0	16,000 0	3 3 1964	

I, Ramu Vallipuram Kandasamy, Chairman, Urban Council, Anuradhapura, do hereby affirm, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the Loan Account of the Urban Council, Anuradhapura

Certified.

K. SEYAD AHAMAD
Member.

Affirmed before me this 10th day of March, 1949, at Anuradhapura.

R. V. KANDASAMY,
Chairman.

K. B. SENANAYAKE,
Justice of the Peace.

BATTICALOA URBAN COUNCIL		H.—Dog registration —	
Second Supplementary Budget for the Year 1948		(1) Destruction of dogs	
	Rs. c.		317 12
G—Cemeteries —		J.—Electricity department:—	
(3) War allowance	47 0	(1) Generation of electricity—	
J.—Electricity Department:—		(c) Salaries	138 50
(1) Generation of electricity—		(2) Repairs and maintenance—	
(d) War allowance	650 0	(d) Maintenance of lines	599 84
(4) Management and general expenses—		(3) Service and house connections—	
(f) War allowance	3,050 0	(a) Materials	6,804 49
Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on December 13, 1948; vide resolution No. 15.		(4) Management and general expenses—	
		(c) Printing and stationery	385 40
		(d) Sundries	172 24
		(5) Loan charges—	
A.—General expenditure:—		(b) Capital repayment	0 77
(1) Salaries of officers—		Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on February 26, 1949; vide resolution No. 19.	
(a) Secretary	99 0	Office of the Urban Council, Batticaloa, March 9, 1949.	
(2) Establishment expenses—		S. A. SELVANAYAGAM, Chairman	
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	114 14		
(g) Holiday railway tickets	16 90		
(h) War allowance	15 41		
D.—Council lands and buildings —			
(9) War allowance	34 60		
E.—Public health —			
(2) Scavenging—			
(a) Wages	20 12		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	284 4		
(3) Conservancy—			
(a) Wages	305 90		
(e) Maintenance of latrines	210 12		
(f) Acquisition	35 0		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(b) Maintenance	126 55		

AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL
Statement of Accounts for the year 1948

REVENUE

Rs. c.

A.—General revenue	49,363 45
B.—Thoroughfares	763 20
C.—Resthouses and ambulances	5,350 61
D.—Council lands and buildings	1,119 96
E.—Public health	7,335 98
F.—Public recreation	3,373 70
G.—Cemeteries	27 0
H.—Dog registration	14 0
I.—Weights and measures	—

REVENUE	Rs.	c.
J—Electricity department	19,357	78
Other receipts	86,755	08
Deposits	3,776	57
Advances	866	33
Grant for water supply	10,083	0
Grant for Housing Scheme	7,500	0
Balance on December 31, 1947	108,981	58
	27,980	0
	136,961	58

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
A.—General expenditure	15,730	16
B.—Thoroughfares	1,703	5
C.—Resthouses and ambalams	4,194	73
D.—Council lands and buildings	2,367	29
E.—Public health	38,411	83
F.—Public recreation	103	75
G.—Cemeteries	1,063	58
H.—Dog registration	244	25
I.—Weights and measures	—	—
J.—Electricity department	17,672	89
K.—Fire protection	—	—
Other payments—	81,491	53
Deposits	9,068	97
Advances	150	0
Improvements to water supply	10,083	0
Housing Scheme	120	0
Balance on December 31, 1948	100,913	50
	36,048	8
	136,961	58

I, Somaweera Manamendra, Chairman Urban Council, Avissawella, do hereby affirm that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct statement of all monies received and paid during the year 1948 on account of the Avissawella Urban Council

S. MANAMENDRA,
Chairman

Certified as correct
A. B. M. SALLIE,
Member.

Affirmed to before me at Avissawella this 9th day of March, 1949

A. V. PUSHPADEVI JOSEPH,
Commissioner for Oaths

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the Year 1948

ASSETS	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Fixed deposit (National Bank of India, Ltd., Colombo)	10,000	0	0	0
Advances	—	20	0	0
Cash imprest	—	—	100	0
Cash in current account	53,000	37	—	—
Add amounts brought to account by bank in January, 1949	777	91	—	—
	53,777	28	—	—
Add amount deducted by bank as postage for choquo books	—	0	72	—
	53,777	0	—	—
Less uncashed cheques	17,830	92	—	—
	35,948	8	—	—
	—	—	46,068	8
LIABILITIES	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Deposits	—	—	—	—
Surplus on December 31, 1947	21,530	93	—	—
Revenue for 1948	86,755	68	—	—
Expenditure for 1948	81,491	53	—	—
	5,264	15	—	—
Net surplus on December 31, 1948	—	—	26,795	8
Grant for Housing Scheme	—	—	7,380	0
Reserve for depreciation	—	—	5,883	63
	—	—	46,068	8

I, Somaweera Manamendra, Chairman, Urban Council, Avissawella, do hereby affirm that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Avissawella Urban Council on December 31, 1948

S. MANAMENDRA,
Chairman

Certified as correct
A. B. M. SALLIE,
Member

Affirmed to before me at Avissawella this 9th day of March, 1949.

A. V. PUSHPADEVI JOSEPH,
Commissioner for Oaths

Deposit Account	Rs.	c.
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1947	11,301	77
Add receipts during 1948	3,776	57
	15,078	34
Payments during 1948	9,068	97
Balance on December 31, 1948	6,009	37

I, Somaweera Manamendra, Chairman, Urban Council, Avissawella, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the Deposit Account of the Avissawella Urban Council

S. MANAMENDRA,
Chairman

Certified as correct
A. B. M. SALLIE,
Member

Affirmed to before me at Avissawella this 9th day of March, 1949

A. V. PUSHPADEVI JOSEPH,
Commissioner for Oaths

WATTALA URBAN COUNCIL Supplementary Budget for 1948

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
From —		
F.—Public recreation 170 (b), 173 (1) (g) —		
(4) Acquisitions	5,895	0
To —		
A.—General expenditure —		
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	1,025	0
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	155	0
(c) Legal expenses	100	0
(d) War allowance	21	0
E.—Public health —		
(2) Scavenging—		
(a) Wages	125	0
(3) Conservancy—		
(a) Wages	1,904	0
(b) War allowance	1,490	0
(c) Rent allowance	75	0
J.—Electricity Department —		
(3) Service and house connections—		
(a) Materials	1,000	0
Total	5,895	0

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

Urban Council Office, D. V. JAYAWARDENE
Wattala, January 31, 1949 Chairman

Sanctioned by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Local Government on March 7, 1949.

K. ANANTHAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government
Colombo March 9, 1949

TANGALLA URBAN COUNCIL Supplementary Budget for 1948

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
A.—General expenditure —		
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		
(a) Secretary	183	0
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	110	92
(b) War allowance	310	85
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—		
(5) War allowance	—	60 58
E.—Public health —		
(1) General expenditure—		
(a) War allowance	48	76
(2) Scavenging—		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	787	20
(3) Conservancy—		
(a) Wages	37	37
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	96	60
(c) War allowance	396	64
H.—Dog registration :—		
(1) Destruction of dogs	146	0
Total	2,177	92

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on December 17, 1948

Urban Council Office, D. P. ATTAPATTU,
Tangalla, January 28, 1949 Chairman

Sanctioned by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Local Government on March 7, 1949

K. ANANTHAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government
Colombo, March 9, 1949

KADUGANNAWA URBAN COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget for 1949

EXPENDITURE		Transfers	
From :—	Rs. c.	To :—	Rs. c.
A—General expenditure :—		A.—General expenditure :—	
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—	
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	606 91	(a) Secretary	330 1
		(c) Peons	30 0
		(2) Establishment expenses—	
		(b) Travelling	168 45
		(c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged)	19 85
		(e) Legal expenses	58 60
	<u>606 91</u>		<u>606 91</u>
A.—General expenditure .—		A.—General expenditure .—	
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		(2) Establishment expenses—	
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	200 32	(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	224 95
(2) Establishment expenses—		F.—Public recreation, 170 (6) (9) :—	
(g) Registration of voters and elections	75 68	(6) Civic receptions	51 5
	<u>276 0</u>		<u>276 0</u>
A—General expenditure :—		A.—General expenditure :—	
(2) Establishment expenses—		(2) Establishment expenses—	
(g) Registration of voters and elections	74 32	(k) War allowance	166 0
(h) Cost of cart, boat and assessment plates	16 4		
(e) Cost of audit	75 64		
	<u>166 0</u>		<u>166 0</u>
A.—General expenditure :—			
(2) Establishment expenses—			
(a) Cost of audit	123 43		
(j) Holiday railway tickets	75 15		
B.—Thoroughfares .—			
(1) Salaries and wages—			
(a) Inspector of works, salary and allowances	30 0		
(2) Maintenance	20 2		
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—		C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—	
(2) Maintenance	78 50	(1) Salaries	327 10
	<u>327 10</u>		<u>327 10</u>
B.—Thoroughfares .—		C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—	
(2) Maintenance	740 75	(3) Furniture and equipment	555 0
		D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere)—	
		(1) Wages	11 0
		E.—Public health —	
		(1) General expenditure —	
		(m) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic	100 75
		(2) Scavenging—	
		(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	50 0
		(e) War allowance	24 0
	<u>740 75</u>		<u>740 75</u>
B.—Thoroughfares :—			
(2) Maintenance	239 23		
D—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere)—			
(5) Furniture	21 75		
F—Public health :—		E.—Public health—	
(1) General expenditure—		(3) Conservancy—	
(a) Salaries (inspectors and midwives) and wages	835 0	(a) Wages	1,405 0
(b) Allowances	30 0		
(e) Disinfectants	50 0		
(g) Drainage construction	229 2		
	<u>1,405 0</u>		<u>1,405 0</u>
E—Public health .—		E—Public health —	
(1) General expenditure—		(3) Conservancy—	
(g) Drainage construction	287 0	(c) Stores	125 0
	<u>287 0</u>	(5) Water supply—	
		(c) Maintenance	162 0
			<u>287 0</u>

From .—	Rs. c.	To .—	Rs. c.
E.—Public health :—		J.—Electricity department :—	
(1) General expenditure—		(1) Generation of electricity—	
(g) Drainage construction	483 98	(a) Fuel	1,215 0
(j) Fees for analysis of milk	300 0		
(k) Anti-plague measures	200 0		
(2) Scavenging—			
(a) Wages	231 2		
	1,215 0		1,215 0
E—Public health —			
(2) Scavenging—			
(a) Wages	268 98		
(c) Stores	170 0		
(3) Conservancy—			
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	35 0		
(e) Maintenance of latrines	150 0		
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—			
(b) Maintenance	99 62		
(7) Markets and galas—			
(b) Maintenance	85 0		
H.—Dog registration (Chapters 334 and 333) :—			
(1) Destruction of dogs	25 0		
I—Weights and measures (chapter 127) —			
(2) Stores	25 0		
J—Electricity department .—		J.—Electricity department :—	
(2) Repairs and maintenance—		(1) Generation of electricity—	
(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	441 40	(b) Oil, waste and engine room stores	1,300 0
	1,300 0		1,300 0
J—Electricity department —		J.—Electricity department :—	
(2) Repairs and maintenance—		(1) Generation of electricity—	
(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	118 60	(c) Salaries and wages at works	390 0
(3) Service and house connections—			
(b) Labour (temporary)	50 0		
(4) Management and general expenses—			
(b) Salaries (outdoor staff)	221 40		
	390 0		390 0
J—Electricity department :—		J—Electricity department :—	
(4) Management and general expenses—		(3) Service and house connections—	
(b) Salaries, &c (outdoor staff)	108 60	(a) Materials	333 60
(d) Sundries	110 0		
(f) Holiday railway warrants	90 0		
K.—Fire protection —			
(1) Cost of fire extinguishers' refills, &c	25 0		
	333 60		333 60

Supplementary Budget for 1948

EXPENDITURE	Amount
J—Electricity department —	Rs. c.
(3) Service and house connections—	
(a) Materials	966 40
(4) Management and general expenses—	
(d) Salaries, &c. (electrician and clerk)	115 0
(e) Printing and stationery	70 0
(f) Travelling	100 85
(g) Obligatory service	279 18
(6) Extension and improvement	725 0
(10) War allowance	100 0
Total	2,356 43

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

Urban Council Office,
Kadugannawa, December 14, 1948.K. T. JAYABATNE,
Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Local Government on March 7, 1949.

K. ANANTHAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.

Colombo, March 14, 1949

MADAMPE TOWN COUNCIL

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1948

REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General revenue	37,245 60
B.—Thoroughfares	2,170 80
C.—Council lands and buildings	159 90
D.—Public health	4,232 33
E.—Public recreation	172 50
F.—Cemeteries	108 0
G.—Dog registration	13 0
H.—Weights and measures	—
I.—Fire protection	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—
Total revenue	44,102 13
Other receipts —	
Deposits	53,128 50
Advances	970 11
Revenue collection accounts	8,435 26
Balance on January 1, 1948	23,548 31
Total	129,883 31

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure	14,772 73
B.—Thoroughfares	1,651 50
C.—Council's lands and buildings	2,396 36
D.—Public health	21,633 99
E.—Public recreation	49 40
F.—Cemeteries	1,084 80
G.—Dog registration	222 70
H.—Weights and measures	—
I.—Fire protection	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—
Total expenditure	41,811 48
Other payments —	
Deposits	43,435 30
Advances	300 0
Revenue collection accounts	10,323 56
Balance on December 31, 1948	34,012 97
Total	129,883 31

I, James Charles Welikala Munasinha, Chairman, Town Council, Madampe, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of monies received and paid during the year 1948.

Office of the Town Council,
Madampe, March 15, 1949
M. M S D MARIKAR,
Member

J. C. W. MUNASINHA,
Chairman

Affirmed to before me
J. P. FERNANDO,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1948

LIABILITIES	Rs	c	Rs	c
Deposits				9,995 10
Surplus as at December 31, 1947	26,119	47		
Revenue for 1948	44,102	13		
Expenditure for 1948	41,811	48		
Surplus for 1948			2,290	65
			38,410	2
Total			38,405	12
ASSETS				
Advances				—
Rate collection account			2,928	71
Property rate				
Conservancy rate			1,461	44
Rent collection account				2 0
Cash :—				
In hand				500 0
Kachcheri				33,512 97
Total			38,405	12

I, James Charles Welikala Munasinha, Chairman, Town Council Madampe, do hereby affirm to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the Madampe Town Council, on December 31, 1948.

Office of the Town Council,
Madampe, March 15, 1949

J. C. W. MUNASINHA,
Chairman

Certified to be correct.

M. M S D MARIKAR,
Member

Affirmed to before me
J. P. FERNANDO,
Justice of the Peace.