



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART IV—LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Local Government Notifications

L. D.—B. 108/49—L. G. D. R. 152.

The Rent Restriction Act, No. 29 of 1948

ORDER made by the Minister of Local Government under section 25 of the Rent Restriction Act, No. 29 of 1948.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 16, 1952.

Order

Mr. R. S. Goonetilleke, officer of the Colombo Municipal Council, is hereby declared to be an authorised officer for the area within the administrative limits of the Municipality of Colombo for the purposes of the Rent Restriction Act, No. 29 of 1948, for the period commencing on January 1, 1953, and ending on June 30, 1953.

L. D.—B. 125/46—L. G. D.—BA. 587A/8.

BANDARAWELA URBAN COUNCIL

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified that the following resolution under section 173 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, passed by the Bandarawela Urban Council on October 8, 1952, has been approved by the Minister of 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:—

“By virtue of the powers conferred by section 173 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, this Council hereby—

- imposes for the year 1953 a rate of eleven per centum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Bandarawela;
- declares that of the said rate a portion equal to three per centum of the annual value is leviable for the purpose of providing the conservancy service, and

- declares that the said rate shall be payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 respectively.”

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

L. D.—B. 122/37—L. G. D.—BA. 587A/8.

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

Special Water Rate for 1953

IT is hereby notified that the Bandarawela Urban Council has, under section 143 (b) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and with the sanction of the Minister of Local Government given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section, as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1953, subject to such limits and exemptions as may be prescribed by by-laws, a special water rate of seven per centum of the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Bandarawela, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 respectively.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

L. D.—B. 13/45—L. G. D.—BA. 596/9.

HAMBANTOTA URBAN COUNCIL

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

Property Rate for 1953

IT is hereby notified that the Hambantota Urban Council has, under section 173 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and with the approval of the Minister of Local Government, given by virtue of the powers vested in him by that section,

as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, imposed for the year 1953, subject to such limitations, qualifications and conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, a rate of ten per centum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the town of Hambantota, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

L. D.—B. 493/29.

The Vehicles Ordinance

BY virtue of the powers vested in the Minister of Local Government by section 8 (1) of the Vehicles Ordinance (Chapter 155), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947, the Minister has—

- (1) approved of the use, on and after January 1, 1953, of plates for carts with the distinguishing letters set out in the schedule hereto, and
- (2) amended, with effect from January 1, 1953, the Notification relating to plates for carts, published in *Gazette* No. 9,274 of May 26, 1944, (as amended by the Notification published in *Gazette* No. 9,642 of December 20, 1946), in paragraph 3 of the schedule thereto, under the heading "Town Councils" by the substitution for the item "Hikkaduwa-Dodanduwa Town Council—KH" of the new items set out in the schedule hereto.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

Schedule

Hikkaduwa Town Council—KH.
Dodanduwa Town Council—KD.

L. D.—B. 37/52./L. G. D.—BC. 321.

KEKIRAWA TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Kekirawa Town Council has, under sections 175 and 177 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities (Enlargement of Powers) Act, No. 8 of 1952, imposed with effect from the date on which this Notification is published in the *Gazette*, the licence duties specified in the Schedule hereto in respect of the licences described therein, in lieu of the licence duties hitherto imposed in respect of such licences.

M. T. CHELLIAH,
Chairman,
Kekirawa Town Council.

Kekirawa, October 22, 1952.

SCHEDULE

Nature of licence	Annual Duty Rs. c.
Licence to manufacture artificial manure	100 0
Licence to manufacture fibre	50 0
Licence to manufacture oil by mills	100 0
Licence to manufacture oil by chekkus	10 0

Nature of licence	Annual Duty Rs. c.
Licence to manufacture desiccated coconuts	100 0
Licence to manufacture bricks or tiles	50 0
Licence to manufacture soap	100 0
Licence to make or extract fat	50 0
Licence to cure arecanuts	10 0
Licence to boil blood or offal	100 0
Licence to dye fibre	5 0
Lime kiln licence	50 0
Licence to cure plumbago	50 0
Licence to ice fish	100 0
Licence to store fibre	50 0
Licence to store artificial manure	50 0
Licence to store maldivé fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt.	25 0
Licence to store lime or hides or bones or materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over 1 gunny bag	25 0
Licence to store straw	1 0
Licence to store copra	100 0
Licence to store plumbago	50 0
Licence to keep a kraal for soaking coconut husks	50 0
Licence to keep a saw pit:—	
(a) where machinery is used	50 0
(b) where no machinery is used	5 0
Licence to keep a dairy for supply of milk to the public—	
(a) where the number of cows does not exceed 3	5 0
(b) where the number of cows exceeds 3 but does not exceed 10	15 0
(c) where the number of cows exceeds 10	25 0
Bakery licence	50 0
Eating-house licence	25 0
Tea and coffee boutique licence	15 0
Restaurant licence	25 0
Meat stall licence	100 0
Fish stall licence	50 0
Cattle gala licence—	
(a) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle not exceeding 10 in number	5 0
(b) where the gala provides accommodation for cattle exceeding 10 in number—	
(i) in respect of the first 10 animals	5 0
(ii) in respect of each additional animal exceeding 10 (subject to a maximum of Rs. 100)	5 0
Common lodging house licence	50 0
Licence for manufacture of aerated waters	100 0
Ice factory licence	100 0
Ice and aerated water factory (combined) licence	150 0
Hotel licence—	
(a) where the annual value of the premises exceeds Rs. 1,200	100 0
(b) where the annual value of the premises does not exceed Rs. 1,200	25 0
Tannery licence	100 0
Licence to store oil	50 0
Licence to keep an establishment to manufacture jewellery	5 0
Licence to keep a forage	5 0
Licence to keep a toddy collecting station	100 0
Licence to store timber or firewood	25 0
Licence to keep a hair dressing saloon or barber's shop	25 0

Nature of licence	Annual Duty Rs. c.
Licence to keep a rice mill or huller	100 0
Licence to keep a printing press—	
(a) where hand machines are used	25 0
(b) where power-driven machinery is used	50 0
Licence to keep a workshop where motor vehicles are serviced or repaired—	
(a) where machinery is used	50 0
(b) where no machinery is used	10 0
Licence to keep a workshop where oxy-welding work is done	25 0
Licence to keep a photographic studio	25 0
Licence to keep a workshop where tyres and tubes are vulcanized	5 0
Licence to keep a pen where goats or pigs are kept—	
(a) where the number of goats or pigs exceeds 10 but does not exceed 20	5 0
(b) where the number of goats or pigs exceeds 20	10 0
Licence to store tobacco in excess of 20 bundles or sippans	10 0
Licence to keep a tinker's shop	5 0
Licence to manufacture syrups and fruit drinks	5 0

MATARA URBAN COUNCIL.

Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 1952

THE Matara Urban Council at its meeting held on November 1, 1952, resolved that entertainments as contemplated under section 8 (a) (1) of the Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 1952, shall be exempted in terms of section 8 (a) (2) (a) of the said Act.

WILFRED GUNASEKERA,
Chairman.

Urban Council,
Matara, November 12, 1952.

L. D.—B. 77/51 (E.B. 365).

The Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951

REGULATION made by the Minister of Transport and Works under sections 230 and 239 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. B. P. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 25, 1952.

REGULATION

The areas specified in the schedule hereto are hereby declared to be urban areas for the purposes of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951.

Schedule

1. The area within a circle having a radius of 500 yards from the 41/3 culvert on the Ratnapura-Colombo High Road, maintained by the Public Works Department, and situated at Talawitiya in the Ratnapura District.

2. The area within a circle having a radius of 500 yards from the centre of the junction of the Higgashena-Demada Village Committee Road and the Colombo-Ratnapura High Road, maintained by the Public Works Department, and situated at Higgashena in the Ratnapura District.

3. The area within a circle having a radius of 500 yards from the 6/2 culvert on Nambapana-Panadura High Road, maintained by the Public Works Department, and situated at Dewalegawa in the Ratnapura District.

4. The area within a circle having a radius of half a mile from the centre of the junction of the Kuruwita Railway Station Goodshed Road and the Ratnapura-Colombo High Road, maintained by the Public Works Department, and situated at Kuruwita in the Ratnapura District.

L. D.—B. 77/51.

The Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951

REGULATION made by the Minister of Transport and Works under sections 230 and 239 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. B. P. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 25, 1952.

REGULATION

The area specified in the schedule hereto is hereby declared to be an urban area for the purposes of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951.

Schedule

The area within a circle having a radius of 440 yards from the public gala at Keerimallai (including those portions of the Point Pedro-Pummalai Road and Maviddapuram-Keerimallai Road, falling within the aforesaid limits), and situated in Keerimallai in the Jaffna District.

L. D.—B. 61/52.

The Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951

REGULATION made by the Minister of Transport and Works under sections 168 (2) and 239 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. B. P. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 25, 1952.

Regulation

Every Motor vehicle when not in motion on that portion of the Matale Road which lies between the big bridge and small bridge at Katugastota shall be halted as near as possible to the edge of the highway on the side on which a yellow board bearing the words "Parking on this side only today" is exhibited, such board being exhibited alternatively on one side of the highway on one day and on the other side of the highway on the following day.

L. D.—B. 24/52.

The Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951

REGULATION for the area comprised within the administrative limits of the Matara Urban Council, made by the Minister of Transport and Works under sections 145 and 239 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. B. P. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 25, 1952.

Regulation

No motor vehicle other than a motor ambulance shall overtake any other vehicle on that portion of the highway which is over the Nilwalaganga Bridge situated within the administrative limits of the Matara Urban Council.

L. D.—B. 67/35.

The Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951

REGULATION for the urban area comprised within the administrative limits of the Municipal Council of Colombo, made by the Minister of Transport and Works, under sections 152 (1) and 239 of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951, and approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

C. B. P. PERERA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Transport and Works.

Colombo, November 25, 1952.

Regulation

At the intersection of the highways known as Ward Place and Kynsey Road in Colombo, Ward Place shall be deemed to be the main Road.

By-laws

L. D.—B. 131/33/L. G. D.—BB. 258.

NAWALAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL**The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939**

BY-LAW made by the Nawalapitiya Urban Council under sections 166 and 170 (ii) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, and approved by the Minister of 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 25, 1947.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

BY-LAW

The by-laws relating to markets published in *Gazette* No. 8,107 of March 1, 1935, as amended from time to time, are hereby further amended as follows:—

- (1) by the insertion, immediately after by-law 25, of the following new by-laws:—
“The Nawalapitiya Fair”.

26. The Fair established by the Council shall be called and known as “The Nawalapitiya Fair”.

27. (1) No person shall use or occupy any stall or space within the premises of the Fair, unless he is the holder, or the servant or the agent of the holder of a permit issued by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with conditions of such permit.

(2) Every permit issued under paragraph (1) shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedule III hereto and shall be in force for such period not exceeding twelve months or less than one month as may be specified in the permit.

28. Every holder of a permit issued under by-law 27 shall pay a fee at the rates specified in Schedule IV hereto for the use of a stall or space within the premises of the Fair.

29. If the Council does not employ an officer to collect the fees payable under by-law 28, it may lease the right of collecting the fees to any approved person—

- (a) by private treaty; or
(b) by calling for tenders; or
(c) by putting up the right to public auction.

30. (1) No holder of a permit issued under by-law 27 shall, without the written permission of the Chairman—

- (a) transfer his permit to any other person; or
(b) sub-let any part of the stall or space allowed to him; or
(c) permit any person, other than his servant or agent, to use or occupy any part of the stall or space allowed to him.

31. Within the premises of the Fair, no person shall between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.—

- (a) read or offer to read the palm, or tell the fortune of any person visiting the fair; or
(b) advertise, sell or expose for sale, medicines or drugs of any kind whatsoever; or
(c) beg for alms in or near the fair premises from persons attending the fair; or
(d) preach any religion or make public speeches or collect subscriptions from persons attending the fair; or
(e) advertise, read, sing or sell any ballads, songs or books.

32. Every holder of a permit issued under by-law 27 may, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. sell or expose for sale within the premises of the Fair, vegetables, fruit, country rice, paddy, coconuts, tamarind, kollu, kurakkan, grains, cereals, berries, yams, jaggery, or any other garden or chena produce.

33. (1) No holder of a permit issued under by-law 27 shall sell or expose for sale within the premises of the Fair any fish or meat, whether fresh, dried or salted, or pulses (other than those specified in by-law 32), dried chillies, onions, textiles or wearing apparel or any other commodity not specified in by-law 32:

Provided, however, that any such article or commodity may be sold or exposed for sale under the authority of a special licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) No special licence shall be issued by the Chairman unless he is satisfied there are good and sufficient reasons for issuing such a licence.

34. Any disputes arising between holders of permits issued under by-law 27 or their authorised servants or between them and the public relating to the use of the Fair, may be settled by any officer authorised by the Chairman, on duty, within the premises of the Fair.

35. Order within the premises of the Fair shall be maintained by an officer of the Council appointed for the purpose and on duty within the premises of that Fair.

36. All persons attending the Fair for the sale or purchase of goods shall comply with the lawful order given by an officer of the Council or by a Police officer in settlement of any dispute or for the maintenance of order.

37. No person shall, within the premises of the Fair—

- (a) carry on any cooking; or
(b) behave in a disorderly manner, or create any noise or disturbance, or fight with any other person, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language; or
(c) remain in or loiter about without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself after being ordered to leave by an officer of the Council or a Headman, or Police officer or any person acting under the authority of the Chairman.

38. (1) It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction to cancel any permit in respect of a stall or space in the Fair on a second or subsequent conviction of the permit-holder by such court for the contravention of any of the by-laws in connection with which such permit was issued.

(2) The Chairman may refuse to issue a permit under by-law 27 to any person whose previous permit has been cancelled by a court of competent jurisdiction.

39. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or for any officer of the Council acting under the authority of the Chairman, to inspect and seize any article of food exposed for sale within the premises of the Fair, which appears to him to be unwholesome.

(2) Where any article seized under paragraph (1) is certified by a Government Medical Officer to be unwholesome, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

40. (1) No person shall resist, obstruct, hinder or molest, any officer or person appointed by the Chairman to superintend the Fair in the execution of his duties.

(2) No person shall resist, obstruct, hinder or molest, any person appointed to collect the fees by the Council, or (where the right to collect the fees has been leased), by the lessee, in the execution of his duties.

41. No person shall—

(a) construct any sheds or awnings, or leave mats or sacks in the premises of the Fair earlier than 3 p.m. of the day preceding the holding of the Fair, or

(b) leave any sheds, awnings, mats, sacks or any other goods in the premises of the Fair later than 9 a.m. the day following the holding of the Fair.

42. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or any other officer of the Council acting under the authority of the Chairman, to remove any sheds, awnings, mats, sacks, or any other goods left in the premises of the Fair after 9 a.m. the day following the holding of the Fair.

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

44. Nothing in by-laws 1 to 25 shall apply to or in relation to the Fair.

45. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;
“Council” means the Nawalapitiya Urban Council; and

“Fair” means the Fair established by the Council; and

(2) by the insertion, immediately after Schedule II, of the following new Schedules:—

SCHEDULE III

Urban Council, Nawalapitiya

Front

No. _____ Date _____

Permit to occupy a stall or space at the Fair under the provisions of the Council's By-laws, I _____, Chairman, Urban Council, Nawalapitiya, do hereby authorise Mr. _____ of _____ to sell or expose for sale goods at the Nawalapitiya Fair.

This licence remains in force until _____ subject to the By-laws relating to the Fair and to the conditions appearing on the back.

Chairman.

Back

Conditions referred to overleaf

1. This licence is not transferable.
2. All goods kept in the stall or space on any day are at the risk of the holder of this permit.

SCHEDULE IV

Fees	Per day Rs. c.
(a) For a space 8 feet in breadth	.. 1 0
(b) For a space 6 feet in breadth	.. 50
(c) For a space 4 feet in breadth	.. 25
(d) For a space 3 feet in breadth or less no charge.	

L. D.—B. 19/50/L. G. D.—BC. 301.

PUSSELLAWA TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAW made by the Pussellawa Town Council under sections 143 (b) and 166 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of 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.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANE,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

BY-LAW

The premises described in the Schedule hereto shall be exempt from the special conservancy rate for the year 1952, levied under section 143 (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946 and referred to in the notice dated November 19, 1951, published in *Gazette* No. 10,325 of November 30, 1951.

Schedule

The premises bearing the following assessment numbers:—

Ward No. 4:—263, 346, and 336.

Ward No. 5:—305A, 311, 313, 313A, 327, 343, 345, 395B, 389 and 391.

Ward No. 6:—401c, 401B, 447A and 447.

Ward No. 7:—516, 514, 418A, 414A, 406/10, 406 and 412.

Ward No. 8:—563.

L. D.—B. 52/50/L. G. D.—BC. 323.

PUSSELLAWA TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Pussellawa Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of 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.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 5, 1952.

By-laws relating to Water Service

INTERPRETATION

1. In these by-laws—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council.

“Council” means the Pussellawa Town Council, and

“Domestic purposes” used in relation to a supply of water does not include water for horses or cattle or washing vehicles where such horses, cattle or vehicles are kept, for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture or business or for fountains or swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purposes or for purposes of irrigation.

Preliminary

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

Public Stand-pipes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requirements as to private service pipes and fittings

9. Without the written approval of the Chairman first had and obtained, on application made to him in Form A, set out in the schedule hereto, no person shall—

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

10. Any work approved by the Chairman under by-law 9 shall be carried out in accordance with the written instructions of the Chairman and no fittings or appliances shall be used in such work unless approved by him and stamped with the official seal of the Council.

11. The Council shall determine the size of the connection to be given to any applicant.

12. (1) All pipes used in the construction of private services shall be either of galvanized wrought iron or copper and shall be of such thickness and quality as may have been approved by the Chairman or an officer authorized in writing by the Chairman in that behalf.

(2) All galvanized wrought iron pipes used in the construction of private services shall be of 200 lb. square inch pressure and in accordance with the following weights:—

- $\frac{3}{8}$ inch internal diameter, 64 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ inch internal diameter, 88 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ inch internal diameter, 125 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 inch internal diameter, 181 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch internal diameter, 256 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch internal diameter, 320 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 2 inch internal diameter, 405 lb. per 100 lineal feet.

(3) All copper pipes used in the construction of private services shall be of 200 lb. square inch pressure and in accordance with the following weights:—

- $\frac{3}{8}$ inch internal diameter, 19 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ inch internal diameter, 27 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ inch internal diameter, 39 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 inch internal diameter, 62 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch internal diameter, 76 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch internal diameter, 91 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 2 inch internal diameter, 140 lb. per 100 lineal feet.

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

14. All draw-off taps fitted on to any premises shall be of a pattern and size approved by the Chairman.

15. The outlet of every draw-off tap shall be in some open and conspicuous place so that leakage may be easily detected, and in no case shall the outlet be below the highest water level of any cistern, or tank or other vessel into which the tap delivers.

16. (1) All joints between water pipes or between the pipes, apparatus, and fittings of any private service connected to the Council's waterworks shall be electrically bonded.

(2) No jointing material having an insulating effect shall be inserted at any joint, but if in the opinion of the Chairman the use of such material is unavoidable, he may permit its use on the condition that the pipes or fittings shall be electrically bonded over the joint or joints.

17. The inlet of every bath, lavatory-basin or sink shall be separated and kept distinct from the outlet and the inlet shall be situated at the top of, or above such bath, lavatory-basin or sink.

18. The inlet or supply pipe to every cistern shall be so placed as to have its delivery level above the highest water level of such cistern.

19. After the date on which these by-laws come into force:—

- (a) no cistern or tank exceeding 100 gallons capacity shall be installed or constructed on any premises for holding any part of the water supplied for domestic purposes; and
- (b) no cistern or tank shall be installed or constructed in any premises unless the size and design thereof and the number that is to be installed or constructed, have received the prior approval of the Chairman.

20. Every cistern or tank to which water is supplied from the waterworks shall be provided with a stop-cock and an “equilibrium” ball valve of approved pattern and the ball valve shall be so adjusted as to close the supply when the water level in the tank is two inches below the edge or overflow.

21. The overflow pipe of every cistern or tank shall be brought to the outside of the building and shall terminate in a conspicuous position, so that any leakage may be easily detected. No overflow from any cistern or tank shall on any account be connected with any drain or sewer or with the

waste-pipe of any bath, sink, or any other sanitary appliance or with the overflow from any other cistern. Each cistern or tank shall have a separate overflow pipe.

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

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

24. Every private water service shall be provided :—

- (a) with a strong brass, gun-metal, or cast-iron gland stop-cock with a solid bottom, and if the stop-cock is of cast-iron the plug shall be asbestos-packed; or
- (b) with a screw-down stop-cock with a loose valve; or
- (c) in the case of service by a pipe longer than two inches in diameter, with a sluice or a slide valve.

The stop-cock or valve shall be fixed under the pavement if there is any pavement in the street, and as near as practicable to the premises served and shall be provided with a cast-iron surface box and lid so that the stop-cock or valve may at all times be accessible. The stop-cock or valve and the surface box shall be of a type approved by the Chairman.

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

Earthing connections

26. (1) No person shall make any earthing connection from the casings of any transformers or other electrical apparatus dealing with electric current of a pressure of 500 volts or more, to any pipe or apparatus forming part of the waterworks, or any private service connected to the waterworks.

(2) The earth plate or any part of the earthing connection of any transformer or other electrical apparatus referred to in paragraph (1) shall be at least two feet away from any pipe or apparatus forming part of the Council's waterworks or of any private service connection to the Council's waterworks.

27. Where any earthing connection is necessary for a wireless set supplied with electric current from the electric lighting system such earthing connection shall be made by means of an earth plate fixed not less than two feet from any pipe or apparatus forming part of the Council's waterworks or of any private service connected to the Council's waterworks.

28. Any person making any earthing connection on any premises in which there is installed a water meter connected to the Council's waterworks, shall either make such connection on the inlet side of such meter or insert an electrical bond across such meter.

Connection of private service to mains

29. (1) When a newly-constructed service has been inspected and approved under by-law 25, the applicant shall deposit with the Council—

- (a) the cost of connecting the service to the Council's mains or waterworks, including the cost of labour, materials, and supervision as estimated by the Chairman; and
- (b) a premium or additional charge of Rs. 25 in respect of the connection and the supply of water.

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

30. (1) The connection from the Council's mains or waterworks to the service pipe laid on any private premises to which water is to be supplied, shall not be made otherwise than under the supervision of an officer of the Council authorized by the Chairman.

(2) The supply of water to such premises shall be deemed for all purposes to have commenced from the time the connection is duly made.

31. After a private service is connected to the Council's mains or waterworks, an account shall be rendered to the applicant in Form B set out in the Schedule hereto, and the unexpended balance, if any, of the sum deposited by him to meet the cost of making the connection shall be returned to the applicant. In the event of the actual cost exceeding the estimated cost, the applicant shall, upon receipt of the aforesaid account, forthwith pay to the Council the amount of such excess.

Charges for supply of water

32. (1) Water for domestic purposes may be supplied either by meter or otherwise at the discretion of the Council and the charges therefore shall be in accordance with such rates as may be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Council.

(2) Water for other than domestic purposes may be supplied either by meter or otherwise at the discretion of the Council.

(3) The Council may at any time instal a meter in any premises to which water is supplied from the waterworks of the Council.

33. (1) Where water for other than domestic purposes is supplied by meter the charges shall be calculated at the rate of one rupee for every thousand gallons supplied.

(2) Where water is supplied for other than domestic purposes otherwise than by meter the following charges shall be paid monthly in advance to the Council in respect of each private service:—

Rs. c.

For premises occupied wholly or in part—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) as a dairy, bakery, restaurant, hotel,
lodging house or an eating-house .. | 2 0 |
| (b) as a tea or coffee boutique .. | 1 0 |

34. Except in the cases provided by paragraph (2) of by-law 33, water drawn from a private service shall not be used for other than domestic purposes unless the person drawing the supply shall have entered into an agreement in Form C set out in the Schedule hereto: Provided that notwithstanding any such agreement the Council, may without incurring any liability for damages or penalty withhold or suspend or diminish the supply of water to that person for such purposes, if such supply interferes or is likely to interfere with the supply for domestic purposes to any other person or persons.

35. The charges for water supplied to any private premises shall be paid by the owner or occupier thereof to the Chairman or an officer of the Council authorised by the Chairman in that behalf; within fifteen days of the date on which an account is presented in form D set out in the Schedule hereto.

Prevention of waste

36. (1) The Chairman may, whenever he has reason to believe that the arrangement, size, position, nature, or condition of any pipe, tap, valve, meter or other fittings forming part of the private water service on any premises connected with the Council's waterworks is likely to lead to waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination of the water supplied from the waterworks for public or private use or

is likely to be prejudicial to the proper control and distribution of water from the waterworks, serve a notice in Form E set out in the Schedule hereto, upon the owner or occupier of the premises.

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

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

37. The Chairman may withhold, suspend, or diminish the supply of water to any premises or disconnect the private service pipe in those premises from the Council's mains or waterworks—

- (a) at the request of the owner or occupier of such premises; or
- (b) if default be made in the payment of any money due under the provisions of these by-laws from the owner or the occupier of such premises; or
- (c) if the construction or laying of any such service pipe by the owner or occupier of such premises is not carried out or altered in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws; or
- (d) if any act or thing is done or omitted to be done by the owner or by the occupier of such premises contrary to the provisions of these by-laws relating to damage to, or pollution of, the waterworks or waste or abuse of the water.

38. The occupier of a house or premises to which a private water service has been laid from the Council's waterworks shall immediately notify the Chairman whenever water is running to waste from any tap, pipe, meter or other fittings forming part of such service.

39. Whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, pipe, meter or other fittings forming part of the private water service in any premises, the Chairman or any person authorised by him may at once disconnect the service from the Council's mains and such service shall not be reconnected until the cause of the waste is eliminated by the owner or occupier of the premises.

40. The amount estimated by the Chairman as the cost of reconnecting to the Council's mains or waterworks any private service pipe disconnected on any of the grounds set out in by-law 37 shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises in advance to the Council. The unexpended balance, if any, shall be returned to the owner or occupier on completion of the work. In the event of the actual cost exceeding the estimated cost, the amount of the excess shall be paid by the owner or occupier forthwith on the completion of the work.

General

41. The Chairman may, without prejudice to any water rate, meter rent or other sums which may be or become due under the ordinance or these by-laws, withhold, suspend, diminish or divert the supply of water through any mains, public fountain, service pipes, or other appliances connected to the Council's waterworks either wholly or in part whenever the Chairman is satisfied—

- (a) that the water available in the waterworks is insufficient; or

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

42. The stop-cock or valve of each private service and the part of the service pipe between the stop-cock or valve and the main shall be deemed to be the property of the Council and the cost of the maintenance, repair and renewal of that part shall be borne by the Council.

43. The approval of any private service pipe or fittings under by-law 25, or the grant of any permission or concession under any of these by-laws to the owner or occupier of the premises in which that service pipe is laid shall not be deemed for any purpose to attach to the Council any liability for any damage caused by the bursting of any part of the pipe or the overflow of water from any part of the pipe fittings.

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

45. (1) Where water is supplied to any premises by a temporary connection from the Council's waterworks for the purpose of erecting any building or buildings, the supply shall be discontinued when such building or buildings have been erected.

(2) The charges for water supplied for the purpose referred to in paragraph (1) shall be according to the rates prescribed for purposes other than domestic purposes in by-law 33.

46. All moneys payable to the Council under these by-laws shall be paid to the Chairman or to an officer authorised in writing by the Chairman in that behalf.

47. Every contravention of any of the provisions of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after conviction or service of written notice from the Chairman of such contravention.

TOWN COUNCIL, PUSSELLAWA

Waterworks Department

FORM A

(By-law 9)

No. _____

To the Chairman, Town Council, Pussellawa

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

*the construction

*the alteration

*the extension

*the cleaning

of a private water service to—

House No. : _____

Street : _____

Ward : _____

in the manner set out in the Schedule hereto.

Annual rent if occupied by tenant* Rs. _____

Annual value if occupied by owner* Rs. _____

Size of existing service * _____

Whether water is required for domestic or other purposes: _____

The purpose for which the premises are occupied : _____

Amount deposited : _____

SCHEDULE

Piping on private premises	Taps				Cisterns		
	Length	Size	No.	Position	Size	Capacity	Position

Remarks :

Please write distinctly

*Signature of owner : _____

*Name of owner : _____

*Address of owner : _____

*Signature of occupier : _____

*Name of occupier : _____

* Strike off whichever is not necessary.

TO BE FILLED UP BY OFFICE

Approved.

Chairman, T. C.

Amount credited on : _____

Referred to Waterworks Department on : _____

Report on completion of work : _____

Insert below a single-line plan of the premises showing the position of the taps

Note.—(1) All applications for water service must be made on the official Form A.

- (2) All applications for water service must be approved by the Council.
- (3) When a private water service is allowed, the connection between the Council's main or subsidiary mains and the premises to be served shall be made under the supervision of an officer of the Council authorised by the Chairman.
- (4) A charge of Rs. 25 is made for a private water service.
- (5) The service pipe and fittings must be laid and affixed only by persons duly authorised by the Chairman, and may not be used until they have been passed by an officer of the Council authorised by the Chairman.
- (6) Water supplied for other than domestic purposes will be charged for by meter, or where no meter is installed at such rates as may be fixed by the Council.
- (7) The owner or occupier of a house or premises to which a private service has been constructed shall give due notice to the Chairman, whenever a change of occupier is about to take place.
- (8) It shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a house or premises to which a private water service has been constructed immediately to notify the Chairman, whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, meter, pipe or other fitting in the house or premises.

Applicant.FORM B
(By-law 31)Town Council Office,
Pussellawa, _____, 195—.

No. _____

In account with the Town Council

Date	Description	Rs.	c.
	To material supplied in laying service or fixing meter to No. _____ Street		
	To labour and supervision in connection with above		
	Charge for tapping the main		
	Total		
	Amount deposited		
	Balance due to		

Chairman,
Town Council, Pussellawa.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, PUSSELLAWA

FORM C
(By-law 34)

Agreement for the supply of water by meter for other than domestic purposes between _____, owner of premises bearing assessment No. _____, situated at _____ (hereinafter styled "The owner") on the one part, and the Town Council of Pussellawa, on the other part.

2. In consideration of being allowed a supply of water to the aforesaid premises for other than domestic purposes, to wit :—

- (a) : _____,
- (b) : _____,
- (c) : _____,

The owner hereby agrees to abide by the conditions hereinafter set forth:—

- (a) That the water shall be supplied through a _____ inch meter.
- (b) That the owner shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of Rupees _____ (Rs. _____) a quarter in advance to the Chairman, Town Council, for the rent of the meter.
- (c) That the owner shall pay or cause to be paid to the Chairman, Town Council, at the rate of Rupees _____ (Rs. _____) per thousand gallons for the quantity of water supplied during each month. The first payment to be made on the first day of _____.

3. If the rent of the meter or the charges for water are not paid to the Chairman, Town Council, within fifteen days from the due date, the right to the use of the service shall be forfeited, and the Town Council may discontinue the supply.

4. The agreement may be terminated by either party giving to the other party thirty days' notice of his or its intention to determine the same. In the event of its being so determined neither the owner nor the occupier of the premises shall be entitled to the use of the service until a fresh agreement shall have been made.

5. The owner shall give due notice whenever a change of occupiers is about to take place, and no

occupier shall be entitled to the use of the service until he has agreed in writing to abide by the foregoing conditions.

Signed at Pussellawa, this _____ day of _____
One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____,

(Owner).

Chairman,
Town Council, Pussellawa.

Witness to the signature:—

(1): _____.

(2): _____.

FORM D

(By-law 35)

No. _____ Town Council Office,
Pussellawa, _____, 195—.
In account with the Town Council of Pussellawa for water supplied
to No. _____ Street during the quarter ending _____.

Reference No.	Water Account	Rs. c.
	Reading on _____	
	Reading on _____	
	Water consumed, at Rs. _____ per thousand gallons	
	Water supplied for other than domestic purposes not measured by meter _____	
	Amount due . . .	

Chairman.

N. B.—I have to call upon you to pay the above amount at the Office of the Pussellawa Town Council within fifteen days of the above date.

FORM E

(BY-LAW 36)

Notice to alter Defective Service

Town Council Office,
Pussellawa, _____ 195—.

To the owner or occupier of house No. _____ Street

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

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

Chairman,
Town Council, Pussellawa.

Alterations and/or repairs.

L. D.—B. 44/47—L. G. D.—BC. 238.

KALMUNAI TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Kalmunai Town Council under sections 166 and 170 (11) (b) of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of 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.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDENA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

BY-LAWS

1. No licensee of a meat stall in the market area shall sell meat at a price other than that fixed by the Council and set out in the Schedule hereto.

2. Every licensee of a meat stall in the market area shall display in a conspicuous position in his stall, a notice stating the prices set out in the Schedule hereto.

Schedule

	Per lb.
	Rs. c.
Mutton with bones	1 75
Mutton without bones	2 0
Beef (ox) with bones	0 50
Beef (ox) without bones	0 65
Beef (buffalo) with bones	0 40
Beef (buffalo) without bones	0 50

L. D.—B. 37/52—L. G. D.—BC. 321.

KEKIRAWA TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

BY-LAWS made by the Kekirawa Town Council under sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, and approved by the Minister of 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.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDENA,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government.

Colombo, November 15, 1952.

BY-LAWS

Interpretation of terms

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

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Council;

“Council” means the Kekirawa Town Council;

“licensee” means the person holding a licence issued by the Chairman authorising the use of any premises or place for any special purpose mentioned in the licence in pursuance of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, or any by-law made thereunder;

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

“licensed trade” means a trade for which a licence is necessary under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, or any by-law made thereunder;

“offensive or dangerous trade” means any one of the following trades:—

Manufacturing manure, tanning, curing arecanuts, boiling blood or offal, making or extracting fat, making soap, dyeing fibre, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kraal for soaking coconut husks, storing maldivian fish or salt fish or dry fish in any quantity over 5 cwt., storing lime, hides, bones, artificial manure, materials for the manufacture of artificial manure in any quantity over one gunny bag,

storing copra, manufacturing oil by mills or chekkus, manufacturing desiccated coconut, manufacturing bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw pit, curing or storing plumbago, storing straw, icing of fish, storing of timber or firewood, storing of gunny bags, storing of tobacco in excess of twenty bundles or sippans, keeping a rice mill or huller, keeping a printing press, keeping a workshop where motor vehicles are serviced or repaired, keeping a workshop where oxy-welding work is done, keeping a photographic studio, keeping a workshop where tyres and tubes are vulcanized, keeping a pen where ten or more goats or pigs are kept, storing oil, keeping an establishment to manufacture jewellery, keeping a forge, keeping a toddy collecting station, keeping a tinker's shop, manufacturing syrups and fruit drinks, keeping lamps for hire.

Licences

2. No persons shall within the administrative limits of the Council keep any bakery, eating-house, tea or coffee boutique, restaurant, hotel, meat stall, fish stall, gala, dairy, common lodging house, hair-dressing saloon or barbers' shop, aerated water factory or ice factory, or carry on in any place any offensive or dangerous trade without an annual licence from the Chairman, which licence the Chairman shall issue to all persons complying with the conditions provided for the issue of such licence. Every such licence shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which such licence is issued, unless such licence is previously cancelled under by-law 8 or by-law 9.

3. No licence shall be transferable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bakeries

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

(1) (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted, and every

room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor-space.

- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered, and lime-washed.
- (c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (2) (a) The room in which kneading takes place must have a superficial floor-space of not less than 12 feet by 15 feet, and the lower 4 feet of the internal surface of the walls must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered with cement.
- (b) There must be a free external air-space not less than 7 feet wide on at least two of the sides of the kneading room which contain doors or windows.
- (c) The door of the oven must not open directly into the kneading room.
- (d) Every kneading room must be provided with a ceiling which is either plastered and lime-washed or made of closely-fitting boards which are either lime-washed or oil-painted.
- (3) (a) The troughs, tables, and all the utensils used in the making of bread must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (b) The tops of the tables used in the making of bread must be made of well seasoned closely-fitting planks or of some non-harmful impervious material.
- (4) (a) The bakery must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (b) The bakery must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (c) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within or directly communicating with the bakery.

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

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

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

14. Every licensee of a bakery shall cause the floor and the tiled or cemented portions of the walls and the tops of the tables to be washed every day at such hours as shall be specified in the licence. He shall cause every part of the bakery, its surroundings and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, latrine, cesspit, or other nuisance on the licensed premises.

He shall cause the furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of bread to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. He shall cause all trade and domestic refuse to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle, which shall be removed from the bakery and cleared once a day. The receptacle shall always be kept covered except when refuse is being actually placed therein.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of this by-law "adulterated milk" means milk to which water or any other foreign liquid or substance has been added or any cow's milk which contains less than 8.5 per centum of milk solids, not fat, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat, or any buffalo's milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids, not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat. The person liable for a breach of this by-law shall be the licensee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lodging-houses

51. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging-house unless he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character and unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle galas

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

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

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

(3) The premises must be provided with an ample supply of water, both for drinking and for washing the premises.

(4) The premises must have sufficient latrine accommodation.

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

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

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

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

76. Every licensee of a gala shall cause all dung and other refuse on the premises to be collected at frequent intervals daily so as to keep the premises

in a clean and sanitary condition and the dung and other refuse so collected shall be kept in one or more covered receptacles, which shall be constructed of some impermeable material.

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

Restaurants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause a sanitary dust-bin and at least two spittoons always to be kept at the licensed premises. He shall keep

the spittoons so as to be readily accessible to those employed in or consuming food or drink on such premises.

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

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

88. No licensee of a restaurant shall allow any person to spit within the licensed premises except into a spittoon provided for the purpose. He shall not allow any person suffering or who has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, to enter such premises or take part in the preparation or sale of food or drink until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels

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

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

- (6) The ground-floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (8) The premises must be provided with sanitary dust-bins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and with such bathing and latrine accommodation as is sufficient to meet all sanitary requirements. Such latrine accommodation must consist of at least one separate latrine for every ten persons for whose accommodation the premises are to be licensed.
- (9) The premises must be provided with a suitable supply of water, and the supply of drinking water and the bathing accommodation must be so arranged as to preclude the pollution of the drinking water by persons bathing.
- (10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

105. Every licensee of a hotel shall cause all filth, house refuse, or other offensive matter to be immediately placed in an impervious covered receptacle

made of zinc or galvanized iron and to be removed from the licensed premises daily. He shall keep such receptacle always covered except when such filth, house refuse or other offensive matter is being actually placed in such receptacle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dairies

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

- (a) The premises must be in good repair and well ventilated and well lighted.
- (b) The walls and roof of the buildings of the dairy must be made of some permanent material.
- (c) The woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (d) The floor must be cemented or paved with some hard and impermeable material.
- (e) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (f) There must be a sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.
- (g) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone or cabook; and the walls and pillars must be lime-washed and plastered with cement to a height of 4 feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (h) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than 25 feet from the cow sheds and other buildings.
- (i) The floor of the milk room must be cemented and must have rounded corners at its junction with the walls; the walls of the milk room must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roofs must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be

oil-painted; the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground; there must be at least one window and one door, and the area of the window-space must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor-space, and the window-space must be covered with fly-proof netting, the door must be opposite the window and must be close fitting and fitted with fly-proof netting.

- (j) The milk room must be provided with a table covered with marble, slate, zinc, or other approved impermeable substance.
- (k) The milk room must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin.
- (l) The milk room must be at least 100 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (m) There must be no cesspit, latrine, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the milk room:

(2) The number of cows for which each dairy is to be licensed shall be stated in the application for the licence, and such number must be proportionate to the size of the cattle shed, allowing for each cow a floor-space of 8 feet by 5 feet and a minimum air-space of 400 cubic feet.

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

114. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause a copy of these by-laws relating to dairies, in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and the licence to be framed and hung in a prominent place in the dairy. He shall also keep a list of the names and addresses of all employees (including the vendors of milk) in the dairy so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him.

115. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the dairy to be lime-washed twice a year in the months of June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

116. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floors and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.

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

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

119. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all vessels sent out containing milk to be cleaned and to be properly covered with clean material, and shall take all proper precautions to prevent the milk from being contaminated during transit.

120. Every licensee of a dairy shall use, for storing milk, vessels made of glass, porcelain, glazed earthenware, enamelled iron, galvanized iron or tin and shall not permit such vessels to be stored in the cattle shed.

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

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

123. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other

than for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.

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

125. No licensee or person in charge or control of a dairy shall knowingly employ or allow to enter into the dairy premises any person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

126. Every licensee of a dairy shall, for the purposes of such dairy, use water—

- (a) from a public water supply where such a supply is available and shall, in such case cause pipes to be laid from the nearest main, and the water supply to be obtained therefrom by means of taps within the building, or
- (b) where no public water supply exists, from a suitable source, capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of pure water.

127. Every licensee of a dairy obtaining water from any source other than a public water supply shall discontinue such source and obtain water from a public water supply so soon as such a supply is established.

128. No licensee of a dairy shall cause any cow to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are clean, and unless the hands of the person milking are also clean and free from all infection and contamination.

129. Every licensee of a dairy shall forthwith give notice to the Chairman of any case or suspected case of infectious or contagious disease which may occur among the persons employed by him in the dairy.

130. (1) Every licensee of a dairy shall, whenever any animal in his dairy is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, forthwith give notice of the fact to the Chairman. The licensee shall, in order to prevent infection or contamination, forthwith remove or cause to be removed from the proximity of other animals any animal in his dairy which is found or is suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) On the outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease every licensee of a dairy shall carry out such instructions for the control of the outbreak as the Chairman or other proper authority may from time to time give.

(3) No licensee of a dairy shall sell or permit to be sold the milk of any animal suffering from tuberculosis, whether of the udder or otherwise, acute mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, actinomycosis of the udder, or shall add such milk or permit it to be added to any milk of other animals which is intended for sale or human consumption.

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

132. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall allow milk intended for sale to be kept in any place other than the milk room.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall use the milk room or permit it to be used for any purpose other than that of storing and preparing milk.

133. (1) No licensee of a dairy shall adulterate milk by the addition of water or any other foreign liquid or substance thereto, nor shall he sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver milk so adulterated.

(2) No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is clearly, distinctly, and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English, and the equivalent term in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such.

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

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

(2) Every vendor shall produce for inspection on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman, the card of registration issued to him.

(3) Where any vendor refuses or fails to produce for inspection, on demand by the Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised person, the card of registration issued to him, it shall be lawful for such Sanitary Inspector or authorised person to exercise the power given to a peace officer under section 33 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

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

137. No person who is not a licensee of a dairy under these by-laws shall himself, or by any agent or servant, sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale, any milk within the administrative limits of the Council save in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

138. (1) Every person, whether resident within or without the administrative limits of the Council who desires to sell or supply for money milk in any quantity to any person or persons within such town, shall cause himself to be registered in the books of the Council as a purveyor or supplier of milk.

(2) Every registration under paragraph (1) shall be free of all fees or charges.

139. Every person registered under by-law 138 shall, by proper application made for that purpose, obtain registration cards annually from the Chairman in respect of each servant, vendor or agent, whether paid or unpaid, employed by him in the work of selling or delivering milk.

140. (1) The Chairman may, in his discretion, refuse to register as a purveyor or supplier of milk under the foregoing by-law 138, any person who has not been recommended for registration, after such inspection as may be necessary of his premises, his animals and his utensils and equipment generally—

(a) if he is a resident within the administrative limits of the Council, by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council; or

(b) if he is a resident in any area outside the administrative limits of the Council, by the Chairman of any duly constituted local authority there may be in any such area, or if there be none, by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which such area lies.

(2) The Chairman may likewise refuse to issue any registration cards under the foregoing by-law 139, until a Medical Officer deputed by him has examined and found each such servant, vendor or agent to be free from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease.

141. Every registration card issued by the Chairman under by-law 139, shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) Employer's name and number on register.

(b) Name of vendor or servant or agent and his thumb impression.

142. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the administrative limits of the Council unless he has in his possession a registration card for the current year duly issued as aforesaid.

143. (1) No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the administrative limits of the Council shall refuse, or fail for any reason, to produce for inspection a duly issued registration card for the current year, when called upon to do so by a Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

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

144. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk or offer for sale within the administrative limits of the Council—

(1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 8.5 per centum of milk solids, not fat, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any buffalo milk which contains less than 9 per centum of milk solids, not fat, or less than 7 per centum of milk fat;

(2) any milk from which the cream has been removed unless such milk is contained in a vessel which is distinctly and conspicuously labelled "Skimmed Milk" in English and the equivalent in Sinhalese and Tamil, and is sold as such;

(3) any milk adulterated with water or any other foreign substance or liquid: Provided that milk, to which tea, coffee, or cocoa has been added for consumption on the premises of any tea or coffee boutique or eating-house shall not be deemed to be adulterated for the purpose of this by-law;

(4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material.

Aerated water factories

145. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water factory unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

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

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

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

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

- (e) The woodwork must be oil-plainted or lime-washed.
- (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (d) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(2) There must be at least one room reserved for the manufacture of aerated water.

(3) There must be a separate fly-proof room for the storage of syrup, essences, and chemicals used in the manufacture of aerated water.

(4) A separate place must be provided for the washing of bottles.

(5) The water used in the factory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the factory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the factory in properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.

(6) The water used in the manufacture of aerated water (and in any process connected therewith) and for washing bottles, accessories, and utensils must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant, and the water must be found on chemical and bacteriological examination to be pure and wholesome:

Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

(7) (a) The aerated water factory must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin, at least two spittoons, and with such latrine accommodation as is sufficient, being not less than one latrine for every ten persons employed therein.

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

(c) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the aerated water factory.

146. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Aerated Water Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

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

148. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the aerated water factory to be lime-washed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be lime-washed or, if oil-plainted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

150. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause all bottles used in the factory to be cleaned in the following manner:—

There shall be two separate tanks for the cleansing of bottles one being used for the removal of labels and for the preliminary

cleansing, and the other for the final cleansing. Where a pipe-borne water supply is available, the final cleansing shall be in running water.

151. Every licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, and utensils, and the equipment used in the making of aerated water to be kept clean and in good repair.

152. No licensee of an aerated water factory shall cause any materials or articles other than those used in the manufacture of aerated water to be introduced into the factory.

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

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

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

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

157. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter an aerated water factory or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of aerated water until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

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

Ice factories

163. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed are in conformity with the following conditions:—

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

- (b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed.
 - (c) The eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
 - (d) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
 - (e) The woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
 - (f) The floor must be cemented throughout.
 - (g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
 - (h) One room in each factory must be exclusively reserved for the manufacture of ice.
 - (i) The premises must be supplied with an adequate supply of water obtained from a source protected from contamination and also adequate means of transport so as to ensure complete freedom from contamination or pollution in transit and with properly constructed tanks or reservoirs.
 - (j) The factory must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin, at least two spittoons, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
 - (k) The factory must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, cattle shed, manure heap, or open sewer.
 - (l) There must be no cesspit, latrine, cattle shed, or ashpit within or directly communicating with the factory.
- (2) A special room or place for storage of fuel must be provided and so situated that fuel can be carried to it, or from it to the furnace, without passing through any of the rooms of the factory in which ice is made, stored, or placed for delivery.
- (3) The water used in the manufacture of ice must be passed through a suitable filter approved by the Chairman and connected with the plant: Provided that the Chairman shall have the power to exempt from the operation of this by-law water derived from an approved public supply.

164. Every licensee of an ice factory shall keep affixed in a conspicuous position on the outside of his premises a board with his name and the words "Licensed Ice Factory" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

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

166. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the factory to be lime-washed twice a year in June and December. He shall cause the woodwork to be lime-washed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least once every June and December, and at other times when ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

168. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause every part of the factory, its surroundings, drains, furniture, utensils and equipment used in the making of ice to be kept clean and in good repair.

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

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

171. No person who is suffering or has suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter the factory or take part in the preparation, handling, sale, or transport of ice until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

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

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

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

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

Public bathing places

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

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

177. Whenever a public bathing place is served by a well, no person shall use such well for washing animals, mats, or other things, or any clothes except those worn at the time of bathing, and such clothes shall be washed at such distance from the well that the splash therefrom cannot fall into the well.

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

Offensive or dangerous trades

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

- (1) The premises must be in good repair, well ventilated and well lighted and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground and the rest of the internal surface must be lime-plastered and lime-washed.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.
- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage, a sanitary dust-bin and sufficient latrine accommodation.

180. Every licensee shall store all materials required for the purpose of carrying on his licensed trade in such a way as to prevent effluvia or other nuisance.

181. Every licensee when carrying along any public place or thoroughfare any materials which are likely to be offensive or to give off effluvia shall carry them in non-absorbent covered receptacles so as to obviate the creation of any nuisance.

182. Every licensee shall cause any offensive vapours or gases emitted during any process or manufacture to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of their diffusion without injurious or offensive effects or to be passed directly through a fire or into a condensing apparatus.

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

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

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

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

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

188. Every licensee shall cause the tanks used for washing or soaking skins or any other materials to be emptied and cleansed as may be necessary to prevent effluvia.

189. No licensee shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank, or any open piece of water by discharging thereinto or suffering to flow thereinto any foul, ill-smelling or offensive water or other fluid or by throwing thereinto or suffering to be washed therein any offensive substance, or in any other way pollute or contaminate such river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank or open piece of water.

Meat stalls

190. 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 and well ventilated and well lighted, and every room must be provided with windows capable of being opened, the area of which when open must be not less than one-fifteenth of the superficial floor space.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than 7 feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed, and the lower internal surface of each such wall must be covered with glazed tiles or plastered in cement up to a height of four feet from the ground.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least 6 feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or lime-washed.

- (6) The floor must be cemented throughout.
- (7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.
- (8) The tables and all other furniture must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.
- (9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material.
- (10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust-bin and at least one spittoon, and with sufficient latrine accommodation.
- (11) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises.

191. 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.

192. 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.

193. 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 lime-washed, and all the woodwork to be lime-washed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least four times a year in the months of March, June, September and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

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

196. Every licensee of a meat 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.

197. 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.

198. 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.

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

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

201. 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.

202. No licensee of a meat stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 200 or by-law 201.

203. 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.

204. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow any place on the same level with such stall and forming part of the same building to be used as a sleeping place, unless it is effectually separated from the 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.

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

206. 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 slaughter-house which is within the administrative limits of the Council and which has been duly declared and proclaimed under section 21 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), or in a place appointed for the purpose by the proper authority under section 11 of the said Ordinance, or under a permit issued under section 14 of the said Ordinance.

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

208. 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 stall.

209. 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.

210. 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

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

(7) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and with sufficient latrine accommodation.

(8) The premises must be at least 50 feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

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

212. 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.

213. 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.

214. 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.

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

216. 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.

217. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

223. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of by-law 220, 221, or 222.

224. 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.

225. 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.

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

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

228. 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 the fish stall.

229. 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.

230. 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.

Hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops

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

(1) The building or part of the building—

(a) must be substantially constructed, and must have a floor space of not less than 120 square feet: Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to any building in which a saloon or shop is carried on or kept at the date of the publication of this by-law in the *Gazette*; and

(b) must have its walls limeplastered and lime-washed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement; and

(c) must be well lighted and well ventilated; and

(d) must be provided with satisfactory drains, and with satisfactory latrine accommodation either within the building or on the premises.

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

(a) a sufficient supply of water at all times during which the saloon or shop is open to customers;

(b) means for securing an adequate supply either of boiling water or of disinfectants for the purpose of washing or sterilizing the instruments or appliances in daily use;

(c) facilities for the hairdressers or barbers to wash their hands during the course of their work;

(d) a sufficient number of receptacles for the disinfectants to be used for sterilizing instruments or appliances;

(e) a sufficient supply of towels and overalls for the use of the customers;

(f) a sufficient number of spittoons, kept by the side of the seats in such manner as to be readily available to customers and employees; and

(g) a covered and movable dust bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse.

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

(a) keep affixed, in a conspicuous position outside the saloon or shop, a board bearing the words "Licensed Hairdressing Saloon" or "Licensed Barber's Shop", as the case may be; and

(b) keep affixed, in a conspicuous position outside the saloon or shop a framed copy of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops in each of the languages, English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

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

(a) cause the walls of such saloon or shop to be limewashed and the ceiling painted at least once in six months; and

(b) keep clean the floor, walls, ceiling, fixtures, furniture and equipment of such saloon or shop.

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

(a) to keep his person and his wearing apparel clean;

(b) to keep his finger-nails short and free from dirt; and

(c) to wash his hands with soap and water immediately before attending to each customer.

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

(a) cause every spittoon in such saloon or shop to be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;

(b) cause every hair-brush or comb used in such saloon or shop to be washed or cleaned and sterilized or disinfected, every day, and to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;

(c) cause every shaving mug or cup, shaving brush, clipper, razor or other cutting instrument, used in such saloon or shop, to be well rinsed and cleaned in hot water after each occasion on which it is used; and

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

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

(a) any styptic pencil; powder-puff or sponge; or

(b) any alum or other material for the purpose of stopping bleeding, unless such alum or other material is in powder or liquid form.

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

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

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

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

239. No person shall expectorate within any hair-dressing saloon or barbers' shop except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.

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

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

Repeals

The by-laws relating to bakeries, eating-houses, restaurants and tea and coffee boutiques made by the Village Committee of the Kalagam Korale South village area in the Anuradhapura District are hereby amended by the rescission of those by-laws in so far as they apply to the area within the administrative limits of the Kekirawa Town Council.

Posts — Vacant

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

IT is hereby notified that the Local Government Service Commission has been pleased to select the following for appointment as Superintendents of Works, Grade III, in Urban Councils:—

- Mr. G. W. Pillai, Urban Council, Batticaloa.
 Mr. Y. A. David, P. W. D., Ratnapura.
 Mr. G. D. Wijeratne, Urban Council, Gampola.
 Mr. A. Senanayake, P. W. D., Maradankadawela.

2. The Commission does not undertake to provide the selected candidates with posts immediately, but they will be given appointments as and when vacancies occur.

By Order,

M. E. FONSEKA,
 Secretary,

Local Government Service Commission.

P. O. Box 530,
 Colombo, November 24, 1952.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Appointments

June, 1952

THE undermentioned appointment was also made by the Local Government Service Commission during the month of June 1952:—

Mr. W. M. Sumanaratna, Clerk, Grade II, Village Committee, Pallie Pattu, Nawadun Korale, Ratnapura District.

This appointment was made from the results of the Village Committee Clerical Service, Grade II, Examination.

August, 1952

The item under the heading Town Councils, viz:— "Mr. V. Rajasingham, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, Kalmunai." in the list of appointments published at page 1291 in Part IV of the *Government Gazette* of October 16, 1952, is hereby amended to read as "Mr. S. Rajasingham, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, Kalmunai."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Works Overseer, Grade I, Village Committee, Paiyagal and Maggon Baddas, (Kalutara District)

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, for the above post.

2. The post is pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 660 per annum, rising by 7 annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs. 954 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.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese and they should not be less than 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on December 13, 1952. They should have passed the Junior School Certificate (Sinhalese) examination and should possess a working knowledge of English. They should also possess a knowledge and experience in road making, construction of small bridges and culverts, estimating and preparation of plans and specifications.

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

5. The selected candidate will be on one year's probation 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 should be made substantially in the form appended below, and should reach the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, not later than December 13, 1952.

8. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara; and *not* personally to the undersigned.

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

A. E. GOGERLY MORAGODA,
 Assistant Government Agent,
 Kalutara,
 for Government Agent, W. P.,
 (Officer Administering the V. C.,
 Paiyagal and Maggon Baddas).

November 24, 1952.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Application for the Post of Works Overseer,
Grade I, V. C., Pavyagal and Maggon Baddas

1. Reference to the advertisement: _____.
2. Full name: _____.
(In block capitals.)
* Nationality: _____.
(State whether Ceylonese or not as per definition in note below.)
3. Full postal address: _____.
4. Date and place of birth of applicant: _____.
5. Date and place of birth of applicant's father: _____.
6. Whether married or single: _____.
7. Educational qualifications and last examination passed with date—
(a) English: _____.
(b) Sinhalese/Tamil: _____.
8. Where educated and date of leaving school: _____.
9. (a) Employment since leaving school with dates and full particulars of service: _____.
(b) If employed under Government previously, give details, including cause of termination of service: _____.
(c) If a member of the Local Government Service, give—
(i) Designation and grade of present post held: _____.
(ii) Present salary and scale of salary: _____.
(iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies: _____.
(d) If an ex-Serviceman, particulars of Unit, rank, and dates of joining and discharge: _____.
10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil: _____.
11. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.): _____.
12. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained. (Copies, not originals, of such certificates should be attached): _____.
13. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies): _____.
14. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence: _____.
15. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment: _____.
16. Certificates of residence from Chief Headman, D. R. O., J. P., or Minister of Religion, where necessary: _____.

Signature of Applicant.

Date: _____.

To: A. G. A.,
Kachcheri,
Kalutara.

Note.—* 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 and Works Overseer, Grade II,
Village Committee, Eppawela Korale,
(Anuradhapura District)

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Chairman, Village Committee, Eppawela Korale, for the above post.

2. The post is permanent and pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 480 per annum, rising by 20 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 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.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese and they should not be less than 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on December 15, 1952. They should have passed the J. S. C. (Sinhalese) Examination and should possess a working knowledge of English. They should also possess a knowledge and experience in road making, construction of small bridges and culverts, estimating and preparation of plans and specifications. Preference will be given to those who possess a knowledge and experience in the collection of rates and taxes and in distraining work.

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

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

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

7. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting should be made substantially in the form appended below and should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Eppawela Korale, Eppawela, not later than December 15, 1952.

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. K. APPUHAMY,
Chairman.

15/11/52
V. C. Office,
Eppawela, November 22, 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Application for the Post of Revenue and Works Overseer, Grade II, Village Committee, Eppawela Korale (Anuradhapura District)

1. Reference to the advertisement: _____.
2. Full name: _____.
(In block capitals.)
* Nationality: _____.
(State whether Ceylonese or not as per definition in note below.)
3. Full postal address: _____.
4. Date and place of birth of applicant: _____.
5. Date and place of birth of applicant's father: _____.
6. Whether married or single: _____.
7. Educational qualifications and last examination passed with date—
(a) In English: _____.
(b) In Sinhalese/Tamil: _____.

8. Where educated and date of leaving school : _____
9. (a) Employment since leaving school with dates and full particulars of service : _____
- (b) If employed under Government previously, give details including cause of termination of service : _____
- (c) If a member of the Local Government Service, give—
 - (i) Designation and grade of present post held : _____
 - (ii) Present salary and scale of salary : _____
 - (iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies : _____
- (d) If an ex-Serviceman, particulars of Unit, rank and dates of joining and discharge : _____
10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil : _____
11. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.) : _____
12. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals*, of such certificates should be attached : _____
13. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies) : _____
14. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence : _____
15. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment : _____
16. Certificates of residence from Chief Headman, D. R. O., J. P., or Minister of Religion, where necessary : _____

Signature of Applicant.

Date : _____

To : The Chairman, V. C.,
V. C. Office,
Eppawela.

Note.—* 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 Works Overseer, Grade II, Village Committee, Dambadeniya (Kurunegala District)

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Chairman, Village Committee, Dambadeniya, for the above post.

2. The post is permanent and pensionable and carries a salary of Rs. 430 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 720 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.

3. Applicants must be Ceylonese* and they should be not less than 25 years of age nor more than 40 years of age on December 15, 1952. They should have passed the 7th Standard in Sinhalese and should possess a working knowledge of English. They should also possess a knowledge and experience in road making, construction of small bridges and culverts, estimating and preparation of plans and specifications.

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

5. The selected candidate will be on one year's probation 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 Local Government Service Commission.

7. Applications should be made substantially in the form appended below, and should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Dambadeniya-Mutugala, Dambadeniya, not later than December 15, 1952.

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

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

M. A. GUNASEKARA,
Chairman,

Village Committee, Dambadeniya.

V. C. Office,
Mutugala, Dambadeniya,
November 22, 1952.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Application for the Post of Works Overseer,
Grade II, Village Committee, Dambadeniya
(Kurunegala District)

1. Reference to the advertisement : _____
2. Full name : _____
(In block capitals.)
*Nationality : _____
(State whether Ceylonese or not as per definition in note below.)
3. Full postal address : _____
4. Date and place of birth of applicant : _____
5. Date and place of birth of applicant's father : _____
6. Whether married or single : _____
7. Educational qualifications and last examination passed with date—
 - (a) English : _____
 - (b) Sinhalese/Tamil : _____
8. Where educated and date of leaving school : _____
9. (a) Employment since leaving school with dates and full particulars of service : _____
- (b) If employed under Government previously, give details, including cause of termination of service : _____
- (c) If a member of the Local Government Service, give—
 - (i) Designation and grade of present post held : _____
 - (ii) Present salary and scale of salary : _____
 - (iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies : _____
- (d) If an ex-Serviceman, particulars of Unit, rank and dates of joining and discharge : _____
10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil : _____

11. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.) : _____.
12. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals* of such certificates should be attached) : _____.
13. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies) : _____.
14. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of offence: _____.
15. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment : _____.

Signature of Applicant.

Date : _____.

To : The Chairman,
Village Committee, Dambadeniya, Mutugala,
Dambadeniya.

Note.—* 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 Peon, Village Committee, Pandatheruppu, Jaffna District

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Chairman, Village Committee, Pandatheruppu, for the above post.

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 420 per annum, rising by 10 annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 540 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.

3. Applicants should be Ceylonese* and they should be not less than 20 years of age nor more than 30 years of age on December 15, 1952. They should have passed the 3rd standard in English and the 5th standard in Tamil.

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

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

6. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting should be made substantially in the form appended below and should reach the Chairman, Village Committee, Pandatheruppu, not later than December 15, 1952.

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

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

S. NAGAMUTTU,
Chairman,

Village Committee, Pandatheruppu.

Village Committee Office,
Pandatheruppu, November 19, 1952.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Application for the Post of Peon, Village Committee, Pandateruppu, Jaffna District

1. Reference to advertisement : _____.
2. Full name : _____.
(In block capitals.)
* Nationality : _____.
(State whether Ceylonese or not as per definition below.)
3. Full postal address : _____.
4. Date and place of birth of applicant : _____.
5. Date and place of birth of applicants' father : _____.
6. Whether married or single : _____.
7. Educational qualifications and last examination passed with date : _____.
(a) English : _____.
(b) Sinhalese/Tamil : _____.
8. Where educated and date of leaving school : _____.
9. (a) Employment since leaving school with dates and full particulars of service : _____.
(b) If employed under Government previously, give details, including cause of termination of service : _____.
(c) If a member of the Local Government Service give—
(i) Designation and grade of present post held : _____.
(ii) Present salary and scale of salary : _____.
(iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies : _____.
(d) If an ex-Serviceman, particulars of Unit, rank and dates of joining and discharge : _____.
10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil : _____.
11. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.) : _____.
12. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals*, of such certificates should be attached) : _____.
13. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies) : _____.
14. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law; if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence : _____.
15. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment: _____.
16. Certificates of residence from Chief Headman, D. R. O., J. P., or Minister of Religion, where necessary : _____.

Signature of Applicant.

Date : _____.

To : The Chairman,
Local Government Service Commission,
P. O. Box 530,
Colombo 1.

Note.—* 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 Inspector, Grade II, U. C.,
Ambalangoda

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

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 840 per annum, rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 72 and 11 annual increments of Rs. 120 to Rs. 2,520 per annum, with efficiency bars before Rs. 1,440 and Rs. 2,040 per annum. A rent allowance and a temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates and conditions will be paid. No special temporary allowance is payable.

3. The post is permanent and pensionable.

4. Applicants must be Ceylonese* and should not be more than 35 years of age on December 11, 1952, and should have passed the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination, or equivalent or higher examination. A knowledge of the collection of revenue, licence duties, distraining work, and the by-laws, will be an additional qualification.

5. Applications will be considered from Revenue Inspectors and Assistant Revenue Inspectors in the Local Government Service, irrespective of age and academical qualifications. Applications will also be considered from persons holding permanent posts in the Local Government Service, irrespective of age, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post. Applications from such candidates should be forwarded through the Mayor or Chairman of the Local Body in which they are serving. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

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

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

8. Applications, which should be made substantially in the form appended below, should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, not later than December 11, 1952.

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, November 25, 1952.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Application for the post of _____

1. Reference to the advertisement: _____

2. Full name: _____
(In block capitals.)

*Nationality: _____
(State whether Ceylonese or not as per definition in note below.)

3. Full postal address: _____

4. Date and place of birth of applicant: _____

5. Date and place of birth of applicant's father: _____

6. Whether married or single: _____

7. Educational qualifications and last examination passed with date—

(a) English: _____

(b) Sinhalese/Tamil: _____

8. Where educated and date of leaving school: _____

9. (a) Employment since leaving school with dates and full particulars of service: _____

(b) If employed under Government previously, give details, including cause of termination of service: _____

(c) If a member of the Local Government Service, give—

(i) Designation and grade of present post held: _____

(ii) Present salary and scale of salary: _____

(iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies: _____

(d) If an ex-Serviceman, particulars of Unit, rank and dates of joining and discharge: _____

10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil: _____

11. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.): _____

12. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals*, of such certificates should be attached): _____

13. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies): _____

14. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence: _____

15. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Applicant.

To: The Chairman,
Local Government Service Commission,
P. O. Box 530,
Colombo 1.

Note.—* 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 OrdinanceGALASIYAPATTU (H. P) VILLAGE
COMMITTEE

IT is notified for general information that Ratnayake Mudiyansele Pannalagedera Ran Banda has been nominated by the Minister of Local Government under the proviso to section 36 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 5 of 1949, as member of the Galasiyapattu (H. P) Village Committee to represent Ward No. 2

S. AMARASINGHE,
Acting Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, November 18, 1952.

ICHCHILAMPATTAI VILLAGE COMMITTEE

IT is hereby notified for general information that Vandan Ponniah has been nominated by the Minister of Local Government under the proviso to section 36 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections

Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 5 of 1949, as member of the Ichchilampattai Village Committee to represent Ward No. 1.

S. AMARASINGHE,
Acting Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies).

Colombo, November 18, 1952.

KOLONNA KORALE, KOLONNAGAM PATTU
VILLAGE COMMITTEE

IT is notified for general information that Atukorale Hinniappuhamy has been nominated by the Minister of Local Government under the proviso to section 36 (3) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 5 of 1949, as member of the Kolonna Korale Kolonnagam Pattu Village Committee to represent Ward No. 9.

S. AMARASINGHE,
Acting Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies)

Colombo, November 18, 1952.

Budgets

WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL

Fifth Supplementary Budget for the Year 1952

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE

	Amount Rs. c.
J.—(4) (d) Sundries	220 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on October 29, 1952.

Office of the Urban Council, M. CHELLIAH,
Wattegama, November 21, 1952. for Chairman.

SAMMANTURAI TOWN COUNCIL

Third Supplementary Budget for 1952

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE

	Amount Rs. c.
A.—(1) (b) Clerks	110 0
A.—(1) (f) Pensions	180 0
A.—(2) (b) Travelling	1,050 0
A.—(2) (d) Assessors' fee	50 0
A.—(2) (e) Legal expenses	225 0
A.—(2) (f) Stationery, printing, &c.	450 0
A.—(2) (k) Office furniture and equipment	215 0
D.—(1) (n) Maternity home and child welfare clinic	50 0
E.—(7) Civic receptions	211 28
J.—(3) Books and periodicals	50 0
J.—(6) War allowance	250 0
Total	2,841 28

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on November 1, 1952.

Town Council Office, M. U. UTHUMALEBBE,
Sammanturai, November 4, 1952. Chairman.

Sanctioned:

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 19, 1952.

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL

Application under F. R. 40 (ii)—Budget, 1952

THE utilization of savings from votes to meet corresponding excess on other votes as shown below has been settled and adopted by the Town Council at its meeting of October 25, 1952, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of Local Government.

	Amount Rs. c.
A.—(2) (g) Cost of vehicle and boat plates	50 0
A.—(2) (k) Office furniture and equipment	30 0
B.—(1) (a) Superintendent of works (salary/allowance)	220 0
B.—(11) Surveys	25 0
D.—(1) (n) Maternity home and child welfare clinic	51 0
D.—(3) (c) Stores	35 0
D.—(3) (e) Maintenance of latrines	50 0
D.—(3) (g) Construction	100 0
D.—(5) (c) Maintenance	100 0
Total	661 0

	Excess Head, Sub-head and Item	Amount Rs. c.
A.—(1) (e) Cost of technical advisors	230 0
A.—(2) (c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged)	70 0
A.—(2) (f) Stationery, printing, advertising and stamps	200 0
A.—(2) (h) Cost of Audit	100 0
C.—(4) Maintenance	25 0
D.—(1) (j) Expenses of Health Week	25 0
D.—(2) (c) Stores	10 0
D.—(5) (b) Stores	1 0
Total	661 0

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 31, 1952.

G. FRANCIS,
Chairman.

Sanctioned:

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 19, 1952.

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL

Second Supplementary Budget for 1952

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE

	Amount Rs. c.
B.—(2) Maintenance	450 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on September 20, 1952.

Office of the Town Council, G. FRANCIS,
Mullaittivu, October 30, 1952. Chairman.

Sanctioned:

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 19, 1952.

L. G. D.—DB 212

MINUWANGODA TOWN COUNCIL

Budget for 1953

PART I—GENERAL BUDGET

Heads of Revenue

	Estimate for 1953 Rs. c.
A.—General revenue:—	
(1) Property rate 173 (1)	2,500 0
(2) Vehicles and animals tax 175 (1) (a)	200 0
(3) Licence duties	7,140 0
(4) Other taxes 175 (1) (c)	10 0
(5) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)	250 0
(6) Refund of liquor licences	—
(7) Compensation for opium revenue	2,220 0
(8) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)	—
(9) Auctioneers and brokers licences (Cap. 93)	—
(10) Interest	210 0
(11) Sale of old stores	—
(12) Refund of overpayments	50 0
(13) Warrant costs	13,960 0
(14) Subsidy on account of war allowances	50 0
(15) Miscellaneous	6,520 0
(16) Grant-in-aid from Government	—
Total	33,110 0

B.—Thoroughfares:—

(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	570 0
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (98), fines on and proceeds of sale of stray cattle (104 (2)), sale of badges and faretables, &c.	—
Total	570 0

C.—Council lands and buildings (not included elsewhere):—

(1) Rents	30 0
(2) Sale of produce	260 0
(3) Sale of lands	—
Total	290 0

D.—Public health:—

(1) General—	
(a) Fines under Part IV	—
(b) Fees for services of midwife	—
(c) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic—	
(1) Government grant	750 0
(2) Other receipts	—
(2) Scavenging—	
(a) Fees 170 (9) (b)	—
(b) Sale of refuse 132	900 0
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Estimate 1953 Rs. c.	Heads of Expenditure	Estimate for 1953 Rs. c.
(e) Compensation	—	(2) Repairs and maintenance—	
(f) Acquisition	—	(a) Buildings	100 0
(g) Loan charges	—	(b) Engines, boilers, machinery and plant	—
(h) War allowance	—	(c) Meters, switches and other apparatus	300 0
Total	19,660 0	(d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines	350 0
		Total	750 0
E.—Public recreation 170 (6) :—			
(1) Wages	—	(3) Service and house connections—	
(2) Maintenance	100 0	(a) Materials	500 0
(3) Allowance to band	—	(b) Labour (temporary)	100 0
(4) Acquisition	—	Total	600 0
(5) Contributions and grants	—		
(6) War allowance	—	(4) Management and general expenses—	
Total	100 0	(a) Salaries and allowances (not otherwise charged) (administrative)	2,300 0
		(b) Salaries and allowances (not otherwise charged) (outdoor staff)	—
F.—Cemeteries (Cap. 181) :—		(c) Printing and stationery	100 0
(1) Wages	—	(d) Sundries	1,250 0
(2) Maintenance	—	Total	3,740 0
(3) Construction	—		
(4) War allowance	—	(5) Loan charges—	
Total	—	(a) Interest	3,020 0
		(b) Capital repayment	3,160 0
G.—Dog registration (Caps. 334 and 333) :—		Total	6,180 0
(1) Destruction of dogs	80 0	(6) Extensions and improvements	—
(2) Commission to collectors	—	(7) Reserve for depreciation	—
(3) Cost of dog collars	20 0	(8) Refunds	—
(4) Fees to seizers	200 0	(9) Refunds to general revenue of advances made therefrom for capital expenditure	—
(5) Maintenance of dog pound	—	(10) War allowance	4,050 0
(6) Construction	—	Grand Total	24,610 0
Total	300 0		
H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127) :—			
(1) Fees to inspectors	300 0		
(2) Stores	—		
Total	300 0		
I.—Fire protection :—			
(1) Cost of fire extinguishers, refills, &c.	—		
J.—Reading rooms and libraries :—			
(1) Salaries	—		
(2) Wages	—		
(3) Books and periodicals	100 0		
(4) Furniture	—		
(5) Maintenance	—		
(6) War allowance	—		
Total	100 0		
Grand Total	45,150 0		

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 15, 1952, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government.

Town Council, S. E. ALOYSIUS SILVA,
Minuwangoda, October 28, 1952. Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned. A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 21, 1952.

MULLAITIVU TOWN COUNCIL

Budget for 1953

PART I.—GENERAL BUDGET

Heads of Revenue

Estimate
for 1953
Rs. c.

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on October 15, 1952, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government.

Town Council, S. E. ALOYSIUS SILVA,
Minuwangoda, October 28, 1952. Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned. A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 21, 1952.

PART II.—ELECTRICITY SCHEME BUDGET

Heads of Revenue	Estimate for 1953 Rs. c.
1. Sale of current	12,618 0
2. Rent of meters	1,220 0
3. Street lighting	4,760 0
4. Works executed for customers	450 0
5. Miscellaneous	—
6. Refunds	—
7. Subsidy on account of war allowances	4,050 0
Total	23,098 0

Heads of Expenditure

Estimate
for 1953
Rs. c.

(1) Generation of electricity—	
(a) Fuel	—
(b) Oil, waste and engine room stores	—
(c) Salaries, wages and allowances at works (not otherwise charged)	2,930 0
(d) Purchase of current	6,360 0
Total	9,290 0

A.—General revenue :—

(1) Property rate 173 (1)	4,000 0
(2) Vehicles and animals tax 175 (1) (a)	400 0
(3) Licence duties	6,150 0
(4) Other taxes 175 (1) (c)	—
(5) Refund of stamp duties (Schedule VI)	91 0
(6) Refund of liquor licences	160 0
(7) Compensation for opium revenue	—
(8) Fines by court (not included elsewhere)	25 0
(9) Auctioneers and brokers licence (Cap. 93)	15 0
(10) Interest	—
(11) Sale of old stores	25 0
(12) Refund of overpayments	—
(13) Warrant costs	200 0
(14) Subsidy on account of war allowances	12,023 0
(15) Miscellaneous	50 0
(16) Grant-in-aid from Government	1,251 0
Total	24,390 0

B.—Thoroughfares :—

(1) Subsidy in lieu of labour tax	614 0
(2) Other collections, e.g., fines for injuries, &c. (98), fines on and proceeds of sale of stray cattle (104 (2)), sale of badges and faretables, &c.	25 0
Total	639 0

C.—Council lands and buildings (not inclusive elsewhere) :—

(1) Rents	200 0
(2) Sale of produce	—
(3) Sale of lands	—
Total	200 0

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Estimate 1953 Rs. c.</i>	<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Estimate 1953 Rs. c.</i>
D.—Public health :—		(g) Cost of vehicle and boat plates	200 0
(1) General—		(h) Cost of audit	400 0
(a) Fines under Part IV	—	(i) Holiday railway tickets	300 0
(b) Fees for services of midwife	—	(j) Incidental expenses	300 0
(c) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic	—	(k) Office furniture and equipment	600 0
(1) Government grant	1,250 0	(l) Allowance for writing assessment receipts	50 0
(2) Other receipts	—	(3) Refunds	100 0
(2) Scavenging—		(4) Contributions and grants	25 0
(a) Fees 170 (9) (b)	—		
(b) Sale of refuse 132	—	Total ..	12,485 0
(c) Fines on contractors and labourers	—	B.—Thoroughfares :—	
(3) Conservancy—		(1) Salaries and wages—	
(a) Rate 143 (b)	2,000 0	(a) Superintendent of works (salary/allowances)	—
(b) Fees 170 (9) (b)	—	(b) Overseers	—
(c) Sale of refuse 132	—	(c) Labourers	2,000 0
(d) Fines on contractors and labourers	—	(2) Maintenance	—
(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—		(3) Plant and tools	—
(a) Fees 170 (10) (a)	50 0	(4) Street lighting	—
(b) Sale of refuse	—	(5) Dust laying	—
(5) Water supply—		(6) Cost of badges and faretables	—
(a) Water rates 143 (b), 148	—	(7) Acquisition	—
(b) Private water service fees	—	(8) Improvements	—
(c) Distraint fees	—	(9) Lean charges	—
(d) Works executed for customers	—	(10) Shade trees	—
(e) Rent of meters	—	(11) Surveys	—
(f) Private water service connections	—	(12) New works	—
(6) Hospitals—		(13) War allowance	—
(a) Contributions from Government	—		
(b) Rent of hospital grounds	—	Total ..	2,000 0
(7) Markets and galas—		C.— Council land and buildings (not charged elsewhere) :—	
(a) Rents	2,200 0	(1) Wages	496 0
(b) Boutiques and stalls 170 (11)	180 0	(2) Commission to collectors	—
(c) Licences for private markets 162 (3)	—	(3) Rent of office	240 0
(d) Licences 165 (2)	—	(4) Maintenance	—
(e) Grain store rents	—	(5) Furniture	—
Total ..	5,680 0	(6) Loan charges	—
E.—Public recreation 170 (6) :—		(7) New works	—
(1) Rents	—	(8) War allowance	685 0
(2) Cattle grazing fees	—		
(3) Licences for public performances	45 0	Total ..	1,421 0
(4) Entertainment tax	1,500 0	D.—Public health :—	
Total ..	1,545 0	(1) General—	
F.—Cemeteries (Cap. 181) :—		(a) Salaries—	
(1) Fees	—	(1) Sanitary inspectors	—
(2) Hire of hearse	—	(2) Public health nurse	—
(3) Graves sold for erecting monuments	—	(3) Midwives	180 0
Total ..	—	(b) Wages	—
G.—Dog registration (Caps. 334 and 333) :—		(c) Allowances	—
(1) Registration fees	50 0	(d) Uniforms	—
(2) Fines	—	(e) Printing	—
(3) Sale of dog collars	—	(f) Disinfectants	150 0
(4) Seizing fees	—	(g) Instruments and drugs (midwife)	—
Total ..	50 0	(h) Drainage construction	—
H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127) :—		(i) Drainage compensation	—
(1) Fees for stamping	—	(j) Expenses of health week	50 0
(2) Fines	—	(k) Fees for milk analyses	—
Total ..	—	(l) Anti-plague measures	—
I.—Fire protection :—		(m) Anti-smallpox measures	—
(1) Fees	—	(n) Maternity home and child-welfare clinic	1,250 0
J.—Reading rooms and libraries :—		(o) War allowance	—
(1) Grant	955 0	(2) Scavenging—	
(2) Subscriptions	—	(a) Wages	2,930 0
Total ..	955 0	(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	400 0
Grand Total ..	32,504 0	(c) Stores	60 0
<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Estimate 1953 Rs. c.</i>	(d) Incinerator	—
A.—General expenditure :—		(e) War allowance	4,463 0
(1) Salaries of officers (not otherwise charged)—		(f) Rent allowance	180 0
(a) Secretary	2,070 0	(3) Conservancy—	
(b) Clerks	912 0	(a) Wages	2,110 0
(c) Revenue inspectors	—	(b) Carts, bulls and lorries	150 0
(d) Peons	547 0	(c) Stores	350 0
(e) Cost of technical advisers	480 0	(d) Rent of night soil depot	—
(f) Pensions	106 0	(e) Maintenance of latrines	250 0
(g) War allowance	3,835 0	(f) Acquisition	—
(2) Establishment expenses—		(g) Construction	—
(a) Allowances (not otherwise charged)	460 0	(h) War allowance	3,040 0
(b) Travelling	400 0	(i) Rent allowance	90 0
(c) Commission to tax collectors (not otherwise charged)	800 0	(4) Slaughter-house and cattle pound—	
(d) Assessor's fees	50 0	(a) Wages	—
(e) Legal expenses	50 0	(b) Maintenance	—
(f) Stationery, printing, advertising and stamps	800 0	(c) Acquisition	—
		(d) Construction	—
		(e) Cattle disease	—
		(f) War allowance	—
		(5) Water supply—	
		(a) Wages	—
		(b) Stores	25 0
		(c) Maintenance	—
		(d) Acquisition	—
		(e) Construction	—
		(f) Loan charges	—
		(g) Commission to collectors	—
		(h) Public baths	—
		(i) War allowance	—

NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplemental Budget, 1952 (No. 2)

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Estimate 1953 Rs. c.</i>
(6) Hospitals—	
(a) Wages	—
(b) Maintenance	—
(c) Paupers	—
(d) War allowance	—
(7) Markets and galas—	
(a) Wages	—
(b) Maintenance	200 0
(c) Printing, &c.	—
(d) Construction	—
(e) Compensation	—
(f) Acquisition	—
(g) Loan charges	—
(h) War allowance	—
Total	15,878 0

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, that the Supplemental Budget of the Negombo Municipal Council for the year 1952 (No. 2) will be open to public inspection for seven days commencing from November 28, 1952, at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, Negombo.

A. N. D. A. ABEYESINGHE,
Mayor of Negombo.

The Municipal Office,
Negombo, November 24, 1952.

KALUTARA URBAN COUNCIL

IT is hereby notified for public information in terms of section 179 of Ordinance No. 61 of 1939, as read with section 235 (1) and (2) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, that the Assessment Registers of the Kalutara Urban Council, for the year 1952, are now ready and open for inspection at the Council's Office during office hours.

P. A. COORAY,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Kalutara, November 24, 1952.

AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given that under section (2) of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1953.

Any person residing within the administrative limits of the Avissawella Urban Council, who desires to object to the issue of licences, should furnish to me in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this Gazette, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of licences.

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of Applicants</i>	<i>Name of Premises</i>
(1) T. M. Yusoof, Avissawella	Meat Stalls 1 and 2 of the U. C. Market, Avissawella.
(2) M. S. Ibrahim, No. 272, Main Street, Ratnapura	Meat Stalls 3 and 4 of the U. C. Market, Avissawella.

J. DE J. SENEVIRATNE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Avissawella, November 17, 1952.

MATARA URBAN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1953.

Any person residing within the limits of the Matara Urban Council, who desires to object to the issue of any of these licences, should furnish to me in duplicate, within seven days from the date of this Gazette, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licences.

E.—Public recreation 170 (6) —

(1) Wages	—
(2) Maintenance	—
(3) Allowance to band	—
(4) Acquisition	—
(5) Contributions and grants	—
(6) War allowance	100 0
(7) Entertainment checking	—
Total	100 0

F.—Cemeteries (Cap. 181) :—

(1) Wages	—
(2) Maintenance	—
(3) Construction	—
(4) War allowance	—
Total	—

G.—Dog registration (Caps. 334 and 333) :—

(1) Destruction of dogs	300 0
(2) Commission to collectors	—
(3) Cost of dog collars	—
(4) Fees to seizers	—
(5) Maintenance of dog pound	—
(6) Construction	—
Total	300 0

H.—Weights and measures (Cap. 127) :—

(1) Fees to inspectors	—
(2) Stores	—
Total	—

I.—Fire protection :—

(1) Cost of fire-extinguishers, refills, &c.	—
------------------------------------------------------	---

J.—Reading rooms and libraries :—

(1) Salaries	—
(2) Wages	—
(3) Books and periodicals	100 0
(4) Furniture	—
(5) Maintenance	—
(6) War allowance	—
Total	100 0

Grand Total .. 32,284 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting on October 26, 1952, subject to revision by the Commissioner of Local Government.

Town Council,
Mullattivu, October 28, 1952.

G. FRANCIS,
Chairman.

Revised and sanctioned.

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 20, 1952.

Miscellaneous

NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Budget for 1953

NOTICE is hereby given in terms of section 212 (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, that the Budget of the Negombo Municipal Council containing an estimate of the available Municipal Income and details of the proposed Expenditure for the year 1953 will be open to inspection at the Municipal Office, Negombo, for seven days commencing from November 28, 1952.

A. N. D. A. ABEYESINGHE,
Mayor of Negombo.

The Municipal Office,
Negombo, November 24, 1952.

SCHEDULE	
Name of Applicant	Name of Premises
Zain Ibrahim	Stall Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Public Market, Kotuwegoda, Matara.
Ibrahim Lebbe Mohamed Abubakker	Premises No. 15, Third Cross Street, Ward No. 6, Matara.

WILFRED GUNASEKARA,
Chairman.

Urban Council,
Matara, November 19, 1952.

TOWN COUNCIL, KATTANKUDY
The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1953.

Any person residing within the limits of the Kattankudy Town Council, who desires to object to the issue of these licences, should furnish me in duplicate, before December 15, 1952, a written statement of the grounds of his objection for the issue of the licence.

SCHEDULE	
Name of Applicant	Name of Premises
1. A. Mohumood Lebbe	Beef Stall No. 4, Mosque Market, Kattankudy.
2. M. M. Aboobucker	Beef Stall No. 3, Mosque Market, Kattankudy.
3. M. Athambaba Vythiyar	Beef Stall No. 9, Mosque Market, Kattankudy.

M. A. ATHAMLEBBE ALIM HAJIAR,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Kattankudy, November 19, 1952.

ANDIAMBALAMA VILLAGE COMMITTEE
The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in Andiambalama Village Committee Area, during the year 1953.

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

SCHEDULE	
Name of the Applicant	Name and the Place
1. J. D. John Appuhamy, Katunavaka	Katunavaka.
2. D. E. M. Balasooriya, Andiambalama	Andiambalama.
3. M. M. Mooseem, Negombo	Kurana-Katunavaka.
4. M. M. Mooseem, Negombo	R. A. F. Road, Kurana-Katunavaka.

CECIL DE SILVA,
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,
Andiambalama V. A.,
Seeduwa, November 18, 1952

VILLAGE COMMITTEE, KAMBURUPITIYA
VILLAGE AREA

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

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the person mentioned in the schedule hereunder has made application to me for carrying on the trade of a butcher, during the year 1953.

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

SCHEDULE	
Name of Applicant	Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried on
D. M. Hameem of Kirinda, Magin Pahala	Pelakoratuwa at Kirinda, Magin Ihala.

L. D. SEDARA,
Chairman.

Village Committee Office,
Kamburupitiya, November 19, 1952

UDA PATTU, KURUWITI KORALE
VILLAGE COMMITTEE
The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereto have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule, during the year 1953.

Any person residing within the limits of the Uda Pattu Village Area, who desires to object to the issue of the licences should furnish me in duplicate, within fourteen days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licences.

SCHEDULE	
Name of Applicants	Names of premises at which trades are to be carried.
M. S. Ibrahim	Beef stall on Mahawala Estate.
M. A. Hameedu	Beef stall at Kuruwita.
U. L. Noor Mohamed	Beef stall at Palmgarden Group.
A. L. A. Sameem	Beef and Mutton stall on Matuwagala Estate.

CHANDRATILAKA AMUPITIYA,
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee,
Uda Pattu, Kuruwiti Korale,
Kuruwita, November 21, 1952.

NINTAVUR VILLAGE COMMITTEE
The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereunder have made application to me for licence to carry on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid Schedule, during the year 1953.

Any person residing within the limits of the Nintavur Village Committee Area, who desires to object to the issue of the licence, 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.

SCHEDULE

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	
1. Meerakuddy Mohamed-thamby, Division No. 1.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 1.	for
2. Mohamedthamby Mari-kar Aliyar, Division No. 1.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 2.	for
3. Meerrasahib Mohamed-thamby, Division No. 3.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 3.	for
4. Meerakuddy Kalender, Division No. 3.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 4.	for
5. Meerakuddy Kalender, Division No. 3.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 5.	for
6. Kalender Aliyar, Division No. 4.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 6.	for
7. Noohulebbai Ahamed-lebbai, Division No. 3.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 7.	for
8. Eburamoosa Abdul Raheem, Division No. 3.	Nintavur Market, Ward No. 8.	for

HADJI M. M. MIRZA,
Chairman, V. C., Nintavur.

DUMMALASURIYA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201), as amended by section 6 of Ordinance No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their respective names in the aforesaid schedule during the year 1953

Any person residing within the Village Area of Dummalasuriya Village Committee in the Kurunegala District who desires to object to the issue of any of the licences should furnish to me, in duplicate, within 14 days from the date of this *Gazette*, a written statement of the grounds of his objection.

SCHEDULE

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises
1. M. J. Abdul Majeed	Beef Stall at Yagamwela in the land called Kongahamulawatta.
2. M. J. Abdul Majeed	Mutton stall at Yagamwela in the land called Kongahamulawatta.
3. W. Deogu Fernando	Mutton stall at Dummalasuriya in the land called Kosgahamulawatta.
4. W. Deogu Fernando	Pork stall at Dummalasuriya in the land called Kosgahamulawatta.
5. S. A. Benadict Perera	Mutton stall at Tuntota in the land called Kongahawatta.
6. S. A. Benadict Perera	Pork stall at Tuntota in the land called Kongahawatta.
7. P. M. Jalaldeen	Beef stall at Ethungahakotuwa junction
8. U. Abdul Wahab	Beef stall at Ethungahakotuwa in the land called Katakalahamulawatta.
9. U. Abdul Wahab	Mutton stall at Ethungahakotuwa in the land called Katakalahamulawatta.

J. L. SIRISENA,
Chairman.

Office of the Village Committee
Dummalasuriya Village Area,
Dummalasuriya, November 22, 1952.

KELANIYA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on the trade of butchers in Kelaniya Village Committee area, during the year 1953.

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

SCHEDULE

Name of Applicant	Name of Place
Mr. D. G. Samaratinga	Wedamulla
Mr. A. D. Thomas	Kelaniya
Mrs. Emahyana Dias	Kadawate
Mr. E. M. J. Saram	Kadawate
Mr. S. D. Siadoris	Kadawate
Mr. A. D. Thomas	Warakanatte
Mr. D. J. Pathirana	Pahala-Biyawula
Mr. E. M. J. Saram	Thalawatuhenpita
Mr. S. D. Francis	Thalawatuhenpita

D. V. ALGAMA,
Chairman, V. C. Kelaniya V. A.

V. C. Office,
Kelaniya Village Area,
Kadawate, November 25, 1952.

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA
URBAN COUNCIL**Property Rate for 1953**

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified that the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Urban Council has, in terms of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1953, the following rate being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Under section 173, a rate of 12 per centum per annum payable on March 31, June 30, September 30, and on December 31 for the quarters ending on the said days respectively, on the annual value of all immovable property, situated within the administrative limits of the Council.

S. DE S. JAYASINGHE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Dehiwala, November 20, 1952.

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA
URBAN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1953**

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334)

IT is hereby notified that the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Urban Council has, in terms of section 4 of the "Dog Registration Ordinance" (Chapter 334) imposed for the year 1953, a registration fee of Re. 1 for every male dog and Re. 1.50 for every female dog kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1953.

S. DE S. JAYASINGHE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Dehiwala, November 20, 1952.

**DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA
URBAN COUNCIL**

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1953

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified that the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Urban Council has—

- (1) Under section 175 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1953, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, the said rates being the same as were in force during the preceding year.
- (2) Under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax be payable on, or before February 28.

S. DE S. JAYASINGHE,
Chairman.

Urban Council, Office,
Dehiwala, November 20, 1952.

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tri-car, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, handcart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) If used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) If used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every cart (double-bullock)	3 0
For every cart (single-bullock)	2 0
For every handcart	2 0
For every jinrickshaw	2 0
For every horse, pony or mule	2 5 0

AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1953

The Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified that the following resolution under Section 173 (3) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, was passed by the Avissawella Urban Council, on October 25, 1952:—

“By virtue of the powers conferred by section 173 (3) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, this Council hereby—

- (a) imposes for the year 1953 a rate of twelve per centum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the town of Avissawella;
- (b) declares that of the said rate a portion equal to two per centum of the annual value is leviable for the purpose of providing the conservancy service; and
- (c) declares that the said rate which is the same as was in force during the preceding year shall be payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively.”

J. de J. SENEVIRATNE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Avissawella, November 20, 1952.

KOLONNAWA TOWN

Property Rate for 1953

IT is hereby notified that the Kolonnawa Town has, under the Urban Council Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1953, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding

year, within the administrative limits of Kolonnawa Town, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance:—

Under section 173 a rate of 10 per centum per annum, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively, on the annual value of all immovable property.

B. A. JAYASINGHE,
Special Commissioner, Kolonnawa Town.
Office of the Special Commissioner,
Wellampitiya, November 18, 1952.

KOLONNAWA TOWN

The Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334)

Kolonnawa Town—Dog Tax for the Year 1953

IT is hereby notified that the Special Commissioner, Kolonnawa Town, has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1953, a registration fee of Rs. 1.50 on every dog or bitch kept within the limits of Kolonnawa Town payable on April 1.

B. A. JAYASINGHE,
Special Commissioner, Kolonnawa Town.
Office of the Special Commissioner,
Kolonnawa Town,
Wellampitiya, November 22, 1952.

KOLONNAWA TOWN

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1953

Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939

IT is hereby notified that the Special Commissioner, Kolonnawa Town, has—

- (1) Under section 175 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1953, a tax on vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule, hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, being the same as were in force during the preceding year, and
- (2) Under section 176 (3) of the Urban Councils Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31.

B. A. JAYASINGHE,
Special Commissioner, Kolonnawa Town.
Office of the Special Commissioner,
Kolonnawa Town,
Wellampitiya, November 22, 1952.

SCHEDULE

<i>SCHEDULE</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tri-car, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand cart, jinrickshaw, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) used for trade purposes	3 0
(b) used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description	3 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	2 0
For every hand cart	2 0
For every jinrickshaw	2 0
For every horse, pony or mule	2 0
For every bullock or ass	1 0

KATTANKUDY TOWN COUNCIL

Property Rate for the Year 1953

The Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Kattankudy Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1953, the following rate, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the Council:—

Under section 173, a rate of six per centum per annum on the annual value of all immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the said Council, payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, for the quarter ending on the said days respectively.

M. A. A. HAJIAR,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Kattankudy, November 19, 1952.

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අංකය	නම	වෙළඳුමේ විස්තර	ස්ථානය
1	ආම්. ජේ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ්	භරක්මස් කඩයක්	රැගම්වෙල කෝන් ගහමුල්ල වත්තේ සාදා නිබෙන ගාහයෙහි
2	ආම්. ජේ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ්	එර්මස් කඩයක්	එම
3	බඩ්ලිවි. දිසෝගු ප්‍රනායු	එර්මස් කඩයක්	දුම්මලසූරියේ කොස් ගහමුල්ල වත්තේ නිබෙන ගාහයෙහි
4	බඩ්ලිවි. දිසෝගු ප්‍රනායු	උරුමස් කඩයක්	එම
5	ආම්. ජේ. බෙනඩික් පෙරේරා	එර්මස් කඩයක්	තුංතොට කෝන් ගහමුල්ල වත්තේ සාදා නිබෙන ගාහයෙහි
6	ආම්. ජේ. බෙනඩික් පෙරේරා	උරුමස් කඩයක්	එම
7	පී. ආම්. ජලාල්දීන්	භරක්මස් කඩයක්	ආතුන්ගහකොටුව හන්දියේ සාදා නිබෙන ගාහයෙහි
8	යූ. අබ්දුල් වහාබ්	භරක්මස් කඩයක්	ආතුන්ගහකොටුව හන්දියේ සාදා නිබෙන ගාහයෙහි
9	යූ. අබ්දුල් වහාබ්	එර්මස් කඩයක්	එම

ප්‍රදේශ පාලන පිළිබඳ දැන්වීමක්

දුම්මලසූරිය ගම් කාය්‍යසභාව

මස් පිණිස සතුන් වරත්තන් පිළිබඳ ආඥාපනත

කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දුම්මලසූරිය ගම් කාය්‍යසභාව සීමාව තුළ භරක්මස්, එර්මස් සහ උරුමස් කඩ විවිධ කිරීම සඳහා 1953 වර්ෂයේ ලිපිපත් පත්‍ර නිකුත්කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා මෙහි පහත උපලෙඛනයෙහි සඳහන් ආයු වසරේ ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර මා වෙත එවා තිබෙන බැවින් මස් පිණිස සතුන් මරන්නන් පිළිබඳ ආඥාපනතේ 7 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ මෙයින් දැනුවත් කෙරෙමු.

2. ඒ සඳහා ලිපිපත් පත්‍ර නිකුත්කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන්, දුම්මලසූරිය ගම් කාය්‍යසභාව ප්‍රදේශය තුළ පදිංචි වී නැම අයෙකුට, කැමති නම් මෙම දැන්වීමෙහි සඳහන් දින සිට දින 14ක් ආතුන්ගහකොටුව මාරුකරු ප්‍රකාශ කළ යුතු බවත්, එසේ එවන සෑම මාරුකරුවාදි කඩක්ම රක්තු සහිතව ලියා එහි යුතු වාත් හැර, පිටපත් දෙක කින්ද යුක්ත විය යුතුය.

මෙයට,
ජේ. ආල්. සිරිසේන,
දුම්මලසූරිය ගම් කාය්‍යසභාවේ සභාපතිතුමා.

ගම් කාය්‍යසභා කාය්‍යාලය,
දුම්මලසූරිය.

මේ 1952ක්වූ නොවැම්බර් මස 22 වැනි දිනදී.