



# THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## PART IX

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

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES

L D — B 308/40/L G D — GC 14/4/6

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

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

#### By-laws

##### *Dairies*

1 In these by-laws "dairy" means any place where two or more cows are milked for the purpose of selling the milk to the public

2 No person shall keep a dairy unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf, by the Chairman, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health

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

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

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

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

7 The 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 at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as not to cause a nuisance

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

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

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

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

12 The licensee of a dairy or a registered supplier shall not milk any stray cow or any cow suffering from any disease for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale to the public

13 It shall be lawful for the Chairman to suspend for such time as may be necessary, any licence in respect of a dairy issued under by-law 2 or a permit issued under by-law 3 in any locality where cattle disease of any kind prevails

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

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

##### *Sale of provisions*

16 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

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

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

19 (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,

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

20 The licensee shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position in the shop or place the licence issued under these by-laws, but where such licence cannot be affixed, shall cause a board to be affixed with the licence number and the name of the licensee clearly painted in a conspicuous place in the shop or place.

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

#### *Markets and fairs*

22 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.

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

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

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

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

25 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.

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

<i>Stalls</i>	<i>Per day Cents</i>
For a stall not exceeding 100 square feet in area	50
For every additional square foot	01
<i>Open space—</i>	
For a space not exceeding one square yard	05

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

28 The fees payable under by-law 26 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorized by the Chairman and no permit under by-law 27 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

30 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.

31 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 for 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.

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

33 No person using or occupying any village market shall—

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

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

35 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.

36 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.

37 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.

38 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*

39 No private market or fair shall be established or held within the market area of any village market.

40 (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 form set out in the First Schedule hereto,

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

(4) No person to whom a licence under paragraph (1) is issued shall contravene any of the conditions to which that licence is subject

41 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

42 A licence issued under by-law 40 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 relating to private markets and fairs and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

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

44 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Assistant or any person authorized 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 the Chairman or such Officer or Assistant in the execution of his duty under this by-law.

#### *Assessment law*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Unwholesome food or drink*

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

49 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Assistant or any person authorized 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

50 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 49, 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

51 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 50, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession the article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

52 If the Medical Officer of Health who has seized an article of food or drink under by-law 49, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 50, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be disposed of, so as to prevent its being exposed for sale or use 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

53 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 rabid dog

#### *Wells, spouts, bathing places, &c*

54 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

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

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

56 (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

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

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

58 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

*Roads and paths*

59 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62 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 the course of construction

63 (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy field through which a 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

*Galas*

64 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 bricks, stone or cabook, and the walls and pillars, must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with bricks or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed, must be provided

so as to convey the urine, washings, and rain water, into one or more covered receptacles

- (3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises
- (4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation

65 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

66 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

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

68 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

69 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 receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material

70 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

*Overhanging trees*

71 Whenever any tree or the branch, fruit or any other part of such tree is causing or 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 to cut down and remove or tie up and make secure within such time as may be specified in the notice such tree or the branch, fruit or other part of such tree, as the case may be, and if such owner or occupier fails to comply with the requirements of the notice within the time specified therein any officer or workman authorized in writing by the Chairman may enter upon such land and at the expense of the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to do by the notice

72 In these by-laws—

- "building" for the purposes of the assessment tax includes any hut, shed, or roofed enclosure, whether used for human habitation or otherwise,
- "chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee,
- "committee" means the village committee,
- "licence" means a licence issued under these by-laws,
- "licensee" means a person to whom a licence is issued;
- "licensed premises" means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman,
- "market area" in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 22, and
- "village area" means the Maho village area in the Kurunegala District

**First Schedule**

(By-law 40)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman,  
 Maho 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 sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee
- 3 The licensee of every private\*market/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruits, vegetables, meat, fish or other articles of food are not placed on an unclean or insanitary surface
- 4 The licensee shall not expose for sale any article of 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 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 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 out whichever is inapplicable

**Second Schedule**

(By-law 46)

No

Village Committee of Maho

To the owner/occupier of the premises called and bearing assessment No

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

(Translation in Sinhalese and Tamil)

Chairman,  
Maho Village Committee  
19

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

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

Date of Service 19  
Signature  
Date 19

L. D — B 5/42/1. G D — (C 14/34/9)

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

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

Colombo, March 30, 1949

**By-laws**

*Unwholesome food and drink*

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

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

3 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes any article of food or drink under by-law 2, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or a Government Medical Officer

4 Where an article is seized under by-law 2, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession the article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

5 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article under by-law 2, or the Medical Officer before whom an article is produced under by-law 3, certifies such article of food or drink to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food is wholesome and fit for human consumption, the article of food or drink seized shall be returned to the owner

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

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

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

purpose of inspection to enter such premises at any reasonable time, and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

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

#### *Dwelling compounds*

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

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

11 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 the death.

12 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 11 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

#### *The cleaning of houses*

13 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 the neighbours, the Chairman shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner of the house specifying what action the owner should take within a time set out in the notice.

14 (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 13 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) In the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 13, the Chairman may cause the work mentioned in such notice to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

15 In these by-laws

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

“village area” means the Hettipola village area in the Kurunegala District.

L. D.—B 7/49/L G. D.—G 14/36/1

#### THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Bemulla village area in the Colombo District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by sub-section (8) 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

##### *Bakeries*

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall (unless it is cancelled under by-law 9) expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

3 The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

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

4 The licensee of a bakery shall not—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 18, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

- (a) the premises must be well ventilated and well lighted,
- (b) the walls must be plastered with lime mortar and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 No person who is suffering from 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 an eating-house, restaurant, or tea or coffee boutique to enter such place or take part in the preparation or sale of any food or drink therein, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

*Offensive and dangerous trades*

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

- Manufacture of soap
- Manufacture or curing of rubber
- Storing of manure in any quantity exceeding three gunny bags

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

- Storing of copra
- Storing of straw
- Storing of fibre
- Manufacture of desiccated coconut
- Burning or storing of lime

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

- Manufacture of tiles and bricks

20 (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 22, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

- (i) the place at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health, and
- (ii) the building or buildings, if any, to be used for the purpose of that trade are in conformity with the following requirements —

- (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation,
- (b) the roof of such building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented,
- (c) the eaves of such buildings 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 opened shall be not less than one-fifth of the superficial floor space,
- (c) the walls of every room in such building must be not less than seven feet in height, and must be built of bricks, stone or cabook.
- (j) the internal surface of such walls, to a height of at least four feet from the floor must be plastered in cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed, and
- (g) the woodwork of such building must be oil-painted or lime-washed

22 If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued, any building used for the purpose of the offensive or the dangerous trade to which the licence relates, ceases to be in conformity with the provision of by-law 21 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 with 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

23 Any notice under by-law 22 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

24 Every licensee shall cause—

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purpose of the offensive or dangerous trade to be swept and cleaned daily,
- (b) the walls of every such building to be lime-washed 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, waste and by-products which are not to be subjected to further trade purposes to be removed daily in covered receptacles from the premises in which such trade is carried on

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

26 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

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

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

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

29 In these by-laws—

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Committee
- “ Committee ” means the Village Committee of the Bemulla village area,
- “ licence ” means a licence issued under these by-laws,
- “ licensee ” means a person to whom a licence is issued,
- “ Medical Officer of Health ” includes a Field Medical Officer, and
- “ offensive or dangerous trade ” means any of the trades specified in by-law 19

L. D — B 139/46/L. G. D — GC 48/24

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE, No 12 of 1946

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

*Resolution*

This 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 Village Committee.

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
Colombo, March 28, 1948

L. D — B 37/48/L. G. D — BB 1120

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS made by the Talawakelle-Lindula 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, April 5, 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 each question shall be read at a meeting by the Chairman of the meeting

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

(e) Any member may 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 three 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 at a meeting speak to any question after it has been fully put by the chairman of the meeting. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon

#### *Voting and recording of votes*

14 (a) The question shall be put by the chairman of the meeting, and the votes may be taken by 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

#### *Member dissenting*

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

#### *Order of the day*

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

#### *Preservation of order*

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

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

#### *Decision of questions of order*

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

#### *Members 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 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 by-law, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasions for three months

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

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

#### *Irrelevance or tedious repetition*

22 The Chairman of a meeting after having called attention to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate may direct the members 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 step 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 the 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 at a meeting shall 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 meeting, 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 Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939.

(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

#### Licences

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

December 31 of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 38 or by-law 39

33 No licence shall be transferable

34 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

35 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

36 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

37 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

38 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

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

#### Bakeries

40 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 opened must be not less than one-fifteenths of the superficial floor space

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and limewashed

(c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground

(d) The roof must be made of some permanent material

(e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage

2 (a) The room in which the kneading takes place must have 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.

41 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.

42 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.

43 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.

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

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

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

46 Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 45 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

47 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.

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

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

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

51 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.

52 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.

53 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.

54 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.

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

56 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.

57 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.

58 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.

59 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.

60 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*

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

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

62 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

63 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

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

65 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

66 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

67 Every licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall cause every utensil or receptacle used by a customer to be washed immediately after such use and before being used by any other customer

68 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

69 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

70 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

71 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

72 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.

73. 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

74 No adulterated milk, shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or tea or coffee boutique

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8.5 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solid 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

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

76 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 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

77 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 75 or by-law 76

78 No licensee of an eating-house or 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.

79 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

80 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

81 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 10 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

82 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

83 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

84 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.

85 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 30 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

86 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.

87 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.

88 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.

89 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.

90 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 windows shall be closed.

91 Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be limewashed and the woodwork to be lime washed 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.

92 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.

93 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.

94 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.

95 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.

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

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

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

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

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

100 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 or as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition.

#### *Cattle Galas*

101. 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. The drains, similarly constructed, must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings, and ram 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.

102 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.

103 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.

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

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

106 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.

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

#### *Restaurants*

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

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

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

109 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.

110 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.

111 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.

112 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.

113 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.

114 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.

115 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 ready accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on such premises.

116 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.

117 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.

118 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 recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease or has recently 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.

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

120 Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacle 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.

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

122 No licensee of a restaurant shall keep or sell any adulterated milk on the licensed premises. For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" has the same meaning as in by-law 74.

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

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

#### Hotels

125- 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-fifteenths 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.

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

127 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.

128 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.

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

130 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.

181. 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 windows shall be closed.

182. 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.

183. 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.

184. 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.

185. 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.

186. 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.

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

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

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

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

191. 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

142. (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 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 roof 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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.

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

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

149. 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.

150. 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.

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

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



153 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.

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

155 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 recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

156 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

157 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 as soon as such a supply is established.

158 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.

159 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.

160 (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.

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

162 (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.

163 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.

164 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.

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

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

167 No person shall use any premises in the Town of Talawakelle-Landula for the purpose of keeping for sale any milk obtained from outside the town except on a licence issued to him for that purpose by the Chairman.

168 No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 167 unless he has been recommended after an inspection of the dairy from which he intends to obtain milk, by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority within whose administrative limits such dairy is, or, if there is no such local authority by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which such dairy is.

169 Every licence issued under by-law 167 shall remain in force until December 31 of the year in respect of which it is issued.

170 No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the town of Talawakelle-Landula unless he has in his possession a registration-card for the current year duly issued to him by the Chairman.

171 The Chairman may refuse to issue to any person a registration-card under by-law 170, until a Medical Officer specified by the Chairman has examined and found that person to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

172 Every registration-card issued by the Chairman under by-law 170 shall contain the following particulars—

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

173 (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the town of Talawakelle-Landula 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 the Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

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

174 No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the town of Talawakelle-Landula—

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

#### *Aerated water factories*

175 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

176 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

177 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 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

178 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

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

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

181 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

182 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

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

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

185 Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every bottle containing aerated water to bear a label setting out a 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

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

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

188 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 hand

189 Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall, for storing syrup, essences, chemicals or other matter, use vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, channelled iron, galvanised 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.

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

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

192. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any Sanitary Inspector or any person thereto authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and on payment of the price thereof to take a sample bottle of any kind of aerated water which is there manufactured or kept for sale, and no licensee or person in charge of such place shall refuse to permit such sample to be taken

#### *Ice factories*

193 No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions —

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

- (e) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage
- (h) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice
- (i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also with adequate means of transport so as to insure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs
- (j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation
- (k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer
- (l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory
- (2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored or placed for delivery.
- (3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant. Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply

194 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.

195 Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause a copy of these by-law 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

196 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

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

198 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

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

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

201 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

202 Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings 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

203 No licensee of an ice factory shall keep any animals or bird within the factory on any pretext whatsoever

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

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

#### *Public bathing places*

206 (1) No person who is suffering from 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 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

207 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

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

#### *Offensive or dangerous trades*

209 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, sanitary dust bin, and sufficient latrine accommodation

210 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

211 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

212 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

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

214. 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 cleaned daily.

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

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

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

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

219 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.

220 Every holder of a licence for the manufacture of bricks or tiles shall cause proper drainage to be provided for the premises in which such trade is carried on and shall cause any pits or trenches cut to be filled so that water cannot stagnate there

#### *Butchers' stalls*

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open 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 upto a height of 4 feet from the ground.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage
- (8) The tables and all the furniture in the premises must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls
- (9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation
- (11) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

240. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit any person in his employ to transport for sale from his licensed premises any meat 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.

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

#### *Fish stalls*

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be lime-plastered 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 in to 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

249 Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in

an impervious covered receptacle and to be removed daily from the licensed premises. He shall cause the said receptacle to be kept always covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

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

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

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

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

254 No licensee of a fish stall shall permit the contravention by any person of the by-laws numbered 251, 252 and 253.

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

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

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

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

259 No licensee of a fish stall shall allow any person in his employ 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 a fish stall.

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

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

#### *Hairdressing saloons and barbers' shops*

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

- (1) The building or part of the building—
  - (a) must be substantially constructed and must have a floor space of not less than 120 square feet;
  - (b) must have its walls limeplastered and limewashed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
  - (c) must be well lighted and well ventilated, and
  - (d) must be provided with satisfactory drains, and with satisfactory latrine accommodation either within the building or on the premises. Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to any building, saloon or shop as carried on or kept at the date of the publication of this by-law in *Gazette*.

(2) If any part of the building is used or is intended to be used for residential purposes, that part must be in conformity with the requirements of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 199).

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

- (a) a sufficient supply of water at all times during which the saloon or shop is open to customers,
- (b) means for securing an adequate supply either of boiling water or of disinfectant, for the purpose of washing or sterilizing the instruments or appliances in daily use,
- (c) facilities for the hairdressers or barbers to wash their hands during the course of their work,
- (d) sufficient number of receptacles for the disinfectants to be used for sterilizing instruments or appliances,
- (e) a sufficient supply of towels and overalls for the use of the customers
- (f) sufficient number of spittoons, kept by the side of the seats in such a manner as to be readily available to Customers and employees, and
- (g) a covered and movable bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse.

263 The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barbers shop shall—

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

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

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

265 The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall take steps to ensure that every hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop—

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

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

- (a) cause every spittoon in such saloon or shop to be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition,
- (b) cause every hair-brush or comb used in such saloon or shop to be washed or cleaned, and sterilized or disinfected every day, and to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times,
- (c) cause every shaving mug, or cup, shaving brush, clipper, razor, or other cutting instrument, used in such saloon or shop to be well rinsed and cleaned in hot water after each occasion on which it is used, and
- (d) cause all hair-clippings and other refuse to be collected after each customer has been attended to, and to be deposited in the bin provided for the purpose

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

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

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

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

- (a) knowingly permit any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease of any kind,

or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease, to enter the saloon or shop for any purpose;

- (b) employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop,
- (c) knowingly permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him to attend in the saloon or shop on any person referred to in paragraph (a),
- (d) permit any such hairdresser or barber who, by error or accident, attend on any person referred to in paragraph (a) to attend on any other customer unless that hairdresser or barber washes and cleans his hands before attending on such other customer; or
- (e) permit any instrument that has been used on any person referred to in paragraph (a) to be used on any other person until it is sterilized

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

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

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

#### Interpretation

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

- "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council,
- "Council" means the Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council;
- "Licensee" means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorizing the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Urban Councils Ordinance, or any by-law made thereunder,
- "Licensed premises" means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;
- "Licensed trade" means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Urban Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder,
- "meeting" means a meeting of the Council or of any Committee of the Council,
- "Offensive or dangerous trade" means any one of the following trades

Manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt, storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, material for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing Coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing fish;

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council

273 The by-laws made by the Village Committee of the Dumbulla Village area in the Nuwara Eliya District, and published in *Gazette* No 8,919 of April 24, 1942, are hereby rescinded in so far as they apply to the town of Talawakelle-Lindula

L. D — B 37/48

#### THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE

IT is hereby notified that the Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given under those sections as modified by the

Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed, with effect from the date on which this Notification is published in the *Gazette*, the licence 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, April 5, 1949

## SCHEDULE

Nature of Licence	Annual Duty Rs. c.
Licence to manufacture artificial manure	100 0
Licence to manufacture fibre	50 0
Licence to manufacture coconut oil by mills or chekkus	100 0
Licence to manufacture desiccated coconuts	100 0
Licence to manufacture bricks or tiles	25 0
Licence to manufacture soap	50 0
Licence to make or extract fat	50 0
Licence to cure arecanuts	2 0
Licence to boil blood or affal	100 0
Licence to dye fibre	3 0
Lime kiln licence	25 0
Licence to cure plumbago	50 0
Licence to ice fish	100 0
Licence to store fibre	25 0
Licence to store maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt	10 0
Licence to store lime or hides or bones or materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag	10 0
Licence to store straw	1 0
Licence to store plumbago	50 0
Licence to store artificial manure	10 0
Licence to store copra	10 0
Licence to keep a kraal for soaking coconut husks	12 0
Licence to keep a saw pit—	
(a) where machinery is used	25 0
(b) where no machinery is used	10 0
Licence to keep a dairy for supply of milk to the public—	
(a) where the number of cows does not exceed 3	6 0
(b) where the number of cows exceeds 3 but does not exceed 10	15 0
(c) where the number of cows exceeds 10	25 0
Bakery licence	50 0
Eating-house licence	10 0
Tea and coffee boutique licence	8 0
Tannery licence	100 0
Restaurant licence	25 0
Butcher's stall licence	20 0
Fish stall licence	15 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—	
(i) in respect of the accommodation for the first 10	5 0
(ii) in respect of the accommodation for each additional number not exceeding 10 (subject to a maximum of Rs 100)	5 0
Common lodging house licence	15 0
Aerated water factory licence	200 0
Ice and aerated water factory (combined) licence	250 0
Ice factory licence	250 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	25 0
Licence authorizing the use of any premises for the purpose of keeping for sale any milk obtained from outside the town	10 0

L D—B. 113/46/L G D—T 21

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under section 16 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, as amended by section 89 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, and 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, April 5, 1949

## Order

The thirty-first day of December, 1950, is hereby appointed as the day on which the term of office of the members of the existing Point Pedro Town Council who have been elected at the last preceding general election, or at any by-election held thereafter for such Council, shall expire

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Three Posts of Surveyor, Municipal Engineer's Department, Municipal Council, Colombo.

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

2 The posts carry a salary of Rs 2,400 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 4,080 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs 3,000. A rent allowance at Government rates, a temporary cost of living allowance in accordance with the Government Scheme or the Colombo Municipal Scheme, whichever is higher and a special temporary allowance at rates approved by the Commission, merged in the salary, will be paid. A travelling allowance of Rs 720 per annum will also be paid, provided a motor cycle is maintained and used in connection with the duties of the post

3 Applicants should not be more than 40 years of age on April 1, 1949, and should hold the Surveyor-General's Licence in surveying and levelling. They should have had at least 5 years experience in surveying and levelling

4 Applications will also be considered from Surveyors holding permanent posts in the Government Service and in the Local Government Service irrespective of age, provided they have at least ten years service. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Head of the Government Department or the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen the period of their mobilised service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility

5 The Commission reserves to itself the right to appoint candidates who are above the age limit if they are found suitable and otherwise qualified

6 The selected candidates 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, on or before May 2, 1949

8 Applications should be addressed to the Chairman and not personally to the undersigned

9 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V. C JAYASURIYA,  
Chairman,  
Local Government Service Commission.

P. O. Box 530,  
Colombo, April 5, 1949.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

**Post of Works and Waterworks Engineer, Municipal Council, Kandy**

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 8,400 per annum, rising by 10 annual increments of Rs 480 and 2 of 600 to Rs. 14,400 per annum There will be a halt of 2 years on Rs 10,800 and an efficiency bar before Rs 11,280 per annum The candidate selected for appointment may be placed at a point in the scale not higher than Rs 9,600 per annum Pension rights of officers holding pensionable posts will be safeguarded

3. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates and a motor car allowance of Rs 960 per annum will be paid, provided a motor car is used and maintained for official purposes No special temporary allowance is payable

4 Applicants should be not less than 28 years of age nor more than 45 years of age on May 4, 1949 They must be either Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, England, or Associate Members of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, England (who have passed the Testamur Examination), or possess an equivalent Engineering degree of a recognized British University Preference will be given to candidates who have had in addition practical experience in the design, construction and maintenance of waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, street and road works and buildings and in the administration of housing schemes

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

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

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

8 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and full particulars of experience together with copies only of certificates and testimonials and should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, not later than May 4, 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

11. The advertisement dated October 20, 1948, published in *Government Gazette* No 9,914 of October 22, 1948, is hereby cancelled.

V C JAYASURIYA,  
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission  
Colombo, April 1, 1949

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

**Post of Chief Clerk, M. C., Nuwara Eliya—in Grade I of the Local Government Clerical Service**

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 1,440 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 3,480 per annum, E B before Rs 2,640 per annum A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid No special temporary allowance is payable

3 Applications will be entertained only from members of the Local Government Service who have a good knowledge of office routine and accounts and who have had at least ten years' experience in a local authority Preference will be given to those possessing experience in Municipal accounts.

4 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

5 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 22, 1949

6 Applications should be addressed to the Chairman and not personally to the undersigned

7 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification

V C JAYASURIYA,  
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission  
Colombo, April 5, 1949

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

**Three posts of Municipal Commissioner, Kurunegala, Jaffna and Nuwara Eliya Municipalities**

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

2 The posts carry a salary of Rs 6,000 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 400 to Rs 9,600 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 Applications will be received from—

- Proctors and Advocates of not less than 10 years' standing
- Graduates of a recognized University, who are not less than 35 years of age on April 1, 1949
- Members of the Local Government Service holding permanent posts and drawing a substantive salary of not less than Rs 4,500 per annum

4 Preference will be given to candidates with administrative experience and a knowledge of Municipal Law, Procedure, and the Accounting system

5 The selected candidates 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

6 The selected candidates may be required to furnish security through a Guarantee Association approved by the Commission

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 28, 1949

8 Applications should be addressed to the Chairman and not personally to the undersigned

9 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification

V C JAYASURIYA,  
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission,  
P O Box 530,  
Colombo, April 6, 1949

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

**Post of Clerk, Grade II, Village Committee, Meda Palata, Chilaw District**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 576 per annum, rising by 10 annual increments of Rs 36 to Rs 936 per annum with an efficiency bar before Rs 792 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 16 years of age nor more than 23 years of age on May 2, 1949, and should have passed the J S C Examination in English with Sinhalese as a subject

4 Preference will be given to candidates with experience in V C work

5. Applications will also be considered from members of the Local Government Service irrespective of age and educational qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or the



Chairman of the Local Authority in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purpose of eligibility.

6 Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident for a period of at least three years immediately prior to April 1, 1949, in the area comprising—

the revenue districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Chilaw

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

7 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

8 The selected candidate will be on two years' probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder

9 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Meda Palata, not later than May 2, 1949

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

11 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification

ALBERT F PEIRIS,  
Chairman

V C Office, Meda Palata,  
Nuttandiya, April 4, 1949

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

##### Post of Clerk, Grade II, Village Committee, Uda Pattu (Nawadun Korale), Ratnapura District

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 576 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 36 to Rs 936 per annum, efficiency bar before Rs 792 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 16 years of age nor more than 23 years of age on April 22, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate examination in English with Sinhalese as a subject

4 Applications will also be considered from members of the Local Government Service, irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purpose of eligibility

5 Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to April 1, 1949, in the area comprising—

the North-Central Province and the Province of Uva, the revenue districts of Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kegalla and Kurunegala, Demala Hat Pattu in the revenue district of Puttalam, Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division) in the revenue district of Vavuniya; Bintenne Pattu and Wewgam Pattu in the revenue district of Batticaloa

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

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

7 The selected candidate will be on one year's trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder

8 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Uda Pattu (Nawadun Korale), Ganegama, Pelmadulla, not later than April 22, 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

W M TIKIRI BANDARA,  
Chairman

Office of the Village Committee,  
Uda Pattu (Nawadun Korale),  
Ganegama, Pelmadulla,  
March 29, 1949

#### VALVETTITURAI TOWN COUNCIL

##### Sale of Properties for Non-Payment of Assessment Rates for the year 1947

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, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of the house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman, Town Council, Valvettiturai, in terms of section 252 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 in the subjoined schedule will be sold by public auction on the spot and at the time mentioned therein, unless in the meantime the amount of rates and costs be duly paid

A THIRUPATHY,  
Chairman

Town Council Office,  
Valvettiturai, March 24, 1949

#### Schedule

TIME OF SALE TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST NAMED PREMISES AT 9 A M EACH DAY

Ward No 1, Monday, April 25, 1949

Fish Market Lane 1, 7/1, 7/2, 15, 17-19, 6, 10, 12, 22, Junction Lane, 3/4, 9, 11, 15/3, 15/4, 15/5, 15/6, 15/7, 21/1, 25, K K S—Point Pedro Road 7, 17/1, 17/2, 19/1, 21/5, 21/6, 29/2, 29/3, 31/10, 31/11, 31/15, 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 35, 35/1, 35/7, 37/3, 37/11, 37/13, 41, 43, 43/1, 43/2, 43/3, 47, 49, 51/3, 51/5, 51/6, 51/7, 51/8, 51/11, 51/13, 51/14, 51/16, 53/3, 53/5, 53/6, 53/13, 53/17, 53/18, 53/19, 65/1, 65/2, 65/3, 65/4, 65/6, 69, 69/1, 79, 79/1, 79/3, 79/4, 93, 95, 99/1, 101/4, 105, 141, 157, 171, 175, 177, 179, 181, Kapal Udayarkovil Road 1, 5/1, 5/2, 11/1, 11/3, 11/4, 11/5, 11/6, 11/7, 11/8, 11/12, 11/13, 11/16, 11/17, 11/19, 4/2, 4/3, and 6, Meenachamman Kovil Lane 1, 13/3, 13/4, 15, 17, 21, 23/7, 25, 25/1, 29, 35/3, 35/4, 35/5, 2, 4, 6, 8; Naruvilady Lane 4/1, 6, 10, 10/3, 10/5, 12.

## Ward No 2, Tuesday, April 26, 1949

Arasady Lane 1, 3, 3/1, Customs Road 3/1, 7/3, 2, 4, 6, 10/1, 12, 18, Dispensary Lane 3, 9, 13, 15, 6, 8, 18/2, 18/3, 18/5, 20/1, Dispensary Road 5, 7, 9, 4, 6, 10, Junction Lane 4, 6, 28/2, K K S -Point Pedro Road 193, 195, 197, 197/1, 199, 211, 213, 217, 219, 221, 225, 227, 257, 261, 263, 275, 289, 303, 305, 307/7, 307/8, 307/12, 309/1, 309/2, 317, 321, 341

## Ward No 2, Wednesday, April 27, 1949

K K S -Point Pedro Road 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 355, 361, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 387, 391/1, 391/2, Kadduvalavu Lane 5/3, 5/5, 5/7, 7, 15, 27/1, 27/2, 6/1, 6/2, 12/1, 12/2, 18/1, 18/3, 18/5, Kothal Lane 1, 7, 15/4, 23, 25, 25/6, 4/1, 6/1, 8, 29/1, 26/5, 26/6, 26/7, Kaddakadu Lane 1, 3, 5, 7/1, 23/1, 23/2, 23/3, 25, 2, 2/2, 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 6, 8, 12, 22, 26, 28, 5, 7, 7/1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, Muthuraikaddai Lane 1, 3, 5, 9, 9/1, 11, 13

## Ward No 3, Thursday, April 28, 1949

Gana Them Lane 7, 12, 14, 14/1, 14/2, 18, 18/1, 18/2, Jaffna Road 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 31, 23, 35, 67, 87, 73/2, 75, 87/1, 87/2, 87/4, K K S -Point Pedro Road 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 194/1, 198, 200, 202, 202/1, 206, 210, 212, 214, 216, 220, 224, 230, 232/2, 232/7, 236, 242, 248, 248/1, 250, 250/1, 264/4, 266, 268, 278, 280, 286, 288, 304, 322, Kontral Kaddai Lane 1, 3, 7, 11, 25, 27, 8, 8/2, 8/3, 8/4, 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 28, 28/1, 28/6, 30, 30/1, 30/2, 30/3, 30/4, 34, Manankani Lane 5, 11, 13, 4, 10, 18

## Ward No 3, Friday, April 29, 1949

Navalady Lane 11, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/5, 2/6, 2/8, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/14, 2/16, 4/1, 6, 10, 12, Uluagudu Pillayar Lane 5, Periyantharai 1, 8, 10, 18, Them Lane 15, 2, 8, Udayamanal Lane 1, 3, 7/2, 7/4, 7/5, 7/9, 7/10, 7/11, 15, 19, 29, 4, 6, 10, 10/2, 10/3, 12, 16, 18/1, 18/2, 18/3, 18/4, 18/5, 20/3, 20/6, 24, 26, 20/1, 22, Vanna Lane 7/1, 9, 9/2, 13, 13/1, 13/5, 17, 4, 8, Varvil Lane 3, 7/1, 7/4, 7/10, 7/11, 7/12, 4, 6

## Ward No 4, Monday, May 2, 1949

Alady Lane 7, 4, 6, 8/2, 8/3, 8/4, Jaffna Road 20, 30/2, 62, 64, 74, 74/1, 80, 82, 84/1, 84/3, 86, K K S -Point Pedro Road 20, 22/3, 22/4, 32, 32/1, 32/2, 32/3, 32/5, 32/6, 32/7, 34, 44/1, 50/3, 50/6, 50/7, 62/1, 78, 82, 84, 86, 92/1, 98, 100, 116, 120, 122, 126, 128, 132, 132/1, 132/2, 132/4, 136, 150, 150/2, 152, 156, Sadaiandy Kovil Lane 11, 13, 8/1, 21, 35, 37/1, 37/2, 37/3, 22, Sivankovil Vasal Lane 1/1, 5, 7, 11, 23, 23/1, 23/2, 25, 27, 10, 12, Theeruvil lane 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 37/1, 39/1, 39/3, 41, 47/1, 47/2, 2, 6, 20, 20/1, 20/2, 22, 24, 26/1, 30, 34, 36/2, 38, 38/1, 40, 42, 54, 56, 56/1, Vaikunda Pillayar Kovil Lane 1, 5, 21, 27, 4/3, 6, 8, 16, 18/1, Vithanai Lane 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 5, 5/1, 2, 4, 6/1, 6/8, 6/9, 8, 12

## Ward No 5, Tuesday, May 3, 1949

Alady Lane 9, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 12/1, 16, 18, 20, Arasady Lane 5, Jaffna Road 95/2, 103, 94, 100, 100/1, 104, 108, 110, 112, 114, 120, 122, Kambanchetty Lane 4, 8, 12, 14, Karanthakerni Lane 4, 6, 8, 8/1, 16/1, 18, 20, 20/1, 22/6, 22/11, 32, 32/2, 34, 36, 38

## Ward No 5, Wednesday, May 4, 1949

Malliodai Lane 12, 14, 32, 30, 36, 40, Murugayan Kovil Lane 13, 17, 21, 25/1, 6, Netkolu Lane 3, 3/2, 7/4; Periyantharai Lane 9, 9/1, 9/3, 9/4, 9/6, 9/9, 9/11, 9/12, 9/14, 9/15, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23/1, 25/1, 25/4, 25/5, 25/6, 25/7, 22, Rasingar Lane 9, 13, 4, 6, 6/1, 14; Sokandy Lane 14 and 30, Theeruvil Lane 51 and 63; Yervil Lane 35/7, 35/8, 39, 41, 41/1, 8, 20, 22, Vithanai Lane 16.

## Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, that the candidates whose names appear in the schedule below have been elected to represent the wards of Village Committees as shown against their names

P O FERNANDO,  
Commissioner of Elections  
(Local Bodies)

April 8, 1949

## SCHEDULE

COLOMBO DISTRICT

## Kelaniya Village Committee

Ward No	Name of Candidate
1	Bulathwelage Chandiasena Dharmadasa
2	Muhandiram Galagediradwage Charles Fernando Ratnasakota
1	Don Francis Ranawetara
7A	Suryaarachchige Don Saranapala
12	Don Thomas Pandita Katunaratne
14	Algama Korallalage George Petera
16	Don Richard Pandita Katunaratne

## Egodapotha Village Committee

1	Senarath Appuhamilage Don Abraham Appuhamy
1	Wasuappetunna Don Hendrick Singho
10	Rajapakse Pathirajawasan Don Thegis Rajapakse
15	Abhayaratne Wickrama Arachchi Gunatilaka Seneviratne Ralahamy
16	Gunatilaka Wickrama Arachchi Gunatilaka Seneviratne Ralahamy
21	Joseph Petera Weerasinghe
22	Rajapaksa Pedige Themiya
23	James Peter Obeyesekere

## Weke Village Committee

1	Senanayake Alagiyawanna Mohottappuhamilage
1	Don Dionis Appuhamy
3	Gangodage Agoris
4	Wijasingpedige Bandiya
5	Wadurawa Mudiyanseleage Marthelis Jayasundera
6	Wadurawa Mudiyanseleage Brampy Singho
10	Magammanage Jeehis
12	Pathireriyage Abraham
14	Udawela Pathirrennelage Aron Petera
19	Mankottakannamalage Mathes Appuhamy
20	Mutugala Arachchige Don Wickrematillake
22	Weleru Keeritiratne Mudiyanseleage Somaratne
24	Vitana Pathirrennelage Don Dionis Wickramaratne

## Megodapotha Village Committee

2	Mutugalpedige Siriya Weda
3	Dasanayake Kiribandara Appuhamilage Don
3	Petris Appuhamy
1	Randunu Pathirrennelage Don Jules Appuhamy
6	Atbada Achchige Davith Singho
8	Samarasundera Seneviratne Ganegoda Appuhamilage Don Robert Seneviratne
9	Kariyawasan Jayakody Arachchige Don Peter Jayakody
10	Rajapakse Pathirrennelage Eamis Singho
11	Rajapakse Kankanamalage Eric Claude Rajapakse
14	Karunapadi Durayalage Dharmadasa
16	Munasinghe Arachchige Oduis Singho
17	Ilandarpedige Seda
20	Handingala Mudiyanseleage Podisingho
22	Senarath Achchige Hendrick Singho
23	Senanayaka Alagiyawanna Mohottappuhamilage Yasawardene

## Hawwella Udugaha Pattu Village Committee

7	Jayatilleke Tanippulu Arachchige Chelo Singho Gunaratna
9	Kariyawasan Puwakpitiyage Martinu Appuhamy
10	Rupasinghe Arachchige Thomas Singho
11	Kariyawasan Atukoralage Don Mathius

## Mampe Kesbewa Village Committee

8	Doluwarawattagamage Suresna
9	Dewage (alias) Katiri Achchige Koranis
12	Madapathage Don Ruben Rupasinghe
14	Welwatage Don Luvus
16	Tittagalla Gamage Arnolis

Kotte-Galkissa Village Committee		Pallepalata (T. P.) Village Committee	
Ward No	Name of Candidate	Ward No	Name of Candidate
3	Singappuli Achchige Don Albert	1	Senanayake Mudiyanselegedera R B Senanayake
7	Bethmuge Naposimgho Sugathadasa	2	Egodagedera Heen Banda <i>alias</i> Ratnayake Mudiyansele
8	Pannipiti Achchige Don Charles Nelson	3	Thrimanne Hettige Appuhamy
9	Madapathage Don Cornelis	4	Hapuwita Rallege Cecil Banda Thambawita
14	Omatfage Arthur Pereira	5	Don Hendry Dharmadasa Amaratunga
KALUTARA DISTRICT		6	Nilhene Mudiyansele Punnala Karunaratne
<b>Kumbuke Pattu Village Committee</b>		7	Jayamangala Rajapaksa Rajapaksa
3	Don Budim Abeyasinghe	8	Weerasakera Mudiyanselegedera Mudiyansele
5	Dassanayakage Don Ramachandira	9	Kouara Mudiyanselegedera Dingiri Banda
6	Gamage Bastian Jayatilake	10	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Kiri Banda Ekanayake
11	Balage Don Mendis Gunasekera	12	Wagapodigedera Ukkuwa
14	Kurappuchchige Don Kumathiris	13	Kottagedera Arachchigedera W A M Sheriff
16	Geekianage Don Hubert Wickramasinghe	14	Veebaddagedera Ratnayake
<b>Udugapa Pattu Village Committee</b>		15	Dassanayake Mudiyanselegedera Dingiri Banda
4	Kalubowilage Don Yasadasa	16	Dassanayake Mudiyansele Muthu Banda
7	Gileenalage Vyonis Piyadasa	17	Narangaspitigedera Babanis
17	Patikiriarachchige Eduon Amarasakera	18	Aranpolagedera Ukku Banda
<b>Munwattebage Pattu Village Committee</b>		<b>Udagampaha (H. P.) Village Committee</b>	
8	Karunamuni Karalis Silva	1	Pangaragammane Mubandiramale Umarudeen
21	Dandim Pereira Jayatilake	2	Lebbe
<b>Adikari Pattu Village Committee</b>		3	Habeeb Mohamed Mohamed Mohideen
4	Kalmarachchige Don Abeydasas	4	Gamme Gurunanselegedera Ana Mohamed Abdul
5	Yoonusu Lebbe Mohamed Ibrahim	5	Cadei
9	Gamage <i>(alias)</i> Gonavalage Maitin Pereira	6	Gopala Arachchigedera Seyed Mohamed Abdul
11	Don Christopher Wijesinghe Kannangara	7	Rahuman Lebbe
KANDY DISTRICT		8	N Abdul Salam
<b>Kandupalata (Y. N.) Village Committee</b>		9	Adappayalegedera Abdul Cadei Lebbe Noor
3	Totagodawatte Mudiyansele Dingiri Banda	<b>Gampaha East (U. D.) Village Committee</b>	
5	Walangudeniagedera Dharmadasa	1	Gangoda Walawwe Meddama Banda
9	Podisingho Horath	2	Punchi Banda Rambukwella
10	Ariyachakirawathi Charles Samarasinghe	3	Kapuwatte Walawwe Punchi Banda Kapuwatte
11	George Gunasekera	4	Weerasakera Mudiyanselegedera Sinharatna
12	Herathgawatte Pimadasa	5	Banda
16	Horathalpedige Samarasekera	6	Moragshamaditte Walawwe Medagedera Seneviratne
17	Tayasundaragedera Kalu Banda	7	Kalawala Gedera Heen Banda Alahakoon
<b>Medapalata (Y. N.) Village Committee</b>		8	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Pallegedera Wijaya Banda
4	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Mudiyansele	9	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Dabarahengedera Ekanayake Banda
5	Sinhalapedigedera Martin	10	Wadanahalugedera Pina Vedahenaya
8	Wijesundera Mudiyansele Appuhamy	<b>Kandapahala (U. D.) Village Committee</b>	
9	Kuruneka Mudiyansele Kalu Banda	1	Loku Banda Yapatatne
10	Attanda Mudiyansele Kiri Banda	2	Yapatatne Banda M Kalunahatinaya
12	Saamge Don David Saam	3	Borakara Gedera Dingitha
13	Attapattu Mudiyansele Meddama Banda Attapattu	4	A Mohamed Meerza Saibo
14	Abeykoon Mudiyansele Dingiri Banda	5	K G Meddama Banda
15	Weerasinha Dewage Abitta	6	Koin Menike
16	Atalahewatte Chandrasekera Mudiyansele Kiri Banda	7	L G Panchikiri
<b>Gangapalata (Y. N.) Village Committee</b>		8	W Puncha
2	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Punchi Banda Ratnayake	9	Seneviratne Banda Madugalle
6	Kulathinga Mudiyanselegedera Tikiri Banda Kulathinga	<b>Ambagamuwa (U. B.) Village Committee</b>	
7	Dehigama Walawwe Wilson Dehigama	1	Bamunusinghe Don Wenis Gunapala
10	Richard Diwelgama	2	Pannapitiya Vidanage Punchi Mahatmaya
17	Emankade Kankanamalage Dharmasena Siriwardena	3	Ulugedera Gamarallage Jayawardhana
18	Weda Nadelegedera Muna Hajji Lebbe	4	Don Simon Jayasekera
<b>Udupalata East (T. P.) Village Committee</b>		5	Kariyawasam Mudugamuwagama Arachchige
1	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Ekanayake	6	Thevenis Appuhamy
3	Weerakoon Mudiyansele Kumburegedera Appuhamy	7	Matota Arachchilage Peiris Appuhamy
4	Dassanayake Mudiyansele Paluwattagedera Punnichirala	8	Guthilakaviraja Mudiyansele Allis Appu
5	Ariyasinghe Sumanadasa	9	Jamburegoda Gamage Sugathapala
7	Sinhala Pedigedera Elias	10	Ramasamy Chettiar Vongadasalam Chettiar
8	Wahala Attapattu Tennakoon Mudiyansele Dingiri Banda Tennakoon	11	Uyanage de Silva Mendis
		12	Ganbewage Pemadasa
		13	Gousmeyn Janudeen
		MATALE DISTRICT	
		<b>Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu Village Committee</b>	
		1	Lindakumburegedera Dingiri Banda
		2	Dewategedera Kirihamy
		3	Wewagawagedera Appuhamy
		4	Vedaralagedera Appuhamy
		5	Goonawagedera Appuhamy
		6	Medagedera Kiribanda
		7	Pahalagedera Punchiappuhamy
		8	Ihalagedera Punchi Banda

Matale Pallesiya Pattu Village Committee			Kamburupitiya Village Committee		
Ward No.	Name of Candidate	Ward No.	Ward No.	Name of Candidate	
3	Alutgedera Kiriya Vedakaraya	4	4	Lewis Dissanayaka Sedara	
4	Konara Mudiyanselega Pahalagedera Mudiyanse	6	6	Weerawardana Nallaperuma Dasanayaka Mudali	
5	Puwakgolle Mudiyanselegedera Appuhamy			Anporna Loku Bandara	
11	Ukkutala Gamaralagedera Ratnayake	16	16	Don Davith Samaraseewa Suwardana	
12	Dasin Aratchillegedera Appuhamy	18	18	Sirisena Rubasinghe	
13	Wjesooriya Arachchillegedera Panchi Banda	20	20	Wickramasinghe Wanniachchi Don Jamis	
15	Wattegedera Heen Appuhamy				
19	Idangedera Kiri Banda				
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT			Weligama Village Committee		
		2	2	Edwin Jayasekara	
		6	6	Punam Kristombage Mendis Silva	
		9	9	Benjamin Hewawasenti	
		11	11	Polwatte Gallegge Edwin	
		12	12	Sella Hennedige Simon Silva	
		13	13	Matakkala Hennedige Charis de Silva	
		14	14	Vidana Arachchige William Silva	
		15	15	Hikkaduwa Galappaththige Simon Silva Samarasriya	
		16	16	Kapugama Goeganage Don Siyadonis Gunasekara	
		17	17	Don Guncius Silva Nanayakkara	
		18	18	Pieris Dias Withana	
		19	19	Vidana Bahitige Honry Jayaweeera	
		20	20	Don David Chitappu Nanayakkara	
		23	23	Rangoda Liyana Arachchige Somapala	
		24	24	Ruwan Pathanage Carolis	
		25	25	Don Yawundiyas Kodituwakku Kannaratna	
		26	26	Paku Abdul Carim	
		27	27	Littasinghe Jinasena Ranawaka	
		28	28	Herath Ranasinghe	
GALLE DISTRICT			Dickwella Village Committee		
		2	2	Olokkuwa Patabandige Fredrick Silva	
		4	4	Don Andriyas Wickramasinghe	
		7	7	Shahu Hamid Alim Sahib Mohamed Siddeeq	
		8	8	Abdul Rahman Mohamed Yasun	
		9	9	Groniel Dias Mutucumarana	
		10	10	Randombage Somaris de Silva	
		11	11	Dinamani Hendrick Mendis	
		12	12	Dadallege Robryas de Silva	
		13	13	Hendunnetti Rannulu Amaradasa	
		15	15	Babarinde Guruge Samodis de Silva	
		16	16	Loku Kamadi Hennedige Saundis Appu	
		19	19	David Gunaratna	
		20	20	Kimoliyo Gamago John	
		21	21	Liyana Kannanai Gamage Piyasena	
		22	22	David Dharmasena Samarasekara	
		23	23	David Peiris Samarawickrama Weerasinghe	
		24	24	Ganegoda Gamage Janoris Appuhamy	
		25	25	Kasturi Arachchige Albias	
		26	26	Dissanayaka Galetumbage Don Hendrick	
		27	27	Galle Pathanage Francis	
MATARA DISTRICT			Kekanadura Village Committee		
		1	1	Madduma Liyanage Don Andris	
		2	2	Dias Wijesuriwardana	
		3	3	Chandadasa Dewasurindia	
		4	4	Don Carolis Wickramaratna	
		5	5	Nanayakkara Palliyego Don Eliyas	
		6	6	Nanayakkara Haddagodage Somaruni Gunaratna	
		7	7	Kankanage Don Raphael	
		8	8	Hewakohawalage Gawonis Appuhamy	
		9	9	Muthamiettenno Lasin de Silva	
		11	11	Dionis Athapperuma	
		12	12	Don Dmingo Kulatunga Rajapaksa	
		13	13	Don Andriyas Abeysiriwardana Kariapperuma	
		14	14	Kulatunga	
		15	15	Gangodagama Wanniachchige Jayanhamy	
		16	16	Hewa Masmullege Abeywardana Don Carolis	
		17	17	Wijesekara Don Nikulas Abeygunawardana	
		18	18	Kankanage Jamis Wijeratna	
		19	19	Induruwege Don Mendris	
		21	21	Kuruppa Nanayakkara Don Francis	
		22	22	Liyana Pathanage Don Andriyas	
				Don Hendrick Hettiarachchige	
Godapitiya Village Committee			JAFFNA DISTRICT		
		1	1	Suwas Karunanayaka	
		2	2	Henry Benson Swiss Karunaratna	
		3	3	Peter Jeerasinghe	
		4	4	Peter William Jayasinghe	
		5	5	Don Dionis Nadutilaka Buddhakotala Gunawardana	
		6	6	Egoda Gamage Piyadasa	
		7	7	Daniel Dias Siriwardana Samaraweeera	
		8	8	Don David Abeywickrama	
		9	9	Wanniachchige Don Hendrick	
		10	10	Mohammadu Lebbe Mohamadu Sulaiman	
		11	11	Don Charles Wangasekara	
		12	12	Walpolage Andriyas de Silva	
		13	13	Sobanatisa Abeywardana Wickramasinghe	
		14	14	Hewa Pathirana Jinadasa Chandrasena	
Allarpidi Village Committee			Allarpidi Village Committee		
		1	1	Sinnappu Saddanathapilla	
		3	3	Santiapilla Solomon	
		5	5	Velupilla Ponnampalam	
		6	6	Kanapathipilla Kailasapilla	
		9	9	Saravanamuttu Selladurai	
		11	11	John Ponnambalam Ponnudurai	
		12	12	Thambiah Retnasingham	
		13	13	Veerakathy Velupilla	

Analaivuvu Village Committee		Chinnacheddikulam West Village Committee	
Ward No	Name of Candidate	Ward No	Name of Candidate
1	Palany Kanagasabai	3	Mohideenthambay Soathucassim
2	Kathiravelu Vaithalingam	4	Meerasaibu Asankany
3	Velayuthai Arumugam	5	Vairamuthu Vaithalingam
4	Veluppillai Sanmugam	6	Meerasaibu Mohamed Ibrahim
5	Ayainpillai Sivam	7	Maarakayi Alitharu Mohideen
<b>Delft Village Committee</b>		<b>Naducheddikulam Village Committee</b>	
6	Silvester James	3	Arumugam Sinnanthambay
7	Kaithan Anthonv	5	Chelliah Nayaratnam
8	Gabriel Anthonpillai	7	Veeravaku Kanagasabai
<b>Karaitivu Village Committee</b>		8	Vallipuram Nadarajah
1	Kandiah Markandoo	9	Naganathy Thamothorampillai
10	Ambalavanar Murgesu Ambalavanar	11	Vinasithambay Kasinathai
11	Kandiah Visvalingam	14	Kalhai Kathirgama
12	Murgesu Kanapathipillai	15	Arumugam Nagalingam
13	Arumugam Shanmugam Kandiah	16	Senathirajah Nagalingam
<b>Pandatheruppu Village Committee</b>		<b>Kilakkumalai South (S. D.) Village Committee</b>	
1	Nagalingam Aulampalam	1	Naiduralage Udayare
2	Mungesunathai Sinnathambay	5	Menkialage Kapriala
3	Nicholapillai James	7	Gunamalathoge Ukkurala
4	Raymonthupillai Christopher	9	Kanthathoge Kawiara
6	Elagupillai Ramalingam	13	Sellawathage Aratchiya
7	Vinasithambay Murgesa	15	Sinnuthage Banda
8	Veeragathy Navaratnarajah	17	Appuralage Kapuruhamy Ranasingho
10	Bastampillai Anthonmuthu Santiago	<b>Chinnacheddikulam E &amp; W (S. D.) Village Committee</b>	
11	Vyttilingam Secvaratnam	3	Kandatege Jangurala
12	Arukanchipillai Soosapillai	6	Suthage Monica
13	Arukanchipillai Swampillai	<b>BATTICALOA DISTRICT</b>	
16	Saverimuthu Santhipillai	<b>Eravur North Village Committee</b>	
17	Soosapillai Saverimuthu Soosapillai	7	Subramanyam Sivagnanam
18	Kanapathipillai Sivasithamparain	8	Sankarapillai Rasanany
19	Kanagai Sivappugasam	<b>Eravur South Village Committee</b>	
20	Seenuddy Thambiah	4	Vannamany Chellatambay
<b>Yaddukkodai Village Committee</b>		<b>Manmunai North (Town) Village Committee</b>	
2	Sabapathy Vaithalingam Somasundaram	1	Eliyathamby Kanapathipillai
4	Ithambypillai Rajaratnam	2	Kanthappa Thambipillai
5	Veeranmuthu Theivenderampillai	3	Nalliah Velanayagam
6	Kanapathai Elaiyathamby	4	Kathiramanthambay Kulanthavel
8	Alfred Thevasagayam Vethaparanam	7	Kumarapody Rasiah
9	Kanapathipillai Thambuajah	<b>Manmunai North-West Village Committee</b>	
10	Naganathapillai Kumarasamy	1	Velapody Thuraiappah
11	Arunasalam Kandasamy	2	Eliyathamby Jagannathapillai
15	Vinavar Sabapathipillai	3	Kanapathipillai Seenthambay
16	Somasundaram Thuraiajah	5	Velapody Elaiyathamby
18	Visuvanathar Ambalavanar	6	Rajakulasingham Nagarotnam
19	Velupillai Ayadurai	7	Muthayapody Kanthapody
<b>MANNAR DISTRICT</b>		9	Velapody Kanagasabai
<b>Mannar West Village Committee</b>		10	Samithambay Chelliah
1	Cornelis Appuhamy S. A., Arunolis Appuhamy	12	Mathas Yoosamuthu
2	Michael Aulappu Coonghe	<b>Manmunai North East (S. P.) Village Committee</b>	
10	Christogu Anthony	1	Seenthambay Subramaniam
<b>VAUNIYA DISTRICT</b>		5	Kathirama Seenthambay
<b>Puthukudiyiruppu Village Committee</b>		7	Mohamed Ismail Mohamed Ali
1	Joseph Santhrasegarai Ponnampalam	10	Velapody Sathurukkapody
2	Nagai Saverimuttu	11	Davithappu Alagaitnam
3	Chelliah Vallupampillai	12	Aliyarlebbe Mohamed Ismail
4	Kathirgama Eliyathamby	<b>Manmunai South West Village Committee</b>	
7	Kandiah Ponnambalam	1	Nallathamby Alaryapody
8	Kandiah Periyathamby	2	Kanthapody Kumarapody
9	Vethavanam Arumugam	5	Arinachalappillai Ponnampalam
<b>Muliyavalai Village Committee</b>		6	Nallathamby Sivasubramanyam
7	Muhammed Lebbe Ponnuthambay	7	Pahpodi Kulandarvel
10	Kanthai Selliah	<b>Manmunai South East and Eruvil</b>	
<b>Udayavur Village Committee</b>		5	Sinnappillai Vyramuttu Vythier
1	Kanapathipillai Marivaganam	6	Vyramuttu Moothancuttu
7	Appakuddy Ponnampalam	7	Kengamuttu Kanapathipillai
<b>Kilakkumalai North Village Committee</b>		13	Vyramuttu Plakkapody
2	Chelliah Nadarajah	13	Amarasingham Kathamuttu
3	Nagalingam Nallathamby	16	Kopalapillai Vyramuttu
6	Arumugam Aiyathurai	17	Appucuttu Kanapathipillai
<b>Chinnacheddikulam East Village Committee</b>		<b>Poraitivu Village Committee</b>	
2	Velauthar Kandiah	1	Kumarapody Vallipuram
3	Nagamany Ponnai	2	Arunasalam Manikkapillai
		4	Senai Sinnathambay
		6	Moothathamby Vinayagamoorthy
		7	Mariai Theivanayagam
		8	Periyathamby Ponnuthurai
		9	Kovinthakappukan Velauthen
		<b>Karavaku West Village Committee</b>	
		2	Sinnathambay Thambiappah
		3	Pillayanthambay Marcondi
		4	Gnanamuttu Velupillai
		5	Kumaravelu Kandiah
		6	Ahamadulebbai Seenimohamathu
		7	Muhamathu Ussanlebbe Muhammathu Shariou
		8	Alagiapody Caragaretnam

Ward No	Karaitivu Village Committee Name of Candidate	Ward No	Dehiwimalaya Village Committee Name of Candidate
2	Kannapper Navaretnam	8	Marasinghe Mudiyansele Kiriwanthe
6	Poopalappilai Ponniah	9	Ratta Agampodi Durayalage Nipuna
7	Kalender Meerasaibo	10	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Appuhamy
		11	Wickramasinghe Vime
	<b>Nintavur Village Committee</b>		<b>Gampaha Village Committee</b>
1	Seenithamby Ahamedlebbai		Heenkenda Mudiyansele Uku Banda
2	Uthumalebbai Aliya		Ananda Mudiyansele Tissahamy
3	Ibrahimcandupody Packemohideenlebbaipody	1	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Uku Banda
4	Mohamedthambypody Marakar Mohamed Meera	7	
5	P H Athamcandupody Usanarlebbai		<b>Medapalata Village Committee</b>
6	Sulaimalebbaipody Hadjimohamed	1	Nambihalu Aratchilage Charles Gunasekera
7	Ahamedlebbai Udaya Mohamed Ibrahim	2	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Kiri Banda
8	'Thambiappah Kanapathupillai	3	Landekumbure Mudiyansele Sudu Banda
	<b>Sammanturai Village Committee</b>	4	Kuuppu Mudiyansele Muthu Banda
2	Veerasingho Iyat V V Letchumanan	5	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Punchi Banda Disa nayake
3	Ramakutti Marikutti	7	Ranahawadi Durayalage Nipuna Duraya
6	Sulaimalebbai Mohamed Ali	8	Jayasinghe Mudiyansele Punchimala
9	Aliyalebbai Uthumalebbai		<b>Udapalata Village Committee</b>
	<b>Irrakkamam Village Committee</b>	9	Ebrahimlebbe Abdul Amcer
1	Aihambawa V V Hadji Mohamed	1	Don Cornelius Nanayakkara
		5	Kosgahakumburo Navasiya Mudiyansele Punc hibanda
	<b>ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT</b>	7	Nawaratna Mudiyansele Kiribanda
	<b>Wilachohiya Korale Village Committee</b>	8	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Banda
7	Wannathanige Ranbany	9	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Muthubanda
10	Wannihamy Vidanage Suddahamy	10	Edirinada Panikkiyalage Kiribatha
12	Kaluwege Retiya		<b>Yatapalata Village Committee</b>
13	Punchi Appuhamige Keerala	1	Samatakoon Mudiyansele Badderalu
14	Pinhamige Kiri Banda	2	Ranhoti Durayalage Nipuna
21	Wathuwage Sitta	3	Dharmadasa Banda Wijetunga
		4	Idirisangli Durayalage Ranbandiya
	<b>Eppawala Korale Village Committee</b>	5	Talakumburegedera Wowewattegedera Gamma belage Gunetiala
1	Punchirilage Ranhamy	6	Samatakoon Mudiyansele Sudu Banda
2	Madduma Banda Tennakoon	7	Ganhewage Don James de Silva
8	Kiri Baiyage Samadara	9	Jayasingha Mudiyansele Punchimala
5	Ran Banda Ratuanalala		<b>RATNAPURA DISTRICT</b>
6	Pinhamige Suddahamy		<b>Kuruwiti Korale—Uda Pattu</b>
8	Herath Mudiyansele Ran Banda		Munittettuwe Gamathalalaye Ratnayake Appu hamy
9	Sellawannihamige Mudiyanse	11	Munasingha Arachchillaye Ratnasakera
10	Ukkuwa Henayage Punchi	15	Petera, Kudaligamage Edwin
12	Dissanayake Appuhamige Dingiri Banda		<b>Kuruwiti Korale—Meda Pattu</b>
13	Punchi Bandage Bandara	3	Karandana Vidanage Gunasekera Appuhamy
14	Dissanayake Appuhamy	4	Wallagoda Kankanamalage Srisena
15	Manikilalage Suddahamy	5	Amarasinghe Arachchillaye Podisingho Amara singhe
16	Kira Dewayage Kapuwa	6	Talagalage Piyadasa
18	Kapuralage Mudiyanse	7	Suriyaaarachchige Chandradasa Sumanasekera Petera
19	Abeyasinghe Abeyaratna		<b>Kuruwiti Korale—Palle Pattu</b>
20	Horatalage Kiri Baiya	4	Nagoda Manannalage Gunasariya
21	Bathiyage Sagara Vel Panikkiya	5	Eripitiyalage Nansonda
		10	Dankumbure Wahumpuuge Babyn
	<b>Kanadara Korale Village Committee</b>	11	Athukotalalage Don Martin Mathupala
2	Sinniah Murgesu		<b>Nawadun Korale—Uda Pattu</b>
8	Punchirilage Tikiri Banda	1	Peter Wickramasingha
5	Selage Appu Nanda	2	Kuuppu Arachchillage Setshamy
7	Mudugama Udananthhage Marthenis Appu hamy	3	Watukarage Romiel Fernando
8	Gogoda Hewage Upasaka Appu	6	Gankande Muhandaramalage Dingunmahatmaya
9	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Kiri Banda	12	Don Endis Mollawara Arachchi
10	Siriya Suddanada Panikkiya	16	Weerasakera Mudiyansele Tikiri Bandara
11	Seneviratna Herath Banda		<b>Nawadun Korale—Meda Pattu</b>
12	Ranganipathi Panikkiyage Kiriya	7	Wanga-sekara Wannasingha Mudiyansele hamillaye Albert Dela
13	Tilakarathna Tikiri Banda	9	Vitharanage Podiappuhamy
14	Nanhamige Punchi Banda	10	Kukul Korale Vidanage Podinmahatmaya
15	Appualage Sellathic	12	Delwala Radage Ranahenaya
18	Tikiri Appuge Malhamy	20	Kuruppu Mohottalaye Punchi Nilame
21	Ukku Nandage Mal Nanda		<b>Nawadun Korale—Palle Pattu</b>
22	Wannihamige Ranhamy	5	Harold Weeragama
23	Bandage Herathamy	12	Hithamillaye Dolagawagedera Podinmahatmaya
	<b>KURUNEGALA DISTRICT</b>		<b>Kukul Korale—Uda Pattu</b>
	<b>Polpitiyama Village Committee</b>	4	Weerawardena Kankanamalage Jayawardhana
1	Atapathu Mudiyansele Tikiri Banda	6	Karasin Arachchillaye Podinmahatmaya
2	Pharukara Dedin Silva	7	Karasin Arachchillage Baba Appuhamy
3	Maha Durayalage Singalage Menika	8	Karasin Arachchillage Gunaratne
4	Ekanayake Mudiyansele Malhamy		<b>Kukul Korale—Meda Pattu</b>
6	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Herath-hamy	2	Senarathna Don Henry Peter
9	Hithammy Mudiyansele Kapuwa Banda	5	Tapassara Muhandaramalage Podiappuhamy
11	Basnayake Mudiyansele Kiri Banda Kambu watawana	6	Pannila Mohottalaye Jayawardana
15	Herath Mudiyansele Ukkualage Mudiyanse	9	Porayalpelcassalage Wayoris
		12	Delgoda, Charles Peter
	<b>BADULLA DISTRICT</b>		<b>Kukul Korale—Palle Pattu</b>
	<b>Dambawimalaya Village Committee</b>	2	Hapu Aratchige Don Edmund Appuhamy
1	Rajapakse Mudiyansele Mutubanda Rajapakse	3	Tamano Gamarallaye Mohottihamy
2	Konara Mudiyansele Jayasekera	4	Fonseka, Wanniarachchige Elbin
3	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Wijesekera	5	Maduma Hetti Widanage Gunasekera
5	Welkadawelagedera William		
6	Udumalebbe Abdul Hameed		
7	Mahalaksa Mudiyansele Mudiyanse		
8	Jayasinghe Felige John Singho		
9	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Punchibanda		
10	Delanka Felige Panchappu		

Ward No.	Name of Candidate
6	Gampolage Martin Fonseka
7	Namunige Kirimanis Silva
10	Watakarage Suaneris
11	Peter de Silva Abeyawera Goonasekera
12	Mantiyalage Phegiris Amaradasa
13	Ukwalte Arachchilage Herath Appuhamy
14	Hapu Arachchige Don Saranadasa
15	Alan Regimold Kern
16	Pitadeniyalage Asaneris Wedarala
18	Wijesundera Mudiyansele Dingiri Bandara
21	Udakande Kankanamalage Javawaidena

**Meda Korale—Hela Uda Palata**

1	Collin Victor Pulley
2	Ismail Manikkar Ahamedeen
3	Guru Bewilage Babanis
4	Galagedarage Don Cornelis
6	Tinkinda Darayalage Kiribandiya
7	Dasanayaka Mudiyansele Tilakasingha Bandara
8	Vidana Arachchige James Appuhamy
12	Topulande Mananilage Podisingho
18	Welchuluanage Koinelis Piyasna
14	Peelawatte Dingiriya
16	Mahabaduge Mallis Fernando Jayasooriva
17	Henda Witanage Daniel Silva
19	Udapolawatte Ralalage Charles Appuhamy
23	Tennakoon Mudiyansele Wijesingha Bandara
24	Hottiarachchilage Blackmanahamy
25	Kanihaminulle Ratianhamy

**Meda Korale—Hela Palle Palata**

3	Dandeniya Badahelabaddalage Anolis Appu
4	Dolakarage alias Hatanalage John
5	Hewa Wollalage Dymas Appu
6	Rabbadelage Suwasitha
8	Naipanachchigamage Babunhamy
9	Uyanuwatte Arachchilage Dinapala
10	Muttetupita Gamathige Dingirunahatunya
11	Aluthwatte Lokame Kummenike
12	Don Daniel Wellala
13	Don Pehs Wellala
14	Wallaketiya Guneris
16	Peellewatte Haramanis

**KEGALLA DISTRICT****Galboda Korale Village Committee**

8	Ratnayaka Mudiyansele Tikiri Banda (alias) Tikiri Banda Ratnayaka
9	Kchelpannala Ralle Ram Banda
13	Konaramudiyansele Dasanayaka Senewatna
14	Gangodatenne Adikari Mudiyansele Tikiribanda Wijeratne
17	Chandia Sena Ratnayaka Beligammana
19	Musthafa Manikkar Abdul Rahman Lebbe
21	Horathalpedige Sriathuwa
22	Friedrick George Wijesiri Godakumbura

**Mawata and Kandusha Pattu Village Committee**

3	Manikkuwadurallalage Sethan Appuhamy
4	Ranawera Arachchilage Appuhamy
5	Nilmalge Hitigedara Weerawardhana
6	Waidiyaratne Herat Mudiyansele Punchi Nilame Siyambalapatiya
9	Konaramudiyansele Medduma Banda Godi gomwa
13	Abeykoon Mudiyanselelahamillage Katunastine Banda Aturupana
16	Welipitiye Rallage Dharmasena Higgoda

**Otara and Gandolaha Pattu Village Committee**

1	Kalachiyalage Juwanis
3	Yapabandara Mudiyansele Navaratne Banda
7	Dugganna Walawwe Ka'u Bandare
8	Wickramasinghe Dunumale Mudiyansele Punchi Banda
9	Simon Perera Rupasinghe
10	Mohottalage Mohotti Appuhamy
12	Don Paulus Liyana Athukorale
13	Meragalpedige Pabilis
14	Balasuriya Mudiyansele Podinilame
15	Mohottalage Selenchi Appuhamy
16	Arumugam Muttumaru Sangaiah

**Tumpalata Pattu East and Tumpalata Pattu West Village Committee**

1	Atapattu Rallage Punchi Appuhamy
3	Tambawita Ratnayake Mudiyansele Mudiyansele Ratnayake alias Tambawita Mudiyansele Ratnayake
4	Miyapalawe Wedalage Rana Veda
7	Madana Rallage Dingiri Banda
9	Sakalasinghe Rajapaksa
10	Javajothi Singha Senanayake Mudiyansele Ralahamillage Nagolle Walawe Dingiri Banda
11	Hatgampola Welideniyegedara Somapala
14	George Tillakaratra Abeykoon
15	Delankapedige Sirisena

**Keeraweli Pattu East and Keeraweli Pattu West Village Committee**

8	Gamarallage Dingiri Appuhamy
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**By-election of a Member to represent Ward No. 4 in the Kadugannawa Urban Council**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 27 2 (a) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, as amended by Act No 5 of 1949, that a by-election is to be held for the purpose of electing a member to represent Ward No 4 (Four) of the Electoral Area of the Kadugannawa Urban Council. The nomination of candidates for election will take place on April 28, 1949, between 10 a m and 11 a m at the Urban Council Office, Kadugannawa.

2 I shall be the Returning Officer for the above-mentioned ward.

3 The attention of candidates is drawn to section 30 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, under which each candidate for election must deposit with the Returning Officer a sum of Rs 100 before 1 p m on the day immediately preceding the Nomination Day. Deposits will have to be made with the Returning Officer at the Elections Office, Hotel Suisse, Kandy.

4 Nomination papers on the prescribed form can be obtained from the Returning Officer before the expiry of the hour of nomination.

W H M SAMARASINGHE,  
Assistant Elections Officer,  
Kandy District

Elections Office  
Hotel Suisse,  
Kandy, April 8, 1949

**TALAWAKELLE-LINDULA URBAN COUNCIL****Revision of Electoral Lists**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 15 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, that the revision of the Electoral Lists of the Talawakelle-Lindula Urban Council will commence on May 1, 1949. The enumerators have been instructed to make house-to-house inquiries to ascertain the names of all persons who are entitled to be registered as voters, and the Chief Occupants of houses are requested to give the necessary information to the enumerators.

M RAJENDRA,  
Elections Officer, Nuwara Eliya District  
The Kachcheri,  
Nuwara Eliya, April 8, 1949

**NUWARA ELIYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL****Revision of Electoral Lists**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 15 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, that the revision of the Electoral Lists of the Nuwara Eliya Municipality will commence on May 1, 1949. The enumerators have been instructed to make house-to-house inquiries to ascertain the names of all persons who are entitled to be registered as voters, and the Chief Occupants of houses are requested to give the necessary information to the enumerators.

M RAJENDRA,  
Elections Officer, Nuwara Eliya District  
The Kachcheri,  
Nuwara Eliya, April 8, 1949.

**VAVUNIYA TOWN COUNCIL**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 13 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, that the preparation of the Electoral Lists of the Vavuniya Town Council will commence on May 1, 1949. The enumerators have been instructed to make house-to-house inquiries to ascertain the names of all persons who are entitled to be registered as voters and the chief occupants of houses are requested to give necessary information to the enumerators.

N MANICKA IDAIKKADAR,  
Elections Officer, Vavuniya District  
The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, April 5 1949

## MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL

NOTICE is hereby given under section 13 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, that the preparation of Electoral Lists of the Mullaittivu Town Council will commence on May 1, 1949. The Enumerators have been instructed to make house-to-house inquiries to ascertain the names of all persons who are entitled to be registered as voters and the chief occupants of houses are requested to give necessary information to the Enumerators.

N MANICKA IDATKADAR,  
Elections Officer, Vavuniya District  
The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, April 5, 1949

## THE CHAVAKACHCHERI TOWN COUNCIL

**The Butchers Ordinance**

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Chavakachcheri Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of the licence, should furnish to me in duplicate within fourteen 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	No of the premises at which the trade is to be carried on
A P Mohamed, Chavakachcheri	Stall No 1, Chavakachcheri market

S K THIRAVIANAYAGAM,  
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,  
Chavakachcheri, March 30, 1949

## CHAVAKACHCHERI TOWN COUNCIL

**Rabies**

WHEREAS there is danger of rabies within the Town Council area of Chavakachcheri, it is hereby notified under section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance (Chapter 333), that any dog found in any public place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden, and not tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith.

This proclamation shall take effect from March 31, 1949, till September 30, 1949.

S K THIRAVIANAYAGAM,  
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,  
Chavakachcheri, March 31, 1949

## DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

**Assessment Book for the Year 1949**

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

R K J DE SILVA,  
Chairman

Town Council Office,  
Dondra, March 29, 1949.

## GOKARELLA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**The Butchers Ordinance**

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

Any person residing within the limits of Gokarella Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of the licence, should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14

days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of grounds of this objection.

Applicant	Schedule	Place
D J C Wijetunga		Melsnipuna
	D R P B ELLEPOLA,	Chairman
Village Committee Office, Gokarella, March 23, 1949		

## PANNIL PATTU, ATAKALAN KORALE, V C

**Butchers Ordinance**

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

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

*Schedule referred to above*

Name and Address	Place and Nature of Trade
S M Mttaleph, Wellandura, Kahawatta	No 65, Wellandura (opposite to Wellandura Estate Road Junction) Beef Stall

K B GAJANAYAKE,  
Chairman

Pannil Pattu, Atakalan Korale

V C Office,  
Wellandura, Kahawatta

## AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL

**Supplementary Budget for 1949**

## EXPENDITURE

	Rs	c
A—General expenditure —		
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(1) Cost of boards indicating limits	120	0
E.—Public health —		
(5) Water supply—		
(c) Maintenance	2,738	40
(h) Public baths	2,345	5

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on January 21, 1949

Urban Council Office,  
March 15, 1949

S MANAMENDRA,  
Chairman

Sanctioned by the Hon the Minister of Health and Local Government on April 2, 1949

G D SIRISENA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government  
Colombo, April 4, 1949

L G D—CI 97(b)

## RAMBUKKANA TOWN COUNCIL

**First Supplementary Budget for 1949**

## HEAD OF EXPENDITURE

	Amount	Rs	c
D—5 (h) Public baths	7,030	0	
The provision in the original budget published in the <i>Gazette</i> of March 11, 1949, is amended as follows —			
HEAD OF EXPENDITURE			
A—(1) (e) Cost of technical advisers reduced to	250	0	
A—(2) (k) Office furniture and equipment reduced to	500	0	
D—(3) (e) Maintenance of latrines reduced to	500	0	
D—(5) (c) Maintenance of water supply reduced to	600	0	
J—(3) Books and periodicals reduced to	500	0	
J—(4) Furniture reduced to	500	0	
B—(1) (a) Allowance to Superintendent of Works—deleted			
D—(4) (d) Construction—deleted			
D—(7) (f) Acquisition—deleted			
J—(5) Maintenance—deleted			
E—(5) Contributions and grants—deleted			

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on March 19, 1949

Town Council Office,  
Rambukkana, March 22, 1949

N H KARUNARATNE,  
for Chairman.

Sanctioned

G D SIRISENA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government  
Colombo, April 5, 1949.