



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART IV—LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Local Government Notifications

L. D.—B 39/52—L. G. D.—GD. 10/59.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE

Order

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by sub-section (2) of section 53A of the Village Communities Ordinance (Chapter 198), as amended by the Local Authorities (Enlargement of Powers) Act, No. 8 of 1952, I, Christopher William Wijekoon Kannangara, Minister of Local Government, do hereby declare that sub-section (1) of the said section 53A shall not apply in the case of the Village Committee of the Uppuveli village area in the Trincomalee District.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
Minister of Local Government.

Colombo, October 26, 1953.

L. D.—B 125/34/L. G. D.—GF 25/6.

THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the proper authority, to wit:—The Village Committee of the Waddu and Waskadu Baddas village area, that the burial ground more fully described in the schedule hereto is in such a locality as to be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of that locality

Now, therefore, I, Christopher William Wijekoon Kannangara, Minister of Local Government, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 34 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance (Chapter 181), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September

1385—J. N. B. 80488-1,554 (10/53)

F 1

24, 1947, do hereby order that burials and cremations in the said burial ground shall be discontinued from the date on which this Order is published in the *Gazette*.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
Minister of Local Government.
Colombo, October 26, 1953.

Schedule

An allotment of land called Bulugahawatta (Pothupitiya Old Cemetery) comprising Lots Q 423 and R 423 in P. P. 1091—Pothupitiya situated in the village of Pothupitiya in Waskadu Badda of Panadura Totamune in the District of Kalutara, Western Province; containing in extent about A. 1 R.1 P.18 and shown as No. 5 in the list of communal burial grounds in Waddu Waskadu Baddas, and bounded as follows:—

North: By the land called Godagahamulla owned by M. Salaman.

East: By the land called Delgahawatta owned by M. Salaman and by the land called Bulugahawatta owned by M. B. Fernando.

South: By the land called Bulugahawatta owned by M. Mendis.

West: By the Colombo-Galle Public Works Department Road.

L. D.—B: 125/34/L. G. D.—GF. 25/6.

THE CEMETERIES AND BURIALS ORDINANCE

Order under Section 5

ORDER made by the Minister of Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance (Chapter 181), as modified by the Proclamation published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,773 of September 24, 1947.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
Minister of Local Government.
Colombo, October 26, 1953.

ORDER

A general cemetery on the land described in Schedule A hereto is hereby established for the burial or cremation of the dead within the limits specified and defined in Schedule B hereto

2 The General Cemetery established under paragraph 1 of this Order shall be wholly exempt from the operation of sections 10, 15, 16 and 23 of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance.

SCHEDULE A

All those four contiguous allotments of lands called Geryatewatta, Pelawatta and Dombagahawatta containing in extent A 1 R.1 P 33 situated in the village of Potupitiya in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Panadura Totamune in the District of Kalutara, Western Province, and more particularly described as Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Plan No. 5,097 dated September 17, 1949, made by Mr. T. F. Collette, Licensed Surveyor, and bounded as follows:—

- North : By the road.
 East : By the land called Dombagahawatta.
 South : By the land called Mudillagahawatta.
 West : By the sea shore.

SCHEDULE B

All that area of land falling within the limits of the village of Potupitiya in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Panadura Totamune in Kalutara District, Western Province, and bounded as follows:—

- North : By the village limit of Pohaddaramulla.
 East : By the village limits of Delduwa and Nugagoda.
 South : By the village limits of Nugagoda and Kudawaskaduwa.
 West : By the sea shore.

L. D.—B. 147/46/L. G. D. 18.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE

ORDER made by the Minister of Local Government by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 199), as amended by section 5 of the Local Government (Administrative Regions) Ordinance, No. 57 of 1946.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
 Minister of Local Government.

Colombo, October 26, 1953.

Order

It is hereby directed that, for the purposes of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, the local authority within the administrative limits of each village area specified in the Schedule hereto shall be the Village Committee of that area with effect from December 1, 1953.

SCHEDULE

Village areas	
Deniyaya	} Matara District
Molodduwa	
Walawe	Hambantota District

L. D.—B. 139/46.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ORDINANCE
No. 12 OF 1946

THE following resolution passed by the Town Council of Polgahawela, under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, has been approved by the Minister of Local Government and is published in terms of sub-section (2) of that section.

Resolution

"This Council under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Entertainment Tax Ordinance, No. 12 of 1946, hereby imposes and levies with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the Gazette a tax at the rates set out hereunder on payments for admission to entertainments (as defined in the Ordinance) held in the area within the administrative limits of the Council in lieu of the tax imposed and levied in respect of such payments by a resolution published in Gazette No. 9,811 of December 23, 1947.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

	Rate of tax
Where the Payment for admission excluding the amount to tax—	
(a) is not less than 20 cents but does not exceed 50 cents ..	5 cents
(b) exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed Rs. 2. ..	20 per centum of the payment
(c) exceeds Rs. 2. ..	25 per centum of the payment.

D. C. R. GUNAWARDANA,
 Permanent Secretary,
 Ministry of Local Government
 Colombo, October 26, 1953

L. G. D.—GF. 14/1/5.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (STANDARD BY-LAWS) ACT, No. 6 OF 1952

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of Raigam-Udugahapattu village area in the Kalutara District under section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, is published in terms of that section.

Resolution

The Village Committee of Raigam-Udugahapattu under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952 hereby resolved, with effect from the date on which this resolution is published in the Gazette to adopt sections I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI and XXXVII of the Standard By-laws framed by the Minister of Local Government, and approved by resolution passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, notice of which was published in the Gazette No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953.

D. EDMUND AMARASEKERA,
 Chairman.
 Raigam-Udugahapattu Village Area,
 October 10, 1953.

(Continued on page 1451)

By-laws

L. D — B. 74/52/L. G. D — BB 1279.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (STANDARD BY-LAWS) ACT, No. 6 OF 1952

THE draft by-laws set out hereunder framed by the Minister of Local Government under section 2 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, are hereby published in terms of that section.

Urban Councils are empowered by sections 166 and 170 of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No. 61 of 1939, to make by-laws containing the provisions comprised in the said draft by-laws and are authorised, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of the said section 2, to adopt the by-laws in accordance with the Act.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
Minister of Local Government

Colombo, September 25, 1953.

By-laws

PART I

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE INTERPRETATION OF ALL STANDARD BY-LAWS

In the interpretation of these standard by-laws the expressions "Council", "Chairman" and "urban area" occurring in any standard by-law which has been duly adopted by an Urban Council shall mean respectively that Urban Council, the Chairman of that Urban Council and the urban area of that Urban Council.

PART II

BY-LAWS RELATING TO MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

Interpretation

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

"meeting" means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council; and
"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council

Notice, agenda, quorum, &c

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

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

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

Adjournment of meetings

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

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

Presence of strangers

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

Order of business

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

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

Order of precedence

6. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows:—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their election and in the case of former Councillors re-elected, of the priority of their continuous membership of the Council.

Minutes

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

Memorials, petitions, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

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

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

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

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

(e) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter or fact regarding which an answer has been given at a meeting. Provided that the Chairman of the meeting may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal of motion or amendment

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

Re-introduction of motion

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

Amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debate ceases when question fully put

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

Voting and recording of votes

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

Members dissenting

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

Order of the day

17 The "Order of the day" shall include all business, arranged according to by-law 5. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of order

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

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

Decision of question of order

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

Member not explaining or retracting

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

Chairman speaking

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

Naming of members

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

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

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

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

Irrelevance or tedious repetition

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

Disorderly conduct

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

(b) If on any occasion the Chairman of a meeting deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 22.

Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal

25 Members who are suspended under by-law 22 or are directed to withdraw under by-law 24, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn

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

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

Rules for members speaking

28 In speaking to any proposition under consideration of the Council or a Committee of the whole Council, the following rules shall be strictly observed —

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

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

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

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

(e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time at a meeting the Chairman of the meeting shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

(f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.

(g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.

(h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.

(i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.

(j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in committee, or as is provided by by-law 13 (e).

(k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.

(l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matters into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of council

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

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

Special committees

31. (a) The Council may from time to time appoint such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as it thinks fit for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART III

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BAKERIES

1. In these by-laws "bakery" means any premises in which bread, biscuits or confectionery is baked for sale for human consumption and includes any premises in which such food is prepared or in which the materials for the preparation of such food are stored.

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall unless earlier cancelled under by-law 27, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

3. No person shall be entitled to a licence to 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 seven 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 six 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 the kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by fifteen feet, and the lower four 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 seven 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 limewashed 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 fifty 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.

4. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any bakery, any building used for the purposes of that bakery ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 3, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the

licensee of the bakery requiring him to do before a date to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee of a bakery on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the bakery or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

5. 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.

6. 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 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.

7. 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.

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

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

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth, and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least three feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked top must stand out nine 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 moveable one, so that it may be lifted and the floor underneath cleaned. It must be placed at least nine inches away from the wall

10. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 9 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

11. 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.

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

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

14. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter 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) of this by-law.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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

20. 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 and properly constructed glass cases free from flies, dust and vermin.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. (1) 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 and at any time when the process of kneading or baking is being carried on, to enter and inspect the bakery.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the bakery shall permit this Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the bakery and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

26. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to bakeries shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART, IV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO EATING-HOUSES AND TEA AND COFFEE BOUTIQUES

1. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, an eating-house or a tea and coffee boutique except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 25, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a tea and 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 one hundred and twenty 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 seven feet in height, and must be built of bricks, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and lime-washed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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.

3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique, any building used for the purposes of that eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique requiring him to do, before a date to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the period specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries

on the business of the eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

4. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

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

6. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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 limewashed four times a year in the months of March, June, September and December; the woodwork to be limewashed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and soap at least twice a year in the months of June and December, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

7. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

8. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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 twenty-four hours.

9. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

10. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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 remnant of food or cooking waste to be collected in such receptacle and not to be thrown on the ground.

11. No licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

12. Every licensee of any eating-house or tea and 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.

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

14. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

15. No licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

16. No adulterated milk, shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

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

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

19. No licensee of any eating-house or tea and coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 17 or by-law 18.

20. No licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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, tea or coffee boutique, and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

21. Every licensee of any eating-house, or tea and 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.

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

23. (1) 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 and inspect any eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the eating-house, or tea and coffee boutique shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

24. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, tea or coffee boutiques shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART V

BY-LAWS RELATING TO RESTAURANTS

1 (1) No person shall keep a restaurant except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 22, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

2 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 one hundred and twenty 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 seven feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered and lime-washed
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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

3 (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any restaurant, any building used for the purposes of that restaurant ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the restaurant requiring him to do, before a date to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions

(2) No licensee of a restaurant on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the restaurant, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee

4 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

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

6 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

7 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

8. 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.

9 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.

10 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

11 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

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

13 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 who is suffering or who has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, 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

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

15 Every licensee of a restaurant shall cause all food stored or exposed for sale to be kept in such receptacle 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

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

17 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' 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.

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

19 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.

20. (1) 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 and inspect any restaurant.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the restaurant shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

21. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to restaurants shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

22. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to restaurants, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART VI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOTELS

1. (1) No person shall keep a hotel except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall unless earlier cancelled under by-law 22, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. 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 one hundred and twenty square feet.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than ten feet in height and must be limewashed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.
- (6) The 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.

3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any hotel, any building used for the purposes of that hotel ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the hotel requiring him to do, before a date to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee of a hotel on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the hotel, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

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

5. 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 forty square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under ten years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

6. 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.

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

8. 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.

9. 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 windows shall be closed.

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14 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.

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

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

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

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

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

20 (1) 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 and inspect any hotel

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the hotel shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

21 Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to hotels shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention

22 It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to hotels, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation

PART VII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LODGING-HOUSES

1 (1) No person shall, within the urban area, keep any lodging-house except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 24, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

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

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging-house unless—

(a) he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate, or a Justice of the Peace or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character, and

(b) the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

(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 one hundred and twenty square feet

(2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than ten feet in height and must be lime-washed

(3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground

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

(5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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 dustbins of sufficient number and size to contain the refuse from the house, and sufficient bathing and 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 the persons bathing.

(10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke

3 Every licensee of a lodging-house shall keep affixed on 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.

4 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 in the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing.

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

6 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 every thirty-six square feet of superficial area of the room, two children under ten years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law

7 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.

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

9. 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.

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

11. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width at least for four hours each day :

Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the windows shall be closed.

12. 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 such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

14. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. 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.

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

22. (1) 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 and inspect any lodging-house.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the lodging-house shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the lodging-house and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

23. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to lodging-houses shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

24. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to lodging-houses, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART VIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES

1. In these by-laws "offensive or dangerous trade" means any trade declared to be offensive or dangerous by the Council.

2. (1) No person shall carry on any offensive or dangerous trade within the urban area unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 16, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year, in respect of which it is issued.

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

(1) the premises at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health, or any person authorised by him, and

(2) those premises and any building which is to be used for the purposes of that trade are in conformity with the following conditions:—

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

(b) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook, and the lower four feet of the internal surface must be plastered in cement, and the rest of the internal surfaces must be lime-plastered and limewashed

(c) All the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.

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

(e) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(f) The floor must be cemented throughout

(g) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

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

4. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall store all materials required for the purpose of carrying on such trade in such a way as to prevent effluvia or other nuisance.

3 (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of an aerated water manufactory, any building used for the purposes of that manufactory ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the manufactory requiring him to do before a date to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee of an aerated water manufactory on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the aerated water manufactory or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory 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 hand.

17. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory 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.

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

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

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

21. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to aerated water manufactories shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorized by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

22 It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to aerated water manufactories, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART X

BY-LAWS RELATING TO ICE FACTORIES

1. (1) No person shall, within the urban area, keep any ice factory except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 17 expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply 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 seven 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 six 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 such 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 with 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 fifty 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 into 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.

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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.

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

7. 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.

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

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

10. 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

11. Every licensee of an ice factory shall cause all dung, refuse, urine, and washings 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.

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

13. 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 samples to be taken.

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

15. (1) 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 and inspect any ice factory.

(2) The licensee or the persons in charge of the ice factory shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the ice factory and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

16. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to ice factories shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

17. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to ice factories, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO DAIRIES AND THE SALE OF MILK

1. (1) No person shall keep a dairy except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 38, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. (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 sufficient supply of pure water protected from pollution at a convenient distance for the use of the dairy.
- (g) Every building or shed intended for the accommodation of cattle must be built of brick, stone or cabook; and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (h) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than twenty-five 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 seven feet in height and must be built of brick, stone, or cabook with the inside thereof limeplastered and limewashed; at least two opposite walls of the milk room must abut on the open air; the roof must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least six 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 one hundred 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 eight feet by five feet and a minimum air space of four hundred cubic feet.
3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any dairy, any building used for the purposes of that dairy ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the dairy requiring him to do, before a date specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.
- (2) No licensee of a dairy on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.
- (3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the dairy, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floor and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.
8. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean.
9. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. No licensee of a dairy shall have any animal or bird in the milk room on any pretext whatsoever.
14. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.
15. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
16. 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 recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
17. 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.
18. 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 as soon as such a supply is established.

19. 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

20. 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.

21. (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

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

23 (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.

24 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

25. No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the 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

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

27. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman, shall on 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.

28 No person shall use any premises within the urban area for the purpose of keeping for sale any milk obtained from outside the urban area except on a licence issued to him for that purpose by the Chairman.

29. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 28 unless he has been recommended after an inspection of the dairy from which he intends to obtain milk, by the Chairman of the duly constituted local authority within whose administrative limits

such dairy is situated or, if there is no such local authority by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such dairy is situated.

30. Every licence issued under by-law 28 shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

31. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the urban area unless he has in his possession a registration card for the current year duly issued to him by the Chairman.

32. The Chairman may refuse to issue to any person a registration card under by-law 31, until a Medical Officer specified by the Chairman has examined and found that person to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

33. Every registration card issued by the Chairman under by-law 31 shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Employer's name and number on register.
- (b) Name of servant or agent, and his thumb impression.

34 No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the urban area 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 the Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf

35 No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the urban area—

- (1) (a) any cow milk which contains less than 85 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat;
- (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 term 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 purposes of this by-law; or
- (4) any milk contained in bottles of which the mouth is not covered with paper or other impermeable material.

36. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any officer of the Council or specially authorised in writing thereto by the Chairman at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any dairy.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the dairy shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

37. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to dairies shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

38. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to dairies and the sale of milk, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO HAIRDRESSING SALOONS AND BARBERS' SHOPS

1. (1) No person shall keep a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 14, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a hairdressing saloon or barber's 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,
- (b) must have its walls lime-plastered and lime-washed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement,
- (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:

Provided that the requirements of subparagraph (a) shall not apply to any building in which a saloon or shop is carried on or kept at the date on which these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons and barbers' shops are adopted by the Council

(2) If any part of the building is used or is intended to be used for residential purposes, that part must be in conformity with the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 199).

(3) 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 or 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 bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse

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

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

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

- (a) the walls of such saloon or shop to be lime-washed and the ceiling to be painted at least once in six months, and
- (b) the floor, walls, ceiling, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of such saloon or shop to be kept clean at all times.

5. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall take steps to ensure that every hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop—

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

6. 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 every 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 a bin provided for the purpose.

7. 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 any bleeding, unless such alum or other material is in powder or liquid form

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

9. 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,
- (b) employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop,
- (c) knowingly permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him in the saloon or shop to attend on any person referred to in paragraph (a),
- (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.

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

11. 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

12. 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 and inspect any hairdressing saloon or barber's shop

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

13. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

14. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons and barbers' shops, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF FISH

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 24, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued

2 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 seven feet in height and must be limeplastered and limewashed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement
- (3) All the eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed
- (5) The floor must be of smooth cement having a proper fall leading to a masonry drain built in cement 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 fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.

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

3 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

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 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.

8 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.

9. 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.

10 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.

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

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

13 No person who is 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.

14. No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of by-law 11, or by-law 12, or by-law 13.

15. 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.

16 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

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

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

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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.

22. (1) 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 time to enter and inspect any shop or place for the sale of fish.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the shop or place for the sale of fish shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

23. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of fish shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

24. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of fish, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XIV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF MEAT.

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 25, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a stall for the sale of meat 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 seven feet in height, and must be built of brick, stone or cabook, with the inside thereof limeplastered 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 six feet from the ground.

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

(5) All the woodwork must be oil-painted or limewashed.

(6) The floor must be cemented throughout.

(7) The premises must be provided with adequate drainage.

(8) The tables and all other furniture must be capable of being moved about for the purpose of cleaning the floor and the walls.

(9) Every table on which meat is kept must be covered with zinc or other impermeable material

(10) The premises must be provided with a sanitary dust bin and at least one spittoon and with sufficient latrine accommodation

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

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. Every licensee of a meat stall shall keep every part of the meat 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.

8. 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.

9. 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

10. 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 as soon as found.

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

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

13. 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.

14. No licensee of a meat stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 12 or by-law 13.

15. 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.

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

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

18. No licensee of a meat stall shall sell or expose for sale on the licensed premises any meat other than the meat of animals slaughtered in a public slaughterhouse which is within the administrative limits of the 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.

19. 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.

20. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow any person in his employ to transport meat for sale from his licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the meat stall.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. (1) 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 and inspect any shop or place for the sale of meat.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of any shop or place for the sale of meat shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

24. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of meat shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

25. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment

that it may impose to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of meat and such licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO CATTLE GALAS

1. (1) No person shall keep a cattle gala except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 11, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep 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 bricks, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be limewashed and plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt. Drains similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washing 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. 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 permanent material.

8. 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.

9. (1) 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 and inspect any gala.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the gala shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

10. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to galas shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding two hundred and 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

11. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of the breach of any of these by-laws relating to cattle galas and such licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XVI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC MARKETS

1. In these by-laws the expression "market area" means the area declared by the Council to be the market area for any public market.

2. No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in a public market, unless he is the holder, or the servant or agent of the holder, of a permit or a ticket issued under these by-laws by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit or ticket, and no such servant or agent shall use or occupy any such stall, seat, or space unless his name has been registered at the office of the Council

3. (1) A permit in Form A set out in Schedule A hereto shall be issued in every case where the tenancy of a stall, seat, or space in the public market is to be for a period of not less than one month.

(2) The use or occupation of a stall, seat, or space in the public market for any period less than one month shall be authorised by a ticket issued daily in Form B set out in Schedule A hereto and available for the period of issue only.

4 Every holder of a permit or ticket shall pay a rent or fee at the rates prescribed in that behalf by the Council

5. If the Council does not employ an officer to collect the rents and fees payable for the use of the market premises, it may lease the right of collecting such rents and fees to any approved person—

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

6. (1) The rent or fee for each stall, seat, or space in the public market, shall be paid in advance at the time stated hereunder to the Chairman, or to the officer appointed by the Council to collect such rent or fee, or to the lessee, or to the person appointed by the lessee with the written approval of the Chairman, as the case may be.

(2) Such rent or fee shall be paid—

- (a) where a permit is issued, either at the time of the issue thereof or in monthly instalments on the first day of each calendar month of the period for which the permit is issued ; and
- (b) where a ticket is issued, at the time of the issue thereof :

Provided, however, that any holder of a permit may for good cause be allowed time not exceeding one week for the payment of any rent due from him ; and every such holder shall, after the lapse

of such time, be liable to pay the amount due on demand together with an additional rent of ten cents for each day of the term of the permit during which the rent was in arrears.

7. (1) No holder of a permit or ticket shall without the written permission of the Chairman—

- (a) transfer such permit or ticket to any other person ,
- (b) sub-let any part of the stall, seat, or space allowed to him ; or
- (c) permit any person, other than a servant or agent whose name has been registered at the office of the Council, to use or occupy any part of the stall, seat, or space.

(2) No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in a public market or any part thereof under any alleged transfer or sub-lease, without the written permission of the Chairman.

8. Every holder of a permit for any period exceeding one month shall, when he decides to terminate his tenancy, give the Chairman one calendar month's notice of his intention to terminate such tenancy or pay one month's rent in lieu of such notice.

9 Every holder of a permit shall—

- (a) cause every bench, shelf, counter, or table, on which articles of food or drink are kept or exposed for sale, to be thoroughly cleaned daily, and every board on which meat or fish is kept or exposed for sale, to be scraped and washed daily ;
- (b) sweep or cause to be swept daily the stall or space occupied by him and any open space forming the approach or entrance to his stall or space ; and
- (c) keep near his stall or space a fly-proof receptacle with a close-fitting lid, and place or cause to be placed all sweepings, rubbish, and refuse matter therein.

10 No holder of a permit or ticket shall—

- (a) subject any person resorting to a public market to any insult, vexation, annoyance, or delay ;
- (b) occupy his stall, seat, or space or take part in any sale therein while he is suffering from any cutaneous, contagious, or infectious disease, or employ or permit any person suffering from any such disease to occupy the stall, seat or space or to take part in any sale therein ;
- (c) enclose any part of his stall, seat, or space, or erect any screen or awning, or make any alterations whether temporary or permanent in such stall, seat, or space without the written permission of the Chairman ;
- (d) bring into, or keep in his stall, seat or space any box, table, chair, or other similar article of furniture which is not the property of the Council, or construct any shelves or other fixtures in such stall, seat, or space, without the written permission of the Chairman, or
- (e) expose or keep for sale in his stall, seat, or space any article which is not specified in his permit or ticket, or which is prohibited by the Council, or which is unwholesome or in any way injurious to the public health ;
- (f) throw any bones, fins, or scales of fish, or any refuse or any rubbish or sweepings, in any drain or on any part of the market premises ;
- (g) expose the skin or hide of any animal, or fins, for the purpose of drying or curing, in any part of the market premises ; or
- (h) carry on the drying, curing, or icing of fish in any part of the market premises

11. No person shall, within a public market or its premises—

- (a) carry on any cooking ;
- (b) be found drunk or behaving in a disorderly manner or create any noise or disturbance, or fight with any other person, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language ;
- (c) beg ; or
- (d) loiter without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or remain after being ordered to leave by the market-keeper or an officer of the Council, or headman or police constable, or any person acting under the lawful orders of the Chairman

12. No person shall—

- (a) damage or deface any part of the market building or the furniture, lamps, or other property of the Council, in or about a public market ;
- (b) defile, pollute, or waste the water provided for use in a public market or wash himself or any animal, clothes, or articles in that water ; or
- (c) take any dog or vehicle inside the market premises

13. (1) The Chairman shall cause a list of the rents or fees payable for the occupation of a stall, space, or seat, at a public market to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in that market.

(2) No market-keeper, lessee, or person appointed by the lessee to collect the rents or fees shall—

- (a) demand or take any higher amount, by way of rent or fee, than that specified in the aforesaid list ; or
- (b) subject any person to unnecessary or vexatious treatment under the pretext of performing any duty or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him

14 The Chairman shall have power to inquire into any dispute relating to any rent or fee, and make such order thereon as to him may seem just

15. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf to inspect a public market and to order any person using or occupying any stall, seat, or space therein to produce for his inspection the permit or the ticket issued to such person.

(2) It shall be the duty of any holder of a permit or ticket to produce such permit or ticket for inspection immediately upon demand made by the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf

Private markets and other authorised premises

16. (1) Within the market area of any public market no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any meat, poultry, fish, fruit, or vegetables at any place other than that market :

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

- (a) the sale of poultry, fruit, or vegetables by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places or do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places ;
- (b) the sale of fish within the market area by licensed itinerant vendors ;
- (c) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of fruit for consumption on the premises ;
- (d) the sale by any person of young coconuts ; or
- (e) the sale of pork, fruit, or vegetables at any authorised premises other than the public

market. In this paragraph " authorised premises " means any premises authorised by licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence referred to in paragraph (1) (e) shall—

- (a) be substantially in the Form set out in Schedule B hereto, and
- (b) be in force for such period not less than one month and not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the licence.

(3) No licence under paragraph 1 (e) shall be issued until a fee fixed in that behalf by the Council has been paid.

(4) Every licensee shall have his name and the names of his salesmen registered at the office of the Council.

(5) No salesman whose name is not registered at the office of the Council shall take part in any sale in any authorised premises.

17. Within the market area no person shall hawk for sale any meat or fish, unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman. No such licence shall be issued to any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

General

18. No person shall bring into, or expose for sale, or sell at the public market or at any private market or other premises within the administrative limits of the Council any carcase or meat of any animal not slaughtered at a public slaughter-house :

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat imported into the Island, or of game

19. (1) It shall be the duty of every holder of a permit in respect of a stall at the public market to keep such stall open to the public for business between the hours of 6 a m and 9 p.m.

(2) No such permit-holder shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public without the written leave of the Chairman.

20. (1) It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction to cancel any permit issued under these by-laws on a second or subsequent conviction of the permit-holder, by such court, of a breach of any of these by-laws.

(2) The Chairman may refuse to issue—

- (a) a fresh permit to any person whose permit has been cancelled or who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws ; or
- (b) a fresh ticket to any person who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws.

21. It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or for any officer of the Council acting under the authority of the Chairman, to inspect any market and to seize any article of food introduced or exposed for sale therein, which appears to him to be unwholesome and to convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health, and if that officer certifies that any article of food so seized is unwholesome, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

22. No person shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any market keeper, or any officer or person appointed by the Council to superintend the market or to collect rents or fees therein, in the execution of his duty.

23. Any contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and with an additional fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day during which the contravention is continued after a conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or after written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

Schedule A

FORM A

(By-law 3 (1))

Fee paid Rs. _____.

The bearer _____ of _____ is hereby permitted to hold stall/space No. _____ for the sale of _____ at the _____ market for the period of _____ month(s) ending _____, subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

Chairman, Urban Council.

(On the back of the Form).

Conditions

- (1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space
- (2) No fires or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (3) No persons shall remain in the stall or market after 9 p.m.
- (4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 p.m. on any day and 6 a.m. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this permit.
- (5) A breach of these conditions shall, in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws render the holder of this permit liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith.

FORM B.

(By-law 3 (2))

Ticket of occupancy

Fees paid Rs. _____

The bearer _____ of _____ is hereby permitted to occupy stall/space No. _____ at the _____ market between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. on the _____ day of _____ 195 _____ for the sale of _____ subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

By authority of the Chairman,

Signature of person issuing ticket

Signature of person issuing ticket

(On the back of the Form)

Conditions

- (1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space
- (2) No fire or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (3) No person shall remain in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 p.m. on any day and 6 a.m. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this ticket.
- (5) A breach of these conditions shall, in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws, render the holder of this ticket liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith.

Schedule B

(By-law 16)

Form of Licence

Fee paid Rs. _____

I, _____ Chairman, Urban Council, _____, do by this licence authorise the sale of _____ at premises bearing assessment No. _____ by _____ or his registered salesmen.

This licence shall remain in force until _____.

Chairman, Urban Council.

PART XVII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LIBRARIES

1. In these by-laws relating to libraries, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "librarian" means the person appointed by the Council to be in charge of the library and includes his assistants.

2 The public library established and maintained by the Council shall consist of—

- (a) a Lending Library;
- (b) a Reference Library; and
- (c) a Reading Room.

3. (1) The supervision and general administration of the public library shall be vested in a Library Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") composed of—

- (a) the Chairman for the time being of the Council,
- (b) such other members of the Council not exceeding four as may be elected by the Council; and
- (c) five prominent residents of the urban area elected by the Council at such meeting

(2) The Council may appoint a librarian who shall be in charge of the public library and he shall be responsible for the maintenance of order in such library

4. (1) The Chairman of the Council shall be ex-officio President of the Committee and he shall preside at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting such member of the Committee as may be elected for the purpose by the other members present, shall preside at that meeting

(2) The presiding member at any meeting shall have an original vote and a casting vote if the votes cast on any question are equal.

5. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Committee unless there is a quorum of five members.

6 The Committee shall have the power to allow any person to use any part of the premises of the public library, subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary, or to refuse such person the use of any part of those premises, if such person has contravened any of these by-laws relating to libraries.

LENDING LIBRARY

7 (1) No person shall be admitted as a member of the Lending Library unless he—

- (a) is not less than fourteen years of age;
- (b) is literate,
- (c) is resident, or has an office or a place of business, within the urban area;
- (d) deposits with the librarian a sum of five rupees, and
- (e) is recommended by the occupier or owner of a house fetching a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five rupees

(2) Every person desirous of being admitted as a member of the Lending Library shall make application in that behalf on a form obtainable from the librarian and shall have such application endorsed by any of the following:—

- (a) a member of Parliament;
- (b) a member of the Council;
- (c) a member of the Committee;
- (d) a Minister of Religion;
- (e) a member of the medical or legal profession;
- (f) a Justice of the Peace;
- (g) a Government servant whose name appears in the annual Civil List;

- (h) a Principal of a Secondary School; or
 (i) an employee of the Council whose salary is not less than one thousand five hundred rupees per annum.

(3) No person who is entitled under the preceding paragraph to endorse an application shall be required to have his own application endorsed.

8. The librarian shall issue two tickets to every person who is admitted as a member of the Lending Library and such person shall be entitled to borrow one book on each such ticket.

9. A member of the Lending Library shall be responsible for any book removed from such library on a ticket issued to him.

10. Where a member of the Lending Library loses a ticket issued to him under by-law 8 he shall immediately give notice to the librarian of such loss. If the librarian is satisfied that no book has been borrowed from the Lending Library on such ticket he may issue to such member a duplicate ticket. No such duplicate ticket shall be issued by the librarian unless there has elapsed at least a period of thirty days from the date on which the loss was brought to his notice.

11. Any book borrowed by a member from the Lending Library shall be returned to the librarian within a period of fourteen days from the date on which it was borrowed. The member may be allowed by the librarian to borrow any such book for a further period of fourteen days if the book is not required by any other member.

12. Where a member fails to return any book to the librarian within the period of fourteen days referred to in by-law 11, he shall be liable to a fine of ten cents for each day the book is overdue.

13. Where a member fails to return any book he has borrowed from the Lending Library within thirty days of the expiry of the period of fourteen days referred to in by-law 11, then such book shall be presumed to be lost.

14. Where a book borrowed by a member is lost or presumed to be lost then such member shall be liable to pay the cost of its replacement.

15. No member shall damage or injure in any manner any book he has borrowed from the Lending Library.

16. It shall be the duty of every member to bring to the notice of the librarian any damage or injury in any book he intends to borrow from the Lending Library. Where he has failed to bring any such damage or injury to the notice of the librarian such book shall be presumed to have been issued to him without any injury or damage.

17. Where the librarian is satisfied that a book returned by a member has been so damaged by him as to render it unfit for further circulation, such member shall be liable to pay the cost of its replacement. When the book has been replaced the damaged book shall be given to that member with the words "The Public Library—sold as damaged" stamped thereon.

18. (1) No member shall lend to any person any book borrowed by him from the Lending Library.

(2) Any member who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall forfeit his deposit and cease to be a member of the Lending Library.

19. (1) No member shall return to the Lending Library any book which to his knowledge has been used by any person suffering from an infectious or a contagious disease.

(2) Where a book borrowed from the Lending Library by a member has been used by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease such book shall be destroyed and that member shall pay to the librarian the cost of its replacement.

20. Where any dispute arises between two or more members of the Lending Library as to which member should borrow a particular book, the librarian shall decide such dispute.

21. Any member who desires to borrow any book which has already been borrowed by another member, shall enter his name and the title of the book in a register kept for that purpose and the librarian shall, on such book being returned by the member who borrowed it, issue it to the member who has entered his name in the register. Where two or more members have entered their names in the register for any book, then such book shall be issued to them in the order in which they have entered their names in the register.

22. Any member who ceases to reside, or have an office or place of business, within the urban area shall cease to be a member of the Lending Library and shall return to the librarian the two tickets issued to him under by-law 8.

23. The deposit of five rupees paid by any person under by-law 7 (1) (d) shall, less any sum due from him to the Lending Library, be returned to him on his ceasing to be a member.

24. The Lending Library shall be open daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. except on Sundays, public holidays and such other days as the Committee may, after giving at least seven days' notice to the members, fix for stock-taking.

Reference Library

25. No person shall make use of the Reference Library unless he—

- (a) has obtained permission from the librarian for that purpose; and
- (b) has signed the register kept in the Reference Library.

26. The librarian may permit any person who—

- (a) is literate
 - (b) is resident within the urban area; and
 - (c) is not less than fourteen years of age,
- to make use of the Reference Library.

27. No person shall take out of the Reference Library any book issued to him for purposes of reference.

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this by-law, the Reference Library shall, on any day other than a Sunday or a public holiday, be open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

(2) The Council may by resolution—

- (a) extend the hours specified in paragraph (1) of this by-law;
- (b) require the Committee to have the Reference Library open on a Sunday or public holiday during such hours as may be specified in the resolution; or
- (c) require the Committee to close the Reference Library on such days as may be fixed by the Council for purposes of stock-taking.

Reading Room

29. No person shall make use of the Reading Room unless he—

- (a) has obtained permission from the librarian for that purpose; and
- (b) has signed the register kept in the Reading Room.

30. The librarian may permit any person who—

- (a) is literate;
- (b) is resident within the urban area; and
- (c) is not less than fourteen years of age to make use of the Reading Room.

31. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this by-law, the Reading Room shall, on any day other than a Sunday or public holiday, be open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6 30 p.m.

(2) The Council may by resolution—

- (a) extend the hours specified in paragraph (1) of this by-law ;
- (b) request the Committee to have the Reading Room open on a Sunday or public holiday during such hours as may be specified in the resolution ; or
- (c) require the Committee to close the Reading Room on such days as may be fixed by the Council for purposes of stock-taking

32. No person shall remove from the Reading Room any newspaper, periodical, magazine, map, document, manuscript or any other article placed in or belonging to the Reading Room

General

33. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the premises of the public library until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

34. No person shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about the premises of the public library ;
- (2) damage or in any way deface any portion of the building, or any property of the Council in or about the public library ;
- (3) remain or loiter about the premises of the public library after such library is closed, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself ;
- (4) smoke or spit within the premises of the public library ;
- (5) gamble with dice or cards or play any game within the premises of the public library ;
- (6) disturb the users of the public library by shouting, singing songs or making any other noise in such library ;
- (7) enter the premises of the public library in an unclean condition ;
- (8) bring any dog or other animal into the premises of the public library ;
- (9) sleep or eat any food in any part of the premises of the public library ; or
- (10) obstruct the librarian or any person acting under the orders of the librarian, in the lawful exercise of his powers under these by-laws.

35. Every contravention of by-law 32, by-law 33 or by-law 34 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

PART XVIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

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

(2) No person shall, without the permission of the Chairman, remove or obliterate any mark referred to in paragraph (1) of this by-law.

2. No person who is suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 1 shall wilfully go abroad into any road, path or public place

3. No person shall wilfully expose in, or take into, any road, path or public place, any child or other person who is suffering from any disease referred to in by-law 1.

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

5. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious 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) of this by-law shall be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance, at least twenty-five feet away, from any public well or bathing place.

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

7. No person shall—

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

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

9. (1) The Council may in its discretion set apart special bathing places in any tank or other watering place for washing, bathing or taking water for human consumption and for bathing animals.

(2) No person shall use any place, which has been set apart by the Council under paragraph (1) of this by-law, for any purpose other than the purpose for which it has been so set apart

10. (1) No person shall allow a cesspit, cesspool, pig-sty, gala, cattle shed, pit latrine or defective drain to remain, or regularly manure any land for the purposes of cultivation, within a distance of fifty feet from any communal well, spout, spring, or other watering place for the supply of water for domestic purposes.

(2) No private well for the supply of water for domestic purposes shall be sunk within a distance of fifty feet from any cesspit, cesspool, pig-sty, gala, cattle shed, pit latrine, or defective drain, or from any land regularly manured for the purposes of cultivation.

11. No person shall throw rubbish or noisome matter or unserviceable articles or any other thing on land belonging to any other person or on any public place or thoroughfare

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

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

14. No person shall defecate in any place which is not specially set apart for the purpose.

15. Any person who contravenes the provisions of any of these by-laws relating to public health shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

PART XIX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LOITERING

1 No person shall loiter without a light on any thoroughfare between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. The mere possession of an electric torch or other lighting device without the light being actually put on throughout shall not be deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of this by-law.

2 Every contravention of by-law 1 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

PART XX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO CONSERVANCY

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

2 If the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer certifies that any cesspit or latrine (not being a water-seal latrine or pail-latrines of the size and type referred to in by-law 1), situated on any premises within the area for which a conservancy service has been established, is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may on the recommendation of the Council, by notice in writing served on the owner of such premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine.

3 Every owner, on whom a notice referred to in by-law 1 or by-law 2 has been served, shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time, in no case to be less than two months, as may be specified in such notice.

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

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

6 The owner or occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service, other than a person who is exempted by the Council on the ground of poverty, shall pay a conservancy fee at such rate as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council.

7 The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 6, shall be paid to the Chairman, or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fee.

PART XXI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO SCAVENGING

1 Upon the establishment of a scavenging service for the whole or any specified part of the urban area, the occupier of any premises situated within an area for which such service has been established shall cause all ashes, sweepings and other refuse from his premises to be deposited in a covered metal dust-bin, the height of which is not less than twenty-four inches, and the diameter of which is not less than fourteen inches at the bottom and eighteen inches at the top.

2 The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 1 shall—

- (a) daily between such hours as the Chairman may from time to time notify by beat of tomtom or otherwise cause the bin referred to in by-law 1 to be placed by the edge of the road outside such premises but so as to cause no obstruction to traffic on the road, and
- (b) cause the bin to be removed within half an hour of the emptying of the bin by the scavenging labourers of the Council.

3. No person shall place on any road any bin referred to in by-law 1 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 2.

4. The occupier of any premises served by the scavenging service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Council on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Council a scavenging fee at such rate as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council.

5. No person shall collect or remove dust, ashes, rubbish, refuse, or filth from any street or public place within the urban area, unless he is authorised to do so by the Chairman.

6. Every contravention of by-law 1 or by-law 3 or by-law 5 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIVIES AND LATRINES

1. The owner or occupier of any premises shall not construct on such premises any privy or latrine unless he has obtained a permit in that behalf from the Chairman.

2. Where any person makes an application for a permit under by-law 1, the Chairman may require such person to furnish a plan and specifications of the privy or latrine which he intends to construct.

3. The Chairman may, in any permit granted by him under by-law 1, direct the applicant to provide a privy or latrine of such type as may have been approved by the Council, and in such a position on the premises as may be specified in the permit.

4. If any privy or latrine has been constructed on any premises without a permit from the Chairman, or contrary to any requirements specified in the permit issued under by-law 1, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the premises, direct such owner or occupier to close, within such time as may be specified in the notice, such privy or latrine.

5. The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any premises, direct such owner or occupier to construct on such premises a privy or latrine of such size and type as may have been approved by the Council, and in such a position on the premises and with such connecting drains as may be specified in the notice.

6. The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any premises provided with any privy or latrine, direct such owner or occupier to repair, alter or reconstruct such privy or latrine in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice, if, in the opinion of the Chairman, such privy or latrine—

- (a) is structurally defective, or
- (b) is unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, or
- (c) is insanitary or dangerous to health, or
- (d) does not abut upon, or cannot conveniently be served from, a path provided by the Council for the removal of night soil.

7. Every occupier of any premises provided with a privy or latrine shall maintain such privy or latrine at all times in a sanitary condition and in good repair.

8. Whenever the Council by resolution decides that in any specified area paths should be provided by the owners or occupiers of premises in such area for the efficient removal of night soil, the Chairman may, by notice in writing, served on the owner or occupier of any premises in such area, direct such owner or occupier to provide, within such time as may be specified in the notice, a path of such width, in no case exceeding ten feet, and in such a position, either at the back of or parallel to the premises as the Chairman may specify in the notice.

9. The Chairman may refuse to approve any plan, drawing or specification of any building which any person intends to erect unless such person agrees to construct in that building a privy or latrine of such size and type as may be approved by the Council.

10. Every person on whom a notice is served under these by-laws shall comply with the requirements of that notice within such a time as may be specified in that notice

11. Any person who commits a breach of any of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

PART XXIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE TAX ON VEHICLES AND ANIMALS

1. In these by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Ordinance” means the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, and

“Revenue Inspector” means the Revenue Inspector of the Council

2 The animal tax imposed by the Council in respect of vehicles and animals under sections 175 and 176 of the Ordinance shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of March in every year at the office of the Council

3 (1) The Chairman shall issue or cause to be issued, in respect of every vehicle for which the annual tax has been paid, a metal plate with such of the distinguishing letters for vehicles as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council as are appropriate to that vehicle and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles

(2) When any plate issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner of that plate shall, on returning it to the Chairman and on making a payment of twenty-five cents, be entitled to receive a fresh plate

(3) The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any plate issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law has been lost or stolen, issue a fresh plate to the owner of the lost or stolen plate on application made by that owner and on payment by him of fifty cents.

4 (1) The person having possession, custody or control of any vehicle in respect of which a plate has been issued under by-law 3 shall cause that plate to be affixed to a conspicuous part of that vehicle

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

5 (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Revenue Inspector, any police officer or any other officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road within the limits of the Council for the purpose of inspecting the metal plate referred to in by-law 4 (1) and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle shall permit the Chairman or such officer to make the inspection and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

PART XXIV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES

1. It shall be lawful for every mortgagee of any immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the Council or for any of the heirs or the legal representative of any deceased mortgagee, to cause any such mortgage to be registered at the office of the Council

2 Every person desiring to have a mortgage registered at the office of the Committee shall forward or cause to be forwarded to the Chairman a statement setting out—

(a) the name and address of the mortgagee or of any heir or legal representative of the mortgagee, if he is deceased :

(b) the name and address of the mortgagor, and
(c) a description of the property or such particulars as may be necessary for identifying it

3. On receipt of a statement under by-law 2 and on payment by the applicant of a registration fee at such rate as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council the Chairman shall cause the names and addresses and the necessary particulars to be entered in the register kept for that purpose in the office of the Council

4 In the event of any seizure, in execution for the recovery of any rates, taxes or charges due to the Council, in respect of any property concerning which any mortgage and names and addresses may have been registered in accordance with these by-laws the Chairman, shall, at least fourteen days before advertising such property for sale, serve or cause to be served on the person or persons whose names and addresses have been so registered, a notice in writing of the seizure, the date fixed for the sale, and the amount for the recovery of which the seizure was effected

5 If at any time before the sale, the amount specified in the notice served under by-law 4 is paid to the Council, the property shall be released from seizure

PART XXV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PARKING OF VEHICLES

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

“driver” in the case of a solo pedal cycle or tricycle, means the rider thereof, in the case of a hand-cart or push-cart, the person drawing or pushing the cart; and in the case of a jin-ricksha, means the person drawing the jin-ricksha

“parking” means the bringing of a vehicle to a stationary position or causing it to wait for any purpose other than that of immediately taking up or setting down persons or goods; and

“vehicle” means any artificial contrivance whether propelled mechanically or otherwise, which is used or is capable of being used as a means of transportation on land but does not include a motor vehicle as defined in the Motor Traffic Act, No 14 of 1951

2 A notice prohibiting, restricting or regulating the parking or halting of vehicles, or indicating any parking place set apart for vehicles on any street or part of a street within the urban area, may be exhibited by, or by order of the Chairman, in a conspicuous position on, or so as to be visible from that street or part of a street

3 Where the halting or parking of vehicles on any street or part of a street is prohibited by a notice exhibited under by-law 2, the driver of a vehicle shall not allow the vehicle to stand on that street or part of a street except for such length of time as may be necessary for the purpose of—

- (a) obeying any traffic sign or notice erected or exhibited on that street or part thereof by any officer or authority; or
- (b) following in due order the movement of any traffic on that street or part thereof at that time, or
- (c) allowing any person to alight from or enter such vehicle; or
- (d) loading goods into or unloading from such vehicle.

4 Where the halting or parking of vehicles on any street or part of a street is not prohibited or restricted by any notice exhibited under by-law 2, verbal directions or signals may be given by a police officer for the purposes of the regulation of traffic on that street or part of that street, and the driver of a vehicle shall not allow that vehicle to stand on that street or part thereof otherwise than in such position or for such time as may be indicated by the police officer

5 Any person who commits a breach of any of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXVI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF WATER

Interpretation

1 In these by-laws the expression—

“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 waterworks 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 waterworks or commence 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 authorised 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 —

- 3/8 in internal diameter, 64 lb per 100 lineal feet.
- 1/2 in internal diameter, 88 lb. per 100 lineal feet
- 3/4 in. internal diameter, 125 lb per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 in internal diameter, 181 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 1/4 in. internal diameter, 256 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 1/2 in internal diameter, 320 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 2 in. 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:—

- 1/2 in internal diameter, 19 lb per 100 lineal feet
- 3/4 in internal diameter, 27 lb per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 in. internal diameter, 39 lb per 100 lineal feet
- 1 in internal diameter, 62 lb per 100 lineal feet
- 1 1/4 in. internal diameter, 76 lb per 100 lineal feet
- 1 1/2 in internal diameter, 91 lb per 100 lineal feet
- 2 in 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 pay 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 more 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 that 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 authorised in writing by the Chairman in that behalf

Earthing connections

26. (1) No person shall make any earthing connection from the casing of any transformer 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 connected 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 authorised 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.

Meters

32 All meters for measuring the supply of water from the Council's waterworks to any premises shall be supplied and fixed by the Council and shall remain the property of the Council

33 The cost of fixing meters (including labour, materials and supervision), shall be paid in advance by the owner or occupier of the premises to which water is laid.

34 The owner or occupier of any premises to which water is supplied by meter shall not be liable to pay the cost of the maintenance and repair of the meter:

Provided, however, that where any repair or renewal is necessitated by any damage caused to the meter by any wilful act or negligence of such owner or occupier, he shall, on demand made therefor by the Chairman, pay to the Council the cost of such repair or renewal

35. (1) The owner of any premises to which water is supplied by meter shall pay or cause to be paid to the Council quarterly in advance rent calculated at the following rates for the use of meters:—

		Rs	c.
Rent for a quarter or part of a quarter for a—			
3 inch meter	..	33	50
2 inch meter	..	20	0
1½ inch meter	..	14	0
1 inch meter	..	8	0
¾ inch meter	..	6	50
½ inch meter	..	5	50
3/8 inch meter	..	4	50

(2) A quarter for the purposes of this by-law means the period of three consecutive months commencing on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, in each year

36 (1) The consumption of water for any quarter shall be calculated by reckoning the difference between the first and the last readings of the meter taken at the commencement and at the termination respectively of that quarter, in the manner stated below.

(2) The first reading shall in the case of a newly fixed meter, the reading taken when such meter is fixed, and, in any other case, the last reading taken for the quarter immediately preceding. The last reading for any quarter shall be that taken on any day not more than ten days before or after the termination of that quarter:

Provided that where the meter is removed for repairs and it is not possible to take the last reading during the aforesaid period the last reading shall be taken before such meter is removed.

(3) If two or more meters have been in use in any premises during any quarter, the consumption for that quarter shall be the sum of the quantities indicated by the respective meters.

37. (1) Whenever a meter is found to be out of order, or is removed for repair or alteration, or a new meter is fixed, or an old meter is refixed, a memorandum to that effect shall be left at the premises supplied through such meter.

(2) Where the meter is out of order or removed for repairs or for any other reason from the premises, the consumption for the period during which

the meter was out of order or the service was without a meter shall, notwithstanding the provisions of by-law 36, be calculated according to the average rate of daily consumption that obtained during the quarter immediately preceding such period

38. (1) If any occupier doubts the accuracy of the meter in his premises, the Chairman shall, on demand made by the occupier and on prepayment by such occupier of a testing fee of twenty rupees, cause the meter to be tested in the presence of the occupier or any person authorised by such occupier in that behalf. The result of such test shall be binding on the Chairman and on the occupier, and the quantity of water indicated by the meter for the quarter as defined in by-law 35 (2) shall be corrected according to the result of the test

(2) Where the quantity recorded by the meter is correct or differs from the actual quantity of water supplied by not more than two per centum of the actual quantity supplied, the testing fee prepaid under paragraph (1) shall be retained by the Council.

(3) Where the quantity recorded by the meter differs from the actual quantity of water supplied by more than two per centum of the actual quantity supplied, the testing fee prepaid under paragraph (1) shall be refunded to the occupier

39 (1) Meters shall be read at such times as the Chairman may specify, but not less frequently than three times a quarter

(2) Whenever a meter is read a memorandum of the reading, addressed "The Occupier", shall be left at the premises to which water is supplied by that meter.

Charges for supply of water

40. (1) Water for domestic purposes may be supplied either by meter or otherwise at the discretion of the Council and the charges therefor 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.

41 (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 —

For premises occupied wholly or in part—

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

42. Except in the cases provided by paragraph (2) of by-law 41, 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.

43 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

44. (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 of the premises.

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

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

45 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.

46 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 fitting forming part of such service

47 Whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, pipe, meter or other fitting forming part of the private water service in any premises, the Chairman or any person authorised by him in that behalf 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.

48 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 45 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

49. 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.

50 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.

51 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

52 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

53 (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 41

54 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

55 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 a written notice from the Chairman or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention

URBAN COUNCIL

Waterworks Department

Form A

(By-law 9)

No _____

To the Chairman, Urban Council,

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

- * the construction
- * the alteration of a private water service to—
- * the extension
- * the cleaning

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, Urban Council.

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, Urban Council, 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, Urban Council, 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)Urban Council Office,
_____, _____, 195_____.

No _____

In account with the Urban Council

Date	Description	Rs c.
	To material supplied in laying service of 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,
Urban Council, _____.

THE URBAN COUNCIL, _____.

Form C
(By-law 42)

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 Urban Council of _____, 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, Urban Council, for the rent of the meter
(c) That the owner shall pay or cause to be paid to the Chairman, Urban 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, Urban Council, within fifteen days from the due date, the right to the use of the service shall be forfeited, and the Urban 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 _____, this _____ day of _____, One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____

(Owner)

Chairman,
Urban Council, _____

Witness to the signature:—

- (1) _____
(2) _____

Form D
(By-law 43)

No _____

Urban Council Office,
_____, _____, 195_____.

In account with the Urban Council of _____ 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 _____ Urban Council within fifteen days of the above date

Form E

(By-law 44)

Notice to alter Defective Service
Urban Council Office,
_____, _____, 195_____.

To the owner or occupier of house No. _____ Street _____

Take notice that the service to the above mentioned premises having on inspection being found to be defective, you are requested to take steps to carry out the 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,

Urban Council, _____.

Alterations and/or repairs.

PART XXVII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF FOOD

1. No person shall hawk, keep or expose for sale, otherwise than in a case or receptacle so constructed of permanent material as to prevent the contamination of its contents by dust or flies, any cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink, preserved fruit or fruit peeled, skinned, cut or otherwise prepared for immediate consumption. Such case or receptacle shall always be maintained in a clean condition, and shall not be left open except for the purpose of placing articles therein or cleaning it.

2. (1) It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose by the Chairman to inspect any meat, poultry, fish whether fresh, salted or iced, game fish, vegetables, fruit, cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink or other article of food or drink kept or exposed for sale, and if it appears to him that such article of food or drink is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, to seize and convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health

(2) If the Medical Officer of Health certifies that any article of food or drink seized under paragraph (1) is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

3 Any person who contravenes by-law 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after conviction or service of a written notice from the Chairman or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

PART XXVIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS

1. No person shall sink any well or cause any well to be sunk within the administrative limits of the Council, unless he has obtained written permission in that behalf from the Chairman.

2. (1) No person shall sink any well or cause any well to be sunk for supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose, or for the sale or supply of water to the public, unless the plan and specification of such well have been approved in writing by the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the plan and specification so approved.

(2) The Chairman shall not approve any plan or give permission for the construction of any well within a distance of at least 100 feet from any cesspit, cesspool, soakage pit, pigsty, gala, cattleshed, pit latrine, or defective or unbuilt drain, or from any land regularly manured every year for the purpose of any cultivation: Provided, however, that the Chairman may in the special circumstances of any case, having regard to the nature of the sub-soil, the water-table or any other matter and on the advice of the Director of Health Services, approve a lesser distance.

3. No person shall, at any place which is within a distance of 100 feet from any well used for the supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose,—

- (a) construct, or cause or permit the construction of, any cesspit, cesspool, soakage pit, pit latrine, gala, cattle shed or unbuilt drain; or
- (b) deposit, or cause or permit the deposit of, any manure or any decaying animal or vegetable matter; or

- (c) cause or permit the accumulation of any refuse which is not cleared at least once in every week; or
- (d) permit any drain to remain in a defective condition.

4. The owner, lessee, or occupant of any land on which there is any well used for supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose shall at all times—

- (1) keep the well in such a condition or in such a state of repair as may be necessary to prevent—
 - (a) the direct flow of surface water into the well from any distance,
 - (b) the percolation of surface water from a distance of less than 15 feet from the edge of the well,
 - (c) the percolation of ground water into the well from a depth of less than 10 feet from the ground level immediately adjoining the well, and
- (2) keep every drain on that land which is within a distance of 100 feet from the well in a clean and sanitary condition and in a proper state of repair

5. No person shall use any unclean receptacle to draw water from any well used for the supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose

6. No person shall wash any clothes within a distance of 15 feet from any well used for the supply of water to the public.

7. The Chairman, may, whenever he deems such course to be necessary, cause notice to be given in writing to the owner, lessee or occupant of any land in which there is a well used for supply of water for drinking or domestic purposes, to bale out the water and clean out and disinfect the well, and carry out such other repairs as may be deemed necessary by the Chairman on the advice of the Director of Health Services, within a period of time to be specified in such notice, and such owner, lessee or occupant shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

8 Any person who contravenes the provisions of any of these by-laws relating to wells shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman or other authorised officer directing attention to such contravention.

PART XXIX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO UNPROTECTED WELLS

1. The owner or occupier of any land within the administrative limits of the Council in which any well is situated shall cause such well to be surrounded with a masonry wall or other suitable structure to a height or at least three feet above the level of the ground, and shall cause such well or other structure to be maintained in good repair

2. Every abandoned well shall be filled up by the owner or occupier of the land in which such well is situated within one month of the Chairman giving written notice in that behalf.

3. 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

By-laws

L. D.—B. 75/52./L. G. D.—BC. 373.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (STANDARD BY-LAWS) ACT, No. 6 OF 1952

THE draft by-laws set out hereunder framed by the Minister of Local Government under section 2 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, are hereby published in terms of that section.

Town Councils are empowered by sections 166 and 170 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, to make by-laws containing the provisions comprised in the said draft by-laws and are authorised, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of the said section 2, to adopt the by-laws in accordance with the Act.

C. W. W. KANNANGARA,
Minister of Local Government.

Colombo, September 25, 1953.

By-laws

PART I

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE INTERPRETATION OF ALL STANDARD BY-LAWS

In the interpretation of these standard by-laws the expressions "Council", "Chairman" and "urban area" occurring in any standard by-law which has been duly adopted by a Town Council shall mean respectively that Town Council, the Chairman of that Town Council, and the urban area of that Town Council.

PART II

BY-LAWS RELATING TO MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

Interpretation

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

"meeting" means a meeting of the Council or of any committee of the Council; and
"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council.

Notice, agenda, quorum, &c.

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

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

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

Adjournment of meetings

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

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

Presence of strangers

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

Order of business

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

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

Order of precedence

6. For all purposes connected with the Council, the precedence and seniority of Councillors shall be regulated as follows:—

After the Chairman shall rank the Vice-Chairman and then the Councillors in order of the priority of their election and in the case of former Councillors re-elected, of the priority of their continuous membership of the Council.

Minutes

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

Memorials, petitions, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

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

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

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

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

(e) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter or fact regarding which an answer has been given at a meeting. Provided that the Chairman of the meeting may disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the preceding provisions of this by-law as to the subject-matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the minutes of the Council.

Motions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal of motion or amendment

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

Re-introduction of motion

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

Amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debate ceases when question fully put

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

Voting and recording of votes

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

Members dissenting

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

Order of the day

17 The "Order of the day" shall include all business, arranged according to by-law 5. Unless otherwise resolved the business shall be taken in the order printed.

Preservation of order

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

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

Decision of question of order

19 When the question of order has been stated the member who raises it shall resume his seat, and no other member, except by leave of the Chairman

of the meeting, shall speak till the Chairman has decided the question, after which the member who was addressing the Council or Committee of the Council at the time the question was raised shall be entitled to proceed with his speech, if he conforms to the Chairman's ruling. If he does not conform, the Chairman may refuse to allow him to proceed with his speech.

Member not explaining or retracting

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

Chairman speaking

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

Naming of members

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

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

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

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

Irrelevance or tedious repetition

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

Disorderly conduct

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

(b) If on any occasion the Chairman of a meeting deems that his powers under this rule are inadequate he may name such member or members in pursuance of by-law 22.

Duty to obey order of suspension or withdrawal

25. Members who are suspended under by-law 22, or are directed to withdraw under by-law 24, shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Council Chamber.

Power to adjourn

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

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

Rules for members speaking

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

- (a) Every member shall at a meeting address his observations to the Chairman of the meeting and shall speak standing except in Committee.
- (b) No member shall be interrupted while he is speaking unless he is out of order.
- (c) When any member finishes his observations he shall resume his seat, and any other member wishing to address the Council may then speak.
- (d) A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his arguments.
- (e) If two members speak or desire to speak at the same time at a meeting the Chairman of the meeting shall call on the member who first catches his eye.
- (f) Every member shall confine his observations to the subject under consideration.
- (g) No member shall impute improper motives to any other member.
- (h) All remarks of a personal nature shall be avoided.
- (i) A member may speak to the question before the Council or any amendment proposed thereto.
- (j) No member shall speak more than once on any proposition before the Council, except in explanation or to order, or when the Council is in committee, or as is provided by by-law 13 (e).
- (k) By the indulgence of the Council, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Council, but such matters may not be debated, and he must confine himself strictly to the vindication of his own conduct.
- (l) The mover of any resolution or motion may reply after all the members present have had an opportunity of addressing the Council and before the question is put, but he shall strictly confine himself to answering previous speakers, and shall not introduce any new matter into the debate. The right of reply shall not extend to the mover of an amendment.

Committee of Council

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

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

Special Committees

31. (a) The Council may from time to time appoint such special or standing committees, consisting of such number of Councillors as it thinks fit

for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon any matters connected with the purposes of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART III

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BAKERIES

1. In these by-laws "bakery" means any premises in which bread, biscuits or confectionery is baked for sale for human consumption and includes any premises in which such food is prepared or in which the materials for the preparation of such food are stored.

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 27, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

3. No person shall be entitled to a licence to 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 seven 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 six 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 the kneading takes place must have a superficial floor space of not less than twelve feet by fifteen feet, and the lower four 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 seven 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 fifty 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.

4. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any bakery, any building used for the purposes of that bakery ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 3, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the bakery requiring him to do before a date to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee of a bakery on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the bakery or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

5. 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.

6. 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 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.

7. 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.

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

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

The platform may be of any convenient length and breadth, and must consist of a single layer of stout planks supported on legs at least three feet high. The legs of the platform must not be permanently fixed in the floor. The edges of the planked

top must stand out nine 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 nine inches away from the wall.

10. Every licensee of a bakery shall keep the space beneath and around the platform referred to in by-law 9 free from all obstructions. He shall provide a sanitary dust-bin and at least two spittoons to be kept on the licensed premises. He shall keep the spittoons so as to be easily accessible to those engaged in the manufacture of bread, but shall not keep them in the kneading room.

11. 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.

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

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

14. (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter 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) of this by-law.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

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

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. (1) 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 and at any time when the process of kneading or baking is being carried on, to enter and inspect the bakery.

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

26. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to bakeries 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART IV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO EATING-HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA AND COFFEE BOUTIQUES

1. (1) No person shall establish, or carry on the business of, an eating-house, or a restaurant, or a tea and coffee boutique except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 25, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep an eating-house or a restaurant, or a tea and 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 one hundred and twenty 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 seven feet in height, and must be built of bricks, stone, or cabook, with the inside thereof lime-plastered and lime-washed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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.

3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique, any building used for the purposes of that eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique requiring him to do, before a date to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the period specified therein.

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

4. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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 Restaurant" or "Licensed Tea and Coffee Boutique" legibly painted thereon in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

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

6. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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 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 such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

7. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

8. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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 twenty-four hours.

9. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

10. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

11. No licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

12. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

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

14. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique shall provide the licensed premises with an ample supply of potable water.

15. No licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

16. No adulterated milk shall be kept or sold on the premises of any eating-house, restaurant, 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 85 per centum of milk solids not fat, or less than 35 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.

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

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

19. No licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique shall knowingly permit the contravention by any person of the provisions of by-law 17 or by-law 18.

20. No licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique, and unless such food is carried in a closed basket, tin, or other suitable receptacle.

21. Every licensee of any eating-house, restaurant, or tea and 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.

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

23. (1) 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 and inspect the eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the eating-house, restaurant, or tea and coffee boutique shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised

by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

24. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to eating-houses, restaurants, and tea and coffee boutiques 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART V

BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOTELS

1. (1) No person shall keep a hotel except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 22, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2 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 one hundred and twenty square feet.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than ten feet in height and must be lime-washed
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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

3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any hotel, any building used for the purposes of that hotel ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the

Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the hotel requiring him to do, before a date to be specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions

(2) No licensee of a hotel on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the hotel, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee

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

5 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 forty square feet of the floor area of such room, two children under ten years being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

6 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.

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

8 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.

9. 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 windows shall be closed.

10 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.

11 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.

12. 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.

13 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.

14. 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.

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

16. 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.

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

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

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

20. (1) 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 and inspect any hotel.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the hotel shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

21. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to hotels 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

22. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to hotels, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART VI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LODGING-HOUSES

1. (1) No person shall, within the urban area, keep any lodging-house except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 24, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

(2) No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a lodging-house unless—

(a) he deposits with the Chairman a certificate of good character signed by a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace, or otherwise proves to the satisfaction of the Chairman that he is a person of good character; and

(b) the premises to be licensed comply with the following conditions:—

- (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 one hundred and twenty square feet.
- (2) The walls of every room in every part must be not less than ten feet in height and must be lime-washed.
- (3) The eaves must be at least six feet from the ground.
- (4) The roof must be made of some permanent material.
- (5) The woodwork must be oil-painted or 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, 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 the persons bathing.
- (10) The premises must have a separate room set apart as a kitchen with an efficient outlet for smoke.

3 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.

4 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 in the premises so as to be available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Chairman or any person authorised by him in writing.

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

6 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 every thirty-six square feet of superficial area of the room, two children under ten years of age being counted as one person for the purposes of this by-law.

7 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.

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

9. 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.

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

11. Every licensee of a lodging-house shall cause the windows of each of the sleeping rooms to be kept open to their full width at least for four hours each day :

Provided that the licensee shall not be required to cause any window to be opened or to be kept open when the state of the weather is such as to render it necessary that the windows shall be closed

12. 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 such other times as may be ordered by the Chairman in writing.

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

14 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. 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

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

22 (1) 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 and inspect any lodging-house.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the lodging-house shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the lodging-house and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

23 Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to lodging-houses 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

24. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to lodging-houses, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART VII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES

1. In these by-laws "offensive or dangerous trade" means any trade declared to be offensive or dangerous by the Council.

2. (1) No person shall carry on any offensive or dangerous trade within the urban area unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 16, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

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

- (1) the premises at which that trade is to be carried on is approved by the Medical Officer of Health, or any person authorised by him, and
- (2) those premises and any building which is to be used for the purposes of that trade are in conformity with the following conditions :—

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

4. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall store all materials required for the purpose of carrying on such trade in such a way as to prevent effluvia or other nuisance.

5. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade, 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.

6. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall cause any offensive vapours or gases emitted during any process of 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.

7. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall provide adequate drains for the premises in which such trade is carried on, and cause such drains to be kept in efficient order and to be washed daily.

8. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall cause the floors of the premises, in which such trade is carried on, to be constructed of some impermeable material and to be maintained in a proper state of repair, and to be cleaned daily.

9. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall keep the walls of the premises, in which such trade is carried on, in good order, so as to prevent absorption of filth and shall whitewash them annually.

10. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall cause all apparatus including implements and vessels used in such trade to be kept clean and where possible to be cleaned daily.

11. Every holder of a licence in respect of an offensive or dangerous trade shall cause all refuse, sweepings and scrapings, together with waste and by-products, to be removed daily from the premises in which such trade is carried on, in covered receptacles unless intended to be forthwith subjected to further trade processes on the premises.

12. Every holder of a licence in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade shall cause the tanks used for washing or soaking skins or any other material to be emptied and cleaned as often as may be necessary to prevent effluvia

13. No holder of a licence in respect of any offensive or dangerous trade shall pollute any river, stream, canal, channel, well, tank or any open piece of water by discharging thereto or suffering to flow thereto any foul, ill-smelling or offensive water or other fluid, or by throwing thereto 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.

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

15. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to dangerous or offensive trades 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART VIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES

1. (1) No person shall establish or keep any aerated water manufactory except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 22, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2 No person shall be entitled to a licence for an aerated water manufactory 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 seven 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 six 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) 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 manufactory must be obtained from a source adequately protected from contamination. Such water must be transported to the manufactory by means which shall ensure that no pollution occurs in transit. Such water must be stored at the manufactory 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 manufactory 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 manufactory must be at least fifty feet distant from any latrine, cess-pit, 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 manufactory.

3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of an aerated water manufactory, any building used for the purposes of that manufactory ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the manufactory requiring him to do before a date to be specified in the notice all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.

(2) No licensee of an aerated water manufactory on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein

(3) Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the aerated water manufactory or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.

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

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

6. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the aerated water manufactory 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory shall cause every bottle containing aerated water to bear a label setting out a description of the water and the place of manufacture, the name of the

person or firm owning the manufactory, and the number assigned to the manufactory by the Chairman.

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

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

16. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory 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 hand.

17. Every licensee of an aerated water manufactory 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.

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

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

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

21. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to aerated water manufactories 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman drawing attention to such contravention.

22. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to aerated water manufactories, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART IX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO ICE FACTORIES

1 (1) No person shall, within the urban area, keep any ice factory except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 17, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence for an ice factory unless the premises to be licensed comply 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 seven 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 six 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 such 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 with 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 fifty 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 into 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

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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

7. 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.

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

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

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

13. 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 samples to be taken.

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

15. (1) 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 and inspect any ice factory.

(2) The licensee or the persons in charge of the ice factory shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the ice factory and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

16. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to ice factories 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

17. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to ice factories, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART X

BY-LAWS, RELATING TO DAIRIES AND THE SALE OF MILK

1. (1) No person shall keep a dairy except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 38, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. (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 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 four feet from the ground; the roof must be of permanent material; the floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete, or asphalt; drains constructed of such material must be provided so as to convey the urine, washings and rain water into one or more covered receptacles.
- (h) The milk room must be in a suitable position and at a distance of not less than twenty-five 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 seven 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 roof must be ceiled with grooved boards to prevent the ingress of dust, and must be oil-painted; the eaves must be at least six 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 one hundred 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 eight feet by five feet and a minimum air space of four hundred cubic feet.
3. (1) If at any time during the period for which a licence has been issued in respect of any dairy, any building used for the purposes of that dairy ceases to conform to the provisions of by-law 2, the Chairman may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of the dairy requiring him to do, before a date specified in the notice, all things necessary to make such building conform to such provisions.
- (2) No licensee of a dairy on whom a written notice is served under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified therein.
- (3) Any notice under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be deemed to have been served on the licensee if it is affixed to the premises at which the licensee carries on the business of the dairy, or if it is left with any person employed in such premises by the licensee.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause the floor and the top of the milk room table to be washed at least once every day.
8. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause all utensils, furniture, and other requisites used in or belonging to the dairy to be kept clean.
9. Every licensee of a dairy shall cause every part of the dairy, its surroundings, and drains, to be kept clean and in good repair.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. No licensee of a dairy shall have any animal or bird in the milk room on any pretext whatsoever.
14. No licensee of a dairy shall allow the milk vessels, butter vessels, churns, separators, or other articles in the dairy to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are intended and he shall cause them to be cleaned at least once daily by washing them with boiling water.
15. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease, or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease shall enter a dairy or take part in the preparation, sale or transport of milk until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
16. 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 recently suffered from any infectious, contagious or cutaneous disease, or who has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.
17. 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.
18. 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 as soon as such a supply is established.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. (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.

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

23. (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.

24. 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.

25. No licensee of a dairy shall sell, offer, expose, hawk for sale, or deliver any milk from which the 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.

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

27. The Chairman, the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer generally or specially authorised by the Chairman shall, on 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.

28. No person shall use any premises within the urban area for the purpose of keeping for sale any milk obtained from outside the urban area, except on a licence issued to him for that purpose by the Chairman.

29. No person shall be entitled to a licence under by-law 28 unless he has been recommended after an inspection of the dairy from which he intends to obtain milk, by the Chairman of the duly constituted local authority within whose administrative

limits such dairy is or, if there is no such local authority, by the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which such dairy is.

30. Every licence issued under by-law 28 shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

31. No person shall deliver milk or carry or hawk milk for sale within the urban area unless he has in his possession a registration card for the current year duly issued to him by the Chairman.

32. The Chairman may refuse to issue to any person a registration card under by-law 31, until a Medical Officer specified by the Chairman has examined and found that person to be free from any infectious, contagious, or cutaneous disease.

33. Every registration card issued by the Chairman under by-law 31 shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Employer's name and number on register.
- (b) Name of servant or agent, and his thumb impression

34. No person delivering milk or carrying or hawking milk for sale within the urban area 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 the Sanitary Inspector or by any person specially or generally authorised by the Chairman in that behalf.

35. No person shall sell or deliver or expose, keep, carry, hawk, or offer for sale within the urban area—

- (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;
- (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 term 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 purposes of this by-law; or

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

36. (1) 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 and inspect any dairy.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the dairy shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

37. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to dairies 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

38. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to dairies and the sale of milk, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO HAIRDRESSING SALOONS AND BARBERS' SHOPS

1. (1) No person shall keep a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 14, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2. No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a hairdressing saloon or barber's 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 one hundred and twenty square feet;
- (b) must have its walls lime-plastered and lime-washed, its roof provided with a wooden or other similar ceiling painted white, its floor cemented, and the junction of the floor with the walls rounded off with cement;
- (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:

Provided that the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) shall not apply to any building in which a saloon or shop is carried on or kept at the date on which these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons and barbers' shops are adopted by the Council.

(2) If any part of the building is used or is intended to be used for residential purposes, that part must be in conformity with the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 199).

(3) 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 or 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 bin made of galvanized iron or other impervious material, for the reception of hair-clippings and refuse.

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

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

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

- (a) the walls of such saloon or shop to be lime-washed and the ceiling to be painted at least once in six months; and
- (b) the floor, walls, ceiling, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of such saloon or shop to be kept clean at all times

5. The licensee of a hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall take steps to ensure that every hairdresser or barber employed by him in such saloon or shop—

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

6. 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 every 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 a bin provided for the purpose.

7. 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 any bleeding, unless such alum or other material is in powder or liquid form.

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

9. 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;
- (b) employ any person referred to in paragraph (a) in any capacity in such saloon or shop;

- (c) knowingly permit any hairdresser or barber employed by him in the saloon or shop to attend on any person referred to in paragraph (a) ;
- (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.
10. No person shall expectorate within any hairdressing saloon or barber's shop except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.
11. 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.
12. (1) 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 and inspect any hairdressing saloon or barber's shop
- (2) The licensee or the person in charge of the hairdressing saloon or barber's shop shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.
13. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons or barbers' shops 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.
14. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to hairdressing saloons and barbers' shops, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF FISH

1. (1) No person shall use any shop or place (other than a market) for the sale of fish except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.
- (2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 24, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.
2. 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 seven feet in height and must be lime-plastered and lime-washed except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement.
- (3) All the eaves must be at least six 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 fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap, or open sewer.
- (9) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within or directly communicating with the premises.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Every licensee of a fish stall shall cause the walls of every room forming part of the fish stall, except such parts as are covered with glazed tiles or are plastered in cement, to be lime-washed, and all the woodwork to be lime-washed or, if oil-painted, to be washed with hot water and 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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
11. No person shall keep any animal or bird in the licensed premises on any pretext whatsoever.
12. No person shall spit within a fish stall except into a spittoon provided for the purpose.
13. No person who is 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.

14 No licensee of a fish stall shall connive at or permit the contravention by any person of by-law 11, or by-law 12 or by-law 13.

15 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.

16 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.

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

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

19 -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.

20 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.

21 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.

22. (1) 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 and inspect any shop or place for the sale of fish.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the shop or place for the sale of fish shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

23 Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of fish shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

24. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of a licensee convicted twice or oftener of a breach of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of fish, and the licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF MEAT

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

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 25, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2 No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep a stall for the sale of meat 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 seven 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 six 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 fifty feet distant from any latrine, cesspit, manure heap or open sewer.
- (12) There must be no cesspit, latrine or ashpit within, or directly communicating with the premises.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 Every licensee of a meat stall shall keep every part of the meat 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.

8. 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.

9. 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 time when refuse is being actually placed in it.

10. 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 as soon as found.

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

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

13. 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.

14. No licensee of a meat stall shall permit the contravention by any person of by-law 12 or by-law 13.

15. 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.

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

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

18. No licensee of a meat stall shall sell or expose for sale on the licensed premises any meat other than the meat of animals slaughtered in a public slaughterhouse which is within the administrative limits of the 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.

19. 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.

20. No licensee of a meat stall shall allow any person in his employ to transport meat for sale from his licensed premises unless such person is in possession of a card of registration signed by the Chairman and by the licensee of the meat stall.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. (1) 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 and inspect any shop or place for the sale of meat.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of any shop or place for the sale of meat shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary.

24. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to the sale of meat 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

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

PART XIV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO CATTLE GALAS

1 (1) No person shall keep a cattle gala except on a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman.

(2) Every licence issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law shall, unless earlier cancelled under by-law 11, expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

2 No person shall be entitled to a licence to keep 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 bricks, stone, or cabook, and the walls and pillars must be lime-washed and plastered with cement to a height of four feet from the ground. The roof must be of permanent material. The floor must be paved with brick or stone rendered in cement, cement concrete or asphalt. Drains similarly constructed must be provided so as to convey the urine, washing 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.

3 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.

4 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.

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

6. 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.

7. 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 permanent material.

8. 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.

9. (1) 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 and inspect any gala.

(2) The licensee or the person in charge of the gala shall permit the Chairman or any officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to enter and inspect the premises and shall render the Chairman or such officer all such assistance as may be necessary

10. Every contravention of any of these by-laws relating to galas 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

11. It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment that it may impose, to cancel the licence of any licensee convicted twice or oftener of the breach of any of these by-laws relating to cattle galas and such licensee shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of the cancellation.

PART XV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC MARKETS

1. In these by-laws the expression "market area" means the area declared by the Council to be the market area for any public market

2. No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in a public market, unless he is the holder, or the servant or agent of the holder, of a permit or a ticket issued under these by-laws by or under the authority of the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit or ticket; and no such servant or agent shall use or occupy any such stall, seat, or space unless his name has been registered at the office of the Council.

3. (1) A permit in Form A set out in Schedule A hereto shall be issued in every case where the tenancy of a stall, seat, or space in the public market is to be for a period of not less than one month

(2) The use or occupation of a stall, seat, or space in the public market for any period less than one month shall be authorised by a ticket issued daily in Form B set out in Schedule A hereto and available for the period of issue only.

4. Every holder of a permit or ticket shall pay a rent or fee at the rates prescribed in that behalf by the Council.

5. If the Council does not employ an officer to collect the rents and fees payable for the use of the market premises, it may lease the right of collecting such rents and fees to any approved person—

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

6. (1) The rent or fee for each stall, seat, or space in the public market, shall be paid in advance at the time stated hereunder to the Chairman, or to the officer appointed by the Council to collect such rent or fee, or to the lessee, or to the person appointed by the lessee with the written approval of the Chairman, as the case may be.

(2) Such rent or fee shall be paid—

- (a) where a permit is issued, either at the time of the issue thereof or in monthly instalments on the first day of each calendar month of the period for which the permit is issued; and
- (b) where a ticket is issued, at the time of the issue thereof:

Provided, however, that any holder of a permit may for good cause be allowed time not exceeding one week for the payment of any rent due from him; and every such holder shall, after the lapse of such time, be liable to pay the amount due on demand, together with an additional rent of ten cents for each day of the term of the permit during which the rent was in arrears.

7. (1) No holder of a permit or ticket shall without the written permission of the Chairman—

- (a) transfer such permit or ticket to any other person;
- (b) sub-let any part of the stall, seat, or space allowed to him; or
- (c) permit any person, other than a servant or agent whose name has been registered at the office of the Council, to use or occupy any part of the stall, seat, or space.

(2) No person shall use or occupy any stall, seat or space in a public market or any part thereof under any alleged transfer or sub-lease, without the written permission of the Chairman.

8. Every holder of a permit for any period exceeding one month shall, when he decides to terminate his tenancy, give the Chairman one calendar month's notice of his intention to terminate such tenancy or pay one month's rent in lieu of such notice.

9. Every holder of a permit shall—

- (a) cause every bench, shelf, counter, or table, on which articles of food or drink are kept or exposed for sale, to be thoroughly cleaned daily, and every board on which meat or fish is kept or exposed for sale, to be scraped and washed daily;
- (b) sweep or cause to be swept daily the stall or space occupied by him and any open space forming the approach or entrance to his stall or space, and
- (c) keep near his stall or space a fly-proof receptacle with a close-fitting lid, and place or cause to be placed all sweepings, rubbish, and refuse matter therein

10. No holder of a permit or ticket shall—

- (a) subject any person resorting to a public market to any insult, vexation, annoyance, or delay;
- (b) occupy his stall, seat, or space or take part in any sale therein while he is suffering from any cutaneous, contagious, or infectious disease, or employ or permit any person suffering from any such disease to occupy the stall, seat or space or to take part in any sale therein;
- (c) enclose any part of his stall, seat, or space, or erect any screen or awning, or make any alterations whether temporary or permanent in such stall, seat, or space without the written permission of the Chairman;
- (d) bring into, or keep in his stall, seat, or space, any box, table, chair, or other similar article of furniture which is not the property of the Council, or construct any shelves or other fixtures in such stall, seat, or space, without the written permission of the Chairman; or
- (e) expose or keep for sale in his stall, seat, or space, any article which is not specified in his permit or ticket, or which is prohibited by the Council, or which is unwholesome or in any way injurious to the public health;

- (f) throw any bones, fins, or scales of fish, or any refuse or any rubbish or sweepings, in any dram or on any part of the market premises;
- (g) expose the skin or hide of any animal, or fins, for the purpose of drying or curing, in any part of the market premises; or
- (h) carry on the drying, curing, or icing of fish in any part of the market premises

11 No person shall, within a public market or its premises—

- (a) carry on any cooking;
- (b) be found drunk or behaving in a disorderly manner or create any noise or disturbance, or fight with any other person, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language;
- (c) beg; or
- (d) loiter without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or remain after being ordered to leave by the market-keeper or an officer of the Council, or headman or police constable, or any person acting under the lawful orders of the Chairman.

12. No person shall—

- (a) damage or deface any part of the market building or the furniture, lamps, or other property of the Council, in or about a public market;
- (b) defile, pollute, or waste the water provided for use in a public market or wash himself or any animal, clothes, or articles in that water; or
- (c) take any dog or vehicle inside the market premises.

13. (1) The Chairman shall cause a list of the rents or fees payable for the occupation of a stall, space, or seat, at a public market, to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in that market

(2) No market-keeper, lessee, or person appointed by the lessee to collect the rents or fees shall—

- (a) demand or take any higher amount, by way of rent or fee, than that specified in the aforesaid list; or
- (b) subject any person to unnecessary or vexatious treatment under the pretext of performing any duty or exercising any authority imposed or conferred upon him.

14. The Chairman shall have power to inquire into any dispute relating to any rent or fee, and make such order thereon as to him may seem just.

15. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf to inspect a public market and to order any person using or occupying any stall, seat, or space therein, to produce for his inspection the permit or the ticket issued to such person.

(2) It shall be the duty of any holder of a permit or ticket to produce such permit or ticket for inspection immediately upon demand made by the Chairman or any other officer duly authorised by him in that behalf.

Private Markets and Other Authorised Premises

16 (1) Within the market area of any public market no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any meat, poultry, fish, fruit, or vegetables at any place other than that market:

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

- (a) the sale of poultry, fruit, or vegetables by itinerant vendors who do not sell at fixed places or do not for the purposes of such sale establish themselves on the public roads or other public places;
- (b) the sale of fish within the market area by licensed itinerant vendors;
- (c) the sale by the licensee of an eating-house or a tea or coffee boutique of fruit for consumption on the premises;

- (d) the sale by any person of young coconuts; or
- (e) the sale of pork, fruit, or vegetables at any authorised premises other than the public market. In this paragraph "authorised premises" means any premises authorised by licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman

(2) Every licence referred to in paragraph (1) (e) shall—

- (a) be substantially in the form set out in Schedule B hereto, and
- (b) be in force for such period not less than one month and not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the licence.

(3) No licence under paragraph 1 (e) shall be issued until a fee fixed in that behalf by the Council has been paid.

(4) Every licensee shall have his name and the names of his salesmen registered at the office of the Council.

(5) No salesman whose name is not registered at the office of the Council shall take part in any sale in any authorised premises.

17. Within the market area no person shall hawk for sale any meat or fish, unless he is the holder of a licence issued in that behalf by the Chairman. No such licence shall be issued to any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

General

18. No person shall bring into, or expose for sale, or sell at the public market or at any private market or other premises within the administrative limits of the Council, any carcase or meat of any animal not slaughtered at a public slaughter-house:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to the sale of frozen meat imported into the Island, or of game.

19. (1) It shall be the duty of every holder of a permit in respect of a stall at the public market to keep such stall open to the public for business between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.

(2) No such permit-holder shall wilfully neglect or refuse to serve the public without the written leave of the Chairman

20. (1) It shall be lawful for a court of competent jurisdiction to cancel any permit issued under these by-laws on a second or subsequent conviction of the permit-holder, by such court, of a breach of any of these by-laws.

(2) The Chairman may refuse to issue—

- (a) a fresh permit to any person whose permit has been cancelled or who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws; or
- (b) a fresh ticket to any person who has been convicted of any breach of these by-laws

21 It shall be lawful for the Chairman, or for any officer of the Council acting under the authority of the Chairman, to inspect any market and to seize any article of food introduced or exposed for sale therein, which appears to him to be unwholesome, and to convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health; and if that officer certifies that any article of food so seized is unwholesome, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized

22. No person shall resist, obstruct, hinder, or molest any market-keeper, or any officer or person appointed by the Council to superintend the market or to collect rents or fees therein, in the execution of his duty.

23. Any contravention of any of these by-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and with an additional fine not exceeding ten rupees for each day during which the contravention is continued after a conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or after written notice from the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

SCHEDULE A

FORM A

(By-law 3 (1))

Fee paid Rs _____

The bearer _____ of _____ is hereby permitted to hold stall/space No. _____ for the sale of _____ at the _____ market for the period of _____ month(s) ending _____, subject to the conditions stated overleaf

_____,
Chairman, Town Council

(On the back of the Form)

Conditions

- (1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space.
- (2) No fires or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (3) No person shall remain in the stall or market after 9 p.m.
- (4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 p.m. on any day and 6 a.m. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this permit.
- (5) A breach of these conditions shall, in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws render the holder of this permit liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith

FORM B

(BY-LAW 3 (2))

Ticket of Occupancy

Fees paid Rs _____

The bearer _____ of _____ is hereby permitted to occupy stall/space No. _____ at the _____ market between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. on the _____ day of _____ 195— for the sale of _____ subject to the conditions stated overleaf.

By authority of the Chairman,

_____,
Signature of person issuing ticket

(ON THE BACK OF THE FORM)

Conditions

- (1) No pet animals or birds are to be kept at or introduced to the stall/space.
- (2) No fire or lights shall be allowed in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (3) No person shall remain in the stall/space after 9 p.m.
- (4) Any goods kept in the stall/space between 9 p.m. on any day and 6 a.m. on the following day are at the risk of the holder of this ticket.
- (5) A breach of these conditions shall, in addition to any other penalty under the by-laws, render the holder of this ticket liable to have his tenancy terminated forthwith.

SCHEDULE B

(BY-LAW 16)

Form of Licence

Fee paid Rs _____

I, _____, Chairman, Town Council, _____, do by this licence authorise the sale of _____ at premises bearing assessment No. _____ by _____ or his registered salesmen

This licence shall remain in force until _____

_____,
Chairman, Town Council.

PART XVI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LIBRARIES

1. In these by-laws relating to libraries, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "librarian" means the person appointed by the Council to be in charge of the library and includes his assistants.

2. The public library established and maintained by the Council shall consist of—

- (a) a Lending Library,
- (b) a Reference Library; and
- (c) a Reading Room

3. (1) The supervision and general administration of the public library shall be vested in a library committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") composed of—

- (a) the Chairman for the time being of the Council;
- (b) such other members of the Council not exceeding three as may be elected by the Council, and
- (c) five prominent residents of the urban area elected by the Council at such meeting.

(2) The Council may appoint a librarian who shall be in charge of the public library and he shall be responsible for the maintenance of order in such library.

4. (1) The Chairman of the Council shall be ex-officio President of the Committee and he shall preside at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting such member of the Committee as may be elected for the purpose by the other members present, shall preside at that meeting.

(2) The presiding member at any meeting shall have an original vote and a casting vote if the votes cast on any question are equal.

5. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Committee unless there is a quorum of five members.

6. The Committee shall have the power to allow any person to use any part of the premises of the public library, subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary, or to refuse such person the use of any part of those premises, if such person has contravened any of these by-laws relating to libraries.

Lending Library

7. (1) No person shall be admitted as a member of the Lending Library unless he—

- (a) is not less than fourteen years of age;
- (b) is literate;
- (c) is resident, or has an office or a place of business, within the urban area;
- (d) deposits with the librarian a sum of five rupees; and
- (e) is recommended by the occupier or owner of a house fetching a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five rupees

(2) Every person desirous of being admitted as a member of the Lending Library shall make application in that behalf on a form obtainable from the librarian and shall have such application endorsed by any of the following—

- (a) a member of Parliament;
- (b) a member of the Council;
- (c) a member of the Committee;
- (d) a Minister of Religion;
- (e) a member of the medical or legal profession;
- (f) a Justice of the Peace;
- (g) a Government servant whose name appears in the annual Civil List;
- (h) a Principal of a Secondary School; or
- (i) an employee of the Council whose salary is not less than one thousand two hundred rupees per annum

(3) No person who is entitled under the preceding paragraph to endorse an application shall be required to have his own application endorsed.

8. The librarian shall issue two tickets to every person who is admitted as a member of the Lending Library and such person shall be entitled to borrow one book on each such ticket.

9. A member of the Lending Library shall be responsible for any book removed from such library on a ticket issued to him.

10. Where a member of the Lending Library loses a ticket issued to him under by-law 8 he shall immediately give notice to the librarian of such loss. If the librarian is satisfied that no book has been borrowed from the Lending Library on such ticket he may issue to such member a duplicate ticket. No such duplicate ticket shall be issued by the librarian unless there has elapsed at least a period of thirty days from the date on which the loss was brought to his notice.

11. Any book borrowed by a member from the Lending Library shall be returned to the librarian within a period of fourteen days from the date on which it was borrowed. The member may be allowed by the librarian to borrow any such book for a further period of fourteen days if the book is not required by any other member.

12. Where a member fails to return any book to the librarian within the period of fourteen days referred to in by-law 11, he shall be liable to a fine of ten cents for each day the book is overdue.

13. Where a member fails to return any book he has borrowed from the Lending Library within thirty days of the expiry of the period of fourteen days referred to in by-law 11, then such book shall be presumed to be lost.

14. Where a book borrowed by a member is lost or presumed to be lost then such member shall be liable to pay the cost of its replacement.

15. No member shall damage or injure in any manner any book he has borrowed from the Lending Library.

16. It shall be the duty of every member to bring to the notice of the librarian any damage or injury in any book he intends to borrow from the Lending Library. Where he has failed to bring any such damage or injury to the notice of the librarian such book shall be presumed to have been issued to him without any injury or damage.

17. Where the librarian is satisfied that a book returned by a member has been so damaged by him as to render it unfit for further circulation, such member shall be liable to pay the cost of its replacement. When the book has been replaced the damaged book shall be given to that member with the words "The Public Library—sold as damaged" stamped thereon.

18 (1) No member shall lend to any person any book borrowed by him from the Lending Library,

(2) Any member who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall forfeit his deposit and cease to be a member of the Lending Library.

19. (1) No member shall return to the Lending Library any book which to his knowledge has been used by any person suffering from an infectious or a contagious disease.

(2) Where a book borrowed from the Lending Library by a member has been used by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease such book shall be destroyed and that member shall pay to the librarian the cost of its replacement.

20. Where any dispute arises between two or more members of the Lending Library as to which member should borrow a particular book, the librarian shall decide such dispute.

21. Any member who desires to borrow any book which has already been borrowed by another member, shall enter his name and the title of the book

in a register kept for that purpose and the librarian shall, on such book being returned by the member who borrowed it, issue it to the member who has entered his name in the register. Where two or more members have entered their names in the register for any book, then such book shall be issued to them in the order in which they have entered their names in the register.

22. Any member who ceases to reside, or have an office or place of business, within the urban area shall cease to be a member of the Lending Library and shall return to the librarian the two tickets issued to him under by-law 8.

23. The deposit of five rupees paid by any person under by-law 7 (1) (d) shall, less any sum due from him to the Lending Library, be returned to him on his ceasing to be a member.

24. The Lending Library shall be open daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. except on Sundays, public holidays and such other days as the Committee may, after giving at least seven days' notice to the members, fix for stock-taking.

Reference Library

25. No person shall make use of the Reference Library unless he—

- (a) has obtained permission from the librarian for that purpose, and
- (b) has signed the register kept in the Reference Library.

26. The librarian may permit any person who—

- (a) is literate,
- (b) is resident within the urban area, and
- (c) is not less than fourteen years of age.

to make use of the reference library

27. No person shall take out of the Reference Library any book issued to him for purposes of reference.

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this by-law, the Reference Library shall, on any day other than a Sunday or a public holiday, be open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

(2) The Council may by resolution—

- (a) extend the hours specified in paragraph (1) of this by-law;
- (b) require the Committee to have the Reference Library open on a Sunday or public holidays during such hours as may be specified in the resolution; or
- (c) require the Committee to close the Reference Library on such days as may be fixed by the Council for purposes of stock-taking.

Reading Room

29. No person shall make use of the Reading Room unless he—

- (a) has obtained permission from the librarian for that purpose; and
- (b) has signed the register kept in the Reading Room.

30. The librarian may permit any person who—

- (a) is literate;
- (b) is resident within the urban area; and
- (c) is not less than fourteen years of age to make use of the Reading Room.

31. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this by-law, the Reading Room shall, on any day other than a Sunday or public holiday, be open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

(2) The Council may by resolution—

- (a) extend the hours specified in paragraph (1) of this by-law;

- (b) request the Committee to have the Reading Room open on a Sunday or public holiday during such hours as may be specified in the resolution ; or
- (c) require the Committee to close the Reading Room on such days as may be fixed by the Council for purposes of stock-taking.

32 No person shall remove from the Reading Room any newspaper, periodical, magazine, map, document, manuscript or any other article placed in or belonging to the Reading Room

General

33. No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, infectious or cutaneous disease or has recently been in attendance on any person suffering from such disease, shall enter the premises of the public library until the periods of infection and incubation have elapsed.

34 No person shall—

- (1) behave in any disorderly manner or commit any nuisance in or about the premises of the public library ;
- (2) damage or in any way deface any portion of the building, or any property of the Council in or about the public library ;
- (3) remain or loiter about the premises of the public library after such library is closed, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself ;
- (4) smoke or spit within the premises of the public library ;
- (5) gamble with dice or cards or play any game within the premises of the public library ;
- (6) disturb the users of the public library by shouting, singing songs or making any other noise in such library ;
- (7) enter the premises of the public library in an unclean condition ,
- (8) bring any dog or other animal into the premises of the public library ;
- (9) sleep or eat any food in any part of the premises of the public library , or
- (10) obstruct the librarian or any person acting under the orders of the librarian, in the lawful exercise of his powers under these by-laws

35. Every contravention of by-law 32, by-law 33 or by-law 34 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

PART XVII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

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

(2) No person shall, without the permission of the Chairman, remove or obliterate any mark referred to in paragraph (1) of this by-law

2. No person who is suffering from any of the diseases referred to in by-law 1 shall wilfully go abroad into any road, path or public place

3 No person shall wilfully expose in, or take into, any road, path or public place, any child or other person who is suffering from any disease referred to in by-law 1

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

5 (1) No person who is suffering or has recently suffered from any contagious, cutaneous or infectious 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) of this by-law shall be drawn by a healthy person and carried for use to a distance, at least twenty-five feet away, from any public well or bathing place.

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

7. No person shall—

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

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

9 (1) The Council may in its discretion set apart special bathing places in any tank or other watering place for washing, bathing or taking water for human consumption and for bathing animals

(2) No person shall use any place, which has been set apart by the Council under paragraph (1) of this by-law, for any purpose other than the purpose for which it has been so set apart

10 (1) No person shall allow a cesspit, cesspool, pig-sty, gala, cattle shed, pit latrine or defective drain to remain, or regularly manure any land for the purposes of cultivation, within a distance of fifty feet from any communal well, spout, spring, or other watering place for the supply of water for domestic purposes

(2) No private well for the supply of water for domestic purposes shall be sunk within a distance of fifty feet from any cesspit, cesspool, pig-sty, gala, cattle shed, pit latrine, or defective drain, or from any land regularly manured for the purposes of cultivation

11 No person shall throw rubbish or noisome matter or unserviceable articles or any other thing on land belonging to any other person or on any public place or thoroughfare

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

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

14 No person shall defecate in any place which is not specially set apart for the purpose

15 Any person who contravenes the provisions of any of these by-laws relating to public health shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees

PART XVIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO LOITERING

1. No person shall loiter without a light on any thoroughfare between 11 p.m and 5 a.m. The mere possession of an electric torch or other lighting device without the light being actually put on throughout shall not be deemed to be sufficient for the purpose of this by-law.

2. Every contravention of by-law 1 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding ten rupees

PART XIX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO CONSERVANCY

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

2 If the Medical Officer of Health or an officer authorised by such Medical Officer certifies that any cesspit or latrine (not being a water-seal latrine or pail-latrine of the size and type referred to in by-law 1), situated on any premises within the area for which a conservancy service has been established, is insanitary and dangerous to health, the Chairman may on the recommendation of the Council, by notice in writing served on the owner of such premises, require such owner to close such cesspit or latrine.

3 Every owner, on whom a notice referred to in by-law 1 or by-law 2 has been served, shall comply with the requirements of such notice within such time, in no case to be less than two months, as may be specified in such notice.

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

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

6 The owner or occupier of any premises served by the conservancy service, other than a person who is exempted by the Council on the ground of poverty, shall pay a conservancy fee at such rate as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council

7 The conservancy fee referred to in by-law 6, shall be paid to the Chairman, or to any person duly authorised by him in writing to collect such fee

PART XX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO SCAVENGING

1 Upon the establishment of a scavenging service for the whole or any specified part of the urban area, the occupier of any premises situated within an area for which such service has been established shall cause all ashes, sweepings and other refuse from his premises to be deposited in a covered metal dust-bin, the height of which is not less than twenty-four inches, and the diameter of which is not less than fourteen inches at the bottom and eighteen inches at the top

2 The occupier of any premises referred to in by-law 1 shall—

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

3 No person shall place on any road any bin referred to in by-law 1 except between such hours as are referred to in by-law 2,

4 The occupier of any premises served by the scavenging service, other than an occupier who is exempted by the Council on the ground of poverty, shall pay monthly to the Council a scavenging fee at such rate as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council

5 No person shall collect or remove dust, ashes, rubbish, refuse, or filth from any street or public place within the urban area, unless he is authorised to do so by the Chairman

6 Every contravention of by-law 1 or by-law 2 or by-law 5 shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIVIES AND LATRINES

1 The owner or occupier of any premises shall not construct on such premises any privy or latrine unless he has obtained a permit in that behalf from the Chairman

2 Where any person makes an application for a permit under by-law 1, the Chairman may require such person to furnish a plan and specifications of the privy or latrine which he intends to construct

3 The Chairman may, in any permit granted by him under by-law 1, direct the applicant to provide a privy or latrine of such type as may have been approved by the Council, and in such a position on the premises as may be specified in the permit

4 If any privy or latrine has been constructed on any premises without a permit from the Chairman, or contrary to any requirements specified in the permit issued under by-law 1, the Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of the premises, direct such owner or occupier to close, within such time as may be specified in the notice, such privy or latrine

5 The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any premises, direct such owner or occupier to construct on such premises a privy or latrine of such size and type as may have been approved by the Council, and in such a position on the premises and with such connecting drains as may be specified in the notice

6 The Chairman may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any premises provided with any privy or latrine, direct such owner or occupier to repair, alter or reconstruct such privy or latrine in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice, if, in the opinion of the Chairman, such privy or latrine—

- (a) is structurally defective, or
- (b) is unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, or
- (c) is insanitary or dangerous to health, or
- (d) does not abut upon, or cannot conveniently be served from, a path provided by the Council for the removal of night soil

7 Every occupier of any premises provided with a privy or latrine shall maintain such privy or latrine at all times in a sanitary condition and in good repair

8 Whenever the Council by resolution decides that in any specified area paths should be provided by the owners or occupiers of premises in such area for the efficient removal of night soil, the Chairman may, by notice in writing, served on the owner or occupier of any premises in such area, direct such owner or occupier to provide, within such time as may be specified in the notice, a path of such width, in no case exceeding ten feet, and in such a position, either at the back of or parallel to the premises as the Chairman may specify in the notice,

9 The Chairman may refuse to approve any plan, drawing or specification of any building which any person intends to erect unless such person agrees to construct in that building a privy or latrine of such size and type as may be approved by the Council.

10. Every person on whom a notice is served under these by-laws shall comply with the requirements of that notice within such a time as may be specified in that notice.

11. Any person who commits a breach of any of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE TAX ON VEHICLES AND ANIMALS

1 In these by-laws relating to the tax on vehicles and animals, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Ordinance” means the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946; and

“Overseer” means the Overseer of the Council.

2. The animal tax imposed by the Council in respect of vehicles and animals under sections 175 and 176 of the Ordinance shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of March in every year at the office of the Council.

3 (1) The Chairman shall issue or cause to be issued, in respect of every vehicle for which the annual tax has been paid, a metal plate with such of the distinguishing letters for vehicles as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Council as are appropriate to that vehicle and with figures denoting the year for which the plate is issued and the corresponding number in the register of vehicles.

(2) When any plate issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law becomes indistinct or defaced by use or otherwise, the owner of that plate shall, on returning it to the Chairman and on making a payment of twenty-five cents, be entitled to receive a fresh plate.

(3) The Chairman may, on his being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that any plate issued under paragraph (1) of this by-law has been lost or stolen, issue a fresh plate to the owner of the lost or stolen plate on application made by that owner and on payment by him of fifty cents

4. (1) The person having possession, custody or control of any vehicle in respect of which a plate has been issued under by-law 3 shall cause that plate to be affixed to a conspicuous part of that vehicle.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

5. (1) It shall be lawful for the Chairman, the Overseer, any police officer or any other officer authorised by the Chairman in writing to stop and detain any vehicle proceeding on any road within the limits of the Council for the purpose of inspecting the metal plate referred to in by-law 4 (1), and the driver or person in charge of any such vehicle shall permit the Chairman or such officer to make the inspection and shall render him all such assistance as may be necessary.

(2) Every person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES

1. It shall be lawful for every mortgagee of any immovable property situated within the administrative limits of the Council or for any of the heirs or the legal representative of any deceased mortgagee, to cause any such mortgage to be registered at the office of the Council.

2. Every person desiring to have a mortgage registered at the office of the Committee shall forward or cause to be forwarded to the Chairman a statement setting out—

(a) the name and address of the mortgagee or of any heir or legal representative of the mortgagee, if he is deceased;

(b) the name and address of the mortgagor; and

(c) a description of the property or such particulars as may be necessary for identifying it

3. On receipt of a statement under by-law 2 and on payment by the applicant of a registration fee at such rate as may be presented in that behalf by the Council, the Chairman shall cause the names and addresses and the necessary particulars to be entered in the register kept for that purpose in the office of the Council.

4. In the event of any seizure, in execution for the recovery of any rates, taxes or charges due to the Council, in respect of any property concerning which any mortgage and names and addresses may have been registered in accordance with these by-laws the Chairman, shall, at least fourteen days before advertising such property for sale, serve or cause to be served on the person or persons whose names and addresses have been so registered, a notice in writing of the seizure, the date fixed for the sale, and the amount for the recovery of which the seizure was effected.

5. If at any time before the sale, the amount specified in the notice served under by-law 4 is paid to the Council, the property shall be released from seizure.

PART XXIV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO PARKING OF VEHICLES

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

“driver” in the case of a solo pedal cycle or tricycle, means the rider thereof; in the case of a hand-cart or push-cart, the person drawing or pushing the cart; and in the case of a jinricksha, means the person drawing the jinricksha.

“parking” means the bringing of a vehicle to a stationary position or causing it to wait for any purpose other than that of immediately taking up or setting down persons or goods; and

“vehicle” means any artificial contrivance whether propelled mechanically or otherwise, which is used or is capable of being used as a means of transportation on land but does not include a motor vehicle as defined in the Motor Traffic Act, No 14 of 1951.

2. A notice prohibiting, restricting or regulating the parking or halting of vehicles, or indicating any parking place set apart for vehicles, on any street or part of a street within the urban area, may be exhibited by, or by order of the Chairman, in a conspicuous position on, or so as to be visible from, that street or part of a street.

3. Where the halting or parking of vehicles on any street or part of a street is prohibited by a notice exhibited under by-law 2, the driver of a vehicle shall not allow the vehicle to stand on that street or part of a street except for such length of time as may be necessary for the purpose of—

(a) obeying any traffic sign or notice erected or exhibited on that street or part thereof by any officer or authority; or

(b) following in due order the movement of any traffic on that street or part thereof at that time; or

(c) allowing any person to alight from or enter such vehicle; or

(d) loading goods into or unloading from such vehicle.

4. Where the halting or parking of vehicles on any street or part of a street is not prohibited or restricted by any notice exhibited under by-law 2, verbal directions or signals may be given by a police officer for the purposes of the regulation of traffic on that street or part of that street, and the driver of a vehicle shall not allow that vehicle to stand on that street or part thereof otherwise than in such position or for such time as may be indicated by the police officer.

5. Any person who commits a breach of any of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

PART XXV

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF WATER

Interpretation

1. In these by-laws the expression—
 “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 waterworks 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 bathé 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 waterworks 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 authorised 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 lbs./square inch pressure and in accordance with the following weights:—

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

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

- $\frac{3}{8}$ in. internal diameter, 19 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ in. internal diameter, 27 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ in. internal diameter, 39 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 1 in. internal diameter, 62 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. internal diameter, 76 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. internal diameter, 91 lb. per 100 lineal feet.
- 2 in. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 more 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 that 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 authorised in writing by the Chairman in that behalf.

Earthing connections

26. (1) No person shall make any earthing connection from the casing of any transformer 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 connected 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 authorised 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.

Meters

32. All meters for measuring the supply of water from the Council's waterworks to any premises shall be supplied and fixed by the Council and shall remain the property of the Council.

33. The cost of fixing meters (including labour, materials and supervision), shall be paid in advance by the owner or occupier of the premises to which water is laid.

34. The owner or occupier of any premises to which water is supplied by meter shall not be liable to pay the cost of the maintenance and repair of the meter:

Provided, however, that where any repair or renewal is necessitated by any damage caused to the meter by any wilful act or negligence of such owner or occupier, he shall, on demand made therefor by the Chairman, pay to the Council the cost of such repair or renewal.

35. (1) The owner of any premises to which water is supplied by meter shall pay or cause to be paid to the Council quarterly in advance rent calculated at the following rates for the use of meters:—

Rent for a quarter or part of a quarter for a—

	Rs.	c.
3 inch meter	33	50
2 inch meter	20	0
1½ inch meter	14	0
1 inch meter	8	0
¾ inch meter	6	50
½ inch meter	5	50
⅜ inch meter	4	50

(2) A quarter for the purposes of this by-law means the period of three consecutive months commencing on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, in each year.

36. (1) The consumption of water for any quarter shall be calculated by reckoning the difference between the first and the last readings of the

meter taken at the commencement and at the termination respectively of that quarter, in the manner stated below.

(2) The first reading shall in the case of a newly fixed meter, the reading taken when such meter is fixed, and, in any other case, the last reading taken for the quarter immediately preceding. The last reading for any quarter shall be that taken on any day not more than ten days before or after the termination of that quarter.

Provided that where the meter is removed for repairs and it is not possible to take the last reading during the aforesaid period the last reading shall be taken before such meter is removed.

(3) If two or more meters have been in use in any premises during any quarter, the consumption for that quarter shall be the sum of the quantities indicated by the respective meters.

37. (1) Whenever a meter is found to be out of order, or is removed for repair or alteration, or a new meter is fixed, or an old meter is refixed, a memorandum to that effect shall be left at the premises supplied through such meter.

(2) Where the meter is out of order or removed for repairs or for any other reason from the premises, the consumption for the period during which the meter was out of order or the service was without a meter shall, notwithstanding the provisions of by-law 36, be calculated according to the average rate of daily consumption that obtained during the quarter immediately preceding such period.

38. (1) If any occupier doubts the accuracy of the meter in his premises, the Chairman shall, on demand made by the occupier and on prepayment by such occupier of a testing fee of twenty rupees, cause the meter to be tested in the presence of the occupier or any person authorised by such occupier in that behalf. The result of such test shall be binding on the Chairman and on the occupier, and the quantity of water indicated by the meter for the quarter as defined in by-law 35 (2) shall be corrected according to the result of the test.

(2) Where the quantity recorded by the meter is correct or differs from the actual quantity of water supplied by not more than two per centum of the actual quantity supplied, the testing fee prepaid under paragraph (1) shall be retained by the Council.

(3) Where the quantity recorded by the meter differs from the actual quantity of water supplied by more than two per centum of the actual quantity supplied, the testing fee prepaid under paragraph (1) shall be refunded to the occupier.

39. (1) Meters shall be read at such times as the Chairman may specify, but not less frequently than three times a quarter.

(2) Whenever a meter is read a memorandum of the reading, addressed "The Occupier", shall be left at the premises to which water is supplied by that meter.

Charges for supply of water

40. (1) Water for domestic purposes may be supplied either by meter or otherwise at the discretion of the Council and the charges therefor 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.

41. (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:—

For premises occupied wholly or in part—

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

42. Except in the cases provided by paragraph (2) of by-law 41, 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.

43. 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

44. (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 fitting 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 of the premises.

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

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

45. 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.

46. 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 fitting forming part of such service.

47. Whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, pipe, meter or other fitting forming part of the private water service in any premises, the Chairman or any person authorised by him in that behalf 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.

48. 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 45 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

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53 (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 41.

54. 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.

55. 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 a written notice from the Chairman or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

TOWN COUNCIL

Waterworks Department

FORM A

(BY-LAW 9)

No. _____

To the Chairman, Town Council, _____

I hereby apply for your approval in writing for—

- * the construction
- * the alteration
- * the extension of a private water service to—
- * the cleaning

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^o 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

FORM B

Approved.

(BY-LAW 31).

_____,
Chairman, Town Council.

No. _____

Town Council Office,
_____, _____, 195____

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

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, _____.

The Town Council, _____

FORM C

(BY-LAW 42)

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, Town Council, 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, Town Council, whenever water is found running to waste from any tap, meter, pipe or other fitting in the house or premises.

_____,
Applicant.

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 _____, 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 _____, this _____ day of _____,
One Thousand Nine Hundred and _____.

_____,
Chairman,
Town Council, _____.

_____,
(Owner).

_____,
Chairman,
Town Council, _____.

Alterations and/or repairs.

Witness to the signature:—

- (1) _____,
(2) _____.

FORM D

(BY-LAW 43)

No. _____.

Town Council Office,
_____, _____, 195—.

In account with the Town Council of _____ for
water supplied to No. _____ Street during the
quarter ending _____.

Reference No.	Water account	Rs. c.
	Reading _____ 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 _____ Town Council within fifteen days of the above date.

FORM E

(BY-LAW 44)

Notice to alter Defective Service

Town Council Office,
_____, _____, 195—.

To the owner or occupier of house No. _____
Street _____.

Take notice that the service to the above-mentioned premises having on inspection being found to be defective, you are requested to take steps to carry out the 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.

PART XXVI

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE SALE OF FOOD

1 No person shall hawk, keep or expose for sale, otherwise than in a case or receptacle so constructed of permanent material as to prevent the contamination of its contents by dust or flies, any cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink, preserved fruit or fruit peeled, skinned, cut or otherwise prepared for immediate consumption. Such case or receptacle shall always be maintained in a clean condition, and shall not be left open except for the purpose of placing articles therein or cleaning it.

2 (1) It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose by the Chairman to inspect any meat, poultry, fish whether fresh, salted or iced, game flesh, vegetables, fruit, cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink or other article of food or drink kept or exposed for sale, and if it appears to him that such article of food or drink is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, to seize and convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) If the Medical Officer of Health certifies that any article of food or drink seized under paragraph (1) is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

3. Any person who contravenes by-law 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the offence is committed after conviction or service of a written notice from the Chairman or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

PART XXVII

1. No person shall hawk, keep or expose for sale, otherwise than in a case or receptacle so constructed of permanent material as to prevent the contamination of its contents by dust or flies, any cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink, preserved fruit or fruit peeled, skinned, cut or otherwise prepared for immediate consumption. Such case or receptacle shall always be maintained in a clean condition, and shall not be left open except for the purpose of placing articles therein or cleaning it.

2. (1) It shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose by the Chairman to inspect any meat, poultry, fish whether fresh, salted or iced, game flesh, vegetables, fruit, cooked food, pastry, confectionery, sweetmeat, sherbet, sweet drink or other article of food or drink kept or exposed for sale, and if it appears to him that such article of food or drink is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, to seize and convey such article to the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) If the Medical Officer of Health certifies that any article of food or drink seized under paragraph (1) is unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, such article may be destroyed without payment of compensation to the person from whose possession it was seized.

3. Any person who contravenes by-law 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the offence is committed after conviction or service of a written notice from the Chairman or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

PART XXVIII

BY-LAWS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS

1. No person shall sink any well or cause any well to be sunk within the administrative limits of the Council, unless he has obtained written permission in that behalf from the Chairman.

2. (1) No person shall sink any well or cause any well to be sunk for supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose, or for the sale or supply of water to the public, unless the plan and specification of such well have been approved in writing by the Chairman, or otherwise than in accordance with the plan and specification so approved.

(2) The Chairman shall not approve any plan or give permission for the construction of any well within a distance of at least 100 feet from any cess-pit, cesspool, soakage pit, pig-sty, gala, cattleshed, pit latrine, or defective or unbuilt drain, or from any land regularly manured every year for the purpose of any cultivation: Provided, however, that the Chairman may in the special circumstances of any case, having regard to the nature of the sub-soil, the water-table or any other matter and on the advice of the Director of Health Services, approve a lesser distance.

3 No person shall, at any place which is within a distance of 100 feet from any well used for the supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose—

- (a) construct, or cause or permit the construction of, any cesspit, cesspool, soakage pit, pit latrine, gala, cattle shed or unbuilt drain; or
- (b) deposit, or cause or permit the deposit of, any manure or any decaying animal or vegetable matter; or
- (c) cause or permit the accumulation of any refuse which is not cleared at least once in every week; or
- (d) permit any drain to remain in a defective condition.

4. The owner, lessee, or occupant of any land on which there is any well used for the supply of water

for drinking or any other domestic purpose shall at all times—

(1) keep the well in such a condition or in such state of repair as may be necessary to prevent—

- (a) the direct flow of surface water into the well from any distance,
- (b) the percolation of surface water from a distance of less than 15 feet from the edge of the well,
- (c) the percolation of ground water into the well from a depth of less than 10 feet from the ground level immediately adjoining the well, and

(2) keep every drain on that land which is within a distance of 100 feet from the well in a clean and sanitary condition and in a proper state of repair.

5. No person shall use any unclean receptacle to draw water from any well used for the supply of water for drinking or any other domestic purpose.

6 No person shall wash any clothes within a distance of 15 feet from any well used for the supply of water to the public.

7. The Chairman, may, whenever he deems such a course to be necessary, cause notice to be given in writing to the owner, lessee or occupant of any land in which there is a well used for supply of water for drinking or domestic purposes, to bale out the water and clean out and disinfect the well and carry out such other repairs as may be deemed necessary by the Chairman on the advice of the Director of Health Services, within a period of time to be specified in such notice, and such owner, lessee or occupant shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

8. Any person who contravenes the provisions of any of these by-laws relating to wells shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence to an additional fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or after service of a written notice from the Chairman or other authorised officer directing attention to such contravention.

PART XXIX

BY-LAWS RELATING TO UNPROTECTED WELLS

1. The owner or occupier of any land within the administrative limits of the Council in which any well is situated shall cause such well to be surrounded with a masonry wall or other suitable structure to a height of at least three feet above the level of the ground, and shall cause such well or other structure to be maintained in good repair.

2. Every abandoned well shall be filled up by the owner or occupier of the land in which such well is situated within one month of the Chairman giving written notice in that behalf.

3. 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 or an officer authorised by the Chairman directing attention to such contravention.

Local Government Notifications

(Continued from page 1386)

L. G. D.—GA 14/96/7.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (STANDARD BY-LAWS) ACT, No. 6 OF 1952

THE following Resolution passed by the Village Committee of Wellawaya village area in the Badulla District under section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, is published in terms of that section.

Resolution

The Village Committee of Wellawaya, under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, hereby resolves with effect from the date on which this Resolution is published in the *Gazette* or from October 23, 1953 to adopt Parts VI, XVI, XXVII, XXX of the Standard By-laws framed by the Minister of Local Government and approved by Resolution passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, notice of which was published in the *Gazette* No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953

S. WIJESINGHE,
Chairman, V. C.
Wellawaya Village Area.

October 16, 1953.

L. G. D.—GD 14/8.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (STANDARD BY-LAWS) ACT, No. 6 OF 1952

THE following resolution passed by the Village Committee of Vaddukoddai village area in the Jaffna District under section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws), Act, No. 6 of 1952, is published in terms of that section.

Resolution

The Village Committee of Vaddukoddai under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Local Authorities (Standard By-laws) Act, No. 6 of 1952, hereby resolves, with effect from January 1, 1954, to adopt Parts I to XXXVII (both inclusive), of the Standard By-laws framed by the Minister of Local Government, and approved by resolution passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, notice of which was published in the *Gazette* No. 10,560 of August 7, 1953

K. SUBRAMANIAM,
Chairman, V. C.

Vaddukoddai, October 10, 1953

Posts—Vacant

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Post of Ayurvedic Physician, Municipal Council, Colombo

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

2. The post carries a salary scale of Rs. 1,440 per annum, rising by 18 annual increments of Rs. 120 and 1 of Rs. 180 to Rs. 3,780 per annum. Rent allowance in accordance with Government rates and conditions, a temporary cost of living allowance and a special living allowance at Government rates will be paid.

F 10

3 The post is permanent and the appointment of a male candidate will be on a pensionable basis while that of a female candidate will be on a Provident Fund basis. The selected candidate, if a male will also be entitled to the Local Government Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension benefits.

The appointment will be on probation or trial for a period of one year.

4. Applicants must be Ceylonese and should possess the Diploma of Indigenous Medicine and Surgery of the College of Indigenous Medicine, Ceylon, or equivalent or higher qualifications of a recognized Ayurvedic College in India or Ceylon and should have had not less than 10 years' experience as a practising general Ayurvedic Physician after obtaining the Diploma.

5. Applications will also be entertained from recognized general Ayurvedic Physicians irrespective of the qualifications referred to in paragraph 4 above, provided they have had not less than 15 years' experience as a general Ayurvedic Practitioner. Such applicants should attach to their applications copies of certificates from the Guru Waidya and the D. R. O. of the Division in proof thereof.

6. The selected candidate will be debarred from private practice and will be required to reside in close proximity to the Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary to which he or she is attached.

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

8 The selected candidate will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Service Ordinance, No. 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder.

9. 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.

10 Applications should be made substantially in the form appended and should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P. O. Box 530, Colombo, on or before November 20, 1953.

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

12 Anyone who desires to recommend a candidate may do so by giving the candidate a testimonial. Any form of canvassing or attempt to influence the selection of a candidate will render such candidate liable to disqualification.

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission,
P. O. Box 530,
Colombo, November 3, 1953

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF AYURVEDIC PHYSICIAN,
M. C., COLOMBO

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 and date of appointment thereto : _____
 - (ii) Present salary and scale of salary : _____
 - (iii) Record of employment in Local Bodies : _____
- (d) Present employment : _____
10. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil : _____
- 11 (a) Qualifications in Ayurveda (annexing copies of certificates obtained.) : _____
- (b) The Ayurvedic College from which the above qualifications were obtained : _____
- (c) The date of obtaining the above qualifications : _____
12. (i) The date from which in active practice as a general Ayurvedic Physician since obtaining qualifications, attaching certificates in proof thereof : _____
- (ii) Whether specialized in any branch of Ayurveda, if so, state particulars : _____
13. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals*, of such certificates should be attached) : _____
- 14 Particulars of any special claims (e.g. experience in the type of post for which candidate applies) : _____
- 15 Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence : _____
- 16 Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment : _____
- 17 Certificates in proof of experience from the Guru Waidya and the D R O. of the Division in the case of those eligible under para 5 of the advertisement : _____

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 and Works Overseer, Grade II,
V. C., Kanogama—Kurunegala District**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post.

2. *Salary Scale*—Rs. 480—12—Rs. 720 per annum Temporary cost of living allowance at Government rates are payable. The post is permanent and pensionable

3. *Age*—Applicants should not be less than 25 years nor more than 40 years of age on November 15, 1953.

4. *Qualifications*—Applicants should have passed the J. S. C 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 Preference will be given to those who possess a knowledge and experience in the collection of taxes and rates and in distraint work

5. Applications will be considered from members of the Local Government Service irrespective of age provided they are otherwise qualified.

In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility

6 Applications should be made substantially in the form appended and should reach the Chairman, V. C., Kanogama, Katumuluwa, Katupotha, not later than November 15, 1953.

7 Cavassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification

Kanogama V C,
Katumuluwa, Katupotha,
October 27, 1953

P B SANGAKKARA,
Chairman.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF REVENUE AND WORKS
OVERSEER, GRADE II, VILLAGE COMMITTEE,
KANOGAMA (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 the offence _____
 - 15 Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment : _____

Signature of Applicant

Date : _____

To : The Chairman,
Village Committee,
Kanogama, Katumuluwa,
Katupotha

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

Thirteen Posts of Lorry Drivers, Municipal Engineer's Department, M. C., Colombo

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

2. The posts carry a salary of Rs 828 per annum, rising by 16 annual increments of Rs. 42 to Rs. 1,332 per annum. A rent allowance in accordance with Government rates and conditions, a temporary cost of living allowance and a special living allowance at Government rates will be paid

3. The posts are permanent and pensionable and the selected candidates will be eligible for the Local Government Service Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund benefits Pension rights of officers holding pensionable appointments under Government will be conserved if released under section 21 of the Minutes on Pension.

4. Applicants must be Ceylonese and not more than 45 years of age on November 1, 1953. They should possess a certificate of competence from the Commissioner of Motor Traffic to drive motor lorries and have a good record They should also have at least 7 years' experience in lorry driving

subsequent to obtaining the licence Candidates will be required to produce their birth certificates in support of their ages.

5 Applications will also be considered from the following irrespective of age, provided they are otherwise qualified for the post.—

- (a) Van and Lorry Drivers in the permanent establishment of a Local Authority
- (b) Employees of the Colombo Municipal Council possessing certificates of competence to drive lorries

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

7 The selected candidates 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.

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

9. Applications should be made substantially in the form specified below and should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, P O Box 530, Colombo, on or before November 20, 1953

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

11 Anyone who desires to recommend a candidate may do so by giving a testimonial. Any form of canvassing or attempt to influence the selection of a candidate will disqualify such candidate

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission,
P O Box 530,
Colombo, November 3, 1953.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF LORRY DRIVER,
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S, DEPARTMENT, M.C., COLOMBO

- 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 (copy of Birth Certificate should be attached) : _____
- 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. Particulars of any special qualifications (e.g., professional, technical, &c.) _____
11. Names and designations of persons from whom character certificates have been obtained (copies, *not originals*, of such certificates should be attached) _____
12. Particulars of any special claims (e.g., experience in the type of post for which candidate applies) _____
13. Whether convicted of any criminal offence in a court of law, if so, give date, number of case and nature of the offence: _____
14. Whether free from debt or pecuniary embarrassment: _____
15. Full particulars of—
- (a) Date of obtaining licence to drive motor lorries: _____
 - (b) No of licence: _____
 - (c) Periods during which experience was gained after obtaining licence (details of the dates and places of employment should be given and certificates in proof thereof should be annexed) _____
 - (d) Whether possessing a knowledge of lorry mechanism and repairs: _____

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

THE Local Government Service Commission has been pleased to make the following appointments during the month of August, 1953:—

Municipal Council, Colombo

- *Mr P J Perera, Clerk, Grade II, L. G. Clerical Service
- Mr. S. Dissanayake, Mechanical Engineer, Grade I, M. E.'s Department.
- Mr. D. A. Palihakkara, Power Attendant, Skilled, Grade I, M. E.'s Department.
- Mr. R. F. A. Fernando, Engineering Overseer (Civil), M. E.'s Department.
- Mr. W. D. S. Nanayakkara, Engineering Overseer (Civil), M. E.'s Department.

- Mr. P. Mylvaganam, Assistant Shroff, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. M. D. M. Gamage, Inspector, Grade II, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. R. P. Rupasinghe, Inspector, Grade II, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. W. M. A. Wijayasooriya, Inspector, Grade II, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. G. Gunawardene, Lorry Driver, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. D. D. Karunaratne, Lorry Driver, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. D. D. Perera, Lorry Driver, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. G. S. Abeywickrema, Lorry Driver, Passenger Transport Department.
- Mr. Lionel Mendis, Overseer Grade I, Passenger Transport Department.
- *Mr. W. K. Jinadasa, Clerk, Grade II, L. G. Clerical Service.
- *Mr. K. T. J. D. Perera, Clerk, Grade II, L. G. Clerical Service.
- *Mr. H. Wijeratne, Clerk, Grade II, L. G. Clerical Service.
- †Mr. B. W. Mendis, Stenographer (Lower Grade)
- †Mr. W. H. E. C. Fernando, Clerk, Grade I.
- Miss N. G. Veero, Telephone Operator, Secretariat.

Other Municipal Councils

- Mr. K. H. Andrias Appuhamy, Lorry Driver, Galle
- Mrs. G. S. Paul, Midwife, Nuwara Ehya

Urban Councils

- *Mr. P. Wijesurendra, Clerk, Grade II, Moratuwa.
- §Mr. T. Yukeratnam, Clerk, Grade II, Trincomalee
- †Mr. M. P. Perera, Revenue Inspector, Grade I, Kotte.
- †Mr. A. C. Zainudeen, Clerk, Grade I, Anuradhapura
- Mr. K. Viswaratnam, Inspector of Works, Matara.
- Mr. D. D. M. Seneviratne, Works Overseer, Grade II, Kolonnawa.
- Mr. P. E. W. Fernando, Stenographer (Lower Grade), Dehiwela-Mt. Lavinia.
- Mr. B. D. Hemachandre, Linesman, Grade II, Hambantota.
- Mr. B. Ranasinghe, Works Overseer, Grade II, Horana

Town Councils

- Mr. P. C. T. Perera, Secretary, Grade II, Dodanduwa.
- Mr. K. B. Dissanayake, Secretary, Grade I, Pussellawa
- Mr. P. J. Balendran, Assistant Clerk, Chavakachcheri.
- Mr. V. Navaratnarajah, Cleaner, Chavakachcheri.
- Mr. S. Velupillai, Cleaner, Chavakachcheri
- Mr. B. R. Dingiribanda, Linesman's Mate, Mannar
- Mr. E. V. D. Seelasesa, Electrical Superintendent, Grade IV, Madampe

Village Committees

- Mr. W. M. Heenbanda, Sanitary Overseer, Grade II, Pallegampaha (PD) Kandy District.
- Mr. T. N. de Kurukula, Ayurvedic Physician, (Temporary) Dompe, Colombo District.
- Mr. M. C. E. Fernando, Clerk, Grade II, Egoda-pattu, Anuradhapura District.

Mr H Donald, Works Overseer, Grade II, Molodduwa, Matara District.

Mr R M J Premaratne, Jt. Works Overseer, Grade II, Sinhalapattu & Egoda Pattu, Anuradhapura District

*Mr K. Selvarajah, Clerk, Grade II, Akkaraipathu, Puttalam District

Mr S Kandiah, Jt Clerk, Grade II, Chinnacheddikulam East and Chinacheddikulam West, Vavuniya District

||Mr R W Kulatunga, Works Overseer, Grade II, Beralapanatara, Matara District.

* From results of L. G. Clerical Service Examinations.

† From results of Stenographers' Examination

‡ Merit promotion

§ D. R. C. Clerk reverted to L. G. S.

|| This appointment was made in July, 1953

M. E. FONSEKA,
Secretary,

Local Government Service Commission.

P O Box 530,
Colombo, October 29, 1953

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Posts of Engineering Overseers (Civil), Municipal Engineer's Department, Municipal Council, Colombo

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

2. Applications should be made substantially in the form as per specimen given below and should reach the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, on or before November 20, 1953.

3. Salary and allowances—Salary scales.—

Grade I—Rs 1,680—7 of 120—Rs. 2,520, E. B. before Rs 2,040, per annum

Grade II—Rs 840—10 of Rs 72—Rs. 1,560, E. B. before Rs. 1,200, per annum.

Grade III—Rs 660—16 of Rs. 42—Rs. 1,332, E. B. before Rs. 996, per annum.

Those possessing the technical qualifications prescribed below will be placed on salary points as follows.—

Certificate of the Junior Technical Officers' Course or the Diploma Course in Municipal Engineering or the Building Constructions Course of the Ceylon Technical College, or an equivalent qualification will be placed on the step Rs. 1,344 per annum, on the scale for Grade II Overseers mentioned above. The salary payable to those candidates who have completed parts of the above courses is given in para. 5 below.

Allowances—Rent allowance, a temporary cost of living allowance and a special living allowance will be paid in accordance with Government rates and conditions

A transport allowance for the maintenance and use of a bicycle for official travelling will be fixed by the Commission

4. The posts are permanent and pensionable, and the candidates selected will be required to contribute to the Local Government Service W. and O. P. Fund

5. *Conditions of Service*.—The selected candidates will be required to carry out such work and duties as may be allotted to them by the Engineers under whom they are placed. They will be required to attend evening classes at the Ceylon

Technical College if they do not already possess a recognized technical qualification, and to follow the Diploma Course (Evening) in Municipal Engineering. While following the first-year course they will be paid a salary of Rs 660 per annum on the scale for Overseers, Grade III. On passing the first-year sessional examination of the Municipal Engineering Course, they will be paid a salary of Rs 1,200 per annum on the scale for Overseers, Grade II. They will receive the next increment on that scale on passing the second-year sessional and the increment following on obtaining the Diploma. On successful completion of the three-year course by obtaining the Diploma in Municipal Engineering, they will be eligible for promotion as Sub-Inspectors on the scale Rs 1,440—120—Rs 3,000 per annum, on the occurrence of vacancies.

6. Those who fail to pass the first-year sessional examination of the Municipal Engineering Course will nevertheless continue to draw salary on the scale for Overseers, Grade III, provided their conduct and work are satisfactory. They will be considered for promotion to Grade II and thereafter to Grade I along with others on the occurrence of vacancies, but they will not be eligible for promotion to the grade of Sub-Inspectors.

7. The selected candidates will be required to enter into a bond with two sureties for a sum of Rs 500 to serve the Local Government Service for a period of not less than three years after obtaining the Diploma of the Technical College.

8. *Qualifications required*—(i) Applicants must be citizens of Ceylon as prescribed in the Citizenship Act, No. 18 of 1948

(ii) They must not be less than 18 years nor more than 30 years of age on November 1, 1953.

(iii) They should have passed the Senior School Certificate (English) or the London Matriculation Examination with a pass in Mathematics and Physics. Preference will be given to candidates who have, in addition, passed in Mechanics and/or Applied Mathematics.

9. Applications will also be entertained from Probationary Overseers in the Municipal Council, Colombo, and from Works and Road Overseers in the Local Government Service, who have passed the J S C (English) Examination or the E S L C. Examination or a higher examination and have completed three years' satisfactory service

10. In the case of Ceylonese ex-Servicemen, the period of their mobilized service will be deducted from their ages for purposes of eligibility.

11. The selected candidates will be on two years' probation and will be subject to the Local Government Service Ordinance, No 43 of 1945, and the regulations made thereunder

12. Applications from those in a Local Body or in a Government Department should be forwarded through the Municipal Commissioner or the Chairman of the Local Authority or the head of the department in which they are serving.

13. Anyone who desires to recommend a candidate should do so by giving him a testimonial. Any form of canvassing or attempt to influence the selection of a candidate will disqualify such candidate.

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

V. C. JAYASURIYA,
Chairman,

Local Government Service Commission.

P. O. Box 530,
Colombo, November 3, 1953

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF ENGINEERING OVERSEER
(CIVIL) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COLOMBO

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 of birth of applicant : _____.
5. Place of birth of applicant : _____.
6. Date and place of birth of applicant's father : _____.
7. Whether married or single : _____.
8. (a) Educational qualifications and subjects passed : _____.
(b) Technical qualifications, if any : _____.
9. Where educated and date of leaving school : _____.
10. (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 : _____.
11. Proficiency in reading, writing and interpreting Sinhalese and Tamil : _____.
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 : _____.

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.

Notices under the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance

AMBANGANGA KORALE VILLAGE COMMITTEE

-NOTICE is hereby given under section 36 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Acts, No. 5 of 1949 and No. 25 of 1953, that on the nomination day appointed in accordance with section 27 (1) (a), and on the second nomination day appointed in accordance with section 36 (1) of the Ordinance no candidate was duly nominated for election in respect of Ward No. 1 of the Ambanganga Korale Village Committee.

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

Colombo, October 28, 1953.

KANDUKARA PAHALA (U. P.) VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 37 of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Acts, No. 5 of 1949 and No. 25 of 1953, that Medapitiye Galbokkegedera Loku Banda has been elected to represent Ward No. 11 of the Kandukara Pahala (U P) Village Committee.

S AMARASINGHE,
Acting Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies)

Colombo, October 28, 1953

ANAMADUWA VILLAGE COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given under section 36 (2) of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, No. 53 of 1946, as amended by the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Acts, No 5 of 1949 and No 25 of 1953, that on the nomination day appointed in accordance with section 27 (2) (a) and on the second nomination day appointed in accordance with section 36 (1) of the Ordinance no candidate was duly nominated for election in respect of Ward No 14 of the Anamaduwa Village Committee

S AMARASINGHE,
Acting Commissioner of Elections
(Local Bodies)

Colombo, October 30, 1953

Budgets

BANDARAWELA URBAN COUNCIL

Application under F. R. 12 (u)—Budget 1953

THE utilization of savings from votes to meet corresponding excess on other votes as shown below has been settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 28, 1953.

SAVING		
HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM		Rs c
B—(2) Maintenance		1,500 0
B—(13) War allowance		3,242 0
D—(4) Maintenance		307 0
Total		5 049 0

EXCESS		Rs. c.
HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM		
A —(2) (b) Travelling	200 0	F —(2) (b) Carts, bulls and lorries .. 375 0
A —(2) (e) Legal expenses	350 0	E —(3) (b) Carts, bulls and lorries .. 375 0
A —(2) (f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses (not otherwise charged)	600 0	E —(3) (h) War allowance .. 1,000 0
A —(2) (h) Cost of vehicle, boat and assessment plates	40 0	H —(1) Destruction of dogs .. 75 0
A —(2) (i) Cost of Audit	688 0	
B —(1) (b) Overseers	167 0	Total .. 5,049 0
D —(9) Survey, &c.	137 0	
E —(1) (c) Uniforms	42 0	
E —(1) (g) Drainage construction	1,000 0	

ARON BASNAYAKE,
Chairman.

Office of the Urban Council,
Bandarawela, October 29, 1953.

GAMPOLA URBAN COUNCIL

Application under F. R. 12 (ii) — Budget for the Year 1953

THE utilization of savings from votes to meet corresponding excesses on other votes as shown below was settled by Resolution No 3 of meeting held on October 24, 1953.

SAVINGS		Rs. c.	EXCESSES		Rs. c.
HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM			HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM		
A —General expenditure —			A —General expenditure —		
(1) (a) Secretary	388 0		(1) (c) Peons	1 73	
(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors	1,200 0		(2) (f) Stationery, printing, &c	850 0	
(4) Contributions and grants	2,000 0		(h) Cost of cart and boat plates	50 0	
B —Thoroughfares —			(g) Holiday Railway Tickets	100 0	
(1) (b) Salary of Overseer	532 0		(3) Refunds	2,253 82	
(12) New works	500 0		B —Thoroughfares —		
(13) War allowance	771 46		(1) (a) Salary of Works Inspector	594 0	
E —Public health —			C —Resthouses and ambulances —		
(1) (a) Salaries (Inspectors and Midwives)	812 0		(2) Maintenance	300 0	
(g) Drainage construction	1,500 0		(5) War allowance	45 0	
(2) (c) Scavenging (stores)	312 0		E —Public health —		
(3) (g) Conservancy (construction)	1,000 0		(5) (c) Water supply maintenance	4,100 0	
H —Dog Registration —			(h) War allowance	223 0	
(5) Maintenance of dog pound	100 0		F —Public recreation —		
J —Electricity Department —			(1) Wages	7 91	
(3) (a) Materials	1,500 0		(6) War allowance	90 0	
			(7) Contributions and grants	250 0	
			J —Electricity Department —		
			(2) (b) Engines, boilers, Mach. and Plant	1,500 0	
			(4) (c) Printing and stationery	250 0	
	10,615 46			10,615 46	

Office of the Urban Council,
Gampola October 28, 1953

PETER D. PELPOLA,
Chairman.

GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL

Application under F. R. 12 (ii) of Urban Council—Budget 1953

SAVINGS		Amount	ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS		Amount
HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
J —(2) (c) Meters, meter switches, &c.	1,500 0		J —(2) (d) Maintenance of supply mains and transmission lines	1,500 0	
J —(4) (c) Printing and stationery	500 0		Do.	500 0	
J —(4) (c) do	500 0		A —(2) (f) Stationery, printing, advertising and office expenses	500 0	

The utilization of savings from votes to meet corresponding excesses on other votes as shown above has been settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 6, 1953, Resolution No. 11.

Urban Council Office,
Gampaha, October 28, 1953.

P. P. JAYAWARDANE,
Chairman.

GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL

1st Supplementary Budget for the Year 1953

HEADS OF PAYMENTS		Rs. c.	
HEAD, SUB-HEAD AND ITEM			
E —Public health —			
(1) General—			
(c) Uniforms	30 0	..	Res.No. 14 of 23.2.53
B —Thoroughfares —			
(1) Salaries and wages—			
(a) Superintendent of works, salary and allowances	280 0	..	Res No. 9 of 8.6.53.
J —Electricity Department —			
(4) Management and general expenses—			
(d) Sundries	425 0	..	Res No. 25 of 30.5.53
(5) Loan charges—			
(a) Interest	2,000 0	..	Res. No. 19 of 31.8.53
(6) Extensions and improvements	6,882 24	..	Res. No. 10 of 31.8.53
Do.	1,530 35	..	Res. Nos. 11 and 13 of 7.7.53 and 27.7.53, respectively.
	11,147 59		

Settled and adopted at Council meetings held on 23.2.53, 30.5.53, 8.6.53, 7.7.53, 27.7.53 and 31.8.53.

Urban Council Office,
Gampaha, October 28, 1953.

P. P. JAYAWARDANE,
Chairman.

GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL**2nd Supplementary Budget for the Year 1953**

	Rs c.	Rs c.
A—General expenditure—		
(1) Salaries of officers—		
(a) Secretary	100 0	
(b) Clerks and Revenue Inspectors	915 0	
(c) Peons	147 0	
(2) Establishment expenses—		
(k) Living allowance	193 0	
B.—Thoroughfares.—		
(1) Salaries and wages—		
(a) Superintendent of works (travelling)	420 0	
D.—Council lands and buildings—		
(3) Rent of office	575 0	
(8) Living allowance	265 0	
E—Public health—		
(7) Markets and gales—		
(a) Wages	157	
		2,772 0

Settled and adopted at Council meeting held on 6 10 53, Resolution No. 12.

Urban Council Office,
Gampaha, October 28, 1953.

P. P. JAYAWARDANE,
Chairman

MANIPAY TOWN COUNCIL**First Supplementary Budget for 1953**

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
E—(7) Civic reception	100 0
C—(7) New works	250 0
A.—(2) (c) Legal expenses	65 0
Total	415 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meetings held on February 20, 1953 and April 1, 1953.

Town Council Office,
Manipay, June 4, 1953.

P. CHINNADURAI,
Chairman.

Sanctioned

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, October 29, 1953.

KALPITIYA TOWN COUNCIL

DD 146/2

Third Supplementary Budget for 1951

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Amount Rs. c.
B.—(4) Street lighting	49 51
B.—(13) War allowance	1,513 16
Total	1,562 67

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on October 17, 1953

Office of the Town Council,
Kalpitiya, October 24, 1953

S. M. NAINA MARIKAR,
Chairman.

Sanctioned.

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, November 2, 1953.

THE CHAVAKACHCHERI TOWN COUNCIL**Fourth Supplementary Budget for the Year 1953**

ITEM	Amount Rs c.
B.—(8) Lane improvement	12,000 0
B.—(12) New works	1,500 0
C.—(7) New works	1,200 0
D.—(1) (a) Sanitary Inspector	28 50
D.—(5) (a) Maintenance	150 0
D.—(5) (c) Construction	700 0
D.—(7) (b) Maintenance	300 0
F.—(3) Construction	500 0
G.—(1) Destruction of dogs	100 0
Total	16,478 50
ELECTRICITY	
(2) (a) Building	170 0
(3) (a) Materials	190 0
Total	360 0

Settled and adopted by the Council at its meetings held on August 8, 1953, August 15, 1953 and September 12, 1953.

N. ARUNACHALAM,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Chavakachcheri, October 1, 1953.

Sanctioned.

A. MATHIAPARANAM,
for Commissioner of Local Government.
Colombo, October 30, 1953.

Sale of Properties**PANADURA TOWN****Sale of Properties for Non-Payment of Assessment Rates**

NOTICE is hereby given that the movable property found in the house and in the absence of movable property liable to seizure (1) rents and profits from 1 to 3 years, and (2) timber and produce, (3) materials of house and (4) the under-mentioned properties themselves, seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Chairman, Urban Council, Panadura, in terms of section 252 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 29 of 1947, as read with section 183 (1) of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, for arrears of rates due on the premises and for the period mentioned in the sub-joined schedule, will be sold by public auction on the spot and at the time therein mentioned unless in the meantime the amount of rates and costs be duly paid.

W. J. FERNANDO,
Special Commissioner,
Panadura Town.

Office of the Special Commissioner,
Panadura Town,
Panadura, October 30, 1953.

SCHEDULE

TIME OF SALE : TO COMMENCE AT THE FIRST-NAMED PREMISES AT 9 A.M. EACH DAY

Tuesday, December 8, 1953—For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952

High Street. No 23

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952

High Street Nos 51, 77A, 34/1 and 191; Walana Road: No 48/7; Old Road No 25/1

For arrears of 1st, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street. Nos 73 and 73/1.

For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street No. 75.

For arrears of 1st and 2nd quarters, 1952

Minuwanpitiya Road: No 15/1

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Temple Road: No. 10/2; Walana Road: Nos. 8B and 48/8; Gravets Road No 23/2, Sixth Cross Road: Nos. 23/6 and 26/2

For arrears of 3rd quarter, 1952

Minuwanpitiya Road. No 15/3

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952

Second Cross Road. No 14

For arrears of 1st and 3rd quarters, 1952

Wattalpola Road: No. 23

For arrears of 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Fifth Cross Road: No 1; Main Street. Nos 143, 147/2, 147/3 and 147/4.

Wednesday, December 9, 1953—For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952.

Wellaboda Road: Nos. 37, 43/1 and 48; College Road No. 8/1; Melville Avenue. No 13.

For arrears of 1st and 2nd quarters, 1952

Wellaboda Road No. 43/2; College Road: No 10A, Melville Road No. 3/9

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Wellaboda Road. No 43/3.

For arrears of 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Wellaboda Road. Nos. 39, 41/8, 34/3

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952

Wellaboda Road. Nos. 32/2, 38 and 38/1; De Soysa Drive: No 23; Melville Avenue: No 11; High Street: Nos 277, 279, 327/1, 327/3 and 322.

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952

Gunananda Place No- 30/1; Main Street: No. 442

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952

Melville Road. Nos 3/8 and 3/10.

Thursday, December 10, 1953—For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952

Tuduwa Road. No. 45/1; Wekada Lane: No. 7; Cemetery Road: Nos 15, 6/7, 18/3 and 28

For arrears of 1st and 2nd quarters, 1952

Tuduwa Road No 42.

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952

Tuduwa Road. No 20; Cemetery Road: No 25.

For arrears of 3rd quarter, 1952

Seventh Cross Road. Nos. 48 and 48A.

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Tuduwa Road: No 23/2c.

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952

Tuduwa Road. Nos. 39 and 41; Cemetery Road: No 17; De Soysa Drive: No 65; High Street: Nos. 367 and 373/4.

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Moderawila Road. No. 11; Cemetery Road: No. 18/1; High Street: Nos. 421/1, 421/2, 429/3, 429/11, 443, 477, 485 and 487/2

For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952

High Street: Nos. 349 and 433.

For arrears of 1st and 4th quarters, 1952

Cemetery Road: No. 11/1.
High Street Nos. 451 and 495.

For arrears of 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952

Tuduwa Road No. 23/2A.

Friday, December 11, 1953—For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street: Nos 360/2, 374/5, 380, 454/10, 456/17, 464 and 472

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952

High Street: Nos 360/1c, 370, 374/6 and 432/14.

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952

High Street: Nos 394/2 and 420.

For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952

School Lane: No. 23; High Street: Nos 432/5 and 454/7.

For arrears of 1st and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street: Nos. 513 and 470.

For arrears of 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street Nos 468 and 399/4.

For arrears of 1st, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street: Nos 480 and 482.

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

High Street: Nos 501/2 and 512/2; School Lane: No. 15/1.

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952

High Street No. 456/12.

Monday, December 14, 1953—For arrears of 2nd and 4th quarters, 1952

Nalluruwa Lane: Nos. 3 and 7/1c.

For arrears of 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Nalluruwa Lane: No. 3/1.

For arrears of 1st, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Nalluruwa Lane: No. 7/1

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952

Nalluruwa Lane: Nos. 7/1A, 11/7, 11/8, 4/1 and 4/5; Bodhirukkarama Road: Nos. 45/7, 46, 50, 52, 60, 64 and 68; Dibbedda Road: Nos. 31 and 12/5; Fonseka Road: Nos. 15, 17/1, 63 and 82/11.

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952

Nalluruwa Lane: No. 7/3; Dibbedda Road: No. 35/8.

For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952
Bodhrukkarama Road. No. 23

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952
Dibbedda Road. Nos 34/8, 34/9 and 34/10.

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952
Dibbedda Road: No. 51/2.

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Fonseka Road: Nos 26/4 and 62

For arrears of 3rd quarter, 1952
Fonseka Road No 26/8.

For arrears of 1st and 4th quarters, 1952
Fonseka Road. No. 65.

Tuesday, December 15, 1953:—*For arrears of 1st, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952*
Gravets Road: No 12

For arrears of 1st and 4th quarters, 1952
Gravets Road: No 12/1

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Horana Road: Nos. 157/3 and 157/4.
Suduwella Road. No. 3

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952
Weeraman Road: No. 4.
Horana Road: No 171
Seventh Cross Road: No. 79
Suduwella Road. Nos 7 and 9.

For arrears of 1st and 2nd quarters, 1952
Horana Road: No 191/1

For arrears of 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952
Horana Road: No 158

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952
Horana Road Nos 183/14 and 166/3
Morawinna Road. No 47/1
Modcrawila Road No 23/4
Weeraman Road Nos 20/7 and 20/8

For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 4th quarters, 1952
Morawinna Road: Nos. 15 and 17

Wednesday, December 16, 1953 —*For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1952*
Walapola Road. Nos. 11 and 22

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Walapola Road Nos. 11/17, 11/26, 11/32 and 91.
Etambagoda Road: No. 52/2.
Minuwanpitiya Road Nos 48 and 54.
Old Road: No 34.

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952
Walapola Road: No. 93/3.
Kulatunga Road: No 19/7
Minuwanpitiya Road Nos 76 and 76/1.

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952
Minuwanpitiya Road No 62
Walapola Road: No 18/14
Etambagoda Road Nos. 23 and 40/3.
Gravets Road: Nos. 66 and 66/1.
Kuruppumulla Road: Nos 9 and 11

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952
Etambagoda Road. Nos 40/5 and 52/4
Kuruppumulla Road: No. 75b.
Minuwanpitiya Road: No. 66/3
Old Road: No. 20.

For arrears of 3rd quarter, 1952
Etambagoda Road: No. 40/3
Kulatunga Road: No 4.

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Kulatunga Road: No. 6

Thursday, December 17, 1953 —*For arrears of 1st, 2nd and 4th quarters, 1952*
Tantirimulla Road. No 19/8.

For arrears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Tantirimulla Road No 87/5

For arrears of 2nd quarter, 1952
Tantirimulla Road: Nos 25/3 and 25/4, and 25/5A.

For arrears of 1st and 2nd quarters, 1952
Tantirimulla Road Nos 102/1, 102/2 and 122.
Third Cross Road No 52/20

For arrears of 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, 1952
Tantirimulla Road: No 30

For arrears of 4th quarter, 1952
Tantirimulla Road Nos 19/2c and 46

For arrears of 1st quarter, 1952
Third Cross Road No 37/3 A

For arrears of 3rd quarter, 1952
Third Cross Road: No. 52/28.

Miscellaneous

COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

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

Any person residing within the limits of the Colombo Municipal Council, 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
A. M. Niyas	93, Ingram Road

L. L. ATTYGALLE,
for Mayor of Colombo.

Town Hall,
Colombo, October 27, 1953

NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Fees for the Registration of Dogs and Bitches for the year 1954

THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 334)

IT is hereby notified that the Municipal Council of Negombo has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Rs. 4 on

every dog and Rs 5 on every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the said Municipal Council, payable on or before April 1

EARLE DE ALWIS,
Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Office,
Negombo, October 31, 1953.

side the aforesaid area, payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively

A. N. D'A. ABEYSINGHE,
Mayor.

The Municipal Office,
Negombo, October 31, 1953

NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Vehicles and Animals Tax for the year 1954

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 29 OF 1947

IT is hereby notified that the Negombo Municipal Council has—

- (1) under section 245 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, imposed for the year 1954, 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 are in force during the year 1953, and
- (2) under section 245 (2) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31

EARLE DE ALWIS,
Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Office,
Negombo, October 31, 1953

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle .	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle-car or cart, or tricycle-car or cart—	
(b) if used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery ..	5 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery .	3 0
For every hand-cart	4 0
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every bullock or ass	1 0

NEGOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Property Rates for 1954

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 29 OF 1947

IT is hereby notified that the Negombo Municipal Council has, in terms of section 230 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No 29 of 1947, made and assessed for the year 1954, the following rates, being the same as were in force during the preceding year, within the Municipality .

- (a) a rate of ten per centum on the annual value of houses and buildings of every description and lands and tenements, situate within the area specified in the schedule hereto, and
- (b) a rate of fourteen per centum on the annual value of houses and buildings of every description and lands (other than paddy fields) and tenements, situate out-

SCHEDULE

The area (including the Islands of Munnakkare and Mankuliya, but excluding the other small Islands) comprised within the following limits .—

North From the western extremity of the northern limit of the Urban Council area eastwards along the said limit to its eastern extremity.

East From the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council area to its southern extremity

South From the last-mentioned point southwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council area as far as the mouth of the Diyahondale, thence northwards and westwards along the shore of the Negombo Lake as far as the north-western corner of lot 1 in Negombo Town Survey sheet L 1/5, 2 west, thence a line drawn due west across the Negombo Lake to the shore of the said lake east of the Island of Munnakkare, thence southwards and westwards along the shore of the said lake as far as the south-western corner of lot 3 in Negombo Town Survey sheet L 1/5, 1 east

West . From the last-mentioned point northwards along the shore of the Negombo Lake west of the Island of Munnakkare as far as the north-western corner of lot 39 in Negombo Town Survey sheet I 21/61, 3 west, thence north-westwards across the said lake to the south-western corner of lot 35 in the said Town Survey sheet, thence northwards along the shore of the said lake west and north of the Island of Mankuliya as far as a point in prolongation westwards of the northern boundary of lot 10 in Negombo Town Survey sheet I 21/61, 1 west, thence eastwards along the said prolongation and along the northern boundary of the said lot 10 till it meets the western boundary of the Mankuli road, thence north-eastwards along the western and northern boundaries of the said road till it meets the north-western boundary of the Island of Munnakkare, thence northwards and eastwards along the shore of the Negombo Lake west and north of the said Island and crossing the cart track connecting the Island of Munnakkare with the mainland till it meets the north-eastern corner of lot 576 in Negombo Town Survey sheet I 21/61, 1 east, thence a line drawn south-eastwards across the said lake and two small Islands as far as the mouth of the Talduwa Channel, thence north-eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said channel till it meets the southern boundary of St Joseph's street, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said road as far as a point in prolongation southwards of the eastern boundary of Tammitta Road, thence northwards along the said prolongation and along the eastern boundaries of Tammitta Road, Udayar Toppuwa Road, Hunupitiya Road and St. Sebastian Road, and westwards along the northern boundary of St Sebastian's Road till it meets the Sea Street, then a line drawn westwards across the Sea Street and through lot 53 in Negombo Town Survey sheet I 21/53, 3 east, to the north-eastern corner of lot 55 in the said Town Survey sheet, thence westwards along the northern boundary of the said lot 55 to the western limit of the Urban Council area, thence northwards along the said limit to the starting point of the northern boundary of the area.

GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL**Property Rate for the Year 1954**

IT is hereby notified that the Gampaha Urban Council has, in terms of the Urban Councils Ordinance, No 61 of 1939, imposed for the year 1954, the following rates, being the same as was in force during the preceding year, within the administrative limits of the said Council:—

Under section 173.—

- (1) a rate of 10 per centum of the annual value of all immovable property, situated within the area specified in Schedule A hereto,
- (2) a rate of 6 per centum of the annual value of all immovable property, situated within the area specified in Schedule B hereto, and
- (3) a rate of 2 per centum of the annual value of all immovable property, situated within the area specified in Schedule C hereto.

each such rate being payable in four equal instalments on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 respectively.

P. P. JAYAWARDANE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Gampaha, October 28, 1953.

SCHEDULE A

The area in which a property rate of ten per centum is levied All that area of land within the administrative limits of the Gampaha Urban Council and bounded as follows:—

North.—By a line drawn from a point at the centre of the bridge on Minuwangoda Road over Henegedera Oya eastwards along the northern limit of the Urban Council Area to the north-eastern corner of lot 45 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence eastwards in a straight line to the landmark on the northernmost corner of lot 48 in T.S.P.P. 23.

East.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-eastwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of lot 48, westwards along the southern boundary of the said lot, south-westwards and south-eastwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 49, 104 and 105 in T.S.P.P. 23, to the landmark on the south-eastern corner of the said lot 105, thence south-westwards in a straight line to the landmark at the northern most corner of lot 208A in Extract No 1 of T.S.P.P. 23, thence south-eastwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot to the landmark on the south-eastern corner of the said lot, thence south-westwards along the southern boundaries of the said lot and lot 208 in Extract No. 1 of T.S.P.P. 23 to the landmark on the eastern boundary of lot 207 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence southwards along the said boundary to a point one chain south of above mentioned landmark, thence south-eastwards in a straight line across lot 209 in T.S.P.P. 23 to a point on the eastern boundary of the said lot, 208 links north of the northern boundary of the Main Road to Miriswatta, at the south-eastern corner of lot 209 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence south-westwards along the eastern boundary of the

said lot till it meets the said boundary of the said road, thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of lot 211 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence south-westwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot to the south-eastern corner of the said lot.

South.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern boundaries of lots 211, 213, 214, 216, 310 and 307 in T.S.P.P. 23 till it meets the eastern boundary of the road to Moragoda, thence across the said road in prolongation of the southern boundary of lot 307 in T.S.P.P. 23 to the western boundary of the said road, thence northwards along the said boundary of the said road to the south-eastern corner of lot 313 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence westwards along the southern boundaries of lots 313, 314, 302, 298, and 296 in T.S.P.P. 23, southwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 315 and 316 in T.S.P.P. 23, westwards along the southern boundary of lot 316, southwards along the eastern boundary of lot 319 till it meets the road from Moragoda, thence across the said road to a point on a line in prolongation of the southern boundary of the said road thence westwards along the said line to the southern boundary of the said road, thence westwards along the southern boundary of the said road, south-westwards and north-westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of lot 325 in T.S.P.P. 23, westwards along the southern boundaries of lots 326 in T.S.P.P. 23 and 326A, 327, 328A, in Extract 2 of T.S.P.P. 23 and 328 in T.S.P.P. 23, westwards along the southern boundaries of lots 359 and 358 in T.S.P.P. 23 till it meets the road from Moragoda (lot 353 in T.S.P.P. 23) thence westwards along the southern boundary of lot 353 in T.S.P.P. 23 (Road to Moragoda) to its south-western corner

West.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western boundary of lot 353 in T.S.P.P. 23 (Road to Moragoda) till it meets the south-eastern corner of lot 258 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence westwards along the southern boundary of the said lot and lots 344, 342 and 341 in T.S.P.P. 23 to a point on the centre line of Henegedera Oya and on a line in prolongation of the southern boundary of lot 341 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence northwards along the western limit of the Urban Council Area to the starting point of the northern limit of the area

SCHEDULE B

The area in which a property rate of six per centum is levied All that area of land within the administrative limits of the Gampaha Urban Council and bounded as follows.—

North.—By a line drawn from a point on the western boundary of the Village Committee Road to Ihalagama and at the centre of Kanuketiya Ela eastwards along the northern limit of the Urban Council Area to its eastern extremity

East.—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the eastern limit of the Urban Council Area to its southern extremity.

South—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the southern limit of the Urban Council Area to a point on the western boundary of Colombo-Polgahawela Railway Line and 200 feet south of culvert No 16/2 on the said Railway Line.

West—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the western boundary of Colombo-Polgahawela Railway Line till it meets the southern boundary of lot 258 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said lot (crossing the said Railway Line) till it meets the western boundary of lot 353 (Road from Moragoda) in T.S.P.P. 23, thence south-westwards along the said boundary of the said lot to its south-western corner, thence eastwards along the southern boundaries of lots 353 (Road from Moragoda), 358 and 359 in T.S.P.P. 23, southern boundaries of lot 328 in T.S.P.P. 23 and lots 328A, 327 and 326A in Extract No. 2 of T.S.P.P. 23 and lot 326 in T.S.P.P. 23, south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 325 in T.S.P.P. 23 till it meets the road from Moragoda, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said road to a point on a line in prolongation of the eastern boundary of lot 319 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence northwards in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of the said lot, thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot, eastwards along the southern boundary of lot 316 in T.S.P.P. 23, northwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 316 and 315 in T.S.P.P. 23, again eastwards along the southern boundaries of lots 296, 298, 302, 314 and 313 in T.S.P.P. 23, till it meets the road to Moragoda, thence southwards along the western boundary of the said road to a point on a line in prolongation of the southern boundary of lot 307 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence eastwards in a straight line to the south-western corner of the said lot, thence eastwards along the southern boundaries of lots 307, 310, 216, 214, 213 and 211 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of lot 211 in T.S.P.P. 23, till it meets the Main Road to Miriswatta, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of lot 209 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence north-eastwards along the eastern boundary of lot 209 to a point 208 links north of the northern boundary of the said Main Road at the south-eastern corner of lot 209 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence north-westwards in a straight line across lot 209 to a point on the western boundary of lot 209 in T.S.P.P. 23 and one chain south of the landmark on the south-western corner of lot 208 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence northwards along the western boundary of the said lot 209, thence north-eastwards along the southern boundaries of lots 208 and 208A in Extract No. 1 of T.S.P.P. 23, to the landmark at the south-eastern corner of lot 208A in Extract No. 1 of T.S.P.P. 23, thence north-westwards along the eastern boundary of the said lot till it meets the road to Yakkala, thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the landmark on the south-eastern corner of lot 105 in T.S.P.P. 23, thence north-westwards along the eastern boundaries of lots 105 and 104 in T.S.P.P. 23, north-eastwards

along the eastern boundary of lot 49 in T.S.P.P. 23, eastwards and north-westwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of lot 48 in T.S.P.P. 23 and westwards in a straight line to the northern limit of the Urban Council Area, thence northwards along the said limit to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

SCHEDULE C

The area in which a property rate of two per centum is levied. All that area of land (Henegedera Area) falling within Ward No 1 of the Gampaha Urban Council Area and bounded as follows —

North—By a line drawn from a point on the centre line of Henegedera Oya and a line in prolongation of the southern boundary of lot 341 in T.S.P.P. 23, south-eastwards across the said Oya to the south-western corner of the said lot, thence south-eastwards along the southern boundaries of lots 341, 342 (cemetery), 344 (approach road to cemetery and lot 258 in T.S.P.P. 23, till it meets the western boundary of the Railway Line.

East—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point south-westwards along the western boundary of the Railway Line till it meets the centre line of the Ela (the common boundary between Alutkuru Korale South and Siyane Korale West).

South—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards along the centre line of the Ela (the common boundary between Alutkuru Korale South and Siyane Korale West) to the centre of the confluence of the said Ela and Henegedera Oya

West—By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point north-eastwards along the centre line of Henegedera Oya to the starting point of the northern limit of the area —

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1954

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 1954, 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, October 29, 1953.

**DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN
COUNCIL**

Dog Tax for 1954

**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 1954, 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, 1954.

S DE S. JAYASINGHE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Dehiwala, October 29, 1953

**DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN
COUNCIL**

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1954

**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 1954, 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, October 29, 1953.

SCHEDULE

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tri-car, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—		
(a) if used for trade purposes	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 hand-cart	2	0
For every jinricksha	2	0
For every horse, pony or mule	2	50

MORATUWA TOWN

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 licences to carry on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule during the year 1954.

Any person residing within the limits of the Moratuwa Town, 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 Notification, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licence or licences.

SCHEDULE

Name of applicant	Name of premises
M P K Segu 1 Mohamed, 40/2, Uyana, Moratuwa	1 Rawatawatte Public Market 2 Meat Stall at Katu- kurunde 3 Digarolle Public Market 4 Meat Stall at Kalde- mulle
S P N. Mohamed 1 Haniffa, 351, Horetuduwa, Moratuwa.	1 Moratumulle Public Market 2 Meat Stall at Laxa- pathya 3 Meat Stall at Idama 4 Meat Stall at Korala- wella

W. J FERNANDO,
Special Commissioner

Office of the Special Commissioner,
Moratuwa Town, October 30, 1953.

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

Dog Tax for 1954

**THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Re. 1 for every dog and Re 1.50 for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the Council.

D S THENABADU,
Chairman

Town Council Office,
Dondra, October 26, 1953

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1954

**THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 four 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

Town Council Office,
Dondra, October 26, 1953

D S. THENABADU,
Chairman.

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the Year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954

Dondra, October 26, 1953 D. S. THENABADU,
Chairman.

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, junricksha, 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 double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description ..	4 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery ..	3 0
For every hand-cart ..	4 0
For every junricksha ..	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5 0
For every bullock or ass ..	1 0

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Property rate for 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3
OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 8 (eight) 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.

S. P. PETERS,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953.

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1954—****THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of one rupee for every

dog and one rupee for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the council, payable on or before April 1, 1954.

S. P. PETERS,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No. 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 are in force during 1953 and (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954.

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, junricksha, 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 or used for other than trade purposes fitted with luggage carrier larger than 15 inches long and 5 inches wide ..	2 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes with or without carrier 15 inches long and 5 inches wide ..	1 0
For every cart ..	4 0
For every hand-cart ..	4 0
For every junricksha ..	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule ..	5 0
For every bull or ass ..	1 0

S. P. PETERS,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953.

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1954****THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Rattota Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Re. 1 on every dog and Re. 1 on every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Rattota Town Council, payable on or before April 1, 1954.

YAPA D PIYUMASINGHE,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Rattota, October 26, 1953.

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL

Dog Tax for 1954

**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 1954, 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, 1954.

S DE S. JAYASINGHE,
Chairman.

Urban Council Office,
Dehiwala, October 29, 1953

DEHIWALA-MOUNT LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1954

**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 1954, 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, October 29, 1953

SCHEDULE

	Rs.	c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tri-car, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5	0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—		
(a) if used for trade purposes	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 hand-cart	2	0
For every jinricksha	2	0
For every horse, pony or mule	2	50

MORATUWA TOWN

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 licences to carry on the trade of butchers in the premises stated against their names in the aforesaid schedule during the year 1954.

Any person residing within the limits of the Moratuwa Town, 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 Notification*, a written statement of the grounds of his objections for the issue of the licence or licences

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Name of premises</i>
M P K Segu 1 Mohamed, 40/2, Uyana, Moratuwa.	Rawatawatte Public Market
	2. Meat Stall at Katukurunde
	3 Digarolle Public Market
	4. Meat Stall at Kalde-mulle
S. P. N. Mohamed Hamiffa, 351, Horetuduwa, Moratuwa.	1 Moratumulle Public Market
	2 Meat Stall at Laxapathya
	3 Meat Stall at Idama
	4. Meat Stall at Korallawella

W J FERNANDO,
Special Commissioner

Office of the Special Commissioner,
Moratuwa Town, October 30, 1953.

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

Dog Tax for 1954

**THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Re. 1 for every dog and Re. 1.50 for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the Council

D S THENABADU,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Dondra, October 26, 1953.

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1954

**THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 four 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

Town Council Office,
Dondra, October 26, 1953

D S THENABADU,
Chairman

DONDRA TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the Year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Dondra Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954

Dondra, October 26, 1953
D S THENABADU,
Chairman

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery of whatever description	4 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	3 0
For every hand-cart	4 0
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every bullock or ass	1 0

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Property rate for 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3
OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 8 (eight) 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

S P PETERS,
Chairman

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1954—****THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of one rupee for every

dog and one rupee for every bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the council, payable on or before April 1, 1954.

S. P. PETERS,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953.

MULLAITTIVU TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE,
No 3 OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Mullaittivu Town Council has (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 are in force during 1953 and (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart —	
(a) if used for trade purposes or used for other than trade purposes fitted with luggage carrier larger than 15 inches long and 5 inches wide..	2 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes with or without carrier 15 inches long and 5 inches wide ..	1 0
For every cart	4 0
For every hand-cart	4 0
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every bull or ass	1 0

S P PETERS,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Mullaittivu, October 28, 1953.

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1954****THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Rattota Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Re. 1 on every dog and Re 1 on every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Rattota Town Council, payable on or before April 1, 1954.

YAPA D. PIYUMASINGHE,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Rattota, October 26, 1953

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3
OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Rattota Town Council has —

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 in 1953; and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954

YAPA D. PIYUMASINGHE,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Rattota, October 26, 1953.

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart :—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	2 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double bullock cart or hackery	4 0
For every single bullock cart or hackery	2 50
For every hand-cart	2 0
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every ass	1 0

RATTOTA TOWN COUNCIL**Property Rate for 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3
OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Rattota Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 8 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.

YAPA D. PIYUMASINGHE,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Rattota, October 26, 1953.

RAKWANA TOWN COUNCIL**Property rate for 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3 OF
1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Rakwana Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 quarters ending on the said dates respectively.

Town Council Office, V. T. G. KARUNARATNE,
Rakwana, October 24, 1953 Chairman

RAKWANA TOWN COUNCIL**Dog Tax for 1954****THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 334)**

IT is hereby notified that the Rakwana Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334), imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of cents fifty (50) for every dog, and Rupees one and cents fifty (Rs. 1.50) for every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1954.

Town Council Office, V. T. G. KARUNARATNE,
Rakwana, October 24, 1953. Chairman

RAKWANA TOWN COUNCIL**Vehicles and Animals Tax for the year 1954****THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No 3
OF 1946**

IT is hereby notified that the Rakwana Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in the schedule, the said rates being the same as are in force during 1953, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the said Ordinance, ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954

Town Council Office, V. T. G. KARUNARATNE,
Rakwana, October 24, 1953 Chairman.

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0

	Rs. c.
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	4 0
For every hand-cart	4 0
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every pony, horse or mule	5 0
For every bullock or ass	1 0

SAMMANTURAI TOWN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1954

IT is hereby notified that the Sammanturai Town Council has, in terms of the Town Council Ordinance, No 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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 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 ABDUL LATIFF,
Chairman.

Town Council Office,
Sammanturai, October 29, 1953

SAMMANTURAI TOWN COUNCIL

Vehicles and Animals Tax for 1954

IT is hereby notified that the Sammanturai Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954.

M ABDUL LATIFF,
Chairman

Town Council Office,
Sammanturai, October 29, 1953

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0
For every bicycle or tricycle or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes	5 0
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery	4 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	3 0
For every hand-cart	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every bullock or ass	1 0

SAMMANTURAI TOWN COUNCIL

Dog Tax for 1954

THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 334)

IT is hereby notified that the Sammanturai Town Council has, in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334) imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Rs. 2 for every dog or bitch, kept within the administrative limits of the Council, payable on or before April 1, 1954

M. ABDUL LATIFF,
Chairman

Town Council Office,
Sammanturai, October 29, 1953.

KEKIRAWA TOWN COUNCIL

Property Rate for 1954

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Kekirawa Town Council has, in terms of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946, imposed for the year 1954, 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.

Town Council Office, M. T. CHELLIAH,
Kekirawa, October 31, 1953 Chairman.

KEKIRAWA TOWN COUNCIL

Vehicles and Animals Tax for the Year 1954

THE TOWN COUNCILS ORDINANCE, No. 3 OF 1946

IT is hereby notified that the Kekirawa Town Council has—

- (1) under section 175 of the Town Councils Ordinance, No. 3 of 1946 imposed for the year 1954, a tax on the vehicles and animals mentioned in the schedule hereto at the rates specified in that schedule, and
- (2) under section 176 (3) of the Ordinance ordered that the said tax shall be payable on or before March 31, 1954.

Town Council Office, M. T. CHELLIAH,
Kekirawa, October 31, 1953. Chairman

SCHEDULE

	Rs. c.
For every vehicle other than a motor car, motor tricar, motor lorry, motor bicycle, cart, hand-cart, jinricksha, bicycle or tricycle	5 0

	Rs. c.
For every bicycle or tricycle, or bicycle car or cart or tricycle car or cart—	
(a) if used for trade purposes ..	2 50
(b) if used for other than trade purposes	1 0
For every double-bullock cart or hackery	4 0
For every single-bullock cart or hackery	2 50
For every hand-cart	2 50
For every jinricksha	2 50
For every horse, pony or mule	5 0
For every bullock or ass ..	1 0

KEKIRAWA TOWN COUNCIL

Dog Tax for 1954

THE DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 334)

IT is hereby notified that the Kekirawa Town Council has in terms of section 4 of the Dog Registration Ordinance (Chapter 334) imposed for the year 1954, a registration fee of Rs. 2.50 for every dog and Rs 5 for every bitch kept within the administrative limits of the Council.

Town Council Office, Kekirawa, October 31, 1953

M. T CHELLIAH,
Chairman

THE CHAVAKACHCHERI TOWN COUNCIL

The Butchers Ordinance

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

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

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>No. of premises at which trade is to be carried on.</i>
1 M Hameethu Sultan	Mutton Stall No. 3 Close to Southern Block No. 10 Market, Chavakachcheri.

N ARUNACHALAM,
Chairman.

Office of the Town Council,
Chavakachcheri, October 27, 1953.

Rs. c. PALLEGAMPAHA VILLAGE COMMITTEE IN UDAHEWAHETA, NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT

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 trades of butchers and mutton stall keepers in the Pallegampaha Village Committee area, during the year 1954.

Any person residing within the limits of the Pallegampaha Village Committee area, who desires to object to the issue of licences 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 licences.

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Name of premises at which the trade is to be carried out</i>
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K S. Mapillai Meera	3, High Forest Estate, Kandapola.
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M Samsudeen	140, 141, Padiyapelella
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M B SAMARAKONE,
Chairman

Village Committee Office,
Pallegampaha in Uda-Hewaheta,
Maturata. October 30, 1953

VILLAGE COMMITTEE OF KINIGODA KORALE

The Butchers Ordinance

NOTICE is hereby given under section 7 of the Butchers Ordinance (Chapter 201) as amended by section 6 of the Ordinance No 44 of 1947, that the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereunder have made applications to me for carrying on trade of Butchers in premises stated against their names in the aforesaid Schedule during the year 1954

Any person residing within the limits of the Kinigoda Korale 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 objection for the issue of the licences

P. R. RATNAYAKE,
Chairman

Office of the Village Committee,
Nawagamawa, Rambukkana,
November 6, 1953

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Nature of trade</i>	<i>Name of premises</i>
1 Mr. H M. Haniffa..	Beef ..	Land called Gedara Watta at Hewadiwala
2. Mr E A de Soyza .	Pork ..	Karandupona Junction
3 Mr P. Dawith ..	Pork ..	Land called Kolongolla at Hewadiwala

