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PART IX

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICES

L. D — B 168/30/L. G D — BA 121

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 29 OF 1947

BY-LAW made by the Municipal Council of Colombo under section 272 (i) (d) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 268 of the Ordinance (as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,773 of September 24, 1947) and confirmed by the Senate and the House of Representatives

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, May 5, 1949

By-law

The Municipal Leave By-laws, published in *Gazette* No 6,683 of November 20, 1914, as amended by by-laws published in *Gazette* No 7,445 of February 6, 1925, *Gazette* No 7,549 of October 8 1926, *Gazette* No 7,798 of August 15, 1930, *Gazette* No 8,238 of August 7, 1936, and *Gazette* No 9,457 of September 7, 1945, are hereby further amended in by-law 17A thereof, by the substitution, for paragraphs (ii) and (iii), of the following new paragraphs:—

“(ii) Accident Leave

(1) A daily-paid employee who is injured during the performance of his duty as a result of an accident for which he is not responsible may be allowed special leave on this account (hereinafter referred to as “accident leave”) irrespective of his ordinary earned leave. Accident leave shall not be granted in conjunction with leave of any other type

(2) Where any daily-paid employee makes an application for accident leave and such application is supported by a certificate from a medical practitioner to the effect that such employee is as a result of the accident unfit for duty for a period specified therein and that the employee is undergoing suitable treatment having regard to the nature of the injuries, such employee may be granted—

- (a) full-pay leave by the head of the department, for a period not exceeding one month,
- (b) full-pay leave, with the sanction of the Council, for a further period not exceeding five months, and
- (c) in exceptional circumstances half-pay leave, with the sanction of Council, for a further period which shall normally not exceed three months

(3) Where no certificate from a medical practitioner is produced by any daily-paid employee in support of his application for accident leave, he may be granted half-pay up to the limits and subject to the conditions set out in sub-paragraph (2).

(iii) Leave to Daily-paid Employees

(A) Sick Leave—(1) A daily-paid employee who has been continuously employed for a period of not less than two years and whose service warrants the concession may be allowed sick leave on full pay up to a maximum of fourteen days in each year at the discretion of the head of the department and on the production of a certificate from a medical practitioner recommending such leave

(2) Where in any year a daily-paid employee has exhausted the maximum leave which may be granted to him under paragraph (1) and on account of illness requires further leave in support of which he produces a certificate from a medical practitioner he may be allowed to take any unused sick leave of the previous year

(3) Any daily-paid employee who is prevented from attending to his work by the Medical or other authorities in consequence of the outbreak of an infectious disease may be granted sick leave in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (1)

(B) Casual Leave—(1) Fourteen days casual leave in each year may be granted to a daily-paid employee on the following conditions —

(a) Such leave shall be granted, as and when the exigencies of work permit, at the discretion of the head of the department, or such officer in charge of works as has been authorised by the head of the department to grant leave

(b) The full period of fourteen days shall be granted only if such employee has attended for at least two hundred and fifty days during the preceding twelve months. The fourteen days shall be reduced by one day for each unit of four days or part thereof by which the attendance of such employee falls short of two hundred and fifty days

(2) For the purpose of calculating the number of days of attendance—

- (a) absence on full-pay (including sick leave and casual leave),
 - (b) absence owing to injury sustained in the course of employment, and
 - (c) absence on the day following a night shift,
- shall be counted as attendance

(3) The leave year shall be a calendar year and leave in respect of any year may be taken at any time during that year. Any employee who has not completed twelve months service at the commencement of any year and

would have completed such service not later than the thirtieth day of September in that year, may, in respect of that year, be granted leave as set out below—

- (a) if he has completed twelve months service on the thirty-first day of March, he may be allowed eleven days' leave,
- (b) if he has completed twelve months service on the thirtieth day of June, he may be allowed seven days' leave,
- (c) if he has completed twelve months service on the thirtieth day of September, he may be allowed three days' leave,
- (4) Any casual leave which has not been taken at the end of a year shall lapse "

L D—B 41/49/L G D—T 389

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 of 1946

Order under sections 2, 5, 6 and 15

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under sections 2, 5, 6 and 15 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, as amended by section 89 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, and modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9,778 of September 24, 1947

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, May 5, 1949

Order

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

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

"Teldeniya Town Council"

3 The number of members of whom the Teldeniya Town Council shall consist, shall be five

4 The town for which the Teldeniya Town Council is to be constituted shall be divided into five wards as defined in the Second Schedule hereto

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

First Schedule

Limits of the Town of Teldeniya

North By a line drawn from a point on the centre of the confluence of Wahala Ela and Malakandura north-eastwards, northwards and south-eastwards along the centre of the said Wahala Ela to the southern boundary of Yogawatenna Kumbura, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the said boundary of Yogawatenna Kumbura to the southern boundary of Yogawatenna Kumbura *alias* Metiwala Kumbura, thence by a line drawn north-eastwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said land to the southern bank of Hulu Ganga, thence by a line drawn northwards across the said Hulu Ganga to the landmark at the eastern boundary of Kandegoda Kumbura shown in T S P P 37, thence by a line drawn northwards along the landmarked eastern boundary of the said Kandegoda Kumbura eastwards, northwards and again eastwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of Kandagoda-kumbura *alias* Koskolapella which lies to the west of Arangwela Ela and north of Malakandura crossing the main road from Kandy to the centre of culvert No 16/2

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern boundary of the main road from Kandy, western landmarked boundaries of Galoruwehena, Galegederahena,

Nikaketiye Kumbura, Daluggodawatta, Kabaladeniyakumbura, Ahotugahapitiyahena across the village path and along the western landmarked boundaries of Madurupallekumbura and Udagangaha Kumbura to the landmark on the main road from Teldeniya to Urugala, thence by a line drawn southwards across the said main road to its southern boundary westwards and south-westwards along the southern boundary of the said main road and the landmarked western boundary of Pallegamgahakumbura to the centre of Hulu Ganga

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the centre of Hulu Ganga to a point in line with the northern boundary of Kudadeniyakumbura, thence by a line drawn south-westwards across the said Ganga and the Gansabhawa road from Teldeniya and along the northern boundary of Kudadeniyakumbura to the landmark on the eastern boundary of Kudadeniyawatta shown in T S P P 37, thence by a line drawn north-westwards and south-westwards along the landmarked eastern and northern boundaries of Kudadeniyawatta, northern and western boundaries of Koswatta, western boundary of Nugapitiyawatta, the northern boundary of Katuwahena *alias* Neluwagawahena and across the Kmdensley Road to the landmark on its western boundary, thence by a line drawn northwards and westwards along the western boundary of the said road and the southern boundary of the path to village to the landmark in line with the eastern boundary of Wewekumbura, thence by a line drawn northwards across the said path and along the landmarked eastern boundaries of Wewekumbura, Dimbulagawahena, thence by a line drawn north-westwards and westwards along the landmarked eastern and northern boundaries of Idangala northern boundary of Galageaswedduma across the Malakandura and along the northern boundaries of Pahalagederawatta and Aluwattegodahena to the landmark on the eastern boundary of the Gansabhawa road from Teldeniya to Henagahawela, thence by a line drawn southwards along the eastern boundary of the said road to a point in line with the northern boundary of Bulugettanawatta, thence by a line drawn westwards across the said road and along the northern boundary of the said Bulugettanawatta to the landmark at the north-western corner of the said land shown in T S P P 37

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern boundary of Ihagollewatta to the landmark on the southern bank of Malakandura, thence by a line drawn westwards along the said bank of Malakandura and northwards across it to the landmark on its northern bank, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the landmarked northern boundary of the said Ihagollewatta, landmarked eastern boundaries of Teatijavelaudawatta Galagawawatta eastern and northern boundaries of Kudagalahena, thence by a line drawn westwards along the landmarked northern boundary of Wadugederahena to the western bank of Malakandura, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the said bank of Malakandura across the Kandy-Rangola main road to the starting point of the northern limit of the Town Council area

Second Schedule

WARDS OF THE TOWN OF TELDENIYA

Ward No 1—Yogawa

North By a line drawn from the western extremity of the northern limit of the Town Council area north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the said limit to the centre of Hulu Ganga, thence by a line drawn eastwards along the centre of the said Ganga to the centre of the bridge across the said Hulu Ganga on the main road from Kandy to Rangala.

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the centre of the main road from Kandy to Rangala to its junction with the Gansabhawa road from Teldeniya to Henagahowela

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the centre of the main road from Kandy to Rangala to the western limit of the Town Council area

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along western limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

Ward No 2—Wewagama

North By a line drawn from the western extremity of the southern limit of Ward No 1 eastwards along the said limit to the centre of the junction of the main road from Kandy to Rangala and Kindersley Road

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the centre of Kindersley Road to a point in line with the southern boundary of village path

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards, northwards and again westwards across the Kindersley Road and along the southern limit of the Town Council area to its western extremity

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-westwards along the western limit of the Town Council area to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

Ward No 3—Henagahowela

North By a line drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern limit of Ward No 2 eastwards and north-eastwards along the southern and eastern limits of Ward No 1 to the eastern extremity of the northern limit of Ward No 1

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the centre of the Hulu Ganga to the southern limit of the Town Council area

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards, north-westwards and again south-westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the landmark on the western boundary of Kindersley Road

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western boundary of Kindersley Road to the landmark at its junction with the village path, thence by a line drawn across the said road and along the southern limit of Ward No 2 to its eastern extremity, thence by a line drawn northwards along the eastern limit of Ward No 2 to the starting point of the northern limit of the ward

Ward No 4—Walletotha

North By a line drawn from a point on the northern limit of the Town Council area in the centre of the Hulu Ganga north-eastwards along the said limit of the Town Council area to its eastern extremity

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards and along the eastern boundary of the main road from Kandy to Rangala to the rock landmark at the western boundary of Galoruwehena, thence by a line drawn westwards to the centre of the said main road, thence by a line drawn southwards along the centre of the said main road to the centre of the junction with the P W D road to Urugala, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the centre of the said P W D road to a point in line with the western boundary of Pallegangalakumbura

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards and westwards across the P W D road from Teldeniya and along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the centre of the Hulu Ganga, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the southern limit of the Town Council area to the eastern limit of Ward No 3

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

Ward No 5—Hambukhella

North By a line drawn from a point on the eastern limit of Ward No 4 at the centre of Kandy-Rangala main road eastwards along the said limit to the rock landmark on the western boundary of Galoruwehena, thence by a line drawn south-eastwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the rock landmark at the south-eastern corner of Galegederahena shown in T S P P 37

East By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern limit of the Town Council area to the southern boundary of the P W D road from Teldeniya to Urugala.

South By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern boundary of the P W D road from Teldeniya to the landmark at the northern boundary of Pallegangalakumbura, thence by a line drawn northwards across the said road to its centre, thence by a line drawn north-westwards along the eastern limit of Ward No 4 to the centre of the junction of the P W D road to Urugala and the Kandy-Rangala main road

West By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the eastern limit of Ward No 4 to the starting point of the northern limit of the Ward

L D —B 24/47/L G D —BC 121

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Mannar Town Council under sections 166 and 170 (9) 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, May 4, 1949

By-laws

1 The occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service established by the Mannar Town Council shall pay monthly in respect of each bucket conserved, a fee calculated as follows —

- (a) for the first bucket, at the rate of one half per centum of the annual value of such premises; and
(b) for each additional bucket, a sum of fifty cents

Provided that in no case shall the fee so paid be less than forty cents.

2 The fee referred to in by-law 1 shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the month following the month in respect of which it is due.

L D —B 124/43/L G D —G 327/43

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAW under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Tissa village area in the Hambantota 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, May 4, 1949

By-law

The by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals made by certain Village Committees in the Hambantota District and published in *Gazette* No 9,276 of June 2, 1944, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Tissa village area, as follows —

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

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

L D — B 13/47/L G D — G A 14/44/2

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E W KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, May 4, 1949.

By-laws*Public health, amenities and disorderly conduct*

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

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

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

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

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

Wells, spouts, and bathing places

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

6 (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or has been recently in attendance on any

person suffering from such disease, shall bathe or wash at any public well or watering place set apart by the Committee as a public bathing place, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

(2) Water for the use of any person referred to in paragraph (1) shall be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance of at least 20 feet away from the well or bathing place

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

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

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

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

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

9 No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank, or any other watering place, in any cart or barrel, or in any quantity exceeding such quantity as may from time to time be determined by the Committee

Boundaries and fences

10 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 stones, firmly embedded in the ground or in any other way which is in accordance with the custom of the village area

11 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

12 In the case of any two adjoining lands, the owners, lessees, occupiers, or persons in charge of both lands shall be jointly responsible for making and maintaining the common boundary of those lands. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of either of such lands to make the common boundary at his own expense, all due precautions being taken to prevent the causing of damage to trees or plantations of the other land

13 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

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

15 No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter, deface or do any act likely to damage the boundary of a land or remove any land marks from any land

Washing and bathing

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

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

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

Gambling

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

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

Cart-racing

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

Spring guns and traps

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

Public notices

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

Galas

24 (1) No person shall establish or keep a private gala except on a licence issued by the Chairman in that behalf

(2) Every licence for a private gala shall be subject to the following conditions —

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

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

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

27 It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of any breach of any of the conditions specified in by-law 24, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation

Disorderly conduct, loitering and the use of abusive language

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

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

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

The sale of spirits

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

Toddy drawing

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

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

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

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

Stray cattle

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

The housing and penning of cattle, goats and pigs

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

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

39 The occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goat, or pig may be kept shall cause every part of such premises or building to be thoroughly cleaned as often as may be requisite

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

Construction of latrines

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

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

42 No person shall construct or maintain a pit latrine within a radius of one hundred feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

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

44 No person shall keep a dairy of three or more cows unless he is the holder of a licence issued by the Chairman

45 No licence to keep a dairy of three or more cows shall be issued to any person unless the premises in respect of which the licence is to be issued are in conformity with the following requirements —

- (1) Every building or shed on the premises intended for the accommodation of cattle, must—
 - (a) be built of brick, stone, cabook or wood,
 - (b) have its walls and pillars lime-washed;

- (c) have its roof constructed of durable material,
- (d) have its floor paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt,
- (e) have drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washings, and waste water into one or more covered receptacles, such drains being paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt, and
- (f) be proportionate in size to the number of cows to be kept in the dairy, allowing for each cow a floor space of not less than eight feet in length and five feet in width and a minimum air space of four hundred cubic feet.
- (2) The building on the premises, intended for use as a milk room must—
- (a) be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cowshed or other buildings, and of not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit, permanent manure heap or open sewer,
- (b) have walls not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick or cobwork, and plastered or lime-washed on the inside,
- (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air,
- (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement,
- (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil-painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust,
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground,
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door; and
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman, and with a sanitary dust-bin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles
46. The licensee of a dairy shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which the phrase "Licensed Dairy" and its Sinhalese equivalent are clearly painted
47. Every licensee of a dairy shall keep in the dairy, so as to be available for inspection at any time, a list of the names and addresses of all employees and a register containing the names and addresses of all persons to whom he supplies milk.
48. The licensee of a dairy shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—
- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are lime-washed and the woodwork is washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing,
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table are washed at least once every day,
- (c) every part of the dairy, its surroundings and drains are kept clean and in good repair,
- (d) all dung, refuse, urine and washings are removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as to cause no nuisance,
- (e) all cattle food, other than grass or straw, is stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles, and
- (f) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy are kept clean,
- 49 The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit—
- (a) any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleaned,
- (b) milk to be stored in any vessel other than a vessel made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, or enamelled or galvanized iron,
- (c) any vessel used for the storage of milk to be kept in any place other than the milk room,
- (d) milk to be drawn from any cow, unless immediately before time of milking, the udder and teats of the cow are thoroughly cleaned and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned,
- (e) milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room, or
- (f) any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever
- 50 The licensee of a dairy shall provide for the purposes of the dairy only water obtained from a source approved by the Chairman
- 51 (1) The licensee of a dairy shall not allow any milk vessel, butter vessel, churn, separator, or other article used in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than the purposes of the dairy, and shall cause each such vessel, churn, separator, or other article to be washed after each occasion on which it is used, first with cold water, then with boiling water and soda and finally with water which has been boiled and cooled.
- (2) The licensee of a dairy shall cause the brushes used in cleaning the vessels, and other dairy requisites to be boiled for ten minutes each time after use
- 52 The licensee of a dairy shall cause every vessel in the dairy containing milk to be adequately protected with a clean cover or lid and shall take all precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit
- 53 The licensee of a dairy shall not use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk
- 54 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious contagious or cutaneous disease, or who has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy to enter the dairy or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed
- 55 The licensee of a dairy shall give immediate notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, which may occur among the persons employed in the dairy
- 56 The licensee of a dairy shall not sell, or cause or permit to be sold the milk of any cow suffering from tuberculosis acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax or actinomycosis of the udder, or add such milk or cause or permit it to be added to any milk which is intended for sale for human consumption
- 57 The licensee of a dairy shall not sell or supply to any person milk obtained from any cow other than a cow kept in the licensed dairy
- 58 No person shall keep a dairy of not more than two cows unless he has been registered as a supplier of milk by the Chairman
- 59 The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if a Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, after inspection of the dairy which that person intends to keep recommends that, that person should not be so registered
- 60 Every registered supplier of milk shall take all such measures and precautions as may be necessary to ensure that—
- (a) the cow-shed, utensils and other requisites are kept clean, and
- (b) the person milking the cow and the person distributing the milk are free from disease
- 61 No registered supplier of milk shall cause or permit any cow to be milked unless immediately before milking, the udder and the teats of the cow are thoroughly cleaned and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned

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

- (a) made of impervious materials,
- (b) provided with proper covers, stoppers of cork, and
- (c) capable of being cleaned daily with boiling water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interpretation

69 In these by-laws—

- "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee,
 "Committee" means the Village Committee of the Gannawa village area, and
 "village area" means the Gannawa village area in the Nuwara Eliya District

L. D.—B 100/48/GA 14/95/1

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Weganpattu-Nilgala village area in the Badulla District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No 9773 of September 24, 1947

B. W. KANNANGARA,

Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government

Colombo, May 4, 1949

By-laws

Kraals

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

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

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

Sale of provisions

4 No person shall keep any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables or other perishable articles of food except on a licence duly obtained in that behalf from the Chairman. Every such licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 9 expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Where any meat is transported in contravention of paragraph (1), the person liable for such contravention shall be the person on whose behalf or at whose directions the meat was so transported. Every holder of a licence under by-law 4 shall keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition and close up all rat holes with cement and glass.

8 The holder of a licence under by-law 4 shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position the licence issued under by-laws relating to the sale of provisions, but where such licence cannot be affixed he shall cause a board to be affixed with the licence number and the name of the licensee clearly painted in a conspicuous place in the premises or place where such trade is carried on.

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

Public health and amenities, and disorderly conduct

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

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

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein and in the event of the refusal or neglect of such person to comply with such requirements within such time, the Chairman or any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman, may enter upon the land referred to in such notice and do whatever such person was required to do by such notice, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recoverable from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

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

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

Public roads and paths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (4) to enter upon any land for the purpose of constructing, repairing or cleaning such drains, water-courses, fences or culverts as may be necessary for the preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any public road or path.

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

17 No person shall—

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

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

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

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

Gambling

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

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

Cock-fighting

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

Cart-racing

21 No person shall engage in cart-racing in any public road or path within the village area.

Wells, spouts and bathing places

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

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

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

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

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

25 No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank or other watering place in any cart or barrel or in any quantity exceeding such quantity as may from time to time be determined by the Committee.

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

28 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes any article of food or drink under by-law 27, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer

29 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 27, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

30 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 27, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 28, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner

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

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

32 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of that inspection to enter such premises at any reasonable time, and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary

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

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

Construction of latrines

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

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

36 No person shall construct or maintain a pit latrine within a radius of one hundred feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

37 On the death of any animal, it shall be the duty of the owner, 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

38 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 37 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

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

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

41 No licence to keep a dairy of two or more cows shall be issued to any person unless the premises in respect of which the licence is to be issued are in conformity with the following requirements—

(1) Every building or shed on the premises intended for the accommodation of cattle must—

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

(2) The building or shed on the premises, intended for use as a milk room must—

- (a) be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cowshed or other buildings, and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit, permanent manure heap or open sewer,
- (b) have walls not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick or cabook and plastered and lime-washed on the inside;
- (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air,
- (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
- (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil-painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust,
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground,
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door, and
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman, and with a sanitary dust-bin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy or milk room to enter the dairy or milk room or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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

54 The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if a Medical Officer authorised in writing by the Chairman, after inspection of the dairy which that person intends to keep recommends that that person should not be so registered

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

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

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

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

- (a) made of impervious material,
- (b) provided with a proper cover, stopper or cork; and
- (c) capable of being cleaned daily with boiling water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk,
- (b) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid; or
- (c) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material. Provided that milk to which tea, coffee, or cocoa, has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purposes of this by-law.

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

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

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

Markets and fairs

64 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.

65 Within any market area no person shall, on any day on which that market is open, sell or offer or expose for sale any vegetables, fruit, fish, 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 by any person of young coconuts.

66 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.

67 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.

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

	Per Day Cents
For each square foot of space in the fish market—	
(a) From 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	10
(b) From 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	20
For four square feet of space in the vegetable market—	
(a) From 6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	5
(b) From 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	10

The fee for any space used for the sale of any commodity by public auction shall be two per centum of the gross proceeds of such sale.

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

70 The fees payable under by-law 68 shall be paid to the Chairman, or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 69 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

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

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

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

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

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

75 No person using any village market shall—

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

76 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 or refuse in such receptacle.

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

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

79 The driver of a vehicle shall not keep the 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

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

Private markets and fairs

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

82 (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 subjected to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) expire, unless it is cancelled under by-law 84 on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued

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

83 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

84 A licence issued under by-law 82 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation

85 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 82 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

General

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

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

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

(2) 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 compost or artificial manure
- (d) Manufacture of vinegar.
- (e) Curing or manufacturing rubber
- (f) Manufacture of soap.
- (g) Keeping of a tannery
- (h) Curing of arecanuts.
- (i) Boiling of blood or offal.

- (j) Storing of hides
- (k) Storing of bones
- (l) Icing of fish
- (m) Curing of planks
- (n) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husks
- (o) Storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three gunny bags

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

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

88 (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 98, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

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

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

90 If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade, any building used for the purposes of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 89, 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

91 No holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade on whom a notice is served under by-law 90 shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein

92 Any notice under by-law 90 shall be deemed to have been served on the holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade, if it is affixed to the premises at which such holder carries on the offensive or dangerous trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the holder of the licence

93 Every holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall cause—

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purposes of the offensive or dangerous trade to be swept and cleaned daily,
- (b) the walls of every such building to be lime-washed at least once in every twelve months,
- (c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean, 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

94 The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall not pollute or contaminate any well, tank, river, stream, canal, channel, lake or other inland water

95 The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall not carry on such trade in any manner likely to cause a nuisance to or to be injurious to the health or comfort of persons in the neighbourhood

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

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

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

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

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

Interpretation

99 In these by-laws—

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

“ market area ” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 64,

“ offensive or dangerous trade ” means any of the trades specified in by-law 87, and

“ village area ” means the Wegampattu-Nilgala village area in the Badulla District

Repeal

100 The by-laws made for the Province of Uva, published in *Gazette* No 5,786 of June 14, 1901, and therein called “ Rules ” are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Wegampattu-Nilgala village area, by the rescission of by-laws 5 to 10, 12 to 14 66, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 84, and 103

Schedule

License to establish and hold a private market*/fair

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

Chairman, Village Committee,
Wegampattu-Nilgala village area

.. 19 ..

Conditions of the above licence.

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

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

3 The licensee of any private market*/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that fruit, vegetables, 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 any stall, seat or space 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 provide a separate portion of land in or near the premises of the market*/fair for the parking of vehicles

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

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

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

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

L. D.—B 15/46/L. G. D.—G 14/24/14

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government
Colombo, May 4, 1949

By-laws

Officers and servants

1 The Chairman may authorise in writing any officer or other person, to collect all taxes or fees due to the Committee and to issue printed receipts bearing the facsimile of his signature and the seal of the Committee

2 No person shall wilfully obstruct—

(a) the Chairman or any other officer of the Committee in the exercise, performance or discharge of any power, duty or function, conferred, imposed, or assigned to such Chairman or officer by or under any of the provisions of the Village Communities Ordinance, or of any by-laws made thereunder; or

(b) any servant or labourer employed by or on behalf of the Committee in the performance of any duty lawfully imposed upon him by the Chairman or any other officer of the Committee

Regulation of traffic, &c

3 No person shall pull, or push along, or drive any kind or class of vehicle on any path or road within the village area at night without a lighted lantern attached on each side to the front of the vehicle

4 No person shall lead or drive any animal along any path or road within the village area without a light between the hours of sunset and sunrise

L D —B 8/49/L G D —GA/14/52

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Yatpalata village area in the Nuwara Eliya District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by 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, May 4, 1949

By-laws*Bakeries, eating-houses, restaurants and tea and coffee boutiques*

1 In these by-laws—

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

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,
“Committee” means the Village Committee of the Yatpalata village area;

“market area” in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 83,

“offensive or dangerous trade” means any of the trades specified in by-law 106, and

“village area” means the Yatpalata village area

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

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

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

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

4 The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

- (a) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the bakery, to be kept clean,
- (b) the tops of the tables in the bakery to be made of well-seasoned, closely fitting planks or some non-harmful impervious material, and the tables to be scraped and cleaned daily,
- (c) the floor of the bakery to be swept at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the sweepings to be placed immediately in an impervious and covered receptacle and removed from the bakery daily;
- (d) the premises of the bakery to be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or cesspit and from any other similar nuisance,

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

5. The licensee of a bakery shall not—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (c) the floor must be cemented, and
- (d) a ceiling of suitable materials must be provided so as to prevent dirt and dust falling from the roof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kraals

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

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

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

Sale of provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public health and amenities, and disorderly conduct

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

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

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, and in the event of the refusal or neglect of such person to comply with such requirements within such time, the Chairman or any officer or workman authorised in writing by the

Chairman, may enter upon the land referred to in such notice and do whatever such person was required to do by such notice, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

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

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

Wells, spouts, bathing places

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

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

36 No person shall—

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

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

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

Gambling

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

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

Cock-fighting

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

Cart-racing

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

Wells, spouts, bathing places

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45 No person shall, without the written permission of the Chairman, remove water from any public well, tank or other watering place in any cart or barrel, or in any quantity exceeding such quantity as may from time to time be determined by the Committee

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

48 Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health, seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 47, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer

49 Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 47, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

50 If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 47, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 48, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, the article shall be returned to its owner.

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

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

52 It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Assistant, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of that inspection to enter such premises at any reasonable time, and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary

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

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

Construction of latrines

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

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

56 No person shall construct or maintain a pit latrine within a radius of one hundred feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

58 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 57 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

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

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

61 No licence to keep a dairy of two or more cows shall be issued to any person unless the premises in respect of which the licence is to be issued are in conformity with the following requirements—

(1) Every building or shed on the premises, intended for the accommodation of cattle, must—

- (a) be built of brick, stone, cabook or wood,

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

(2) The building or shed on the premises, intended for use as a milk room must—

- (a) be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cow shed or other buildings, and of not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, ashpit, permanent manure heap or open sewer,
- (b) have walls not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick or cabook, and plastered and limewashed on the inside,
- (c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air;
- (d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
- (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil-painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust,
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground,
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have each window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door, and
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman and with a sanitary dust-bin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) any milk to be poured into any vessel which is not thoroughly cleaned;
- (b) milk to be stored in any vessel other than a vessel made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware or enamelled or galvanized iron;
- (c) any vessel used for the storage of milk to be kept in any place other than the milk room;

- (d) milk for the purposes of sale to be drawn from any cow unless, immediately before time of milking, the udder and teats of the cow are thoroughly cleaned and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned,
- (e) milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room, and
- (f) any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever

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

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

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

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

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

70 No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy or milk room to enter the dairy or milk room or to take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

76. Every registered supplier of milk shall cause the milk to be collected, stored and distributed in vessels which are—

- (a) made of impervious material,
- (b) provided with proper covers, stoppers or cork, and
- (c) capable of being cleaned daily with boiling water

(2) Every registered supplier of milk shall cause every vessel used for collecting, storing or distributing milk to be washed after each occasion on which the vessel is

used, first with cold water, then with boiling water and soda, and finally with water which has been boiled and cooled

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which bears a label on which is painted the phrase "Skimmed Milk" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents, and is declared at the time of sale to be skimmed milk, or
- (b) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid, or
- (c) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouths are not adequately covered with some impermeable material. Provided that milk to which tea, coffee or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law

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

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

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

Markets and fairs

83 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

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

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

85 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

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

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

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

	<i>Per day Cents</i>
For each square foot of space in the fish market—	
(a) from 6 a m to 1 30 p m	10
(b) from 1 30 p m to 6 p m	20
For four square feet of space in the vegetable and fish market—	
(a) from 6 a m to 1 30 p m	05
(b) from 1 30 p m to 6 p m	10

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

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

89 The fees payable under by-law 87 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 88 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him

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

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

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

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

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

93 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

94 No person using any village market shall—

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

95 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 or refuse in such receptacle

96 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

97 No person shall obstruct or resist the keeper of any village market or any other person appointed by the Committee to superintend any village market or to collect rents and fees or to enforce order and cleanliness therein, in the lawful exercise of his powers

98 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

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

Private markets and fairs

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

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall—

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in Schedule A hereto;
 - (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
 - (c) expire on the thirty-first day of December in the year in respect of which it is issued
- (3) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be one hundred rupees

102 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

103 A licence issued under by-law 101 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws relating to markets and fairs or the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

104 The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 101 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court

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

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

- (a) Manufacturing of soap
- (b) Keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks

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

- (a) Storing copra
- (b) Extracting oil by apparatus
- (c) Manufacturing desiccated coconut
- (d) Sawing timber or wood by the use of water, steam or other mechanical power
- (e) Manufacturing aerated water
- (f) Storing straw
- (g) Manufacturing matches
- (h) Storing lime in any quantity exceeding one gunny bag
- (i) Quarrying cabook

(3) The following trade shall be deemed to be an offensive and dangerous trade —
Burning bricks or tiles

107 (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 117 expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

(3) No licence shall be transferable

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

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

(2) the building or buildings, if any, to be used for the purposes of that trade are in conformity with the following requirements —

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

109 (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade any building used for the purposes of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 108, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the licensee requiring him to do before a day to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

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

110 Any notice under by-law 109 shall be deemed to have been served on the holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade if it is affixed to the premises at which he carries on that trade or if it is left with any person employed by him in such premises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

116 The holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the premises in which such trade is carried on, the licence obtained under by-law 107, or where such licence cannot be affixed cause a board to be affixed, with the licence number and the name of the holder of the licence clearly painted, in a conspicuous place on such premises

117 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.

Dwelling compounds

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

The cleansing of houses

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

120 (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 119 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time

(2) In the event of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 119, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee

Conservancy and scavenging

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

122 If the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer certifies that any cesspit or latrine (not being a pail latrine of the size and type referred to in by-law 121) situated in any premises within the area for which a conservancy service has been established is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner of the premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine

123 Every owner on whom a notice referred to in by-law 121 or by-law 122 has been served shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time, in no case to be less than two months, as may be specified in such notice

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

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

126 The occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Committee on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Committee a conservancy fee at the rate specified in Schedule B hereto

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

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

129 The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 128 shall—

- (1) daily, between such hours as the Chairman may from time to time notify by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, cause the bucket or bin to be placed by the edge of the road outside such premises but so as to cause no obstruction to traffic on the road, and
- (2) cause such bucket or bin to be removed within half an hour of the emptying of such bucket or bin by the scavenging labourers of the Committee

130 No person shall place on any road any bucket or bin referred to in by-law 128 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 129

131 The occupier of any premises served by the scavenging service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Committee on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Committee a scavenging fee at the rate specified in Schedule B hereto

132 The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 126 and the scavenging fee referred to in by-law 131 shall be paid to the Chairman or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fees, on or before the tenth day of the month in respect of which such fees are due.

L 4

Water services

133 No water shall be drawn from the Committee's water works except from the public stand-pipes or fountains or a private service-pipe or otherwise than in the manner prescribed in these by-laws

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

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

135 No person shall attach any hose, pipe, tube, shoot or other contrivance of any nature whatsoever either temporarily or permanently to any public stand-pipe

136 No person shall interfere with the automatic self-closing valve or other automatic appliance attached to or forming part of any public stand-pipe, or do any other act likely to prevent either temporarily or permanently the automatic action of such valve or appliance

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

138 No person who is suffering from any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease, and no person who has recently been in attendance on any such person shall draw water from a public stand-pipe

139 No person shall bathe or wash any part of his body or wash any animal or any vehicle, clothes, utensil or other article whatsoever at or near any reservoir, stand-pipe, fountain, cistern, pipe, or other waterworks for the time being vested in or maintained by the Committee

Requirements as to private service pipes and fittings

140 Without the written approval of the Chairman first had and obtained, on application made to him in the form "A" set out in Schedule C hereto, no person shall—

- (a) construct a new service or lay any new service-pipe from the Committee's mains or waterworks to any private premises, or commence any work for that purpose, or
- (b) alter, extend clean out or renew any existing service-pipe connected to the Committee's mains or waterworks, or commence any work for any such purpose

141 Any work approved by the Chairman under by-law 140 shall be carried out in accordance with the written instructions of the Chairman and no fittings or appliances shall be used in such work unless approved by him

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

143 All pipes used in the construction of private services shall be either of cast iron coated with bituminous composition or of galvanized wrought iron and shall be of such thickness and quality as may have been approved by the Chairman

144 After the date on which these by-laws come into force—

- (a) no cistern or cisterns exceeding 10 gallons in capacity shall be installed or constructed on any premises for holding any part of the water supplied for domestic purposes from the Committee's waterworks, and
- (b) no cistern or cisterns or bath for holding water supplied from the waterworks shall be installed or constructed in any premises unless the size and design thereof and the number that is to be installed or constructed, have received the prior approval of the Chairman.

145 The service-pipe, cistern or other service fittings of any premises shall not be connected with any service-pipe, cistern, or other fittings of any other premises.

146 No pipe forming part of a private water service shall be directly connected with any boiler, condenser or any other mechanical appliance without the express sanction of the Chairman

147. No pipes, valves or other fittings forming part of a newly constructed service to any premises shall be covered up until they have been inspected and approved in writing by the Chairman or any officer or person authorised by him in that behalf

Connection of private service to mains

148 (1) When a newly constructed service has been inspected and approved under by-law 147, the applicant shall deposit with the Committee—

- (a) the cost of connecting the service to the Committee's mains or waterworks, including the cost of labour, materials, and supervision as estimated by the Chairman, and
- (b) a premium or additional charge of Rs 20 in respect of the connection and the supply of water.

(2) The connection shall not be made until the amounts required by paragraph (1) of this by-law have been duly deposited

149 The connection from the Committee's principal mains or subsidiary mains to the service-pipe laid on any private premises to which water is to be supplied, shall not be made otherwise than under the supervision of an officer of the Committee authorised by the Chairman.

Prevention of waste

150 (1) The Chairman, may, whenever he has reason to believe that the arrangement, size, position, nature or condition of any pipe, tap, valve, or other fittings forming part of the private water service on any premises connected with the Committee's waterworks, is likely to lead to waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of the water supplied from the waterworks for public or private use, or is likely to be prejudicial to the proper control and distribution of water from the waterworks, serve a notice in the Form B set out in Schedule C hereto upon the owner of the premises

(2) Every such notice shall specify the alteration which the Chairman considers necessary, and such alteration shall be made by the owner to the satisfaction of the Chairman within such period as may be specified in the notice

(3) In the event of the name or residence of the owner being unknown, the notice shall be deemed to be duly served on the owner if it is affixed in a conspicuous place upon the premises to which it relates

151 The Chairman shall withhold, suspend, or diminish the supply of water to any premises or disconnect a private service-pipe on those premises from the Committee's mains or waterworks—

- (a) at the request of the owner or occupier of such premises, or
- (b) if the construction or line of any such service-pipe by the owner or the occupier of such premises is not carried out or altered in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws, or
- (c) if any act or thing be done or omitted to be done by the owner or the occupier of such premises contrary to the provisions of these by-laws relating to damage or pollution of the waterworks or waste or the abuse of water

152. The occupier of a house or premises to which a private water service has been laid from the Committee's waterworks shall immediately notify the Chairman whenever the water is running to waste from any tap, pipe or other fitting forming part of such service. Whenever a change of occupier takes place in such house

or premises, the incoming occupier shall notify such change to the Chairman within forty-eight hours after the change takes place

153 Whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, pipe or other fittings forming part of the private water service on any premises, the Chairman or any person authorised by him in that behalf may at once disconnect the service from the Committee's mains and such service shall not be re-connected until the cause of the waste is eliminated by the owner or the occupier of the premises

154 The amount estimated by the Chairman as the cost of re-connecting to the Committee's mains or waterworks any private service-pipe disconnected on any of the grounds set out in by-law 151, shall be paid by the owner of such premises in advance to the Committee. The unexpended balance, if any, shall be returned to the owner on the completion of the work. In the event of the actual cost exceeding the estimated cost the amount of the excess shall be paid by the owner forthwith on the completion of the work

155 The Chairman may, without any prejudice to any water rate, or other sums which may be or become due under the Ordinance or these by-laws, withhold, diminish, or divert the supply of water through any main, public fountain, service-pipe or other appliance connected to the Committee's waterworks either wholly or in part whenever the Chairman is satisfied—

- (a) that the water available in the waterworks is insufficient, or
- (b) that such action is expedient or necessary for the purpose of extending, altering or repairing the mains or waterworks or the purpose of the connection of service-pipes to mains; or
- (c) that such action is expedient or necessary by reason of any damage caused to a public stand-pipe or any pollution or waste of the water thereof, or
- (d) that damage is caused, or likely to be caused, to the waterworks by an outbreak of fire

156 The stopcock or valved of each private service and the part of the service-pipe between the stopcock or valve and the main shall be deemed to be the property of the Committee, and the cost of the maintenance repair, or renewal of that part shall be borne by the Committee. Provided, however, that where any repair or renewal is necessitated by any damage caused to that part by any wilful act or negligence of the owner or of the occupier of the premises to which the service belongs, the cost of such repair or renewal shall be paid to the Committee by that owner on demand made therefor by the Chairman

157 The approval of any private service-pipe or fittings under by-law 147 or the grant of any permission or concession under any of these by-laws to the owner or the occupier of the premises on which that service-pipe is laid, shall not be deemed for any purpose to attach to the Committee any liability for any damage caused by the bursting of any part of the pipe or the overflow of water from any part of the pipe or fittings

158. The Committee shall not be liable in damages for the failure on its part to supply water, whether under any contract, deed or agreement or otherwise, if such failure is due to unusual drought or to any temporary interference with the supply caused by carrying out any work, or to any other unavoidable cause or accident

159 (1) The Chairman, or any officer authorised by the Committee in that behalf by him in writing may, after giving not less than one hour's notice of his intention to the occupier of any premises served by a private water service connected to the waterworks, enter such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of examining the condition of the pipes, works and fittings relating to such service and of ascertaining if there be any waste of water supplied by such service.

(2) When such notice cannot, for any reason, be given to or served personally on the occupier of the premises, the affixing of such notice in a conspicuous place upon the premises shall be sufficient service of such notice for the purpose of this by-law

160 All moneys payable to the Committee under these by-laws shall be paid at the office of the Committee to the Chairman or to the officer of the Committee authorised to receive such payment

161 The by-laws made by certain Village Committees in the Central Province and published in *Gazette* No. 7,727 of August 9, 1929, and therein called "Rules", are hereby amended, in so far as they relate to this village area by the rescission of by-laws 11, 12, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 70 and 77

Schedule A

By-law 101

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

Chairman,
Village Committee, Yatipalata

Conditions of the above licence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule B.

(By-laws 126 and 131)

		Rs. c.
Conservancy fee 1 0
Scavenging fee 1 0

Schedule C

(By-laws 140 and 150)

Form A

No _____

To the Chairman,
Yatipalata Village Committee

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

- * The Construction
 - * The alteration
 - * The extension
 - * The cleaning
- } of a private water service to—

House No _____
Street _____
Ward _____

in the manner set out in the schedule hereto

Whether water is required for domestic or other purposes _____

The purpose for which the premises are occupied _____

Amount deposited _____

The schedule referred to

Piping of private premises		Taps		Cisterns	
Length	Size	No	Position	Capacity	Position

Remarks _____

- * Signature of owner
- * Name of owner
- * Address of owner
- * Signature of occupier
- * Name of occupier.

Applicant. _____

* Strike off whichever is not necessary

Form B

Notice to alter defective service

To the owner of house No _____ Street _____

Take notice that the service to the above-mentioned premises having on inspection being found to be defective, you are requested to take steps to carry out the alteration or repairs set forth below which I hereby certify to be necessary

Should you fail to carry out such alterations and repairs to my satisfaction within _____ days after the receipt of this notice, the service will be discontinued from the waterworks and will not be re-connected until it is renewed, altered or repaired to my satisfaction

Alterations and repairs _____
Chairman,
Yatipalata Village Committee

L D —B 148/47/L G D —GC 14/47/5

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Akkarai Pattu village area in the Puttalam District, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by the 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, May 4, 1949

By-laws

Offensive and dangerous trades

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

Storing cured or dry fish, storing perishable articles of food and provisions for the purposes of sale by wholesale, manufacturing compost or artificial manure, manufacturing vinegar, curing or manufacturing rubber, manufacturing soap, keeping a tannery, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, storing hides, storing bones, icing fish, curing planks, keeping a kraal for soaking coco nut husks, smoking and manufacturing rubber sheets or crepe, storing artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags

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

Manufacturing aerated waters, manufacturing copra any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used, extracting oil by apparatus, quarrying for cabook, gravel or metal, storing copra, storing straw, manufacturing desiccated coconut, curing or storing plumbago, digging for coral stones by opening a pit, manufacturing coconut oil by machinery, burning or storing lime, manufacturing or storing fibre, storing cotton wool, manufacturing matches

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

Dyeing fibre, burning 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 10, 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—

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

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

4 (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade has been issued, any building used for the purposes of that trade ceases to be in conformity with 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 be in conformity with such provisions

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

5 A notice under by-law 4 shall be deemed to have been served on the holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade if it is affixed to the premises at which he carries on that trade or if it is left with any person employed by him in such premises

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

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purposes of the 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 holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall—

- (a) contaminate any well or tank or any river, stream, canal, channel, lake or other inland water, or
- (b) carry on such trade in any manner likely to cause a nuisance to, or to be injurious to the health or comfort of, persons in the neighbourhood

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 In the case of any two adjoining lands, the owners, lessees, occupiers or persons in charge of both lands shall be jointly responsible for making and maintaining the common boundary of those lands. Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, occupier or person in charge of either of those lands to make the common boundary at his own expense, all due precautions being taken to prevent damage being caused to trees or plantations on the other land.

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

15 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

16 No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter or deface or damage the boundary of a land

Roads and paths

17 (1) No person shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

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

Public health and amenities and disorderly conduct

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

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

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under this by-law shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein, and in the event

of the refusal or neglect of such person to comply with such requirements within such time, the Chairman, or any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman, may enter upon the land referred to in such notice and to do what such person was required to do by such notice, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

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

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

Washing and bathing

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

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

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

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

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

Unwholesome food

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

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

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

Village markets and fairs

33. The area within a circle having a radius of two miles from any village market is hereby declared to be the market area for that market.

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

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

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

35. 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.

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

- (a) sell or expose for sale such article or class of articles in any place in such market or fair 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

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

	For a day	
	Rs	c
For a square yard of floor space in the fish market	0	50
For a square yard of floor space in the vegetable market	0	25
For a stall for the sale of cury-stuffs or dry fish	0	50
For a stall for the sale of cloth	2	0

38 The Committee may lease the right to collect the fees leviable under by-law 37 to any approved person—

- by private treaty,
- by calling for tenders, or
- by way of public auction

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

40 The fees payable under by-law 37 shall be paid to the Chairman or such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 39 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fees due from him.

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

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

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

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

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

44 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 expose for sale thereat any article whatsoever, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

45 No person using any village market shall—

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

(7) place any fruits, vegetables, meat, flesh, fish or other article of food exposed thereat for sale, on any unclean or insanitary surface, or

(8) expose for sale at such market any article of food otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases.

46 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.

47 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.

48 No person shall obstruct or resist the keeper of any village market, or any other person appointed by the Committee to superintend or collect the fees leviable at or enforce order and cleanliness in such market, in the lawful execution of his duty.

49 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.

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

Gambling and cock-fighting and cart-racing

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

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

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

Spring guns and traps

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

Disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

56 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 55 for the burial of any animal, fails to bury such animal within a reasonable time, 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.

Public notices

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

Interpretation

58 In these by-laws—

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Committee,
- “ Committee ” means the Akkarai Pattu Village Committee,
- “ offensive or dangerous trade ” means any of the trades specified in by-law 1, and
- “ village area ” means the Akkarai Pattu village area.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Superintendent of Works, Grade III, Urban Council, Ambalangoda

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs 1,800 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs 120 to Rs 2,880 per annum with an efficiency bar before Rs 2,280 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary

allowance is payable. An additional non-pensionable allowance at rates approved by the Commission will be paid if the selected candidate holds special qualifications specified in Part 1 of the L G S Salaries Scheme of September, 1947.

3 Applicants should be not more than 40 years of age on May 1, 1949, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination, or equivalent or higher examination. They should also possess a knowledge of surveying and levelling and experience in building construction, road making, estimating, taking out quantities and preparation of plans and specifications. A knowledge of waterworks will be an additional qualification.

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

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

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

7 The selected candidate will be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through a recognized guarantee association.

8 Applications in the candidates own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530 Colombo, not later than May 27, 1949.

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

10 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V C JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission

Colombo, May 6, 1949

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Works and Sanitary Overseer, Grade II, Town Council, Rambukkana

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Chairman, Town Council, Rambukkana, for the above post.

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

3 Applicants should be not less than 25 nor more than 40 years of age on June 2, 1949, and should have passed the 7th Standard in English or a higher examination, and 8th Standard in Sinhalese. They should possess experience in road making, estimating and preparation of estimates and also a knowledge of Sanitation work.

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

5 The selected candidate may be required to furnish security in cash or through a guarantee association approved by the Local Government Service Commission.

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

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

8 Applications in the candidates own handwriting, stating age, educational qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with copies only of certificates and three recent testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Town Council, Rambukkana, on or before June 2, 1949.

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

10 Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

N H KEERTHIRATNE,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Rambukkana, May 7, 1949

L D — B 31/47

The Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946

THE notice relating to the preparation of the electoral lists for the purposes of the general election of the members of the Town Council which is to be constituted for the town of Teldeniya, published in *Gazette* No 9,967 of April 12, 1949, is hereby cancelled.

W H M SAMARASINGHE,
Assistant Elections Officer,
Kandy District

May 8 1949

HORANA URBAN COUNCIL

Assessment Book for the Year 1949

NOTICE is hereby given under section 235 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, as read with section 179 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, that the Assessment Book of the Urban Council, Horana, for the year 1949, is now ready and is open for inspection at the Council's office during the prescribed office hours.

B D L GUNASEKERA,
Chairman

Urban Council Office,
Horana, May 4, 1949

WELMADA TOWN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made 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 Welmada Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of this licence should furnish to me in duplicate, before May 20, 1949, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of this licence.

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Place
M A Abdul Caffoor	Stall No. 2,	Public Market

Town Council Office,
Welmada, May 6, 1949.

G. WALTER PERERA,
Chairman.

L D—B 19/49

The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance

REGULATIONS made by the Polgahawela Town Council, the proper authority in that behalf, under sections 17 and 22 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance (Chapter 181) in respect of the general cemetery at Polgahawela

Town Council,
Polgahawela, May 6, 1949

K B EPAKANDE,
Chairman.

Regulations.

1 Every application for a grave shall be made to the cemetery-keeper not less than six hours before the time fixed for the burial of the person for whom the grave is wanted

2 No person other than a person employed or approved by the cemetery-keeper shall dig a grave

3 The cemetery-keeper shall intimate the line to be followed by the funeral party on arriving at the cemetery, and where two or more funeral parties arrive at the same time, the cemetery-keeper shall decide the order in which they are to move to the respective graves

4 For the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by any other funeral party and no other purpose, the cemetery-keeper may require that one burial service should be concluded before the other is commenced

5 The cemetery-keeper shall maintain order within the cemetery and every person shall obey any direction given by him in that behalf

6 No grave shall be less than five feet in depth, or less than four feet distant from any other grave

7 For building a vault a space not exceeding one foot shall be allowed for each side wall, and no allowance shall be made for the construction of the steps leading into the vault

8 Except on the order of an authority competent to order the disinterment of any corpse, no person shall re-open—

- (a) any grave within three years of the burial of any dead body therein, or
- (b) any vault within eighteen months of any interment therein

9 No person shall bury or cremate a dead body without the permission in writing of the cemetery-keeper, or in the absence of the cemetery-keeper, of any person authorised by the Chairman, and such permission shall not be granted until all fees due in that behalf have been paid

10 Except as hereinafter provided, fees at the rates specified in the Schedule hereto shall be paid to the cemetery-keeper in advance by the person making arrangements for any burial or cremation. Provided that paupers dying in the Government Hospital, Polgahawela, may be buried free of charge by any person employed for the purpose in the Hospital, under the direction of the cemetery-keeper. And provided further that on production to the cemetery-keeper of a certificate signed by the Chairman to the effect that the relations and friends of any deceased person are not able to pay the fee specified in the Schedule for the digging of a grave or for the use of a hearse, the cemetery-keeper shall permit the use of a hearse, where a hearse is required, and cause a grave to be dug and the corpse to be buried therein, free of charge

11 (1) Where any portion of the cemetery has been set apart as a ground for cremation, no person shall cremate a dead body except on a site indicated by the cemetery-keeper

(2) Where the remains of any dead body which has been cremated have not been removed within six days of the cremation, the cemetery-keeper shall cause such remains to be disposed of in such manner as he considers fit

12 In these regulations, "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Town Council

13 The regulations dated July 4, 1932, published in Gazette No 7,934 of July 8, 1932, are hereby rescinded

Schedule

	Rs	¢
For digging a grave for a person of ten years of age and over	2	0
For digging a grave for a person under ten years	1	0
For a space for a tomb 8 ft square	75	0
For a space for a tomb 6 ft by 2 ft or 5 ft by 3 ft or 4 ft square	25	0
For a space for a vault 8 ft by 5 ft	50	0
For a space for a vault 8 ft by 6 ft	60	0
For a space for a vault 9 ft by 7 ft	85	0
For a space for a vault 9 ft by 8 ft	105	0
For each subsequent burial in a tomb or a vault	5	0
For every cremation	5	0
For the burial of an urn or other receptacle containing ashes	2	0

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL

Assessment Book for the Year 1949

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

Town Council Office,
Rattota, May 7, 1949

M K A HAMEED,
Chairman

MEEGAMA-ITTAPANA-WELIPPENNA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of Meegama-Ittapana-Welipenna Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of grounds of this objection

Schedule

Name of the Applicant	Place
K I. Mahathoon, Welipenna	Malpeladuwwawatte, Welipenna bazaar
V C Office, Welipenna, April 3, 1949	D E JAYANETTI, Chairman

PANNALA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance

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

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

Schedule

Name of the Applicant	Name of the Premises
A Abdul Wahab	Beef Stall, Pannala
V C Office, Yakula, May 5, 1949	G E ARTHANAYAKE, Chairman