



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)

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Local Government Notifications

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

ORDER made by the Minister of Health and Local Government under section 16 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, as amended by section 89 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, and modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, April 19, 1950.

Order

The thirty-first day of December, 1951, is hereby appointed as the day on which the term of office of the members of the existing Moratuwa Urban Council who have been elected at the last preceding general election, or at any by-election held thereafter for such Council, shall expire

L D —B 139/46/L G D —GB 45/5

The Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946

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

RESOLUTION

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

619—J. N. A 97268-1,502 (4/50)

F 1

Amount of payment

Rate of tax Rs c.

Where the payment for admission, excluding the amount of tax—

(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents	0 5
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Re 1	0 10
(c) exceeds Re 1 but does not exceed Re 1 50	0 15
(d) exceeds Re 1 50 but does not exceed Rs 2	0 20
(e) exceeds Rs 2 but does not exceed Rs 3	0 30
(f) exceeds Rs 3 but does not exceed Rs 4	0 40
(g) exceeds Rs 4 but does not exceed Rs 5	0 50
(h) exceeds Rs 5 but does not exceed Rs 10	1 0
(i) exceeds of Rs 10—	
(1) for the first Rs 10	1 0
(2) for each additional Rs. 5 or part thereof	1 0.

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

Colombo, April 12, 1950

L D —B 117/49

The Vehicles Ordinance

REGULATION for the town within the administrative limits of the Passara Town Council, made by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 16 of the Vehicles Ordinance (Chapter 155), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary.

Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Colombo, April 19, 1950

REGULATION

No person shall use any cart on Church Road

By-laws

L. D.—B. 144/46/GB. 14/4/4.

The Village Communities Ordinance

BY-LAWS under section 49 of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), made by the Village Committee of the Kalutara Badda village area in Kalutara Totamune in the Kalutara 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, April 5, 1950.

BY-LAWS

Dangerous and offensive trades

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

- (1) Manufacture of aerated waters.
- (2) Manufacture of copra.
- (3) Any trade in which machinery driven by oil or other fuel or steam or electricity is used.
- (4) Extracting of oil by apparatus
- (5) Quarrying for cabook, gravel or metal
- (6) Storing of copra.
- (7) Storing of straw.
- (8) Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
- (9) Curing or storing of plumbago.
- (10) Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
- (11) Manufacture of coconut oil by machinery.
- (12) Burning or storing of lime
- (13) Manufacture or storing of fibre
- (14) Storing of cotton wool.
- (15) Manufacture of matches.

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

- (1) Storing of cured or dry fish.
- (2) Storing of perishable articles of food and provisions for the purpose of sale by wholesale
- (3) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- (4) Manufacture of vinegar.
- (5) Curing or manufacture of rubber.
- (6) Manufacture of soap.
- (7) Keeping of a tannery.
- (8) Curing of arecanuts.
- (9) Boiling of blood or offal.
- (10) Storing of hides
- (11) Storing of bones.
- (12) Icing of fish.
- (13) Seasoning of planks
- (14) Keeping of a kraal for soaking coconut husk.
- (15) Smoking and manufacture of rubber sheets or crepe.
- (16) Storing of artificial manure or materials used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags.

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

- (1) Dyeing of fibre
- (2) Burning of bricks or tiles.

2 (1) No person shall carry on any dangerous or offensive 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 5 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 dangerous or offensive trade unless—

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

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

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

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

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

5. A licence issued under by-law 2 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 dangerous or offensive trades and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

6 Every licensee shall cause—

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

7. No person shall establish a lime kiln or a brick kiln at a distance of less than fifty yards from any dwelling house

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

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

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

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

11. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or 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 and inspect any premises at which any dangerous or offensive trade is being carried on, and the licensee or person in charge thereof shall permit the inspection to be made.

Dairies and the sale of milk

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

- (a) a licensee of a dairy; or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk, or
- (c) a vendor of milk who is employed by a licensee of a dairy or by a registered supplier of milk and to whom a card of registration has been issued by the Chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) be at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from the cow shed or other buildings and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cess-pit, 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 sides,
- (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 floor 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 dustbin and a suitable rack for storing clean bottles.

15. The licensee 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

16. Every licensee shall keep in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at any time a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he supplies milk.

17. The licensee shall take all necessary steps to ensure that—

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

18. The licensee 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 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.

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

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

21. The licensee 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.

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

23. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease or who has been recently in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall be permitted by the licensee or any person in charge of the dairy 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 the infection and incubation have elapsed.

24. The licensee 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.

25. The licensee shall not 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 the milk of such animal or cause or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale for human consumption

26. The licensee shall not sell or supply to any person milk obtained from any cow other than a cow kept in the licensed dairy.

27. Every person who desires to sell or offer for sale milk from a dairy of one cow shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Committee as a registered supplier of milk.

28. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Every registered supplier shall cause the 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.

32. 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.

33. (1) 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 the dairy from which that person intends to obtain milk is situated, after inspection of the dairy, recommends that that person should not be registered as a purveyor of milk.

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

34. 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.

35. The Chairman shall issue to every person who is registered as a vendor of milk a card of registration bearing—

- (a) the name, registered 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.

36. (1) The Chairman may refuse to register any person as a vendor of milk under by-law 34 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.

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

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

38. 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 words "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 mouth are not adequately covered with some impermeable material.

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

39. The Chairman, or any officer authorised in that behalf 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.

40. No licensee of a dairy, registered supplier of milk, registered purveyor of milk, or registered vendor of milk shall refuse to comply with a demand lawfully made under by-law 39.

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

Unwholesome food and drink

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

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

44. Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 43, he shall place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession such article was seized, produce that sample with the least possible delay before the Medical Officer of Health or any other Government Medical Officer.

45. Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 43, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose possession the article was seized, place the 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.

46. If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 43, or the Medical Officer before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 44, certifies that article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner.

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

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

48. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector, or any person authorised by the Chairman in writing, to inspect any drain, privy, cesspit, ashpit or sanitary convenience in any premises within the village area, and for the purpose of that inspection to enter such premises at

any reasonable time; and the owner or occupier of such premises shall render all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

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

Public health, amenities and disorderly conduct

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

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

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

Wells, spouts and bathing places

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

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

56 (1) No person shall lead or drive or take any animal into any public bathing place for any purpose whatsoever.

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

57. (1) Where any public well, spout or other watering place has been set apart by the Committee for the supply of water for domestic purposes, no person shall bathe or wash at such well, spout or watering place.

(2) Where any place has been set apart by the Committee as a public bathing place, or as a place for washing animals or clothes, no person shall use any such place for any purpose other than that for which it has been so set apart.

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

Dwelling compounds

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

The disposal of the bodies of dead animals

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

61. Where any person who is responsible under by-law 60 for the burial of any dead animal fails to bury

such animal within a period of twelve hours, the Chairman shall cause such animal to be buried and the expenses incurred thereby may be recovered from such person as a debt due to the Committee.

The cleaning of houses

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

63. (1) Every owner of a house served with a notice under by-law 62 shall comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

(2) In the event of the failure or refusal of any owner of a house to comply with the requirements of a notice under by-law 62, the Chairman may cause the work to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

Construction of latrines

64. (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 specified in such notice.

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

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

Overhanging trees

66. Whenever any tree within the village area, or any 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 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 upon which such 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, within such time as may be specified in the notice.

67. Where the owner or occupier on whom such notice is served fails to comply with its requirements within the time specified therein, any officer or workman authorised in writing by such Chairman may enter upon such land and at the expense of the owner or occupier do what the owner or occupier was required to do by the notice. The expenses incurred thereby may be recovered as a debt due to the Committee.

Boundaries and fences

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

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

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

71. 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.

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

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

Roads and paths

74. (1) No person shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78. 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 workman, vehicles, animals, and implements upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road for the purpose of doing any work connected with such path or road;
- (2) to throw upon any land adjacent to or near any existing or proposed village path or road such earth, rubbish or materials as it may be necessary to remove from the place of any work connected with such path or road;
- (3) to make any temporary road through the grounds near any existing or proposed village path or road during the execution of any work in any way connected with such path or road;
- (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, improvements, repair or construction of any village path or road;

Provided that—

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

Markets and fairs

79. 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.

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

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

81. 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.

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

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

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

Stalls—

For a stall not exceeding 100 square feet in area, 50 cents per day.

For every additional square foot, 1 cent per day

Open space—

For space not exceeding one square yard, 5 cents per day.

84. (1) No person shall use any stall, seat or space in a village market unless he is the holder of a permit issued in that behalf by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit

(2) every such permit shall expire on the date specified thereon.

85. The fees payable under by-law 83 shall be paid to the Chairman or to such other person as may be authorised by the Chairman, and no permit under by-law 84 shall be issued to any person until he has paid the fee due from him.

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

87. 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

88. 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; or

- (b) any article the keeping or sale of which is prohibited by or under any by-law made by the Committee:

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

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

90. 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, stalls, lamps or any property of the Committee in or about such market, or defile or pollute the water provided for use in such market;
- (5) enclose in any way any portion of the building or premises of the market or erect any permanent awning, 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, fish, flesh or other articles 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

91. Every person using or occupying any stall in a village market or fair 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.

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

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

Private markets and fairs

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

97. (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 was issued

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

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

98. 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.

99. A licence issued under by-law 97 may be cancelled by a Rural Court on the second or subsequent conviction of the licensee for a breach of any of the by-laws relating to markets and fairs, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

100. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 97 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

101. 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 fair or any article of food exposed or kept for sale therein, and no person shall obstruct or resist the Chairman or such Officer aforesaid in the execution of his duties under this by-law.

Sale of spirits

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

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

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

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

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

Stray cattle

106. All cattle owners shall tie up or pen their cattle at night, and by day shall tie up or pen or tend their cattle, and if penned, shall suspend a stick across the necks of their unruly animals or yoke them in pairs.

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

The housing and penning of cattle, goats and pigs

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

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

110. The occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goats or pigs are kept shall cause every part or such premises or building to be thoroughly cleaned as often as may be requisite.

111. The occupier of any premises or building whereon or wherein any cattle, goats or pigs are kept shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to the Chairman or any officer duly authorised by him for the purpose of inspecting such premises or building.

Meat stalls

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

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

- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than seven feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or be plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (8) The tables and all other furniture in the premises must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (11) The premises must be at least fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.

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

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

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

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

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

118 Every licensee of a meat 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.

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

120 Every licensee of a meat 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.

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

122 No person shall spit within a meat stall except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

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

124 No licensee of a meat stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 125 or 126.

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

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

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

128 No licensee of a meat stall shall sell or expose for sale on the licensed premises any meat other than the meat of animals slaughtered in a public slaughterhouse which is within the administrative limits of the Committee and which has been duly declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), or in a place appointed for the purpose by the proper authority under section 11 of the said Ordinance or under a special licence issued under section 14 of the said Ordinance.

129 Every licensee of a meat 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.

130 No licensee of a meat 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 meat stall.

131 No licensee of a meat 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.

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

Fish stalls

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than seven feet in height and must be limeplastered and limewashed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (5) The floor must be of smooth cement having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement or cement rendered and emptying into a bucket.
- (6) Every table on which fish is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (7) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dustbin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

- (8) The premises must be at least fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.
- (9) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.

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

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

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

137 Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the floor, the tiled or cemented portions of the walls, the tops of the tables and chopping blocks to be scrubbed and washed once every day at such hour as is specified in the licence.

138 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.

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

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

141. 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.

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

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

144. 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.

145. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of by-law 142, 143, or 144.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repeal

153. The by-laws made by the Village Committee of the Kalutara, Paiyagal and Maggon Baddas village area and published in *Gazette* No. 9,667 of February 14, 1947, are hereby rescinded in so far as they apply to this village area.

Interpretation

154. In these by-laws—

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

"dairy" means any place where two or more cows are kept for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale;

"market area" in relation to any village market means the area described in by-law 79.

"village area" means the Kalutara Badda village area.

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 _____ in the _____ village area from the date hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19____ subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Date: _____
Chairman,
_____ Village Committee.

Conditions of the above licence

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

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

3. The licensee of every private market*/fair shall take all steps necessary to ensure that 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 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 burnt, buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as to prevent the breeding of flies or the creation of any nuisance.

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

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

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

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

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

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable

L. D.—B. 125/49/L. G. D.—G. E. 14/9/3.

The Village Communities Ordinance

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.
Colombo, April 19, 1950.

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 the materials for the preparation of such food are stored;

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

“Ordinance” means the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198); and

“village area” means the Kelaniya 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 fifty feet from any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer;
- (g) the premises must be provided with a separate kneading room having a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by ten feet;
- (h) there must be a free external air space, not less than seven feet wide, on at least two of those sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows; 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 the 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, biscuit or confectionery to be exposed for sale otherwise than in clean and properly constructed fly-proof glass cases;
- (c) allow any person engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuit or confectionery to use any flour, water or other materials which are not good and wholesome;
- (d) use or keep in the bakery any furniture or equipment which cannot be moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor; or
- (e) allow any gambling or disorderly conduct to take place on the premises of the bakery.

6. Every person engaged 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 the purpose.

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

9. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or the Medical Officer of Health, or the Sanitary 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 the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

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

Eating-houses, Restaurants and Tea or 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 every twenty-four hours,
- (g) every utensil or receptacle to be washed immediately after it is used by a customer and before it is used by another customer; and
- (h) a list of the names and addresses of all employees to be kept at all times in the premises so as to be available for inspection.

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

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

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

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

17. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious disease or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall be permitted by any person in charge of any eating-houses, 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, tea or coffee boutique, and the licensee or

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

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

Kraals

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

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

22. Every licence issued under by-law 20 shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

Public Health and Amenities and Disorderly Conduct

23. 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, 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.

24. 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.

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

Overhanging Trees

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

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

Roads and Paths

27. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30. 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.

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

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

Gambling

32 (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 playing of any game for a stake, in any house, premises, boat, vessel or vehicle occupied by that person or belonging to him or under his control.

Cock-fighting

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

Cart-racing

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

Unwholesome Food and Drink

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

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

37. Where any officer or person other than the Medical Officer of Health seizes an article of food or drink under by-law 36, 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.

38. Where an article of food or drink is seized under by-law 36, the person seizing such article shall, upon demand of a sealed sample by the person from whose

possession such article was seized, place a sample of the seized article in a receptacle, and shall, after sealing the receptacle in the presence of the person from whose possession the article was seized, give the sample to that person.

39. If the Medical Officer of Health who seized an article of food or drink under by-law 36, or the Medical Officer of Health before whom an article of food or drink is produced under by-law 37, certifies such article to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, the Chairman shall cause such article to be destroyed or to be so disposed of so as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption. If the Medical Officer certifies that the article of food or drink is wholesome and fit for human consumption, such article shall be returned to the owner.

40. 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.

Dairies and the Sale of Milk

41. (1) No person shall offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area, any milk, which has been produced within that area unless he—

- (a) is the holder of a licence under by-law 42, or a vendor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 55, or
- (b) a registered supplier of milk, or the holder of a card of identity issued under by-law 61.

(2) No person shall offer for sale, sell, hawk, deliver, expose or carry for sale within the village area any milk which has been produced outside that area unless he is a registered purveyor of milk under by-law 63 or an employee of a registered purveyor of milk to whom a card of registration has been issued under by-law 64.

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

43. 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 in the premises, intended for the accommodation of cattle must—

- (a) be built of brick, cabook, stone 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 to the number of cows to be kept in that dairy allowing for each cow a floor space 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 cowshed or other buildings, and not less than one hundred feet from any latrine, cesspit, permanent manure heap or open sewer;

(b) have walls not less than seven feet in height, built of stone, brick or cabook and plastered and limewashed on the inside;

(c) have at least two opposite walls abutting on the open air;

(d) have its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;

- (e) have a ceiling which is constructed of grooved and oil painted boards capable of preventing the ingress of dust;
- (f) have the eaves of the roof at least six feet above the level of the ground;
- (g) have at least one window and one door, the area of the window space being not less than one-fifteenth of the floor space of the room, and have such window and door covered with fly-proof netting, and one window facing at least one door; and
- (h) be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc or other impermeable substance approved by the Chairman, and with a sanitary dust-bin and suitable rack for storing clean bottles

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

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

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

- (a) the walls of every room forming part of the dairy are limewashed and the woodwork is washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing;
- (b) the floors and the top of the milk room table are washed at least once a 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 straw is stored in suitable rat-proof receptacles; and
- (f) all utensils, furniture and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy are kept clean

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

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

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

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

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

50 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.

51. 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.

52 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 a dairy or milk room to enter the dairy or milk room, or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

53. 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.

54 The licensee of a dairy shall not sell, or cause or permit to be sold, the milk of any cow suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, 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.

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

56 (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 a registered vendor of milk, shall refuse to comply with a demand lawfully made under paragraph (1) of this by-law.

57 Every person who desires to sell, or offer for sale, milk from a dairy of one cow, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Committee as a registered supplier of milk.

58 The Chairman may, in his discretion, refuse to register any person as a supplier of milk, if a Medical Officer, authorised in writing by the Chairman, after inspection of the cow, premises, and utensils, recommends that such person should not be so registered.

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

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

60 No registered supplier shall cause or permit any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale unless at the time of milking, the udder and the teats of 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.

61. No person shall distribute milk for a registered supplier unless he is the holder of a card of identity which is obtainable from the Chairman, free of charge, on the application of the registered supplier.

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

- (a) made of impervious material;
- (b) provided with 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.

63. (1) Any person who desires to sell within the village area, any milk produced outside that area, shall

cause himself to be registered by the Chairman as a purveyor of milk.

(2) Such registration shall be free of all fees or charges.

64. Every registered purveyor of milk shall cause registration cards to be issued annually by the Chairman to each vendor employed by such purveyor in the work of selling or delivering milk.

65. (1) The Chairman may, in his discretion, refuse to register any person as a purveyor of milk under by-law 63, if the Chairman of the duly constituted local authority for the area within which the milk was produced, after inspection of the cattle, the premises and the utensils, recommends that such person should not be so registered.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue a registration card to any vendor under by-law 64 until a Medical Officer authorised by such Chairman has examined and found such vendor to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

66. Every registration card issued to a vendor under by-law 64 by the Chairman shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the name and registered number of the employer; and
- (b) the name and thumb impression of the vendor.

67. Every registered vendor and every holder of a card of identity issued under these by-laws shall carry the registration card or card of identity, as the case may be, on his person when carrying, delivering, hawking or exposing milk for sale, and shall produce such card whenever required to do so by any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Chairman in writing.

68. No person shall sell, hawk, deliver, expose, carry or offer for sale 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 the Sinhalese and the 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 mouth is not adequately covered with some impermeable material: Provided that milk to which tea, coffee or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law.

69. The licensee of a dairy 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.

Cattle Sheds, Galas and Halting Places

70. 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. Every such licence shall, unless it is cancelled under by-law 76, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

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

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

73. The licensee of every cattle shed, gala or halting place shall provide a separate portion of land for the parking of carts.

74. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person duly authorised by him in writing, to enter and inspect at all reasonable times, any 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.

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

76. 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 for the breach of any of these by-laws relating to cattle sheds, galas or halting places, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

Tax on Vehicles and Animals

77. (1) For the purpose of the tax on vehicles and animals levied under section 47 of the Ordinance, every person who has possession or custody or control of any vehicle or animal liable to such tax shall furnish to the Chairman a Schedule of particulars, in the Form A specified in the First Schedule hereto, which form may be obtained from the office of the village committee.

(2) The Schedule shall be filled up and sent to the Chairman on or before June 30, 1950, in respect of the year 1950, by the person liable to pay the tax under section 47 of the Ordinance, and no such Schedule shall be required from such person in respect of any subsequent year.

78. Subject to the provisions of section 47 (2) of the Ordinance, every person who has furnished the Schedule referred to in by-law 77, shall without notice be liable—

- (1) for the year 1950 in respect of the vehicles and animals specified in that Schedule, to pay the tax on or before August 31, 1950, of that year; and
- (2) for every subsequent year in respect of such vehicles and animals specified in that Schedule as remain in his possession, custody or control for more than thirty days in such subsequent year, to pay the tax on or before the thirty-first day of March of such year.

79. (1) If any person after having furnished the Schedule referred to in by-law 77, acquires, keeps or uses any vehicle or animal, not mentioned in such Schedule, and which is liable to the tax under the Ordinance, or any person who has not furnished any Schedule under the preceding by-laws, for the first time acquires, keeps or uses any vehicle or animal liable to such tax shall, within one month from the date on which he acquires or commences to keep or use any such vehicle or animal, send a written notice to the Chairman stating the fact of such acquisition, substantially in the Form A set out in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 47 (2) of the Ordinance every person who has furnished the written statement referred to in paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be liable to pay the tax, in respect of the year in which such statement is furnished and in respect of every subsequent year, for the vehicle and animals specified in that statement which are in his possession, custody or control, within such time as may be notified to him in that behalf by the Chairman.

80. (1) Every person who, after having furnished the Schedule referred to in by-law 77 or the written statement referred to in by-law 79, claims to be exempt under section 47 (3) of the Ordinance from the liability to pay the tax in respect of any vehicle or animal which is entered in or referred to in such Schedule or statement shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Chairman of his claim for such exemption, specifying the grounds on which such claim is made.

(2) Every person who, after having furnished the Schedule referred to in by-law 77 or the written statement referred to in by-law 79, ceases to possess, keep or use such vehicle or animal, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Chairman that he has ceased to possess, keep or use such vehicle or animal.

81. On payment of the tax by any person the Chairman shall issue to that person in respect of every vehicle for which such tax is paid, a metal plate with distinguishing letters for the several kinds of vehicles as are specified in Form B, in the First Schedule

hereto and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is used and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles. Where any such plate becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner shall return it to the Chairman and shall be entitled, on making a payment of twenty-five cents, to receive a fresh plate. The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any such plate has been lost or stolen, issue to the owner thereof, a fresh plate on the application of the owner and on payment by such owner, of fifty cents.

82. The owner or person in charge of every vehicle shall affix the plate issued in that respect of that vehicle under by-law 81, on a conspicuous part of that vehicle.

83. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer authorised by him in writing, to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road or path, for the purpose of inspecting the metal plate required by by-law 82 to be affixed to such vehicle; and the driver or the person in charge of such vehicle shall, on being requested by the Chairman or such officer stop the vehicle and permit the Chairman or such officer to inspect such plate.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades

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

- (a) Manufacture of compost or artificial manure.
- (b) Manufacture of vinegar.
- (c) Manufacture of soap.
- (d) Boiling blood or offal.
- (e) Curing of arecanuts.
- (f) Seasoning planks.
- (g) Curing or manufacturing of rubber.
- (h) Icing of fish.
- (i) Keeping of a tannery.
- (j) Smoking or manufacturing of rubber sheets or crepe.
- (k) Storing of hides.
- (l) Storing of bones.
- (m) Storing artificial manure or material used for the preparation of artificial manure in quantity over three bags.
- (n) Storing of cured or dry fish.
- (o) Storing of perishable articles of food 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 of lime.
- (c) Curing or storing of plumbago.
- (d) Digging for coral stones by opening a pit.
- (e) Extraction of oil by apparatus.
- (f) Manufacture of coconut oil by machinery.
- (g) Manufacture of copra.
- (h) Manufacture of aerated waters.
- (i) Manufacture of desiccated coconut.
- (j) Manufacture or storing of fibre.
- (k) Manufacture of matches.
- (l) Quarrying of cabook, gravel or metal.
- (m) Storing of copra.
- (n) Storing of straw.
- (o) Storing of cotton wool.
- (p) Manufacturing of crackers or fireworks.

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

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

85. (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 such licence shall, unless it is earlier cancelled under by-law 94, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

- (1) the place at which the trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health; and
- (2) every building to be used for the purpose 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 facilities and latrine accommodation,
- (b) the roof of such building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
- (c) the eaves of such building must not be less than six feet from the ground;
- (d) every room in such building must be provided with windows capable of being opened and the area of such windows when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space;
- (e) the walls of every room in such building must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or cabook;
- (f) the internal surface of such walls to a height of at least four feet from the floor, must be plastered in cement and the rest of the walls must be lime-plastered and limewashed, and
- (g) the wood-work of such building must be oil-painted or limewashed.

87. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade, any building used for the purposes of that trade ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 86 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 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) of this by-law shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein.

88. Any notice under by-law 87 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 the holder of the licence carries on such trade or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the holder of the licence.

89. 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 such trade to be swept and cleaned daily;
- (b) the walls of every such building to be limewashed at least once in every twelve months;
- (c) all apparatus, implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean; 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.

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

91. 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.

92. 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 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.

93. 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 holder of the licence or person in charge thereof shall permit such inspection to be made.

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

Sale of meat

95. (1) No person shall use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of meat except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

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

96. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 95, unless the premises in respect of which the licence is issued conform to the following requirements.—

- (a) the building must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted;
- (b) the roof of such building must be made of some permanent material and the floor must be cemented;
- (c) the eaves of such building must be not less than six feet from the ground; and
- (d) the premises must not be situated within fifty feet from any cesspit, permanent manure heap, latrine or open sewer.

97. Every holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of the premises a board on which his name and the phrase "Licensed Meat Stall" and its Sinhalese equivalent are clearly painted.

Every holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall cause—

- (a) a list of the names and addresses of all the employees (including vendors of meat) to be kept on the licensed 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 may be ordered by the Chairman in writing;
- (c) the wood-work to be lime-washed, or if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap in March and June in every year, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman 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 licensed premises to be kept polished and free from rust;
- (f) every part of the licensed premises, and all furniture, utensils and equipment to be kept clean and in good repair;
- (g) a sanitary dustbin to be kept in the licensed premises;
- (h) at least one spittoon to be kept in the premises at a place easily accessible to every employee;
- (i) all refuse to be placed in a covered receptacle made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the licensed premises and cleaned once every day;

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

(h) a copy of these by-laws in English and Sinhalese to be framed and hung in a conspicuous position in the licensed premises.

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

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

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

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

99. No person shall spit within any premises licensed under by-law 95 except into a spittoon provided for that purpose

100. Every holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the licensed premises are kept free from rats, and that any places in such premises that may harbour rats are suitably filled up.

101. No holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall allow the licensed premises 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 such premises.

102. 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 any premises licensed under by-law 95 or take part in any activity connected with such premises, including the transport of meat from or to such premises, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed

103. No holder of a licence under by-law 95 or person in charge of any premises licensed under that by-law shall permit any 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, to enter such premises or to take part in any activity connected with such premises, including the transport of meat from or to such premises until the periods of infection and incubation have passed.

104. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any person authorized by him in writing to enter and inspect any premises licensed under by-law 95 at all reasonable times, and the licensee or the person in charge of such premises shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

105. No holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall sell or expose for sale in the licensed premises any meat except the meat of animals slaughtered in the village slaughter-house, or by a licensed butcher or by a person who has obtained a permit under section 14 of the Butcher's Ordinance (Chapter 201).

106. Every holder of a licence under by-law 95 shall keep the licensed premises 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.

Sale of fish

107. No person shall use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of fish except on 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.

108. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 107 unless the premises to be licensed 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 which when open shall be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space,
- (b) the walls in every room in every part must be not 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) all the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground;
- (d) all the wood-work must be oilpainted 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

109 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of the licensed premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Fish Stall" legibly painted thereon in English and Sinhalese.

110 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the licensed premises, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles, or are plastered in cement, to be lime-washed, and all the wood-work to be limewashed, 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 times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

111 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall cause the floor, the tiled or cemented portions of the walls, the tops of the tables, and the chopping blocks to be scrubbed and washed 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.

112 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall keep every part of the licensed premises, 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

113 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall cause a sanitary dustbin and at least one spittoon to be kept on the licensed premises so as to be easily accessible to those employed in the licensed premises.

114 Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 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.

115 No person shall keep any animal or bird in any premises licensed under by-law 107 on any pretext whatsoever

116 No person shall spit within any premises licensed under by-law 107 except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

117 No person who is suffering or who has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter any premises licensed under by-law 107 or take part in the storing, preparation, or sale of fish therein, or in the transport of any fish thereto or therefrom

118 No holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall permit the contravention by any person of by-laws 115, 116 and 117

119 No person shall keep in any premises licensed under by-law 107 any furniture, clothes, sleeping mat,

or other article which is not used for the purpose of storing, preparation or sale of fish.

120. No holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall allow any place on the same level with the licensed premises and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place unless it is effectually separated from those premises 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.

121. Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall keep in the licensed premises an ample supply of potable water.

122. Every holder of a licence under by-law 107 shall keep the licensed premises open daily for the sale of fish.

Sale of fresh fruit or vegetables

123. No person shall use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of fresh fruit or vegetables 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.

124. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 123 unless the premises to be licensed 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 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 7 feet in height and must be limeplastered and limewashed, 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 wood-work must be oilpainted or limewashed;
- (e) the floors 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 a distance of at least 50 feet 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

Sale of poultry

125 No person shall use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of poultry except on a licence issued by 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.

126 Every licensee of a poultry stall shall keep the birds in baskets so made that the birds may not suffer unnecessary discomfort.

Construction of latrines

127. (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 in accordance with such requirements as may be specified in the notice.

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

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

Private markets and fairs

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

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

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in the second Schedule hereto;
- (b) be subject to the conditions specified therein; and
- (c) unless it is earlier cancelled under by-law 131, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

130. 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.

131. A licence issued under by-law 129, 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.

132. The Chairman may refuse to issue a licence under by-law 129 to any person whose previous licence has been cancelled by a Rural Court.

133. The by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals published in *Gazette* No. 8,796 of September, 1941, are hereby rescinded.

FIRST SCHEDULE

No.
Ward No

FORM A

Village Committee, Kelaniya Village Area.

Statement of vehicles and/or animals to be furnished in terms of by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals.

Name of owner: _____

Village: _____

Particulars of Vehicles or/and Animals	Number in words	Remarks (if bicycle, state makers number)
Carriages of whatever description other than carts, hackeries, or jinrickshas
Double bullock carts or hackeries of whatever description
Single bullock carts or hackeries
Jinrickshas
Bicycles
Elephants
Horses
Mules
Donkeys

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the above statement is true.

Date: _____ Signature of owner: _____

FORM B.

For every carriage of whatever description other than a cart, hackery or jinricksha	V.C.K.C.
For every double bullock cart or hackery of whatever description	V.C.K.D.
For every single bullock cart or hackery	V.C.K.S.
For every jinrickshaw	V.C.K.R.
For every bicycle	V.C.K.B.

The colour and shape of the plate shall be determined by the Chairman.

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM OF LICENCE

Licence to establish and hold a private market*/fair _____ is hereby licensed to establish and hold a private market*/fair on the land called _____ situated at _____ in the Kelaniya village area from the date

hereof until the thirty-first day of December, 19____, subject always to the subjoined conditions.

Chairman, Village Committee,
Kelaniya Village Area.

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 articles the keeping of which are 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 any fruit, vegetables, meat, fish or other article of food is not placed on an unclean or unsanitary surface.

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

5. The licensee shall not allow any person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to use or occupy any stall, seat or 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 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 such suspension.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

L.D.—B. 39/50/L.G.D.—BC 228.

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Manipay Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of that Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government,
Colombo, April 5, 1950.

BY-LAW

Meetings notice, agenda, quorum, &c.

I. (a) Notice of every ordinary meeting and the business to be transacted at it shall be served on each Councillor at least three days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting.

(b) No business shall be brought before or transacted at any meeting, ordinary or special, other than the business specified in the notice of the meeting, without the permission of the Council.

(c) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of at least three Councillors is present.

(d) If at any meeting there is not a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum, the Chairman of the meeting shall adjourn the meeting to such date, not more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting so adjourned, as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the meeting so adjourned, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of, at such adjourned meeting.

Adjournment of meetings

2 (a) The Chairman of any meeting, ordinary or special, at which a quorum of the Council is present may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time; but no business shall be transacted without the permission of the Council at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

(b) Notice of an adjourned meeting shall be served on members at least three days before the time fixed for such meeting unless the original meeting decides to hold the adjourned sitting within twenty-four hours.

Presence of strangers

3. Strangers, including the Press, may be present at a meeting in the places set apart for them, but must withdraw when called upon to do so by the Chairman of the meeting when in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting, expressed by the resolution, such exclusion is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Order of business

4. The business of the Council shall be transacted in the following order:—

- (a) Confirmation of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
- (b) Memorials, petitions, complaints, and communications addressed to the Council shall be laid before the Council.
- (c) Questions of which due notice has been given
- (d) Motions of which due notice has been given
- (e) Any other matter set down in the notice of the meeting in the order in which such matters are set out or in such order as the Council may for special reasons adopt
- (f) Monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, progress reports of works, and such other documents as are required by the Council; shall be submitted to the Council.

Minutes

5. The Minutes of each meeting shall be circulated. At the next or subsequent meeting the question shall be put that the minutes be taken as read and confirmed. In the absence of objection or correction, the minutes as recorded shall be confirmed.

Memorials, petitions, &c.

6. (a) A member presenting a petition or memorial to the Council may state concisely the purpose of the petition or memorial.

(b) No member shall present any petition or memorial or other communication which is not respectful in tone in every part of it and which does not contain the name and address of the person by whom it was drafted.

(c) It shall be competent for any member to move that such petition or memorial be read. In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.

(d) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other member speak upon or in relation to such petition or memorial, except to second the motion formally.

(e) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition or memorial shall be read.

Questions

7. (a) Questions relating to the affairs of the Council may be put to the Chairman.

(b) At least seven clear days' notice—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—shall be given of such questions.

(c) A written reply to such questions shall be read at a meeting by the Chairman of the meeting.

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

(e) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter or fact regarding which an answer has been given at a meeting:

Provided that the Chairman of the meeting may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject matter of questions and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions

8. (a) Every notice of a motion shall be in writing signed by the member of the Council giving the notice. Unless such notice has been in the hands of the Secretary five clear days—exclusive of Sundays and Government holidays—before the meeting of the Council, the motion may not be included in the agenda.

(b) All notices of motions shall be dated and numbered as received, and shall be entered by the Secretary upon the agenda in the order in which they are received.

(c) Before any notice of a motion is placed on the agenda paper, it shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, if he be of opinion that it is out of order, shall order that such motion shall not be included in the agenda and shall cause the giver of the notice to be so informed.

(d) Every motion of which notice is given shall be relevant to some question affecting the administration of the Council's affairs.

(e) No motion to rescind any resolution which has been passed within the preceding six months, nor any motion to the same effect as any motion which has been negatived within the preceding six months, shall be deemed to be in order, unless notice thereof shall have been given and specified in the agenda and the notice shall bear in addition to the signature of the member who proposes the motion, the signatures of two other members; and when such motion has been disposed of, it shall not be competent for any member to propose any similar motion within the period of six months next following.

(f) No motion shall be deemed to have been submitted for debate until it shall have been proposed and seconded.

(g) Any member may formally second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and bowing to the Chair without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate.

(h) Before any motion of which previous notice has not been given is moved in Council it shall be reduced to writing signed by the mover and handed to the Secretary.

(i) When a motion has been moved and seconded at a meeting and the debate thereon concluded, the question thereupon shall be put to the vote by the Chairman of the meeting.

Withdrawal of motion or amendment

9. Any member may, with the leave of the Council granted without any dissentient vote, withdraw a motion or amendment moved by him. Such leave shall be granted without debate. It shall not be competent for any member to speak on any motion after the mover has asked for such leave, unless such leave has been refused.

Re-introduction of motion

10. A motion which has been withdrawn may be moved again at any subsequent meeting; but no motion shall be proposed which is the same in substance as any motion which within the period of six months referred to in by-law 8 (e) shall have been resolved in the affirmative or negative.

Amendments

11. (a) Every amendment shall be in writing and handed to the Secretary by the member proposing it.

(b) Every amendment shall be relevant to the motion during the discussion of which it is moved.

(c) Every amendment shall be read before being moved.

(d) No amendment shall be discussed or put to the Council until it shall have been seconded.

(e) A member who has seconded an amendment in a formal manner shall be permitted afterwards to speak upon it.

(f) Whenever an amendment to any motion under discussion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question upon which any further amendment may be moved.

Debate ceases when question fully put

12. No member may speak at a meeting to any question after it has been fully put by the Chairman of the meeting. A question is fully put when the voting has been taken thereon.

Voting and recording of votes

13. (a) The question shall be put by the Chairman of the meeting, and the votes may be taken by a show of hands or by a secret ballot as the Council decides, and the result shall be declared by the Chairman; but in any case where the votes are taken otherwise than by secret ballot, any member may call for a division, and in that event the vote shall be taken by the Secretary asking each member separately how he desires to vote, and recording the vote accordingly.

(b) On any question being put, whether in Council or in committee of the whole Council, every member present shall record his vote, either for the ayes or the noes.

Members dissenting

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

Order of the day

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

Preservation of order

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

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

Decision of question of order

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

Member not explaining or retracting

18. Any member who fails to explain or to retract any objectionable words used by him, or to offer apologies for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Council, may be censured or otherwise dealt with as the Council thinks fit.

Chairman speaking

19. When the Chairman of a meeting has expressed his desire to speak, any member then speaking shall immediately resume his seat.

Naming of members

20. (a) The Chairman of a meeting may name any member who disregards the authority of the Chair, or abuses these by-laws of the Council by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Council, and the Chairman may forthwith put the question on a motion being made by any member or from the Chair (no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed) "that such member be suspended from the service of the Council".

(b) If any such motion be carried and any member be suspended under this rule, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one month, on the second occasion for two months, and on the third or subsequent occasion for three months.

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

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

Irrelevance or tedious repetition

21. The Chairman of a meeting after having called attention to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition, either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct the member to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly conduct

22. (a) The Chairman of a meeting may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council Chamber during the remainder of that day's sitting, and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order.

(b) If on any occasion the Chairman of a meeting deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 20.

Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal

23. Members who are suspended under by-law 20. or are directed to withdraw under by-law 22, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn

24. An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved by a Councillor at any time, and, if seconded shall be forthwith put to the vote.

25. In the event of grave disorder arising at a meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the meeting without putting the question of adjournment to the house, or suspend the meeting for a time to be named by him.

Rules for members speaking

26. In speaking to any proposition, under consideration of the Council or a committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed:—

(a) Every member shall at a meeting address his observation to the Chairman of the meeting and shall speak standing except in committee.

(b) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.

(c) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.

(d) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his arguments.

- (e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time at a meeting, the Chairman of the meeting shall call on the member who first catches his eye.
- (f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.
- (g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.
- (h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.
- (i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.
- (j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in committee, or as is provided by by-law 11 (e).
- (k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.
- (l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council

27. The Council may at any time resolve itself into a committee of the whole Council, and, on its resuming, the result of its deliberations shall be dealt with by the Council.

28. It shall be competent for any member at any stage of any discussion in a committee of the whole Council to move that the Council do resume. The question shall be put to the vote by the Chairman of the committee and if the motion is carried, the Council must immediately resume from committee.

Special committees

29 (a) The Council may from time to time appoint such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as it thinks fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946.

(b) No such committee shall take any proceedings after the close of the year during which it shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.

(c) The quorum for the meetings of every such committee shall be two unless otherwise specially fixed.

(d) In the absence of the Chairman at a meeting of any committee, the members present shall choose one of their own members to preside, and such member shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman.

(e) When a committee shall have agreed to a report the same shall be signed by each of the members thereof and shall, together with the minutes of proceedings be submitted to the Council.

(f) In the event of any division taking place in a committee, a record thereof shall be entered in the minutes together with a motion or resolution proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes of the members present, and such minutes shall be submitted with the report of such committee.

30 The Press shall be excluded from all meetings of special and standing committees.

Interpretation

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

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council;
 “ Council ” means the Manipay Town Council,
 “ Councillor ” means a member of the Council;
 “ meeting ” means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council; and
 “ Secretary ” means the Secretary of the Council.

L. D.—B. 52/45/L. G. D.—BB. 1208.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

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

E. W. KANNANGARA,
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.
 Colombo, April 5, 1950.

BY-LAWS

Electrical Distribution System

1. For the purpose of establishing, working, and maintaining the Council's electrical distribution system, the Chairman or any contractor or other person duly authorised in writing by the said Chairman, may enter upon all or any lands and cut down any tree or the branch of any tree which may in any way injure or which is likely to injure, impede, or interfere with any post, standard, wire or main of such system.

2. In the exercise of the said powers the Chairman or contractor or other person shall do as little damage as possible, and when in respect of any property the said powers have been exercised, the Chairman shall, upon application made in that behalf in writing, within three months of such damage, pay reasonable compensation to all persons who have sustained damage by reason of the exercise of the said powers.

3. In these by-laws:—

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council;
 and
 “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council,

L. D.—B 5/50/L. G. D.—BB1194.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

BY-LAWS made by the Hatton-Dickoya Urban Council, under sections 166 and 170 (13) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of that Ordinance, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
 Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government.
 Colombo, April 12, 1950

BY-LAWS

By-laws regulating the supply of electricity

1. In these by-laws—

- “ Chairman ” means the Chairman of the Council,
 “ Council ” means the Hatton-Dickoya Urban Council; and
 “ Superintendent ” means the Superintendent of the Council's Electricity Department.

2. Any person desirous of obtaining the use of electrical energy from the Council shall make application at least fourteen days before the date from which the supply is required, in such form as may be provided for the purpose by the Council.

3. Every consumer of electrical energy shall pay for such energy at the rates specified in the licence granted to the Council under the Electricity Ordinance (Chapter 158).

4. (1) That portion of the service cable which is on the consumer's premises, the transformers, the main fuses, the meter and the board shall remain the property of the Council, and on no account shall they be moved or handled by any person other than an employee of the Council.

(2) Any installation may be disconnected from the Council's main, if it is discovered that the Council's seals on the meter or the fuse have been broken or any part of the Council's apparatus or wires has been tampered with.

(3) No consumer shall break, or tamper with, or permit any person other than an employee of the Council to break or tamper with, any seal or any part of the Council's apparatus or wires.

(4) The component parts of any installation shall remain the property of the Council and shall not be removed or interfered with except by an employee of the Council.

5. (1) Every consumer wishing, at any time after his installation has been connected, to use any lamp, fan, or motor of greater size or to instal any additional lamp or other apparatus consuming energy, either temporarily or permanently, or in any way to alter or extend the wiring on his premises, shall notify his wish to the Chairman in writing, and if he desires that an electrical contractor should do the work, he shall at the same time notify the name and address of such contractor.

(2) Failure on the consumer's part to notify to the Chairman the matters referred to in paragraph (1), shall render the whole installation liable to disconnection from the Council's mains without further notice.

(3) No person shall connect any extension to the main installation until such extension has been inspected and tested and found to be satisfactory by the Superintendent.

6. Every consumer shall permit the Council's inspectors and employees at all reasonable times to enter any of the premises to which energy is supplied, for the purpose of reading the meter or inspecting any apparatus, or of disconnecting or reconnecting the supply to such premises, or of removing or replacing any apparatus belonging to the Council.

7. (1) In the event of the melting of the Council's main fuse in any premises, the consumer shall forthwith inform the Superintendent.

(2) No person, other than an officer or workman authorised by the Council, shall replace any melted fuse, which is the property of the Council.

(3) When the services of any officer or workman of the Council are required to replace any fuse which is the property of the consumer or where the melting of any fuse which is the property of the Council is found to have been caused by a defect in the consumer's wiring or apparatus, a charge of two rupees shall be made for replacing the fuse.

8. (1) The Council does not hold itself liable to the consumer for any loss or damage occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the total or partial interruption of the supply of electrical energy.

(2) Where electrical energy is used by any consumer in such manner as unduly or improperly to interfere with the efficient supply of energy to any other person, the Chairman may disconnect such consumer's supply of energy without notice.

(3) Where the installation is reconnected after having been disconnected under paragraph (2) a fee of ten rupees for testing and reconnecting will be charged and shall be paid in advance by the consumer.

9. (1) All charges shall be deemed to be due on the date on which an account is presented.

(2) Where any account is not paid within seven days of its presentation, the Chairman may, after giving seven days' notice in writing to the consumer, disconnect such defaulting consumer's installation without prejudice to the right of the Council to recover all arrears.

(3) Any installation disconnected under paragraph (2) shall not be reconnected until the amount of arrears due is paid together with a reconnection fee of five rupees.

10. (1) The Chairman may demand a deposit as security against the supply of energy in any case.

(2) The Chairman may demand as a condition of the supply of energy, the deposit in cash of the equivalent of two months' probable consumption as estimated by the Council but the deposit of such security shall not prejudice the right of the Chairman to disconnect an installation for non-payment of accounts rendered as provided by by-law 9.

11. No complaint against the accuracy of an account shall be entertained by the Chairman unless such complaint is made within a week after the presentation of the account.

12. (1) Every consumer about to vacate his premises shall give three clear days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

(2) Where the notice referred to in paragraph (1) is not given, the consumer shall be held responsible for all energy consumed and the Council's equipment on such premises until the lapse of three days from the date on which the Chairman receives notice of the fact that the premises have been vacated: Provided that if the supply to the premises is disconnected by the Chairman before the lapse of the said three days, the consumer shall be responsible for the energy consumed on the premises up to the time of disconnection.

13. (1) If a consumer or the Chairman at any time considers that any meter is not in proper working order, the Superintendent may, of his own motion or on receipt of a notice to that effect from the consumer, take the necessary steps to have the meter tested.

(2) If it is found as a result of any test made at the request of a consumer that the supply registered by the meter is not more than two and half per centum fast or two and half per centum slow, the consumer shall pay on demand the testing fee of five rupees.

(3) If it is found as a result of any test made at the request of a consumer that the supply registered by the meter is more than two and half per centum fast, no testing fee shall be charged, and the Council shall refund to the consumer the amount paid by him in excess of the value of the quantity actually consumed by him during the previous three months.

(4) If as a result of any test made at the request of a consumer, it is found that the supply registered by the meter is more than two and half per centum slow, no testing fee shall be charged, but the consumer shall pay on demand the amount representing the value of the difference between the quantity registered by the meter and the quantity actually consumed during the previous three months.

(5) No testing fee shall in any case be recovered where the test is made on the initiative of the Council or the Superintendent.

14. No consumer shall wilfully or negligently cause any electrical energy to be diverted or wasted, or maliciously injure any meter, or wilfully alter the index of any meter fixed to his premises, or prevent any such meter from duly registering.

15. (1) No person, who is not the holder, or a workman employed by the holder, of a certificate of competence to act as electrical contractor issued by the Chairman, shall—

(a) undertake or carry out any work in connexion with the wiring or the electrical fittings or fixtures of any new installation which is intended to be connected to the Council's mains, or

(b) after an installation in any premises has been connected to the Council's mains carry out or perform in connexion with such installation, any electrical work—

(i) which consists of, or is in the nature of, alterations, adjustments, additions, or repairs to such installation, or

(ii) which is other than such ordinary replacement of lamps, fans, switches or other component parts as in no way alters or affects the capacity and nature of such installation.

(2) No electrical work described in paragraph (1) carried out by a person who does not hold a valid certificate of competence, or by the workman of such person, shall be connected to the Council's supply mains.

16. No person shall be granted a certificate of competence to act as electrical contractor, unless he is the holder of a certificate of recommendation from the Chief Engineer and Manager, Government Electrical Undertakings, or unless he has—

(a) had at least three years' practical experience in a recognized electrical engineering workshop or firm or electrical power station, and

(b) been regularly engaged for a period of not less than two years in the practice of electrical engineering: Provided that the Chairman may in his discretion refuse to grant a certificate of competence to any person to act as electrical contractor whatever his qualification may be, without assigning any reason or excuse for such refusal.

17. (1) No electrical contractor shall carry out or perform any electrical work, such as installation work including additions, alterations, and adjustments to existing installations, except after notice of not less than two days to the Superintendent to enable the Superintendent to inspect the proposed work.

(2) If the Superintendent approves of the intended work he shall settle with the contractor the position of the meter, and the contractor shall carry out the work in accordance with the latest regulations of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

18. On the completion of any electrical work referred to in by-law 17, such work shall be inspected and tested by the Superintendent and—

- (a) if the installation is found to comply with the regulations laid down, a supply of electrical energy to the premises shall be given;
- (b) if the installation does not comply with the regulations laid down, the certificate of competence issued to the contractor shall be liable to cancellation or suspension and a supply of electrical energy to the premises shall not be given until such time as the installation has been made to comply with such regulations.

19. If any electrical contractor commences or carries out any work connected with any new installation without giving notice to the Superintendent and obtaining the prior approval of the Superintendent, the Chairman may refuse to supply electrical energy to the premises wherein such work has been carried out, or may call upon the contractor to effect such modifications or alterations to the wiring as the Superintendent may think necessary. If such modifications or alterations are duly carried out, the installation shall be reinspected and tested by the Superintendent and if found to be in order, a supply of electrical energy to the premises shall be given.

20. Where any electrical contractor carries out any extension to any installation which is already connected to the Council's mains without prior notice to and without the permission of the Superintendent, notwithstanding that such extension has not been connected by the contractor to the main installation—

- (1) the whole installation shall be liable to disconnection from the Council's mains; and
- (2) the electrical contractor shall, in addition, be liable to have his certificate of competence cancelled or suspended.

21. Every contravention of by-law 4 (3), 5 (3) or 14 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

L. D.—B. 127/37/L. G. D.—BB. 417.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

BY-LAW made by the Ratnapura Urban Council, under sections 143 (b) and 166 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of Health and Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 167 of the Ordinance as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Health and Local Government,
Colombo, April 19, 1950.

BY-LAW

The premises specified in the schedule hereto shall be exempt from the special water rate for the year 1950, levied under section 143 (b) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and referred to in the notice dated February 24, 1950, published in *Gazette* No. 10,089 of March 31, 1950.

Schedule

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers:—

- Main Road: Nos. 13, 12, 24
- Mosque Lane: No. 3.
- Pattiyawita Lane: Nos. 13, 17, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 20/1.
- Goods Shed Road: Nos. 1, 3, 5, 16, 22.
- Hospital Road: No. 52.
- Inner Circular Road: Nos. 43/1, 43/2, 45, 47, 49, 51, 86.
- Railway Approach Road: No. 1.
- Outer Circular Road: Nos. 16/1, 16/2, 16/3, 20/1, 20/2, 30/1, 30/2, 60/1, 60/2, 60/3, 60/4, 60/5, 60/6, 60/7, 60/8, 60/9, 60/10, 60/11, 60/12, 60/14, 60/15, 60/16, 60/18, 60/19, 60/20, 60/21, 60/22, 60/23, 60/24, 60/25, 60/26, 60/27, 60/28, 60/29, 60/30, 60/31, 60/32, 60/33, 60/34, 60/35, 60/36, 60/37, 60/37A, 60/38, 60/38A, 60/39, 60/40, 60/41, 60/42, 60/43
- Weralupe Main Road: Nos. 67, 69, 71, 71/1, 73, 75, 75/1, 77, 68, 72, 74, 76, 78, 78/1, 78/2, 80, 80/1, 82
- Weralupe Old Road: Nos. 15, 15/1, 15/2, 17, 19, 23, 23/1, 23/2, 23/3, 23/4, 25, 27, 29, 29/1, 29/2, 29/3, 31, 31/1, 31/2, 31/3, 31/4, 31/5, 31/6, 33, 35, 37, 37/1, 37/2, 37/3, 37/4, 39, 39/1, 39/2, 39/3, 39/4, 39/5, 39/6, 39/7, 39/8, 39/9, 39/10, 39/11, 39/12, 41, 43/1, 43/2, 43/3, 45, 45/1, 45/2, 45/3, 51, 51/1, 55/1, 55/2, 57, 59/1, 59/2, 59/3, 61, 61/1, 61/2, 61/3, 61/4, 63, 63/1, 63/2, 63/3, 63/4, 63/5, 63/6, 75, 75/1, 77, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 16/1, 16/2, 18, 18/1, 20, 22, 24/1, 24/2, 24/3, 26, 26/1, 26/2, 26/3, 26/4, 26/5, 28/8, 28/9, 28/12, 34/1, 34/2, 34/3, 34/4, 34/5, 34/6, 34/7, 50/3, 50/4, 50/5, 50/6.
- Nambapana Road: Nos. 7/1, 23, 27/1, 29/1, 34/1, 34/2, 36, 78.
- Madurawela Path: No. 6.
- Kospelawinne Road: Nos. 2/1, 2/2, 4/1, 4/2, 6/2, 6/4, 8/1
- Thomson Avenue: Nos. 5/1, 5/2, 5/4, 5, 2, 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 10/4, 10/5, 10/12, 10/16, 10/17, 10/18, 10/19, 10/20, 10/21, 10/22, 10/23, 10/15, 25/1, 17/1, 17/2, 19.
- Muwagama Road: Nos. 31/2, 33, 35/1, 35/2, 35/3, 35/4, 39, 41/1, 41/2, 41/3, 43, 45, 47, 47/1, 47/2, 47/3, 47/3A, 47/4, 47/5, 47/6, 47/7, 47/8, 47/12, 47/13, 47/14, 47/15, 47/16, 47/17, 47/18, 47/19, 47/20, 47/21, 47/22, 49, 51, 53, 53/1, 53/2, 55, 55/1, 55/2, 55/3, 57, 57/1, 57/2, 57/3, 57/4, 57/5, 57/6, 57/7, 59, 59/1, 59/2, 59/3, 59/4, 59/5, 59/6, 59/7, 59/8, 59/9, 59/10, 59/10A, 59/11, 59/11A, 59/12, 59/13, 59/14, 59/15, 59/16, 59/17, 59/18, 59/19, 61, 63, 63/1, 63/2, 63/3, 63/4, 63/5, 63/6, 63/8, 63/9, 63/12, 63/13, 63/14, 63/15, 63/16, 63/17, 65, 65/1, 65/2, 65/3, 65/4, 65/5, 65/6, 65/7, 65/8, 65/10, 65/11, 65/13, 65/14, 65/15, 65/16, 65/17, 67, 69, 71, 73, 73/2, 75, 16/8, 16/9, 16/12, 16/14, 16/15, 16/16, 16/17, 16/18, 16/19, 16/20, 16/21, 18, 18/1, 20, 22/1, 24, 26, 28, 32, 32/1, 32/2, 32/3, 34, 36, 36/1, 38, 38/1, 40, 40/1, 42, 44, 44/1, 44/2, 46, 46/1, 46/2, 46/3, 46/4, 48, 48/1, 48/2, 50, 50/1, 52, 54, 56, 56/1, 58, 58/1.
- Browning Road: Nos. 44/1, 44/2, 44/3, 44/4, 44/5, 44/6, 44/6A, 44/7, 44/8, 44/9, 44/10, 44/11, 44/12, 44/13, 44/14, 44/15, 44/16, 44/17, 44/17A, 44/18, 44/18A, 44/19, 44/19A, 44/20, 44/21, 44/22, 44/23, 44/26, 44/27, 44/28, 62
- Getangama Road: Nos. 1, 3, 3/1, 5, 5/1, 7, 7/1, 7/2, 9, 9/1, 9/2, 11, 11/1, 11/2, 13, 13/1, 13/2, 15, 15/1, 15/2, 15/3, 15/4, 15/5, 15/6, 15/7, 15/8, 15/9, 15/10, 15/11, 15/12, 15/13, 17, 19, 21, 21/1, 23, 25, 25/1, 25/2, 27, 29, 29/1, 29/2, 31, 33, 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 35, 35/1, 37, 39, 41, 43, 43/1, 45, 47, 55/1, 55/2

Posts — Vacant

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Clerk, Grade I, Village Committee, Ambanpola, Kurunegala District

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

2 The post carries a salary of Rs. 660 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs. 1,668 per annum, with an Efficiency Bar at Rs. 1,206 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance in accordance with Government rates and conditions will be paid

3. Applications will be entertained only from clerks in Grade II of the Village Committee Clerical Service who have had at least 2 years' service in the permanent establishment of a Village Committee. Preference will be given to candidates with a knowledge and experience in typewriting.

4 Applications will be entertained only from persons who have been resident for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to May 1, 1950, in the area comprising—

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

A certificate to that effect from the District Revenue Officer of the Revenue District or a Justice of the Peace should be attached to the application.

5. Applications should be forwarded through the Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving.

6. 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.

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

8. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than May 19, 1950

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

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

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission,
Colombo, April 24, 1950.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Park Supervisor, Municipal Council, Nuwara Eliya

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 1,800 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 120 to Rs. 3,000 per annum, with an Efficiency Bar before Rs. 2,400 per annum. A temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates and conditions will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable. Free quarters will be provided.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese* and should be not more than 40 years of age on May 1, 1950, and should have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) examination, or equivalent or higher examination, and should possess practical experience in all branches of Horticulture, and in the construction, maintenance, and control of Public Parks, Sports Grounds, Open Spaces,

&c. A sound knowledge of colloquial Sinhalese and Tamil is essential. Preference will be given to candidates with qualifications in Horticulture or allied subjects.

4. Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the service of Government or of a Local Authority irrespective of age and academic qualifications, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body or the Head of the Department 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 probation or trial and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder.

6. The selected 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, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than May 19, 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.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission.

P O Box 530,

Colombo, April 26, 1950.

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

- a citizen of Ceylon by descent or by registration; and
- 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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Revenue Inspector, Grade I, Urban Council Moratuwa

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 2,640 per annum, rising by 7 annual increments of Rs. 120 to Rs. 3,480 per annum with an Efficiency Bar before Rs. 3,120 per annum. A rent allowance in accordance with Government rates and conditions and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3 Applications will be entertained only from Revenue Inspectors in Grade II. of the Local Government Service who have passed the Efficiency Bar before Rs. 2,040 per annum or are in receipt of a salary of Rs. 2,040 or over. Applications should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving.

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

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 May 19, 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,
Colombo, April 26, 1950,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Superintendent, City Refuge, Municipal Council, Colombo

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 2,400 per annum, rising by 10 annual increments of Rs. 120 to Rs. 3,600 per annum, with an Efficiency Bar before Rs. 2,880. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

The selected candidate may be placed at a step in the salary scale if possessing special qualifications.

Pension rights of officers holding pensionable appointments will be safeguarded if released under section 21 of the Government Minutes on Pensions.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese* and not less than 30 years nor more than 45 years of age on May 1, 1950. They should have passed the Senior School Certificate (English) examination or a higher examination. Candidates should possess a knowledge and experience of work connected with Poor Relief work. A knowledge of colloquial Sinhalese and Tamil is essential. Experience in the administration of an Institute for Poor Relief will be an additional qualification.

4. Applications from those in a Local Body or in a Government Department should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Authority or the Head of the Department in which they are serving.

5. 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.

6. The candidate selected will be required to reside within the city of Colombo.

7. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, academic and any other special qualifications and full particulars of experience, together with copies only of certificates and testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, on or before May 19, 1950.

8. The date and place of birth of the applicant's father should be stated in the application.

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

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

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission,
P. O. Box 530,
Colombo, April 26, 1950.

* 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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Revenue Overseer, Village Committee, Kanuwana Village Area (Colombo 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 May 18, 1950. They should have passed the J. S. C. English Examination with Sinhalese as a subject or 7th standard in 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 the purpose 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 guarantee association approved by the commission.

7. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting, stating age, date and place of birth of the father, qualifications and experience, together with copies only of testimonials, should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Kanuwana, Kandana, not later than May 18, 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. G. D. GUNASEKERA,
Chairman.

V. C. Office,
Kanuwana Village Area,
Kandana, April 21, 1950.

* 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.

Notices under the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance

Local Authorities Elections Ordinance,
No. 53 of 1946

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

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 19, 1950.

SCHEDULE

Pattipola Village Committee

Ward No.	Name of Candidate
1	Marshall Alexander Sooraweera.
2	Abeykoon Mudiyansele Muthu Banda.
4	Attanayake Mudiyansele Gamandi.
6	Hewa Beddege Jayasinghe.
8	Attanayake Mudiyansele Heen Banda.
9	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Kiriwanthe.
10	Wanni Arachilage Sudu Banda.

DAMBADENIYA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Kuruppu Arachchillage Piyadasa has been elected to represent Ward No. 2 (Paranagama) of the Dambadeniya Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 19, 1950.

NUWARA ELIYA FOUR GRAVETS VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Hewa Pattinige Prematilake Nanayakkara has been elected to represent Ward No. 4 (Kandapola 1) of the Nuwara Eliya Four Gravets Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 19, 1950.

Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946

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

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections,
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

SCHEDULE

Ward No.	Name of Candidate
Medagampattu Village Committee	
9 ..	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Dharmadasa.
Wegampattu-Nilgala Village Committee	
13	Kumarawanni Unahelage Kumarawanniskera.
15 ...	Jayasinghe Panikkiyalage Kiri Panikkiya.

WELLAWA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 67 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Potuvilage Davith Appuhamy has been elected to represent Ward No. 9 (Talaotuwa) of Wellawa Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections,
(Local Bodies)

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

GANGAPALATA (Y.N.) VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Herath Mudiyansele Ukku Banda has been elected to represent Ward No. 17 of Gangapalata (Y.N.) Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections,
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

MALLAKAM VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Sinnappu Ramasamy has been elected to represent Ward No. 19 (Perumalkadavai) of Mallakam Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections,
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

PANDATHERUPPU VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 67 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, that Seemampillai Gnanapiragasam has been elected to represent Ward No. 9 (Mathagal South) of Pandatheruppu Village Committee.

P. O. FERNANDO,
Commissioner of Elections,
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

Statements of Revenue and Expenditure

MADAMPE TOWN COUNCIL**Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1949**

REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General revenue ..	27,021 45
B.—Thoroughfares ..	—
C.—Council's lands and buildings ..	241 85
D.—Public health ..	4,339 34
E.—Public recreation ..	1,404 45
F.—Cemeteries ..	45 0
G.—Dog registration ..	9 0
H.—Weights and measures ..	—
I.—Fire protection ..	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries ..	—
Total revenue ..	33,061 9

REVENUE	Amount Rs. c.
Other receipts :—	
Deposits ..	160,635 74
Advances ..	12,782 0
Loan for electric lighting scheme ..	80,030 0
Revenue collection accounts ..	10,916 25
Rent collection account ..	128 50
Sundry creditors account ..	3,655 87
Balance on January 1, 1949 ..	34,012 97
Total ..	335,222 42

EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
A.—General expenditure ..	16,422 71
B.—Thoroughfares ..	11,540 60
C.—Council's lands and buildings ..	2,367 50
D.—Public health ..	21,768 50
E.—Public recreation ..	—
F.—Cemeteries ..	1,052 40
G.—Dog registration ..	231 35
H.—Weights and measures ..	—
I.—Fire protection ..	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries ..	—
Total expenditure ..	53,383 6

Other payments :—	Amount Rs. c.
Deposits ..	154,955 51
Advances ..	12,782 0
Loan for electric lighting scheme ..	63,071 44
Revenue collection accounts ..	11,368 2
Rent collection account ..	127 50
Balance on December 31, 1949 ..	39,534 89
Total ..	335,222 42

I, James Charles Welikala Munasinha, Chairman, Town Council, Madampe, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of moneys received and paid during the year 1949.

Office of the Town Council, J. C. W. MUNASINHA,
Madampe, April 24, 1950. Chairman.

Affirmed to before me :

J. P. FERNANDO,
Justice of the Peace.

மு. மீ. செய்கு தாவுது மறைக்கார்

M. M. S. D. MARIKAR,
Member.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1949

LIABILITIES	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Deposits ..	15,675 33	
Loan Account Electric Lighting Scheme ..	16,958 56	
Sundry creditors ..	3,655 87	
Surplus at January 1, 1949 ..	Rs. c.	28,410 2
Expenditure for 1949 ..	53,383 6	
Revenue for 1949 ..	33,061 9	
		20,321 97
		8,088 5
Total ..		44,377 81

ASSETS	Rs. c.
Advances ..	—
Rate collection accounts (Property rate) ..	3,159 85
(Conservancy rate) ..	1,592 99
(Warrant cost account) ..	89 8
Rent collection account ..	1 0
Cash—	
In hand ..	500 0
In Kachchéri ..	39,034 89
Total ..	44,377 81

I, James Charles Welikala Munasinha, Chairman, Town Council, Madampe, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the above is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of the Madampe Town Council, on December 31, 1949.

Office of the Town Council, J. C. W. MUNASINHA,
Madampe, April 24, 1950. Chairman.

Certified to be correct :

மு. மீ. செய்கு தாவுது மறைக்கார்

M. M. S. D. MARIKAR,
Member.

Affirmed to before me :

J. P. FERNANDO,
Justice of the Peace.

Loan Account, 1949

Amount of Loan	Date Raised	Rate of Interest	Amount of Annual Repayment	Amount Paid up to December 31, 1949	Amount Outstanding on December 31, 1949	Date of Extinction
Rs. c.		Per Cent.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
10,000 0	1. 4. 49	4	789 93	—	10,000 0	1969
70,000 0	27. 9. 49	4	5,529 53	—	70,000 0	1969

I, James Charles Welikala Munasinha, Chairman, Town Council, Madampe, do hereby swear that the above is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct statement of the Loan Account of the Madampe Town Council.

J. C. W. MUNASINHA,
Chairman.

Certified as correct:

மு. மீ. செய்கு தாவுது மணக்காரர்
M. M. S. D. MARIKAR,
Member.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of April, 1950, at Chilaw:

J. P. FERNANDO,
Justice of the Peace.

RAMBUKKANA TOWN COUNCIL

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1949

REVENUE	Rs.	c.
A.—General	20,564	83
B.—Thoroughfares	—	—
C.—Council lands and buildings	986	50
D.—Public health	15,378	54
E.—Public recreation	500	5
F.—Cemeteries	20	0
G.—Dog registration	40	0
H.—Weights and measures	—	—
I.—Fire protection	—	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—	—
Total revenue	37,489	92
Other receipts:—		
Deposits	5,634	72
Advances	200	0
Revenue collection accounts—		
Property rate	14,633	38
Conservancy rate	3,658	32
Total	18,291	70
Total	61,616	34

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
A.—General	13,099	41
B.—Thoroughfares	4,913	36
C.—Council lands and buildings	30	0
D.—Public health	38,164	63
E.—Public recreation	—	—
F.—Cemeteries	—	—
G.—Dog registration	255	0
H.—Weights and measures	—	—
I.—Fire protection	—	—
J.—Reading rooms and libraries	—	—
Total expenditure	56,462	40
Other payments:—		
Deposits	8,564	91
Advances	200	0
Revenue collection accounts—		
Property rate	20,235	39
Conservancy rate	5,058	84
Total	25,294	23
Total	90,521	54

I, Nuwarapakse Hewayalage Keerthiratne, Chairman, Town Council, Rambukkana, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of monies received and paid during the year 1949, on account of Rambukkana Town Council.

Town Council Office,
Rambukkana, April 21, 1950.

N. H. KEERTHIRATNE,
Chairman.

Certified to be correct.

S. M. A. MAULANA,
Member.

Affirmed to before me on April 21, 1950:

H. L. RATWATTE,
Justice of the Peace.

Deposit Account

	Rs.	c.
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1948	8,369	74
Add receipts since January 1, 1949	5,634	72
Total	14,004	46
Deduct payments since January 1, 1949	8,564	91
Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1949	5,439	55

I, Nuwarapakse Hewayalage Keerthiratne, Chairman, Town Council, Rambukkana, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of the deposit account of the Rambukkana Town Council for the year 1949.

Town Council Office,
Rambukkana, April 21, 1950

N. H. KEERTHIRATNE,
Chairman.

Certified to be correct.

S. M. A. MAULANA,
Member.

Affirmed to before me on April 21, 1950:

H. L. RATWATTE,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1949

ASSETS	Rs.	c.
Arrears due to be collected—		
Property rate	5,602	1
Conservancy rate	1,400	52
Total	7,002	53
Cash—		
in hand	197	75
at Kachcheri, Kegalle	10,738	59
Petty cash balance	50	0
Total	10,986	34
Less—		
uncashed payment orders outstanding	844	30
Total	17,144	57
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	5,439	55
Surplus on January 1, 1949	30,677	50
Expenditure for 1949	56,462	40
Revenue for 1949	37,489	92
Defecit	18,972	48
Total	17,144	57

I, Nuwarapakse Hewayalage Keerthiratne, Chairman, Town Council, Rambukkana, do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true and correct statement of assets and liabilities of the Rambukkana Town Council as at December 31, 1949

Town Council Office,
Rambukkana, April 21, 1950.

N. H. KEERTHIRATNE,
Chairman.

Certified to be correct.

S. M. A. MAULANA
Member.

Affirmed to before me on April 21, 1950.

H. L. RATWATTE,
Justice of the Peace.

Budgets

CHILAW URBAN COUNCIL Supplementary Budget, 1950—No. 1

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
J.—Electricity Department :—		
(2) Repairs and maintenance—		
(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plants ..	202	75
A.—General Expenditure :—		
(1) Salaries of officers—		
(d) Cost of technical advisers ..	75	0
A.—General Expenditure :—		
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(f) Stationery, printing, &c. ..	395	0
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
(1) Salaries and wages—		
(b) Overseer ..	303	43
B.—Thoroughfares :—		
(1) Salaries and wages—		
(d) War allowance ..	36	24
E.—Public health :—		
(3) Conservancy—		
(a) Wages ..	591	10
E.—Public health :—		
(3) Conservancy—		
(i) War allowance ..	332	81
E.—Public health :—		
(5) Water supply—		
(a) Wages ..	844	10
E.—Public health :—		
(5) Water supply :—		
(h) War allowance ..	100	52

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	c.
H.—Dog registration :—		
(1) Destruction of dogs ..	500	0
J.—Electricity Department :—		
(1) Generation of electricity—		
(c) Salaries and wages at work ..	221	3
J.—Electricity Department :—		
(4) Management and General expenses—		
(b) Salaries (outdoor staff) ..	662	93
J.—Electricity Department :—		
(7) War allowance ..	265	89

Sufficient savings under any vote not being anticipated the above Supplementary Budget was settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on March 21, 1950, by resolution No. 10.

Urban Council Office,
Chilaw, April 22, 1950.

J. P. FERNANDO,
Chairman.

RAMBUKKANA TOWN COUNCIL First Supplementary Budget for 1950

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	Amount	Rs.	c.
A.—General expenditure :—			
(4) Contributions and grants ..	50	0	
B.—Thoroughfares :—			
(11) Surveys ..	850	0	
E.—Public recreation :—			
(7) Entertainment tax ..	100	0	

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on February 27, 1950.

March 10, 1950. Sanctioned.

N. H. KEERTHIRATNE,
Chairman.

E. B. WIRATUNGA,
for Commissioner of Local Government.

L. G. D.—DB. 192.

KOCHCHIKADE TOWN COUNCIL Fifth Supplementary Budget for 1949

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	Amount	Rs.	c.
A.—(2) (f) Stationery, printing, advertising and stamps ..	7	0	

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on January 25, 1950.

Town Council Office,
Kochchikade, April 20, 1950.

Sanctioned.

J. B. L. KARUNARATNE,
Chairman.

E. B. WIRATUNGA,
for Commissioner of Local Government.

Colombo, April 25, 1950.

L. G. D.—DD 196.

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL

Application under Section 192 of the Town Councils Ordinance—Budget for 1950.

THE utilisation of savings from votes to meet corresponding additional provision on other votes as shown below has been settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on April 3, 1950, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of Local Government.

Head	Sub-head	SAVINGS		ADDITIONAL PROVISION			
		Item	Amount	Head	Sub-head	Item	Amount
			Rs. c.				Rs. c.
B	12	New works	225 0	A	2 (f)	Stationery, printing, &c.	50 0
				B	11	Surveys	100 0
				D	2 (b)	Carts, bulls and lorries	75 0

Town Council Office,
Rattota, April 4, 1950.

M. K. A. HAMEED,
Chairman.

Colombo, April 5, 1950.

Sanctioned.

E. B. WIRATUNGA,
for Commissioner of Local Government.

Sale of Properties

NUWARA ELIYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned movable properties seized by virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, in terms of section 253 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance for arrears of rent due on the premises and for the period mentioned in the sub-joined schedule, will be sold by public auction at the Municipal Office, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 1950, unless in the meantime the rent and costs be duly paid.

D. G. P. RANESINGHE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Nuwara Eliya, April 25, 1950

Premises	Period	Movables seized
Temporary shop No. 4/3, New Bazaar Street, Nuwara Eliya.	August, 1948, to July, 1949.	One Singer Sewing Foot Machine. One Counter.

Miscellaneous

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance.

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Colombo Municipal Council, who desires to object to the issue of any of the licences is hereby called upon to furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection.

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Name of Premises
M. C. M. Hashim	...	323, Nagalagam Street
S. D. Francis	...	427, 429 & 490, Madampitiya Road
M. K. Dawood	...	81, St. Mary's Road, Mutwal
P. M. Abbas Ibrahim	...	134, Vystwyke Road.

L. L. ATTYGALLE,
Municipal Treasurer,
for Mayor, Colombo.

Town Hall,
Colombo, April 21, 1950

BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL

Danger of Rabies

IN terms of section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance (Chapter 333), notice is hereby given that there is danger of rabies within the administrative limits of the Balangoda Urban Council.

Any dog found in any public place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden within the said limits and not tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith by any person authorized for the purpose.

This proclamation shall be in force for six months from April 19, 1950.

Urban Council Office,
Balangoda, April 19, 1950.

BARNES RATWATTE,
Chairman.

MANNAR TOWN COUNCIL

Danger of Rabies

I, Francis John Aloysius Ponrajah, Chairman of the Town Council of Mannar, being satisfied that there is a danger of rabies within the administrative limits of the Mannar Town Council, do hereby in pursuance of the powers vested in me under section 11 of the Rabies Ordinance (Cap 333), proclaim the area comprised within the administrative limits of the Mannar Town Council, an area within which there is a danger of rabies.

Any dog or bitch found in any public place or road or any place other than a private building, compound or garden within the said limits and not tied up or led, shall be liable to be destroyed forthwith by any person authorized by me for that purpose.

Town Council Office,
Mannar, April 20, 1950.

F. J. A. PONRAJAH,
Chairman.

KALMUNAI TOWN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of Kalmunai 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 objection.

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Name of Premises
Aliyarlebbe	...	Ahamadulebbe, ... Town Council Beef Stall Div. No. 1, Kalmunaikudy
		Kalmunaikudy Market

S. LEBBE,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Kalmunai, April 22, 1950.

MALIMBODA 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 hereto has made an application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the premises stated against his name in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1950.

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

Name of Applicant	Schedule	Name of Premises
A. R. M. Junaid	...	Bandarawatta at Koledanda in Beraleliya village

HENRY ALLES,
Chairman

Village Committee Office,
Malimboda,
Telijawila, April 21, 1950.

L.G.D.—GD 14/36.

கிராம சமுதாயச் சட்டம்

கிராம சமுதாயச் சட்டத்தின் (அத்தியாயம் 108) 49 ம பிரிவின ஜீம மட்டக்களப்பு டிஸ்திரிக்டிலுள்ள நிறதலூர் கிராமப் பகுதியின் கிராமச் சங்கத்தால் உண்டாக்கப்பட்டு 1947 ம ஆண்டு செப்டெம்பர் மாதத்து 24 ந தேதிய 9,773 ம இலக்க விசேஷ "கெசெற" நில பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்ட பிரகடனத்தால் திருத்தப்பட்ட அபிரிவின (3) ம உட்பிரிவால் சுகாதார ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரித்து வைக்கப்பட்ட தத்துவங்களை பலநடைக் கொண்டு அவரால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட உபவிதிகள்

ஈ. டபிளூ. கன்னங்கரா,
நிரந்தரக் காரியதரிசி.
சுகாதார, ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரி காரியாலயம்.

கொழும்பு,

1950 ம ௨௭ (மாச) பங்குனிமீ 13 ந உ.

உத்தியோகத்தர்களைப் பற்றிய உபவிதிகள்.

1. சங்கத்தககு வருமதியான எல்லா வரிகளையும் கட்டணங்களையும் தனாவதற்கு தமது கையொப்பத்தின் பிரதிலிபியையும் சங்க முத்திரை

யையும் கொண்ட பற்றுச் சீட்டுகளை வழங்குவதற்கும் வேறு உத்தியோகத்தர் அல்லது பிறா எவருக்கும் அககிராசனா எழுத்தில அநிகாரமளிக்கலாம்.

2. ஒருவரும் வேண்டுமென்று—

(அ) அககிராசனரையாவது அல்லது சங்கத்தில வேறு உத்தியோகத்தர் எவரையுமாவது கிராம சமுதாயச் சட்டத்தின் ஏற்பாடுகள் அல்லது அதன் ஜீம உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட உபவிதிகள் எதனாலும் அல்லது எதன்கீழும் அந்த அககிராசனருக்கு அல்லது வேறு உத்தியோகத்தருக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட, விதிக்கப்பட்ட அல்லது குறிக்கப்பட்ட தத்துவம், கடமை அல்லது அலுவல எதையும் பிரயோகிக்க நிறைவேற்ற அல்லது செய்யவிடாது தடுக்கலாகாது ; அல்லது

(ஆ) சங்கத்தால் அல்லது சங்கத்துக்காக வேலைக்கமர்த்தப்பட்ட ஊழியன் அல்லது தொழிலாளி எவனையும், அககிராசனரால் அல்லது சங்கத்தின் வேறு உத்தியோகத்தர் எவராலும் அவனுக்கு இடப்பட்ட சட்டமுறையான கடமை எதையும் செய்யவிடாது தடுக்கலாகாது

3 இறந்த உபவிதிகளில்—

"அககிராசனா" எனப்பது சங்க அககிராசனா எனப் பொருள்படுகிறது , "சங்கம்" எனப்பது நிறதலூர் கிராமப் பகுதியின் கிராமச் சங்கம் எனப் பொருள்படுகிறது.