



*Vide pp. 605-606 of
the Supplement and
p. 144 of the 1939 Sup-
plement No. 3.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 2663 OF 20TH JULY, 1938.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

No. 134. The Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938.

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

Pursuant to the powers conferred on Municipal Councils by the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations Laws, 1907 and 1926, the Placards and Advertisements Regulation Law, 1927, the Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié Law, 1927, the Hotels and Public Buildings Regulations Law, 1928, the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law, 1933, or otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Nicosia hereby makes the following regulations and bye-laws, which may be cited as the Nicosia Municipal Bye-laws, 1938.

*24.9.42, p. 271.
23.3.44, p. 74.
1.3.45, p. 42.
28.3.46, p. 112.
13.11.47, p. 394.
8.12.49, p. 540.
9.7.52, p. 297.*

**PART I.
INTERPRETATION.**

1. Save in regard to the slaughter-house and to any place approved for the dumping of refuse situated outside the municipal limits, these bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the municipal limits of Nicosia, and as referring only to its Municipal Corporation and Council, and the officers thereof.

2. In these bye-laws, unless repugnant to the context—

“Animal” includes any ass, camel, goat, sheep, horse, mule, or ox, and for the purposes of Part III, Chapter 16, a pig, or the young ones of any of them.

“Bakery” includes any building or place used for or connected with the making of bread, biscuits, or what are commonly known as “koullouria” or “paximadia,” or anything else made of any meal or flour whatever, whether alone or mixed with anything else.

“Barber” includes hairdresser, whether for ladies or gentlemen.

“Bread” includes bread of any size or shape, made of any meal or flour whatever, whether alone or mixed with anything else, and includes also what is commonly known as “franjola,” but not cake, or biscuits, or what are commonly known as “koullouria” or “paximadia.”

“Carcass” means the carcass of an animal.

“Carriage” does not include a taxi, omnibus, or cart.

“Cart” means any vehicle primarily intended for the conveyance of goods, whether drawn or propelled by man or animal.

“Cinematograph film” means any film containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated products which is intended for use in cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

“Council” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Nicosia.

"Foodstuff" means anything used for food, whether consumed in the condition in which it is sold or after being treated in any way, and includes grains, powders, or other articles from which beverages are prepared.

"The inspector" means an inspector appointed by the Council for the purpose of the part or chapter of these bye-laws in which the word occurs.

"Liquids intended for human consumption" includes all such liquids other than intoxicating liquors or medicinal preparations.

"Matches" includes German tinder.

"Mayor" includes the Deputy-Mayor and any person authorized in writing by either of them for the purpose of these bye-laws.

"Meat" or "Fresh Meat" means the meat of any animal whether raw, boiled, fried, roasted, or otherwise cooked, but does not include preserved or cured meat.

"Officer" means the town clerk, treasurer, municipal engineer, sanitary surveyor, medical officer of health or any officer or servant appointed by the Council to the service of the Municipal Corporation of Nicosia but shall not include any person appointed by the Council to perform special duties and whose whole time is not at the disposal of the Corporation.

"Perishable Goods" includes game, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables or plants of any kind, or any part thereof, whether cultivated or growing wild.

"Petroleum," "Petroleum Class A," "Petroleum Class B," and "Petroleum Class C" have respectively the same meanings as in the Imports Municipal Toll Law, 1932.

"Place of Public Resort" includes any building, booth, tent, or place to which the public may resort for meetings, accommodation, entertainment, or refreshment of any kind, or for the consumption of any foodstuff or liquid.

"Pork" or "Fresh Pork" includes pork that is raw, boiled, fried, roasted, or otherwise cooked, but does not include preserved or cured pork.

"Public Notification" means a notification signed by the Mayor and posted in at least three conspicuous places and published in one Greek and one Turkish newspaper issued in Nicosia.

"Refuse" includes ashes, dung, dust, hay, filth, litter, paper, rubbish, shavings, straw, sweepings or other waste matter.

"Town Water" includes all water coming in pipes.

"Theatre" includes any building used for the performance of any stage play, or cinematograph exhibition, or for dancing or for any entertainment to which the public is admitted or for any public meeting.

"Vehicle" includes anything moving on wheels.

"Work-room" in connection with cinematograph films means a room in which they are examined, cleaned, packed, repaired, or rewound.

3.—(1) All powers conferred on any officer shall be deemed to be also conferred on the Mayor.

(2) All powers conferred on any inspector shall be deemed to be also conferred on the medical officer of health.

(3) Wherever the expression "in the opinion of" or "to the satisfaction of" a particular officer, or an expression to the like effect, occurs in the bye-laws, such expression shall be deemed to include the Mayor in the case of any other officer named, in the bye-law in which such expression occurs.

PART II.

MARKETS.

Chapter 1.—Animal Market.

4. The place at Ibrahim Pasha Quarter, between the Nicosia circular road and the bastion, is hereby established as a market for the sale of animals, and shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

5. The animal market shall be kept open daily from sunrise till sunset and at such other hours as the Mayor may direct or the inspector think fit.

6. No person shall sell any animal outside the animal market.

7. Every animal on sale in the animal market shall stand, properly secured and attended, in such paddock or other part of the market as may be reserved for animals of its kind or indicated by the inspector, and shall be removed as soon as sold.

8. The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the person in charge of any animal brought to the animal market—

(a) For every ass, camel, horse, mule or ox p. 9

Provided that the young ones of the above-named up to 12 months old, if running loose with their mothers, shall be admitted free of charge into the animal market.

(b) For every goat or sheep $\frac{3}{4}$

(c) For every kid or lamb under 3 months $\frac{1}{2}$

Chapter 2.—Municipal Market.

9. There are hereby established as municipal market the premises situated at Ayia Sophia Quarter and bounded by—

(a) Street, Ali Sidki Bey Aghazade Mehmed and others pl. 246, Delegates of Evcaf pl. 194/1, successors of Missirlizade Khouloussi Eff. pl. 200, Haji Hafiz Ziayi Eff. present Mutevelli pl. 201 and 202, entrance to the Municipal Market, Mehmed Salahi Eff., Sheikh of Aziz Eff. Tekke pl. 261, 262, 257 and 255, entrance to the Municipal Market, Porch of Trustees of Phaneromeni Church and pl. 273 and 274, Municipal Council pl. 253/1, and

(b) Street, Municipal Council of Nicosia pl. 253 and 253/2, Stylianos Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 237, 238 and 239, Street, Fatma Haji Safvet Eff. pl. 240, Delegates of Evcaf pl. 241 and 242, Mustafa Haji Hikmet Agha pl. 243 and Roukie Hanim Haji Safvet Eff. pl. 244, and

(c) Municipal Council of Nicosia pl. 253/1 and 253, Trustees of Phaneromeni Church pl. 274, 273, 272 and 271, Artemisia Haji Vassili pl. 214, Christodoulos Tsigarides pl. 215, Kadrie Sabri Eff. and others pl. 216, Philippos Antoni Yeorghiades and others pl. 219, Anastasia Christou Papheti pl. 220, Trustees of Ayios Ioannis Church pl. 221, Trustees of Ayios Dhometios Church pl. 222 and 223, Berber Hussein Yussuf pl. 224 and 225, Zinon Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 226, Stylianos Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 227, 228 and 230, Zinon Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 232, Stylianos Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 233, Zinon Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 234, Stylianos Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 235, Zinon Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 236 and Stylianos Yeorghiou Papadopoulos pl. 237, 238 and 239.

10. The Municipal Market shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

AM. S. L. 1947,
17.11.47, p. 394.
AND 8.12.49, 540.

BYE-LAWS 9-47
REPLACED:

S. L. 1947,
17.11.47,
p. 394-

11. The inspector shall keep the Municipal Market open daily from sunrise till sunset, and may also allow it to be open at other hours.

12. All goods brought to the Municipal Market shall be taken into it through the entrance or gate in Adhem Dede Street.

13. The place or places where and the manner in which goods are to be sold in the Municipal Market shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector.

14.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the following goods brought into or on sale in the Municipal Market :—

(a) Goods other than fresh fish, meat or pork—	<i>p.</i>
(i) For each large or small basket containing such goods	1½
(ii) For every other receptacle whether full or not—	
If not exceeding thirty okes gross	3
If not exceeding sixty okes gross	4½
If exceeding sixty okes gross; 4½ <i>p.</i> plus 1 <i>p.</i> for every ten okes or part thereof in excess of sixty okes.	
(b) Oil—	
(i) For every skin whether full or not	6
(ii) For every other receptacle whether full or not—	
If of a capacity not exceeding 15 okes	4½
If of a capacity exceeding 15 okes	9
(c) Lime or Gypsum—	
For every load of sixty okes or part thereof	2

(2) Whenever any person who occupies permanently any place or space (other than a shop or stall or shed rented from the Council) in the Municipal Market sells therein any of the goods chargeable under this bye-law, such person shall, for every twenty-four hours, pay in respect of such goods the fees in this bye-law prescribed, no matter whether he has already paid fees in respect of the same goods.

(3) No person who is a lessee of any shed or stall or shop allotted for the sale of perishable goods shall be charged with the fees prescribed in this bye-law.

Chapter 3.—Fish Market.

15. The shop under number 25A of the Municipal Market is hereby established as a fish market.

16. The fish market shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

17. The inspector shall keep the fish market open daily from sunrise until such time (not being later than sunset) as may be required.

18. No person shall sell fresh fish outside the fish market—

(a) except between such hours as may be prescribed by public notification, and

(b) unless it was previously on sale in the fish market.

19. No person shall sell fresh fish otherwise than in weights of one oke, half an oke, or quarter of an oke.

20. Every person selling fresh fish shall pay to the inspector of the Municipal Market a toll of 1*p.* for every oke or part thereof.

21.—(1) Any fresh fish sold in contravention of this chapter may be seized by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter any person whose occupation is to sell fish shall be deemed to sell any fish found in his possession until he proves the contrary.

Chapter 4.—Flour Market.

22. The shop under No. 25 in the Municipal Market is hereby established as a flour market and shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

23. The flour market shall be kept open daily from sunrise till sunset, and the inspector may also allow it to be open at other hours.

24. The manner in which flour shall be sold in the flour market shall be regulated by the inspector.

25. The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by any person selling flour in the flour market or elsewhere in the Municipal Market—

For every sack—	p.
If not exceeding 30 okes gross	3
If not exceeding 60 okes gross	4½
If exceeding 60 okes gross, 4½p. plus 1p. per every 10 okes or part thereof in excess of 60 okes.	

Chapter 5.—Meat Market.

26. The shops, stalls and places, under Nos. 1 to 24, Nos. 72, 73 in the Municipal Market, are hereby established as a meat market for fresh meat, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.

27. The meat market shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

28. The inspector shall keep the meat market open daily from sunrise till sunset, and at such other times as the inspector, subject to the Mayor's directions, may think fit.

29. Save as provided in bye-law 31, no person shall sell fresh meat outside the meat market.

30. No person shall sell in the meat market—

- (a) any pork, whether fresh or dry, or anything made of pork ;
- (b) any fish ;
- (c) any perishable goods.

31.—(1) No person shall sell fresh meat outside the meat market—

- (a) except between such hours as may be prescribed by public notification, and
- (b) unless it was previously on sale in the meat market and bears on it, in good condition, the appropriate stamp of the slaughter-house.

(2) Any fresh meat sold in contravention of this bye-law may be seized by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 6.—Pork Market.

32. The following shops, stalls and places, under Nos. 26 to 33, in the Municipal Market, are hereby established as a pork market, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.

33. The pork market shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

34. The inspector shall keep the pork market open daily from sunrise till such time (not being later than sunset) as there is fresh pork on sale therein, and may allow it to be open at such other hours as he may think fit.

35. No person shall sell the carcass of any pig or any fresh pork except at the pork market.

36.—(1) Any fresh pork sold outside the pork market may be seized by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law and bye-law 35, any person whose ordinary occupation is to sell pork, shall be deemed to sell any pork found in his possession until he proves the contrary.

Chapter 7.—Market for Perishable Goods.

37.—(1) The sheds under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the Municipal Market, and the shops under Nos. 34 to 55 and 58 to 62, both inclusive, in that market, are hereby allotted as special places for the sale of perishable goods and in these bye-laws referred to as the market for perishable goods.

(2) The Council may, by resolution of two-thirds of its members in office, followed by public notification, also allot additional premises, outside the ramparts or within but at a short distance from them, for the sale of perishable goods, which premises shall be regarded as part of the market for perishable goods.

(3) The Council may let, on such terms as it pleases, any or all of the premises included in the market for perishable goods. If any or all such premises are let, the Council shall, in case it deems it necessary so to do, provide other places in the Municipal Market for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees.

38. No person shall sell any perishable goods outside the market for perishable goods except under a permit from the Council or the Mayor granted pursuant to bye-law 39 or 40.

39. The Council may, by resolution of two-thirds of its members in office—

(a) grant, for such period and on such terms as it may see fit, a permit to any person to sell, in any specified premises outside the ramparts or within, but at a distance of not less than two hundred yards from the Municipal Market, any perishable goods previously on sale in the market for perishable goods, and

(b) revoke any such permit upon being satisfied that the holder thereof has broken any of its terms.

40.—(1) The Mayor may grant to any person free of charge a permit—which he may revoke at any time—to hawk, outside the market for perishable goods, any specified perishable goods previously on sale in that market.

(2) Every such permit shall state the period for which it is valid and the hours of the day during which the holder thereof may hawk perishable goods as aforesaid.

(3) The holder of such a permit shall, while hawking perishable goods, wear a distinguishing badge to be provided free of charge by the Council, which he shall return to the Council on the expiration or revocation of the permit.

41. The market for perishable goods shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council, who shall keep it open from sunrise till sunset and at such other hours as the Mayor may direct.

42. The inspector shall keep for use a stamp of such design as he may choose and stamp with it game brought into the market for perishable goods which he passes as fit for human consumption; and no game which is not so stamped may be sold anywhere.

43. The manner in which perishable goods shall be sold in the market for perishable goods shall be regulated by the inspector in accordance with the Mayor's instructions.

44. The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner of the person in charge of the following perishable goods brought into or on sale in the market for perishable goods—

	p.
(a) For each large or small basket containing such goods ..	1½
(b) For every other receptacle whether full or not—	
If not exceeding thirty okes gross	3
If not exceeding sixty okes gross	4½
If exceeding sixty okes gross, 4½p. plus 1p. for every ten okes or part thereof in excess of sixty okes.	
(c) For every hare, or brace of partridges or of other wild birds of similar size, or for only one partridge or such bird	1
(d) For beccaficoes or other birds of similar size, per dozen or fewer	1

45. Every lessee of a shed or shop in the market for perishable goods shall, to the satisfaction of the inspector, at all times keep his premises, furniture, and receptacles, in a clean and sanitary condition.

46. Any perishable goods sold in contravention of this chapter may be seized by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and disposed of as the Mayor may direct.

47. The inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, may, at any time, enter any premises or place believed by him to contain perishable goods in contravention of this chapter.

Chapter 2. General Provisions relating to the Markets. →

48. No person shall, in any one of the markets mentioned in this Part—

- (i) advertise anything whatsoever either by shouting, or by posting up or distributing any papers, or by sounding any instrument ;
- (ii) have a dog ;
- (iii) drive or ride any vehicle or animal ;
- (iv) have any skin, whether fresh or dry, or any offal or intestines of any bird or animal ;
- (v) place or hang up any goods or their containers or anything else in any passage, pavement, or footway, or so as to project into or hang over the same.

49. All goods (including foodstuffs and liquids intended for human consumption) on sale in any one of the said markets shall at all times be available for inspection, and any which in the opinion of the appropriate inspector are unfit for human consumption may be seized by him and destroyed under the written order of the Mayor.

50. Every person selling fresh meat in the meat market or fresh pork in the pork market shall :—

- (1) To the satisfaction of the appropriate inspector—
 - (a) have suitable knives ;
 - (b) wear a clean white apron extending from the neck to the calf of his leg ;
 - (c) keep clean all his premises, furniture, fixtures, weights and weighing apparatus ;
 - (d) keep all fresh meat or fresh pork in meat safes protected from dust, flies or other insects, and
- (2) afford to the appropriate inspector free access to his premises and render to him such assistance and information as he may reasonably require.

BYE-LAWS 9-47
REPLACED:
S.L. 1947, 13.11.47,
p. 394.

BYE-LAW 500. ADDED: S.L. 1947, 13.11.47, p. 397.

PART III.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chapter 1.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

51.—(1) The following provisions (except (ii), (vi) and (vii), which do not apply to ice factories) shall be observed by the owner or person in charge of any factory for the making of ice or aerated water of any kind (whether plain or mixed with any other substance) :—

- (i) only town water shall be used : provided that the Mayor may, upon a certificate of a competent analytical chemist, permit the use of water from a particular well ;
- (ii) there shall be two rooms—one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphons, and another as a washing place ;
- (iii) the floor shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material, and the ceiling of concrete ;
- (iv) all doors and windows shall have wire-netting ;
- (v) all waste water shall be conducted to a pit of a type approved by the medical officer of health, and none shall be allowed to go into any public drain ;
- (vi) the bottles shall be washed under running water to which has been added some disinfectant approved by the medical officer of health, and shall not be dipped in any basin ;
- (vii) only bottles with crown corks shall be used, and none shall be used that are cracked, and no such corks shall be used more than once ;
- (viii) the factory shall contain such number of urinals, latrines, wash-basins, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require, and to them shall apply the provisions of Chapter 10 in this Part ;
- (ix) the factory and everything in it shall be kept clean to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health ;
- (x) all persons working in the factory or in the distribution of its products shall be clean in person and attire.

(2) In the case of aerated water or ice made in Cyprus, in a factory outside the Municipal limits but sold within them, no such water or ice shall be sold unless the factory complies with the provisions of this chapter and allows access to the medical officer of health for inspection ; and any such water or ice sold in breach of these provisions may be seized by such officer and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 2.—Animals and their Pens.

52.—(1) No person shall have any pen for sheep or goats without the written licence of the Council.

(2) The licensee of such a pen shall keep it clean to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

53. No person shall keep more than ~~five~~ ^{three} sheep or goats without a written licence from the Council ; the offspring of the sheep or goats shall not count if under three months of age.

54.—(1) No person shall keep a pig of any age.

(2) Any pig found may be seized by any person in the employment of the Council and dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

*Amended and
new bye-law
53A added—
vide p. 144
of the 1939
Amendment
No 3. AND REV. S.L. 1947, 13.11.47, p. 397.*

*REPL.
S.L. 1947
13.11.47
p. 397*

Chapter 3.—*Bakeries and Bread.*

55. No person shall keep a bakery unless—
- (a) Its floors are made of cement ;
 - (b) The walls on the inside immediately above the floor have, to a height of not less than three feet, a coating of cement at least half an inch thick ;
 - (c) It has a ceiling of closely-fitting boards, or cement, or stone ;
 - (d) It has a water reservoir of rust-free metal with a well-fitting lid ;
 - (e) The inside walls are limewashed or painted afresh as often as the Council may require in writing.
56. No such person shall—
- (a) Use in his bakery any water from a well except with the Mayor's written permission to be given upon a certificate from a competent analytical chemist satisfying the Mayor that such water is suitable for such use ;
 - (b) Allow any flour to be placed on the floor but shall have all flour on benches, tables or other wooden supports, standing at least one foot high above the floor ;
 - (c) Allow any bread or other bakery product to be exposed but shall keep the same in closed cupboards.
- 57.—(1) Every such person shall always—
- (a) keep clean everything whatsoever in the bakery ;
 - (b) cover the troughs when not in use with a well-fitting lid ;
 - (c) stamp every loaf with his monogram ;
 - (d) sell bread only in loaves weighing one oke, or half an oke, or quarter of an oke ;
 - (e) have no bread-trays of more than two and a half feet in length ;
 - (f) see that all his employees wear a clean white overall ;
 - (g) see that the person who does the kneading wears a clean white cap besides ;
 - (h) see that every person distributing for him any bread or other bakery product is dressed in clean clothes and keeps the bread or other goods for distribution in clean and well-closed receptacles.
- (2) The requirements in (a), (b), (f), (g) and (h) above shall not be deemed to be fulfilled unless they are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.
58. Every person employed in a bakery or in connection therewith may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-laws 56 or 57 (1) (a), (b), (f), (g) or (h) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.
- 59.—(1) The inspector shall have power to seize—
- (a) any bread or other bakery product exposed contrary to bye-law 56 (c) ;
 - (b) any bread which does not fulfil the requirements of bye-law 57 (1) (c) or (d) ;
 - (c) any bread or other bakery product which is not being taken round for distribution or sale in clean and well-closed receptacles ;
 - (d) any bread or other bakery product which in his opinion is unfit for human consumption.
- (2) Anything seized by virtue of paragraph (1) (d) shall be destroyed ; and anything seized by virtue of any other provision in paragraph (1) shall be dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

} REPL. S.L. 9.7.22,
P. 297.

Chapter 4.—Barbers.

60. Every person keeping a barber's shop shall, to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (a) keep his shop clean and well ventilated ;
- (b) keep the fixtures in his shop clean ;
- (c) keep all his implements clean and disinfected ;
- (d) have in his shop or the yard of it a covered pit for dirty water and a pipe to conduct it to the pit ;
- (e) afford free access to his shop and everything in it to the medical officer of health ;
- (f) see that his employees are dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall and be himself dressed likewise ;
- (g) keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength prescribed by the medical officer of health ;
- (h) see that all instruments are clean and disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client ;
- (i) use clean cloths on the clients or for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) see that his employees are clean and be so himself ;
- (k) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop ;
- (l) have this chapter of the bye-laws pasted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish and hang up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

61. Every person employed in a barber's shop may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 60 except (d) and (g), to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

Chapter 5.—Public Baths.

62. Every keeper of a public bath shall—

- (a) have a disinfecting chamber or apparatus, of a type to be approved by the medical officer of health, and shall therein disinfect all his towels, or cloths, or other articles intended for the use of his clients.
- (b) not allow any such sheet or towel or other article which has been used once to be used by a second person before it is washed and disinfected.

63. Every such keeper shall have in his premises such number of urinals and latrines and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require, and to them shall apply the provisions of Chapter 10 of this Part.

64. Every such keeper shall have this chapter of the bye-laws pasted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish, and hang up in a conspicuous place in what is commonly known as the "cooling-hall" of the bath.

CH. 5A AND BYE-
LAW 64A ADDED:
S. L. 9. 7. 52, p. 299.

Chapter 6.—Certificates of Health.

65. The following shall have certificates of health :—

- (a) all persons engaged in any place of public resort in the preparation, distribution, sale, or serving of any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption (including water) ;
- (b) keepers of hotels and their servants ;
- (c) keepers of public baths and their servants ;
- (d) keepers of barber's shops and their employees ;
- (e) Persons engaged in the slaughter-house.

66. The persons mentioned in bye-law 65 shall present themselves to the medical officer of health for examination once in every six months, and their certificates of health shall be valid only for that period.

67. A health certificate shall not be granted—or if granted shall be cancelled—if the applicant therefor—or the holder thereof—is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or has an open exposed wound sore or abrasion or appears to the medical officer of health not to be clean in his person or attire.

68. No person shall employ a servant or employee who under bye-law 65 is required to possess a certificate of health unless such servant or employee holds a valid certificate of health.

69. A health certificate shall be in the Form A in the First Schedule hereto and shall bear a photograph of the person to whom it is granted signed by the medical officer of health.

70. Every person covered by bye-law 65 shall on demand show his certificate of health to any officer of the Council.

Chapter 7.—Dumping of Refuse.

71. With the approval of the Commissioner, the special places set forth in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby allotted for the dumping of refuse.

72. No person shall dump any refuse or shall permit or suffer the dumping of any refuse at any place other than one of the special places in bye-law 71 described.

Chapter 8.—Foodstuffs and Liquids intended for Human Consumption.

73. No person shall have in a place of public resort or shall sell any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption which in the opinion of the inspector are unfit for human consumption ; and any such foodstuffs or liquids may be seized by the inspector and destroyed under a written order of the Mayor.

74.—(1) The owner or person in charge of any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption shall—

- (a) keep clean the premises in which they are sold ;
- (b) keep clean the receptacles in which they are contained ;
- (c) keep by themselves in well-closed receptacles all foodstuffs which have not by nature a skin, shell or peel to protect them from flies and dust, or are not sealed in airtight tins, bottles, or other packages, and all liquids intended for human consumption which are not sealed in such tins or bottles ;
- (d) keep clean all vessels used as measures in the sale of liquids ;
- (e) keep all vessels mentioned in (d) in clean and well-closed receptacles ;
- (f) use clean paper in wrapping up any foodstuff he sells ;
- (g) when sending or taking out of his premises any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption (including water) do so in a well-covered plate, cup, tumbler, or other receptacle ;
- (h) not keep or suffer to be kept any such foodstuff or liquid in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as a urinal.

(2) Any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of (1) (c) or (h) above may be seized by the inspector and destroyed or dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

75.—(1) No person shall use any building or room—

- (i) for making cakes, confectioneries, pastries or sweets for sale;
- (ii) for cutting, pounding, or grinding coffee for sale;
- (iii) as a cookshop or restaurant;
- (iv) as a dairy or for making any foodstuff consisting wholly or in part of milk;
- (v) as a public bar;
- (vi) for making rice pudding for sale;
- (vii) for making sausages or other foodstuffs made of any meat whatever for sale;
- (viii) for making sesame oil or anything consisting wholly or in part of such oil, including what is commonly known as "halouva" for sale;

unless such building or room has non-absorbent floors with a slightly inclining gradient and ceilings of closely-fitting boards, or cement, or stone, and pits constructed in such place and manner as the Council may require for waste water or other liquids with drains or pipes to conduct such water or liquids to the pits.

(2) Every person using a building or room for any one of the purposes aforesaid shall—

- (a) keep it clean and well ventilated;
- (b) keep clean all the furniture, receptacles, utensils, instruments, and all other articles therein;
- (c) be himself clean and see that his employees are clean in person and attire;
- (d) himself wear and see that his employees wear a clean white overall and cap: (but this shall not apply to persons merely serving food in a restaurant or public bar).

(3) Every person employed in any such building or room may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions contained in part (2) of this bye-law to the same extent as the person using the building or place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

76. In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 75 every person making sausages or other foodstuffs made of any meat whatever shall—

- (i) have non-absorbent tables;
- (ii) use separate rooms or compartments separately partitioned for—
 - (a) preparing his raw materials;
 - (b) his machinery;
 - (c) baking or curing his products.

77. The inspector shall have power at any time to enter any premises (including bakeries) containing foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption, or any premises mentioned in bye-law 75, and inspect such premises, or the furniture, or receptacles, or the goods or anything else therein.

78. The inspector may serve or cause to be served on any person failing to comply with the provisions of this chapter a written notice in Form B in the First Schedule hereto, calling on him to do, within the time specified in the notice, what may be required; and failure to comply with such notice, within the time specified therein shall be a breach: Provided that the service of such notice shall not preclude or affect any proceedings in respect of any breach committed either before or after such service.

Chapter 9.—Khans and Public Stables.

79. No person shall keep a khan or public stable unless—

- (a) its entrance, yard, the part where animals are tied, and its floors generally, are made wholly of cement or some other non-absorbent material approved by the Council ;
- (b) it is provided with a covered pit for the urine of animals and channels to conduct such urine thereto, both pit and channels to be constructed in such place and manner as the Council may require ;
- (c) it is provided with a covered pit for dirty water and pipes to conduct such water thereto, both pit and pipes to be such as the Council may require ;
- (d) it is provided with such number of latrines, urinals, and wash-stands, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require, and to them shall apply the provisions of Chapter 10 in this Part.

80. Every keeper of a khan or public stable shall to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (a) sweep it daily and keep it always clean ;
- (b) keep clean all rooms, furniture, and other articles in the khan or stable ;
- (c) keep all fowl in an enclosed place and not allow any fowl outside such place ;
- (d) collect all refuse in a special room or repository covered with a well-fitting metal lid ;
- (e) remove all refuse from the khan or stable at his own expenses three times a week, viz. : on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ;
- (f) after removing the refuse disinfect the room or repository mentioned in (d) above and all other places which have come in contact therewith by covering or spreading over them lime three times a week, viz. : on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Chapter 10.—Latrines and other Sanitary Arrangements.

81.—(1) Every owner or occupier of any building, used as a “ place of public resort ” shall have a latrine.

(2) Wherever in these bye-laws there is a requirement for latrines, urinals, or wash-basins, the provisions of this chapter shall apply.

82. Every room used as a latrine or containing a urinal shall—

- (a) be not less than 5 feet long and not less than 3 feet wide ;
- (b) have at least one external wall ;
- (c) have on an external wall, facing open space, a window not less than 2 feet long and not less than 1 foot wide (excluding its frame) and in addition to the window an air brick or airshaft or other effectual means of ventilation on such wall ;
- (d) have a floor of flagstone, tiles, concrete or other non-absorbent material, which floor, in the case of a room which does not adjoin other rooms but stands by itself shall in no part be less than four inches above the level of the surface of the ground and shall have a gradient of not less than one in fifty ;
- (e) not communicate with any other room directly ;
- (f) be separated from other parts of the building of which it forms part by solid walls, floor and ceiling not less than three inches thick.

83. Every room used as a latrine shall have either a water-closet, or a movable bucket, or a privy pit, or a pit latrine, which shall conform to the requirements of this chapter.

84. Every latrine with a water-closet shall have a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle fitted with a trap and furnished with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water for flushing, the whole arrangement being of a type approved by the medical officer of health, and shall also have always a sufficient supply of water for flushing purposes.

85. Every latrine with a movable bucket shall fulfil the following requirements to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (a) it shall have a seat so constructed as to admit of the bucket being placed under it in a way that will prevent any faeces or urine falling outside the bucket ;
- (b) the opening in the seat shall be smaller than the top of the bucket by at least two inches in diameter ;
- (c) the space between the seat and the bucket shall not exceed one inch ;
- (d) the bucket shall be of non-absorbent material and free from leakage ;
- (e) there shall be a receptacle always containing dry earth, sand, or sawdust, and a small shovel for taking up the earth, sand or sawdust and pouring it into the bucket.

86. Every room with a privy pit shall fulfil the following requirements to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health : the pit shall be so constructed as to prevent : (a) the entrance into it of rain or other water, and (b) the absorption or escape of its contents, and shall be provided with a covered opening through which the contents of the pit may be removed.

87. Every room with a pit latrine shall have a pit of a type approved by the medical officer of health.

88. No cesspit other than a privy pit or approved impervious cesspit and no septic tank of the Pasteur system shall be constructed at a less distance from any spring, stream, well, cistern or building in which any person lives or works, than the distance allowed by the Council.

89. The owner, occupier, or person in charge of any premises or place containing an impervious cesspit shall have the cesspit emptied at such intervals as the Council may require.

90. No soakage or percolating pit and no septic tank shall be constructed in connection with any place of public resort without a written permit from the Council.

91. Every soil pipe shall—

- (a) be constructed of lead, heavy cast iron, wrought iron, or glazed earthenware, with joints of a type approved by the Council ;
- (b) be not less than 3 or more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter ;
- (c) be wholly separate from pipes of rain or waste water ;
- (d) if connected with a fitting, be provided with an intervening trap (known as syphon) of a type approved by the Council ;
- (e) be conducted directly from the intervening trap (syphon) through an external wall of the building : but the Council may in writing permit a lead or iron pipe to be conducted internally, in which case they shall be so conducted as to be easily accessible ;

- (f) be conducted upwards, without any diminution in its diameter and without any avoidable bend or angle, to such a point as to afford by means of its open end an outlet of foul air at a safe distance from all windows, chimneys, and other openings, whatsoever ;
- (g) not be trapped or have a trap intervening between itself and the drain ;
- (h) be provided at the junction between itself and the drain with an inspection fitting.

92. Every waste water pipe shall—

- (a) conform to the provisions in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of the bye-law 91 ;
- (b) be not less than one inch in diameter ;
- (c) discharge into an open trapped gully so constructed that the open end of the pipe is under an iron grating and above the surface of the water in the gully trap, or over an open head ;
- (d) be provided, if the Council so requires, with a grease trap placed in accordance with its instructions.

93. Drains shall be constructed of such materials and be so fixed as to conform with the following requirements—

- (a) every such drain shall be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, glazed earthenware or cement concrete and shall be of a pattern approved by the Council ;
- (b) every such drain shall have an internal diameter of not less than four inches ;
- (c) every such drain shall be laid with a proper fall and with socketed joints or other watertight joints approved by the Council ;
- (d) every such drain shall be supported and, if the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary, or if the Council so require, shall be laid on a bed of concrete not less than five inches thick and projecting on each side to an extent equal at least to the external diameter of such drain ;
- (e) no such drain shall be laid so as to pass under any hotel or public building without the permission of the Council ;
- (f) where a drain, other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of a site, passes under an hotel or public building such part thereof as is under the hotel or public building shall be laid in direct line for the whole distance beneath the hotel or public building and, if not constructed of iron, shall be completely embedded in and covered with solid concrete at least six inches thick all round. There shall be provided in connection with such drain adequate means of access to each end of such portion of such drain as is beneath any hotel or public building ;
- (g) all concrete used in connection with drains, whether under an hotel or public building or not, shall be composed of portland cement or some other cement not inferior thereto mixed with clean sand and broken stone or other suitable material in the proportion of one part of cement to two parts of sand and six parts of broken stone or other material ;

- (h) no such drain shall be constructed so that there is within any hotel or public building any inlet to such drain except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water-closet, slop sink or urinal ;
- (i) every such drain shall be provided with a suitable trap within the curtilage of the hotel or public building at a point as distant as practicable from the hotel or public building and as near as practicable to the sewer or other means of drainage and such trap shall be provided with proper means of access for the purpose of cleaning the said drain.

94—(1) Every drain constructed or adapted to be used for the conveyance of sewage shall be provided with not less than two untrapped openings. One of the openings shall be as near as may be practicable to the trap required by paragraph (i) of bye-law 93 of these bye-laws and on the same side of the trap as the hotel or public building and a second opening which shall be as far as may be practicable from the first opening ;

(2) One of these openings shall be at or near the level of the ground and another shall, by means of a vertical ventilation pipe or shaft, be carried up to such a height in such a manner that no foul air can escape from such ventilating pipe or shaft into any building and in no case shall such height be less than three feet above the eaves of the building to which such pipe or shaft is attached ;

(3) The sectional area of such ventilating pipe or shaft shall not be less than that of the drain with which such ventilating pipe or shaft communicates : Provided always that the soil pipe of any water-closet may be deemed to take the place of the said ventilating pipe or shaft required by this bye-law ; provided that the soil pipe has the sectional area of the required ventilating pipe or shaft and is carried up to such a height and in such a manner as is laid down for the said ventilating pipe or shaft ;

(4) Every opening for which this bye-law makes provision shall be furnished with a grating or other suitable cover to prevent the obstruction or injury of any pipe or drain and such grating or cover shall be constructed so as to secure the free passage of air by means of apparatus, the aggregate extent of which shall not be less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover shall be fixed.

Chapter 11.—Prevention of Mosquito Breeding.

95. Every owner, occupier, or person in charge of any building or place—

- (a) shall keep the same free from all swamps, pools, gutters, ditches, pits and holes where mosquitoes may breed ;
- (b) shall not keep in or upon the same any broken or empty bottles, jars, tins, boxes, barrels or other receptacles capable of holding water and affording a breeding place for mosquitoes ;
- (c) shall not have any bottles, or pieces of bottles capable of holding water, fixed on the top or sides of walls or elsewhere about the premises ;
- (d) shall not have any tank or other water repository or water in or upon the same in a condition allowing of the breeding of mosquitoes ;
- (e) shall not have on the same any hollow tree or other places wherein mosquitoes may breed.

Chapter 12.—Night Soil and Urine.

96.—(1) The following fees shall be paid for the removal of buckets containing night soil or urine—

	£	s.	p.
(a) For every bucket of night soil from a private house, per annum	2	8	0
(b) For all the buckets used by the Police, per month or a part thereof	2	7	0
(c) For all the buckets used by the personnel of the Commissioner's Office, per month or a part thereof ..	1	12	0
(d) For all the buckets from the Railway Station, per month or a part thereof	1	12	0
(e) For all the buckets from any religious or other public institution or hotel, per month, or a part thereof			- 10 0
(f) For every bucket of urine from a private house, per annum—			
If within the ramparts			- 18 0
If outside the ramparts	1	16	0
(g) For every bucket of urine from any shop within the ramparts, per annum			- 12 0
(h) For every bucket from any premises not enumerated above, per annum			- 12 0

(2) Every such fee shall be paid in advance or monthly, as the case may be, to the town clerk, and treasurer.

Chapter 13.—Places of Public Resort.

97. In addition and without prejudice to any other provisions affecting places of public resort, no person shall keep or manage such a place unless it has such number of latrines, urinals, washbasins, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require, either generally by public notification, or by notice in writing given to any such person in particular. The provisions of Chapter 10 of this Part shall apply to latrines and other sanitary arrangements in such places; but this bye-law shall not affect any hotel licensed pursuant to any Law in that behalf.

98. Every person keeping or managing any place of public resort shall, to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (a) keep such place and the fixtures and furniture in it always clean, ventilated, and free from bugs or other vermin;
- (b) keep the utensils and other articles in it always clean and those made of copper well tinned;
- (c) prevent people from spitting in such place, and have spittoons;
- (d) prevent overcrowding in such place;
- (e) always provide a good and sufficient supply of drinking water;
- (f) prevent any animal whatever being kept in such place in such a manner as to be a nuisance;
- (g) when so required by the medical officer of health, paint, varnish, distemper, whitewash, or limewash (as the nature of the case may require) all walls, partitions, fixtures, doors, windows, tables, counters, wooden chairs and other furniture in such place.

99. The medical officer of health shall have power to enter any place of public resort and inspect the same and also to seize and destroy any bottles, glasses, plates, or other crockery and any playing cards, which are in his opinion likely to be injurious to health or to spread the infection of any disease.

BYE-LAW 98A. ADDED.
S. L. 1947, 13-11-47,
p. 397.

100. All persons engaged in preparing or cooking food in places of public resort and all persons working in the kitchens of such places or in connection with such preparing or cooking shall wear clean white overalls and caps.

Chapter 14.—Refuse.

101. Every occupier or person in charge of any building, booth, tent, or other place whatsoever shall—

- (a) have one or more, as the circumstances of his case may require, metal receptacles with handles or concrete dustbins, of a capacity not exceeding twelve okes, for refuse, with well-fitting lids to prevent flies from entering the receptacles or dustbin ;
- (b) put all his refuse in such receptacles or dustbins and keep them always covered up ;
- (c) have such receptacles or dustbins at a convenient place ready for the collecting and removal of the refuse therein ;
- (d) have such receptacles or dustbins cleaned and disinfected at least once a week.

102. Save where it is otherwise provided, all refuse shall be collected and removed, between such hours and at such intervals as may be fixed by public notification, by persons appointed by the Council for this purpose.

Chapter 15.—Second-hand Bedding and Wearing Apparel.

103. The Medical Officer may prohibit the sale by any person of any second-hand article forming part of bedding or wearing apparel which is in such state as is likely to spread infection or may allow the sale thereof after the same has been disinfected.

104. The disinfection of any article forming part of bedding or wearing apparel shall be carried out by the Municipality and there shall be charged and paid for the use of the disinfecting apparatus a sum not exceeding eight shillings for every time that the apparatus is used.

105. Any second-hand article to which bye-law 103 applies, sold in contravention of such bye-law or of any order or direction of the Medical Officer made thereunder, may be seized by any person in the employment of the Council and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 16.—Slaughter-House.

106. The premises situated outside the village of Kaimakli on the right of the road leading to the village of Kythrea, and bounded by Water Channel, Katinou Kyriacou pl. 541, Savvas Kyriacou pl. 542, Road, Yannakos Korajitis pl. 544, Yeorghios Haji Hari Maghos pl. 545, and Papa Yeorghiou Atshos pl. 546, are provided as a slaughter-house.

107. The slaughter-house and the lair near it shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

108. The inspector shall keep the slaughter-house open daily from sunrise till nine o'clock in the forenoon, and may have it open at other hours: Provided that the Mayor may by public notification fix the hours within which any person may slaughter any animal in the slaughter-house.

109. Every person wishing to slaughter an animal shall submit it to the inspector for examination at least eighteen hours before it is to be slaughtered, and pending slaughter shall leave it in the lair near the slaughter-house,

REPL. S:L. 1966,
28.3.46,
p. 112.

110.—(1) The owner of, or the person who brings an animal for slaughter shall, if required by the inspector, feed the animal during the time it is kept in the lair.

(2) The Council shall provide an adequate supply of water for the animals in the lair to drink.

111. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-house unless—

- (a) he delivers to the inspector a teskere showing that he or his master is the owner of the animal;
- (b) he has obtained the permission of the inspector to slaughter such animal.

112.—(1) Every animal shall, both immediately before and immediately after it is slaughtered, be examined by the inspector;

(2) The carcass and all parts capable of being used for human consumption shall, pending examination, be kept in the slaughter-house in such manner and place as may be directed by the inspector.

113. No person shall inflate any carcass or its lungs by blowing into it or them with his mouth.

114.—(1) The inspector shall keep for use according to the nature of the case as many stamps as may be required, and shall stamp with the appropriate stamp and in the appropriate colour of ink every carcass or part thereof which he passes as fit for human consumption. The design of the stamps, the colour of ink to be used with each, and the kind of animal for which each is intended, shall be fixed by the Mayor.

(2) Save as provided in bye-law 121 (1) no person shall bring, have, deliver or sell within the Municipal limits any carcass (including that of a pig) or meat (including pork) which is not stamped as provided in part (1) of this bye-law and any such carcass or meat found within such limits may be seized by any person in the service of the Council and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

115. Any carcass or part thereof which in the opinion of the inspector is not fit for human consumption shall be seized by him and disposed of in such manner as he may direct: Provided that the owner of, or the person who slaughtered the animal concerned may appeal to the Mayor, whose decision shall be final.

116. Every person engaged in the slaughter-house in the slaughtering of any animal or in the skinning or cleaning or dressing of its carcass shall—

- (a) use clean instruments;
- (b) be dressed in clean clothes and wear a clean overall;
- (c) slaughter his animal and skin, clean, and dress its carcass at the place directed by the inspector;
- (d) dispose of the offal and refuse in the place and manner directed by the inspector;
- (e) not remove the carcass or any part thereof from the slaughter-house until it has been examined and stamped by the inspector, and the fee prescribed in bye-law 120 has been paid;
- (f) if he has handled a diseased carcass or part thereof, forthwith clean and disinfect his hands and any instruments which he used, in such manner as the inspector may direct.

117. The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

- (a) the name in full of every person who slaughters any animal in the slaughter-house and of the owner of the animal;
- (b) the number and kind of animals slaughtered, and the fees paid therefor, by each person.

*BYE-LAW 115A ADDED
S.L. 1946, 28-3-46,
p. 112.*

*AM. S.L. 1946,
28.3.46, p. 112.*

118.—(1) The owner of a carcass shall, at his own expense, carry it away from the slaughter-house in clean receptacles which shall be so covered as to prevent dust and flies or other insects getting to it, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by public notification.

(2) No person shall bring within the municipal limits any carcass except through the Famagusta Gate.

119. Any inspector shall have power to—

- (a) examine any carcass or meat and seize any which may be seized under these bye-laws ;
- (b) examine any vehicle or receptacle believed by him to contain any carcass or meat ;
- (c) enter any premises or place for the purposes of (a) and (b) of this bye-law.

120.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner, or the person slaughtering, any animal in the slaughter-house—

AM. S.L. 1949, p. 541.

(a) for every ox or camel of any age, if not exceeding 30 okes in weight	s. p.
if exceeding 30 okes in weight	5 0
(b) for every goat or sheep of any age, if 6 okes in weight or over	7 4½
if less than 6 okes in weight	2 0
(c) for every pig of any age, if not exceeding 5 okes in weight	1 0
if exceeding 5 okes in weight, then for each additional oke or part thereof	- 5
	- 1

(2) Weight in this bye-law means the weight of the carcass after it is skinned, cleaned and dressed.

121.—(1) This chapter shall not apply to animals slaughtered by Mohammedans at the Qurban Bairam or Christians at Easter subject to these qualifications—

REPL. S.L. 1946, p. 112.

- (a) that such animals are not slaughtered for sale and no carcass or part thereof is sold ;
- (b) that the slaughtering is done on the owner's premises or such other place as may be appointed by public notification.

(2) Save as is provided in paragraph (1) of this bye-law, no person shall slaughter, skin, clean, or dress, any animal outside the slaughter-house. The carcass of any animal slaughtered, skinned, cleaned, or dressed outside the slaughter-house may be seized by any person in the service of the Council and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 17.—Water.

122. No person shall—

- (a) wash himself or any other person or any animal or thing at a public fountain ;
- (b) put any matter into the town water ;
- (c) pollute or poison the town water whether directly or indirectly ;
- (d) damage a public fountain or any pipe conducting water to it ;
- (e) move or in any way tamper with any pipe conducting town water to any building or place except under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Mayor ;

- (f) place any machinery or do anything to increase the flow of town water from a public to a private pipe ;
- (g) remove the measure placed in a private pipe for regulating the flow of town water in it ;
- (h) supply himself with town water from any public fountain in such way as to obstruct or interfere with the turn of any other person wishing to obtain water therefrom, or create any noise, or cause any annoyance to any person living or working in the vicinity of a public fountain ;
- (i) suffer water to run to waste from any public fountain.

123.—(1) No person selling water shall—

- (a) sell it except in clean pitchers covered with a clean and well-fitting lid, or in such other vessels or receptacles as may have been approved by the medical officer of health ;
- (b) drink out of such pitcher, vessel or receptacle, or dip into it anything whatever ;
- (c) allow any person to drink out of such pitcher, vessel or receptacle, or to dip into it anything whatever.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law any person going about with more than one pitcher, or any other vessel or receptacle containing water and of a greater capacity than a pitcher, shall be deemed to be selling water.

Chapter 18.—General Provisions.

124. No person shall in any street or market mentioned in Part II—

- (a) spit thereon ;
- (b) cause or allow any dirty water or other liquid to flow thereon ;
- (c) distribute any notice or advertisement ;
- (d) cause any notice or advertisement to be distributed ;
- (e) urinate or defæcate ;
- (f) throw, deposit, or allow to fall from any vehicle or receptacle in his charge—
 - (i) any refuse ;
 - (ii) any part of any fruit, vegetable, or other foodstuff;
 - (iii) any broken or empty bottle or broken glass ;
 - (iv) any offensive thing.

125. No person shall—

- (a) tamper in any way with the public drains ;
- (b) have in any premises or place in his occupation any opening through which any refuse, water, or other liquid can pass into the public drains.

126.—(1) No person shall sleep in—

- (a) a room containing foodstuff in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 75 or in a place or public resort ;
- (b) a coffee-shop ;
- (c) a barber's shop ;
- (d) a bakery.

(2) The owner, occupier, or person in charge of any one of the premises mentioned in paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall not suffer any person to sleep therein.

127. Every person keeping a pharmacy and every druggist shall have in or near his premises a pit for dirty water or other liquids constructed in a manner approved by the Council.

128. Every person who keeps—

- (a) a tannery ;
- (b) any building or place for drying or storing skins ;
- (c) a farrier's shop ;
- (d) any factory ;
- (e) a kiln ;

shall to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (i) keep the same clean ;
- (ii) keep clean all furniture, fixtures, materials or other articles in the same ;
- (iii) have in the same a covered pit constructed in the manner approved by the Council for dirty water or other liquids with a soil pipe of a type approved by the Council for conducting such water or liquids thereto.

129.—(1) The medical officer of health shall have power—

- (a) to enter and inspect any premises or place mentioned in this Part and prescribe by notice in writing (which may be in Form C in the First Schedule hereto) any measures to be taken in the interests of public health ;
- (b) to cause any trap, manhole, cover, soil-pipe or drain in such premises or place to be opened for inspection ;
- (c) to take from any such premises or place samples of any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption.

(2) The giving of a notice under this bye-law shall not preclude or affect any proceedings in respect of any breach committed either before or after such notice is given.

(3) Non-compliance with the requirements of any such notice within the time allowed therein shall be a breach.

PART IV.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

Chapter 1.—Buildings.

130.—(1) Any person wishing to build a building intended for use as a place of public resort shall furnish the Mayor in triplicate with—

- (i) a general plan ;
- (ii) a separate plan for each floor ;
- (iii) cross sections and elevations ;
- (iv) specifications and descriptions of the materials intended to be used ;
- (v) a statement in regard to the water supply and sanitary arrangements contemplated.

(2) Items (i), (ii) and (iii) in paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall be to a scale of not less than 1 over 200. Separate drawings of any particular part to a larger scale shall be furnished by such person if so required by the Mayor.

(3) The constructions shall be begun only with the Mayor's written approval, and shall be carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by him and subject to the conditions imposed in his approval, without departure from any particular unless permitted by him in writing.

(4) The Mayor or municipal engineer shall be entitled to inspect any such building in the course of construction and when completed.

131.—(1) No person shall construct in a building abutting on a street a balcony if the street is not more than 12 feet wide, or a kiosk if the street is not more than 15 feet wide. In other cases a balcony or kiosk not exceeding 6 feet in length may, with the Council's permit first obtained be constructed at a height of not less than 10 feet above the street, the maximum projection of the balcony or kiosk from the building being determined by the average width of the street along the part where the balcony or kiosk is to be constructed, viz. :—

<i>Average Width of Street.</i>	<i>Maximum Projection.</i>	
	<i>Balcony</i>	<i>Kiosk</i>
Exceeding 12 but not 15 feet	2 feet	Nil
„ 15 but not 18 „	2½ „	1½ feet
„ 18 feet	3 „	2 „

(2) No person shall construct on a wall abutting on a street more than one balcony or kiosk unless they are at least six feet apart from one another.

132.—(1) No person shall have in a building abutting on a street any projection whether fixed or not unless—

- (a) it is of stone ;
- (b) it is at a height of at least thirteen feet above the street ;
- (c) it does not project over the street more than six inches: provided that the Mayor may permit in writing any person to have or make, in any building in the main market, a projection of zinc with iron supports, projecting up to one foot over a street there.

(2) This bye-law does not apply to balconies or kiosks but applies to all other projections whether already existing or to be made hereafter. And the expression “ main market ” includes the streets known as Paphos, Ipheston, Phaneromeni, Stoa Kykkou, Dyonisiou, Themistocleous, Yesil Kasino, Herodotou, Hermes, Baroutzi Zade, Dianellos, Toujjarbashi, Xenophon, Tsangharides, Arcibiades, Saint Sophia, Stoa Hermou Streets, and the Municipal Market Street at the back of the Municipal Market.

133. The drainage of rain water from the roof of any building, whether already existing or hereafter to be constructed, shall be so arranged as to prevent eavesdripping or the flowing of water from any height on any street: the roof shall have gutters for the rain water to collect in, and the gutters shall be connected with pipes reaching down to the surface of the street, and both gutters and pipes shall be free from leakage. The owner or person collecting the rent of a building which does not comply with this bye-law shall be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

134. The following fees shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer in connection with buildings upon the issue of a permit or the registration of one granted by the Building Committee constituted under the Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié Laws, 1927 and 1932, or any Law amending or substituted for the same.

- (a) For erection, reconstructions, or additions—

Per room, staircase, hall, lobby, garage, poultry-house, corridor, kiosk, balcony, verandah, water tank or what is commonly known as a “ taratza ” 5s.—40s.
as the Mayor may decide, having regard to the size of each ;

- (b) For alterations or repairs—
 Per room, staircase, hall, lobby, garage, poultry-house, corridor, kiosk, balcony, verandah, water tank or taratza 5s.—40s.
 as the Mayor may decide, having regard to their extent.

Chapter 2.—Store-rooms and Work-rooms for Cinematograph Films.

135. No person shall keep any cinematograph films for use in a cinema except under a licence previously obtained from the Council, and unless the Mayor is satisfied that the provisions of this chapter are observed :

Provided that nothing in this Chapter of these bye-laws shall apply to any person who keeps any cinematograph films—

- (a) for private exhibitions to which the public are not admitted or if admitted are admitted free of any charge;
 (b) for exhibition in schools for educational purposes.

136. All cinematograph films, except when actually being used or manipulated or transported, shall be kept in a store-room satisfying the provisions of this chapter.

137. Each reel of film, except when required for exhibition, or for examining, cleaning, packing, re-winding or repairing, shall be kept in a separate and properly closed metal box.

138. Not more than ten reels or 14 okes of film shall be exhibited at any one time.

139. A store-room or work-room for such films—

- (a) shall not be used for any other purpose;
 (b) shall be kept properly ventilated;
 (c) shall be clearly marked on the outside with the word " Film ".

140. Such store-room or work-room and its fittings, shall be constructed of fire-resisting material to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

141. Adequate and ready means of extinguishing fire shall always be kept in or close to such store-room or work-room.

142. No illuminant with an exposed flame and no fire shall be allowed in a store-room or work-room.

143. If electric light is used, the installation shall be such as to obviate the risk of fire. Only Vacuum-type lamps shall be used and they shall be in fixed positions and fitted with substantial outer protection globes of glass or wire.

144. No person shall smoke or take matches into a store-room or work-room.

145.—(1) The doors of a store-room shall be self-closing and kept securely locked, except when articles are taken in or out, or the room is cleaned.

(2) The doors of a work-room shall be self-closing and, except in the case of sliding doors, constructed to open outwards.

146. Not more than 560 reels or one ton of cinematograph film shall be kept in one store-room : provided that, where a store-room is divided into separate compartments by separate fire-resisting partitions without any openings in the partitions, each such compartment may, for the purposes of this bye-law, be regarded as a separate store-room.

147. There shall be posted up in large characters on the door of, and on a wall inside, every store-room and work-room a printed copy of this chapter.

148. No premises shall be used as a store-room or work-room—

- (a) unless the occupier has furnished to the Council in writing a statement of his name and address, the address of the premises, and the nature of the business there carried on ;
- (b) unless the premises are provided with such means of escape in case of fire as the council may reasonably require, and such means of escape are maintained in good condition and free from obstruction ;
- (c) if the premises are situated underneath premises used for residential purposes ;
- (d) if the premises are so situated that a fire occurring therein might interfere with the means of escape from the building of which they form part or from any adjoining building ;
- (e) where the premises form part of a building, unless such part either—
 - (i) is separated from any other part of the building by fire-resisting partitions (including fire-resisting ceilings and floor) and fire resisting self-closing doors ; or
 - (ii) if so situated and constructed that a fire occurring therein is not likely to spread to other parts of the building, and its use as a store-room or work-room is sanctioned in writing by the Council and any conditions attached to such sanction are complied with ;
- (f) unless the provisions of this chapter are duly observed ;
- (g) without a permit in writing having been obtained from the Council.

149. The Mayor shall have power at any time—

- (a) to enter and inspect any premises in which a cinematograph film is being kept, and
- (b) to take for analysis sufficient samples of any material therein which he suspects to be or to contain celluloid.

150.—(1) A cinematograph film shall be deemed to be kept or stored in any premises in which it is found.

(2) If a film is found outside a licensed store-room or work-room, it shall be a sufficient defence if it is proved that it was there temporarily in the course of transport or delivery.

Chapter 3.—Stores for Petroleum and Matches.

151.—(1) There are hereby provided for the storage of petroleum class A the following premises—

- (a) the Municipal store situated in the Municipal vegetable garden at Chrysaliniotissa Quarter and bounded by Municipal Forest ;
- (b) the two stores situated at Tahtakala Quarter and bounded by Government of Cyprus, Municipal Forest and Government of Cyprus ; and
- (c) the two stores situated at Chrysaliniotissa Quarter and bounded by Ioanni Karatzas and Nicosia Municipality.

(2) There are hereby provided for the storage of petroleum classes B and C the following premises :—

- (a) The store situated at Top Kliané Quarter near the Paphos Gate and bounded by Chr. Romanis, P. Parounakian and Antoni Frantzi, known as "Kale Peteni" No. 2 store ;

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- (b) the room and the shed at Top Khané Quarter, bounded by Chr. Romanis, P. Parounakian and Antoni Frantzi ;
- (c) The outer room of the Municipal store No. 3 ;
- (d) The part of the Municipal vegetable garden which is bounded by Municipal Forest, street and Nicosia Poor House.
- (2A) (3) The inner room of the Municipal store No. 3, is hereby provided for the storage of matches.

152. The stores mentioned in bye-law 151 shall be under the control of a storekeeper appointed by the Council.

153. Every person having in his possession any quantity of petroleum in excess of the quantity allowed by Law shall store the same in the stores respectively provided for each class of petroleum in bye-law 151.

154. The following fees shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer by any person storing petroleum in the Municipal stores :—

Class A or B (after one year of admission into store),	s.	p.
per four gallons, for every month or part thereof	..	- 0½
Class C, per ton, for every twelve months or part thereof.	..	8 0

155.—(1) The Municipal stores shall be open every day—Sundays and public holidays excepted—during such hours as the Council may determine.

(2) A notification of the hours so determined shall be posted on the doors of the Municipal stores.

(3) No petroleum or matches shall be delivered into or out of the Municipal stores outside the hours so determined and notified as aforesaid, except under a permit in writing from the Mayor.

156.—(1) Every person storing petroleum or matches in the Municipal store shall—

(a) cause every receptacle containing the same to bear a distinctive mark ;

(b) keep a book (to be supplied free of charge by the Mayor) in which all deliveries by or to him, into or out of the stores, shall be entered forthwith by the storekeeper.

(2) The storekeeper may refuse to receive into the Municipal stores any receptacle not bearing a distinctive mark to his satisfaction.

157.—(1) The storekeeper shall—

(a) keep a register in such form as may be prescribed by the Council, in which he shall enter forthwith all petroleum or matches delivered into or out of the Municipal stores ;

(b) give every person delivering any petroleum or matches into the Municipal stores a printed receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Council.

(2) Every person delivering petroleum or matches into the Municipal stores shall require the storekeeper to furnish him with a receipt in the prescribed form.

158. The storekeeper may refuse to receive into or deliver out of the Municipal stores any petroleum unless the receipt of the town clerk and treasurer for the storage fees in respect thereof is produced to him.

159.—(1) Upon a change in the person in whose name any petroleum class C is stored, a fee of one piastre shall be paid to the storekeeper in respect of every ton by the person into whose name such petroleum is transferred.

(2) Every such transfer and every such fee so paid shall be entered by the storekeeper in the register kept by him under bye-law 157 and in the book specified in bye-law 156 (1) (b).

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160. No petroleum or matches shall be delivered out of the Municipal stores to any person except upon the written request of the person who delivered the same into the Municipal stores.

161. The Municipal Corporation shall not be liable in damages or otherwise for—

- (a) any loss or injury to any petroleum or matches stored in the Municipal stores arising from breakage or leakage or fire or any unforeseen casualty, or
- (b) any wrong delivery out of the stores due or arising out of non-compliance with bye-law 156 by the person storing any petroleum or matches in the Municipal stores.

Chapter 4.—Theatres.

162. An application for a licence to use a building as a theatre must be in writing accompanied by—

- (a) a block plan in duplicate to a scale of not less than 1/200 showing all streets and lanes upon which entrances and exits open ;
- (b) complete architectural plans in duplicate, drawn to a scale of not less than 1/200 (including separate plans of all floors), elevations and sections, all of which plans shall show the dimensions in detail and set forth clearly all entrances and exits, the positions of all electric lights and wires, and of any other heating or lighting arrangements, the number of persons to be accommodated in the different parts of the building, and the nature of the materials of which the building and its various parts are constructed ;
- (c) a statement in duplicate of the precautions taken for securing the safety of the public within the building and in particular for guarding against the risk of fire.

163. A building for which such a licence is sought shall, in addition to conforming to any other requirements prescribed elsewhere in these bye-laws, also conform to the following requirements—

- (a) The exits shall afford a ready means of going out from all parts of the building and open on to a public street or on to a free passage leading to a public street ;
- (b) The staircases shall not be less than four feet wide at any point, and shall be constructed of incombustible materials and carried by supports of incombustible material ;
- (c) Passages shall not be less than four feet wide at any point and shall lead in the shortest reasonable way to exits ;
- (d) All doors to exits or openings from passages into a public street, or on main passages inside the building, shall be made in two folds and arranged to open in the direction of the stream of persons approaching the exit ; no door shall open directly upon a staircase and no side-door may swing into a main passage ;
- (e) The building shall have an electric light installation which shall be tested by a competent person approved by the Council at least once in every year and certified by him to be safe in all respects ;
- (f) In any large building which can allow of the use of such scenery on the stage, the council may demand that the proscenium shall be provided with a fire-resisting screen to be used as a drop curtain ;
- (g) All windows shall open outwards and the opening shall not be obstructed with bars ;

- (h) Fire extinguishing appliances of a type approved by the Council shall always be kept in suitable positions, and instructions in English, Greek and Turkish as to the use of the appliances shall be posted up in conspicuous places of each floor; the appliances shall be tested at least once in every three months and certified in writing by a person approved by the Council to be in good order;
- (i) When any premises are used for the exhibition of a cinematograph film, the apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of approved fire-resisting material and of sufficient dimensions to allow of the operator working freely; all entrances to the enclosures shall be suitably placed and fitted with doors or shutters of fire-resisting material strongly constructed and so arranged as to be self-closing; lanterns shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material and provided with a metal shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film gate.

164. During the whole time that a theatre is used by the public—

- (a) The exits shall be marked by dim lanterns bearing the word "Exit" in English, Greek and Turkish;
- (b) No door leading to any exit or opening into a public street, or on any main passage, shall be locked or bolted, but all entrances and exits shall be kept unobstructed to the extent required by the Council;
- (c) Electric light shall be the only illuminant used;
- (d) There shall be a person charged with the duty of working the fire-extinguishing appliances.

165. The fire-extinguishing appliances in a theatre shall always be kept ready for instant use, and all persons employed in or connected with the theatre must be familiar with the manner of using them.

166.—(1) The chairs in any part of the theatre (except boxes) must be battened together side by side in sets of not more than twelve, with a gangway of a width approved by the Council on either side of every set.

(2) In theatres in which smoking is allowed receptacles for cigarette ends and spent matches shall be provided at the rate of at least one to every four chairs.

(3) Each chair shall be for one person only and at least fourteen inches wide in the middle.

(4) There shall be a space of at least three inches between the side of one chair and that of the next.

(5) There shall be an unobstructed passage of at least thirteen inches between the back of one chair and the front of the chair immediately behind.

167. Upon the plans and statements mentioned in bye-law No. 162 being deposited, the Council shall forthwith forward one copy thereof to the Director of Public Works or his representative who shall examine them and report to the Council within fifteen days of the receipt thereof.

168. No alteration or addition of any kind shall be made in the structure of a building for which a licence has been granted, nor in the arrangements for heating and lighting, without the approval of the Council after consultation with the Director of Public Works or his representative and the officer in charge of the Police.

169. The Director of Public Works or his representative shall have power at any time to enter any building to which a licence has been

granted under this chapter and inspect the same with a view to ascertaining whether any unauthorized alteration or addition has been made in the building, or for the purposes of section 177 (a) of the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930.

170. These bye-laws shall apply to all buildings now in use as theatres as well as to any building hereafter to be constructed for use as a theatre : provided that the Council may, with the approval of the Director of Public Works or his representative and the officer in charge of the Police within the Municipal limits, grant a licence for a building existing at the time these bye-laws come into operation, notwithstanding the fact that it does not conform fully to some of the requirements prescribed by this chapter. The extent to which the building does not conform shall be set forth on the licence.

171. The provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to be incorporated in every licence granted under this chapter as conditions to be kept by the licensee.

172. There shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer for a licence under this chapter a fee to be determined by the Council in each case but not exceeding the amount of £2 for every year or part thereof.

173.—(1)—(a) The Council shall charge a duty (hereinafter in this chapter and in the Third Schedule hereto called "entertainment duty") on all payments made for admission to any public entertainment.

(b) The entertainment duty shall be at the rates set out in the Third Schedule hereto and shall be payable by the manager.

(c) The entertainment duty shall be levied by special stamps to be printed by the Council and to be sold by the Council to managers.

(2)—(a) No person shall be admitted to any public entertainment except against a ticket, even though such ticket is issued free of charge : provided that no entertainment duty shall be levied or paid on any ticket issued free of charge.

(b) An inspection coupon shall be attached to each ticket and such coupon shall be detached from the ticket by the ticket collector upon entry of the ticket holder to the public entertainment. The ticket itself shall be kept by the ticket holder until the public entertainment is over.

(3) The correct price of each ticket shall be stated thereon.

(4) Any person selling tickets shall affix on each ticket, prior to its sale to any purchaser, the appropriate stamp in accordance with the rates set out in the Third Schedule hereto, and such person shall cancel any stamp so affixed by him dating, sealing or otherwise making it impossible to re-use such stamp.

(5)—(a) The Council may grant any reduction of or exemption from the entertainment duty in respect of tickets :—

- (i) to any sports competition, or
- (ii) to any public entertainment the income of which is destined for religious or charitable purposes, or
- (iii) to any public entertainment of a wholly educational or scientific character, or
- (iv) to any public entertainment which is provided for partly educational or partly scientific purposes by a society, institution or committee not conducted or established for profit.

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(b) Any person wishing to be granted any reduction or exemption under paragraph (5) (a) of this bye-law, in respect of any public entertainment, shall submit an application in writing to the Council prior to the sale of any ticket for such public entertainment.

(c) Any person who does not submit such application in writing prior to selling tickets or whose application has been refused by the Council shall pay the entertainment duty in full in accordance with the rates set out in the Third Schedule hereto.

(6) The Council or a representative of the Council duly authorized in that behalf in writing by the Mayor shall have the right to enter any public entertainment and examine any ticket whether at the cash desk, with the ticket collectors, orderlies, purchasers or otherwise in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this chapter and of the Third Schedule hereto are being complied with.

(7) Any person who—

- (i) sells or offers for sale any ticket the price of which has not been stated at all or the price of which is stated incorrectly or sells or offers for sale any ticket at a price higher than that stated on the ticket, or
- (ii) sells any ticket (not being a free ticket) not bearing a stamp or bearing a stamp of insufficient value, or
- (iii) in any way whatever hinders the Council or its representative from entering any public entertainment or examining the tickets or renders such examination nugatory by not returning the ticket to the purchaser upon entry in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of this bye-law, or
- (iv) admits any person or allows the admission of any person to any public entertainment without a ticket or against a ticket which is not in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or
- (v) takes off from any ticket a cancelled stamp for the purpose of re-using such stamp or affixes a stamp that has already been used once to any ticket, or
- (vi) otherwise contravenes the provisions of this chapter,

shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

(8) For the purposes of this chapter "manager" means the person in whose name the licence for a public entertainment is granted or any person under whose supervision, care or management, the public entertainment is carried out or the person who is the owner or occupier of the land or building in or on which the public entertainment takes place :

Provided that if the licence for public entertainment is granted in the name of two or more persons each of them shall be severally and jointly responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

174. The provisions of this chapter shall apply, with such modifications as the Council may allow in writing to suit the nature of the case, to any tent or place used for any stage play, cinematograph exhibition, or public meetings, as if it were a theatre.

175. Nothing in this chapter of these bye-laws contained shall affect or shall be construed as affecting the validity and currency of any licence to use a building as a theatre issued under the provisions of any of the bye-laws hereby repealed and subsisting at the time of the coming into operation of these bye-laws, and every such licence shall continue in force until the expiration of its duration by effluxion of time and no entertainment duty shall be levied or paid during the currency of such licence on any payments made for admission to any public entertainment given in the theatre in respect of which the licence has been issued.

Chapter 5.—General Provisions.

176. The Director of Public Works or his representative or the Mayor may enter and inspect premises used as a place of public resort or as a store-room or work-room for films, and prescribed by notice in writing (which may be in Form D in the First Schedule hereto) any measures to be taken in the interests of safety ; and the person to whom it is addressed shall be guilty of a breach if he fails to carry out the measures prescribed within the time specified in the notice.

PART V.

VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

Chapter 1.—Stands for Vehicles.

177.—(1) The places enumerated at the foot of this bye-law are fixed as places at which taxis, carriages and carts shall stand respectively when plying for hire and not actually hired : the first column shows the number of such vehicles which may stand in the street mentioned in the second column just outside the premises shown in the third column, the exact spots fixed as stands being indicated *in loco* by a poster to that effect.

(2) The said vehicles shall take their places at their appropriate stands in the order in which they arrive.

(3) None of the said vehicles shall, when plying for hire and not actually hired, stand at any spot other than a stand fixed for vehicles of its kind, except when it stops for a passenger to mount or alight, or load or unload goods.

(4) The places fixed as aforesaid are : (they are divided into A for taxis, B for carriages and C for carts) :—

<u>No. of Taxis</u>	<u>Place and Street</u>	<u>Description of Place or Street</u>
14	.. Haji Savva New Gate	.. From P.O.B. up to the Entrance of Apoel Club.
2	.. Xenophon Street	—
2	.. Old Women's Bazaar	.. No. 4 to 6.
9	.. Beyouk Hamam	.. From the Municipal Urinals up to building No. 3.
8	.. Serayi Square	.. From Police Pump up to the Court Entrance.
6	.. Salamis Street	—
3	.. Hermes Street	.. No. 215 to 222.
4	.. Stoa Kykkou	.. Opposite shop No. 3 to 4.
3	.. Municipal Square	.. Near the pump.
4	.. Museum Avenue	.. Near the Hospital.
2	.. Museum Avenue	.. Entrance to the Hospital.
4	.. Museum Avenue	.. Near the Museum.
3	.. Kinyras Avenue	.. No. 1 to 3.
3	.. Ayios Antonios Entrance	.. Near Public Urinals.
5	.. Kyrenia Gate	.. Near Tekke.
3	.. Archbishop Kyprianos Square	—
3	.. Ariadni Street	.. No. 1 to 23 (near Dr. Kalavros clinic).

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 REPLACED:
 S.L. 1947,
 13.11.47,
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 20.2.52, p. 84.

<i>No. of Carriages</i>	<i>Place and Street</i>	<i>Description of Place or Street</i>
5	.. Constantine Palaeologus Avenue	Between the two entrances of the Park.
4	.. Diagoras Street	Near Myrianthes' house.
4	.. Nicocles Street	Along the wall of the Garden of the Commercial Club.
1	.. Onasagorou Street	No. 16.
11	.. Serayi Square	Electric Pole No. 40 up to the Column.
2	.. Paphos Street	No. 3 to 8.
5	.. Kyrenia Gate	Near the Tekke.
3	.. Bourouzan Bashi	Near Platanis' shops No. 1 to 3.
2	.. Famagusta Street	No. 1 to 6.
<i>No. of Carts</i>	<i>Place and Street</i>	<i>Description of Place or Street</i>
5	.. Asmalti Street	No. 62 to 70.
3	.. Arasta Street	From Shoukiourogrou shops up to shop No.72.
6	.. Hermes Street	No. 260 to 278.
10	.. Kyrenia Gate	Entrance.

178. The places enumerated in the third column of the list at the foot of this bye-law (in this bye-law referred to as "the list") are fixed as places at which private motor cars may be parked by any person who wishes to stop such car in any of the streets mentioned in the second column of the list for more than three minutes: Provided always that—

- (a) no more than the number of cars mentioned in the first column of the list shall be parked at any time in any street or place shown in the respective column of the list, opposite such number;
- (b) such cars when being parked shall take their place in the order in which they arrive; and
- (c) no person shall park any car in such a way as to block the entrance to any premises situate in any street mentioned in the second column of the list or so as to interfere in any way with the peaceful enjoyment of any such premises by the owner or occupier thereof.

<i>No. of Private Motor cars</i>	<i>Street</i>	<i>Description of place</i>
13	.. Constantine Palaeologus Avenue	From house No. 2 up to the corner of the new building of Mr. N. Sarris.
3	.. Stassinou Avenue	Near the Cyprus College.
2	.. Homer Avenue	From Electric Pole No. 356 (a) up to the first window of Haji Savva Coffee-shop.
2	.. Evagoras A. Avenue	Opposite Magic Garden.
9	.. Leonidas Street	From the Shelter of Police Guard up to the new building of Dr. P. S. Petrides,

<i>No. of Private Motor cars</i>	<i>Street</i>	<i>Description of place</i>
8	Larnaca Road	From the corner of the Cyprus Civil Service Association up to the entrance of house No. 5.
6	Diagoras Street	From the corner of Pantheon up to the western entrance.
3	Lydra Street	No. 27.
1	Lydra Street	No. 68.
1	Lydra Street	No. 79.
1	Lydra Street	No. 101.
1	Lydra Street	No. 139.
6	Stoa Phaneromenis	From Markides Pharmacy to building No. 96.
7	Phaneromeni Street	Near Phaneromeni Church.
5	Serayi Square	From Electric Pole No. 782 up to building No. 1.
12	Serayi Square	From the Cable and Wireless Co. Ltd. Office up to the house of Arif Bey.
9	Mufti Redzi Eff. Street	From the corner of the Cable and Wireless Office up to the building No. 40.
4	Kyrenia Street	From Ottoman Bank up to building No. 4.
3	Stoa Phaneromenis	No. 37 to 46.
4	Hermes Street	No. 272 to 298.
3	Paphos Street	No. 8 to 14.
2	Paphos Street	Opposite shops No. 23 to 27.
2	Stoa Kykkou	Opposite shops No. 21 to 23.
3	Eleftheria Street	No. 10 to 12.
3	Stoa Kykkou	Opposite shop No. 55 to 48.
4	Archbishop Kyprianos Square.	
3	Kyrenia Street	Along the wall of the Garden of Evqaf Office.

179. Every omnibus plying for hire and not actually hired shall stand only at one of the places specified hereunder and at no other place—

1. Agricultural School.
2. Artemis Bros.
3. Ayia Sophia.
4. Bridge of Pedias River.
5. Egyptian Bar (previously Cyprus Public Library), Evangelides house.
6. Famagusta Gate.
7. Government Offices.
8. Gymnasterion.
9. Haji Kypris Shop No. 52.
10. Haji Kyriacos Shop No. 118.
11. Haji Savva New Opening.
12. Nicosia Hospital.
13. House of heirs of Hassan Kara Bardak No. 45.
14. Kaparti Bros. Shop No. 256.
15. Konak Square.
16. Kyrenia Gate.
17. Leptos Shop No. 118.
18. Municipal Offices.

19. Museum.
20. Pantheon.
21. Paphos Gate.
22. Police Station.
23. Shoukri Ibrahim's Shop No. 197.
24. Solea's Shop No. 89.
25. Telegraph Office.
26. Women's Bazaar (new).
27. Women's Bazaar (old):

Provided that no omnibus shall stand at any place as in this bye-law provided in such a way as to block the entrance of any premises situated at any such place or to interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of such premises by the owner or occupier thereof.

Chapter 2.—Fares.

180.—(1) The fare for a single seat in a carriage from any stand to the Railway station or *vice versa* is hereby fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}p.$

(2) The fares for hiring carriages within five miles from the Commissioner's Office when hired by time (in which shall be reckoned the space of time necessary to return to the nearest stand if discharged outside the ramparts) shall be as follows:—

	First hour or part thereof.	Every further $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or part thereof.
	s. p.	s. p.
(i) between sunrise and two hours after sunset—		
(a) If employed within the municipal limits	2 0	1 0
(b) If employed outside them	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0
(ii) At other hours—		
(a) If employed within the municipal limits	3 0	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) If employed outside them	4 0	2 0

181. The following are fixed as the rates to be paid by persons travelling by omnibus within five miles of the Commissioner's Office:—

(1) From New Women's Bazaar to:	p.	(4) From Kaimakli to:	p.
Ayios Dhometios	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kyrenia Gate	1
Ayii Omoloyitadhes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	New Women's Bazaar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Engomi	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haji Savva New Opening	2
Kaimakli	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Egyptian Bar (previously Cyprus Public Library	2
Kykkos	2	(5) From Ay. Dhometios to:	
Paliouriotissa	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Agricultural School	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Railway Station	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pedias Bridge	1
Strovolos	2	(6) From Agricultural School to:	
(2) From Konak Square to:		Old Women's Bazaar	1
Ayios Dhometios	2	(7) From Paliouriotissa to:	
Paliouriotissa	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Famagusta Gate	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strovolos	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kapartis' shop	1
(3) From Strovolos to:		New Women's Bazaar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Government Offices	1	(8) Generally from one stopping point to the next	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haji Savva New Opening	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
New Women's Bazaar	2		
Konak Square	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Kyrenia Gate	3		
Railway Station	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Chapter 3.—Regulations of Traffic.

182.—(1) No person shall in the streets below named, lead, ride, drive or take any animal or vehicle in the direction mentioned against the name of each street between the portions of the street specified :—

Ledra Street.—The direction leading to the Tripioti opening, between the portions delimited by shops Nos. 56A and 175 on the one hand and on the other shop No. 5 and the corner of the Alkmini Hotel garden.

Stoa Kykkou.—The direction leading to Ledra Street, between the portions delimited by shops Nos. 56B and the corner of the shop opposite (now occupied by Messrs. Patiki of Limassol) on the one hand and on the other by shops Nos. 79 and 83.

Phaneromeni Street.—The direction leading from Onasagoras Street to the corner of Stoa Kykkou where the Stoa Kykkou debouches into the Phaneromeni Street, between the portions delimited by shops Nos. 67 and 66 on the one hand and on the other the end of Phaneromeni Street.

Onasagoras Street.—The direction leading to Phaneromeni Street, throughout the whole street.

Philokypros Street.—The direction leading from Lydra Street to Onasagoras Street, or to the portion of Philokypros Street, lying beyond Nos. 2 and 3 of Philokypros Street, between the portions delimited by Lydra Street on the one hand and on the other Onasagoras Street or Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid.

Tricoupi Street.—The direction leading to the Bairaktar Opening, between the portions delimited by the corner of No. 19 and the end of the street where it debouches into Hermes Street.

Victoria Street.—The direction leading to the premises now used as the English Club, throughout the whole street.

Tenjimat Street.—The direction leading to Paphos Gate, throughout the whole street.

Chrysokhoon Street.—The direction leading to Hermes Street between the portions delimited by Nos. 1 and 2 on the one hand and on the other by the corner of Nos. 62 and 63.

(2) The Council shall place sign posts at suitable spots, particularly at points where other streets debouche into the above-named streets, indicating the direction in which animals and vehicles may move along the above-named streets.

183.—(1) No person shall, in the streets below named, lead, ride, drive or take any animal or vehicle at all between the portions of the street specified against its name :—

Ayia Sophia Street. :—

(a) Between the corner of No. 22 on the one hand and on the other the corner of St. Nicolas Church by No. 27.

(b) Between Nos. 8A and 9A.

Ulysses Street.—Between No. 1 on the one hand and on the other Nos. 6 and 7.

Hermes Stoa.—Between Nos. 22 and 33 on the one hand and on the other Nos. 31 and 33.

Baroukdjizade Street.—Between No. 1 on the one hand and on the other Nos. 20 and 21.

Asclepios Street.—Between Nos. 33 and 35 on the one hand and on the other the end of the street where it debouches into *Hermes Street*.

Alcibiades Street.—Between the electric light lamp-post No. 77 and the end of the street where it debouches into *Hermes Street*.

Apostolos Barnabas Street.—Between No. 1 on the one hand and on the other Nos. 4 and 5.

Euripides Street.—Between Nos. 1 and 11.

Regena Street.—Between Nos. 1 and 7.

Also the two unnamed alleys between *Hermes Street* and *Stoa Kykkou*, throughout the whole of both alleys.

(2) The Council shall place poles at either end of the portions between which the movement of animals and vehicles is forbidden.

184.—(1) No person shall lead, ride, drive, or take animals or vehicles : (a) from *Hermes Street* into *Xenophon Street* or *vice versa* ; (b) through the *Famagusta Gate* in either direction.

(2) The Council shall place poles at the junction of the said two streets, and at either end of the said Gate.

185. The prohibitions contained in this chapter shall not apply to bicycles pushed by pedestrians.

Chapter 4.—Licences for Bicycles and Tricycles.

186. From and after the first day of July, 1938, no person shall ride a bicycle or tricycle on any road within the municipal limits, unless such bicycle or tricycle has been licensed in accordance with the provisions of these bye-laws and bears a number-plate issued in respect thereof and attached thereto in such manner as may be required by the Council or unless such bicycle or tricycle is duly licensed for the time being by some other Municipal Council.

187. Every person who desires a licence and number-plate in respect of a bicycle or tricycle shall make application therefor to the Council and the Council shall issue to such person such licence and number-plate upon payment of the fee prescribed in bye-law 188 of these bye-laws.

188. The fee to be paid to the Council in respect of each licence and number-plate for a bicycle or tricycle issued by them shall be two shillings and four and a half piastres : provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th June in any year a fee of one shilling and three piastres shall be charged.

189. All licences issued under these bye-laws shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next following the date of issue thereof.

190. Number-plates shall be used only during the year for which they are issued.

BYE-LAWS
177-185

REPLACED:

S.L. 1947,

13.11.47, p. 397.

REP. S.L. 1945,

13.45,

p. 42.

Repealed
and replaced
vide p. 605
of the bye-laws
book.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chapter 1.—Dogs.

191. A fee of ^{five} ~~two~~ shillings shall in every year ending 31st December be paid to the town clerk and treasurer for a licence to keep a dog, not being an unweaned puppy:

Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th June in any year ~~two shillings and four and a half pence~~ should be charged.

2/192 (1) Every dog—

(a) in respect of which a licence has been refused,

(b) in respect of which a licence has been withdrawn,

shall be delivered forthwith by its owner to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation to be disposed of in such manner or destroyed ~~by shooting or~~ by electrocution or by lethal or asphyxiating chamber, as the Mayor may in writing direct:

Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of the period of seven days in section 181A (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, prescribed or, in case of an appeal to the Commissioner thereunder, until the decision of the Commissioner thereon has been given and then only when such decision upholds the refusal to grant a licence or the withdrawal of a licence granted, as the case may be.

(2) Every dog found wandering within the municipal limits and not wearing either the numbered metal badge or a duplicate metal badge as required by section 181B of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law may be seized by any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Mayor or by any member of the Cyprus Police Force who shall deliver such dog to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation:

~~Provided that if such dog cannot be seized it may be destroyed at sight by shooting by such person or member.~~

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 192 (2), the Council shall hold the same for a period of twenty-four hours. If during the said period of twenty-four hours the dog is not claimed, it shall be disposed of in such manner or destroyed ~~by shooting or~~ by electrocution or by lethal or asphyxiating chamber, as the Mayor may in writing direct:

Provided that if the dog appears to be of value and there is reason to believe that it is licensed although not wearing either the metal badge required by section 181B of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law the period of detention may, if the Mayor so in writing directs, be extended to seven days before disposal or destruction.

(4) The owner of a dog that has been detained in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 192 (3) may recover the same within the period specified therein upon production of the licence and against payment to the Council of all seizure and custody charges. The custody charges shall not exceed the sum of three piastres per diem.

Am. 5.2.1945,
1.3.45, p. 42
ANO 8.12.49 p. 521.
Amended -
Vide p. 605
of the Municipal
Law.

Chapter 2.—Funeral Processions.

193. No person shall carry or cause to be carried in any vehicle in any street or in or about any street any corpse, except when such corpse is placed in a coffin or other receptacle or thing in such manner as every part of such corpse is properly and completely covered.

194. In this chapter of these bye-laws the term "corpse" means a human dead body.

Chapter 3.—Gratuities.

195. The Council shall charge on and pay out of the town fund gratuities to officers who retire or are removed from office on any ground other than misconduct, and who have served continuously for at least four years immediately before retirement or removal.

196. A gratuity shall be at the rate of one-thirtieth of the average yearly pay received by the officer during his last four years of service for each completed year of unbroken service immediately prior to his retirement or removal from office : provided that there shall not be taken into account—

(a) any service prior to 1st April, 1930, unless at the time of retirement or removal from office, the Council, by a two-thirds majority of its members in office, resolves that such service be taken into account, whereupon it shall be so taken but subject to the limitation in the next ensuing paragraph (b) ;

(b) any service while under the age of twenty :

Provided also that no gratuity shall in any case exceed the average yearly pay received during the last four completed years of service.

Chapter 4.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.

197. The Council shall erect hoardings not exceeding in size 12 feet by 12 feet, for the exhibition of notices and advertisements.

198. No person shall post or exhibit, or cause to be posted or exhibited on any hoarding any notice or advertisement without a permit first obtained from the Mayor, which shall be in the Form E in the First Schedule hereto.

199. Every notice or advertisement posted or exhibited on any hoardings shall be in such form as may be approved by the Mayor and shall not exceed three feet by three feet in size.

200. The following fees shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer for exhibiting any notice or advertisement on any hoardings :—

		<i>Size of notice or advertisement not exceeding</i>			
		<i>2 × 2 ft.</i>		<i>3 × 3 ft.</i>	
		<i>£</i>	<i>s. p.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. p.</i>
(a)	For a week or part thereof	—	4 0	—	7 0
(b)	For a month	—	12 0	1	0 0
(c)	For a year	5	0 0	8	0 0

201. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as preventing the Council from letting on hire all or any hoardings to any one person on such terms and for such period as it may determine.

359
CHAPTER 5 ADDED: S.L. 1949, 8.12.49, p. 541.

Chapter 5.—Hotels and Fees.

202.—(1) Every licensee of an hotel of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class shall pay a fee of one piastre per day, and every licensee of an hotel belonging to any other class shall pay a fee of half a piastre, to the Municipal clerk and treasurer, for every person of over 10 years of age staying or residing at such hotel, for more than 12 hours at any time.

(2) The total amount of such fees collected shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer at the Municipality at least once a week.

(3) Every licensee of an hotel shall keep a special register in which he shall enter (i) the name of each one of the visitors to such hotel, (ii) the age of such visitor, (iii) the time of the arrival, and (iv) the time of the departure of such visitor.

The entries in the special register under headings (i) to (iii) shall be made as soon as the visitor enters the hotel and the entry under heading (iv) shall be made as soon as the visitor leaves the hotel.

(4) The licensees of hotels shall be bound to have the special registers at the disposal of the Municipal employees during all reasonable times.

(5) At the written request of the Mayor or some other person duly authorized by the Mayor on that behalf, any licensee of an hotel is bound to have true copies of the special register made and supply same free of any charge to the Council or to any other person duly authorized on that behalf by the Mayor.

Such copies shall be furnished 24 hours at the latest, after same have been asked for.

Chapter 6.—Licences for Khans, Tanneries, etc.

203. There shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer in every year by any person keeping any of the following places or buildings the fee determined by the Council within the limits set out against each—

(a) For any khan or public stable	from 10s.—40s.
(b) For any tannery	„ 10s.—40s.
(c) For any place or building kept for the purpose of drying or storing skins	„ 10s.—40s.
(d) For any farrier's shop	„ 10s.—40s.
(e) For any factory where steam, electric or mechanical power is used or in which any explosive substance is used	„ 20s.—60s.
(f) For any coffee-house	„ 5s.—40s.
(g) For any kiln	„ 5s.—40s.
(h) For every oven in a bakery	„ 5s.—40s.
(i) For any restaurant	„ 5s.—60s.
(j) For any barber's shop	„ 5s.—40s.
(k) For any drinking shop	„ 5s.—40s.
(l) For any pastry shop	„ 5s.—40s.
(m) For any confectioner's shop	„ 5s.—40s.
(n) For any pharmacy	„ 10s.—40s.
(o) For any shoemaker's shop	„ 5s.—60s.
(p) For any printing office	„ 10s.—60s.

The fee shall be in respect of the period ending on the 31st December of each year irrespective of the time when it becomes chargeable.

Repealed and replaced - Vide p. 605 of the Supplement. Am. S.L. 1944, 23.2.44, p. 74.

Repealed and replaced. Vide pp. 605-606 of the Supplement.

*P.E.R.
-L. 1945,
1.3-45,
p. 42.*

Chapter 7.—Prevention of Noise.

204. No person shall play a gramophone or operate a wireless set or cause any music to sound—

- (a) within a distance of one hundred yards from any church, chapel or mosque while a service or worship is in progress ;
- (b) at any time in such a way as to be a nuisance to the persons in the neighbourhood.

205. No person shall advertise any goods or trade or business or cinematograph, theatrical, or musical performance or anything else, by crying in a loud voice, or by sounding any instrument, in any street or place—

- (a) before the hour of 7 a.m. on any day between 1st May and 31st October, both inclusive, or
- (b) before the hour of 8 a.m. on any day between 1st November and 30th April, both inclusive, or
- (c) between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any day.

Chapter 8.—Streets.

206. There shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer a single fee, to be determined by the Mayor but not exceeding £10, by any person obtaining a permit from the Council to lay out or construct a street.

207. No persons shall allow the branches of any tree belonging to him or in any premises or place under his occupation to hang over a street.

Chapter 9.—Licences for Street and House-to-House Collections.

208. No person shall make or attempt to make any street and house-to-house collection for any charitable, philanthropic or other purpose unless such person or the institution or society of which such person is a member shall have previously obtained a licence from the Mayor in that behalf.

209. Every such licence shall state the date or dates, the manner and the time or times at which the collection to which the licence relates shall be made, and may contain such other terms and conditions as the Mayor may in each case determine.

210. Every person who acts or attempts to act in contravention—

- (a) of bye-law 208, or
- (b) of the provisions or terms or conditions of a licence granted under bye-law 208,

shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

*Chapter 10.—Receipts and Notices.**A. Receipts.*

211—(1) Every officer receiving any money forming part of the Town Fund shall give the payer a receipt on a form from a counterfoil book, which book shall be in such form as the Mayor may prescribe. And if the money is for the issue of a licence or permit, the officer shall record the amount on the same.

(2) Every person paying money forming part of the Town Fund shall demand and take from the officer to whom he pays the money a receipt as aforesaid and shall refuse to accept a receipt in any other form.

B. Notices.

212. Notices under these bye-laws may be served or given in the manner provided in section 205 of the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930 to 1938.

CHAPTER 10
 A0050: S.L. 1949,
 8-12-49, p. 542.

Chapter 1A.—Penalties and Repeal.

A. Penalties.

213. Save where other provision is made in any Law—

- (a) any breach of these bye-laws shall be punishable with a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and
- (b) any continuing breach shall be punishable with a penalty not exceeding one pound for every day during which such breach continues.

B. Repeal.

214. The Municipal Corporation (Nicosia) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1936, the Gratuities Bye-laws, 1931, the Hotels and Public Buildings (Nicosia) Bye-laws, 1931, and the Omnibus (Nicosia) Regulations, 1931, are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

Gazettes:

22.	5.1931
7.	8.1931
1.	7.1932
26.	8.1932
2.	12.1932
31.	3.1933
2.	6.1933
30.	6.1933
13.	10.1933
6.	4.1934
3.	8.1934
7.	2.1936
20.	2.1931
8.	1.1932
4.	9.1931

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 69).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF NICOSIA.

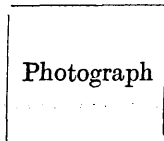
This is to certify that I have to-day examined

Mr..... of.....
(name of person)

whose photograph appears hereon bearing my signature, and found him medically fit.

Date :

Medical Officer of Health.



Note.—This certificate is valid only six months and must be renewed on.....
(date)

Form B.—Notice under Bye-law 78.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF NICOSIA.

To..... of
owner, occupier, or person in charge of

You are hereby notified that on inspecting your premises on the
.....day of....., 193...., I found
that they do not comply with the provisions of Bye-laws 73 to 76 of the
Nicosia Municipal Bye-laws, 1938, in the following regard:—

.....
.....

And you are hereby required to comply with the said Bye-laws in the
above-mentioned regard within.....
from the date hereof.

Date.....

Inspector.

Form C.—Notice under Bye-law 129.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF NICOSIA.

To..... of.....
owner, occupier, or person in charge of

You are hereby required within..... from the date
hereof to carry out in the above-mentioned premises the following
measures in the interests of public health:—

.....
.....

Date.....

Medical Officer of Health.

Form D.—Notice under Bye-law 176.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF NICOSIA.

To..... of.....
owner, occupier, or person in charge of

You are hereby required within.....from the date hereof to carry out in the above-mentioned premises the following measures in the interests of public safety:—

.....
.....

Date.....

Mayor.

Form E. (Bye-law 198).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF NICOSIA.

PERMIT TO EXHIBIT NOTICES OR ADVERTISEMENTS ON HOARDINGS.

No. of permit.....
Name of applicant.....
Address of applicant.....
Locality and Number of Hoardings on which the notice or advertisement may be exhibited.....
Description of Notice or Advertisement.....
Size of Notice or Advertisement.....
Duration of Permit.....
Amount paid in Fees.....

Date.....

(Signature).....

Mayor.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Bye-Law 71).

SPECIAL PLACES FOR THE DUMPING OF REFUSE.

Dumping No. Place.	Sheet.	Plan.	Plot No.	Registration.	Locality.	Kind of property	Extent.		Boundaries.	Owners.
							Don.	Evl. Sq. ft.		
1	XXI	38.6.IV	16	315 5.9.20	Nicosia Town, Ibrahim Pasha Quarter	Field	4	3 1,000	Road, Railway line, Michalakis Channels, road and Costas Constantinides.	Government of Cyprus.
2	XXI	38.6.IV	19	319 13.11.36	do.	do.	3	1 200	Road, Ioannis Haji Haralambous of Ayii Omoloyitadhes, heirs of Maria N. Theophanidou and heirs of Dervish Ali Ahmed.	Ioannis Haji Haralambous, Ayii Omoloyitadhes.
	do.	do.	25	326 1.7.27	do.	do.	7	— 100	Road, Antonis Pamboulos, Maria N. Theophanidou of Kaimakli, road, Antonis Pamboulos, heirs of Haji Foti Haji Yanni and Haji Kyrnakos Savva.	Eminé Dervish Ali of Nicosia, Ak-Kavouk Quarter.
	do.	do.	27	328 1.7.27	do.	do.	11	— 1,600	Road, Ioannis Haji Haralambous of Ayii Omoloyitadhes, heirs of Maria N. Theophanidou of Kaimakli, Ouzeté Ibrahim Chavish Mitzelli, road, heirs of Maria N. Theophanidou of Kaimakli and Antonis Pambou- los of Kaimakli.	Ioannis Haji Haralambous, Ayii Omoloyitadhes.
3	XXI	38.6.IV	207	6717 24.11.15 8025 29.6.22	Beyuk Kaimakli do.	do.	4	— —	Road B.B., Petris Papa Michael, Ibrahim Chavish Seizbashi, Papa Symeon Haji Christodou- lou.	Ali Ahmed of Nicosia, Ay. Loucas Quarter, Ayshé Mehmed of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	211	9646 23.8.28 11398 23.8.37	do. do.	do. do.	4 4	— — — —	Ali Ibrahim Chavish, road, Ayshé Mulla Mehmed, Sherifé Kadın Seizbashi.	Melek Mulla Mustafa, Orta Keuy.

4	XXI	46.3.II & 47.1.I	16	602 23.3.36	Nicosia Town, Yeni Djami Quarter	Building Site	1	2,872	New road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 17, 21, 20 and 15.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	17	603 23.3.36	do.	do.	2	592	New road, new road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koli- andris, plots 22, 21 and 16.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	20	604 16.10.37	do.	do.	1	3,120	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 15, 16 and 21. New road, Haralambos Argyrou, plot 19.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
4	XXI	46.3.II & 47.1.I	21	605 23.3.36	Nicosia Town, Yeni Djami Quarter	do.	1	3,184	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 16, 17 and 22, new road.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	22	606 23.3.36	do.	do.	1	3,096	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 20. Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 17, new road, new road, Dr. Nico- laos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 21.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	24	608 23.3.36	do.	do.	1	2,584	New road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 25, 30, 29 and 23.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	25	609 23.3.36	do.	do.	1	2,536	New road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 26, 31, 30 and 24.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	26	610 23.3.36	do.	do.	1	2,648	New road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 27, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 32, 31 and 25.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	27	611 23.3.36	do.	do.	1	2,696	New road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 28, 33, 32 and 26.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	28	612 23.3.36	do.	do.	2	1,304	New road, new road, Dr. Nico- laos Jacovides, and Miltiades Koliandris, plots, 34, 33 and 27.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.

Dumping No. place.	Sheet.	Plan.	Plot No.	Registration.	Locality.	Kind of property.	Extent.		Boundaries.	Owners.
							—	Don. Evt. Sq.ft.		
4	XXI	46.3.II & 47.1.I	29	613 23.3.36	Nicosia Town, Yeni Djami Quarter	Building Site	—	1 3,528	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 23, 24 and 30, Nicosia Circular road and Dr. Hassan Tahsin Eff., plot 6/1.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	30	614 23.3.36	do.	do.	—	2 128	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 24 25 and 31, Nicosia Circular road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 29.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	XXI	46.3.II & 47.1.I	31	615 23.3.36	Nicosia Town, Yeni Djami Quarter	Building Site	—	2 176	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 25, 26 & 32, Nicosia Circular road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 30.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	32	616 23.3.36	do.	do.	—	2 184	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 26, 27 & 33, Nicosia Circular road, Dr. N. Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 31.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	33	617 23.3.36	do.	do.	—	2 104	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plots 27, 28 & 34, Nicosia Circular road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 32.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.
	do.	do.	34	618 23.3.36	do.	do.	—	2 176	Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 28, new road, Nicosia Circular road, Dr. Nicolaos Jacovides and Miltiades Koliandris, plot 33.	M. Koliandris and Dr. N. Jacovides of Nicosia.

5	XXI	47.1.III	2	351 1.7.27	Nicosia Town, Taht El Kalé Quarter	Moat Forest	16	1	176	Road, Nicosia Circular road and Bastion.	Government of Cyprus.
7	XXI	54.3.I & II & 46.6.IV	32	288 2.1.26	Nicosia Town, Ay. Antonios Quarter	Field	11	2	—	Antonis Ferekides of Paliouriotissa, Michael Tymvios, Antonis Yanni Payllides of Paliouriotissa, Haji Christos Haji Yorghis of Paliouriotissa, Evghenia with Athina G. Mounji, road to Larnaca from Bairaktar.	A. Ferekides and Haji Styllis Haji Antoni of Paliouriotissa.
8	XXI	54.3.I	200	1015 28.10.31 & 14.4.34	Nicosia Town, Trypioti Quarter	do.	1	2	128	Andronicos Yeorghiou with Iordanis Haji Josif, plot 201, new road and road.	Heirs of Vassili Haji Yanni, Strovolos and Chr. Papa Michael and Chr. Loizides, Strovolos.
9	XXI	54.2.III	4	3118 13.10.17	Ayii Omolo- yitadhes	do.	1	1	2,604	Nicosia Town boundary line, Costas Haji Kyriakou of Nicosia, Eifthalia Haji Kyprri, Haji Kyriakos Savva, Jason Christos Haralambides and others, road.	Costas Haji Kyriakou of Nicosia.
9	XXI	54.2.III	5	3117 13.10.17	Ayii Omolo- yitadhes	do.	1	—	1,372	Nicosia Town boundary line, Katina Kyritsi of Nicosia, road, Haji Kyriakou of Nicosia.	Costas Haji Kyriakou of Nicosia.
9	XXI	54.2.IV	226	4940 9.1.36	do.	Building Site	—	2	830	Road, Frossa Demetriou of Nicosia, Haji Kyriakos Savva, Eifthalia Haji Kyprri.	Haritini Antoni Dingli of Nicosia.
do.	do.	do.	252	4932 9.1.35	do.	do.	—	2	407	Thouktidides A. Zambarlouko of Kaimakhi, Katina Kyritsi of Nicosia, road, Costas Haji Kyriakou of Nicosia.	Katina Kyritsi of Nicosia.
11	XXI	46.4.I	1	200 1.5.26	Nicosia Town, Top Khané Quarter	Football Ground	35	—	496	Government of Cyprus, road, Catholic Cemetery, road and Government of Cyprus.	Government of Cyprus.
12	do.	46.1.I	90	816 23.4.35	Nicosia Town, Arab Ahmed Quarter	Field including 6 Eucalyptus 7 Gazouarina, 5 Cypress and 1 Acacia trees	5	2	3,486	George Galep, river, Zenon and Stylianos G. Papadopoulos, Alexander P. Borg and other, plot 89 and road.	Government of Cyprus.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 173.)

Entertainment Duty.

REPLACED:

S.L. 1947,

13.11.47, p. 399.

AND 8.12.49,

p. 543.

*Amended
vide P. 606
of this Supplement*

	Rates.
(i) On each ticket the total price of which does not exceed 2p.	p. 0½
(ii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2p. but does not exceed 4p. 1s.	1
(iii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 4p. 1s. but does not exceed 1s. 2s.	2
(iv) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2s. 3s. but does not exceed 2s. 3s.	3
(v) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2s. but does not exceed 3s.	4
(vi) On each ticket the total price of which is 3s. or over	4½

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor. (M.P. 1424/12/3.)

FOURTH SCHEDULE ADDED: S.L. 1949, 8.12.49, p. 544.