

(2) For the purpose of this bye-law the term 'dependants' means such of the members of the family of an officer as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the officer at the time of his death."

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor. (M.P. 340/11/2.)

No. 116. § The Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF KYRENIA.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934, and otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Kyrenia hereby make the following Bye-laws:—

Gazettes:

17. 4.1931
13.11.1931
10. 2.1933
27. 3.1936.

1. These Bye-laws may be cited as the Municipal Corporation (Kyrenia) Amendment Bye-laws, 1937, and shall be read as one with the Municipal Corporation (Kyrenia) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1936, (hereinafter called "the Principal Bye-laws"), and the Principal Bye-laws and these Bye-laws may together be cited as the Municipal Corporation (Kyrenia) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1937.

2. The following definition shall be inserted in Bye-law 3 (a) of the Principal Bye-laws in its appropriate alphabetical place therein:—

"Chief Veterinary Officer' means the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of Part III of these bye-laws."

3. The following headings and bye-laws shall be substituted for the headings and bye-laws contained in Part III of the Principal Bye-laws:—

"PART III.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

4. The premises situated at Karakuz locality, near the present Turkish Cemetery, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public slaughter-house.

5.—(1) The management and control of the slaughter-house are hereby vested in the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the slaughter-house (hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as 'the inspector.'

(2) In all matters to which bye-laws 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of these bye-laws relate the inspector shall be guided by, and act in accordance with, the instructions issued to him from time to time by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

6. The slaughter-house shall be opened and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal and the dressing of its carcass daily from sunrise to 10 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and may be opened or kept open with the permission of the inspector at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

7.—(1) No animal shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale within the municipal limits, except at the slaughter-house.

(2) No carcass of any such animal shall be cleaned or dressed within the municipal limits, except at the slaughter-house.

8.—(1) Every animal intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection to the inspector at least eighteen hours before slaughter and shall be detained in the lairage adjacent to the slaughter-house :

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to—

(a) animals slaughtered for emergency reasons with the permission of the inspector, and

(b) unweaned lambs and unweaned kids slaughtered between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of April both days inclusive.

(2) Every animal detained in the lairage shall, if required by the inspector, be fed by the owner thereof or by the person who brings such animal for slaughter.

(3) An adequate supply of drinking water for every animal detained in the lairage shall be provided by the municipal corporation.

(4) No animals except animals for slaughter for human consumption shall be allowed within the slaughter-house.

9. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-house unless he produces to and leaves with the inspector the certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

10.—(1) Every animal shall be inspected before slaughter and every carcass after slaughter by the inspector.

(2) No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house without the permission of the inspector.

(3) The carcass and all parts thereof which are capable of being used for human consumption shall, until their inspection is completed, be retained in such a manner as will enable them to be identified by the inspector.

(4) The inflation of carcasses and lungs by blowing with the mouth is prohibited.

11.—(1) Every carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the inspector is healthy and wholesome shall be passed as fit for human consumption and shall be marked by the inspector with a seal, hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as 'the seal,' of such design, pattern and colour as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Any carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the inspector contains any lesion of disease or other condition that would render the meat unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the inspector shall direct :

Provided that the owner or the person who slaughtered the animal concerned may appeal to the mayor whose decision as to the seizure or disposal of the carcass, part or organ shall be final.

12. Every person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-house or cleaning or dressing therein the carcass thereof shall—

(a) obtain in every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the sanitary authority to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such animal or carcass thereof, and

(b) produce such certificate at all times on request to the inspector, and

- (c) provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the inspector, and
- (d) slaughter such animal at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (e) clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (f) dispose of such offal and refuse in such a place in the slaughter-house and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (g) not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-house until :—(i) it shall have been inspected by the inspector; and (ii) it shall have been sealed with the seal; and (iii) the fee prescribed in bye-law 17 of these bye-laws shall have been paid in respect thereof.

13. Every person who has handled any diseased carcass, or any part or organ shall forthwith clean and disinfect his hands, knives and other appliances in such manner as the inspector may direct.

14.—(1) The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

- (a) the names and surnames of each person who slaughters any animal in the slaughter-house and of the owner, if known, of any such animal, and
- (b) the number, kind and description of all animals slaughtered in the slaughter-house by each person, and
- (c) the fees paid by each person in respect of any animal slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

(2) The inspector shall supply such reports, returns and information as are required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

15. All carcasses shall be conveyed at the expense of the Municipal Corporation of Kyrenia from the slaughter-house to the meat market in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the mayor.

16.—(1) No carcass or fresh meat of any animal shall be brought within the municipal limits for sale or shall be exposed for sale therein or shall be used for human consumption therein unless—

- (a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the slaughter-house and has been cleaned or dressed therein, and
- (b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it, in good and clean condition, the seal.

(2) Any carcass or fresh meat, found within the municipal limits, which does not fulfil any of the requirements of this bye-law, may be seized and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the mayor, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the mayor.

(3) The inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the mayor may—

- (a) seize and examine any carcass or fresh meat found within the municipal limits, and
- (b) examine any vehicle or receptacle, found within the municipal limits, which there is reasonable cause to believe, contains any carcass or fresh meat, and
- (c) for the purposes enumerated in (a) and (b) above, enter any premises and do thereon or therein all reasonable acts.

17.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner of or the person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-house, that is to say—

(a) For every cow or ox not exceeding 30 okes in weight	..	3	3
(b) For every cow or ox of thirty okes or over	4	4½
(c) For every goat or sheep of six okes or over	1	1½
(d) For every kid or lamb not exceeding six okes in weight	-	7

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the inspector.

18. The operation of this part of these bye-laws is hereby suspended in respect of animals slaughtered—

(1) By Mohammedans at the time of the feast known as Courban Bairam; and

(2) By Christians at Easter time;

Provided that—

- (a) such animals are not slaughtered for the purposes of sale, and
- (b) such animals are slaughtered on the premises of the owners of such animals or at such other places as may be appointed from time to time by the mayor and a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

19. In this part of these bye-laws :—

- (a) the term ‘animal’ means any bull, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox or sheep.
- (b) The term ‘fresh meat’ means the fresh meat of any such animal.”

4. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (a) of Bye-law 27 (1) of the Principal Bye-laws :—

“(a) Goods, marketable commodities, articles or things not specifically enumerated below and not being perishable goods—

(i) For each basket or receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 12 okes in weight	p.	0½
(ii) For each basket or receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 25 okes in weight	1	
(iii) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 50 okes in weight	2	
(iv) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 75 okes in weight	3	
(v) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 100 okes in weight	4	
(vi) For each receptacle containing such goods exceeding 100 okes in weight in addition to the above toll of 4p. a further toll of ½p. for every 10 okes or part thereof in excess.”			

5. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (a) of Bye-law 28I of the Principal Bye-laws :—

“(a) Perishable goods not specifically enumerated below—

(i) For each basket or receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 12 okes in weight	p.	0½
(ii) For each basket or receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 25 okes in weight	1	
(iii) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 50 okes in weight	2	
(iv) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 75 okes in weight	3	
(v) For each receptacle containing such goods not exceeding 100 okes in weight	4	

(vi) For each receptacle containing such goods exceeding 100 okes in weight in addition to the above toll of 4*p.* a further toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* for every 100 okes or part thereof in excess."

6. The following bye-law shall be inserted after bye-law 28*r* of the Principal Bye-laws :—

"28*k.* Notwithstanding anything in these bye-laws contained, the council may, by a resolution of a majority of two-thirds of its members actually holding office—

(a) grant a permit to any person to sell or expose for sale any perishable goods, which have been previously introduced in the market of perishable goods, and in respect of which the prescribed fees have been paid, at any place outside the market of perishable goods within the municipal limits for such period and on such terms and conditions as the council may from time to time determine ; and

(b) revoke any such permit upon proof to the satisfaction of the council that the person to whom such permit has been granted has broken any of the terms or conditions contained therein."

7. The following bye-law shall be substituted for Bye-law 47 of the Principal Bye-laws :—

"47.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by the owner of or person exposing for sale any carcass of swine or fresh pork in the pork market, that is to say :—

- (a) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight 3
- (b) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 but not exceeding 80 okes in weight 5
- (c) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 80 okes in weight 7

(2) Every such toll shall be paid to the inspector."

8. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (1) of Bye-law 108 of the Principal Bye-laws :—

"(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a permit from the council to erect, reconstruct, alter, add to or repair any building within the municipal limits, that is to say :—

(a) On issue of a permit for the erection of a new building or the reconstruction of an existing building or portion thereof or addition to an existing building :
 For each room of which such new building or reconstructed building or portion thereof or addition thereto consists. } A fee of 8*s.*

(b) On issue of a permit for any alteration of or repair to an existing building, such alteration or repair not being in effect a reconstruction of any portion of or addition to such building. } A fee from 3*s.* to £3, according to the extent of the alteration or repair, to be determined in each case by the Mayor."

9. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (1) of Bye-law 112 of the Principal Bye-laws :—

“(1) The following rates shall be paid by any person on the registration of any permit granted by the building committee in respect of any building on Arazi Mirié within the municipal limits, that is to say :—

(a) On the registration of a permit granted by the building committee for the erection of a new building or the reconstruction of an existing building or portion thereof or addition to an existing building :
 For each room of which such new building or reconstructed building or portion thereof or addition thereto consists. } A fee of 8s.

(b) On the registration of a permit granted by the building committee for any alteration of or repair to an existing building, such alteration or repair not being in effect a reconstruction of any portion of or addition to such building. } A fee from 3s. to £3, according to the extent of the alteration or repair, to be determined in each case by the Mayor.”

10. The following bye-laws shall be substituted for bye-laws 130A to 130F both inclusive.

“130A.—(1) Every person wishing to purchase a right in the Wells drinking water or rent a quantity of the Boghaz drinking water and requiring any such quantity of the drinking water to be conveyed from the main to his private premises or building or place shall submit an application in writing to the municipal council in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the mayor.

(2) Every such application shall be considered by the municipal council and if it is acceded to, the mayor shall on payment by the applicant of the fees and rates or rental prescribed in bye-laws 130F and 130G of these Bye-laws and subject to the provisions contained in this part of these Bye-laws, issue a permit specifying the quantity of drinking water to be supplied to applicant and to be conveyed to his private premises or building or place.

130B. All expenses for the conveyance of drinking water from the main to any private premises or building or place shall be borne by the owner or occupier thereof in addition to any other expenses which might be incurred for the repair of pipes and streets through which the drinking water is conveyed, and all works necessary for the conveyance of drinking water to private premises or building or place shall be carried out by the owner or occupier thereof in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the mayor.

130C. The mayor or any municipal officer authorized in writing by him in that behalf may inspect at any reasonable time any premises or building or place to which drinking water is supplied and may regulate the supply thereof.

130D. No owner or occupier of any premises or building or place supplied with drinking water, shall—

(a) do anything which is calculated to increase his supply of drinking water, or

(b) except under a written permit from the mayor—

(i) convey or cause to be conveyed to any other premises or building or place any part of the drinking water to which he is entitled to, or

- (ii) transfer any part of the drinking water to which he is entitled into the name of another person.

130E. The municipal corporation shall not be responsible for the failure, whether total or partial, of the drinking water or if in consequence of such failure, any owner or occupier of any premises or building or place supplied with drinking water cannot obtain drinking water during all or any hours of any day or night.

130F.—(1) The following fees and rates shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises or building or place supplied with drinking water obtained from the Wells water supply, that is to say :—

- (a) On the issue of a permit for a supply of Wells drinking water—
- (i) in respect of one massouri a sole fee of £20.
 - (ii) in respect of half a massouri a sole fee of £10.
 - (iii) in respect of a quarter of a massouri a sole fee of £5.
- (b) An annual rate—
- (i) in respect of one massouri 12s.
 - (ii) in respect of half a massouri 6s.
 - (iii) in respect of a quarter of a massouri 3s.
- (c) On recording in the books of the municipal corporation a transfer of drinking water from one person to another—
- (i) in respect of one massouri 12s.
 - (ii) in respect of half a massouri 6s.
 - (iii) in respect of a quarter of a massouri 3s.

(2) The fees and rates in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the treasurer or to any other person authorized in writing by the mayor in that behalf.

(3) The rates in paragraph 1 (b) of this bye-law prescribed shall be paid in two equal instalments, that is to say, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year.

(4) On failing to pay the rates in paragraph 1 (b) of this bye-law prescribed and in the manner of paragraph 3 of this bye-law prescribed, the drinking water may be discontinued by the written order of the mayor.

(5) The fees in paragraph 1 (a) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be paid by any person whose name already appears in the books of the municipal corporation as being entitled to a supply of drinking water obtained from the Wells water supply :

Provided that if any such person requires any larger quantity of such water than that to which he is entitled as aforesaid, such person shall, for such larger quantity, be liable to pay the fees in paragraph 1 (a) of these bye-laws prescribed.

130G.—(1) There shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises or building or place supplied with drinking water obtained from the Boghaz water supply an annual rental of—

- (i) in respect of one massouri £10.
- (ii) in respect of half a massouri £5.
- (iii) in respect of a quarter of a massouri £2. 10s.

(2) The rental in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the treasurer or to any other person authorized in writing by the mayor in that behalf.

(3) The rental in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed shall be paid in two equal instalments, that is to say, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year.

(4) On failure to pay the rental prescribed in this bye-law the water supply may be discontinued by the written order of the mayor.

(5) The municipal council may, when they find it necessary or expedient discontinue the supplying of the Boghaz drinking water to any or all premises, buildings, or places, provided that a written notice of their intent is sent to the owner or occupier of such premises, building or place.

In such a case no owner or occupier of any premises or building or place provided with Boghaz drinking water shall be entitled of a refund of all or part of any rental paid in that respect."

11. The following bye-law shall be substituted for bye-law 149 of the Principal Bye-laws :—

"149.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a licence to use any building within the municipal limits as a theatre, that is to say :—

- (a) For a period of one year, not exceeding £50.
- (b) For a period of six months, not exceeding £30.
- (c) For a period of one month, not exceeding £10.
- (d) For one day from 3*p.* to £1.

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the treasurer.

(3) The amount of every such fee shall be determined in each case by the Council."

12. Bye-law 159 of the Principal Bye-laws is hereby amended by the reduction of the number of carriages allowed to stand on the Kyrenia-Lapithos street near the house of Aphroditi Antoniou from 3 to 1."

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor. (M.P. 340/11/2.)