



# THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

No. 9,963—FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1949

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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 139/46/L G. D—GC 48/30

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No. 12 OF 1946

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

#### Resolution

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

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 21 1949

L D—B 139/46/GA 53/1

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 OF 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Pallepallata village area in the Kandy 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 —

371—J. N. A 22022-1,224 (3/49)

L 1

### Resolution

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

Amount of Payment	Rate of Tax Rs c
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re 1 ..	0 10
(c) exceeds Re 1 but does not exceed Re 1 50 ..	0 15
(d) exceeds Re 1 50 but does not exceed Rs 2 ..	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs 2 but does not exceed Rs 2 50 ..	0 25
(f) exceeds Rs 2 50 but does not exceed Rs 3 ..	0 30
(g) exceeds Rs 3 but does not exceed Rs 4 ..	0 40
(h) exceeds Rs 4 but does not exceed Rs 5 ..	0 50
(i) exceeds Rs 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10 ..	1 0
(j) exceeds Rs 10—	
(1) for the first Rs 10	1 0
(2) for each additional Rs 5 or part thereof	1 0

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 21, 1949

L D—B 139/46/L G D—GC 48/31

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE No 12 OF 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of the Wellawa 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 ad-

mission 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.	Schedule	
		Nature of Licence	Annual Duty Rs c
Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—		Licence to manufacture artificial manure	100 0
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5	Licence to manufacture fibre	50 0
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re 1	0 10	Licence to manufacture coconut oil by mills or chekkus	100 0
(c) exceeds Re 1 but does not exceed Re 1 50	0 15	Licence to manufacture desiccated coconuts	100 0
(d) exceeds Re 1 50 but does not exceed Rs 2	0 20	Licence to manufacture bricks or tiles	15 0
(e) exceeds Rs 2 but does not exceed Rs 3	0 30	Licence to manufacture soap	10 0
(f) exceeds Rs 3 but does not exceed Rs 4	0 40	Licence to make or extract fat	50 0
(g) exceeds Rs 4 but does not exceed Rs 5	0 50	Licence to cure arecanuts	2 50
(h) exceeds Rs 5 but does not exceed Rs 10	1 0	Licence to boil blood or offal	100 0
(i) exceeds Rs 10—		Licence to dye fibre	3 0
(1) for the first Rs 10	1 0	Lime kiln licence	12 0
(2) for each additional Rs 5 or part thereof	1 0	Licence to cure plumbago	50 0
		Licence to ice fish	100 0
		Licence to store fibre	25 0
		Licence to store artificial manure	10 0
		Licence to store Maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt	6 0
		Licence to store lime or hides or bones or materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag	5 0
		Licence to store straw	1 0
		Licence to store copra	10 0
		Licence to store dry fish	2 0
		Licence to store plumbago	50 0
		Licence to keep a kraal for soaking coconut husks	12 0
		Licence to keep a saw pit—	
		(a) where machinery is used	5 0
		(b) where no machinery is used	2 50
		Licence to keep a dairy for supply of milk to the public—	
		(a) where the number of cows does not exceed 3	2 0
		(b) where the number of cows exceed 3 but does not exceed 10	5 0
		(c) where the number of cows exceed 10	10 0
		Bakery licence	25 0
		Eating-house licence	3 0
		Tea and coffee boutique licence	10 0
		Restaurant licence	10 0
		Butcher's stall licence	5 0
		Fish stall licence	5 0
		Cattle gala licence—	
		(a) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle not exceeding 10 in number	5 0
		(b) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle exceeding 10 in number	10 0
		Common lodging house licence	6 0
		Aerated water factory licence	30 0
		Ice factory licence	100 0
		Ice and aerated water factory (combined) licence	100 0
		Hotel licence—	
		(a) where the annual value of the premises exceeds Rs 200	50 0
		(b) where the annual value of the premises does not exceed Rs 200	10 0
		Tannery licence	50 0
		Private market licence	120 0
		Hair dressing saloon or barber's shop licence	5 0
		Licence to store firewood in any quantity over 2 cubic yards	5 0
		Licence to store tobacco in excess of 2 bundles or sippans	10 0

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government,  
Colombo, March 21, 1949.

L D—B 27/47/L G D—BC 84

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

BY-LAW made by the Rakwana Town Council under sections 143 (b) and 166 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of 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 21, 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 30, 1948, published in *Gazette* No 9,928 of December 10, 1948

#### Schedule

Premises bearing the following assessment numbers — 9A; 9B, 9C; 12A; 139A; 133C; 188A, 188B, 188C, 295A and 295B

L D—B. 14/49./L G. D.—BC. 174.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Rattota Town Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given under those sections, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed, with effect from the date on which this Notification is published in the *Gazette*, the licence duties specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licences described therein, in lieu of the licence duties hitherto leviable in respect of those licences.

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government,  
Colombo, March 21, 1949.

L D—B 33/49/L G D—T 160

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

Order under sections 2, 5, 6 and 15

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under sections 2, 5, 6 and 15 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government,  
Colombo, March 23, 1949.

## Order

1 The area delimited in the First Schedule hereto shall be a town for the purposes of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance") and the administrative limits of that town shall be the limits set out in that Schedule

2 The name and designation of the Town Council to be constituted under the Ordinance for the aforesaid town shall be the following:—

"Pussellawa Town Council"

3 The number of members of whom the Pussellawa Town Council shall consist shall be eight.

4 The town for which the Pussellawa Town Council is to be constituted shall be divided into the eight wards defined in the Second Schedule hereto.

5 The date on which the term of office of the Pussellawa Town Council shall commence shall be January 1, 1950.

## First Schedule

The area situated in Pussellawa in Uda Palata, Kandy District, Central Province, and bounded as follows:—

**North** By a line drawn from a point on the centre of Diggammane Ela 75 yards north-east from the centre of Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road, south-eastwards, north-eastwards and eastwards parallel to and at a distance of 75 yards from the centre of the said main road to the northern boundary of Pussellawa Government Hospital premises, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of the said premises till it meets Moragahayata Ela, thence by a line drawn across the said Ela, south-eastwards, north-eastwards, southwards and again north-eastwards parallel to and at a distance of 75 yards from the centre of the said main road to the centre of Hunugala Ela, thence by a line drawn northwards along the centre of the said Ela to a point 100 yards from the centre of the said main road.

**East:** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards and southwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road till it meets the southern boundary of the road to Melfort Estate, thence by a line drawn westwards along the southern boundary of the said estate road to the northern boundary of the Pussellawa Central School premises, thence by a line drawn south-westwards, south-eastwards, south-westwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of the said premises till it meets a point on the eastern boundary of the said premises 100 yards from the centre of the said main road, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the said main road to the north eastern corner of the Parsonage premises, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said Parsonage premises to be V C. road forming the southern boundary of the said Parsonage premises thence by a line drawn across the said V C road southwards, eastwards and again southwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the said main road till it meets the centre of Lanukepu Kandura

**South:** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the centre of Lanukepu Kandura to a point 100 yards west of the centre of the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the said main road till it meets the centre of the Ela north of Werellewatta claimed by Suppiah Pillai, thence by a line drawn westwards and north-westwards along the centre of the said Ela and along the eastern boundary of the paddy field claimed by Suppiah Pillai and

others till it meets the eastern boundary of Edward Hill Estate claimed by H. J. P. Samarasekera, thence by a line drawn northwards and eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said estate and eastern boundary of Moragahawatte Kumbura claimed by W. H. Samarasekera and others till it meets the centre of Galpotte Ela, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards and eastwards along the centre of said Ela to a point 100 yards from the centre of the said main road, thence by a line drawn northwards and north-westwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the said main road to the eastern boundary of Pussellawa Rest House premises, thence by a line drawn south-westwards, north-westwards and north-eastwards along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the said premises to a point on the western boundary of the said premises 100 yards from the centre of the said main road, thence by a line drawn parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the said main road till it meets the centre of Hunugala Ela, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre of the said Ela to a point 75 yards from the centre of the said main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards, south-westwards, westwards and again south-westwards parallel to and at a distance of 75 yards from the centre of the said main road to the centre of Pussellawa Oya, thence by a line drawn south-westwards, westwards and north-westwards along the centre of the said Pussellawa Oya to the centre of the confluence of Pussellawa Oya with Diggammane Ela

**West** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the centre of Diggammane Ela to the starting point of the northern limit of the area

## Second Schedule

## WARDS OF THE TOWN OF PUSSELLAWA

## Ward No. 1—Paradeka

**North** By a line drawn from the western extremity of the northern limit of Town Council area south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the said limit to the centre of the Mala Ela.

**East.** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the centre of the said Mala Ela crossing the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road to the southern limit of the Town Council area.

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

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

## Ward No. 2—Wahugepitiya

**North** By a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern limit of Ward No. 1 eastwards, northwards and again eastwards along the northern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of Nidana Ela.

**East** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of Nidana Ela crossing Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road to the southern limit of the Town Council area

**South** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the eastern extremity of the southern limit of Ward No. 1.

**West:** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the eastern limit of Ward No 1 to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

*Ward No 3—Ibbangewewa*

- North. By a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern limit of Ward No. 2 south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the northern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of Hunugala Ela.
- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of Hunugala Ela crossing the Gampola-Nuwara-Eliya main road to the southern limit of the Town Council area.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards and north-westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the eastern extremity of the southern limit of Ward No 2
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-eastwards along the eastern limit of Ward No. 2 to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward

*Ward No. 4—Hoigahawatte*

- North. By a line drawn from the northern extremity of the eastern limit of the Town Council area south-eastwards and southwards along the said limit to the centre of the Kaludummalagala Ela.
- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards and southwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of Galpote Ela.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of Galpote Ela to the centre of Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road, thence by a line drawn southwards and south-westwards along the centre of the said main road till it meets the centre of its junction with the V. C. road to Pussellawa Village, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre of the said V. C. road to the southern limit of the Town Council area
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-eastwards and northwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area, the eastern limit of Ward No 3 and the northern limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward

*Ward No 5—Upper Bazaar*

- North. By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road where the southern limit of Ward No. 4 crosses the said main road, eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No. 4 to the eastern limit of the Town Council area
- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the southern boundary of the road to Melfort Estate.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area till it meets the north-eastern corner of the Pussellawa Central School premises thence by a line drawn northwards to the centre of the road to Melfort Estate, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre of the said estate road to the centre of its junction with the V. C. road, thence by a line drawn south-westwards and southwards along the centre of the said V. C. road to the centre of its junction with Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards, north-eastwards and northwards along the centre of the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

*Ward No. 6—Udawattu*

- North. By a line drawn from the centre of the junction of the estate road to Melfort Estate and V. C. road on the southern limit of Ward No. 5 eastwards along the said limit to a point in line with the eastern boundary of the Pussellawa Central School premises

- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards and south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of the lane to the village.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of the lane to the centre of its junction with the Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road, thence north-westwards and westwards along the centre of the said main road to the southern extremity of the western limit of Ward No 5
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards and north-eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No 5 to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward

*Ward No. 7—Lower Bazaar*

- North. By a line drawn from a point on the southern limit of the Town Council area on the eastern boundary of Edward Hill Estate claimed by H. J. P. Samarasekera where it meets the edge of the paddy field claimed by Suppiah Pillai and others, north-eastwards along the said limit of the Town Council area and the southern limit of Ward No 4 to the western limit of Ward No. 5.
- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards, eastwards and again southwards along the western limit of Ward No. 5 and southern limit of Ward No. 6 to the centre of the junction of Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road and the lane forming the southern limit of the said Ward No. 6, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre of the said main road to the centre of its junction with the road to Rothchild Estate.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of the road to Rothchild Estate till it meets the southern limit of the Town Council area, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the said limit of the eastern boundary of Werellawatta claimed by Suppiah Pillai
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards, north-westwards and northwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward.

*Ward No 8—Atukolatenna*

- North. By a line drawn from a point on the southern limit of the Town Council area at the centre of the road to Rothchild Estate eastwards, north-westwards and north-eastwards along the southern and eastern limits of Ward No. 7 and the southern limit of Ward No 6 to the eastern limit of the Town Council area.
- East. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards, eastwards and southwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to its southern extremity.
- South. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to a point 100 yards west of the centre of Gampola-Nuwara Eliya main road.
- West. By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward

L. G. D.—BB. 300.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified under section 206 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, that the rule made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under section 205 of that Ordinance fixing the quorum of the Gampola Urban Council and published in *Government Gazette* No 9,915 of October 29, 1948, has been approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 21, 1949.

L. D.—B 14/49/L. G. D.—BC 174

## 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 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 21, 1949.

## By-laws

*Interpretation of Terms*

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

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council,  
“Council” means the Rattota Town Council,  
“licensee” means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, or any by-law made thereunder,  
“licensed premises” means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;  
“licensed trade” means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, or any by-law made thereunder;  
“offensive or dangerous trade” means any one of the following trades —

manufacturing manure, tanning, curing areca-nuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldiva fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt, storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over one gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish, storing of firewood in any quantity over two cubic yards, storing of gunny bags, storing of tobacco in excess of two bundles or sippans

*Licences*

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

3. No licence shall be transferable

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Bakeries*

10 No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a bakery unless the premises to be licensed and the equipment of the bakery are in conformity with the following conditions —

- (1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space
- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered, and limewashed.
- (c) The caves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (e) The wood work must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

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

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

12 Every licensee of a bakery shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to bakeries in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises, and shall also

cause a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of bread) to be kept in the bakery so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. No licensee of a bakery shall use, or allow to be used, as a sleeping place any place on the same floor as the bakery or forming part of the same building, unless such place is effectually separated from the places where bread is prepared or stored, or in which the materials

thereof are stored, by a partition extending from the floor to the ceiling, and unless such sleeping place is provided with an external window, the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Eating-houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques*

31. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

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

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

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

34. Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause the walls of every room form-

ing part of the licensed premises to be limewashed twice every year in the months of June and December, the ceiling to be limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 85 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 35 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

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

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

47 No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 45 or by-law 46.

48 No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for

sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

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

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

#### *Lodging-houses*

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

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

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

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

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

55 No licensee of a lodging-house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person

for each 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purpose of this by-law.

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

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

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

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

60. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width for at least four hours each day. Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The licensee of such lodging-house as is referred to in paragraph (1) shall not receive any customer until the premises have been inspected and certified by the Chairman as free from infection

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

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

70. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the seat, floor, and walls of every water closet, earth

closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition

#### *Cattle Galas*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Restaurants*

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

92 No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on the licensed premises. For the purposes of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 44.

93 No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless that person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and

by such licensee, and unless such food is carried in a closed vehicle, or a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle. Such licensee shall take steps to ensure that every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle is always kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

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

#### Hotels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

101 Every licensee of a hotel shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width for at least four hours each day. Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the window shall be closed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Dairies*

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

- (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.
- (b) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.
- (c) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (d) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.
- (e) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (f) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.
- (g) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material, the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt, drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (h) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.
- (i) The floor of the milk room must be cemented and must have rounded corners at its junction with

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

- (j) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.
- (k) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.
- (l) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (m) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the milk room.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

139 Every person registered under by-law 138, shall, by proper application made for that purpose, obtain registration cards annually from the Chairman, in respect of each servant, vendor, or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk

140 (1) The Chairman may in his discretion refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 138, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection as may be necessary of his premises, his animals, and his utensils and equipment generally—

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

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration-cards, under the foregoing by-law 139, until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor, or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat,
- (2) Any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English and the equivalent in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such,
- (3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid, Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law,
- (4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material

#### *Aerated water factories*

145 No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions —

- (1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed
- (c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water
- (3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water
- (4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles
- (5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.
- (6) The water used in the manufacture of aerated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant, and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome.

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

- (7) (a) The aerated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein
- (b) The aerated water factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer
- (c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory

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

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

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

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

150. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleaned in the following manner —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

162 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing, to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof

to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and no licensee or person in charge of that place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken

#### *Ice factories*

163 No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions —

- (1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed.
- (c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (f) the floor must be cemented throughout
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage
- (h) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice
- (i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs
- (j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distance from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer
- (l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory
- (2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery
- (3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed throughout a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant. Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Public bathing places*

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

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

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

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

#### *Offensive or dangerous trades*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Butchers' stalls*

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (8) The tables and all other furniture must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls
- (9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material
- (10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(11) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer

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

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

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

193. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the stall, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement, to be limewashed, and all the woodwork to be limewashed or if oil-painted to be washed with hot water and soap at least four times a year in the months of March, June, September and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing

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

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

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

197. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed daily from the licensed premises. He shall cause, the said receptacle to be kept always covered except at the times when refuse is being actually placed in it

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

207 Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep the licensed premises open daily for the sale of meat during the hours of 7 a m to 10 a m and 3 p m to 7 p m

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

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

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

#### *Fish stalls*

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

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

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

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

214 Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the fish stall, except such parts as are covered with glaze tiles or are plastered in cement, to be limewashed and all the woodwork to

be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least four times a year in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Hairdressing saloons or barber's shops*

231. No person shall be entitled to obtain a licence to keep a hairdressing saloon or barbers' shop unless the

building or part of the building to be used for the purpose and the equipment of the saloon or shop, are in conformity with the following conditions and requirements.—

- (1) The building or part of the building—
- must be substantially constructed, and must have a floor space of not less than 120 square feet. Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to any building in which a saloon or shop is carried on or kept at the date of the publication of this by-law in the *Gazette*, and
  - must have its walls limeplastered and limewashed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement, and
  - must be well lighted and well ventilated, and
  - must be provided with satisfactory drains, and with satisfactory latrine accommodation either within the building or on the premises
- (2) The saloon or shop must be provided with—
- a sufficient supply of water at all times during which the saloon or shop is open to customers,
  - means for securing an adequate supply either of boiling water or of disinfectants for the purpose of washing or sterilizing the instruments or appliances in daily use,
  - facilities for the hairdressers or barbers to wash their hands during the course of their work,
  - a sufficient number of receptacles for the disinfectants to be used for sterilizing instruments or appliances,
  - a sufficient supply of towels and overalls for the use of the customers,
  - a sufficient number of spittoons, kept by the side of the seats in such manner as to be readily available to customers and employees, and
  - a covered and movable dust bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse

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

- keep affixed, in a conspicuous position outside the saloon or shop, a board bearing the words "Licensed Hairdressing Saloon" or "Licensed Barber's Shop", as the case may be, and
- keep affixed, in a conspicuous position outside the saloon or shop a framed copy of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops in each of the languages, English, Sinhalese, and Tamil

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

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

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

- to keep his person and his wearing apparel clean,
- to keep his finger-nails short and free from dirt, and
- to wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending to each customer

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

- cause every spittoon in such saloon or shop to be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition,
- cause every hair-brush or comb used in such saloon or shop to be washed or cleaned and sterilized or disinfected, every day, and to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;

- cause every shaving mug or cup, shaving brush, clipper, razor or other cutting instrument, used in such saloon or shop to be well rinsed and cleaned in hot water after each occasion on which it is used, and
- cause all hair-clippings and other refuse to be collected after each customer has been attended to, and to be deposited in the dust bin provided for the purpose

236 The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not use, or permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop to use, on any customer—

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

237 The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not supply, for the use of any customer, any towel which is not fresh from the wash or any overall which is not clean

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

- knowingly permit any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease of any kind or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease, to enter the saloon or shop for any purpose, or
- employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop, or
- knowingly permit an hairdresser or barber employed by him to attend in the saloon or shop on any person referred to in paragraph (a), or
- permit any such hairdresser or barber who, by error or accident, attends on any person referred to in paragraph (a), to attend on any other customer unless that hairdresser or barber washes and cleans his hands before attending on such other customer, or
- permit any instrument that has been used on any person referred to in paragraph (a) to be used on any other person until it is sterilized

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

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

- as a place for taking meals at any time, or
- as a place for sleeping, except at night when such premises are not open to customers

L D — B 160/41/GA 14/74/8

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Bogoda village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by 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 21, 1949

#### By-laws

##### Water supply

1 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

2 No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe—

- in a cart or barrel, or in any vessel other than a bucket or other similar receptacle, carried and capable of being ordinarily carried by hand, or
- in any quantity or in any manner likely to cause any waste of water.



3 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.

4. 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

5 No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe for any purpose other than domestic purposes

6 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

7 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*

8 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 or renew any existing service-pipe connected to the Committee's mains or waterworks, or commence any work for any such purpose

9 Any work approved by the Chairman under by-law 8 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

10 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

11 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

12 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

13 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

14 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

15 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*

16 (1) When a newly constructed service has been inspected and approved under by-law 15, 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.

17 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*

18 (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

19 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, or
- (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

20 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

21. 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

22 The amount estimated by the Chairman as the cost of reconnecting to the Committee's mains or waterworks any private service-pipe disconnected on any of the grounds set out in by-law 18, 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

23 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, or
- (b) that such action is expedient or necessary for the purpose of extending, altering or repairing the mains or water works or the purpose of the connection of service-pipes to mains, or
- (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

24 The stopcock or valve of each private service and the part of service-pipe between the stopcock or valve and the main shall be deemed to be the property of the Committee, and the cost of the 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 made therefor by the Chairman

25 The approval of any private service-pipe or fittings under by-law 15 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

26 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

27 (1) The Chairman, or any other 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

28 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 payment

#### *Land and property*

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

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

31 No person shall remove any sand, earth, stone, or growing plants or trees from, or in any way alter or deface the surface of, any waste or public land without the authority of the Chairman.

32 No horse, cattle, sheep, goat or swine shall be tethered or grazed upon any public land vested in the Committee without a permit from the Chairman. Every such permit shall be valid for a year or such shorter period as the Chairman may determine

33 Any person thereto authorised in writing by the Chairman may seize any horse, cattle, sheep or goat, or swine which he may find tethered or grazing on any public land without a permit under by-law 32

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

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

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

37 The owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of every land shall mark the boundaries of that land with live-fences, or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground, or in such other manner as may be approved by the Committee

38 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

39 (1) The owner, lessee or occupier of any land shall, on receipt of a written notice from the Chairman to that effect, mark the boundaries in his land in such manner, and within such time, as may be specified in the notice

(2) If the boundary is not marked in the manner, or within the time specified in the notice, the Chairman may cause the boundary to be defined by a surveyor and the costs thereof may be recovered from the person making default as a debt due to the Committee

40 No person shall wilfully alter, deface, or damage the boundary of a land

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

#### *The abatement of nuisances*

42 Where any building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon is in such a condition as to be dangerous to a neighbouring building or to an occupier thereof or to a passer-by the Chairman shall, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier thereof, require the owner or occupier—

(a) in any case of urgency, to cause within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice, a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of any passer-by, and

(b) in every case, within three days after the service of the notice, to cause such building or wall or anything affixed thereon to be secured or repaired

43 (1) Every owner or occupier, served with any notice under by-law 42, shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) Where any owner or occupier fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of the notice served under by-law 42, the Chairman may authorize any specified person, or persons to do the work which ought to have been done and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Committee

44 (1) Whenever any house or building 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, by a notice in writing served on the owner or occupier thereof, require the owner or occupier to carry out, within the time specified in the notice, such work as may be specified in that notice

(2) Every owner or occupier served with a notice under paragraph (1) shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time, and in the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of such notice, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee

45 The owner or occupier of every house within the village area shall cause his house to be whitewashed with lime or other suitable substance at least once a year and at any other time specified by notice in writing by the Chairman, if by reason of an outbreak of any epidemic disease such steps appear to the Committee to be necessary

46 No person shall dispose of the milk of coconuts split for other than domestic purposes, within a distance of one hundred yards of any village road or path or public place or any dwelling house

47 No person shall wantonly deposit the carcass of any dead animal on any land or premises belonging to any other person

48 (1) Where any tree or a branch or fruit or any other part of a tree is causing or is likely to cause damage to any house or building or cultivated paddy field or is in a condition dangerous to any occupant thereof, or to the safety of any passer-by along any village road or path, the Chairman shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of the land on which the tree stands, either to tie up and make secure, or to cut down and remove, the said tree or branch or fruit or other part of the tree within such time as may be specified in the notice

(2) Every owner or occupier who is given notice under paragraph (1) shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time as may be specified in the notice and in case of any failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of such notice, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses there- by incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee

49 No person shall keep or halt any cart on any village road or path except in the event of a break-down, or longer than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of loading goods into or unloading goods from such carts

50 No person shall place or bury any charmed plate leaf, or paper, or a charm in any other form, on the land of any other person

51 No person shall—

- (a) draw any caricature or indecent picture, or write any insulting or offensive expression on any building or conspicuous place, or do any other act by which any member of the public is likely to be insulted or public decency outraged, or
- (b) ease himself on his own land, or on another's land, or on any village road or path, or in any place other than that specially provided for such a purpose in such a way as to offend other people's feelings of decency, or
- (c) throw rubbish or noisome matter, or unserviceable articles, or any other things on land belonging to any other person or in any public place or village road or path, or
- (d) pelt stones or throw filth at the house of any other person, or
- (e) expose any mat, cloth, or other article on, or on the side of, any village path, road, thoroughfare, or public place in such a manner as to terrify animals or cause annoyance to the public, or
- (f) allow children of tender years to play, or stray about, on any village path, road, thoroughfare or public place or to commit a nuisance thereon

#### *Udergrowth and rubbish*

52 The owner or occupier, of any land within the village area shall keep such land free of undergrowth and rubbish and his dwelling compound in a clean and sanitary condition

#### *Prevention of malaria*

53 The owner, or occupier, of any land shall remove or cause to be removed from such land all receptacles likely to be breeding places for mosquitoes or disease-bearing insects

#### *The draining of ponds, pools, open ditches and sewers*

54 The owner, or occupier, of any land within the village area shall cause every pond, open ditch, sewer, drain, or other place containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth, water, matter, or thing of an offensive nature or likely to be prejudicial to health, and situated on that land within a distance of sixty yards from any dwelling house to be drained, cleaned, covered or filled up

#### *Epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases*

55 (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him in writing to place or cause to be placed a mark in a conspicuous part of the exterior of any house or building where a person is suffering from a disease of an epidemic, or endemic or contagious nature, and to keep such mark affixed for such time as he may deem necessary

(2) No person shall without the permission of the Chairman remove or obliterate any such mark

56 No person who is suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 55 shall wilfully go abroad into any road, path or public place.

57 No person shall wilfully expose in, or take into any road, path, or public place, any child or other person who is suffering from any disease referred to in by-law 55.

58 Where any person suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 55 dies, the owner or occupier of the premises where the death took place, or the nearest adult male relative of the deceased shall be responsible for the speedy burial or cremation of such person, and in the absence or default of such owner, occupier or relative, the Committee shall cause the dead body to be buried or cremated, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee from such owner, occupier or male relative

#### *The housing and penning of cattle, &c*

59 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person duly authorized by him in writing, at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any shed, stable, enclosure or sty used for the housing or penning of any cattle, horses, sheep, goats or pigs

60 The owner or lessee of any shed, stable, enclosure or sty shall take any necessary steps to ensure—

- (1) that such shed, stable, enclosure or sty is kept at all times in a sanitary condition, and
- (2) that dung and other refuse are removed daily from the premises, and are so disposed of that no nuisance is caused thereby

#### *Stray cattle, &c*

61 (1) All cattle, sheep and goats straying on any public road or path within the village area, shall on seizure be placed in the pound established by the Committee for the purpose

(2) The charges payable before the removal of any animal so impounded shall be calculated at the following rates —

For occupation, 50 cents per head for a day or part of a day

For food (if supplied), 25 cents per head for a day or part of a day

#### *Disease amongst animals*

62 It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any animal suffering from murrain or other infectious or contagious disease—

- (1) to segregate such animal, and to give immediate information of such disease to the Chairman,
- (2) to remove such animal to any place specified by the Chairman and to leave it in such place in charge of such person as may have been authorized by the Chairman to tend or treat it,
- (3) to burn or to bury at a depth of six feet, the dung, litter and refuse of such animal, and in the event of its death, its carcass, and to disinfect the shed or spot where such animal has lain;
- (4) to cleanse and disinfect his own person and clothing before he approaches healthy cattle,
- (5) to take all such precautions and steps as may be necessary to prevent any such animal from mixing with any other healthy animal until fourteen days have elapsed after its complete recovery.

63 (1) On receipt of information given under by-law 62 (1) the Chairman shall, by beat of tom-tom or in such other manner as he may deem fit, declare the village area or any specified part thereof to be an infected area

(2) Where the village area or any part thereof has been declared to be an infected area under paragraph (1), the Chairman shall upon the expiry of fourteen days from the recovery of the animal last known to be affected by the disease or from the death of such animal declare, in the manner referred to in paragraph (1) that the village area or such part thereof is free from disease

64 Where the village area or any specified part thereof has been declared to be an infected area under by-law 63 (1)—

- (1) no person shall bring any cattle into, or remove any cattle from, the infected area,
- (2) all owners and persons in charge of cattle in the infected area, and in every village within a radius of one mile from the infected area in any case where the infected area is a part of the village area, shall keep their cattle tethered or securely penned so as to prevent them from straying,
- (3) every person, who within an infected area finds the carcass of any animal lying unburied, shall report the fact to the Chairman, and the Chairman shall cause it to be buried in the manner specified in by-law 62 (3)
- (4) no person shall disinter the carcass of any animal which died of the disease or remove or keep for any purpose the flesh, hide, horns, hoofs, or other parts of the carcass of such animal, and
- (5) every owner of cattle in the infected herd shall, whenever the Chairman so directs, have his cattle subjected to such treatment or inoculation at such spot and by such person as may be specified by the Chairman in writing

#### *Cattle sheds, galas and halting-places*

65 (1) No person shall establish or keep a cattle shed, gala or halting-place for public use except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman

(2) Every such licence shall unless it is cancelled under by-law 71 expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

66 Every licensee of a cattle shed, gala or halting-place shall cause a table of the fee leviable at the cattle shed, gala or halting-place to be written in Sinhalese and to be exhibited on a conspicuous part of the cattle shed, gala or halting-place

67 Every licensee of a cattle shed, gala or halting-place shall—

- (a) keep the premises of the cattle shed, gala or halting-place in a sanitary condition, and
- (b) allow no gambling or disorderly conduct to take place in the cattle shed, gala or halting place

68 The licensee of every gala or halting-place shall provide a separate portion of land for the parking of carts

69 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person duly authorized by him in writing, to enter and inspect at all reasonable times, the cattle shed, gala or halting-place and the licensee or the person in charge thereof shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary

70 It shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend the licence issued in respect of any cattle shed, gala or halting-place during the continuance of an epidemic if such suspension is essential in the public interest.

71 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 a second or subsequent conviction by such Court for the breach of any of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas, or halting-places, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

#### *Wells, spouts, springs, &c*

72 No person shall sink a well for the supply of water for domestic purposes within a distance of fifty feet from any cesspit, cesspool, pigsty, gala, cattle shed leaking drain, neglected privy, or from any permanent refuse or manure heap, or from any land which is regularly manured every season

73 No person shall within a distance of fifty feet from any well for the supply of water for domestic purposes—

- (a) construct any cesspit, cesspool, privy, pigsty, gala or cattle shed, or
- (b) deposit any manure or decaying animal or vegetable matter

74 (1) No person shall wash or cause to be washed any animal or any article whatsoever at or near any public well for the supply of water for domestic purposes

(2) No person shall draw any water from a public well used for the purposes of supplying water for domestic purposes except in a clean receptacle

75 Where any tree, or branch or other part of a tree, overhangs a well, the Chairman may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of the land on which such tree stands to tie up, cut down, or remove as the case may be such tree or the branch or other part of such tree

76 Where any person on whom a notice is served under by-law 75 fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified in the notice, the Chairman may cause the work to be done and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

#### *The measure or dimension of bread, &c*

77 The flour, water, and other materials used in the manufacture of bread shall be good and wholesome, and it shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing from time to time to demand and obtain samples thereof

#### *Prevention of accidents connected with toddy drawing*

78 (1) Every owner or lessee of trees from which toddy is drawn shall for the purpose of coupling such trees use or cause to be used 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

(2) Each rope used by such owner or lessee for such purpose, shall consist of not less than twelve 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 therein

79 Every rope used for the purpose specified in by-law 78 shall be tested by the owner or lessee once in every two weeks

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

81 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person duly authorised by him 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

#### *Spring guns and traps*

82 (1) No person shall set any spring gun, trap or bow, or dig any pitfall, without the written permission of the Chairman

(2) The grant of permission under paragraph (1) shall be proclaimed by the Chairman by beat of tom-tom

#### *Disorderly conduct, &c*

83 No person shall loiter in any public path or road or in a public place after 9 o'clock at night, 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

84 No person shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or behaving in a disorderly manner, in any public path or road, or in any public place

85 No person shall use abusive or indecent language with intent to annoy or to provoke any person or persons, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is likely to annoy or provoke any person or persons or to cause annoyance to the public or to cause a breach of the peace

86 No person shall disturb the public after 9 o'clock at night by shouting, singing songs, or making any other noise. Provided that nothing in this by-law shall be deemed to affect the existing rights of the people in the matter of religious ceremonies and other orderly gatherings.

*Sale of spirits*

87 No person shall sell to any boy, under sixteen years of age or to any female, any spirits or other intoxicating liquor, or any toddy drawn from any species of palm, or the fermented juice of the sugar cane

*Ferry service*

88 In respect of any ferry established by the Committee all tolls levied at that ferry shall be collected by the person appointed in writing for the purpose by the Chairman.

89 No person other than a duly appointed ferryman, shall carry by any boat or other vessel any passenger, goods, vehicle, or animal, for fee or for reward across any river either at or within a distance of half a mile above or below any ferry established by the Committee across that river

*Rescission of by-laws*

90. The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 5,786 of June 14, 1901 and therein called "Rules", as amended by the by-law published in *Gazette* No 8,238 of August 7, 1936, are hereby further amended in so far as they apply to the Bogoda village area, by the rescission of by-laws 11, 15 to 26, 28 to 39, 44 to 75, 78 to 83, 94 to 102 and 104 to 109

*Interpretation*

91. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Bogoda Village Committee,

"Committee" means the Bogoda Village Committee,

"domestic purposes" used in relation to a supply of water does not include 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 for mechanical purposes, or for purposes of irrigation

"village area" means the Bogoda village area.

**Schedule**

**Form A**

No \_\_\_\_\_

To the Chairman,  
Bogoda Village Committee,  
Hali-Ela

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

- \* The construction
  - \* The alteration
  - \* The extension
  - \* The cleaning
- } 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 purpose for which the premises are occupied \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount deposited \_\_\_\_\_

*The schedule referred to*

Piping on private Premises		Taps		Cisterns	
Length	Size	No	Position	Capacity	Position

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Please write distinctly

- \* Signature of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Name of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Address of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Signature of occupier \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Name of occupier \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

\* Strike off whichever is not necessary

**Form B**

*Notice to alter defective service*

Office of the Bogoda V C,  
Hali-Ela, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 re-connected until it is renewed, altered, or repaired to my satisfaction

Alterations and repairs \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman, Bogoda V. C

L D—B 85/37/L G D—BB. 643

**THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939**

BY-LAW made by the Badulla Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (6) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, March 21, 1949

**By-law**

The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 8,637 of July 19, 1940, as amended by by-law published in *Gazette* No 9,316 of October 6, 1944, are hereby further amended by the substitution, for by-law 3, of the following new by-law—

- " 3 (a) Every permit issued under by-law 2 shall be valid for a period of five days inclusive of the day of issue and a fee of fifty cents shall be payable for each such permit
- (b) The holder of a permit issued under by-law 2 shall produce the permit for inspection by any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman whenever requested to do so by such officer "

L D—B 47/40/GA 14/89

**THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE**

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by 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 28, 1949

**By-law**

The by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals made by the Village Committee of the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area and published in *Gazette* No 8,751 of June 6, 1941, are hereby amended as follows—

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

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

L. D.—B. 74/48/L G. D.—GA. 14/73

## THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

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

Colombo, March 24, 1949

## By-laws

*Tax on vehicles and animals*

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

(2) The schedule shall be filled up and returned to the Chairman, within seven days of its receipt, by the person to whom the schedule is delivered

2 If any person after having furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 1 acquires, keeps or uses any vehicle or animal, not mentioned in such schedule, he shall, within one month from the date on which he acquires or commences to keep or use such vehicle or animal, by written notice inform the Chairman of the fact of the acquisition, keeping, or use of such vehicle or animal and further furnish true and correct information in respect of such vehicle or animal

3 Subject to the provisions of section 47 (2) of the Ordinance, every person who has furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 1 shall without further notice be liable, in respect of vehicles or animals entered in such schedule, to pay the tax for the year for which such schedule is furnished, and every person who has sent the written notice referred to in by-law 2 shall be liable to pay the tax on vehicles or animals referred to in such notice for the year in which such vehicles or animals were acquired by him or otherwise came into his possession.

4 Every person who, having furnished the schedule referred to in by-law 1 or the written notice referred to in by-law 2, claims to be exempt under section 47 (3) of the Ordinance from the liability to pay the tax in respect of any vehicle or animal which is entered in or referred to in such schedule or notice shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Chairman of his claim for such exemption specifying the grounds on which such claim is made.

5 The annual tax payable under the provisions of section 47 of the Ordinance shall be paid at the office of the Committee on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year. Provided that in any case where the schedule referred to in by-law 1 or the written notice referred to in by-law 2 is furnished to the Chairman after the thirty-first day of March in any year, the tax in respect of each vehicle or animal referred to in such schedule or notice shall be payable within one month of the date on which such schedule or notice is so furnished.

6. On payment of the annual tax by any person in respect of any vehicle, the Chairman shall issue to that person in respect of that vehicle a metal plate with the distinguishing letters B V C (U) and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles. Where any such plate becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner shall return it to the Chairman and shall be entitled on making a payment of twenty-five cents to receive a fresh plate. The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any such plate has been lost or stolen, issue to the owner thereof a fresh plate on the application of such owner and on payment by such owner of fifty cents

7. The owner or person in charge of every vehicle shall affix the plate issued in respect of that vehicle under by-law 6 on a conspicuous part of that vehicle

*Bakeries, Eating-houses, Restaurants and Tea and Coffee Boutiques*

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

9 No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 8, 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 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

10 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 any 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.

11 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

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

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

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

15 (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 authorized by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the bakery, and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary

16 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

17 (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.

18 No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 17, unless the premises to be used as any eating-house, restaurant or tea or coffee boutique are in conformity with the following requirements —

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

19 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 to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by any other customer, and

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

20 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

21 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

22 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.

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

24 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 the premises of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique, and the licensee or the person in charge of those premises shall permit the Chairman, or such officer or Sanitary Assistant to enter and inspect those premises, and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary

25 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

26 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

Bintenna village area, and

“Ordinance” means the Village Communities Ordinance

L. D.—B 90/44/L G D—GD 14/17

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Uduvil village area in the 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 21, 1949

#### By-laws

##### Sale of provisions

1 No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, fruit, 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 of the year in respect of which it is issued

2. The owner or seller of meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables or other 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 specially made so that the birds may not suffer unnecessary discomfort

3 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

4 (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 direction the meat was so transported

5 Every holder of a licence in respect of any shop or place referred to in by-law 1 shall—

- (a) keep such shop or place in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes therein with cement and glass, and
- (b) cause the licence to be affixed in a conspicuous position in such shop or place, or where the licence cannot be so affixed, shall cause a board to be affixed with the number of the licence and the name of the licensee clearly painted thereon

6 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*

7 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.

8 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

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

#### *Roads and paths*

10 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

11 (1) Whenever any work of construction or 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 vehicular traffic.

12 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 lands 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 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 public road or path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path,
- (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 ground whereon any public building stands or over any enclosed garden or yard

13 No person shall—

- (a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon 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

14 (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy fields through which any footpath runs, to maintain such footpath in 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

#### *The disposal of the bodies of dead animals*

15 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

16 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 15 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

#### *Market and fairs*

17 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

18 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, fruit, 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 fruit by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places, or who do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places; or
- (b) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or 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

19 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

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

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



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

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

	<i>Per Day cents</i>
For an open space not exceeding 9 square feet or any portion thereof in the market ground . . . . .	5
For an open space exceeding 9 square feet but not exceeding 16 square feet in the market ground . . . . .	15
For an open space exceeding 16 feet but not exceeding 24 square feet in the market ground . . . . .	50
For a space in the covered area not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof . . . . .	50
For a stall in the covered area . . . . .	75
For an open space not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof in the fish market . . . . .	20
For a space in the covered area not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof in the fish market . . . . .	30

22 No person shall use 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.

23 The fees payable under by-law 21 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman in writing, and no permit under by-law 22 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

25 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.

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

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

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

27. No person using any village market shall—

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

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

29 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.

30 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.

31 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.

32 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.

#### *Private Markets and Fairs*

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

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto,
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) unless previously cancelled under by-law 36, 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 fifty rupees.

35 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.

36 A licence issued under by-law 34 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

37 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 34 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

38 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 such officer in the execution of his duty under this by-law.

39 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 Uduvil village area.

#### *Schedule*

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman,

Uduvil Village Committee

Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### *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 or the sale of which is prohibited, by or under any by-law made by the Committee.

3. The licensee of every private market\*/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruit, 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 place in the market\*/fair or to expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Strike off whichever is inapplicable

L D—B 85/46/L G D—G D 14/19

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

2 (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy field through which any public footpath runs to maintain such path 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

3 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

4 (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)

5 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

##### Overhanging trees

6. Whenever any tree within the village area or the branch or fruit or any other part of such tree is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building or is in a condition dangerous to the occupants of such building or to property or to the safety of passers-by along any public thoroughfare the Chairman may by a notice served on the owner or the occupier of the land upon which the tree stands, require such owner or occupier to tie up and make secure or to cut down and remove, such tree or the branch or 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 such notice to comply with its requirements any officer or workmen authorised in writing by the Chairman may enter upon such land 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

##### Offensive and dangerous trades

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

Storing straw, any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel, or steam or electricity is used, digging for coral stone by opening a pit; burning or storing lime

(2) The following trade shall be deemed to be an offensive trade—

Storing perishable articles of food for the purpose of sale by wholesale

8. (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 18, expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable

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

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

(2) any building to be used for the purposes of that trade is in conformity with the following requirements—

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

10 (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 9, 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

11 Any notice under by-law 10 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

12 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 lime-washed at least once in every twelve months;
- (c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean; and
- (d) all refuse, sweeping, 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

13 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

14 No 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

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

16 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 8, 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

17 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

#### *The disposal of the bodies of dead animals*

18 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

19 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 18 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

#### *Sale of provisions*

20 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 on 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 is issued

21 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

22 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

23 (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

24 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 20, 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

25 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*

26 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

27 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

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

29 In these by-laws—

“Chanman” means the Chanman of the Village Committee,

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Kaddaively village area

L D—B 96/45/L G D—GC 14/38/11

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Yagam Pattu village area in the Chilaw 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 21, 1949

**By-laws**

*Washing and bathing*

1 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

2 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

3 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

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

5 No person shall drive or take any animal into a public bathing place for any purpose whatsoever

*Boundaries and fences*

6 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

7 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

8 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 persons 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

9 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-sticks without his consent

10 For the purpose of making or repairing any fence, ditch or boundary mark, 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

11 No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter or deface or do any act likely to damage any fence or boundary, or remove any land marks from any land

*Public notices*

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

*Interpretation*

13 In these by-laws—

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Yagam Pattu village area, and

“Village area” means the Yagam Pattu village area

L D—B 49/48/L G D—GC 14/64/1

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 21 1949

**By-law**

The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 9,863 of May 14, 1948, are hereby amended, by the substitution, for the Schedule thereto, of the following new Schedule—

*Schedule*

	Rs.
Conservancy fee	2 0 per bucket
Scavenging fee	1 0 „

L D—B 82/41/L G D—GC 14/41/4

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.  
Colombo, March 21, 1949

**By-laws**

1 The by-laws made by the Village Committee of Kammal Pattu and published in *Gazette* No 9,890 of July 30 1948 as amended by the by-law published in *Gazette* No 9,941 of January 28, 1949, are hereby further amended as follows —

(1) in by-law 1, by the insertion in paragraph (1), immediately after item (m), of the following new item —

(n) Manufacture of coconut shell charcoal

(2) in by-law 3, by the substitution for the words "No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless—", of the following —

"No person shall be entitled to a licence to manufacture coconut shell charcoal unless the manufacture is carried on at a place not less than 220 yards from the nearest dwelling house. Without prejudice to the preceding provisions of this by-law, no person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade unless—"

2 The by-laws relating to the manufacture of coconut shell charcoal published in *Gazette* No 8,765 of July 18, 1941, are hereby rescinded

L D —B 110/48/L G D —GC 44/46/2

**THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE**

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198) made by the Village Committee of the Rajakumara Wannu Pattu village area in the Puttalam 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 21 1949

**By-laws***Toddy drawing*

1 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

2 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

3 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

4 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any person authorised by him 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 the purpose

*Stray cattle*

5 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*

6 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

7 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

8 The 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 cleaned as often as may be requisite

9 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 building

10 In these by-laws—

Chairman " means the Chairman of the Committee,

" Committee " means the Village Committee, of the Rajakumara Wannu Pattu village area, and

" village area " means the Rajakumara Wannu Pattu village area

L D —B 54/48/GA 14/33/3

**THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE**

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

E W KANNANGARA,

Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, March 28, 1948.

**By-laws***Interpretation*

1 In these by-laws—

" Chairman " means the Chairman of the Committee;

" Committee " means the Village Committee of the Palispattu East village area, and

" village area " means the Palispattu East village area

*Markets and fairs*

2 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

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

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

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

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

(c) the sale of young coconuts by any person

4 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

5 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

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

For a day  
Cents

For a stall not exceeding 12 square feet in area 25

For a floor space not exceeding 12 square feet 15

For a space not exceeding 12 square feet on the market compound 10

For a floor space of a square yard in the fish market 20

7 No person shall use 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 therein.

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

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

10 Whenever the Committee is satisfied, after consultation with the Medical Officer or 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 to, and the sale thereof in, any village market or fair.

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

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

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

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

13 No person using any village market shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market, or
- (2) carry on cooking in 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 buildings, 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 such market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind, or
- (6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., without the special permission of the Chairman; or
- (7) place on any unclean or insanitary surface any fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, flesh or other articles of food exposed for sale in such market, or
- (8) expose for sale any article of food, whether cooked or uncooked, otherwise than in a clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass case.

14 Every person using 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 and refuse in such receptacle.

15 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.

16 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.

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

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

#### *Private markets and fairs*

19 (1) No private market or fair shall be established or held within the market area of any village market.

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule to these by-laws,
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) expire on the 31st day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued.

(4) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (2) 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 a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of the by-laws relating to private markets or fairs or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the 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.

#### *Disposal of the bodies of dead animals*

23 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.

24 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 23 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.

#### *Dwelling compounds*

25 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.

#### *Washing and bathing*

26 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.

27 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 set apart. Provided, however, that a person may wash at a public bathing place the clothes worn by him whilst bathing at such place.

28 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.

29 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.

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

*Gambling, cock-fighting and cart-racing*

81 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

82 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

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

*Spring guns and traps*

84 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

*Public notices*

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

*Loitering and disturbing at night*

86 No person shall loiter in any public road or path, or in any 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

87 No person shall disturb the public after 9 p m by shouting, singing songs, or making any other noises. 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*

88 No person shall sell to any boy under sixteen years of age, or to any female, any spirit or other intoxicating liquor, or toddy drawn from any species of palm, or any fermented juice of the sugar cane

*Toddy drawing*

89 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

40 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

41. 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*

42 It shall be the duty of every owner of cattle—

- (a) to tie up or pen his cattle at night,
- (b) to tie up or tend his cattle in the day time, and
- (c) in the case of unuly animals that have been penned or tended, to suspend a stick across their necks, or yoke them together in pairs

43 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*

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

45 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.

46 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

47 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 building

*Gala*

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

49 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 burned or buried 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.

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

51 No person shall establish or keep a private gala within fifty yards from a dwelling house

52 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 49 and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

*Boundaries and fences*

53 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 the custom in the village area.

54 The owner, lessee, 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

55 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

56 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-sticks without his consent.

57 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

58 No person shall wilfully alter, deface or damage the boundary of a land

*Water supply, &c.*

59. 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

60. 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, pigsty, 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

61. Whenever any tree or any branch or other part of a tree overhangs any well, it shall be lawful for the Chairman to cause notice in writing under his hand to be served on the owner or occupier of the land on which such tree stands, requiring such owner or occupier to tie up, cut down, or remove such tree, or such branch or part of the tree and such owner or occupier shall comply with the requirements of such notice within fourteen days from the date of service thereof

62. 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 the 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

*Public health and nuisances*

63. 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

64. (1) 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—

- (a) 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.
- (b) Allowing children of tender years to play or stray in any village road or path or public place.
- (c) Overtaking or passing a vehicle on the wrong side in any public place or village road or path
- (d) Easing himself on his own land in such a way as to offend other people's feelings of decency, or easing 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
- (e) Throwing rubbish, offensive matter, or unserviceable articles or any other things, on land belonging to any other person.
- (f) 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
- (g) Allowing offensive smells to arise in his own compound so as to pollute the surrounding air
- (h) 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

(i) 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 water-way without first obtaining the sanction of the Committee

(j) Allowing cactus or prickly pear to grow on his land  
(k) 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

(2) In paragraph (1), "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

65. 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 substance whatsoever from which noxious or offensive smells may arise, in any place within the village area

66. In the case of the 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

67. 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

68. 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

69. (1) Where any building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, is in such a condition as to be dangerous to a neighbouring building or to an occupier thereof, or to passers-by, the Chairman shall cause notice in writing to be served upon the owner or occupier of the 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

70. (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 that 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 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 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



71 (1) The by-laws made by certain Village Committees in the Central Province and published in *Gazette* No 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called "Rules", are hereby amended, in so far as they relate to this village area, as follows—

- (a) in by-law 29, by the substitution, for the words "private galas or halting places, fairs, markets, or slaughtering places", of the words "slaughtering places";
- (b) in by-law 30, by the substitution, for the words "galas, markets, fairs, and slaughtering places.", of the words "slaughtering places.", and
- (c) by the rescission of by-laws 39, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 79, 85 and 86.

(2) The by-laws made by certain Village Committees in the Kandy District, published in *Gazette* No. 9,142 of July 2, 1948, are hereby amended, in so far as they relate to this village area, by the rescission of by-law 1.

#### Schedule

*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 \_\_\_\_\_ and situated at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ village area, from the date hereof until the 31st day of December, 19\_\_\_\_, subject always to the subjoined conditions

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman,

Village Committee, Palspattu East

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

#### Conditions of the above licence

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

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

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

4 The licensee shall not expose for sale, or cause or permit to be exposed for sale, any article of cooked food, in the market\*/fair, otherwise than in a clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass case.

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

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

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

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

9 The licensee shall provide in the premises of the market\*/fair a sufficient number of fly-proof receptacles with closely fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse.

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

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

\* Strike of inapplicable word.

L. D—B. 6/49/L. G D—G D 14/70

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 196), made by the Village Committee of the Nallur village area in the Jaffna District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section as modified by the proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947

H. W. KANNANGARA,  
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.  
 Colombo, March 28, 1949.

#### By-laws

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 village area, and
- "village area" means the Nallur village area in the Jaffna District.

#### 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 earlier 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 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.

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 materials and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily,
- (c) the floor of the bakery to be swept at least once in every twenty-four hours and the 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, 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 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, arms 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 him all such assistance as may be necessary

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

#### *Eating-houses, restaurants and tea and coffee boutiques*

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) the premises thereof to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition,
- (b) all utensils, furniture, or other equipment used in or belonging to the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be kept clean,
- (c) all refuse and dirt in or about the premises of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to be swept and removed twice daily,
- (d) all cakes, sweets and other food exposed for sale on such premises to be kept in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases,
- (e) all waste tea, coffee, or milk and all remnants of food to be collected in a fly-proof receptacle with a closely-fitting lid or cover, and removed from such premises twice daily;
- (f) all utensils used in the preparation, sale and consumption of food or milk 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 take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

19 It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of 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

#### *Markets and fairs*

20 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

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

- (a) the sale of vegetables or fruits by itinerant vendors, who do not sell at fixed places, or who 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 of 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

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

23 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

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

	Per day Cents
For an open space not exceeding 9 square feet or any portion thereof in the market ground	5
For an open space exceeding 9 square feet but not exceeding 16 square feet in the market ground	15
For an open space exceeding 16 square feet but not exceeding 24 square feet in the market ground	50
For the space in the covered area not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof in the market	50
For a stall in the covered area in the market	75
For an open space not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof in the fish market	20
For a space in the covered area not exceeding 12 square feet or any portion thereof in the fish market	30

25 No person shall use any stall, seat or space in a village market unless he is the holder of the 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.

26 The fees payable under by-law 24 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman in writing, and no permit under by-law 25 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

28 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.

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

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

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

30 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 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.

31 No person using any village market shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market, or  
(2) carry on cooking in any part of 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 any building, stall, lamps or other property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market, or  
(5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of such market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind, or  
(6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours of 6 p m and 6 a m without the special permission of the Chairman, or  
(7) place any fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles 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

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

33 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.

34 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 thereat, in the lawful execution of his duty.

35 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.

36 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.

#### Private markets and fairs

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto,  
(b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and  
(c) unless it is cancelled under by-law 39, 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 ten rupees.

38 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.

39 A licence issued under by-law 37 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee, for a breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

40 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 38 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

41 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 private market or fair

or any article of food exposed or kept for sale therein, and no person shall obstruct or resist him in the exercise of his duty under this by-law

*Offensive and dangerous trades*

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

- (a) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- (b) Manufacture of soap.
- (c) Storing of cured or dry fish
- (d) Storing of perishable articles of food for the purposes of wholesale trade
- (e) Storing of hides, bones or artificial manure in any quantity over 5 cwt

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

- (a) Manufacture of aerated waters
- (b) Manufacture of copra
- (c) Any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used
- (d) Extracting oil by apparatus.
- (e) Quarrying for gravel or metal
- (f) Storing of copra
- (g) Storing of straw.
- (h) Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
- (i) Burning of lime.

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

Burning of bricks or tiles.

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

(2) Every licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 45, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable

44 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) every building to be used for the purposes of that trade is in conformity with the following requirements—
  - (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted, and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation,
  - (b) the roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented,
  - (c) the eaves of the building must be not less than six feet from the ground,
  - (d) every room in the building must be provided with windows capable of being opened and the area of such windows when opened shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space,
  - (e) the walls of every room in the building must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or cabook,
  - (f) the internal surface of such walls to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered with cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed, and
  - (g) the woodwork of the building must be oil-painted or lime-washed

45 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 such trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 44, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do, before a day to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein the Chairman may cancel the licence

46 Any notice under by-law 45 shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the offensive or dangerous trade, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee

47 Every licensee shall cause—

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

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

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

50 Every licensee shall cause any offensive vapours or gases which are emitted in the course of carrying on the offensive or dangerous trade to which his licence relates—

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

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

*Construction of latrines*

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

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

53 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*

54 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

55 Where any person, who is responsible under by-law 54 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 shall be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

*Public health and amenities*

56 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

*Overhanging trees*

57. (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 the branch, fruit, or other part of 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 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

*Gambling, cock-fighting and cart-racing*

58 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

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

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

*Public notices*

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

*Disorderly conduct, loitering, and use of abusive language*

62. 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

63 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

64 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

65 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

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

*Roads and paths*

67 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

68 (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 the use of any public road or path is prohibited or restricted under this by-law, the Chairman shall cause notices setting out the prohibition or restriction to be displayed 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 comply with any notice displayed under paragraph (3)

69 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 such 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 ground near any such 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 public road or path. Provided that 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

70. No person shall—

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

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

71 (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.

*Sale of spirits*

72 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

*Abatement of nuisances*

73 Where any building or wall or anything affixed thereon is in such a condition as to be dangerous to a neighbouring building or to an occupier thereof, or to a passer-by, the Chairman shall by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier thereof require the owner or occupier—

(a) in any case of urgency, to cause within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice, a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of any passer-by, and

(b) in every case, within three days after the service of the notice, to cause such building or wall or anything affixed thereon to be secured or repaired

74 (1) Every owner or occupier served with a notice under by-law 73 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) Where any owner or occupier fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of a notice served under by-law 73, the Chairman may authorise any specified person or persons to do the work which ought to have been done and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as the debt due to the Committee.

75 (1) Whenever any house or building appears to be in an insanitary condition or in such state of disrepair as to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates or of the neighbours, the Chairman shall, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier thereof, require such owner or occupier to carry out, within the time specified in the notice, such work as may be specified in that notice.

(2) Every owner or occupier served with a notice under paragraph (1) shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, and in the event of his failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of such notice the Chairman may cause the work to be done and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

76. The owner or occupier of every house within the village area shall cause his house to be whitewashed with lime or other suitable substance at least once a year and at any other time specified by notice in writing by the Chairman, if by reason of an outbreak of any epidemic disease such steps appear to the Committee to be necessary.

77 No person shall deposit the carcass of any dead animal on any land of premises belonging to any other person.

78 No person shall keep or halt any cart on any public road or path except in the event of a break-down, for longer than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of loading goods into, or unloading goods, from such cart.

79 No person shall place or bury any charred plate, leaf or paper or chain in any other form, on the land of any other person.

80 No person shall—

(a) ease himself on his own land or on another's land, or on any public road or path, or in any place other than those specially provided for such a purpose in such a way as to offend other people's feelings of decency, or

(b) throw rubbish or noisome matter, or unserviceable articles, or any other thing on land belonging to any other person or any public place or public road or path.

#### *Boundaries and fences*

81 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.

82 The owner, lessee, 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.

83. 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 plants on the other land.

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

85 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.

86 No person shall wilfully alter, deface or damage the boundary of a land.

#### *Stray cattle*

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

#### *The draining of ponds, pools, open ditches and sewers*

88 The owner or occupier of any land shall cause every pond, pool, open ditch, sewer, drain, or other place containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth, water, matter, or thing of an offensive nature or likely to be prejudicial to health, and situated on that land within a distance of sixty yards from any dwelling-house, to be drained, cleaned, covered or filled up.

#### *The inspection and cleaning of drains, privies, cesspits, ashpits and sanitary conveniences and appliances*

89 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman by 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.

90 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.

91. 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*

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

93 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.

94 Where any person or officer other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 93 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.

95 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 93, 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.

96 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by law 93, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 94, 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 so 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.

97 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.

## Undergrowth and rubbish

98. The owner or occupier of any land within the village area shall keep such land free of undergrowth and rubbish

## Schedule

(By-law 87)

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 \_\_\_\_\_ and situated at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19\_\_\_\_, subject always to the subjoined conditions

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Chairman,  
 Nallur Village Committee.

## Conditions of the licence

1 The licensee shall cause a table in English, Sinhalese and Tamil of the rents and fees leviable at the \*market/fair to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the \*market/fair

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

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

4 The licensee shall not expose for sale any articles 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 place in the \*market/fair, or to 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 burned, buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance

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

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

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

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

11 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 the suspension

\* Strike out inapplicable word

L. D — B 4/47/G A 14/54/4.

## THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W KANNANGARA,  
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government,  
 Colombo, March 28, 1949

## By-laws

1. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,

“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets village area,

“domestic purposes” used in relation to a supply of water does not include water for horses or cattle or for washing vehicles where such horses, cattle, or vehicles 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,

“market area” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 89,

“offensive or dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 112; and

“village area” means the Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets village area

## Water service

2. 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

3 No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe—

(a) in a cart or barrel, or in any vessel other than a bucket or other 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. No person shall take water from a public stand-pipe for any purpose other than for domestic purposes

7. 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

8 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

9 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 that purpose.

10 Any work approved by the Chairman under by-law 9 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

11. Not more than one service pipe for the supply of water to any premises within the same outillage and assessed by the Committee as one property shall be connected to the Committee's mains or waterworks

12. 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.

13 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 water works; and
- (b) no cistern or cisterns or bath for holding water supplied from those waterworks shall be installed or constructed in 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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 an officer or person authorised by him in that behalf

#### *Connection of private service to mains*

17. (1) When a newly constructed service has been inspected and approved under by-law 16, 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 20 rupees 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.

18. 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*

19 (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

20 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 abuse of water

21 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

22. 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 re-connected until the cause of the waste is eliminated by the owner or the occupier of the premises

23 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 19, 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.

24 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 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 purpose of extending, altering or repairing the mains or waterworks or the purpose of connecting 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

25 The stopcock 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 the maintenance, repair, or renewal is necessitated by any damage caused to that part shall be borne by that 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 made thereon by the Chairman

26 The approval of any private service pipe or fittings under by-law 16, 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

27 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

28 (1) The Chairman, or any officer authorised by the Committee in 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 is 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.

29 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 payment.

#### *Kraals*

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

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

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

#### *Sale of provisions*

33 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 38, expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

34 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, fish apart from the vegetables, and the poultry, in baskets so made that the birds may not suffer unnecessary discomfort.

35 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.

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

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

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

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

(3) where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1) the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported. Every holder of a licence under by-law 33 shall keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass.

37 The holder of a licence under by-law 33 shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position the licence; but where such licence cannot be affixed he shall cause a board to be affixed with the licence number and his name clearly painted in a conspicuous place in the premises or place where such trade is carried on.

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

#### *Public health, and amenities, and disorderly conduct*

39. 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.

40 (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 passers-by along any public thoroughfare, the Chairman may, by a notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the land on which such tree stands, require such owner or occupier to tie up and make secure, or cut down and remove such tree, or 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.

41 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.

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

#### *Roads and paths*

43 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.

44 (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.

45 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 the 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 any work connected with such road or path,
- (3) to make any temporary roads through the grounds near any existing or proposed public 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 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 ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard.

46 No person shall—

- (a) injure, damage, obstruct, encroach upon 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

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

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

#### *Gambling*

48 (a) No person shall gamble with dice or cards, or 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 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

#### *Cock-fighting*

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

#### *Cart-racing*

50 No person shall engage in cart racing in any public road or path in the village area

#### *Wells, spouts, bathing places*

51 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

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

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

53 (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

54 (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 washing animals, no person shall use any such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart.

55 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

#### *Construction of latrines*

56 (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 are 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

57 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*

58 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

59 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 58 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*

60 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,  
 (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

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

62 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 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 or 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 lime-washed on the inside,  
 (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air,  
 (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement,  
 (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil-painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust;  
 (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground,  
 (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting and one window facing at least one door, 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

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

64 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.

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

66 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 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

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

68 (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

69 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

70 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

71 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 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

72 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

73 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

74 No person shall keep a dairy of one cow unless he has been registered as a supplier of milk by the Chairman

75 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 such person should not be so registered

76 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

77 No registered supplier of milk shall cause or permit any cow to be milked unless, immediately 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

78 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 corks, and
- (c) capable of being cleaned daily with boiling water.

79 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

80 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

81 (1) 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.

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

82 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

83 (1) 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

(2) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a vendor of milk under by-law 82 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.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a vendor of milk under by-law 82

84 Every registered vendor of milk shall carry his card of registration on his person when exposing, offering, 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.

85 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,
- (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 purpose of this by-law

86 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.

87 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 by-law 86.

88 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

#### Markets and fairs

89. 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.

90 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, fruit, fish, meat or other perishable articles of food at any place other than that market. Provided that the preceding provisions of this by-law shall not apply to—

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

91 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.

92 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

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

For each square foot of space in the fish market—

	<i>Per day</i> Cents
(a) from 6 a.m. to 1 30 p.m.	.10
(b) from 1 30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	.20

For four square feet of space in the vegetable and fish market—

	Cents
(a) from 6 a.m. to 1 30 p.m.	.05
(b) from 1 30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	.10

The fee for the use of any stall or space employed for the sale of commodities by public auction shall be two per centum of the gross proceeds of the sale of such commodities

94 No person shall use 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.

95 The fee payable under by-law 93 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 94 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

97 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 or fair.

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

- (a) the carcase or meat of any animal which has been slaughtered at any place other than a village slaughter-house or 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, or game

99 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 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

100 No person using any village market shall—

- (1) behave in a 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,
- (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 fruit, 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

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

102 No person shall throw away 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.

103 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 exercise of his duty

104 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

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

#### *Private markets and fairs*

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

107 (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 C, set out in the Schedule hereto,

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

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

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

108 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

109 A licence issued under by-law 107 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 markets and fairs or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation

110 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 107 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court

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

#### *Offensive and dangerous trades*

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

(a) Manufacture of soap

(b) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks

(2) The following 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 waters

(f) Storing of straw

(g) Manufacture of matches

(h) Storing of lime in quantities exceeding one gunny bag.

(i) Quarrying of cabook

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

(a) Burning of bricks or tiles

113 (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 115, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable.

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

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

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

(a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation,

(b) the 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 not be less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space,

(e) the walls in 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

115 If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued, any building used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to which the licence relates ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 114, 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 such notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions, and if the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein the Chairman may cancel the licence

116 Any notice under by-law 115 shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the offensive or dangerous trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

117 Every licensee shall cause—

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

(b) the walls of every such building to be limewashed 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

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

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

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

(a) to be discharged into the external air in such manner and at such 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

121 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, and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit such inspection to be made.

*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 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 the time set out 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 as a debt due to the Committee.

*Conservancy and scavenging*

125 The by-laws relating to conservancy and scavenging published in *Government Gazette* No 9,459 of September 14, 1945, are hereby amended in the Schedule thereto by the substitution, for the words and figures, "Conservancy fee Re 10 per bucket", of the words and figures, "Conservancy fee Rs 20 per bucket"

*Repeal*

126 The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called "Rules" are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Nuwara Ehya Four Gravets village area, by the rescission of by-laws 11, 12, 13, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 (b), 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 63, 65, 70 and 77

**Schedule**  
Form A

No \_\_\_\_\_

To the Chairman,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Village Committee.

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

- \* The construction
- \* The alteration
- \* The extension
- \* The cleaning

House No \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Ward \_\_\_\_\_

in the manner set out in the Schedule hereto.

Whether water is required for domestic or other purposes \_\_\_\_\_

The purpose 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)

- \* Signature of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Name of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Address of owner \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Signature of occupier \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Name of occupier \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant.

\* Strike off whichever is not necessary )

Form B

*Notice to alter defective service*

Office of the \_\_\_\_\_ Village Committee

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 re-connected until it is renewed, altered or repaired to my satisfaction

Alterations and repairs \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman, \_\_\_\_\_ Village Committee.

Form C

*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 Nuwara Ehya Four Gravets village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19 \_\_\_\_\_, subject always to the subjoined conditions

Chairman, Village Committee,  
Nuwara Ehya Four Gravets

*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 fruit, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface

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

5 The licensee shall not allow any person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease, or has recently 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 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 close-fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse

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

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

\* Strike off whichever is not necessary.

L.D.—B 58/45.

## THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, NO 61 OF 1939

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 2, 6 and 30 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do by this Order—

- (1) vary the limits of the town of Haputale (as defined in the Proclamation published in *Gazette* No 9,439 of July 27, 1945) by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation, the Schedule as set out in the First Schedule hereto;
- (2) vary the limits of the wards of the town of Haputale (as defined in the Order published in *Gazette* No. 9,445 of August 6, 1945) by the substitution for the Schedule to that Order, of the Schedule as set out in the second Schedule hereto; and
- (3) declare that the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Order shall come into effect on the day immediately following the date of expiration of the term of office of the members of the Haputale Urban Council who are in office at the date hereof

S W R D BANDARANAIKE,

Minister of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 22, 1949

**First Schedule***The limits of the Town of Haputale*

**North** By a line drawn from the landmark at the north-western corner of lot 70 on the southern boundary of lot 67 in F V P 461a, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said lot 67 to the centre of the Ela (lot 72), thence by a line drawn north-eastwards along the centre of the said Ela and across the gansabhawa road to Haputalegama (lot 77) to a point one chain north from the northern boundary of the said road, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the northern boundary of the said road to the centre of a stream one chain west from the western boundary of lot 781 in P P 1700, thence by a line drawn north-westwards and northwards along the centre of the said stream till it meets the southern boundary of the Haputale Estate Bridle road, thence by a line drawn northwards across the said road to a point one chain north of its northern boundary, thence by a line drawn eastwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the northern boundary of the said Bridle road to the western boundary of lot 781 in P P 1700, thence by a line drawn northwards and southwards along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said lot 781 to a point one chain north of the northern boundary of the said Haputale Estate Bridle road, thence by a line drawn eastwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the northern boundary of the said Bridle road to a point on its western boundary one chain north of the junction of the said Bridle road and the path leading from the Haputale Town by the Rest House, thence across the said Bridle road to a point on its eastern boundary one chain north from the northern boundary of the said path, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the northern boundary of the said path to a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chains north of the landmark at the north-eastern corner of lot 7 in P P 2048, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards passing through a point one chain 50 links north of the landmark at the northwestern corner of lot 1 in P P 2364 (enclosure for public latrine) till it meets a point one chain to the west of the western boundary of the estate path leading from the town and running on the west

of the Sunday Market, thence by a line drawn northwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the western boundary of the said estate path till it meets the southern boundary of the Haputale Estate motorable road one chain west of the junction of the said path and several other paths, thence by a line drawn across the said road to a point one chain north of the northern boundary of the said estate road, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain west of its western boundary to a point in line with northern boundary of the said motorable road where it meets the path leading to Haputale Estate Bungalow, thence by a line drawn eastwards to the centre of the path on the northern boundary of the said motorable road, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards, south-eastwards and again north-eastwards along the northern boundary of the said motorable road crossing the Railway Track till it meets the western boundary of the Colombo-Badulla main road  $6\frac{1}{2}$  chains north of the  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mile post on the said main road

**East** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards across the Colombo-Badulla main road to the eastern boundary of the motorable road (shown as lot 309 $\frac{1}{2}$  in P P 1583) at its junction with the said main road, thence by a line drawn eastwards to a point one chain from the eastern boundary of the said motorable road which runs through the Crown Forest Reserve (lot 309 in P P 1583), thence by a line drawn southwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the eastern boundary of the said motorable road to a point on its northern boundary east of where it meets the path to Sherwood Estate, thence by a line drawn southwards across the said motorable road and the said path to Sherwood Estate to a point one chain south of the southern boundary of the said path

**South** By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the southern boundary of the path to Sherwood Estate to the centre of a dry stream which runs down to culvert No 1/4 on the Haputale-Dambatenne main road, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre of the said stream and across the said main road to the southern boundary of the said main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along southern boundary of the said main road till it meets the eastern boundary of the Sherwood Estate motorable road leading to the Sherwood Bungalow, thence by a straight line drawn across the said motorable road westwards in line with the south-eastern corner of the slaughter house to the centre of a stream 20 links west of the eastern wall of the slaughter house, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the centre of the said stream to the northern boundary of the Sherwood Estate motorable road at the concrete culvert and thence across the said road south-westward to a point one chain from its southern boundary, thence by a line drawn westwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain south of the southern boundary of the said motorable road to a point in line with the elbow bend of the said road where it meets a path, thence by a line drawn south-westwards parallel to and at a distance of one chain from the southern boundary of the said path to estate till it meets the centre of Kadawatte Kandura which flows down from culvert 112/13 on the Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre of the said Kandura to the eastern boundary of the Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn south-westwards along the eastern boundary of the said main road to the centre of culvert No 112/10 on the said main road, thence by a straight line drawn north-westwards across the said main

road and through T P 50567 (Viharaga's Estate) to the rock landmark at the south-eastern corner of lot 105 in F V P 461A, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the southern landmark boundaries of lots 105, 86 and 83 in F V P 461A to the landmark at the south-western corner of lot 83

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the landmarked western boundary of lot 83 in F V P 461A, to the landmark on the western boundary of the Bridle Path (lot 84 in F V P 461A), thence along the western boundary of the said path to the southern boundary of minor road from Mahaehya (lot 82 in F V P 461A), thence by a line drawn north-eastwards across the said minor road and along the western boundary of lot 80 in F V P 461A to the southern boundary of the Railway Track, thence by a line drawn westwards to a distance of 1½ chains along the southern boundary of the Railway Track to the centre of the culvert where the Ela (which is a continuation of lot 72 in F V P 461A) flows through, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards along the centre of the said Ela across the Railway Track to the southern boundary of lot 70 in F V P 461A, thence by a line drawn westwards and northwards along the southern and western boundaries of the said lot 70 to the starting point of the northern limit of the area

### Second Schedule

#### WARDS OF THE TOWN OF HAPUTALE

##### Ward No 1—Reservoir

North By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the Railway Track on the northern limit of the Urban Council area at the crossing of the said Railway Track and the Haputale Estate motorable road north-eastwards along the said limit to the western boundary of the Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn eastwards across the said main road along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area to a point on the said eastern limit one chain from the eastern boundary of the Haputale Estate motorable road.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area to its southern extremity

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards and north-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to the centre of the Sherwood Estate motorable road to bungalow, thence by a line drawn northwards along the centre of the said motorable road to the centre of its junction with Haputale-Dambattenne main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre of the said main road to the centre of its junction with Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the centre of the Gansabhawa road to Haputalegama (which is a continuation of lot 77 in F V P 461A) to the centre of the Railway Track at the level crossing

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-eastwards along the centre of the Railway Track to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

##### Ward No 2—Central

North By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the Railway Track in line with the western boundary of lot 80 in F V P 461A eastwards along the centre of the said Railway Track to the western extremity of the southern limit of Ward No 1

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No. 1 to the centre of the junction of Colombo-Badulla main road and Haputale-Dambattenne main road, thence by a line drawn

south-westwards along the centre of the said Colombo-Badulla main road to a point 5 chains from the said junction

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the centre of the Colombo-Badulla main road to the centre of its junction with the minor road from Mahaehya (which is a continuation of lot 82 in F V P 461A), thence by a line drawn westwards along the centre of the said minor road to the western limit of the Urban Council area.

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

##### Ward No 3—Station

North By a line drawn from the western extremity of the northern limit of the Urban Council area north-eastwards along the said limit to the northern extremity of the western limit of Ward No 1

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the western limit of Ward No 1 to its southern extremity

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the northern limit of Ward No 2 to the western limit of the Urban Council area thence by a line drawn westwards along the western limit of the Urban Council area to a point 1½ chains on the said limit

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

##### Ward No 4—Sherwood

North By a line drawn from the centre of culvert No 112/13 on the Colombo-Badulla main road north-eastwards along the centre of the said main road to the southern limit of Ward No 2, thence by a line drawn eastwards and north-eastwards along the southern and eastern limits of Ward No 2 to the centre of the junction of Colombo-Badulla main road and Haputale-Dambattenne main road

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the southern limit of Ward No 1 to the southern limit of the Urban Council area

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards and south-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to the centre of Kadawatta Kandura

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to the eastern boundary of the Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn westwards across the said main road to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

##### Ward No 5—Western

North By a line drawn from the western extremity of the southern limit of Ward No 2 eastwards along the said limit to the centre of the junction of minor road and the Colombo-Badulla main road

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards and south-eastwards along the northern and western limits of Ward No 4 to the eastern boundary of the Colombo-Badulla main road, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area to culvert No 112/10 on the said main road

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

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



L. D.—B 109/45/D M & S S—PH 121/45/13D

**THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE**

BY-LAWS for burial grounds within the limits of the Badulla Urban Council, made by the proper authority, to wit, the Badulla Urban Council, under section 38 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance (Chapter 181), and confirmed by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 39 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 22, 1949

**By-laws**

1 In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council,  
“Council” means the Badulla Urban Council, and  
“owner” means the trustee, manager, proprietor, or other person entitled to the possession of a burial ground

2 The Chairman shall keep and maintain in the office of the Council a register, in such form as the Council may determine, of all burial grounds which are registered under these by-laws

3. (1) Every application for the registration of a burial ground shall be in writing, addressed to the Chairman and signed by the owner.

(2) The owner shall submit with the application a plan of the burial ground certified by or on behalf of the Surveyor-General or by a licensed surveyor

4 (1) The owner of a burial ground may appoint any person to be the keeper of that burial ground

(2) On making the appointment referred to in paragraph 1, the owner shall give the Chairman written notice of such appointment, signed by the owner and the keeper

(3) On receiving written notice of the appointment referred to in paragraph 1, the Chairman shall enter the name of the keeper in the register of burial grounds

(4) Where no person is registered as the keeper of the burial ground, or where any person so registered dies or ceases to act as such keeper, the owner of the burial ground shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof until some other person is registered as the keeper

5. The owner of a burial ground shall fence it to the satisfaction of the Chairman and shall maintain the fence in good repair.

6 The owner of a burial ground shall keep it clear of weeds and in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Chairman

7 No grave shall be less than five feet in depth, or less than four feet distant from any other grave

8. Except on the orders of an authority competent to order the disinterment of any corpse, no person shall re-open any grave—

(a) within nine months of the burial in that grave of a dead body without a coffin, or

(b) within two years of the burial in that grave of a dead body in a coffin

9. No person shall, within a burial ground, behave in a disorderly manner, or do any act 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.

10 No person shall construct, or cause the construction of, any wall, barrier or structure on a burial ground except on a permit issued in that behalf by the Chairman

11. No burial or cremation shall take place in a registered burial ground without the permission of the keeper of that burial ground.

12. It shall be the duty of every person applying to have a burial or cremation in a burial ground to obey the lawful orders of the keeper of the ground

13. (1) The keeper of a burial ground shall enter in a register particulars of every burial or cremation carried

out in that burial ground and shall within twenty-four hours of such burial or cremation forward to the Chairman a true extract of such entry

(2) The register referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in such form as may be approved by the Chairman.

14 The keeper of a burial ground shall permit the Chairman or any person authorised in that behalf in writing by the Chairman at any time—

(a) to inspect the burial ground, and

(b) to examine the register referred to in by-law 13

15 The by-laws dated November 7, 1902, published in *Gazette* No 5,890 of November 14, 1902, are hereby rescinded

L D—B 24/49/L G D—BC 177

**THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946**

BY-LAWS made by the Kalpitaya 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 21, 1949.

**By-laws**

*Meetings notice, agenda, quorum, &c*

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

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

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

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

*Adjournment of meetings*

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

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

*Presence of strangers*

3 Strangers, including the Press, may be present at a meeting in the places set apart for them, but must 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, arrange 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 argu-

ments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech

#### *Disorderly conduct*

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

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

#### *Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal*

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

#### *Power to adjourn*

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

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

#### *Rules for Members speaking*

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

(a) Every member shall at a meeting address his observations to the chairman of the meeting and shall speak standing except in committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Committee of Council*

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

29 It shall be competent for any member at any stage of any discussion in a committee of the whole Council to move that the Council do resume. The

question shall be put to the vote by the chairman of the committee and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee

#### Special committees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Interpretation

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

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council,  
 “ Council ” means the Kalpitiya Town 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 150/46/GA 14/2/5

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W. KANNANGARA,  
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
 Colombo, March 28, 1949

#### By-laws

##### Overhanging trees

1 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 any 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 the tree stands, require such owner or occupier within such time as may be specified in the notice to cut down and remove or tie up and make secure such tree or the branch, fruit or the part of such tree, as the case may be, and if such owner or occupier on whom such notice is served fails to comply with its requirements within the time specified therein, any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman may enter upon such land and at the expense of such owner or occupier do what such owner or occupier was required to do by the notice. The expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee

2 In these by-laws—

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

L D —B 212/34/L G D —BB 214

#### THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 of 1939

BY-LAW made by the Trincomalee Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E W KANNANGARA,  
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
 Colombo, March 21, 1949

#### By-law

The by-laws made by the Trincomalee Urban Council, published in *Gazette* No 8,014 of October 20, 1933, (as last amended by by-laws published in *Gazette* No 9,526 of March 1, 1946), are hereby further amended by the insertion, immediately after the by-laws relating to “ Handressing Saloons or Barbers’ Shops ”, of the following by-laws:—

##### “ Icing of fish

1 No person shall be entitled to a licence to carry on the trade of the icing of fish unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions —

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

2 Every licensee shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words “ Licensed premises for the icing of fish ” legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil

3 Every licensee shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to the icing of fish in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall also keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees including packers and vendors of fish so as to be at all times available for inspection.

4. Every licensee shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises, 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.

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

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

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

8 Every licensee shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious and covered receptacle to be kept always covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

9 Every licensee shall keep the licensed premises free from rats and shall fill up all rat holes with broken glass and plaster them with cement.

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

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

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

13 No licensee shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of any of the above by-laws 10, 11 and 12.

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

15 No licensee shall allow any part of the licensed premises, forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place.

16 Every licensee shall keep on the licensed premises an ample supply of water.

17 No licensee shall allow any person to transport fish from the licensed premises unless he is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and himself.

18 No licensee shall permit any person to transport from the licensed premises any fish except in a closed vehicle or a closed box, or in a tin or other suitable receptacle. He shall ensure that every such vehicle, box, tin or other receptacle is at all times kept clean and wholesome.

19 The Chairman shall on application made to him by the licensee issue cards of registration free of charge for the use of every person employed by such licensee in the icing and transportation of fish.

L. D—B 120/33/L G D—BB 226

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939

BY-LAW made by the Anuradhapura Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E W KANNANGARA  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 28, 1949

**By-law**

The by-laws relating to markets published in *Gazette* No 8,242 of September 4, 1936, as amended from time

to time are hereby further amended in by-law 28 thereof as follows —

(1) by the substitution, for the words and figures "Stalls Nos 59, 60, 61, 64, 65 and 66 Each Rs 15 per month", of the words and figures "Stalls Nos. 59, 60, 61, 64, 65 and 66 Each Rs 50 per month", and

(2) by the substitution, for the words and figures "Stalls Nos 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79 and 80 Each Rs 10 per month", of the words and figures "Stalls Nos 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79 and 80 Each Rs 30 per month".

L. D—B 12/45/L G D—BB 971

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939

BY-LAW made by the Wattegama Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (13) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.  
Colombo, March 28, 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 Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and referred to in the notice dated November 24, 1948, published in *Gazette* No 9,925 of December 3, 1948.

*Schedule*

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers —

Ward 1—Matale Road, Nos 98/1, 54, 88, 83, 127, 129, 6 and 90

Ward 1—Elkaduwa Road, Nos 2, 12 and 30

Ward 2—Matale Road, Nos 57 and 8

Ward 3—Panwila Road, No 5

Ward 3—Nuwaratenne Path, Nos 136D/2 and 136E/3

Ward 4—Panwila Road, Nos 77, 79, 81, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 92, 110, 112, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145 and 159

Ward 4—Udugoda Path, Nos 18, 20, 22, 38 and 40

Ward 5—Post Office Road, Nos 12, 46, 246 I/1, 71 and 250/4

Ward 6—Kandy Road, Nos 5, 17, 19, 25, 39-41, 45, 57, 61, 69, 71, 258B/1, 81, 83, 68, 86, 92, 98, 104, 18B/1, 112, 122, 1, 12A/2, 168, 12/1, 12C/2, 12B/3, 174, 190, 200, 202, 214, 224, 2B/1 and 33A-33B/1

L. D—B 28/47/L G D—BC 97.

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946

BY-LAW made by the Mannar Town Council under sections 143 (b) and 166 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 21, 1949.

**By-law**

The premises specified in the Schedule hereto shall be exempt from the special water rate for the year 1949, levied under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and referred to in the notification dated December 18, 1948, and published in *Gazette* No 9,932 of December 23, 1948.

*Schedule*

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers.—

Moor Street Nos 172 to 185  
 Pallumunai Nos 184, 172 to 189  
 Periyakada Nos 167, 181, 221 to 231  
 Pettah Nos 44, 178 to 204  
 Sinnakada Nos 143 to 154  
 Uppukulam Nos 135 to 154

L. D —B 122/47/C. E. (L BB)—EV/6A

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE,  
 No 53 of 1946

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, 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 29, 1949

*Order*

The Order under section 2 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, published in *Gazette* No 9,890 of July 30, 1948, is hereby amended in the Schedule thereto, under the heading "Mannar District", by the omission of the item "100 Mannar East,"

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Electrical Foreman, Grade II,  
Urban Council, Matara

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 744 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs 1,416 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs. 1,080 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 have had experience in the care and maintenance of distribution systems, the operation and maintenance of Diesel engine alternator sets, L.T. and H.T. Switchgear, construction and maintenance of H.T. and L.T. electric mains, testing of consumer's installations and house service meters.

4 Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Authority irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

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

7. 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 12, 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 580,  
 Colombo, March 28, 1949

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Engine Driver, Grade II, Power Station,  
Urban Council, Matara

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 576 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 42 to Rs 1,248 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs 912 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 considerable experience preferably in local lighting schemes in the operation of Diesel Generator Sets, routine maintenance of engines, parallel operation of alternators, and maintenance of switchgear and station auxiliaries.

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 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 11, 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 29, 1949

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

THE Local Government Service Commission has been pleased to make the following appointments during the month of February, 1949:—

*Municipal Council, Colombo*

Mr. M. W. Sumathipala, Assessing Inspector, Municipal Assessor's Department.

Mr. E. S. Pararajasingham, Assessing Inspector, Municipal Assessor's Department.

\*Mr. P. Rajasundram, Clerk, Municipal Treasurer's Department.

*Municipal Council, Kandy*

Mr. L. P. Uduwela, Revenue Inspector, Grade II.

Mr. D. L. Wirasinghe, Revenue Inspector, Grade II

Mr. J. Ameer, Assistant Shroff, Grade III.

\*Mr. N. W. Jayawardana, Clerk, Grade II.

\*Mr. W. W. Jayatilaka, Clerk, Grade II

*Municipal Council, Nuwara Elyia*

\*Mr. N. G. Karunaratne, Clerk, Grade II.

**Urban Councils**

\*Mr. C. B. Alawatna, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Anuradhapura

\*Mr. D. M. C. Ukuwela, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Anuradhapura

\*Mr. H. M. Abeyपालa, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Haputale.

Mr. Leslie T. Perera, Acting Secretary, Grade III U. C., Anuradhapura

Mr. W. Bennie O. Fernando, Electrical Foreman, Grade I, U. C., Panadura.

Mr. H. Dissanayake, Assistant Clerk, U. C., Kuliya-pitiya.

Mr. K. A. Dharmatilaka, Assistant Clerk, U. C., Ratnapura

\*Mr. V. Vettivelu, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Trincomalee.

Mr. J. C. de Silva, Secretary, Grade III, U. C., Ambalangoda.

**Road Committees**

\*Mr. P. Munasinghe, Clerk, Grade II, D. R. C., Matale

**Town Councils**

Mr. R. Vythingam, Revenue Overseer, Grade II, T. C., Mullaitivu

Mr. B. A. Jayasena, Assistant Clerk, T. C., Rambukkana.

Mr. C. M. de Alwis, Secretary, Grade I, T. C., Aluthgama

\*Mr. S. Thambipillai, Clerk, Grade II, T. C., Mannar

\*These appointments have been made on the results of the Local Government Clerical Examination

**Village Committees**

Mr. K. A. Ratranhamy, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Uda Pattu, (N. K.), Ratnapura District

\*Mr. D. A. B. Girihagama, Clerk, Grade I, V. C., Balalla, Kurunegala District

Mr. D. J. Y. Abeywardane, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Hakmana, Matara District

Mr. H. Ediriwickrama, Works Overseer, V. C., Horawala-Dodangoda-Matugama, Kalutara District

Mr. A. Panditha, Peon, V. C., Hikkaduwa, Galle District

Mr. A. J. Fernando, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Muttur, Trincomalee District

Mr. W. P. Jayaweera, Works Overseer, V. C., Maha Pattu, Kalutara District.

Mr. M. G. D. Seedin, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Wanduramba, Galle District

\* This appointment has been made on the results of the Village Committee Clerical Service Examination

M. E. FONSEKA,  
Secretary,

Local Government Service Commission

P. O. Box 530,  
Colombo, March 24, 1949

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

**Post of Revenue Overseer, Village Committee, Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets, Nuwara Eliya District**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 660 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 42 to Rs. 954 per annum. 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 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on April 8, 1949, and should have passed the 7th Standard in English and 8th Standard in Sinhalese and should possess a knowledge and experience in the collection of taxes and rates and in distraining work.

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 required to furnish a security of Rs 2,000 cash or with a certificate from a guarantee association.

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 Regulations made thereunder.

8 Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets, Kandapola, not later than April 15, 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.

K. D. H. DENNY,  
Chairman

Office of the Village Committee,  
Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets,  
Kandapola, March 15, 1949

**JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL****Assessment Book for the Year 1949**

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

S. BALASUBRAHMANYAN,  
Acting Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Office,  
Jaffna, March 24, 1949

**KURUNEGALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL****Supplementary Budget 1949 (No. 1)**

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, that the Supplementary Budget of the Kurunegala Municipal Council for the year 1949 (No. 1), will be open to public inspection for 14 days commencing from March 25, 1949, at the Municipal Office, Kurunegala.

R. E. DE S. JAYASUNDERA,  
Mayor

Municipal Office,  
Kurunegala, March 23, 1949

**RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL****Sale of Properties**

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

R. DAMBAWINNE,  
Chairman

Urban Council Office,  
Ratnapura, March 24, 1949

**Schedule**

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

*Tuesday, April 26, 1949*

Hospital Road Nos 57/3, 57/5 and 57/6, 57/11,  
57/12, 54, 58  
Warakatota Road. Nos. 13, 49.  
Browning Road: Nos. 44/3, 44/8, 44/10, 44/11.  
Muwagama Road: Nos 39, 41/2, 47/4, 57/7, 59/8,  
63/8, 63/9, 65/8, 16/12

*Wednesday, April 27, 1949*

Inner Circular Road Nos 47, 1, 1/1, 23/1, 25, 27, 24  
Outer Circular Road Nos. 11, 11/1, 11/3, 16/3, 60/34  
Weralupe Main Road. No 5  
Weralupe Old Road Nos 13/1, 39/4, 41, 45/3, 53,  
16/1, 24/1, 26/2, 28/6, 34, 38/1, 48/1

*Thursday, April 28, 1949*

Main Road. Nos 5, 51, 89  
Malwala Road. Nos 19/2, 12/1, 30/7, 58  
Gilmale Road Nos 29, 43/1, 43/7, 43/9, 43/12,  
45/2, 16/4, 18/3, 38, 40, 42/7, 50, 50/1

*Friday, April 29, 1949*

Warakatota Road Nos. 52, 56, 62/2  
Riverside Road Nos 15, 21, 36, 80.  
Hospital Road. Nos. 29/2, 29/4, 29/5, 29/8, 29/9,  
29/24, 29/30, 29/31.

*Monday, May 2, 1949*

Thomson Avenue: Nos. 5/1, 7, 7/1, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,  
29/4, 10/14, 10/16, 10/17, 14, 26  
Getangama Road. Nos. 43, 26/2, 32/1, 48/2, 52, 60,  
74, 9, 13/2, 15/8, 15/11, 19, 12/1, 16/1, 20/1

*Tuesday, May 3, 1949*

Angammana Road: Nos. 13/2, 10/1.  
Vihare Road Nos. 3/2, 3/3, 12, 14, 14/2, 14/5, 14/6  
Intake Road Nos 8/3, 12/3  
Batugedera Main Road. Nos 41, 41/1, 41/2, 83/5,  
83/6, 83/10, 83/12, 85/1, 85/6, 85/10, 85/11, 93, 95,  
105/4, 105/5, 107, 119, 127/1, 193/1, 22, 26/2, 114

*Wednesday, May 4, 1949*

Batugedera Old Road. Nos 1/7, 1/16, 5/7, 5/16,  
5/17, 5/21, 5/23, 5/29, 15/6, 17/1, 31/25, 31/27, 31/29,  
31/30, 31/38, 33/12, 10, 12/1, 20, 22/1, 22/3, 22/4, 22/5,  
22/6, 28, 38/3.  
Demuwata Road: Nos 9, 6/1

**VAVUNIYA TOWN COUNCIL****Danger of Rabies**

IN terms of section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance (Chapter 333), notice is hereby given that there is danger of rabies within the administrative limits of the Vavuniya Town Council.

Any dog found in any place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden, within the said limits, and not tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith by any person authorized for the purpose

This proclamation shall be in force for six months from April 1, 1949

P THEARMALINGAM,  
Chairman

Town Council Office,  
Vavuniya, March 28, 1949

**POLGAHAWELA TOWN COUNCIL****Sale of Properties for Non-Payment of Assessment Rates**

NOTICE is hereby given that the movable property found in the house and in the absence of movable property liable for seizure, (1) rents and profits 1 to 3 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of the house, (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman, Town Council, Polgahawela, in terms of section 254 of the Municipal

Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, as read with section 183 (1) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, for arrears of rates due on the premises for the period mentioned in the sub-joined schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot and at the time therein mentioned unless in the meantime the amount of rates and costs be duly paid to the Council's Office

K B EPARAKANDA,  
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,  
Polgahawela, March 24, 1949

TIME OF SALE TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST-NAMED  
PREMISES AT 10 A M EACH DAY

**Schedule**

*Monday, May 2, 1949, arrears for 1947*

Kegalla Road No 69B, 3rd quarter; No. 69S, 3rd quarter, No 70A, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 71A, 4th quarter, No 103, 3rd and 4th quarters, No. 104, 3rd and 4th quarters; No. 105, 3rd and 4th quarters; No. 112A, 1st, 2nd and 4th quarters; No 113, 3rd and 4th quarters, No. 113A, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 114, 1st, 3rd and 4th quarters, No. 115, 3rd quarter, No 117, 4th quarter, No. 126, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters. No 140, 4th quarter; Nos 151 and 152, 2nd quarter

*Tuesday, May 3, 1949, arrears for 1947*

Godawela. No 320, 4th quarter, No. 321, 4th quarter, No 333, 1st and 4th quarters; No. 355A, 1st and 2nd quarters; No 375, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 378A, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters; No 413, 1st quarter; No 414, 1st quarter, No 415, 1st quarter; No 416, 1st quarter, No 440, 1st and 4th quarters  
Bandawa No 10, 4th quarter, No 14, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters; No 39, 2nd quarter

*Wednesday, May 4, 1949, arrears for 1947*

Alawwa Road. No. 475A, 1st and 4th quarters, No. 488, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 489, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 493, 1st quarter, No 570, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No. 595, 4th quarter, No 597A, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 621, 4th quarter; No 622, 3rd quarter; No 622A, 2nd quarter, No 622D, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 630, 4th quarter, No 654, 2nd quarter, No 682, 2nd quarter

*Thursday, May 5, 1949, arrears for 1947*

Galbodagama Left Side No 734, 2nd, 3rd quarters, No 762, 2nd and 4th quarters, No 744, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 785, 4th quarter, No 823A, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, No 848, 1st and 2nd quarters, No 884, 4th quarter, No. 921, 1st quarter, No. 933, 1st quarter, No 936, 1st quarter, No 941, 1st quarter

*Friday, May 6, 1949, arrears for 1947*

Ganegoda and Madalagama. No 949, 4th quarter, Nos 972-974, 2nd and 4th quarters, No 975, 4th quarter, No. 989, 1st quarter, No. 1022, 4th quarter, No 1026, 4th quarter, No 1027A, 4th quarter No 1028, 4th quarter

**ERAVUR TOWN COUNCIL****Correction**

IN the True Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the above Town Council published in Part IX of the *Government Gazette* No 9,959 of March 25, 1949, page 365, the caption appearing at the head of the Accounts should read "True Account of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1948" and not "1947" as appearing therein

U. V. MEERALEBBE,  
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,  
Eravur, March 29, 1949.



## VILLAGE COMMITTEE OF KAMMAL PATTU

## The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of the village area of Kammal Pattu, Chilaw District, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Premises
W A A Peter de Mel		Borelessa
	W K CHAS WILLIAM FERNANDO,	Chairman

Village Committee Office,  
Nainamadama,  
Wennappuwa, March 23, 1949

## UDAPALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

## The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Cap 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 a butcher in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule during the year 1949

Any person residing within the Village Committee area of Udapalata in the Nuwara Eliya District, who desires to object to the issue of any of the licence, should furnish to me in duplicate, within fourteen days from this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Schedule	Applicant	Place
1	S M Sheriff, Ragala Halgranoya, for Mutton stall	Ragala
2	S M Sheriff, Ragala Halgranoya, for Beef stall,	Ragala

K H PADMASIRI,  
Chairman, V C Udapalata

Office of the Village Committee,  
Udapalata, St Margarets,  
Udapussellawa,  
March 23, 1949

## MAHAPALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

Schedule	Applicant	Place
1	S M Yoosoo, Kahagolla, Diyatalawa	Near the Mosque Kahagolla

M. P YAPA,  
Chairman

Office of the Village Committee,  
Mahapalata, Amunudowa,  
Bandarawela

## PUTTALAM URBAN COUNCIL

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1948

REVENUE	Amount Rs c	Total Rs c
A—General revenue	80,668 30	
B—Thoroughfares	5,248 0	
C—Resthouse	3,968 85	
D—Council lands and buildings	2,098 8	
E—Public health	20,176 18	
F—Public recreation	4,433 45	
G—Cemeteries Ordinance	260 50	
H—Dog registration	26 0	
I—Weights and measures	—	
J—Electricity department	41,026 33	
K—Fire protection	—	
Refund of the unpaid amounts	38 48	
		157,944 17
Total revenue		157,944 17
Deposit account	2,866 15	
Advance account	153 0	
Contribution to maternity home	100 0	
		3,119 15
Balance on January 1, 1948		48,676 7
Total		209,739 39

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs c	Total Rs c
A—General expenditure —		
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)	8,597 68	
(2) Establishment expenses	15,792 78	
(3) Refunds	467 32	
(4) Contributions and grants	4,210 58	
		29,068 36
B—Throughfares	12,996 82	
C—Resthouses and ambalams	6,763 83	
D—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere)	7,471 72	
		27,232 37
E.—Public health —		
(1) General expenditure	8,286 21	
(2) Scavenging	24,678 32	
(3) Conservancy	10,154 60	
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound	10 80	
(5) Water supply	12,999 56	
(6) Hospitals	1,750 65	
(7) Markets and galas	3,570 60	
		61,450 64
F—Public recreation	—	
G.—Cemeteries	2,040 94	
H.—Dog registration	670 45	
I.—Weights and measures	—	
		2,711 39
J—Electricity department —		
(1) Generation of electricity	9,964 86	
(2) Repairs and maintenance	3,568 87	
(3) Service and house connections	240 84	
(4) Management and general expenses	17,331 77	
(5) Loan charges	2,300 0	
(6) Extensions and improvement	—	
(7) Refund of advance from general revenue	3,518 4	
		36,924 18
K—Fire protection	14 80	
Unpaid amount refunded	32 63	
		47 43
Total expenditure		157,424 37
Deposit account	3,003 84	
Advance account	218 50	
Contribution to maternity home	15 0	
Fixed deposit	100 0	
		3,337 34
		160,761 71
Balance on December 31, 1948		48,977 68
		209,739 39

I, Segu Mohiyadeen Mohamadu Cassim, Chairman, Urban Council, Puttalam, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a true and correct statement of all moneys received and paid during the year 1948, on account of the Puttalam Urban Council.

S. M M CASSIM,  
Chairman.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Puttalam, March 24, 1949

Certified to be correct  
M. C M THAMBY NAINA MARIKAR,  
Member.

Affirmed before me at Puttalam, this 24th March, 1949

A E ABEYAKOON,  
Justice of Peace.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Urban Council, Nuwara Eliya for the year 1948			REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
			K—Fire protection —		
			(1) Fees		—
			MM—War emergency measures —		—
			Other Receipts—		
			Deposits		24,879 20
			Advances		3,697 70
			Deposit account flood damages		9,600 0
			Grant account slum clearance, &c.		—
			Deposit account contribution to L. G. S. Provident Fund		327 40
			Advance account water analysis		100 0
			Advance account squatting type pans		170 0
			Balance on December 31, 1947		175,740 69
				Rs	694,273 23
			EXPENDITURE	Amount	Total
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A.—General revenue —			A.—General expenditure —		
(1) Property rate, 171 (1) (a)	181,125 60		(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		
(2) Acreage tax, 171 (1) (b)	—		(a) Secretary	5,066 66	
(3) Vehicles and animals tax, 173 (1) (b)	431 0		(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors	14,197 65	
(4) Licence duties	15,818 68		(c) Pools	1,443 0	
(5) Other taxes, (1) (d)	—		(d) Cost of Technical Advisers	—	
(6) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)	1,103 50		(e) Pensions	9,627 87	30,335 18
(7) Refund of rent of foreign liquor taverns	15,968 22		(2) Establishment expenses—		
(8) Compensation for opium revenue	457 50		(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	1,717 45	
(9) Fines by Court (not included elsewhere)	—		(b) Travelling	1,457 0	
(10) Auctioneers' and Brokers' licences	60 0		(c) Commission to Tax collector (not otherwise charged)	—	
(11) Interest	2,223 20		(d) Assessor's fees	—	
(12) Sale of old stores	1,257 0		(e) Legal expenses	126 0	
(13) Refund of overpayments	58 44		(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	4,903 83	
(14) Miscellaneous	2,126 13		(g) Registration of voters and elections	—	
(15) Warrant costs	379 48		(h) Cost of cart and boat plates	152 75	
(16) Grant Account war allowance	111,963 78		(i) Cost of audit	3,122 36	
(17) Block grant	51,149 82	384,622 35	(j) Holiday Railway tickets	1,622 95	
			(k) Interest on Securities	—	
			(l) Insurance of workmen	134 83	
			(m) War allowance	12,650 22	25,896 39
B.—Thoroughfares —			(3) Refunds	3,310 0	3,310 0
(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	4,348 80		(4) Contributions and grants—		
(2) Other collections, e.g. fines for injuries, &c (97) cattle seizing fees (103) (4), sale of badges and faretables, &c	48 70	4,397 50	(a) Agrihorticultural show	—	
			(b) F I N S	750 0	
C.—Resthouses and ambalams —			(c) Nuwara Eliya Health Association	2,300 0	
(1) Fees (60)	—		(d) King's Birthday celebrations	—	
			(e) Mid-day meals to school children	3,862 28	
D.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere) —			(f) Home for destitutes	2,000 0	
(1) Rents	13,433 39		(g) Construction of road to I C M	—	
(2) Sale of produce	—	13,433 39	(h) Independence Celebrations	1,000 0	9,912 28
E.—Public health —			B.—Thoroughfares —		
(1) General—			(1) Salaries and Wages—		
(a) Fines under Part IV, Chapter III	335 0		(a) Superintendent of works—		
(b) Fees for services of midwife	295 0		Salary	3,594 0	
(c) Spraying D. D. T.	894 0	1,524 0	Allowance	468 0	
(2) Scavenging—			(b) Overseers	1,080 0	
(a) Fees 168 (10) (b)	4,334 0		(c) Clerk and storekeeper	2,679 55	
(b) Sale of refuse	—		(d) Inspector of works	1,490 43	
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	—	4,334 0	(e) Allowances	606 43	
(3) Conservancy—			(f) Cattle seizure	316 0	
(a) Fees 168 (10) (b)	196 36		(2) Maintenance	39,035 97	
(b) Sale of refuse (130)	—		(3) Plant and tools	252 80	
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	10 0	206 36	(4) Lighting	17,410 69	
(4) Slaughter-house and Cattle pound—			(5) Dust laying	—	
(a) Fees, 168 (11) (a)	1,985 7		(6) Cost of badges and faretables	—	
(b) Sale of refuse	—	1,985 7	(7) Acquisition	—	
(5) Water supply—			(8) Improvements	2,212 68	
(a) Water rate 141 (b) 146	—		(9) Loan charges	—	
(b) Private water service fees	5,943 70		(10) Shade trees	1,095 24	
(c) Distraint fees	—		(11) Surveys	109 75	
(d) Works executed for customers	716 8		(12) New works	9,193 38	
(e) Rent of meters	217 0		(13) War allowance	21,566 46	101,110 38
(f) Private water service connections	276 38	7,153 22			
(6) Hospitals—			C.—Resthouses and ambalams —		
(a) Contribution from Government	2,000 0		D.—Council lands and buildings —		
(b) Rent of hospital grounds	—	2,000 0	(1) Wages	1,371 60	
(7) Markets and gales—			(2) Commission to collectors	376 75	
(a) Rents, 168 (12)	—		(3) Rent of office	—	
(b) Boutiques and stalls, 168 (12)	5,673 0		(4) Maintenance	14,847 83	
(c) Fees for private markets, 150 (8)	—		(5) Furniture	883 38	
(d) Licences 163 (1)	4,332 70		(6) Loan charges	—	
(e) Grain store rents	4,194 76		(7) New works	121,840 29	
(f) Model shops	17,659 0	32,359 46	(8) War allowance	4,790 48	
					144,110 33
F.—Public recreation—					
(1) Rents	418 0				
(2) Cattle grazing fees	762 65				
(3) Licences for public performances	630 0				
(4) Entertainment tax	25,051 50	26,862 15			
G.—Cemeteries (Ordinance No. 9 of 1899) —					
(1) Fees	268 0				
(2) Hire of hearse	—				
(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments	70 0	338 0			
H.—Dog registration (Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 and Rabies Ordinance, No. 7 of 1893) —					
(1) Registration fees	470 0				
(2) Fines	—				
(3) Sale of dog collars	—				
(4) Seizing fees	9 30	479 30			
I.—Weights and measures (Ordinance No. 8 of 1876) :—					
(1) Fees for stamping	63 44				
(2) Fines	—	63 44			

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs c	Total Rs c	Expenditure	Amount Rs. c	Total Rs c
<b>E.—Public health —</b>			<b>I —Weights and Measures Ordinance, No. 8 of 1876 —</b>		
(1) General—			(1) Fees to Inspectors	64 8	64 8
(a) Salaries (Inspectors and Midwives) and wages	9,996 47		<b>K —Fire protection —</b>		
(b) Allowances	2,040 18		(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, refills, &c	—	—
(c) Uniforms	847 74		<b>L —Supply of fruit trees</b>		
(d) Printing	15 0		<b>M —Reading room and libraries</b>		
(e) Disinfectants	669 90		<b>MM —War emergency measures</b>		
(f) Instruments and drugs	—				
(g) Drainage construction	5,669 50		<b>Other payments—</b>		
(h) Drainage compensation	—		Deposits	30,240 33	
(i) Expenses of Health Week	—		Advances	6,877 50	
(j) Analysis of milk	152 8		Deposit account flood damages	—	
(k) Back Lane scheme	—		Grant account slum clearance, &c	23,379 25	
(l) Vagrants	—		Deposit account contribution to L G S	—	
(m) Fly campaign	1,468 86		Provident Fund	327 40	
(n) Epidemic Precautions	—		Advance account water analysis	100 0	
(o) Floods	—		Advance account squatting type pans	416 50	
(p) War allowance	3,382 87	24,242 60	Balance on December 31, 1948	88,527 45	
(2) Scavenging—					694,273 23
(a) Wages	12,356 68				
(b) Carts, bulls and lories	3,926 86				
(c) Stores	3,148 25				
(d) Incinerator	907 49				
(e) Commission to collector	—				
(f) War allowance	16,322 34	36,661 62			
(3) Conservancy—					
(a) Wages	20,789 15				
(b) Carts, bulls and lories	9 932 2				
(c) Stores	1,808 42				
(d) Rent or night soil depot	—				
(e) Maintenance of latrines	3,712 26				
(f) Acquisition	—				
(g) Construction	178 4				
(h) Maintenance of S. P depots	297 5				
(i) War allowance	25,663 14	62,380 8			
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—					
(a) Wages	526 50				
(b) Maintenance	844 62				
(c) Acquisition	—				
(d) Construction	9 0				
(e) Cattle disease	—				
(f) War allowance	587 33	1,967 45			
(5) Water supply—					
(a) Wages	3,160 57				
(b) Stores	5,669 20				
(c) Maintenance	8,815 77				
(d) Acquisition	—				
(e) Construction	19,006 79				
(f) Loan charges	—				
(g) Commission to collectors	—				
(h) Private water service connections	163 45				
(i) War allowance	7,265 24	44,081 2			
(6) Hospitals—					
(a) Wages	—				
(b) Maintenance	—				
(c) Paupers	6 0				
(d) I D H Bills	784 19				
(e) Ayurvedic dispensary	5,523 11				
(f) War allowance	1,985 80	8,299 16			
(7) Markets and galas—					
(a) Wages	540 0				
(b) Maintenance	2,819 85				
(c) Printing, &c	—				
(d) Construction	5,458 91				
(e) Compensation	—				
(f) Acquisition	—				
(g) Loan charges	11,730 0				
(h) Commission to collector	1,447 42				
(i) War allowance	773 72	22,769 90			
<b>F.—Public recreation 168 (7), 170 (1) (b) —</b>					
(1) Wages	2,298 3				
(2) Maintenance	10,212 98				
(3) Allowance to band	—				
(4) Acquisition	—				
(5) Contributions and grants	—				
(6) Loan charges	—				
(7) War allowance	9,916 16				
(8) Improvements to park	2,990 12				
(9) Entertainment tax	20 0	25,437 29			
<b>G.—Cemeteries (Ordinance No 9 of 1899) —</b>					
(1) Wages	380 0				
(2) Maintenance	1,763 46				
(3) War allowance	1,030 29	3,173 75			
<b>H.—Dog Registration Ordinance, No 25 of 1901 and Rabies Ordinance, No 7 of 1893 —</b>					
(1) Destruction of dogs	573 85				
(2) Commission to collectors	—				
(3) Cost of dog collars	—				
(4) Fees to seizers	79 50				
(5) Maintenance of dog pound	—				
(6) War allowance	—	653 35			

I, Joseph Jayaretnam Kanagaretnam, Chairman of the now defunct Nuwara Eliya Urban Council and Mayor of the Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above is a true and correct statement of all moneys received and paid during the year 1948, on account of the Nuwara Eliya Urban Council

J. J. KANAGARETNAM,  
Municipal Council, Nuwara Eliya Mayor

Sworn to before me this 25th day of March 1949, at Nuwara Eliya

D. G. P. RANESINGHE,  
Justice of Peace

Certified to be correct

P. SINNAPPU,  
Member

**Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Urban Council,  
Nuwara Eliya, on December 31, 1948**

LIABILITIES	Rs c.
Deposits	10,042 50
Sale of meat	1,649 73
Removal of cattle manure	240 0
Loan for gram stores	160 75
Grant for model dwellings	150 63
Grant for slum clearance, &c	60 9
Grant for repairs to roads	352 20
Grant for repairs to land east of race course	6,138 32
Compensation account Anderson Golf Links	6,400 0
Grant on account repairs to flood damages	9,600 0
Surplus at December 31, 1947	203,844 43
Revenue for 1948	479,758 24
Expenditure 1948	544,404 80
	64,646 56
	139,197 87
	179,992 9

ASSETS	Rs c
Advances	11,892 94
Advances on account squatting type pans	246 50
Loan on account middle class housing scheme	325 20
Ceylon savings bank	4,000 0
War loans	75,000 0
Cash in bank (current account)	119,868 85
Less unpaid cheques	57,158 21
	62,710 64
Cash at Kachcheri	25,740 16
Cash in hand	76 65
	179,992 9

I, Joseph Jayaretnam Kanagaretnam, Chairman of the now defunct Nuwara Eliya Urban Council and Mayor of the Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the Nuwara Eliya Urban Council on December 31, 1948.

J. J. KANAGARETNAM,  
Municipal Council, Nuwara Eliya Mayor

Sworn to before me this 25th day of March 1949, at Nuwara Eliya

D. G. P. RANESINGHE,  
Justice of Peace.

Certified to be correct.

P. SINNAPPU,  
Member.

## Statement of Debt of the Urban Council, Nuwara Eliya for 1948

Particulars	Amount Rs c
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for model shops	15,750 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for model shops	24,750 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for model shops	15,000 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for grain stores	10,000 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for grain stores	5,000 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for grain stores	5,500 0
Balance debt on December 31, 1948, on account loan for model shops	2,750 0
	<u>78,750 0</u>

Office of the Municipal Council,  
Nuwara Eliya, March 25, 1949J. J. KANAGERETNAM,  
Mayor.

## CHILAW URBAN COUNCIL

## Supplementary Budget for the Year 1947

EXPENDITURE	Rs c
<b>A—General expenditure —</b>	
(1) Salaries of officers—	
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	768 51
(c) Peons	187 50
(f) War allowance	19,672 84
(2) Establishment expenses.—	
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	549 08
(b) Assessors' fees	0 86
(c) Commission to tax collectors	494 1
(f) Stationery, printing, &c	962 88
<b>B—Thoroughfares —</b>	
(1) Salaries and wages—	
(b) Overseers	120 0
(2) Maintenance	600 95
(3) Plant and tools	22 35
(b) Sign boards	3 0
(4) Lighting	1,177 37
<b>C—Resthouses and ambalams —</b>	
(1) Salaries	35 30
(2) Maintenance	142 6
<b>D.—Council lands and buildings —</b>	
(1) Wages	45 0
(3) Rent of office	563 16
(4) Maintenance	391 32
(7) New works	140 0
<b>E—Public health —</b>	
(1) General—	
(a) Wages	240 0
(2) Scavenging—	
(a) Wages	108 95
(c) Stores	44 14
(3) Conservancy—	
(a) Wages	273 45
(c) Stores	87 57
(g) Construction	4,364 80
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—	
(a) Wages	75 0
(5) Water supply—	
(a) Wages	798 81
(b) Stores	869 72
(c) Maintenance	41 2
(f) Loan charges	197 51
(g) Commission to collectors	449 94
(7) Market and galas—	
(a) Wages	55 0
(b) Maintenance	62 14
<b>F.—Public recreation —</b>	
(6) Payment to officers	440 0
<b>G.—Cemeteries —</b>	
(1) Wages	75 0
<b>H.—Dog registration —</b>	
(1) Destruction of dogs	24 55
<b>J—Electricity department —</b>	
(1) Generation of electricity—	
(a) Fuel	3,880 64
(c) Salaries and wages at works	490 32
(3) Service and house connections—	
(a) Labour (temporary)	89 91

## EXPENDITURE

Rs. c.

(4) Management and general expenses —	
(a) Salaries, &c (electrician and clerk)	391 46
(b) Salaries (outdoor staff)	295 0
(d) Sundries	402 36
(7) War allowance ..	5,499 33
Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on March 15, 1948, by Resolution No 4 (a)	

J P FERNANDO,  
Chairman.

## Supplementary Budget for the Year 1948

EXPENDITURE	Rs c
<b>B—Thoroughfares.—</b>	
11 Surveys .. ..	161 86
<b>A—General expenditure —</b>	
(1) Salaries of officers—	
(b) Clerks and revenue inspectors	231 53
(f) War allowance	4,351 85
(2) Establishment expenses—	
(f) Stationery, printing, &c.	177 70
<b>B—Thoroughfares —</b>	
(1) Salaries and wages—	
(d) War allowance	428 0
<b>C—Resthouses and ambalams —</b>	
(5) War allowance	96 40
<b>D—Council lands and buildings.—</b>	
(8) War allowance	209 92
<b>E.—Public health —</b>	
(1) General—	
(n) War allowance	779 12
(2) Scavenging—	
(a) Wages	55 0
(c) Stores	9 16
(e) War allowance	4,733 56
(3) Conservancy—	
(a) Wages	62 0
(t) War allowance	3,097 60
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound.—	
(f) War allowance	277 20
(5) Water supply—	
(s) War allowance	2,716 48
(7) Market and galas—	
(h) War allowance	261 28
<b>F—Public recreation —</b>	
(5) Contribution and grants—	
(c) War allowance	69 30
<b>J.—Electricity department —</b>	
(1) Generation of electricity—	
(c) Salaries and wages at works	129 68
(7) War allowance	7,654 65

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on March 15, 1949, by Resolution No. 4 (b)

J P FERNANDO,  
Chairman

## Supplementary Budget for the Year 1949

EXPENDITURE	Rs c
<b>A—General expenditure —</b>	
(2) Establishment expenses—	
(f) Stationery, printing, &c.	94 0
<b>C—Resthouses and ambalams —</b>	
(2) Maintenance—	
(b) Works	9 0
<b>D—Council lands and buildings —</b>	
(4) Maintenance	395 1
<b>E—Public health —</b>	
(3) Conservancy—	
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	1,000 0
(5) Water supply—	
(c) Maintenance	469 68
(7) Market and galas—	
(b) Maintenance	53 0
<b>J—Electricity department —</b>	
(4) Management and general expenses—	
(d) Sundries	46 13
Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on March 15, 1949, by Resolution No 3.	

Urban Council Office,  
Chilaw, March 25, 1949.J. P. FERNANDO,  
Chairman.

## BERUWALA URBAN COUNCIL

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities

LIABILITIES		Rs	c.
Deposits		30,783	77
Loan for Electric Lighting Scheme		59,416	86
Loan for New Market		11	70
Reserve for Depreciation		3,500	0
Advances for U C Depots		38	43
Surplus for 1948		6,973	4
Expenditure for 1948		154,119	68
Revenue for 1948		150,410	84
		3,708	84
Advances		3,264	20
		509	75
		97,524	71
ASSETS		Rs	c.
Advances—Postmaster-General		10	0
Deposits in Ceylon Savings Bank		6,439	76
Advances—Check Depot		45	0
Other Advances		2,586	0
Cash in Bank		61,092	68
Cash at Kachecheri		31,483	72
Add amount not credited for at Kachecheri		405	0
Less excess credited at Kachecheri		12	
Uncashed cheques and pay orders		4,786	56
		4,783	68
Remittances in transit		27,105	4
Cash in hand		45	24
Cash imprest		200	0
		97,524	71

I Mohamed Saly Mohamed Jabir, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala, 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 Beruwala Urban Council, for the year 1948

Office of the Urban Council  
Beruwala, March 25, 1949.

M S M JABIR,  
Chairman

Certified

K. D. S. SENARATNE,  
Member

Affirmed to before me on this 25th day of March, 1949, at Beruwala.

M D D F JAYASURIYA,  
J.P., U.M.

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1948

REVENUE		Rs	c.
A—General revenue ..		57,096	86
B—Thoroughfares		4,835	85
D—Council lands and buildings		166	0
E—Public health		8,139	15
F—Public recreation		27	0
G—Cemeteries		173	50
H—Dog registration		1	0
J—Electricity department		79,971	48
K—Fire protection		—	—
		150,410	84
Other Receipts —			
Deposits		16,309	26
Loans		—	—
Advances		509	75
Balance on January 1, 1948		125,600	27
Total		292,830	12
EXPENDITURE		Rs	c.
A—General expenditure ..		26,410	67
B—Thoroughfares		16,951	91
D—Council lands and buildings		1,115	5
E—Public health		32,029	10
F—Public recreation		—	—
G—Cemeteries		—	—
H—Dog registration		113	10
J—Electricity department		77,312	70
K—Fire protection		187	15
		154,119	68
Other Payments —			
Deposits		11,380	42
Loans		36,300	7
Advances		2,586	99
Balance on December 31, 1948		88,442	96
Total		292,830	12

I, Mohamed Saly Mohamed Jabir, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of all moneys received and paid during the year 1948, on account of the Beruwala Urban Council

Office of the Urban Council,  
Beruwala, March 25, 1949.

M. S. M. JABIR,  
Chairman.

Certified

K. D. S. SENARATNE,  
Member

Affirmed to before me on this 25th day of March, 1949, at Beruwala

M D D F JAYASURIYA,  
J.P., U.M.

## Loan Account for the Year 1948

## Electricity Scheme

Amount of Loan	Date Raised	Rate of Interest Percent	Amount Paid up to end of 1948	Amount Outstanding	Date of Extinction
Rs			Rs c.	Rs. c.	
15,000	27 4 1937	4	7,499 97	7,500 3	27. 4. 1957
50,000	13 8 1937	4	25,000 2	24,999 98	13 8. 1957
50,000	22 10 1937	4	27,777 80	22,222 20	22. 10. 1957
20,000	23 1 1939	4	7,777 77	12,222 23	23. 1. 1959
9,000	7 9 1939	4	3,500 0	5,500 0	7. 9. 1959
20,000	10 5 1947	4	5,000 0	15,000 0	10. 5. 1967
91,000	2 12 1947	4	—	91,000 0	2. 12. 1967

## New Market

10,000	12 11 1937	4	5,000 0	5,000 0	12. 11. 1957
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I, Mohamed Saly Mohamed Jabir, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala, 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 Beruwala Urban Council, on December 31, 1948.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Beruwala, March 25, 1949

M. S. M. JABIR,  
Chairman.

Certified

K. D. S. SENARATNE,  
Member

Affirmed to before me on this 25th day of March, 1949, at Beruwala.

M. D. D. F. JAYASURIYA,  
J.P., U.M.

## Deposit Account for the Year 1948

	Rs.	c.
Balance due to depositors on January 1, 1948	25,854	93
Add receipts since January 1, 1948	16,309	26
	42,164	19
Deduct payments since January 1, 1948	11,380	42
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	30,783	77

I, Mohamed Saly Mohamed Jabir, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of all moneys received and paid during the year 1948, in deposit account of the Beruwala Urban Council

Office of the Urban Council,  
Beruwala, March 25, 1949.

M. S. M. JABIR,  
Chairman

Certified

K. D. S. SENARATNE,  
Member.

Affirmed to before me, on this 25th day of March, 1949, at Beruwala.

M. D. D. F. JAYASURIYA,  
J. P., U. M.

## Statement of Advances and Investments for the Year 1948

## Fixed Deposits

	Rs.	c.
Amount outstanding on December 31, 1947	2,934	76
Add payments since January 1, 1948	—	—
	2,934	76
Deduct refunds since January 1, 1948	—	—
Balance due to Council on December 31, 1948	2,934	76

## Loan Account—Electricity Scheme

Balance on December 31, 1947	95,716	93
Add receipts since January 1, 1948	—	—
	95,716	93
Deduct payments since January 1, 1948	36,300	7
Balance on December 31, 1948	59,416	86

## Depreciation on Electric Lighting Scheme

Balance outstanding on December 31, 1947	2,515	0
Add payments since January 1, 1948	1,000	0
	3,515	0
Deduct refunds since January 1, 1948	—	—
Balance due to Council on December 31, 1948	3,515	0

I, Mohamed Saly Mohamed Jabir, Chairman, Urban Council, Beruwala, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above is a true and correct statement of all moneys received and paid during the year 1948, as advances and investments of the Beruwala Urban Council.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Beruwala, March 25, 1949.

M. S. M. JABIR,  
Chairman.

Certified

K. D. S. SENARATNE,  
Member.

Affirmed to before me on this 25th day of March, 1949, at Beruwala

M. D. D. F. JAYASURIYA,  
J. P., U. M.

## JA-ELA URBAN COUNCIL

## Supplementary Budget for 1948

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
A.—General expenditure—		
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		
(c) Peons	69	94
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	42	49
(b) Travelling	1	3
(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	80	55
(4) Cost of audit ..	64	22

## EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	c.
B—Thoroughfares —		
(2) Maintenance	2,000	0
(11) Surveys	670	0
C—Resthouses and ambalams —		
(2) Maintenance	461	65
(5) War allowance	20	0
D.—Council lands and buildings (not charged elsewhere) :—		
(8) War allowance	20	0
E—Public health —		
(1) General expenditure—		
(g) Fees for analysis of milk	54	81
(m) Maternity home and child welfare clinic	22	25
(n) War allowance	21	40
(2) Scavenging—		
(c) Stores	185	24
(3) Conservancy—		
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	455	50
(c) Stores	497	40
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—		
(f) War allowance	126	4
(7) Markets and galas—		
(b) Maintenance	1,202	50
J.—Electricity department —		
(1) Generation of electricity—		
(a) Fuel	2,542	68
(2) Repairs and maintenance—		
(a) Buildings	35	0
(4) Management and general expenses—		
(d) Sundries	138	28
Total	8,710	98

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meetings held on March 10, 1948, July 14, 1948, and February 12, 1949

Urban Council Office, K. M. P. RANASINGHE,  
Ja-ela, February 21, 1949, Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon the Minister of Health and Local Government on March 19, 1949

K. ANANTHAM,  
for Commissioner of Local Government  
Colombo, March 22, 1949.

L. G. D.—CH. 72 (b)

## POLGAHAWELA TOWN COUNCIL

## First Supplementary Budget for 1949

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Amount	Rs.	c.
A—2 (e) Legal expenses	200	0	
B—2 Maintenance	1,300	0	
C—4 Maintenance	300	0	
D—3 (b) Carts, bulls and lorries	500	0	
D—3 (e) Maintenance of latrines	250	0	
D—3 (g) Construction	2,500	0	
D—5 (e) Construction	700	0	
Total	5,750	0	

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meetings held on January 20, 1949, and February 15, 1949

Town Council Office, K. B. EPAKANDA,  
Polgahawela, March 19, 1949, Chairman

Sanctioned G. D. SIRISENA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government.  
Colombo, March 28, 1949

## VEYANGODA TOWN COUNCIL

## First Supplementary Budget for 1949

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Amount	Rs.	c.
D.—Public health. —			
(1) General—			
(h) Drainage construction	5,000	0	

Settled and adopted by the Council at its Meeting held on January 21 1949, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government

Town Council Office, A. F. SAMARASINGHE,  
Veyangoda, February 28, 1949, Chairman.

Sanctioned. G. D. SIRISENA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government.  
Colombo, March 29, 1949.

## POINT PEDRO TOWN COUNCIL

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1948

REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
A—General revenue	56,623 46	
B—Thoroughfares	4,220 25	
C—Council lands and buildings	93 50	
D—Public health	10,725 94	
E—Public recreation	3 0	
G—Dog registration	25 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,691 15</b>	
Other receipts—		
(1) Deposits	7,323 51	
(4) Loan	6,550 0	
(5) Electricity account	55,718 28	
(8) Revenue collection account—		
(a) Property rate	9,034 10	
(c) Electricity dues	33,593 70	
Balance on December 31, 1947		20,275 12
		<b>204,185 86</b>
EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
A—General expenditure	11,638 80	
B—Thoroughfares	14,577 37	
C—Council lands and buildings	1,467 22	
D—Public health	38,831 55	
G—Dog registration	48 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,562 94</b>	
Other payments—		
(1) Deposits	2,316 31	
(4) Loan account	22,895 49	
(5) Electricity account	49,307 55	
(8) Revenue collection account—		
(a) Property rate	11,429 99	
(c) Electricity dues	36,148 20	
Balance on December 31, 1948		15,525 38
		<b>204,185 86</b>

## Electricity Department

REVENUE	Rs. c.
(1) Sale of current	34,186 55
(2) Rent of meters	4,002 0
(3) Street lighting	3,101 85
(4) Works executed for customers	25 0
(5) Miscellaneous	5,632 30
(6) Refunds	36 45
(7) Subsidy on account for war allowance	8,694 13
(8) Security deposits	40 0
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>55,718 28</b>
EXPENDITURE	Rs. c.
(1) Generation of electricity	15,239 11
(2) Repairs and maintenance	8,759 16
(3) Service and house connections	1,881 8
(4) Management and general expenses	9,219 35
(6) Extensions and improvements	1,530 67
(8) Refunds	4,506 70
(10) War allowance	8,171 48
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>49,307 55</b>

I, V Mailvaganam, Vice-Chairman on behalf of Namasivayam Nadarajah, Chairman, Town Council, Point Pedro, 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 Town Council, Point Pedro.

V MAILVAGANAM,  
for N. NADARAJAH,  
Chairman

Certified as correct.  
S NAGALINGAMUDALY,  
Member

Affirmed to before me this 24th day of March, 1949

M S KANDAIYA,  
Justice of the Peace

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1948

LIABILITIES		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Deposits				5,656 31
Surplus (general account) on December 31, 1947			18,080 92	
Revenue as at December 31, 1948	71,691 15			
Expenditure as at December 31, 1948	66,562 94	5,128 21		23,209 13
Surplus (Elect Dept) on December 31, 1947			1,545 9	
Revenue as at December 31, 1948	55,718 28			
Expenditure as at December 31, 1948	49,307 55	6,410 73		7,955 82
				<b>36,821 26</b>
ASSETS		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Property rate due for recovery			2,395 89	
Electricity dues due for recovery			2,554 50	
Loan to Electricity capital expenditure			16,345 49	
Cash in hand		100 0		
Cash at Kachcheri		18,521 9		
			18,621 9	
Cash in transit			26 55	
			18,647 64	
Less Pay orders uncashed No. 184	Rs. c.	3,100 26		
Less Pay orders uncashed No. 185		22 0		
			3,122 26	15,525 38
				<b>36,821 26</b>

I, V Mailvaganam, Vice-Chairman on behalf of Namasivayam Nadarajah, Chairman, Town Council, Point Pedro, do hereby affirm that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and correct statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Point Pedro Town Council on December 31, 1948

V. MAILVAGANAM,  
for N. NADARAJAH,  
Chairman

Affirmed to before me this 24th day of March, 1949, at Point Pedro

M. S. KANDAIYA,  
Justice of the Peace.

Certified as Correct  
S NAGALINGAMUDALY,  
Member

## Statement of Deposit Account as at December 31, 1948

	Rs. c.
Balance due to Depositors on December 31, 1947	649 11
Add Receipts since January 1, 1948	7,323 51
	7,972 62
Deduct payments since January 1, 1948	2,316 31
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	5,656 31

I, V Mailvaganam, Vice-Chairman on behalf of Namasivayam Nadarajah, Chairman, Town Council, Point Pedro, do hereby affirm that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and correct statement of the Deposit Account of the Town Council, Point Pedro

V MAILVAGANAM,  
for N. NADARAJAH,  
Chairman

Certified as correct.  
S. NAGALINGAMUDALY,  
Member

Affirmed to before me this 24th day of March, 1949, at Point Pedro

M. S. KANDAIYA,  
Justice of the Peace

L G D—CI 56 (b).

ERAVUR TOWN COUNCIL  
First Supplementary Budget for 1949

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—(2) (k) Office furniture and equipment	210 0
B.—(2) Maintenance	2,000 0
D.—(3) (e) Maintenance of latrines	125 0
D.—(3) (g) Construction	150 0
D.—(7) (a) Wages	450 0
D.—(7) (c) Printing, &c	150 0
D.—(7) (d) Construction	175 0
D.—(7) (h) War allowance	600 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,860 0</b>

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meetings held on December 18, 1948, and January 7, 1949.

Town Council Office,  
Eravur, January 22, 1949  
Revised and sanctioned.

U. V MEERA LEBBE,  
Chairman.

G. D. SIRISENA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government.  
Colombo, March 24, 1949.

## DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1948

REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General revenue	20,400 42
B.—Throughfares	1,790 0
C.—Council lands and buildings	241 75
D.—Public health	4,881 71
E.—Public recreation	—
F.—Cemeteries (Cap 181)	130 50
G.—Dog registration (Cap. 333 and 334)	8 0
H.—Weights and measures (Cap 127)	—
I.—Fire protection	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>27,452 38</b>
Other receipts —	
Deposits	791 5
Revenue collection accounts	4,339 82
Balance on January 1, 1948	14,156 28
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,739 53</b>

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure	9,275 65
B.—Throughfares	5,752 53
C.—Council lands and buildings	1,387 15
D.—Public health	12,966 21
E.—Public recreation	—
F.—Cemeteries (Cap 181)	—
G.—Dog registration (Cap 334 and 333)	—
H.—Weights and measures	—
I.—Fire protection	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>29,381 54</b>

Other Payments —	Amount Rs. c.
Deposits	4,775 56
Revenue collection accounts	5,981 15
Balance on December 31, 1948	6,601 28
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,739 53</b>

I, Rahubadde Kankanange Jineris de Silva, Chairman, Town Council, Dondra, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of all monies received and paid during the year 1948, on account of the Town Council, Dondra

R. K. J. DE SILVA,  
Chairman.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1949, at Matara.

A. M. BUHARI,  
Justice of the Peace.

Certified as correct.

M. H. J. K. SIRIWARDENE,  
Member

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities

ASSETS	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Property-rate collection account		2,199 76
Conservancy rate collection account		1,507 53
Rent collection account		77 0
Cash at Kachcheri	3,765 31	
Cash at Bank	2,835 97	
		<b>6,601 28</b>
		<b>10,385 57</b>
LIABILITIES	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Deposits		322 93
Surplus as at December 31, 1947	11,991 80	
Add revenue up to December 31, 1948	27,452 38	
		<b>39,444 18</b>
Less expenditure up to December 31, 1948	29,381 54	
		<b>10,062 64</b>
		<b>10,385 57</b>

I, Rahubadde Kankanange Jineris de Silva, Chairman, Town Council, Dondra, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Dondra Town Council on December 31, 1948

R. K. J. DE SILVA,  
Chairman

Sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1949, at Matara

A. M. BUHARI,  
Justice of the Peace

Certified as correct

M. H. J. K. SIRIWARDENE,  
Member.

## Deposit Account

	Rs. c.
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1947	4,307 44
Add receipts during 1948	791 5
	<b>5,098 49</b>
Payments during the year 1948	4,775 56
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	322 93
	<b>5,098 49</b>

I, Rahubadde Kankanange Jineris de Silva, Chairman, Town Council, Dondra, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the Deposit Account of the Dondra Town Council

R. K. J. DE SILVA,  
Chairman

Sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1949

A. M. BUHARI,  
Justice of the Peace.

Certified as correct

M. H. J. K. SIRIWARDENE,  
Member.

## Loan Account

Date of loan	Amount Rs. c.	Rate of Interest per cent	Annual Payments Rs. c.	Amount paid up to to end of 1948 Rs. c.	Amount Outstanding Rs. c.	Date of Extraction
25. 1.1936	6,235 0	4	249 40	3,557 80	2,677 20	1962
15. 9.1941	3,300 0	4	132 0	1,056 0	2,244 0	1965
5. 1.1942	2,750 0	4	110 0	660 0	2,090 0	1967

I, Rahubadde Kankanange Jineris de Silva, Chairman, Town Council, Dondra, do hereby swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the Loan Account of the Dondra Town Council on December 31, 1948

R. K. J. DE SILVA,  
Chairman

Sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1949, at Matara.

A. M. BUHARI,  
Justice of the Peace

Certified as correct.

M. H. J. K. SIRIWARDENE,  
Member.