



# THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## PART IV—LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

### Local Government Notices

L. D.—B 127/49—L. G. D.—GE. 14/20/3.

#### The Village Communities Ordinance

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Gampaha 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 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, December 20, 1949 ✓

#### BY-LAWS

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

1. 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 distant 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 likely to cause damage to 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.

3. 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.

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

##### *Public roads and paths*

5. 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.

6. (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.

7. 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 workman, 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 material as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such road or path;
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed public road or path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path; 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 prevention, improvements, 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.

8. 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

9. (1) It shall be the duty of the proprietor or cultivator 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.

*Wells, spouts and bathing places*

10. 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.

11. 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.

12 (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 any 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 set apart.

13. 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.

*Private markets and fairs*

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

15. (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 17 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 sixty rupees.

16. 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.

17. A licence issued under by-law 15 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 the cancellation.

18. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 15 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

*General*

19. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector 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.

*Sale of provisions*

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

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

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

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

(a) Where a box is used, the box must have the inside lined with zinc or other impermeable material and be fitted with a lid, or

(b) Where a vehicle is used, the vehicle must be provided with—

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

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

*Brick, tile or lime kilns*

24. No person shall be entitled to a licence in respect of a brick, tile or lime kiln unless—

- (a) the site on which the kiln is to be established is approved by the Chairman;
- (b) the roof of the building which is to be used as a kiln is made of some permanent material;
- (c) such building is at least one hundred and fifty feet distant from any dwelling-house;
- (d) such building is provided with outlets to convey any noxious or offensive effluvia vapours, or gases, that will be emitted, in a manner that is not prejudicial to the health or comfort of persons in the neighbourhood;
- (e) the premises are provided with adequate latrine accommodation;
- (f) the premises are provided with an adequate supply of water for washing and drinking purposes; and
- (g) there is a separate room made of permanent materials and with a floor area of at least 120 square feet for the storing of burnt lime, brick or tiles.

25. (1) No person shall carry on the business of a brick, tile or lime kiln unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(2) Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which his name in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the phrase "Licensed Lime Kiln", "Licensed Brick Kiln", "Licensed Tile Kiln". as the case may be, and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents are clearly printed.

26. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the premises are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

27. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall produce his licence whenever he is called upon to do so by the Chairman or by any person duly authorised by him in writing.

28. No licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall burn lime, tiles or bricks in such a manner as to be a nuisance to or injurious to the health or comfort of persons in the neighbourhood.

29. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall cause a copy of these by-laws in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be exhibited in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

*Interpretation*

30. In these by-laws—

- "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee;
- "Committee" means the Village Committee of Gampaha village area;
- "village area" means the Gampaha village area in the Colombo District.

## SCHEDULE

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman, Village Committee,  
 Gampaha 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 the suspension.

\* Strike out the inapplicable word.

L. D.—B 21/48/L G. D.—GA. 14/89/3.

**The Village Communities Ordinance**

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
 Permanent Secretary.

Ministry of Health and Local Government  
 Colombo, December 20, 1949

## BY-LAWS

*Land and property*

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

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

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

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

5. Any person thereto authorised in writing by the Chairman may seize any horse, cattle, sheep, goat, or swine which he may find tethered or grazing on any public land without a permit under by-law 4.

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

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

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

9. The owner or occupier of every private land shall cause the boundaries of such land to be marked by live-fences or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground, or in such other manner as may be approved by the Chairman.

10. In the case of two adjoining lands the owners or occupiers of such lands shall be jointly responsible for seeing that a suitable boundary is marked or erected between such lands and the boundary is maintained in good order.

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

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

12. No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter or deface, or do any act likely to damage, any fence or boundary on any land, or remove any landmark therefrom.

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

*Lodging-houses*

14. (1) No person shall within the village area keep any lodging-house except under the authority of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging-house unless (a) he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character, and (b) the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(i) The premises must be substantially built and must be in good repair and every room must be well ventilated and well lighted and provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space and every room must have a minimum superficial area of 120 square feet.

- (ii) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 10 feet in height and must be limewashed.
- (iii) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (iv) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (v) The woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (vi) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (vii) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (viii) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and latrine accommodation, such latrine accommodation being not less than one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed
- (ix) The premises must be provided with a good water supply and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing
- (x) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

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

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

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

18. No licensee of a lodging-house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each unit of 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

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

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

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

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

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

24. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the internal walls and ceiling of every room to be lime-washed and the woodwork to be limewashed or if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap four

times every year in the months of March, June, September and December and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

30. (1) If any person in a lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging-house shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging-house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging-house shall cause the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and lime-washed at public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct

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

31. No licensee of a lodging-house shall allow cattle, goats or fowls to be kept within the building.

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

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

#### *The abatement of nuisances*

34. Where any building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon is in such a condition as to be dangerous to a neighbouring building or to an occupier thereof or to a passer-by, the Chairman shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier requiring him—

- (a) in any case of urgency, to cause within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice, a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of any passer-by, and
- (b) in every case, within three days after the service of the notice to cause such building or wall or anything affixed thereon to be secured or repaired

35. (1) Every owner or occupier, served with any notice under by-law 34, shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) In any case of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of such notice served under by-law 34 the Chairman may authorise any specified person to do the work which ought to have been done and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Committee

36. (1) Whenever a house or building appears to be in an insanitary condition or in such a state of disrepair so 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 or occupier of that house or building requiring him to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

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

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

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

39. No person shall wantonly deposit the carcase of any dead animal on any land or premises belonging to any other person.

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

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

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

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

43. No person shall—

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

#### *Brick, tile or lime kilns*

44. No person shall be entitled to a licence in respect of a brick, tile or lime kiln unless—

- (a) the site on which the kiln is to be established is approved by the Chairman;

- (b) the roof of the building which is to be used as a kiln is made of some permanent material;
- (c) such building is at least one hundred and fifty feet from any dwelling-house;
- (d) such building is provided with outlets to convey any noxious or offensive effluvia, vapours, or gases, that will be emitted, in a manner that is not prejudicial to the health or comfort of persons in the neighbourhood;
- (e) the premises are provided with adequate latrine accommodation;
- (f) the premises are provided with an adequate supply of water for washing and drinking purposes; and
- (g) there is a separate room made of permanent materials and with a floor area of at least one hundred and twenty square feet for the storing of burnt lime, bricks or tiles

45. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which his name in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the phrase "Licensed Lime Kiln", "Licensed Brick Kiln", or "Licensed Tile Kiln", as the case may be, and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents are clearly painted.

46. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the premises are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

47. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall produce his licence whenever he is called upon to do so by the Chairman or by any person duly authorised by him in writing.

48. No licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall burn lime, tiles or bricks in such a manner as to be a nuisance to or injurious to the health or comfort of persons in the neighbourhood.

49. Every licensee of a brick, tile or lime kiln shall cause a copy of these by-laws in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil to be exhibited in a prominent place in the licensed premises.

#### *Undergrowth and rubbish*

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

#### *Prevention of malaria*

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

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

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

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

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

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

54. No person who is suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 53 shall wilfully go abroad into any road or path or public place.

55. No person shall wilfully expose in, or take into any road, path or public place, any child or other person who is suffering from any disease referred to in by-law 53.

56. Where any person suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 53 dies, the owner or

occupier of the premises where the death took place, or the nearest adult male relative of the deceased shall be responsible for the speedy burial or cremation of such person; and in the absence or default of such owner, occupier or relative, the Committee shall cause the dead body to be buried or cremated, and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee from such owner, occupier or male relative

#### *Washing and bathing*

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

58. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious or cutaneous or infectious disease shall wash or bathe in any public bathing place, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

59. No person shall use any receptacle which is not clean for the purpose of drawing water from any public well or bathing place.

60. No person shall—

- (1) wash or cause to be washed any animal or any article whatsoever at or near any public well, or at any place set apart as a public bathing place;
- (2) lead or drive or take any animal into any bathing place for any purpose whatsoever; or
- (3) in any manner pollute the water, or the precincts, of any public well or bathing place

61. It shall be lawful for the Committee by resolution to prohibit any washing or bathing at any public well, spout or other watering place.

62. (1) The Committee may in its discretion set apart special places in any tank or other watering place for washing, bathing or taking water for human consumption and for the bathing of animals. Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to any irrigation work in regard to which rules have been made under the Irrigation Ordinance.

(2) No person shall use any place, which has been set apart by the Committee under paragraph (1) for any purpose other than the purpose for which it has been so set apart.

63. When the Committee has declared that there is a shortage of water in the village area, no person shall, during such time as may be specified by the Committee, remove any water from any public well, tank or other watering place in any cart or barrel, or remove or cause to be removed from such well, tank or watering place, without the written permission of the Chairman, any quantity of water exceeding such quantity as may be specified from time to time by the Chairman.

64. (1) The Committee may, whenever such a course is deemed to be necessary, cause notice to be given in writing under the hand of the Chairman to the owner, co-owner, lessee, or occupier of any land in which there is a well supplying water used for drinking or domestic purposes, to bale out the water and clean the well and to execute such repairs as the Committee may, in the interest of health, consider necessary.

(2) Every person to whom notice is given under paragraph (1) shall comply with the requirements of the notice within fourteen days from the date on which the notice was given.

65. The owner, co-owner, occupier or lessee of any land in which any well, artificial pit, or quarry is situated, shall cause such well, artificial pit or quarry to be surrounded with a wall or other suitable structure to a height of at least three feet above the level of the ground, and shall cause such wall or other structure to be maintained in good repair.

66. Every abandoned well, quarry or pit shall be filled up by the owner, co-owner or occupier or lessee of the land in which such well, quarry or pit is situated within seven days of the Chairman giving notice in that

behalf by beat of tom-tom or in any other suitable manner

67. The owner, co-owner occupier or lessee of any land in which any well other than a well which is fed by a spring is situated, shall provide that well with a suitable shade to prevent sunlight entering the well

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

68. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any other person duly authorised by him in writing at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any pig-sty, cattle shed, stable, or enclosure for sheep or goats

69. The owner or lessee of any pig-sty, cattle shed, stable, or enclosure for sheep or goats shall take all necessary steps to ensure (1) that such sty, shed, stable or enclosure is kept at all times in a sanitary condition; and (2) that dung and other refuse are removed daily from the premises, and are so disposed of that no nuisance is caused thereby.

#### *Stray cattle*

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

(2) The charges payable before the removal of any animal so impounded shall be calculated at the following rates:—For occupation 50 cents per head for a day or part of a day For food (if supplied) 25 cents per head for a day or part of a day

#### *Control of epidemic diseases among animals*

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

- (1) to segregate the animal, and to give immediate information of such disease to the Chairman;
- (2) to remove such animal to any place specified by the Chairman and to leave it in such place in charge of such person as may have been authorised by the Chairman to tend or treat it
- (3) to burn or bury at the depth of not less than six feet the dung, litter and refuse of such animal and, in the event of its death its carcass and to disinfect the shed or spot where such animal has lain,
- (4) to clean and disinfect his own person and clothing before he approaches healthy cattle; and
- (5) to take all such precautions and steps as may be necessary to prevent any such animal mixing with any other healthy animal until fourteen days have elapsed after its complete recovery.

72. (1) On receipt of information given under by-law 71 (1), the Chairman shall, by beat of tom-tom or in such other manner as he may deem fit, declare the village area or any specified part thereof to be an infected area

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

73. Where the village area or any specified part thereof has been declared to be an infected area under by-law 72 (1)—

- (1) no person shall bring any cattle into, or remove any cattle from the infected area;
- (2) all owners and persons in charge of the cattle in the infected area, and in every village within a radius of one mile from the infected area in any case where the infected area is part of the village area, shall keep their cattle tethered or securely penned so as to prevent them from straying;
- (3) every person, who within an infected area finds the carcass of any animal lying unburied shall report the fact to the Chairman, and the Chairman shall cause it to be buried in a manner specified in by-law 71 (3);

- (4) no person shall disinter the carcase of any animal which died of disease or remove or keep for any purpose the flesh, hide, horns, hoofs, or other parts of the carcase of such animal, and
- (5) whenever any animal in a herd of cattle is infected, the owner of such herd shall have all animals in that herd subjected to such treatment or inoculation at such spot and by such persons as may be prescribed by the Chairman.

*Cattle sheds, galas and halting-places*

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

(2) Every such licence shall, unless cancelled under by-law 80, expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

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

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

- (a) keep the premises of the cattle shed, gala or halting-place in a sanitary condition, and
- (b) not allow any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place in the cattle shed, gala, or halting-place.

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

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

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

80 It shall be lawful for the Rural Court, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee on a second or subsequent conviction by such Court for a breach of any of these by-laws relating to cattle-sheds, galas, or halting-places and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

*Sale of meat*

81. (1) No person shall, within the village area use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 91, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

82. Every licensee of a meat stall shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board on which his name and the phrase "Licensed Meat Stall" and its Sinhalese and Tamil equivalents are clearly painted

83 Every licensee of a meat stall shall cause—

- (a) a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including vendors of meat) to be kept on the premises so as to be available for inspection, at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorized by him in writing;
- (b) the walls of every room, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement, to be lime-washed in March, June, September, and December in every year and at such other times as the Chairman may order in writing;
- (c) the woodwork to be lime-washed or if oil-painted to be washed with hot water and soap in March, June, September and December in every year and at such other times as the Chairman may order in writing;

(d) the floor, the tiled or cemented portions of the walls, the tables, and the chopping-blocks to be scrubbed and washed once every day at the hour specified in the licence;

(e) all hooks used in the meat stall to be kept polished and free from rust,

(f) every part of the premises, and all furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair;

(g) a sanitary dustbin to be kept in the premises,

(h) at least one spittoon to be kept in the premises at a place easily accessible to any employee;

(i) all refuse to be placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron, which shall be removed from the premises and cleaned once a day;

(j) an ample supply of water for drinking purposes to be kept on the premises; and

(k) a copy of these by laws in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil to be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the premises

84. No person shall spit within a meat stall except into a spittoon provided for that purpose.

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

86. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow that stall to be used as a place for sleeping or for keeping any animal or bird, or any article other than an article necessary for the purposes of that stall.

87. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any cutaneous, contagious or infectious disease, or has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from any such disease shall enter a licensed meat stall or take part in any activity connected with such stall, including the transport of meat from or to such stall, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

88. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing to enter and inspect any meat stall at all reasonable times and the licensee or the person in charge of such meat stall shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

89. No licensee of a meat stall shall sell or expose for sale in that stall, the meat of any animal which has not been slaughtered in a public slaughter-house situated within the village area and declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), or in a place appointed for the purpose of slaughtering animals under section 11 of that Ordinance, or under a permit issued under section 14 of that Ordinance.

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

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

*Sale of fish*

92. No person shall establish or keep a fish stall except on a licence duly obtained from the Chairman in that behalf. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

93 No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a fish stall unless the premises to be used as a fish stall are in conformity with the following requirements:—

(a) the premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened the area of which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space;

(b) the walls of every room in every part must be not less than seven feet in height and must be lime-plastered and lime-washed, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement;

(c) all the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground;

- (d) all the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed;
- (e) the floor must be cemented smooth and must have a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement and cement rendered and emptying into a bucket;
- (f) every table provided in the premises for the purpose of keeping fish must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material;
- (g) the premises must be at least fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer; and
- (h) there must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

103. No licensee of a fish stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 100, or by-law 101, or by-law 102.

104. No person shall keep in the licensed premises any furniture, clothes, sleeping mat or other article which is not used for the purposes of storing, preparation, or sale of fish.

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

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

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

#### *Fresh fruit or vegetable stall*

108. No person shall establish or keep a fresh fruit or vegetable stall except on a licence duly obtained

from the Chairman in that behalf. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

109. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a fresh fruit or vegetable stall unless the premises to be used as a fresh fruit or vegetable stall are in conformity with the following requirements:—

- (a) the premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened the area of which when open must not be less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space;
- (b) the walls in every room must not be less than seven feet in height and must be lime-plastered and lime-washed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles, or are plastered in cement;
- (c) the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground;
- (d) the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed;
- (e) the floor must be cemented throughout;
- (f) every table on which fruit or vegetables are kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material;
- (g) the premises must be provided with a sanitary dustbin and with sufficient latrine accommodation;
- (h) the premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer; and
- (i) there must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.

#### *Poultry stalls*

110. No person shall establish or keep a poultry stall except on a licence duly obtained from the Chairman in that behalf. Every such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

111. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a poultry stall unless the premises to be used as a poultry stall are in conformity with the following requirements:—

- (a) the premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of such windows when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space;
- (b) the walls in every room must not be less than 7 feet in height and must be lime-plastered and lime-washed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement;
- (c) the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground;
- (d) the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed;
- (e) the floor must be of smooth cement having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement and cement rendered and emptying into a bucket;
- (f) every table on which poultry is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material;
- (g) the premises must be provided with a sanitary dustbin and with sufficient latrine accommodation;
- (h) the premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer;
- (i) there must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within, or directly communicating with, the premises;
- (j) there must be a yard, cemented and properly drained, for a poultry run, and such yard must be detached from any building; and
- (k) for live poultry, such number of crates or other receptacles must be provided so as not to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to poultry confined therein. Such crates or other receptacles must be mounted on legs, or must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning



*Water supply*

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

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

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

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

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

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

116. Where any person on whom a notice is served under by-law 115 fails to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified in the notice, the Chairman may cause the work to be done and the expenses incurred thereby shall be recoverable from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

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

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

*Spring guns and traps*

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

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

*Sale of spirits*

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

*Ferries*

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

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

*Interpretation*

122. In these by-laws—

- “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,  
 “Committee” means the Village Committee of Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area; and  
 “village area” means the Palwatta-Aralupitiya village area

L. D.—B. 108/45.—L.G.D.—G.E. 14/14/10

**The Village Communities Ordinance**

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Dehigampal Korale Egodapotha

pattuwa, Dehigampal Korale Megodapotha pattuwa, Kitulgala palata and Uduwa palata village area in the Kegalla 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, December 20, 1949. ✓

## BY-LAWS

*Land and property*

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

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

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

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

5. Any person thereto authorised in writing by the Chairman may seize any horse, cattle, sheep, goat, or swine which he may find tethered or grazing on any public land without a permit under by-law 4.

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

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

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

9. The owner or occupier of every private land shall cause the boundaries of such land to be marked by live-fences or ditches or stones firmly embedded in the ground, or in such other manner as may be approved by the Committee.

10. In the case of two adjoining lands the owners or occupiers of such lands shall be jointly responsible for seeing that a suitable boundary is marked or erected between such lands and that the boundary is maintained in good order.

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

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

12. No person shall knowingly or wilfully alter or deface, or do any act likely to damage, any fence or boundary on any land, or remove any landmark therefrom.

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

*Roads and paths*

14. Every public path or road shall be constructed or reconstructed and maintained in accordance with the

resolution of the Committee as to the width of such path or road and the course which it is to take

15. No person shall—

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

16. It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of paddy fields through which any public path runs, to maintain such path at its customary width.

17. No person shall cut or encroach upon any public path so as to reduce its width to less than its customary width.

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

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

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

21. Any officer of the Committee authorised in writing by the Chairman shall have the power to make, scour, clean, and keep open, all ditches, gutters, and drains, or water-courses, and also to make and lay such trunks, tunnels, plates, or bridges as he shall deem necessary for the protection, preservation, improvement, repair or construction of any street or road in and through any lands or grounds adjoining or lying near such street or road or intended street or road.

22. 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 servants, labourers, workmen, carriages, carts and animals and other implements and apparatus, upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed public path or road within the village area and there severally to do and perform all acts, matters and things, authorised by the Committee in connection with the improvement, alignment, level, or construction of that road or path;
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent or near thereto such earth, rubbish or materials, as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any such work, so however that such earth, rubbish and materials shall be removed within a reasonable time;
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed public road or path during the execution of any work in any way connected therewith, so however that such road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard; and
- (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 public path, road or canal.

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

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

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

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

25. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health or otherwise, by notice in writing to require the owner or occupier of any premises, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to remove the contents of any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in such premises or to cause the contents to be removed to such other place, for disposal in such manner, as may be so specified

#### *Lodging-houses*

26. (1) No person shall within the village area keep any lodging-house except under the authority of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging-house unless (a) he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character, and (b) the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

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

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

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

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

30. No licensee of a lodging-house shall permit more persons than the number specified by the Chairman on the plan as the number allowed to sleep in any room, to sleep in such room. The number of persons specified for any room shall not be more than one person for each unit of 36 square feet of the superficial area of the room, two children under 10 years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. (1) If any person in a lodging-house becomes ill from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, the licensee of such lodging-house shall forthwith give notice of the fact to the Sanitary Inspector in whose division the lodging-house is situated or to the Chairman; and the licensee of such lodging-house shall cause the house to be fumigated, disinfected, and limewashed at public expense in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

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

43. No licensee of a lodging-house shall allow cattle, goats or fowls to be kept within the building.

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

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

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

#### *The abatement of nuisances*

46. Where any building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon is in such a condition as to be dangerous to a neighbouring building or to an occupier thereof or to a passer-by, the Chairman shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier requiring him—

- (a) in any case of urgency, to cause within twenty-four hours after the service of the notice, a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of any passer-by; and
- (b) in every case, within three days after the service of the notice, to cause such building or wall or anything affixed thereon to be secured or repaired.

47. (1) Every owner or occupier, served with any notice under by-law 46, shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) In any case of failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of the notice served under by-law 46, the Chairman may authorise any specified person to do the work which ought to have been done and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered from such owner or occupier as a debt due to the Committee.

48. (1) Whenever any house or building appears to be in an insanitary condition or in such a state of disrepair as to be prejudicial to the health of the inmates or of the neighbours, the Chairman shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner of that house or building or occupier requiring him to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

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

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

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

51. No person shall wantonly deposit the carcase of any dead animal on any land or premises belonging to any other person.

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

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

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

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

55. No person shall—

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

*Unwholesome food and drink*

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

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

58. Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes any article under by-law 57, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer.

59. Where an article of food is seized under by-law 57, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession the article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give that sample to that person

60. If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 57, or the Government Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 58, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be disposed of so as to prevent its being exposed for sale or 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.

61. 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.

62. Whenever the Committee by resolution decides, on representations made by the Medical Officer of Health, that the use or consumption by the public of any particular article of food or drink is injurious to health or that during the prevalence of any epidemic, the use or consumption of any particular article of food or drink is harmful, the Chairman may, by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, prohibit for such time as the Committee may determine the sale of such article and after such notice cause such article wheresoever it may be sold or exposed for sale, to be seized and destroyed in such manner as to him may seem meet

63. In respect of any article of food and drink which has been seized and destroyed under by-law 62, no compensation shall be payable to the person from whose possession such article was seized.

*Dairies and the sale of milk*

64. No person shall sell, or hawk or expose, offer or deliver for sale, any milk produced within the village area unless he—

- (a) is a licensee of a dairy;
- (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

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

66. 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 limewashed;
  - (c) have a roof constructed of durable material;
  - (d) have its floor paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt;
  - (e) have drains for the purpose of conveying urine, washings and waster 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 in a suitable position, at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cow-shed 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 or 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;
- (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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. The licensee of a dairy shall cause—

- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be limewashed and the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing;
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day;

- (c) every part of the dairy, its surroundings and drains to be kept clean and in good repair;
- (d) all dung, refuse, urine, and washings to be removed from the dairy at least once a day and disposed of at a suitable distance from the dairy in such manner as to cause no nuisance;
- (e) all cattle food, other than grass or straw, to be stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles; and
- (f) all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to a dairy to be kept clean.
70. The licensee of a dairy shall not cause or permit—
- (a) 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 the time of milking, the udder and teats of the cow are thoroughly cleaned and wiped with a clean damp cloth, and unless the hands of the person milking are also thoroughly washed and cleaned;
- (e) milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room; and
- (f) any animal or bird to enter or remain in the milk room for any purpose whatsoever.
71. The licensee of a dairy shall provide for the purposes of the dairy only water obtained from a source approved by the Chairman.
72. (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 for 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 vessels, and other dairy requisites to be boiled for ten minutes each time after use.
73. 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.
74. 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.
75. 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 be permitted by the licensee of any dairy or any person in charge of the dairy or the 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.
76. 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.
77. 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 of other animals which is intended for sale for human consumption.
78. 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.
79. (1) 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.
- (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.

80. 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.

81. No registered supplier shall cause or permit any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk unless, at the time of 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.

82. (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 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.

83. (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.

84. (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.

85. 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 authorised in that behalf by the Chairman in writing.

86. (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 this by-law.

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

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

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

#### *Sale of provisions*

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

90. 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.

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

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

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

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

93. In these by-laws—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee;

"Committee" means the Village Committee of the Dehigampal Korale Egodapotha pattuwa, Dehigampal Korale Megodapotha pattuwa, Kitulgampalala and Uduwa palata village area; and

"village area" means the Dehigampal Korale Egodapotha pattuwa, Dehigampal Korale Megodapotha pattuwa, Kitulgampalala and Uduwa palata village area.

L. D.—B. 212/46.—L. G. D. G.E. 14/13/3.

#### **The Village Communities Ordinance**

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Panawal and Atulugam Korales village area in the Kegalla 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, December 20, 1949.

#### BY-LAWS

#### *Offensive and dangerous trades*

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

- (a) Manufacturing compost or artificial manure.
- (b) Manufacturing vinegar.
- (c) Manufacturing soap.
- (d) Boiling blood or offal.
- (e) Curing arecanuts.
- (f) Seasoning planks and other timber.
- (g) Curing or manufacturing sheet or crepe rubber.
- (h) Icing fish.
- (i) Keeping a tannery.
- (j) Keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks.
- (k) Smoking or manufacturing sheet or crepe rubber.
- (l) Storing hides.
- (m) Storing bones.
- (n) Storing artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags.
- (o) Storing maldivian fish, salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over three hundredweights.
- (p) Storing perishable articles of food and provisions for the purpose of trade by wholesale.

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

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

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

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

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 earlier cancelled under by-law 15, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) No licence shall be transferable.

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

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

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

- (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated, well lighted, and provided with adequate drainage and latrine accommodation;
- (b) the roof of the building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
- (c) the 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 not be 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 the walls, to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered with cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and lime-washed; and
- (g) the woodwork of the building must be oil-painted or lime-washed.

4. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade, any building used for the purpose of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 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 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.

5. Any 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. No person shall be entitled to a licence to quarry metal, unless he has caused to be erected separate latrines for male and female workers at the metal quarry.

7. (1) The holder of a licence to quarry metal shall—

- (a) keep his licensed premises in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (b) maintain order within his licensed premises; and
- (c) not permit gambling or disorderly conduct in his licensed premises.

(2) The Chairman may, during the continuance of an epidemic, suspend any licence to quarry metal if the suspension is necessary in the interests of public health.

8. The holder of a licence to burn bricks or tiles shall—

- (a) fence the premises where clay pits are being dug;
- (b) not obstruct any public road or path while loading or unloading bricks, tiles or firewood; and
- (c) keep at least one watcher on duty while bricks or tiles are being burnt.

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

- (a) the floor of every building used for the purpose of 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.

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

11. 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.

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

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

13. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary Inspector 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.

14. 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 2, 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.

15. 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.

#### *Land and Property*

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

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

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

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

#### *Disorderly Conduct, &c.*

20. No person shall loiter or lurk in any public path or road or in any thoroughfare or public place after nine o'clock at night, without a light and without lawful cause. The mere possession of an electric torch or other lighting device, without the light being actually put on, shall not be deemed to be sufficient for the purposes of this by-law.

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

22. 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.

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

24. No person shall preach or address any assembly or crowd or hold any meeting on any public road or path within the village area, except in pursuance of a permit from the Chairman, and within the times and limits specified in such permit.

#### *Officers, &c.*

25. 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.

26. 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.*

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. When any solo pedal cycle is being ridden or wheeled along by any person on any road or path—

- (1) he shall not carry any other person on such cycle; and
- (2) no other person shall cause or permit himself to be carried on such cycle.

30. The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 8,722 of March 7, 1941, relating to the tax on vehicles and animals, are hereby amended as follows:—

- (1) in by-law 5 thereof, by the substitution, for all the words from “at the office” to “in each year.”, of the words “on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year, at the office of the Committee or to any person employed by the Committee to collect the tax.”; and
- (2) by the insertion, immediately after by-law 7 thereof, of the following new by-law:—

“7A. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any officer authorised by him in writing, to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road or path for the purpose of inspecting the metal plate referred to in by-law 6; and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle shall stop the vehicle and permit the Chairman or such officer to make such inspection and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.”

#### *Public Health and Amenities*

31. 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.

32. (1) Whenever any tree, or any branch or fruit or other part of a tree, is causing or is likely to cause damage to any building, or is in a condition dangerous or likely to be 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 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.

#### *Wells, Spouts and Bathing Places*

33. 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.

34. (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 twenty feet away from the well or bathing place.

35. (1) No person shall wash, or caused 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.

36. (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.

37. 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*

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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 plants on the other land.

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

42. 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 any of the adjoining lands with the necessary materials and implements.

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

#### *Gambling*

44. (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.

#### *Public Notices*

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

46. No person shall wilfully contravene the directions set out in any notice, or remove any notice board, fence, post or barrier or other thing put up by the authority of the Chairman in the execution of any work commenced under these by-laws.

#### *Cock-fighting*

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

#### *Cart-racing*

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

#### *Sale of Spirits*

49. 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.



*The Disposal of the Bodies of Dead Animals*

50. 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.

51. Where any person who is responsible under by-law 50 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*

52. 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

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

54. 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; and

(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 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;
- (g) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground; 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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 a dairy are kept clean.

58. 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.

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

60. (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 he 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

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

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. (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.

69. (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 or any duly constituted local authority for the area within which that person intends to obtain milk is situated, after inspection of the dairy, recommends 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.

70. (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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. (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, 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.

74. 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.

#### *Private Markets and Fairs*

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

76. (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 the schedule hereto;
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein, and
- (c) expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(3) The fee for each licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be one hundred rupees.

77. 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.

78. A licence issued under by-law 76 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws relating to private markets and fairs or the conditions of the licence, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

79. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 76 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

80. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector 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.

81. The by-laws published in *Gazette* No 9,729 of June 4, 1947, are hereby amended under the heading "VII Dairies", by the rescission of by-laws 1 to 15.

82. In these by-laws—

- "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee;
- "Committee" means the Village Committee of the village area;
- "licence" means a licence issued under these by-laws;
- "licensee" means a person to whom a licence is issued; and
- "village area" means the Panawal and Atulugam Korales village area.

## SCHEDULE

(By-law 76)

*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 Panawal and Atulugam Korales village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19—, subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Chairman,  
 Panawal and Atulugam Korales  
 Village Committee Office  
 Dehnowita, \_\_\_\_\_

*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 closely fitting lids for the deposit of rubbish and refuse.

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

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

\* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

L. D.—B 48/49/L. G. D.—G B 14/36/3

**The Village Communities Ordinance**

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

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

Colombo, December 20, 1949

## BY-LAWS

1 In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee,  
 “Committee” means the Village Committee of the village area, and  
 “village area” means the Dikwella village area in the Matara District.

*Overhanging trees*

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

3 If the owner or occupier fails, within twenty-four hours of receiving a notice under by-law 2, to comply with its requirements, any officer or workman authorised in writing by the Chairman may enter upon the land and at the expense of the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to do by such notice.

*Kraals*

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

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

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

*The disposal of the bodies of dead animals*

7 On the death of any animal, it shall be the duty of the owner thereof or, in the absence of the owner, 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.

8 Where any person who is responsible under by-law 7 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.

*Public roads and paths*

9 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.

10 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.

11 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.

12 It shall be lawful for any person thereto authorised in writing by the Chairman—

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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: Provided that such earth, rubbish, or materials shall be removed within a reasonable time;

- (c) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed public road or path during the execution of any work connected with such road or path. Provided that such temporary road shall not run over any ground whereon any building stands, or over any enclosed garden or yard; and
- (d) 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.

13 No person shall—

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

14 It shall be the duty of the proprietors and cultivators of any paddy fields through which a public foot path runs, to maintain such foot path at its customary width.

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

*Butchers' stalls*

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

- (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or be plastered in cement up to a height of 4 feet from the ground.
- (c) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (e) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (h) The tables and all the other furniture must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (i) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (j) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dustbin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (k) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.
- (l) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises.

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

18. Every licensee of a butcher's stall shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to butcher's stalls in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to be framed and hung

in a prominent place in the licensed premises. He shall also keep on the premises a list of the names and addresses of all employees so as to be at all times available for inspection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 26 or by-law 27.

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

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

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

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

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

34. No licensee of a butcher's stall shall allow any person in his employ to transport meat for sale from

his licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the butcher's stall.

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

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

37. 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 butcher's stalls, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

#### *Construction of latrines*

38. (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.

39. No person shall construct or maintain a pit-latrine within a radius of fifty feet from any well except with the permission of the Chairman

#### *Conservancy and scavenging*

40. 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 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.

41. 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 40) situated on any premises within an area for which a conservancy service has been established is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may by notice in writing served on the owner of such premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine.

42. Every owner on whom a notice referred to in by-law 40 or by-law 41 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.

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

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

45. 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 the Schedule hereto.

46. 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 authorized by him,

to enter the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, and the occupier of the premises shall render such officer all such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of the inspection.

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

48. The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 47 shall—

- (a) daily between such hours as the Chairman may from time to time notify by beat of tom-tom or otherwise, cause such bucket or bin to be placed by the edge of the road outside such premises but so as to cause no obstruction to traffic on the road; and
- (b) 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

49. No person shall place on any road any bucket or bin referred to in by-law 47 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 48

50. 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 the Schedule hereto

51. The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 45 and the scavenging fee referred to in by-law 50 shall be paid to the Chairman or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fees, on or before the tenth day of the month immediately following the month in respect of which such fees are due. Provided that when the owner or occupier of any premises has given written notice in advance to the Chairman that the premises will not be occupied during the whole of any specified month, and such owner or occupier subsequently satisfies the Chairman that such premises were in fact not occupied during the month, no conservancy or scavenging fee shall be payable in respect of those premises for that month

#### *Offensive and dangerous trade*

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

- (a) Manufacture of aerated waters
- (b) Manufacture of copra.
- (c) Any trade in which machinery driven by oil, or other fuel or steam or electricity is used.
- (d) Extracting of oil by apparatus.
- (e) Quarrying of cabook, gravel or metal.
- (f) Storing of copra.
- (g) Storing of straw.
- (h) Manufacture of desiccated coconut
- (i) Curing or storing of plumbago.
- (j) Digging of coral stones by opening a pit
- (k) Burning or storing of lime.
- (l) Manufacture or storing of fibre.
- (m) Storing of cotton wool.
- (n) 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 for the purpose of sale by wholesale.
- (c) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- (d) Manufacture of vinegar.
- (e) Curing or manufacture of rubber
- (f) Manufacture of soap
- (g) Keeping of tannery.
- (h) Curing of arecanuts.
- (i) Boiling of blood or offal

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

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

53. (1) No person shall carry on an offensive or dangerous trade unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every such licence 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 to carry on an offensive or dangerous trade unless—

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

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

55. Every licensee shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—

- (a) the floors of every building and the drains within the premises used for the purpose of the offensive or dangerous trade are in a good state of repair and are cleaned daily;
- (b) the walls of every such building are kept in good repair so as to prevent the absorption of filth and are white-washed once a year, or as often as is directed by the Chairman;
- (c) every vessel, receptacle, utensil or instrument used in the premises is cleaned daily; and
- (d) all refuse and sweepings are removed daily from the premises in covered receptacles, unless such refuse and sweepings are intended to be forthwith subjected to any further trade processes on the premises.

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

57. Every licensee shall keep the premises in a sanitary condition and shall provide suitable sanitary conveniences for his workmen and shall maintain them in a clean and sanitary condition.

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

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

59. 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.

60. (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 bathing place, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

61. (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.

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

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

63. 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.

64. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health 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 the occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary.

65. 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 take such measures as may be specified in the notice, being measures necessary to maintain any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in a sanitary condition.

66. 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 specified.

#### *Abatement of nuisances*

67. No person shall within the village area, by operating or causing or permitting any other person to operate any gramophone, wireless, loudspeaker amplifier, or other similar instrument, produce or reproduce or cause to be produced or reproduced any sound, which by reason of its volume or its repetition or its continuous nature, causes a nuisance to the occupants of the premises in the neighbourhood.

68. Every contravention of the foregoing by-law shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; Provided however, that no proceedings shall be instituted in respect of any such contravention against any person operating or causing or permitting any other person to operate any instrument as aforesaid in any place other than a street, public place, shop, or place of business, or a place which adjoins any street or public place and to which the members of the public are admitted, unless—

- (a) complaint of such nuisance is made to the Chairman in writing by not less than three householders of the neighbourhood affected by the nuisance; and
- (b) written notice is served on the person by the Chairman setting out the nature of the complaints received and requiring that person to abate the nuisance forthwith or within a specified period; and
- (c) that person fails or refuses to comply with such notice forthwith on receipt thereof or within the period specified therein, as the case may be.

69. The by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals, published in *Gazette* No. 8,704 of January 24, 1941, are hereby amended, in so far as they apply to the Dikwella village area, by the insertion, immediately after by-law 7, of the following new by-law:—

“7A. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any officer authorised by him in writing, to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road or path, for the purpose of inspecting the metal plate referred to in by-law 6; and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle shall stop the vehicle

and permit the Chairman or such officer to make such inspection and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary”.

70. The by-laws relating to village markets published in *Gazette* No 8,099 of January 11, 1935, and therein referred to as “Rules” are hereby amended in so far as they apply to the Dikwella village area as follows.—

(1) by the substitution, for paragraph (b) of by-law 1 and the Schedule thereto, of the following—

“(b) a fee at the following rates shall be levied and paid for the use of any stall, seat or space in any village market:—

	<i>Cents</i> <i>per day</i>
For each square yard of stall space in the fish market ...	30
For each square yard of floor space in the fish market sheds	25
For each square yard of ground space in the fish market compound	20
For each square yard of stall space in the vegetable market ...	15
For each square yard of floor space in the vegetable market sheds	10
For each square yard of ground space in the vegetable market compound	5

(2) by the substitution, for by-law 14 thereof, of the following new by-law.—

“14 (1) 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.

(2) Within any market area of a village market no person shall on any day on which that village market is open, sell or offer, or expose for sale any market commodities at any private market

(3) No person shall establish or keep a private gala, fair, or market except on a permit from the Committee”.

71. The by-laws relating to roads and paths made by the Dikwella Village Committee and published in *Gazette* No 8,782 of August 22, 1941, are hereby rescinded

*Schedule*

(By-laws 45 and 50)

	<i>Rs.</i> <i>c.</i>
Conservancy fee	1 0 per bucket
Scavenging fee	0 25 per bucket

L. D.—B 141/46/GA. 14/29.

**The Village Communities Ordinance**

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

E W KANNANGARA.

Permanent Secretary.

Ministry of Health and Local Government

Colombo, December 23 1949

BY-LAWS

1 In these by-laws—

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

“building” includes any hut, shed or roofed enclosure whether used for human habitation or otherwise; and

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Village Committee of the Gampaha East village area.

*Bakeries*

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

(2) Every licence issued under this by-law shall, unless it is earlier cancelled under by-law 10, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

4 The licensee of a bakery shall cause—

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

5. The licensee of a bakery shall not—

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

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

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

8. No person who is suffering, or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by the licensee or 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 Inspector 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 the bakery shall permit the Chairman, or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the bakery, and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 No person who is suffering or has suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by the licensee or 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 Inspector 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 shall permit him to enter and inspect the premises, and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

*Land tax*

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

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

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

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

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



Committee, the form served with such notice, and every person to whom a notice under clause (b) is served shall comply with the requirements of such notice.

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

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

23. The by-laws made by the Village Committees of certain village areas 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 apply to Gampaha East village area, by the rescission of by-laws 31 and 32.

## SCHEDULE

Village Committee of \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Chairman,

\_\_\_\_\_ Village Committee,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

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

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

Date of service: \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

Served by \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

L. D —B 103/45/L. G. D.—GA. 14/37/1.

### The Village Communities Ordinance

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, December 23, 1949.

#### BY-LAWS

1 In these by-laws—

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

"offensive or dangerous trade" means any of the trades specified in by-law 2;

"market area" in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 12; and  
"village area" means the Udagampaha village area.

#### Offensive and dangerous trades

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

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

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

- (a) Storing of cured or dry fish.
- (b) Storing of perishable articles of food 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 a tannery.
- (h) Curing arecanuts.
- (i) Boiling blood or offal.
- (j) Storing hides.
- (k) Storing bones.
- (l) Icing fish.
- (m) Seasoning planks.
- (n) Keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husk
- (o) Storing 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 trades:—

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

3. (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) No licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall be transferable.

(3) Every licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall, unless it is earlier cancelled under by-law 10, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

4. 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) every building which is 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 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 in cement and the rest of the walls must be limeplastered and lime-washed; and
- (g) the woodwork of the building must be oil-painted or limewashed.

5. (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 4, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, cause a notice to be served on the holder of the licence 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) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law 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 of his employees in such premises.

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

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 that 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 that trade to be kept clean; and
- (d) all refuses, 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 that trade is carried on

7. No holder of a licence to carry on any offensive or dangerous trade shall—

- (a) pollute or contaminate any well, tank, river, stream, canal, channel, lake or other inland water; or
- (b) carry on that 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 that 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.

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

10. A licence issued under by-law 3 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the holder of the licence for a breach of any of these by-laws relating to offensive and dangerous trades, and he shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

11. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 3 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

#### Markets and fairs

12. 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.

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

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

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

14. 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.

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

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

16. 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
	Rs. c.
For a stall not exceeding 12 square feet in area ... ..	0 15
For a space not exceeding 12 square feet on the floor ... ..	0 15
For a space not exceeding 12 square feet on the market compound ... ..	0 10
For a square yard of floor space in the fish market .. ..	0 20

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

18. The fees payable under by-law 16 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no licence under by-law 17 shall be issued to any person unless he has paid the fee due from him.

19. 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 the market and no person shall demand or receive any sums higher than those set out in such notice.

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

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

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

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

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

23. No person using or occupying any village market shall—

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

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

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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*

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

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

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

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

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

31. 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.

32. A licence issued under by-law 30 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on a second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of these by-laws or of the conditions of the licence and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such cancellation.

33. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 30 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

#### *General*

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

#### *Sale of provisions*

35. 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 previously cancelled under by-law 40, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

39. 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 35 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

40. 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 by-laws relating to the sale of provisions; and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

#### SCHEDULE

*Licence to establish and hold a private market\*/fair*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby licensed to establish and hold a private market\*/fair on the land called \_\_\_\_\_ and situated at \_\_\_\_\_ in Pata Dumbara Udagampaha village area, from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December 19—, subject always to the subjoined conditions

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

Udagampaha, P. D., Village Committee.

#### *Conditions of the licence*

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

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

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

4. The licensee shall not expose for sale any article of cooked food otherwise than in a clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*Strike out the inapplicable word

L. D.—B. 59/43/L G. D.—GD. 4/22.

#### The Village Communities Ordinance

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Health and Local Government with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance has, under section 53 (1) of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, approved the resolution set out in the Schedule hereto passed by the Village Committee of the Vaddukoddai village area in the Jaffna District.

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

#### SCHEDULE Resolution

This Village Committee resolves that, with effect from the date on which the approval of this resolution is notified in the *Gazette*, tolls at the rates set out hereunder shall be levied at the Araly ferry, between Araly and Velanai.

Rates	Rs. c.
Every passenger over 12 years of age	05
Every bicycle	15
Every tricycle or rickshaw	25
Every motor bicycle	25
Every headload or gunny load carried by a person	05
Every bundle of green leaves	02
Every basket of fish	10
Every fishing net	05
Every turtle, shark or star fish	10
Every farm mat	10
Every bull, goat, sheep, or pig towed across the water	05
Every bull transported by boat	1 50
Every goat transported by boat	10
Every quantity of straw or leaves transported by joining together two boats	1 00
Every double-bullock cart—	
(a) carrying a load	2 00
(b) not carrying a load	75

	Rs. c.
Every single bullock cart—	
(a) carrying a load	1 00
(b) not carrying a load	50
Every bundle of baskets—	
(a) not exceeding 14 baskets	10
(b) exceeding 14 but not exceeding 30	15
(c) exceeding 30 baskets	20
Every bundle of mats—	
(a) not exceeding 20	10
(b) exceeding 20 but not exceeding 50	15
(c) exceeding 50, for each additional mat	00½
Every separate boat for a passenger—	
(a) during day time	35
(b) during the night	75
Every separate boat for transporting a dead body—	
(a) during day time	1 00
(b) during the night	1 50

L. D.—B. 40/47.

#### The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

##### Special Conservancy Rate for 1950

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaitivu Town Council has, under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the sanction of the Minister of Health and Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1950, subject to such limits and exemptions as may be prescribed by by-laws, a special conservancy rate of four per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Mullaitivu, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively

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

L. D.—B. 53/47.

#### The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

##### Special Conservancy Rate for 1950

IT is hereby notified that the Eravur Town Council has, under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the sanction of the Minister of Health and Local Government given, by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1950, subject to such limits and exemptions as may be prescribed by by-laws, a special conservancy rate of four per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Eravur, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively.

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

L. D.—B. 53/47

#### The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

##### Property Rate for 1950

IT is hereby notified that the Eravur Town Council has, under section 173 (1) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and with the approval of the

Minister of Health and Local Government given, by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1950, subject to such limitations, qualifications and conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, a rate of eight per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Eravur payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively.

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

L. D.—B. 53/47.

#### The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

It is hereby notified that the Eravur Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1950, with the approval of the Minister of Health and Local Government, given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the Schedule hereto at the rates specified in that Schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1950.

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

#### Schedule

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle ...	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart, or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	2 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes ...	1 0
For every double bullock cart or hackery ..	2 0
For every single bullock cart or hackery ...	1 0
For every hand-cart ...	2 0
For every jinricksha ..	2 0
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5 0
For every bullock or ass ..	0 50

L. D.—B. 242/31/L G. D.—BA. 49

#### The Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947

BY-LAW made by the Municipal Council of Galle under sections 267 and 272 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 268 of that Ordinance as modified by 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, January 5, 1950

#### By-Law

The by-laws relating to leave published in *Gazette* No. 7,557 of November 26, 1926, are hereby amended by the substitution for by-law 12, of the following new by-law:—

#### “Leave to Minor Employees

- 12 (i) Minor employees who have been continuously employed for two years and upwards, and whose services warrant the concession, may, on the

production of a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner, or a practitioner of indigenous medicine whose name appears in the Council's register, be granted sick leave on full pay not exceeding fourteen days in any one calendar year; and in the case of those who have served for a period of ten years and over, an additional fourteen days' leave on full pay in any one year may be allowed.

- (ii) In addition to the leave specified in paragraph (i), minor employees may be allowed casual leave not exceeding fourteen days on full pay in any one calendar year. Such leave shall not exceed six consecutive days at any one time.
- (iii) In case of illness due to accidents arising out of their employment, and not due to their own culpable carelessness, minor employees, irrespective of length of service, may be granted half-pay leave up to a maximum of one month in any one calendar year. If it is considered desirable that such leave should be extended beyond one month, the sanction of the Council must be obtained.
- (iv) In this by-law, “minor employee” means any permanent monthly paid officer or servant of the Council, who is not a member of the Local Government Service within the meaning of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, as subsequently amended.”

L. D.—B. 73/45/L. G. D.—BA. 161.

#### The Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947

BY-LAW made by the Municipal Council of Colombo under sections 267 and 272 (27) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, 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 under the said section 268 as so modified.

E. W. KANNANGARA,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and Local Government.  
Colombo, January 5, 1950.

#### By-Law

The by-laws relating to the fire brigade published in *Gazette* No. 9,602 of September 20, 1946, are hereby amended in the Schedule hereto, as follows:—

- (1) by the re-numbering of paragraphs V and VI as paragraphs VI and VII; and
- (2) by the insertion immediately after paragraph IV, of the following new paragraphs:—

“V—Minor salvage work, such as pumping out water from or filling water into static water tanks, emptying of wells and basements and the use of ladders within the Municipal Town.

For attendance ...	15 0
For motor tender and crew—	
For the first hour or part thereof ...	20 0
For every additional hour or part thereof ...	10 0
For extension ladder or fire escape ...	20 0

VI—Fires at cinemas, carnivals, circuses or at other undertakings of a similar nature.

For each fireman, for a period not exceeding 6 hours ...	5 0
For each fireman, for a period exceeding 6 hours, but not exceeding 12 hours ..	7 50
For each fireman, for a period exceeding 12 hours, but not exceeding 18 hours ...	12 50
For each fireman, for a period exceeding 18 hours, but not exceeding 24 hours ...	15 0

L. D.—B. 69/41 L. G. D—GD. 2/24.

**The Village Communities Ordinance**

BY virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, I, Solomon West Ridgeway Dias Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, do by this notification authorise the Village Committee of the Pulopallai village area in the Jaffna District to impose and levy in that village area a land tax under that section.

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,  
Minister of Health and Local Government.  
Colombo, December 23, 1949.

L. D.—B. 232/40—EB. 365 (A) 1.

**The Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938**

REGULATION made by the Minister of Transport and Works under sections 82 and 174 of the Motor Car Ordinance, No. 45 of 1938 (as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947), and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives under the said section 174 as so modified.

J. N. ARUMUGAM,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Transport and Works.  
Colombo, December 15, 1949.

**REGULATION**

No person shall use a motor cab having a tare exceeding one ton on any of the highways in charge of the District Road Committee, Puttalam-Chilaw, which are specified in the Schedule hereto.

**SCHEDULE**

*Puttalam District*

- (1) Karuwalagaswewa-Miyellawa Road.
- (2) Madurankuli-Andigama Road.
- (3) Andigama-Ratambalaoya Road.
- (4) Mandalana-Wanduressakotuwa Road.
- (5) Mannar-Ambalam Road.
- (6) Alankuda-Nuraicholai Road.
- (7) Kalladi Reservation Road.
- (8) Arachchivillu Reservation Road.
- (9) Kanamalasi-Kandatoduwwa Road.

*Chilaw District*

- (1) Malwatta-Karawita Road.
- (2) Potuwila-Karukawatawana Road.
- (3) Karukuwatawana-Sembukattiya Road.
- (4) Mahawewa-Toduwwa Road.
- (5) Ihalakotteramulla-Marawila Road.
- (6) Kirimetiya-Hundirapola Road.
- (7) Pulichchakulama-Udappu Road.
- (8) The road from the 60th mile post on the Puttalam-Colombo P. W. D. Road to Anavilundawa.
- (9) Rajakadaluwa-Puniyadikulam Road
- (10) Vilattawa-Deduruoya Road.
- (11) Palubingiriya-Nankadawara Road
- (12) Bingiriya-Katmalagara Road.
- (13) Kudiruppuwa-Kachchakadu Road.
- (14) Dunkannawa-Irabodayagama Road
- (15) Kumbukkadawala-Madalana Road
- (16) Mandalana-Deduruoya Road.
- (17) Maiyaya-Anavilundawa Road.
- (18) The road from the 56th mile post on the Puttalam-Colombo P. W. D. Road to Karukkuliya.
- (19) The road from the 2nd mile post on the Kakkapalliya-Medagama P. W. D. Road to Pitawaliyagama.
- (20) Mudukatuwa-Mawila Road.

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

*Municipal Council, Colombo*

- Dr. D. W. Amarasinghe, Veterinary Surgeon.  
Mr. D. S. Jayasinghe, Shroff, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. P. A. W. Perera, Deputy Shroff, Municipal Treasurer's Department.  
Mr. J. Michael Perera, Assistant Storekeeper, Municipal Stores.  
Mrs. D. C. Ruberu, Public Health Nurse, Public Health Department.  
Mrs. R. C. E. Perera, Assistant Relieving Officer, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. W. de S. Wijesuriya, Assistant Relieving Officer, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. V. Suigaram, Assistant Relieving Officer, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. W. A. Wijayasiri, Assistant Relieving Officer, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. D. R. Perera, Assistant Relieving Officer, Public Assistance Department.  
Mr. L. G. Perera, Sub-Inspector, Grade II, Tramway's Department  
Mr. S. O. Feltman, Sub-Inspector, Grade II, Tramway's Department.  
Mr. M. Chas Perera, Sub-Inspector, Grade II, Tramway's Department.  
Mr. W. D. Perera, Sub-Inspector, Grade II, Tramway's Department.  
\*Mr. M. Heinkende, Clerk, Grade II

*Municipal Council, Galle*

- Mr. M. A. M. Haniffa, Slaughter-house Keeper.

*Municipal Council, Jaffna*

- Mr. T. Segaragasingham, Book keeper

*Municipal Council, Negombo*

- Mr. W. Earle de Alwis, Municipal Commissioner.

*Urban Councils*

- \*Mr. P. H. R. Sam Silva, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Ambalangoda.  
Mr. J. M. Thomas, Assistant Linesman, U. C., Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia.  
Mr. U. Ariyasena, Linesman, U. C., Kegalla  
Mr. P. M. de Costa, Lorry Driver, U. C., Gampola  
\*Mr. S. K. P. de Silva, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Kotte.  
\*Mr. W. Amarasena, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Talawakelle-Lindula.  
\*Mr. H. M. Wijeratna Banda, Clerk, Grade II, U. C., Ratnapura.  
Mr. J. Kodituwakku, Lorry Driver-Mechanic, U. C., Matale

*Town Councils*

- Mr. H. L. C. A. Dharmaratna, Secretary, Grade II, T. C., Beliatte.  
Mr. A. P. G. Ratnachandra, Secretary, Grade II, T. C., Pussellawa.  
Mr. S. Silvadurai, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, T. C., Madampe.  
Mr. J. H. Dharmadasa, Linesman, Electricity Scheme, T. C., Madampe.

*Village Committees*

- Mr. P. C. Christian, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, Bogawantalawa Electricity Scheme, Village Committee, Ambagamuwa (UB), Kandy District.  
Mr. W. A. Botejue, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Dimbula, Nuwara Eliya District.  
Mr. D. Ranasinghe, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Molodduwa Matara District  
†Mr. K. Piyasena, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Walasmulla, Hambantota District.  
Mr. D. B. B. V. Punchiappu, Peon, V. C., Hela Uda Palata, Meda Korale, Ratnapura District.  
†Mr. D. A. Wijesekera, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Uda Pattu, Kukul Korale, Ratnapura District.

Mr. M. Sarathkumar, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Hanwella Meda Pattu, Colombo District.

Mr. D. J. Gamalath, Revenue Overseer, V. C., Hanwella Meda Pattu, Colombo District.

Mr. M. E. Dissanayake, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, V. C., Kanuwana, Colombo District.

† Mr. P. Sathan Singho, Clerk, Grade II, V. C., Wattala, Colombo District

\* These appointments had been made on the results of the Local Government Clerical Service Exam.

† These appointments had been made on the results of the Village Committee Clerical Service Grade II Exam

M. E. FONSEKA,  
Secretary,

Local Government Service Commission.

P. O. Box 530,  
Colombo, January 6, 1950.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

##### Post of Cashier, Grade I, Urban Council, Kalutara

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 1,560 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 72 to Rs. 2,424 per annum, with an efficiency bar before Rs. 2,064 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates and conditions will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3. Applications will be entertained only from officers in Grade II of the Local Government Cashiers' Scheme and Assistant Shroffs who have passed the efficiency bar before Rs. 1,488 per annum, or drawing a salary not less than Rs. 1,488 per annum.

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

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

6. 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 January 27, 1950.

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

8. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,  
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission

P. O. Box 530,  
Colombo, January 6, 1950

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

##### Post of Revenue Overseer, V. C., Akmimana, Galle District

APPLICATIONS are invited 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 in accordance with Government rates and conditions will be paid.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese\* and they should be not less than 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on January 27, 1950, and should have passed the J. S. C. English Examination with Sinhalese as a subject or 7th Standard English and the J. S. C. Sinhalese. Preference will be given to those who possess a knowledge and experience in the collection of taxes and rates and in distraining work.

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

the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

6. The selected candidate may be required to furnish security either in cash or by fidelity guarantee bond through a recognized guarantee association approved by the Commission.

7. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, date and place of birth of father, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Akmimana, Bataduwa, Galle, not later than January 27, 1950.

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

9. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

D. L. S. SAMARASEKERA,  
Chairman.

Village Committee Office,  
Akmimana, Bataduwa,  
Galle, December 23, 1949

\* The term "Ceylonese for all purposes of recruitment to the Local Government Service is defined as—

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

#### KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

##### Proclamation under Section 10a of the Rabies Ordinance, 1893

THE area within the Municipal limits of Kandy is hereby proclaimed under section 10a (1) of the Rabies Ordinance, 1893, as an area within which there is danger of rabies, and the public are hereby warned that any dog found in any public place or road, or any place other than a private building, compound or garden, within the Municipal limits of Kandy, not being tied up or led, will be destroyed forthwith by any person authorized by me in writing.

W. GOPALLAWA,  
Municipal Commissioner

Kandy, January 9, 1950

##### The Minutes of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council held at the office of the Council on Saturday, December 17, 1949, at 4 p.m., pursuant to notice dated December 13, 1949

Present S. A. Sabapathy, Esq. (Mayor); S. S. Navaratnam, Esq. (Deputy Mayor); Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, P. M. John, D. James, P. Casippillai, A. M. Brodie, S. Visuvalingam, T. S. Durairajah, S. M. Abdul Cader, Kathi S. M. Aboobucker and E. T. Hitchcock.

1. It was decided (proposed by Mr. A. M. Brodie and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to approve the rent fixed by the Mayor for the year 1950 in respect of Council's lands, buildings, stalls, tin-sheds, &c.

2. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. Casippillai and seconded by Mr. D. James) to enter into contracts with Messrs. Shell Company of Ceylon Ltd., for the supply of fuel for National Engines and the new engine and to authorize the Mayor and the Commissioner to enter into agreements for the supply of fuel for 1950.

3. It was decided to authorize the Mayor to pay from loan funds the fees due to the Chief Engineer and Manager, Department of Government Electrical Undertakings in respect of the overhaul of National Engines by Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

4. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. Casippillai and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to give the

necessary covering sanction for the excesses under the following heads of expenditure incurred in December, 1948:—

War Allowance:	Rs. 616.63	under head	E-1 (g)
	Rs. 220.00	" "	J-1 (d)
	Rs. 164.57	" "	J-4 (g)
			(Audit Query).

5. It was decided to inform the Acting Director of Education that the funds of the Council would not permit the Council to contribute towards providing midday meals to school children attending schools in the administrative area of the Municipal Council.

6. It was decided (proposed by Mr. T. S. Durairajah and seconded by Mr. E. T. Hitchcock) to fix Rs. 100 per annum as ground rent of the land known as Kachcheri Gala to be leased to the Y. M. C. A.

7. It was decided to sanction the following supplementary votes:—

Rs. 2,000 under Head B-14 and Rs. 1,000 under Head D-8 in connection with payment of war allowance to labourers employed in road and lane works and maintenance of Town Hall.

8. It was decided to request the Local Government Service Commission to fill the vacancy (created by the appointment of Mr. N. Mylvaganam as Secretary, Town Council, Sammanturai) by the appointment of a junior clerk in Grade II of the Local Government Clerical Service with about 3 years' experience on a salary not to exceed Rs. 100 nett per mensem.

9. It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 2.26 under Head J-1 (a) (for fuel—Electricity Department).

10. It was decided (proposed by Mr. T. S. Durairajah and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to appoint a Market-Watcher (Grand Bazaar Market) and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 60 under Head E-7 (a) as wages and war allowance for December 1949 (from December 16, 1949, to December 31, 1949).

11. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to recover 5 per cent. from the Rest House Keeper on the amount collected by him for food and drinks (catering).

12. It was unanimously decided to recover assessment rate of 12½ per cent. on two-thirds of the gross or total profits of the Electricity Department.

13. It was decided to call for tenders and dispose of the Caterpillar Engine set bought by the Council in 1948.

14. It was decided to dispense with the services of apprentices (at the Power House) who have completed a period of 2 years and over.

15. It was decided to pay the Rest House Keeper as from December 1, 1949 (as per letter No. AD. 10 dated December 16, 1949, received from the Secretary, Local Government Service Commission) Rs. 900 per annum without any allowances whatsoever or to allow the Rest House Keeper to continue to draw his old salary whichever is higher.

16. It was decided to pay out of the available votes compensation for lands acquired and other damages caused (wherever and whenever it was found absolutely necessary to do so) for widening of roads and lanes.

17. It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 562.65 under Head E-2 (b) to meet payment due to Messrs. Trade & Transport, Jaffna, for repairs to Lorry No. Z-1469.

18. It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 32.84 under Head J-4 (g) in respect of war allowances payable to the Electricity revenue clerks and to authorize the Mayor to pay from Advance Account all payments in connection with salaries, wages and allowances and to recommend the sanction of the excesses in 1950.

19. Mr. T. S. Durairajah sought the permission of the House to speak a few words in appreciation of the services rendered by the first Mayor, Mr. S. A. Sabapathy, to the Council and the Town, and Mr. A. M. Brodie also spoke and stated that he associated himself with the words of appreciation.

The Mayor thanked the speakers and all the members for their co-operation.

20. Mr. E. T. Hitchcock suggested that the Council do go into Committee to consider the budget. The members agreed and the Council went into Committee and the Mayor presented the draft budget as amended at the Meetings of the Finance Committee held on December 12 and 16, 1949, and explained the reasons for the provision made, increases recommended and reductions made by the Finance Committee. The members adopted the draft budget as amended by the Finance Committee.

On resuming Mr. T. S. Durairajah moved that the Draft Budget as amended by the Finance Committee and approved by the Council in the committee stage be settled and adopted.

Mr. D. James seconded.—Carried.

21. Mr. T. S. Durairajah moved and Mr. P. M. John seconded that out of Rs. 69,000 provided for the maintenance of roads and lanes a sum of 10,000 be set apart for improvement of lanes not attended to for several years and priority be given to such lanes, and important lanes in the list of lanes to be furnished by members.—Carried.

22. Mr. A. M. Brodie moved that application be made for loans for extensions to electric lighting scheme Mr. P. M. John seconded.—Carried.

23. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. P. Casipillai) to appoint a clerk (Assistant Clerks' Grade) to the Works Department.

24. It was decided (proposed by Mr. A. M. Brodie and seconded by Mr. P. M. John) to appoint a Health Propaganda Officer to reside in Gurunagar and to do health propaganda work.

25. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to appoint a Welfare Officer (Lady) on the scale of salary provided in the budget, i.e., Rs. 55 per mensem and allowances according to Government Financial Regulations.

26. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. P. Casipillai) to appoint Head-labourer Mr. E. Nagan Scavenging Kangany on the following scale of salary. Rs. 612—18—Rs. 936.

27. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. D. James) to give three special increments to Kangany, Mr. A. Sinnappan, for meritorious work.

28. It was decided to provide salary and allowances for one month only for the Resident Engineer and 2 senior overseers working on the Gurunagar Housing Scheme.

29. It was decided (proposed by Mr. P. M. John and seconded by Mr. S. Visuvalingam) to appoint a Grade I Linesman as recommended by the Electricity Superintendent.

Municipal Office,  
Jaffna, December 24, 1949

S. A. SABAPATHY,  
Mayor.

**The Minutes of Proceedings of the Meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council held in terms of Section 15 sub-section (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, at the Office of the Council on Friday, January 6, 1950, at 4.30 p.m.**

*Present:* Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, P. M. John, D. James, J. Sebastampillai, P. Casipillai, A. M. Brodie, C. Ponnambalam, S. Visuvalingam, S. S. Navaratnam, T. S. Durairajah, S. M. M. Abdul Cader, Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Messrs. S. A. Sabapathy, S. R. Thalaya-singham and E. T. Hitchcock.

The Acting Commissioner presided and after setting out in detail the procedure to be followed (copies of which were distributed among members) requested the members to elect one among themselves to be the Mayor for 1950.

Mr. S. A. Sabapathy proposed the name of Kathi S. M. Aboobucker. Mr. S. S. Navaratnam seconded.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah proposed the name of Mr. C. Ponnambalam. Mr. E. T. Hitchcock seconded.

The voting was by secret ballot.

Eight (8) votes were cast in favour of Mr. C. Ponnambalam and seven (7) votes in favour of Kathi S. M. Aboobucker.



The Acting Commissioner declared Mr. C. Ponnambalam duly elected Mayor and congratulated him.

The Acting Commissioner requested the members to elect one among themselves to be Deputy Mayor

Mr. C. Ponnambalam proposed the name of Mr. E. T. Hitchcock. Mr. J. Sebastiampillai seconded.

Mr. S. M. M. Abdul Cader proposed the name of Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham Mr. T. S. Durairajah seconded.

The voting was by secret ballot.

Eight (8) votes were cast for Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham and seven (7) votes for Mr. E. T. Hitchcock.

The Acting Commissioner declared Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham duly elected Deputy Mayor and congratulated him. He then requested the Mayor to preside and vacated the chair.

The Mayor, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, thanked the members for electing him Mayor in appreciation of the work done by him for 6 years as Chairman (Urban Council) and requested their co-operation so that the Council may work or function like 'a united and happy family'.

Messrs. T. S. Durairajah, S. A. Sabapathy, R. R. Nalliah and Kathi S. M. Aboobucker congratulated the Mayor and assured him that they would co-operate with him.

C. PONNAMBALAM,  
Mayor

S. BALASUBRAHMANYAM,  
Actg. Municipal Commissioner,  
Municipal Council,  
Jaffna, January 7, 1950.

#### JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

##### Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in premises stated against the respective name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950, beginning from February 1, 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Jaffna Municipal Council area, who desires to object to the issue of the licence, should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection.

##### SCHEDULE

Name of Applicant	Name of premises at which trade is to be carried
1 K. Murugan	11, Small Bazaar North Road, Jaffna

S. A. SABAPATHY,  
Mayor  
Municipal Office,  
Jaffna, January 5, 1950

#### THE NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

##### Assessment Book for the year 1950

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 235 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, that the Assessment Book for the year 1950, is now ready and open for inspection at the Municipal Office, Negombo, during the prescribed office hours.

EARLE DE ALWIS,  
Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Office,  
Negombo, January 7, 1950.

#### MORATUWA URBAN COUNCIL

IN terms of section 235 of Ordinance No. 29 of 1947, read with section 179 of Ordinance No. 61 of 1939 and section 13 of the Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 2) the Assessment Book of this Council for the year 1950 can be inspected at this office during working hours.

January 4, 1950.

S. LUCIAN J. SILVA,  
Chairman.

F 5

#### KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL

##### Assessment Book for the Year 1950

NOTICE is hereby given under section 117 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193), as read with section 179 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, that the Assessment Book for the year 1950 is now ready and open for inspection at the Council's office during office hours.

M. R. DE SILVA,  
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,  
Kuliyapitiya, January 6, 1950.

#### RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

##### Sale of Properties

NOTICE is hereby given that in the absence of movable property liable to seizure, (1) rents and profits from 1 to 3 years, (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house, and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman of the Ratnapura Urban Council in terms of section 135 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance (Chapter 193), for arrears of assessment tax and water rate due on the premises mentioned in the subjoined schedule for 3rd quarter, 1949, will be sold by public auction on the spot at the time therein mentioned unless in the meantime the amounts of assessment tax, water rate and costs be duly paid.

R. DAMBWINNE,  
Chairman.

U. C. Office,  
Ratnapura, December 16, 1949.

##### SCHEDULE

TIME OF SALE: TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST-NAMED PREMISES AT 9.30 A.M. EACH DAY

Monday, January 30, 1950

Hospital Road: Nos. 57/3, 57/5 and 57/6.  
Browning Road: No. 20/1.  
Muwagama Road: Nos. 23/2, 23/3, 23/4, 25, 27, 27/1, 27/2, 39, 47/4, 59/11A, 63/9, 46.  
Warakatota Road: No. 13  
Main Road: No. 89.  
Malwala Road: Nos. 63, 65, 12/1, 42.  
Gilimale Road: Nos. 18/1, 28/7.

Tuesday, January 31, 1950

Nambapana Road: No. 49.  
Weralupe Main Road: Nos. 43/1, 50/1, 60, 68, 70  
Weralupe Old Road: Nos. 29/2, 37/1, 39, 39/12, 24/1, 26/2, 34/4, 34/5, 46.  
Kospelawinne Road: No. 2/1.  
Outer Circular Road: No. 11  
Inner Circular Road: Nos. 47, 1, 24.

Wednesday, February 1, 1950

Angamma Road: Nos. 29, 29/6, 31, 31/1.  
Vihare Road: No. 12.  
Intake Road: Nos. 7/2, 10/2.  
Batugedara Main Road: Nos. 85/5, 85/8, 103/13, 105/4, 107.  
Getangama Road: Nos. 15, 15/3, 15/8, 15/13, 19, 52, 54, 54/1, 60.

Thursday, February 2, 1950

Church Road: No. 15.  
Esplanade Road: No. 2.  
Riverside Road: Nos. 21, 36, 80.  
Browning Road: Nos. 25/1, 27.  
Hospital Road: Nos. 29/2, 29/9.  
Thomson Avenue: Nos. 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 29/3.  
Warakatota Road: No. 52.

## TANGALLA URBAN COUNCIL

## Supplementary Budget for 1949

EXPENDITURE		Rs.	c.
A.	1 (e) Pensions ...	200	0
	2 (b) Travelling ...	25	0
	2 (f) Stationery, Printing, advertising, &c.	500	0
	2 (h) Cost of vehicles and boat plates ...	25	0
	3 Refunds ...	135	0
C.	2 Maintenance ...	250	0
	3 Furniture & Equipment ...	150	0
E.	2 (b) Carts, bulls and lorries ...	900	0
	3 (c) Stores ...	32	0
	4 (b) Maintenance ...	13	0
		<u>2,230</u>	<u>0</u>

Settled and adopted by the Council at its Meeting held on October 8, 1949.

Urban Council Office, D. P. ATAPATTU,  
Tangalla, October 19, 1949. Chairman.

Sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Health and Local Government on December 23, 1949.

E. B. WIRATUNGA,  
for Commissioner of Local Government.  
Colombo, January 6, 1950.

## WELIGAMA URBAN COUNCIL

## The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that Mr. T. S. Abdul Caffoor of Weligama has made an application to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a butcher in premises No. 1227 at New Street in Weligama, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Weligama Urban Council who desires to object to the issue of the aforesaid licence, should furnish to me in duplicate on or before January 23, 1950, a written statement of the grounds of his objection.

A. P. DALUWATTE,  
Chairman.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Weligama, January 6, 1950.

## MATARA URBAN COUNCIL

## Third Supplementary Budget

	Amount	Rs.	c.	Resolution No.	and Date
H.—Dog registration (Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 and Rabies Ordinance, No. 7 of 1893) :—					
(1) Destruction of dogs	600	0	..	17 of 4.	6.49
E.—Public health :—					
(2) Scavenging—					
(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	1,750	0	..	9 of 4.	6.49
	75	0	..		
(1) General—					
(n) Anti-plague measures	125	0	..	11 of 2.	7.49
(3) Conservancy—					
(a) Wages	644	0	..	15 of 6.	8.49
A.—General expenditure :—					
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—					
(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors	596	0	..	18 of 13.	8.49
J.—Electricity Department :—					
(4) Management and general expenses—					
(b) Salaries, &c. (outdoor staff)	25	0	..	22 of 13.	8.49

	Amount	Rs.	c.	Resolution No.	and Date
E.—Public health :—					
(2) Scavenging—					
(a) Wages	250	0	..	12 of 10.	9.49
A.—General expenditure :—					
(1) Salaries of officers—					
(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors	30	0	..	9 of 10.	9.49
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
(1) Salaries and wage :—					
(b) Overseers	30	0	..	10 of 10.	9.49
J.—Electricity Department :—					
(4) Management and general expenses—					
(b) Salaries, &c.	15	0	..	11 of 10.	9.49
	60	0	..	12 of 10.	9.49
(2) Repairs and maintenances—					
(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	500	0	..	7 of 5.11.	49
(4) Management and general expenses—					
(d) Sundries	250	0	..	8 of 5.11.	49
A.—General expenditure :—					
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—					
(e) Pensions	295	0	..	9 of 5.11.	49
E.—Public health :—					
(2) Scavenging—					
(a) Wages	250	0	..	12 of 10.	9.49
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—					
(4) Improvements	5,036	60	..	20 of 8.10.	49
J.—Electricity Department :—					
(2) Repairs and maintenance—					
(d) Maintenance of supply mains	900	0	..	22 of 16.12.	49
(6) Extensions and improvements	365	25	..	22 of 16.12.	49
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
(4) Lighting	12,950	0	..	..	..
C.—Resthouses and ambalams :—					
(2) Maintenance	1,100	0	..	..	..
E.—Public health :—					
(3) Conservancy—					
(a) Wages	1,000	0	..	..	..
(e) Maintenance of latrines	1	0	..	..	..
(7) Markets and galas—					
(b) Maintenance	1,000	0	..	..	..
J.—Electricity Department :—					
(3) Service and house connections :—					
(a) Materials	375	0	..	..	..
(5) Loan charges—					
(b) Capital repayment	4	90	..	..	..
A.—General expenditure :—					
(2) Establishment expenses—					
(c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged)	200	0	..	..	..
(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	200	0	..	..	..
B.—Thoroughfares :—					
(2) Maintenance	4,100	0	..	15 of 16.12.	49
(14) War allowance	1,500	0	..	..	..
E.—Public health :—					
(1) General—					
(m) Contribution to Health Centre	39	75	..	22 of 16.12.	49
(2) Scavenging—					
(a) Wages	2,381	64	..	16 of 16.12.	49
(e) War allowance	1,093	30	..	16 of 16.12.	49

Settled and adopted at Council Meetings held on June 4, 1949; July 2, 1949; August 6, 1949; August 13, 1949; September 10, 1949; November 5, 1949; October 8, 1949, and December 16, 1949.

WILFRED GUNASEKERA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Urban Council,  
Matara, January 5, 1950.

## ERAVUR TOWN COUNCIL

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made application to me for carrying on the trade of butcher at Eravur, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of Eravur Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of a licence to any applicant, should furnish to me in duplicate, before January 14, 1950, a written statement of the grounds of his objection to the issue of that licence

*Schedule*

M. Nagoorar ...	Beef Stall,	Mosque Market,
	Eravur.	
M. Yoosuppu ...	Mutton Stall,	Public Market,
	Eravur.	

U. V. MEERALEBEE,  
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,  
Eravur, December 23, 1949.

## KATTANKUDY 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 have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Kattankudy Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, before January 30, 1950, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

*Schedule*

Aliyarlevve Mohamad Cassim ...	Stall No. 3,	Mosque Market,
	Kattankudy.	
Athamadlevve Hadjiyar Athamlevve	Stall No. 3,	Mosque Market,
	Kattankudy.	

K. S. HAMID,  
for Chairman.

Town Council Office,  
Kattankudy, January 10, 1950.

## POINT PEDRO TOWN COUNCIL

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereto have made application to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Point Pedro Town Council area, who desires to object to the issue of the licences, should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of the *Gazette* a written statement of the grounds of his objections

*Schedule*

1 M. M. Shareef ...	Mutton Stall,	Point Pedro.
2 M. Aithuroos ...	Fish Market Road,	Point Pedro.
3 S. Mohamed Mohideen ...	1st Cross Street,	Point Pedro.

Town Council Office,  
Point Pedro, January 5, 1950

N. NADARAJAH,  
Chairman.

## MULLAITTIVU 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 have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Mullaittivu Town Council, 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 the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licences.

*Schedule*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Nagan-Velan	Beef Stall, Town Council Market.
Nagan-Elayavan	Mutton Stall, Town Council Market
Office of the Town Council, Mullaittivu, January 10, 1950	T. NADARASA, for Chairman

## BOGODA VILLAGE COMMITTEE AREA

**Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereto have made applications to me for carrying on the trades of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

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

*Schedule*

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Place</i>
A. L. Abdul Caffoor ...	151/1, Hali-Ela ...	151/1, Hali-Ela
B. K. Abbu Bakar ...	160, Hali-Ela ...	160, Hali-Ela

S B EKANAYAKE,  
Chairman.  
Village Committee,  
Bogoda, Hali-Ela, January 3, 1950

## NARANGAMUWA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made application to me for carrying on the trade of butcher during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of this licence, should furnish me in duplicate, within the fourteen days of publication of this notice, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence.

*Schedule*

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried</i>
I. L. M. Junaidu ...	Giriulla Bazaar.

B. WEERASINGHE,  
Chairman.

V. C. Office, Narangamuwa,  
Giriulla, December 22, 1949

## WATTALA VILLAGE AREA

**Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against the respective name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of Wattala village area, who desires to object to the issue of the licence should furnish to me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of licence.

*Schedule*

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Name of premises</i>
K. D. Nicholas Appuhamy, Bopitiya, Pamunugama	Meat, Pork and Mutton Stall at Bopitiya.

D. L. GUNASEKERA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Chairman, V. C.,  
Wattala Village Area,  
Hendala, Wattala.  
January 7, 1950.

GALBODA KORALE VILLAGE COMMITTEE  
MAWANELLA**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

Any persons residing within the limits of the Galboda Korale Village Committee Area, who desires to object to the issue of the licences should furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen (14) days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence.

*Schedule*

(1) E. A. Careem of Mawanella ...	At Mawanella.
(2) K. A. Ibrahim of Mawanella ...	At Mawanella.
(3) M. A. Hakeem of Hingula ...	At Hingula.
(4) K. A. Abdul Samad of Mawanella ...	At Mawanella

C. R. BELIGAMMANA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Chairman, V. C.,  
Galboda Korale,  
Mawanella, December 21, 1949.

## KACHCHAI VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 202), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the village area of Kachchai in Jaffna District, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of licences.

*Schedule*

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Name of Premises</i>
V. M. Manevel	Sandampokkaddy, Kodikamam.
V. Mutturajah	Chavakacheheri

N. CHANDRASEGARAR,  
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,  
Kachchai, Kodikamam,  
January 9, 1950.

## OTHARA PALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**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, have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of Othara Palata 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 the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licence.

*Schedule above referred to*

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Name of premises</i>
R. J. K. D. Jineev Appuhamy	Palangathure East
N. Omardeen	Madampella
K. S. Ladis Laus Fernando	Koswatta

S. EDWIN SILVA,  
Chairman.

V. C. Office, Othara Palata,  
Katana, January 7, 1950.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE, PANNIL PATTU,  
ATAKALAN KORALE**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 7 (2) of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me to issue them licences to carry on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule during the year 1950.

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

*Schedule referred to above*

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Place and nature of trade</i>
A. C. M. Kaleedu, Nugawela, Kahawatta	No. 53, Ellagewatta, Nugawela (Beef Stall).
P. L. Abdul Kareem, Ketetenna, Kahawatta	No. 96, Nugawela Junction, Kahawatta (Beef Stall).
S. M. Muthelph, Wellandura, Kahawatta	No. 336, Moragahadola Rubber Estate, Bungiriya (Beef Stall).
S. M. Muthelph, Wellandura, Kahawatta	No. 9, Wellandura (Mutton Stall).

K. B. GAJANAYAKE,  
Chairman.

V. C. Office,  
Pannil Pattu, Atakalan Korale,  
Wellandura, Kahawatta,  
January 5, 1950.

## UDAPALATA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that Mr. P. M. Abbas Ibrahim, 16, Public Market, Badulla, has made an application to me for a licence to carry on the trade of a butcher at Harakgamakanda, during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Udapalata V. C. 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 the grounds of his objection.

K. D. DAVID PERERA,  
Chairman.

V. C. Office, Udapalata,  
Welimada, January 13, 1950.

DUMMALASOORIYA VILLAGE AREA  
VILLAGE COMMITTEE**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Dummala-sooriya Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of licences.

Schedule	
Name of applicant	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried
1. M. J. Abdul Majeed	Beef stall at Attungahakotuwa junction.
2. M. J. Abdul Majeed	Beef stall at Yagamwela in the land called Kongahamulawatta.
3. S. S. M. Mohideen Mastham	Beef stall at Attungahakotuwa junction.
4. W. Deogu Fernando	Pork stall at Dummala-sooriya junction (Kosgahawatta).
5. W. Deogu Fernando	Mutton stall at Dummala-sooriya junction (Kosgahawatta).
6. S. A. Benedict Perera	Pork stall at Thunthota in the land called Kongahawatta.
7. S. A. Benedict Perera	Mutton stall at Thunthota in the land called Kongahawatta.

P. A. PANDITARATNA,  
Chairman.

Village Committee Office,  
Kebellagara,  
Dummala-sooriya, January 6, 1950.

## MAMPURI VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder, has made application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

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

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Name of Premises
M. M. Ismail	...	Beef stall, Etalai.
S. A. ABDUL HASSAN MARAIKAR,		Chairman.

Mampuri V. C. Office,  
Etalai, December 7, 1949.

## VILLAGE COMMITTEE OF DENIYAYA

**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 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 1950.

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

Name.	Schedule	Premises.
Mr M. I. M. Haniffa	...	Beef stall at Hapugahawela in Deniyaya Bazaar.
P. L. JINADASA,		Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,  
Deniyaya, January 5, 1950.

TUMPALATA PATTUS EAST AND WEST  
VILLAGE COMMITTEE**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of the butchers, during the year 1950.

Any persons residing within the limits of the Tumpalata Pattus East and West Village Committee, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences should furnish me, in duplicate, within a week from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections.

Name of Applicant	Place and nature of trade
(1) Ana Abdul Azeez	... Dippitiya Beef Stall
(2) S. Samnoon Lebbe	... Alakoladeniya Beef Stall
(3) Una Abdul Jabbar	... Alakoladeniya Beef Stall

T. M. RATNAYAKA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,  
Aranayaka, January 9, 1950.

## PATTIPOLA 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 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 1950.

Any person residing within the limits of the Village Committee of Pattipola, 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 the grounds of his objection.

Name	Schedule	Premises
A. Abdul Hameed of Lunugala	...	Beef stall at No. 161, Lunugala.
V. C. Office, Pattipola, Lunugala, December 5, 1949.		T. D. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

## RAMBODAGALLA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

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

Schedule	
Name of applicant	Name of premises
1. M. M. Thahèer	Welikumbura in Panagamuwa Bazaar.
2. N. Uduma Lebbe	Mandandawela in Panagamuwa Bazaar.
3. U. Mohamöodu	Mandandawela in Panagamuwa Bazaar.

R. B. MALMIWALA,  
Chairman.

Village Committee Office,  
Delwita R. O.,  
Rambodagalla, January 4, 1950.

## WATTALA VILLAGE AREA

**Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made applications to me for carrying on the trades or butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

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

Schedule	
Name	Name of Premises
Francis Rodrigo, Palliyawatta, Hendala.	Meat, Pork & Mutton Stall at Palliyawatta.
Francis Rodrigo, Palliyawatta, Hendala.	Meat, Pork & Mutton Stall at Uswetakeiyawa.

D. L. GUNASEKERA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Chairman, V C.,  
Wattala Village Area,  
Hendala, Wattala,  
January 6, 1950.

## WEUDA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

**The Butchers Ordinance**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers during the year 1950.

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

Schedule	
Name of Applicant	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried
(1) S. L. Sinnathamby	Thalgaspitiya in Hewawissa Korale.
(2) S. Abdul Hameed	Paragahadeniya in Weuda Korale.
(3) S. Navoor Pitchay	Paragahadeniya in Weuda Korale.

C. B. BOYAGODA,  
Chairman

Office of the Village Committee,  
Weuda,  
December 19, 1949

## WEUDA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

THE Chairman, Village Committee of Weuda Village Area, will receive tenders up to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, January 24, 1950, for the following constructions:—

*Particulars of constructions—*

- (1) Construction of a suspension bridge at Kongoda in Hewawissa Korale in the District of Kurunegala.
- (2) Construction of a well at Boyagoda in Weuda Korale in the District of Kurunegala.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable from the Office of the Village Committee, Weuda Village Area, on deposit of the tender deposit of Rs. 10 for each construction and production of receipt in support thereof. The issue of tender forms will close at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 24, 1950.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned

C. B. BOYAGODA,  
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,  
Weuda (S. P. O.),  
January 6, 1950