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PART IX

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES

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THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Polgahawela Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of 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 8, 1949

By-laws

Interpretation of terms

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

“ Council ” means the Polgahawela Town Council,
“ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council,
“ licensee ” means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Town Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder,

“ licensed premises ” means the whole of the premises or place in respect of which a licence has been issued by the Chairman;

“ licensed trade ” means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance or any by-law made thereunder,

“ offensive or dangerous trade ” means any one of the following trades—manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husk, storing Maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt, storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag, storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconuts manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish, storing timber or firewood, charring wood or coconut shells for charcoal, storing charcoal

2 No person shall within the town of Polgahawela keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, butcher's stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, 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 8 or by-law 9

3 No licence shall be transferable

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bakeries

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

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

- (3) The eaves must be at least six 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 room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by fifteen feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement
- (9) There must be a free external air space not less than 7 feet wide and at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows
- (10) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room
- (11) 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
- (12) 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
- (13) 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
- (14) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons and with sufficient latrine accommodation
- (15) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer
- (16) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery

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

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

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

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

15. Every licensee of a bakery shall use for the manufacture of bread good and wholesome flour, water, and other materials. He shall store the flour on a

movable platform constructed in the manner herein specified.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques

31. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or 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 caves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) The wood-work must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, with a sanitary dust bin, and with sufficient latrine accommodation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44 No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house or of a 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 fats, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids not fat or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee

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

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

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

48 No licensee of an eating-house or of a tea or coffee boutique shall allow any person to transport for sale cooked food from the licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the eating-house or tea or coffee boutique, and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle

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

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

Lodging-houses

51 No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the

satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character, and unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

60. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open

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

61 Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be lime-washed and the wood-work 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

70 Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the seat, floor, and walls of every water closet, earth closet, or privy belonging to such house to be cleaned from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such seat, floor, and walls in a clean and sanitary condition

Cattle galas

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

(1) The premises must be levelled and drained and the ground must be either paved or consolidated with broken metal, so that it keeps a hard and level surface

(2) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle in a gala must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be lime-washed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt. Drains, similarly constructed, must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restaurants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

88 No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease or has 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 period of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels

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

- (1) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated, and well lighted, and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed
- (3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.

- (5) The wood work must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (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 which such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
- (9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.
- (10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

108 If any person in a hotel becomes ill from any infectious, or contagious disease, the licensee of such hotel shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary 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.

109 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.

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

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

Dairies

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

- (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.
- (b) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.
- (c) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (d) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.
- (e) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (f) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.
- (g) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone, or cabook; and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (h) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.
- (i) The floor of the milk room must be cemented and must have rounded corners at its junction with the walls, the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed, at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air, the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground, there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space, and the window space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be opposite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.
- (j) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.
- (k) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust bin.

- (l) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (m) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ash-pit within or directly communicating with the milk room.
- (2) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air space of 400 cubic feet
- 113 Every licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Dairy" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil
- 114 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.
- 115 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be lime-washed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.
- 116 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.
- 117 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean.
- 118 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains to be kept clean and in good repair.
- 119 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.
- 120 Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron, or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.
- 121 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of so that no nuisance is caused thereby.
- 122 No licensee of a dairy shall keep any animal or bird in a milk room on any pretext whatsoever.
- 123 No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.
- 124 No person who is suffering or has 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.
- 125 No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
- 126 Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purpose of such dairy use water—
- (a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or
- (b) Where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.
- 127 Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall obtain all that necessary water from a public water supply as soon as such a supply is established.
- 128 No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and the teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.
- 129 Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.
- 130 (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.
- (2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.
- (3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.
- 131 Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all cattle foods except grass and straw, to be stored in a suitable rat-proof receptacle.
- 132 (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.
- (2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.
- 133 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.
- 134 No licensee of a dairy shall sell or supply milk obtained from any cow which is not kept in that dairy.
- 135 No person other than a licensee of a dairy shall carry on the business of selling milk produced within the town of Polgahawela.
- 136 (1) No person shall carry on the business of selling, within the town of Polgahawela, milk produced outside that town unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk.
- (2) The Chairman shall not register any person as a purveyor of milk unless the Medical Officer of Health of the area within which the dairy from which that person intends to obtain milk is situated has inspected such dairy and recommended the registration of that person as a purveyor of milk.
- (3) No fee shall be charged for the registration of any person as a purveyor of milk.
- 137 (1) No person shall hawk milk or deliver milk for the purpose of sale unless he has been registered by the Chairman as a vendor of milk.
- (2) The Chairman shall not register any person as a vendor of milk unless a Medical Officer nominated by the Chairman has examined that person and certified him to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.
- (3) The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk a card of registration bearing—
- (a) The name and thumb impression of that person, and
- (b) the name and the licence number or registration number of the licensee of a dairy or the registered purveyor of milk who will supply the milk which that person will hawk or deliver for the purpose of sale.

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

138 (1) Every person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale shall carry with him the card of registration issued to him by the Chairman and shall produce it for inspection when requested to do so by the Chairman, the Sanitary Assistant, or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Where the Chairman or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman requests any person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale to produce for inspection the card of registration issued to that person by the Chairman and that person refuses or fails to produce such card, the Chairman or such authorised officer may exercise the powers given to a Peace Officer by section 38 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code

139 (1) The Chairman or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman may at any time request the licensee or person in charge of a dairy, or any person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale, to sell a sample of milk for analysis to the Chairman or such authorised officer

(2) No licensee or person in charge of a dairy, and no person hawking milk or delivering milk for the purpose of sale, shall refuse or fail to comply with a request made to him under paragraph (1) by the Chairman or any officer authorised in that behalf by the Chairman

140 No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale or cause to be sold or delivered or exposed, kept, carried, hawked or offered for sale, within the town of Polgahawela—

- (1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 12 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat, or
- (b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 16 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 and which is not sold as skimmed milk and which is not contained in a vessel distinctly and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil,
- (3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid, or
- (4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material. Provided that milk to which tea, coffee, or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law

Aerated water factories

141 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) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or caobok, 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
- (8) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water
- (9) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water
- (10) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles
- (11) 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

(12) 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.

(13) 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

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

(15) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ash-pit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory

142 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

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

144 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 wood-work 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

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

146 Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleansed in the following manner—

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

147 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

148 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

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

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

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

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

153 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

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

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

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

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

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

Ice factories

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cobwork, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed
- (3) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage
- (8) One room in such factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice
- (9) 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
- (10) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation
- (11) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory
- (13) 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

(14) 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.

160 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

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

162 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

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

164 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

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

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

167 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

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

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

170 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any 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

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

Washing and bathing

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

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

173 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.

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

Dangerous and offensive trades

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-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 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 7 feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation

176 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

177 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.

178 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

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

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

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

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

183 Every licensee shall cause refuse, sweepings, and scrapings together with the 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

184 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

185 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, channels, well, tank or open piece of water.

Butchers' stalls

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows which are capable of being opened and the area of which when open is not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 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 be plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground
- (3) All the eaves must be at least seven feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) All the wood work must be oil-painted and lime-washed
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage
- (8) The tables and all other furniture must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the wall and the floor
- (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 fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises.

187 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

188 Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to butcher's 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

189 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 wood work 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.

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

191 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.

192 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

193 Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized

iron and to be removed daily from the licensed premises. He shall cause the said receptacle to be kept always covered except at the times when refuse is being actually placed in it.

194 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.

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

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

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

198 No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-laws 195, 196 and 197.

199 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 meat.

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

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

202 No licensee of a butcher's stall shall sell or expose for sale on the licensed premises any meat other than the meat of animals slaughtered in the 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 of slaughtering animals under section 11 of that Ordinance or under special permit issued under section 14 of that Ordinance.

203 Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall keep the licensed premises open daily for the sale of meat during the hours of 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. subject to any regulations or closing orders made under the Shops Ordinance, No 66 of 1938.

Fish stalls

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, 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 with cement.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 7 feet from the ground.
- (4) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (5) The floor must be of smooth cement having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement and cement rendered and emptying into a bucket.
- (6) Every table on which fish is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (7) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (8) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

211 Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an unpervious 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hair-dressing saloons or barbers' shops

221 No person shall be entitled to obtain a licence to keep a hair-dressing saloon or barbers' shop unless the building or part of the building to be used for the

purpose and the equipment of the saloon or shop, are in conformity with the following conditions and requirements—

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

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

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

223 The licensee of a hair-dressing saloon or barber's shop shall—

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

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

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

225 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 such occasion on which it is used, and

- (d) cause all hair-clippings and other refuse to be collected after each customer has been attended to, and to be deposited in the dust bin provided for the purpose

226 The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall not use, or permit any handdresser 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

227 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

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

- (b) employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop, or

- (c) knowingly permit any handdresser or barber employed by him to attend in the saloon or shop on any person referred to in paragraph (a), or

- (d) permit any such handdresser or barber who by error or accident attends on any person referred to in paragraph (a), to attend on any other customer unless that handdresser 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

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

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

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

Rescission

231 The by-laws made by the Sanitary Board of the Kurunegala District and published in *Gazette* No 7,142 of November 19, 1920, are hereby amended in so far as they apply to the town of Polgahawela by the rescission of by-laws appearing under the headings, "General", "Bakeries", "Eating Houses and Tea and Coffee Boutiques", "Butchers' Stalls", "Fish Stalls", "Gals", "Dairies", "Common Lodging Houses", "Dangerous and Offensive Trades", and "Manufacture of Aerated Waters"

L D—B 73/47/L G D—BC 79

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 of 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Polgahawela Town Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government given

under those sections as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed, with effect from the date on which this Notification is published in the *Gazette*, the licence duties specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licences described therein, in lieu of the licence duties hitherto leviable in respect of those licences

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

Colombo, April 8, 1949

Schedule

<i>Nature of Licence</i>	<i>Annual Duty</i> Rs c	<i>Nature of Licence</i>	<i>Annual Duty</i> Rs c
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for manufacturing manure	100 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a bakery	30 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for manufacturing fibre	50 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping an eating-house	20 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for manufacturing coconut oil by mills or chekkus	100 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a tea or coffee boutique	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for manufacturing desiccated coconuts	100 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a restaurant	12 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for manufacturing bricks or tiles	15 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a butcher's stall	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for making soap	10 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a fish stall	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for making or extracting latex	50 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a cattle gala—	
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for curing arecanuts	2 50	(a) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle not exceeding 10 in number	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for boiling blood or offal	100 0	(b) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle exceeding 10 in number—	
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for dyeing fibre	3 0	(i) in respect of the accommodation for the first 10 cattle	5 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for burning lime	12 0	(ii) in respect of the accommodation for each additional unit of 10 cattle or part thereof (subject to a maximum of Rs 100)	5 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for curing plumbago	50 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a lodging-house	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for icing fish	100 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping an aerated water factory	30 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing fibre	25 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping an ice-factory	100 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing artificial manure	10 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping an aerated water factory and an ice factory	100 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing Maldive fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt	6 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a hotel—	
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing lime or hides or bones or materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over one gunny bag	5 0	(a) where the annual value of the premises or place exceeds Rs 200	50 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing straw	1 0	(b) where the annual value of the premises or place does not exceed Rs 200	25 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing copra	10 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a tannery	100 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing plumbago	50 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing timber or firewood in any quantity over 10 cwt	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks	12 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for charring wood or coconut shells for charcoal	5 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a saw-pit—		Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing charcoal in any quantity over 5 cwt	5 0
(a) where machinery is used	5 0	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop	15 0
(b) where no machinery is used	2 50	Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for storing lime in any quantity over 5 cwt	10 0
Licence authorising the use of any premises or place for keeping a dairy for the supply of milk to the public—			
(a) where the number of cows does not exceed 3	2 0		
(b) where the number of cows exceeds 3 but does not exceed 10	5 0		
(c) where the number of cows exceeds 10	10 0		

L. D — B 170/85/L G D — BA 624A
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 29 OF 1947

Vehicles Tax, 1949

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Health and Local Government has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 245 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947 (as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947), been pleased to sanction that the Municipal Council of Galle shall for the year 1949 levy in respect of the vehicles specified in Column I of the Schedule hereto an annual tax at the rates set out in the corresponding entries in Column II of that Schedule

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

Colombo, April 8, 1949

Schedule		Nature of Licence	Annual Duty Rs c
Column I	Column II Rs c		
For every cart, whether a hand cart, or a single or double bullock cart, and whether fitted with pneumatic tyres or not	2 0	Butcher's stall	100 0
For every jinnicksha	1 0	Storing of bones, hides, artificial manure or materials for manufacture of artificial manure	25 0
		Blacksmith's workshop	50 0

L D —B 137/33/L G D —BB 245

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939

BY-LAWS made by the Beruwala 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 8, 1949.

By-law

The general by-laws relating to licences made by the Beruwala Urban Council and published in *Gazette* No. 7,986 of June 9, 1938, are hereby amended under the heading "Interpretation of Terms", in by-law 1, as last amended by by-law published in *Gazette* No 9,148 of July 16, 1943, by the substitution, in the definition of "Offensive or dangerous trades", for the words "keeping a black-smith's shop", of the words, "keeping a blacksmith's workshop, storing of gunny bags exceeding 100 in number, storing of coir or goods made of coir or fibre, keeping of an establishment to manufacture jewellery, storing of salt fish in quantity over 3 cwt, storing of dry fish in quantity over 3 cwt, keeping of an establishment for vulcanizing tyres and tubes and storing of timber"

L D —B 137/33/L G D —BB 245.

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939

IT is hereby notified that, with effect from the date on which this notification is published in the *Gazette*, the Beruwala 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 the said sections 175 and 177, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed 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 8, 1949

Schedule		Annual Duty Rs. c.
Nature of Licence		
Fish stall	..	50 0
Toddy collecting station	.	10 0
Copra shed	.	25 0
Bakery	.	50 0
Eating-house	..	25 0
Firewood store	.	25 0
Tea boutique	.	25 0
Licence for dairy having three cows or less for supply of milk to the public	.	25 0

L D —B 137/33/L G D —BB 245

THE URBAN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 61 OF 1939

IT is hereby notified that, with effect from the date on which this notification is published in the *Gazette*, the Beruwala 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 the said sections 175 and 177, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed the duties specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licences described therein

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

Schedule		Annual Duty Rs: c.
Nature of Licence		
Storing of gunny bags over 100 in number		25 0
Storing of coir or goods made of coir or fibre	..	25 0
Keeping of an establishment to manufacture jewellery		25 0
Storing of salt fish in quantity over 3 cwt	.	25 0
Keeping of an establishment for vulcanizing tyres and tubes	...	25 0
Storing of timber	.	25 0
Storing of dry fish in quantity over 3 cwt	...	25 0

L D —B 137/48/D M & S S —13D/134/48

THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS for burial grounds within the limits of the Rilpola village area made by the proper authority, to wit, the Village Committee of the Rilpola village area, under section 38 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance (Chapter 181) read with section 51 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), and confirmed by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 39 of the Cemeteries and Burials 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 9, 1949

By-laws	
1	In these by-laws—
	"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the village area,
	"owner" means the trustee, manager, proprietor or other person entitled to the possession of a burial ground;
	"Vice-Chairman" means the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and
	"village area" means the Rilpola village area.

2 (1) The owner of every burial ground existing within the limits of the village area at the date of publication of these by-laws in the *Gazette* shall, within two months from that date apply for the registration of that burial ground

(2) The owner of every burial ground which is to be established within the limits of the village area on any date after the publication of these by-laws in the *Gazette* shall, at least one month before that date, apply for the registration of that burial ground

3 (1) Every application for the registration of a burial ground shall be in writing, addressed to the Chairman, and signed by the owner

(2) The owner shall submit with the application a plan of the burial ground certified by or on behalf of the Surveyor-General or by a duly licensed surveyor

(3) (a) Where the owner intends to appoint a person to be the keeper of the burial ground, the name of the keeper shall be stated in the application

(b) The person named as keeper in the application shall sign the application in acknowledgment of his acceptance of the office and duties of such keeper

4 Where the name of the keeper is not stated in the application or where the keeper so named has not signed the application in the manner specified in by-law 3, the owner shall, on the burial ground being registered, be deemed to be the keeper of that ground

5 In the event of the death of the keeper of a burial ground or his inability from any cause to fulfil his duties, the name of another keeper shall be registered, and no burial or cremation shall take place in such ground until such fresh registration has been effected, except with the special permission of the Chairman, or in his absence, of the Vice-Chairman

6 (1) The keeper of a burial ground shall enter in a register particulars of every burial or cremation carried out in that burial ground and shall, within twenty-four hours of such burial or cremation, send to the Chairman a true extract of such entry

(2) The register shall be in a form approved by the Chairman

7 The keeper of a burial ground shall permit the Chairman, or any person authorised in that behalf in writing by the Chairman, at any time—

(a) to inspect the burial ground, and

(b) to examine the register referred to in by-law 6

8 The owner of a burial ground shall fence it to the satisfaction of the Chairman, and shall maintain the fence in good repair

9 The owner of a burial ground shall keep it clear of jungle and in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Chairman

10 No grave shall be less than five feet in depth or less than three feet distant from any other grave

L D —B 246/41/L G D —GD 15/2

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

Order under section 6

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government do by this Order—

(a) divide with effect from first day of July, 1949, the village area specified in Column I, of the First Schedule hereto into the new village areas specified in Column II of that Schedule; and

(b) provide in the manner set out in the Second Schedule hereto for the matters necessary to give effect to the division referred to in paragraph (a).

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

Colombo, April 11, 1949.

First Schedule

Column I

Mannar East village area (defined in Proclamation published in *Gazette* No 7,723 of July 19, 1929, and altered and redefined by Proclamation published in *Gazette* No 9,620 of October 25, 1946).

Column II

1 Erukkiampiddy village area consisting of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkiampiddy
2. Mannar East village area consisting of the Village Headman's Division of Thoddaveli and the villages of Valayakadu, Kiri, Talvapadu, Malivadu and Puliyantivu in the Village Headman's Division of Toddakadu

Second Schedule

1 The first general election of the Village Committees of the new village areas shall be held on such dates, between the date of the publication of this Order and the thirtieth day of June, 1949, as the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, may determine

2 The Village Committee of each new village area shall be the successor of the Village Committee of the old village area for all such purposes of the Village Communities Ordinance as may relate to that new village area

3 All by-laws made under the Village Communities Ordinance by the Village Committee of the old village area and in force on thirtieth day of June, 1949, shall continue in force in each new village area and shall be deemed to have been made by the village committee of that new village area

4 Out of the total sum of money lying in the communal fund of the Village Committee of the old village area on June 30, 1949, the Village Committee of each new village area shall, on July 1, 1949, be credited with such sums of money as are shown to the credit of the part now constituting such new area in the books of accounts maintained by the Village Committee of the old village area

5 Out of the movable property (other than money) vested in or under the control of, the Village Committee of the old village area on June 30, 1949, all such property as was vested in the Sanitary Board of the Mannar District for the use and benefit of the town of Erukkiampiddy before its addition to the Mannar East village area (by the Proclamation published in *Gazette* No 9,620 of October 25, 1946), shall be deemed to be vested in the Village Committee of the new village area of Erukkiampiddy and the remaining property shall be deemed to be vested in the Village Committee of the new village area of Mannar East.

6 Each land, building or other immovable property vested in, or under control of, the Village Committee of the old village area on the thirtieth day of June, 1949, shall be deemed to be vested in the Village Committee of the new village area within which the property is situated

7 All the rights, debts, liabilities and obligations of the Village Committee of the old village area shall, so far as they relate to any new village area, be deemed to be transferred to the Village Committee of that new village area

8 In the Schedule—

“ new village area ” means the Erukkiampiddy village area or Mannar East village area; and
“ old village area ” means the Mannar East village area

L D —B 246/41/L G D —GD 15/2

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by section 11 (1) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of

Health and Local Government, do by this Notification, with effect from July 1, 1949—

- (1) subdivide the Village Headmen's Divisions situated in the Erukkilampiddy and Mannar East village areas in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Mannar in the Mannar District, and specified in column I of the Schedule hereto, into the wards with the limits specified in the corresponding items in column II of that Schedule, and
- (2) rescind the Notification under that section published in *Gazette* No 9,629 of November 15, 1946

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

Colombo, April 11, 1949

Schedule

ERUKKILAMPIDDY VILLAGE AREA

Column I Village Headman's Division	Column II Wards
Erukkilampiddy	<p>Ward No 1, comprising the villages of Kidavettithoppu and St Pedro and all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —</p> <p>North by the sea</p> <p>East by the cart track leading from the sea to the northern boundary of lot 12 in P P A 1,290, the northern boundary of the said lot, a line drawn south-eastwards from the north-eastern corner of the said lot to the women's latrine, 2nd Cross Street, Erukkilampiddy Main Street, 1st Cross Street produced to the sea, the sea and the causeway road</p> <p>South by the Mannar-Talannannar road</p> <p>West by Minara road</p> <p>Ward No 2, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —</p> <p>North by Erukkilampiddy Main Street</p> <p>East by 2nd Cross Street produced to the sea</p> <p>South by the sea</p> <p>West by 1st Cross Street produced to the sea</p> <p>Ward No 3, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —</p> <p>North by the cart track running south eastwards from the cart track which forms the eastern limit of Ward No 1 as far as the south-western corner of the coconut garden belonging to Mohamadu Meerassaibo</p> <p>East by 3rd Cross Street</p> <p>South by Erukkilampiddy Main Street</p> <p>West by 2nd Cross Street as far as the women's latrine, by an imaginary line drawn north-westwards from the said latrine to the north-eastern corner of lot 12 in P P A 1,290, the northern boundary of the said lot as far as the cart track leading to the sea, and the said cart track</p> <p>Ward No 4, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —</p> <p>North by Erukkilampiddy Main Street</p> <p>East by 4th Cross Street produced to the sea</p> <p>South by the sea</p> <p>West by 2nd Cross Street produced to the sea</p> <p>Ward No 5, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows:—</p> <p>North by the sea</p> <p>East by the cart track leading from the sea and 4th Cross Street</p> <p>South by Erukkilampiddy Main Street</p>

**Column I
Village Headman's
Division**

Column II

Wards

- West by 3rd Cross Street, as far as the south-western corner of the coconut garden belonging to Mohamadu Meerassaibo, the cart track leading to the cart track which forms the eastern limit of the Ward No 1, and the last-mentioned cart track leading to the sea
- Ward No 6, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —
- North by Erukkilampiddy Main Street
- East by 6th Cross Street produced to the sea
- South by the sea
- West by 4th Cross Street produced to the sea
- Ward No 7, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —
- North by the sea
- East by cart track leading from the sea as far as the south-eastern corner of the coconut garden belonging to N M Madar Saibu, a line drawn south-westwards to the lane (lot 8 in P P A 1,290) at the southern edge of Periyakulam (tank), the said lane, and 7th Cross Street
- South by Erukkilampiddy Main Street
- West by 4th Cross Street and the cart track leading to the sea
- Ward No 8, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —
- North by Erukkilampiddy Main Street, East Street and the lane as far as Sultan Odai.
- East by Sultan Odai
- South by the sea
- West by 6th Cross Street produced to the sea
- Ward No 9, comprising all that portion of the Village Headman's Division of Erukkilampiddy which is bounded as follows —
- North and East by sea
- South by sea and the northern boundary of Ward No 8
- West by Sultan Odai, the lane leading to East Street, Erukkilampiddy Main Street, Seventh Cross Street, the lane (lot 8 in P P A 1,290) as far as the southern edge of Periyakulam (tank), a line drawn north-eastwards to the south-eastern corner of the coconut garden belonging to N M Madar Saibu and the cart track leading to the sea

MANNAR EAST VILLAGE AREA

Toddaveli
Thoddakadu }

- Ward No 1, comprising Tharakundu East-East of the cart track which goes from the public "korni" to the Koran school, and thence along Puttutheru and the road to Thalvupadu
- Ward No 2, comprising Tharakundu West-West of the above cart track
- Ward No 3, comprising Kosukuvadi North-North of the cart track from the Government school to the northern boundary of Pakkur's boutique and on to the northern boundary of the house of A K N Vatabassaibu Pulavar
- Ward No 4, comprising Kosukuvadi South-South of the above cart track
- Ward No 5, comprising the village of Konnaiponna in the Village Headman's Division of Thoddaveli
- Ward No 6, comprising Puthukudiyiruppu North-North of the District Road Committee road
- Ward No 7, comprising Puthukudiyiruppu South-South of the above road
- Ward No 8, comprising Thalvupadu North-North of the District Road Committee road and the cart track to Nariyanvadi
- Ward No 9, comprising Thalvupadu South-South of the above road and track
- Ward No 10, comprising the villages of Thoddaveli, Paravanvadi, Thellankudy Iruppu, Konnaiyankudy Iruppu and Vaithiyankudy Iruppu in the Village Headman's Division of Thoddaveli and the village of Malivadi in the Village Headman's Division of Thoddakadu
- Ward No 11, comprising the villages of Puh-yantivu, Valayakadu and Kiri

L D — B 3/47 — L G. D — GC 14/2/11

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Galgamuwa 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, April 5, 1949.

By-laws

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Every licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 11 expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable

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

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

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

- (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation,

(b) the roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented,

(c) the caves of the building must be not less than six feet from the ground,

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

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

(f) the internal surface of such walls, to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered with cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed; and

(g) the woodwork of the building must be oil-painted or lime-washed

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

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

6 Every licensee shall cause—

(a) the floor of every building used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to which his licence relates to be swept and cleaned daily,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boundaries and fences

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

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

14 In the case of any two adjoining lands the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of both lands shall be jointly responsible for making and maintaining in good order, the common boundary. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of either of such lands to erect the fence on the common boundary at his own expense, all due precautions being taken to prevent the causing of damage to trees or plantations of the other land

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

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

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

Dwelling compounds

18 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

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

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

21 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

22 (1) The owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 21 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein

(2) In the event of the failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 21 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

Markets and fairs

23 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

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

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

for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places,

- (b) the sale, by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of ripe plantains or other fruit for consumption on the premises, or
- (c) the sale of young coconuts by any person

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

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

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

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

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

29 The fee payable under by-law 27 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman and no permit under by-law 28 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due for him

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

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

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

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

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

34 No person using or occupying any village market shall—

- (1) behave in a disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about such market,
- (2) carry on cooking in such market,
- (3) remain in or loiter about such market after the place is closed for business at 6 p.m., without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself,
- (4) damage or in any way deface any portion of the building, stalls, lamps or any property of the Committee in or about such market or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market,

- (5) enclose in any way, any portion of the building or premises of the market or erect any permanent awning or screen or fixture of any kind,
- (6) leave any goods in or about the premises of such market between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without the special permission of the Chairman,
- (7) place any fruit, vegetables, meat, flesh, fish or other article of food exposed thereat for sale on any unclean or insanitary surface, or
- (8) expose for sale any article of food whether cooked or uncooked otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases

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

36. 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

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

38 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

39 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

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

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the Schedule hereto,
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

42 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

43 A licence issued under by-law 41 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for the breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation

44 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 41 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court

General

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

Interpretation

46 In these by-laws —

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,
 “Committee” means the Village Committee of the Galgomuwa village area,
 “market area” means the area described in by-law 23;

“offensive and dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 1, and
 “village area” means the Galgomuwa village area in the Kununegala District

Schedule

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

 Chairman V C

Date _____
 _____ Village Committee

Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Strike out if inapplicable

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE, No 53 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified for general information that Joseph Patrick Tisseverasinghe, Esq., has been appointed under section 4 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, Assistant Elections Officer for the Batticaloa District vice Veluppillai Subramaniam, Esq., with effect from April 1, 1949

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

Colombo, April 8, 1949.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS ORDINANCE,
No 53 of 1946

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Officers mentioned in Schedule I below have been appointed under section 4 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, Assistant Elections Officers for districts mentioned in Schedule II in addition to their duties as Assistant Elections Officers for the Puttalam District, with effect from March 1, 1949

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

<i>Schedule I</i>	<i>Schedule II</i>
Cadravaal Mylvaganam, Esq.	Chilaw District
Charles Emmanuel Henry Amere- sekere, Esq	Chilaw District
Elyathamby Basiah, Esq	Chilaw District

TRINCOMALEE URBAN COUNCIL

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 Trincomalee 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 necessary information to the Enumerators

J W H O'REGAN,
Elections Officer, Trincomalee District

April 9, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

THE Local Government Service Commission has been pleased to make the following appointments during the month of March, 1949 —

Municipal Council, Colombo

Mr N. A. D. Alfred Dias, Superintendent, Pumping Station

Mr T. R. R. Wijewickrema, Labour Officer

Mr M. Joseph, Apothecary, Public Health Department

*Mr T. R. Cassim, Clerk, Municipal Treasurer's Department

*Mr. A. D. Dayaratne, Clerk, Municipal Assessor's Department

Municipal Council, Kandy

Mr S. Rajapakse, Assistant Shroff, Grade III

Mr H. A. De S. Ellawela, Sanitary Inspector, Grade II

Mr K. G. D. B. Kariyawasam, Sanitary Inspector, Grade II

*Mr L. Abeysinghe, Clerk, Grade II

Municipal Council, Galle

*Mr J. Hemachandra, Clerk, Grade II

Urban Councils

Mr B. D. R. Premaratne, Draughtsman, Grade II, U. C., Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia

*Mr A. Wickramasekera, Clerk, Grade II, U. C. Anuradhapura

Mr M. C. M. Abdul Cader, Assistant Clerk, U. C., Matara

Mr W. B. W. Fernando, Chief Clerk, Grade I, U. C., Matara

Mr K. W. De S. Widiyaratne, Chief Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Tangalla

Mr J. F. Silva, Head Driver Mechanic, Grade I, U. C., Matara

Mr M. E. Abeypala, Head Driver, Grade I, U. C., Matara

*Mr H. K. P. C. de Zylva, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Matara

Road Committees

*Mr R. M. Kularatne, Clerk, Grade II, P. R. C., Uva

Mr S. R. Sunathamby, Resthouse Keeper, Grade II, Chavakachcheri, P. R. C., N. P., Jaffna.

Town Councils

*Mr K. T. Jayanetti, Clerk, Grade II, T. C., Minuwangoda

Village Committees

[Mr G. P. Ramadasa, Clerk, Grade I, V. C., Kingoda Korale, Kegalla District

Mr. K. A. Gunasinghe, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Uda Patu (Kuruwita Korale), Ratnapura District

Mr. A. D. Siriwardhane, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Aluthgama V. A., Colombo District

[†] These appointments have been made on the results of the Local Government Clerical Service Examination

[‡] This appointment has been made on the results of the Village Committee Clerical Service Examination

M. E. FONSEKA,

Secretary,

Local Government Service Commission

P. O. Box 530,

Colombo, April 11, 1949.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Electrical Foreman, Grade I, Municipal Council, Jaffna

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 840 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 72 to Rs 1,992 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs 1,488 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3 Applicants should be not more than 40 years of age on May 1, 1949, and should have passed the Senior School Certificate (English) examination, or equivalent or higher examination, and should have had experience in the care and maintenance of distribution systems, the operation and maintenance of Diesel engine alternator sets, L. T. and H. T. switchgear, construction and maintenance of H. T. and L. T. electric mains, testing of consumers' installations and house service meters.

4 Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of a Local Authority irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

6 The selected candidate will be on one year's probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 48 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder.

7 Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than May 6, 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 20, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Examination for Stenographers (Lower Grade)

A competitive examination for male candidates wishing to enter the Local Government Stenographers' Service, will be held in Colombo, on Saturday, June 18, 1949

The examination will be conducted by the Director of Education

2 (i) *Salary*—Successful candidates will be appointed as vacancies occur to serve in Local Authorities on the salary of Rs 1,440 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 3,480 per annum. An efficiency bar operates before Rs 2,640 per annum, the passing of which is dependent on satisfactory work and conduct and the passing of a test. Rent allowance will be payable

(ii) *Conditions of Service*—(a) The grant of leave and other conditions will be governed by the by-laws and regulations of the Local Authority, subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and any regulations framed thereunder

(b) Successful candidates will be appointed on two years' trial or probation. They will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and any regulations made thereunder

(c) Successful candidates with previous continuous service in the Local Government Service or under a Local Authority may be allowed incremental credit for such service

3 The names of successful candidates will be published in Part IX of the *Ceylon Government Gazette* and they will be given appointments as suitable vacancies occur

4 *Eligibility*—(i) Candidates must be of good character

(ii) Candidates must be Ceylonese *

(iii) Candidates should have previously passed at least one of the following examinations—

(a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or the Ceylon Senior School Certificate (English) Examination, or

(b) The final examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College, or

(c) The Cambridge Junior, the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination of the Education Department, Ceylon; or the Junior School Certificate (English) examination held by a school approved by the Education Department for the Senior School Certificate (English) examination together with either—

(i) The Higher Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce, or

(ii) The Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce, or

(iii) The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Examination

Note—The original certificates of educational qualifications should be attached to the application form

(iv) Candidates must be within the age limits laid down in paragraph 6 (iv) (a) except that service candidates may deduct their period of mobilized service in the last war from their age, if necessary

(v) Candidates must furnish satisfactory proof that they have been resident in the area specified in the Second Schedule to the

Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945,* for at least three years preceding May 20, 1949

5 Candidates in the permanent employ of a Local Authority for not less than five years will be permitted to sit for the examination irrespective of age and educational qualifications prescribed above

6 *Applications*—(i) Applications for admission to the examination must be made on forms obtainable from the office of the Local Government Service Commission, Room No 29 1/5, Gaffoor building (First Floor), Fort, Colombo, up to May 14, 1949, and forwarded by registered post to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo 1, to reach him not later than May 20, 1949. Any application received after that date will be rejected

(ii) Candidates who are already employed in Government Departments or Local Authorities, whether in a permanent or temporary capacity, must forward their applications through the Heads of Departments or the Chairmen of the Local Authorities in which they are serving. Any candidate who fails to do so will be disqualified

(iii) A crossed Money Order or Postal Order to the value of Rs 5 in favour of the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, must accompany each application

(iv) The following documents must be attached to the form of application—

(a) A certificate of registration of the candidate's birth showing him to have been born not earlier than 20th May, 1919 and not later than May 20, 1932

Note—(1) Affidavits will not ordinarily be accepted as substitute for Birth Certificates

(2) A certified copy of a birth registration entry effected more than one year after the date of birth, under section 18 (i) (b) of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap 94), will be accepted only after consideration of the evidence by which the date of birth was established. Where the name appearing in the Birth Certificate differs from the name which the candidate ordinarily uses, satisfactory evidence will have to be adduced that the Birth Certificate is that of the candidate and not that of any other person. Where the candidate is under 21 years of age or is more than 21 years of age and has a parent living, application should be made to the Registrar-General's Office, or the Provincial Registrar's or Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office, in the district in which the birth took place under section 19 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, for the amendment of the entry in page 2 of the Birth Registration entry and in other cases application should be made to the District Court under section 20 for the rectification of the entry in page 2

(b) A certificate of good character signed by a responsible person to the satisfaction of the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission. If the candidate has been educated at a Government or Assisted school, a certificate of character must be from the Principal of the last Government or Assisted school which he had attended, otherwise it may be from the

* The three areas specified in the schedule referred to are—

Area A comprising the following—
The revenue districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Chilaw

Area B comprising the following—
The North-Central Province and the Province of Uva. The revenue districts of Kandy, Matara, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kogalla and Kurunegala, Demala hatpattu in the revenue district of Puttalam, Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division) in the revenue district of Vavuniya, Buntenne pattu and Wewgam pattu in the revenue district of Batticaloa

Area C comprising the following—
The revenue districts of Jaffna, Mannar and Trincomalee. The revenue district of Puttalam exclusive of Demala hatpattu. The revenue district of Vavuniya exclusive of Vavuniya South (Sinhalese Division). The revenue district of Batticaloa exclusive of Buntenne pattu and Wewgam pattu

* The term "Ceylonese" means—

- (i) a citizen of Ceylon by descent or by registration, and
- (ii) a person who has applied or intends to apply for citizenship of Ceylon by registration and is deemed by the Minister of Defence and External Affairs to have a *prima facie* entitlement to such citizenship

candidate a teacher or school master by preference or a member of the Public Service, a Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Advocate, Proctor or Notary, or generally speaking some person whose name is known and to whom reference can be readily made

(c) A certificate of residence from a Divisional Revenue Officer, a Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Advocate, Proctor or Notary—vide para 4 (v)

(d) The original certificates of educational qualifications

(v) The Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, will issue admission forms to the candidates whose applications are accepted. Candidates presenting themselves for examination must produce to the officer appointed to supervise the examination their forms of admission. A candidate not producing such form will be refused admittance to the examination.

Candidates must sit for the examination at the Examination Hall assigned to them. A candidate presenting himself at an Examination Hall other than the one assigned to him, will be refused admission to the examination.

A copy of the Time Table and the Rules for the guidance of candidates for the examination will be forwarded together with the admission form. These should be read carefully by candidates. Every candidate presenting himself for the examination must give up his admission form to the Supervising Examiner on the day of the examination.

If a candidate does not receive his admission form at least seven days before the day of the examination, he should, without delay, write to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, informing him that he has not received the admission form and giving the following particulars—

- (1) Name of Examination,
- (2) Full name,
- (3) Full Postal Address,

7 Should any of the particulars furnished by candidates be found to be false within their knowledge, they will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

8 *Withdrawals and Refunds*—(a) If a candidate is rejected owing to his not satisfying the conditions for admission to the examination, a refund will be made of 2/3rds of the value of the examination fee of Rs 5.

(b) If a candidate, who has been admitted to the examination gives notice of his withdrawal to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, at least 14 days before the date of the examination, a refund will be made of half the value of the examination fee. In case the form of admission to the examination has reached the candidate, it should be returned to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, for a refund.

(c) A candidate who has been admitted to the examination and wishes to withdraw on account of illness, should forward notice of his withdrawal together with his admission form to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, by registered post at least one day before the examination. A refund of the full examination fee will then be made, provided his notice of withdrawal is accompanied by a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner to the effect that he is unfit to sit for the examination.

(d) In no other case will a refund be granted.

9 *Leave to Officers to attend Examinations*—Heads of Departments and Chairmen of Local Authorities are kindly requested to grant to officers of their Departments and of Local Bodies, whose applications have been approved by the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, duty leave to present themselves at the examination.

10 Subjects of the examination will be as follows—

	<i>Marks</i>
(i) English Essay	50
(ii) Shorthand—Taking down in Shorthand passages dictated at 100 words a minute for 5 minutes and transcribing the record in Longhand at eight words a minute	150
(iii) Typewriting*—Making a correct copy of a passage of about 600 words on the typewriter in 20 minutes, i.e., 30 words per minute	50
(iv) Viva Voce	50

(v) Successful candidates, both of whose parents are Sinhalese or both Tamil, will be required to satisfy the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, before appointment that they possess an elementary working knowledge of Sinhalese or Tamil whichever they prefer. They should be able to write a short letter, to read aloud a short passage from a newspaper and answer oral questions on the passage read. Other successful candidates will be required to pass a test in Sinhalese or Tamil as set out above or pass a special test in English of a higher standard. The test in English will be a written one.

Candidates are required to produce at the Viva Voce test the original certificates granted to them in respect of the examinations they have passed which qualify them for admission to the Local Government Stenographers' Examination.

11 The examination will be held in two parts. Part I comprising subjects (1), (2) and (3) will be held first. Candidates who have attained a sufficiently high standard in Part I will be summoned for the Viva Voce, on a date to be notified to them later. The Viva Voce will be held in Colombo.

12 *Medical Examination*—The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their physical fitness for service in any part of the Island.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission
Office of the Local Government Service Commission,
P O Box 530,
Colombo, April 20, 1949

Note—No communication regarding this examination should be addressed personally to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission.

* Candidates should bring their own typewriter if possible, otherwise they will be expected to type on the machine provided irrespective of make or model.
Touch typing will be regarded as essential.
Neatness and accuracy will be taken into account in marking the script.

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Supplemental Budget, 1949 (No. 2)

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, that the Supplemental Budget of the Colombo Municipal Council for the year 1949 (No 2) will be open to public inspection for seven days commencing from April 25, 1949, at the Office of the Municipal Treasurer, Colombo.

I. L. ATTYGALLE,
for Mayor of Colombo

Town Hall,
Colombo, April 20, 1949

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that Ramasamy Chelliah of Ottupallama, Anuradhapura has applied to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a mutton butcher during the year 1949, at the U C Mutton stall No 65, at the New Market, Anuradhapura.

2 Every person residing within the limits of the Urban Council of Anuradhapura, who desires to object to the issue of this licence is hereby called upon to furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the date of publication of this notice, a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Urban Council Office,
Anuradhapura, April 8, 1949

R V KANDASAMY,
Chairman

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that Pitche Omar Mohideen Majeed of Kurunegala Road, Anuradhapura, has applied to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a beef butcher during the year 1949, at the U C beef stall No 59, at the New Market of Anuradhapura

Every person residing in the limits of the Urban Council of Anuradhapura, who desires to object to the issue of this licence is hereby called upon to furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the publication of this notice a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Urban Council Office
Anuradhapura, April 8, 1949

R V KANDASAMY,
Chairman

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that Pitche Majeed of Kurunegala Road, Anuradhapura, has applied to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a beef butcher during the year 1949, at the U C beef stall No 60 at the New Market of Anuradhapura

Every person residing in the limits of the Urban Council of Anuradhapura, who desires to object to the issue of this licence is hereby called upon to furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the publication of this notice, a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Urban Council Office,
Anuradhapura, April 8, 1949

R V KANDASAMY,
Chairman

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that Kuanikatawa Omar Seemthamby Ibrahim Saibo of Kurunegala Road, Anuradhapura, has applied to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a beef butcher during the year 1949, at the U C beef stall No 61, at the New Market of Anuradhapura

Every person residing in the limits of the Urban Council of Anuradhapura, who desires to object to the issue of this licence is hereby called upon to furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the publication of this notice, a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Urban Council Office,
Anuradhapura, April 8, 1949

R V KANDASAMY,
Chairman

ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that Nagamuttu Sinnadurai of Ottupallama, Anuradhapura, has applied to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a mutton butcher during the year 1949, at the U C mutton stall No 64 at the New Market, Anuradhapura

2 Every person residing within the limits of the Urban Council of Anuradhapura, who desires to object to the issue of this licence is hereby called upon to furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the date of publication of this notice, a written statement of the grounds of his objection

Urban Council Office,
Anuradhapura, April 8, 1949

R V KANDASAMY,
Chairman

KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL

Assessment Book for the Year 1949

NOTICE is hereby given under section 117 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193) as read with section 179 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939 that the Assessment Book for the year 1949, is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's Office during the office hours

M R DE SILVA,
Chairman

Urban Council Office,
Kuliyaipitiya, April 9, 1949

KAYTS TOWN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Town Council of Kayts, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish me within fourteen days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences

	Name	Schedule	Promises
1	K M S Abdul Azees		Mutton Stall situated at Quarantine Camp Road
2	A Abusaliku		Beef Stall situated at Quarantine Camp Road

Town Council Office,
Kayts, April 8 1949

S M RIDGEWAY,
Chairman

WEUDA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Weuda Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licence should furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence

	Name of Applicant	Schedule	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried
1	S L Sinnathamby		Talagasipitiya in Hewawissa Korale

Village Committee Office,
Weuda, March 28, 1949.

C B BOYAGODA,
Chairman.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE GANGAPALATA IN
UDUNUWERA

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of Gangapalata in Udunuwera Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of licence should furnish me in duplicate, before April 30, 1949, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of licence

Schedule

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Name of Premises at which the Trade is to be carried</i>
Mis A O Gaffoor E S Rawther K W Seyadu Mohammadu	No 42A, Peradeniya Bazaar
	W A JAYARATNE, Chairman

Village Committee,
Gangapalata in Udunuwera,
Hendeniya,
Peradeniya, April 8, 1949

VILLAGE COMMITTEE OF YATAKALAN
PATTU

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Yatakalan Pattu V C area, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish me in duplicate within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licence

Schedule

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Name of Premises</i>
M A Luwis Fernando	Thoduwawa
	A R PANDITSEKERE, Chairman

HENERATGODA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

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 persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers, during the year 1949

Any person residing within the limits of the Henaratgoda Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish me in duplicate, before April 30, 1949, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences

Schedule

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Name of Premises at which the Trade is to be carried</i>
(a) D Stephen (b) W D Stephen Appuhamy (c) L Marshall Pereira	Bendiyamulla Ganemulla Welweliya East

B S WICKRAMARAGHOE,
Chairman

Henaratgoda V C Office, Einbaraluwa,
Welweliya, April 11, 1949

WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget for 1949

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>Rs c</i>
A—(2) (c) Commission to tax collectors	50 0
B—(8) Improvements	75 0
E—(1) (h) Anti-plague measures	150 0
	<hr/> 275 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on March 25, 1949

M CHALLIAH,
for Chairman

Urban Council Office,
Wattegama, March 29, 1949

Sanctioned by the Hon the Minister of Health and Local Government on April 11, 1949

K ANANTHAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government
Colombo, April 12, 1949.