



SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 2825 OF 5TH APRIL, 1940. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

No. 127. ✓

a. by 43/150

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAWS, 1930 TO 1938.

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

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, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law, 1938, the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law, 1933, or otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Lefka hereby makes the following regulations and bye-laws, which may be cited as the Lefka Municipal Bye-laws, 1940.

PART I.

INTERPRETATION.

1. The following bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the Municipal limits of Lefka, 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, cow or ox, and for the purposes of Part II, Chapter I, 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*.

“Building” means any construction whether of stone, concrete, mud, iron, wood, zinc or other material and includes any foundation, room, staircase, hall, lobby, garage, poultry house, corridor, water tank, *taratza*, wall, roof, chimney, verandah, balcony, kiosk, cornice or projection or part of a building, or anything affixed thereto, or any wall, earthbank, fence, paling or other construction enclosing or delimiting or intended to enclose or delimit any land or space, and includes additions and alterations.

“ Carcass ” means the carcass of an animal.

“ 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 nitrocellulose or other nitrated products which is intended for use in cinematograph or other similar apparatus.

“ Commissioner ” means the Commissioner of the District of Nicosia.

“ Corporation ” means the Municipal Corporation of Lefka.

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

“ Director of Medical Services ” means the Director of Medical Services to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any officer of the Medical Department of the said Government authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws.

“ Director of Public Works ” means the Director of Public Works to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws.

“ 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.

“ Gratuities and Pension Fund ” means the Gratuities and Pension Fund established under these bye-laws.

“ 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.

“ Law ” means the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, and includes any amendment thereof.

“ Matches ” includes German tinder.

“ Mayor ” includes the Deputy Mayor and any person authorized in writing by either of them for the purposes 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 Lefka 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.

“ Pensionable office ” means an office which has been declared by the Council, with the sanction of the Governor, to be pensionable.

“ Perishable goods ” means game, fresh fruit, kolokasi, potatoes, fresh and old onions, cucumber, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas and other fresh bulbs, and any other green or fresh vegetables.

“ 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 liquids.

“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 six conspicuous places within the Municipal limits of Lefka.

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

“Salary” means the annual salary of an officer as approved by the Commissioner under the provisions of the Law, or where no such approval is required, the annual salary of an officer as may be appointed by the Council.

“Sanitary Authority” means the medical officer of health appointed by the Council under the Law, and includes any person authorized by the Council for the purpose of these bye-laws.

“Second-hand articles” means any old or used wearing apparel, bedding, bedstead or any other old or used furniture or object or thing.

“Service” means service under the Corporation as an officer thereof either before or after the commencement of the Law.

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

“Town water” means the water under the control of the Council.

“Vehicle” means any carriage, cart, cycle, motor car, motor cycle, motor lorry, motor omnibus and any other conveyance constructed for carrying persons or goods.

“Water” means any water coming in pipes or channels within the Municipal limits of Lefka and includes the town water.

“Water supply” includes all channels, wells, aqueducts, pipes, reservoirs, engines and other constructions or appliances connected with the drinking water.

“Workroom” 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 inspector 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) Whenever 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.

Chapter 1.—Slaughter-House.

4. The premises situated at the locality “Syrianos” on the road leading to Solea and bounded by river, road and Nekhet Mehmed are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public slaughter-house.

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

6. The inspector shall keep the slaughter-house open daily from sunrise till nine o'clock in the forenoon, and may have it open at such other hours as the Mayor may direct.

7. Every person wishing to slaughter an animal shall submit 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.

8.—(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.

9. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-house unless :

- (a) he delivers to the inspector a *teskeré* 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.

10.—(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.

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

12. There shall be kept in the slaughter-house a seal (hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as " the seal ") in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

13.—(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 20 (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.

14. 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 Sanitary Authority, whose decision shall be final.

15. 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 19 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 uses in such manner as the inspector may direct.

16. The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

- (a) the name in full of every person who slaughtered 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.

17.—(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 Syrianos Road and Danish Street.

18. Any inspector shall have power to—

- (a) examine any carcass or meat or 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.

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

(a) For every cow, ox, or camel not exceeding 30 okes in weight	s. p.
	4 0
(b) For every cow, ox, or camel exceeding 30 okes in weight	6 0
(c) For every kid or lamb or goat or sheep not exceeding 6 okes in weight	1 0
(d) For every goat or sheep of any age exceeding 6 okes in weight	2 0
(e) For every pig of any age if not exceeding 5 okes in weight	— 5
(f) For every pig of any age exceeding 5 okes but not exceeding 30 okes in weight	4 0
(g) For every pig of any age exceeding 30 okes but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	6 0
(h) For every pig of any age exceeding 60 okes in weight	8 0

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

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

- (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.
- (c) that the owner of the animal so slaughtered shall remove at his own expense the offal and refuse in the place and manner directed by the inspector.

(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.

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MARKETS.

Chapter 2.—Municipal Market.

21. The premises situated at Lefka and bounded by Salih Effendi Haji Salih Effendi, heirs of Rifat Effendi, heirs of Harid Effendi, Moulla Hassan Ouzoun Oghlou, Ziya Bey and Filakti Lambrianou and heirs of Isaia and Shakir Bey and Mehmed Bey Moulla Hussein Barber, are hereby provided as a Public Municipal Market.

22. The management and control of the Municipal Market are hereby vested in the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the Municipal Market (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector").

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

24.—(1) All goods, marketable commodities, and other articles or things can be brought to the Municipal Market for sale.

(2) No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the Municipal Market any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal.

25. All goods brought to the Municipal Market shall be taken into it through the entrance or gate in Montagu Street.

26. The place or places at which and the manner in which goods, marketable commodities and other articles or things shall be sold or exposed for sale in the Municipal Market shall be appointed from time to time by the inspector.

27. All goods, marketable commodities and other articles or things exposed for sale in the Municipal Market shall be open at all times to inspection by the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspector.

28. All goods, marketable commodities and other articles or things exposed for sale in the Municipal Market, which in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and detained by the inspector and may be destroyed by the written order of the Mayor.

29.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by the owner or the person in charge of the following goods, marketable commodities, and other articles or things exposed for sale in the Municipal Market, that is to say—

(a) Vegetables, fruits and all other marketable commodities or articles or things not specifically enumerated below—	s p.
(i) For each large or small basket (<i>kalathion</i>)	- 1½
(ii) For each receptacle not exceeding 30 okes in weight gross	- 3
(iii) For each receptacle not exceeding 60 okes in weight gross	- 4½
(iv) For each receptacle exceeding 60 okes in weight gross, in addition to the above toll of 4½p., a further toll of 1p. for every 10 okes or part thereof in excess.	
(b) Oil—	
(i) For every <i>kouza</i> or demijohn or tin	- 4½
(ii) For every skin	- 6
(c) Lime or gypsum : for every load of 60 okes or part thereof	- 2

(2) Whenever any person, who occupies permanently any place (other than a shop or stall rented from the Council) in the Municipal Market, exposes for sale therein any of the goods, marketable commodities or other articles or things enumerated in this bye-law, every such person shall, for every twenty-four hours, pay in respect thereof the toll in this bye-law prescribed.

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

(4) In this bye-law the term "receptacle" means any bag, basket (known as *kofinos*), box, case, package, panier (known as *siriza*), or sack.

30.—Nothing in this chapter of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any fresh meat, fresh fish or flour brought for sale or exposed for sale in the Municipal Market.

Chapter 3.—Animal Market.

31. The place situated at the locality "Syrianos", Lefka plot No. 844 of sheet plan 28/11 and bounded by Hilmi Effendi Haji Emin Effendi, river, Solea Road and Mehmed Said Effendi, is hereby provided for the sale of animals.

32. 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.

33. No person shall sell or expose for sale any animal outside the animal market.

34. 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.

35. The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the person in charge of any animal brought to the animal market:—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a) For every ass, camel, horse, mule or ox.	1 0
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	- 1½
(c) For every kid or lamb under three months	- 1

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Chapter 4.—Fish Market.

36. The shop under No. 16 of the Municipal Market is hereby established as a fish market.

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

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

39. 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.

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

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

42.—(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.

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Chapter 5.—Meat Market.

43. The following shops, stalls and places, *i.e.* Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 situated in the Municipal Market are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public meat market for fresh meat and be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may seem fit.

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

45. 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.

46. Save as provided in bye-law 48, no person shall sell fresh meat outside the meat market.

47. 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.

48.—(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.

49. The shops Nos. 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D situated within the Municipal Market are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public pork market and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may seem fit.

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

51. 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.

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

53.—(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 52, 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.

54. The shops, stall and places under Nos. 1 and 3 to 15, both inclusive, in the Municipal Market are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public market for perishable goods, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine : Provided that the Council may appoint other sheds or shops situated in the Municipal Market for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees.

55. No person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods at any place within the Municipal limits, except at the market of perishable goods.

56. The management and control of the market for perishable goods are hereby vested in the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of such market, (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector"), subject to the instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

57. The market of perishable goods shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset :

Provided that the said market may be opened or kept open with the permission of the Mayor at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

58. The manner in which perishable goods shall be exposed for sale within the market of perishable goods shall be regulated by the inspector in accordance with the instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

59. All perishable goods kept or exposed for sale within the market of perishable goods shall be open at all times to inspection by the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspector.

60. 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.

61.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any perishable goods in the market of perishable goods, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For each large or small basket (<i>kalathion</i>)	-	1½
(b) For each receptacle not exceeding 30 okes in weight gross	-	3
(c) For each receptacle not exceeding 60 okes in weight gross	-	4½
(d) For each receptacle exceeding 60 okes in weight gross, in addition to the above toll of 4½p., a further toll of 1p. for every 10 okes or part thereof in excess.		
(e) For every hare, or every pair of partridges or other wild birds of about the size of partridges.	-	0½
(f) For every dozen of beccaficos or other birds of about that size	-	0½

(2) In this bye-law the term "receptacle" means any bag, basket (known as *kofinos*), box, case, package, panier (known as *siriza*), or sack.

(3) Every toll payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.

62. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the market of perishable goods any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal.

63. Every person who is a lessee of a shed or shop in the market of perishable goods shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspector, at all times keep the shed or shop leased by him and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with such shed or shop in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep such shed or shop each night before leaving the same.

64. No person shall place or hang up within the market of perishable goods any perishable goods or things so that they project into or over any passage, pavement or footway in the market of perishable goods in such a way as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person along such passage, pavement or footway.

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65. All perishable goods kept or exposed for sale in the market of perishable goods which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and detained by the inspector and may be destroyed by the written order of the Mayor.

66. 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.

67. 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 8.—General Provisions relating to the Markets.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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 ;
 - (a) obtain from the Sanitary Authority in every six months and have in his possession a certificate to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such fresh meat or fresh pork, and
 - (b) produce such certificates as aforesaid at all times on request to the inspectors of the said markets respectively.

71. In addition to or in substitution of the premises, shop, stalls, places and place by this bye-law provided to be the Municipal Market, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market and the cattle market, respectively, the Council may provide new or other premises, shops, stalls, places and space to the Municipal Market, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market and the cattle market, respectively :

Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises, shops, stalls, places and space shall be deemed to be a Municipal Market, a meat market, a pork market, a fish market and a cattle market, as the case may be, only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

Chapter 9.—Hawking.

72.—(1) No person shall hawk about for sale within the Municipal limits any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream or drinks, unless such sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream or drinks shall be protected from the access of insects or germs or dust by being placed in a dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

(2) Every such dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance shall be kept closed, except when temporarily opened for the purpose of withdrawing the contents or part thereof or of stocking it with new material.

73. Any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream or drinks exposed for sale in contravention of this part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the sanitary authority or any person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

Chapter 10.—Fees for Weighing and Measuring Goods.

74. Whenever any Municipal weigher is requested by any person to weigh or measure any goods other than any of the goods specified in the Twelfth Schedule of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, such person shall pay to the Municipal weigher, for the use of the Municipal Corporation, upon such weighing or measuring a fee at the rate of one *para* per oke in respect thereof :

Provided that :—

- (a) Fractions under five *paras* shall not be collected.
- (b) For fractions of five *paras* and over and under fifteen *paras*, the sum of ten *paras* shall be collected.
- (c) For fractions of fifteen *paras* and over under twenty *paras* the sum of twenty *paras* shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing or measuring shall be twenty *paras*.

75.—(1) For every fee paid to the Municipal weigher under this part of these bye-laws, such Municipal weigher shall give to the person paying the same a printed receipt in respect thereof from a counterfoil book in such form as the Mayor may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Every person paying any such fee shall require the Municipal weigher to whom the same is paid to furnish him with such printed receipt.

76. Nothing in this part of these bye-laws contained—

- (a) shall apply or shall be taken to apply to the weighing or measuring of any goods specified in the Twelfth Schedule to the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, or
- (b) shall be taken or construed to give to any Municipal weigher or to the Municipal Corporation any right to demand the compulsory weighing or measuring of any goods to which bye-law 74 of these bye-laws applies.

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PART III.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chapter 1.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

77.—(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 fly-proof 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.

78.—(1) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the Municipal limits any pen, unless such person has obtained a written licence from the Council.

(2) Every such licensed pen shall be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority.

79. No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the Municipal limits any flock of sheep or goats unless such person has obtained a written licence from the Council:

Provided that any person may, without any such licence, keep or cause to be kept within the Municipal limits sheep or goats not exceeding at any one time five in number; the offspring of the sheep or goats shall not count if under three months of age.

80.—(1) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or shall be in possession within the Municipal limits of a pig of any age.

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

Chapter 3.—Restricted Trades Premises.

81.—(1) 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 such place or building, that is to say:—

(a) For any khan or public stable from	10-40s.
(b) For any tannery	10-40s.
(c) For any skin-drying or skin-storing factory	10-40s.
(d) For any farrier's shop	5-40s.
(e) For any factory where steam power is used or in which any explosive substances used	20-60s.
(f) For any coffee-house	2-30s.
(g) For any kiln	2-30s.
(h) For every oven in a bakery	2-30s.
(i) For any restaurant	2-40s.
(j) For any barber's shop	2-30s.
(k) For any drinking shop	2-30s.
(l) For any pastry shop	2-30s.
(m) For any confectioner's shop	2-30s.
(n) For any pharmacy	5-40s.
(o) For any shoemaker's shop	2-30s.
(p) For any printing office	5-40s.

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

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

82. Every keeper of a khan or public stable within the Municipal limits shall, to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority:—

(1) sweep clean such khan or public stable every day;

(2) provide such khan or stable with a covered pit for the urine of animals and with channels to conduct such urine thereto, both pit and channels to be constructed in such place and manner as the Council may require;

(3) collect any accumulation of dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter in a special place in such khan or stable separated and fenced round for this purpose;

(4) provide such khan or stable with a covered pit for dirty water and with pipes to conduct such a water thereto, both pit and pipes to be such as the Council may require;

(5) remove at his own expense from such khan or stable three times in every week, that is to say, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, all such dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter;

(6) disinfect all places in such licensed khan or public stable infected by dung, litter, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter by covering or spreading over all such places lime three times in every week, that is to say, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and

(7) provide such khan or stable with such number of latrines, urinals and washstands and such other sanitary arrangements, as the Council may require, and to them the provision of chapter 10 of this part will apply.

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Chapter 4.—Bakeries and Bread.

83. 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 ;
 - (f) it is thoroughly ventilated ;
 - (g) be well and sufficiently drained ;

84. No such person shall—
- (a) Use in his bakery any water from a well except with the Mayor's written permission to be given up 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.

- 85.—(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-ounce, or half-an-ounce, or quarter-of-an-ounce;~~ *new* .
 - (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 ;
 - (i) provide his bakery with running drinking water ;
 - (j) use electric light for illuminating purposes in his bakery ;
 - (k) shall not keep or suffer any animal in the bakery.

86. 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 84 or 85 (1) (a), (b), (f), (g) or (h) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

- 87.—(1) The inspector shall have power to seize—
- (a) any bread or other bakery product exposed contrary to bye-law 84 (c) ;
 - (b) any bread which does not fulfil the requirements of bye-law 85 (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.

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Chapter 5.—Barbers.

88. 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 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 clothes on the client or for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) see that his employees are clean and be so himself ;
- (k) abstain from selling any foodstuff or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop ;
- (l) have this chapter of the bye-laws posted on cardboard in English, Turkish and Greek and hang up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

89. 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 88 except (d) and (g), to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

Chapter 6.—Public Baths.

90. 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.

91. 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.

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

93. No person shall keep a public bath unless—

- (a) the walls in the inside have been limewashed or painted white as often as the Council may require in writing ;
- (b) the floor of the entrance is made of *marmaraki* ;
- (c) and the only illumination used therein is electric light ;
- (d) it is supplied with sufficient amount of clean water to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

Chapter 7.—Certificates of Health.

94. 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 barbers' shops and their employees ;
- (e) persons engaged in the slaughter-house ;
- (f) persons engaged in bakeries.

95. The persons mentioned in bye-law 94 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.

96. 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.

97. No person shall employ a servant or employee who, under bye-law 94, is required to possess a certificate of health unless such servant or employee holds a valid certificate of health.

98. 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.

99. Every person covered by bye-law 94 shall on demand show his certificate of health to any officer of the Council.

Chapter 8.—Dumping of Refuse.

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

101. 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 100 described.

Chapter 9.—Foodstuffs and Liquids intended for Human Consumption.

102. 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.

103.—(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 air-tight 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 foodstuffs 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 ; and
- (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.

104.—(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 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 *halowa* 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 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 paragraph (2) of this bye-law to the same extent as the person using the building or place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

105. In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 104 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.

106. 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 106 and inspect such premises, or the furniture, or receptacles, or the goods or anything else therein.

107. 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 10.—*Latrines and other Sanitary Arrangements.*

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108.—(1) ~~Every owner or occupier of any building shall have a latrine.~~ *New.*

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

Provided always that in the case of any premises other than premises used as a place of public resort the Council may dispense with, or modify, such of the requirements of this chapter as to the Council may seem fair due regard being had to the size and value of such premises.

109. 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.

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. 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 fæces 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.

113. 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.

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

115. 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.

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. Every waste water pipe shall—

- (a) conform to the provisions in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of the bye-law 118 ;
- (b) be not less than one inch diameter ;
- (c) discharge into an open trapped gully so constructed that 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.

120. Drains shall be constructed of such material and 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 water-tight 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 requires, 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 a 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 drain, whether under a 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.

121.—(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 122 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 ventilated 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.

122. 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 Fluid Refuse.

123.—(1) The following fees shall be paid for the removal of buckets or receptacles containing night soil or fluid refuse within the Municipal limits, that is to say :—

	£	s.	p.
(a) For every bucket or receptacle of night soil from a private house : For a period of one year	16	0	0
(b) For all buckets or receptacles of night soil or fluid refuse used by the place : For a period of one month ..	2	7	0
(c) For all buckets or receptacles of night soil or fluid refuse used by the personnel of the Lefka Konak : For a period of one month	1	12	0
(d) For all buckets or receptacles of night soil or fluid refuse from any ecclesiastical or religious or other public institution or hotel : For a period of one month	—	10	0
(e) For every bucket or receptacle of fluid refuse from a private house : For a period of one year	—	18	0
(f) For every bucket or receptacle of fluid refuse from any shop : For a period of one year	—	12	0
(g) For every bucket or receptacle of night soil or fluid refuse from any premises not enumerated above : For a period of one year	—	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.

124. 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, wash-basins, 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.

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125. 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 town 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.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. 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 dustbins ;
- (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 clean and disinfected at least once a week.

129. 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.

130. The Medical Officer may prohibit the sale by any person of any second-hand article forming part of bedding and 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.

131. 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 use of disinfecting apparatus a sum not exceeding eight shillings for every time that the apparatus is used.

132. Any second-hand article to which bye-law 130 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.

a. by 43/150. 132A.

Chapter 16.—Water, (other than water of the Hafizes water supply).
added by 43/150.

133. 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.

134. No person shall—

- (a) open or injure any well, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the town water or take any water therefrom, or
- (b) tamper with, injure or obstruct the town water, or
- (c) plant or cause to be planted any tree or shrub within twenty feet from any well, subterranean passage or aqueduct of the town water.

135. Every person requiring any town water to be conveyed from the main to his premises or building or place shall pay in advance a fee of twenty shillings.

136. The Mayor or any other person authorized by him in that behalf may inspect at any reasonable time any premises or building or place to which town water is supplied and may regulate the supply thereof.

137. No owner or occupier or lessee of any premises or building or place supplied with town water shall—

- (a) do anything which is calculated to increase his supply of town water, or
- (b) transfer to any premises or building or place any part of the town water to which he is entitled, unless he obtains the written permission of the Mayor.

138. The Municipal Corporation will not be responsible for the failure, whether total or partial, of the town water or if in consequence of such failure any owner or occupier or lessee of any premises or building or place supplied with town water cannot obtain town water during all or any of the hours of any day or night.

139. The following rates shall be paid by the owner or occupier or lessee of any premises or building or place supplied with town water, that is to say :—

(a) For one <i>massouri</i> of town water : For a period of one year	£4
(b) For half a <i>massouri</i> of town water : For a period of one year	£2
(c) For one quarter of a <i>massouri</i> of town water : For a period of one year	£1

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140.—(a) All water channels situated within the Municipal limits shall be properly cleaned by the owners or lessees thereof on such dates in each year as may be determined by the Council and notified by public notification.

(b) If the owners or lessees of such water channels fail or neglect to clean them properly and on the dates specified in a public notification made under this bye-law, the Council may cause them to be properly cleaned and the expenses incurred therefor may be recovered as a civil debt from the owners or lessees thereof.

141.—(1) No person selling water for drinking purposes 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 two pitchers, or any other vessel or receptacle containing water and of a greater capacity than a pitcher, shall be deemed to be selling water.

(3) All fees and rates payable under this part of these bye-laws shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer.

inserted by 43/150 → *Chapter 16A.—Rafiz's water supply.*
Chapter 17.—General Provisions.

142. 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) advertise anything whatsoever either by distributing or posting any notice, or by shouting or by sounding instrument ;

(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.

143. 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.

144.—(1) No person shall sleep in—

(a) a room containing foodstuff in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 104 or in any 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.

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

146. 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.

147.—(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.

148.—(1) Any person wishing to build a building shall furnish the Mayor in duplicate with—

- (i) a general plan ;
- (ii) a separate plan for each floor ;
- (iii) cross sections and elevations ;
- (iv) descriptions of the materials 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 8. 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 or any other person authorized by the Mayor in writing shall be entitled to inspect any such building in the course of construction and when completed.

149.—(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 kiosk if the street is not more than 15 feet wide. In other cases a balcony not exceeding six feet in length or kiosk not exceeding 15 feet in length may, with the Council's permit first obtained be constructed at a height of not less than 13 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. :—

Average Width of Street.	Maximum projection.	
	Balcony.	Kiosk.
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.

150.—(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 Montagu, Evcaf Murahhasi Munir Bey, Isaia, Salih Soubhi, Guchuk Izzet, Tahir Effendi and Gunther Streets.

151. 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 eaves dripping or the flowing of water from any height on any street : the roof shall have gutter, 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.

152. 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 to 1938, 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*, 5-40s. 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*, 5-40s. as the Mayor may decide, having regard to their extent.

Chapter 2.—Storerooms and Workrooms for Cinematograph Films.

153. 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 free of any charge ;

(b) for exhibition in schools for educational purposes.

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

155. 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.

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

157.—(1) The storeroom or workroom 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 ".

(2) Such storeroom or workroom and its fittings shall be constructed of fire-resisting material to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

158. Adequate and ready means of extinguishing fire shall always be kept in or close to such storeroom or workroom.

159. No illuminant with an exposed flame and no fire shall be allowed in a storeroom or workroom.

160. 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.

161. No person shall smoke or take matches into a storeroom or workroom.

162.—(1) The doors of a storeroom 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 workroom shall be self-closing and, except in the case of sliding doors, constructed to open outwards.

163. Not more than 560 reels or one ton of cinematograph film shall be kept in one storeroom : provided that, where a storeroom 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 storeroom.

164. There shall be posted up in large characters on the door of, and on a wall inside, every storeroom and workroom a printed copy of this chapter.

165. No premises shall be used as storeroom or workroom—

(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 floors) 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 storeroom or workroom 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.

166. 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.

167.—(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 storeroom or workroom, 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.

168. There are hereby provided for the storage of petroleum class A, class B, class C and matches, the rooms Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 3 respectively of the Municipal store situated in Lefka at the locality "Syrianos" on the road leading to Solea and bounded by water channel, Ahmet Zeki, Solea road and Lefka Municipality.

169. The stores mentioned in bye-law 168 shall be under the control of a storekeeper appointed by the Council.

170. 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 168.

171. 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

172.—(1) The Municipal stores shall be open every day—Sundays and public holidays excepted—during such hours as the Mayor 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.

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173.—(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.

174.—(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.

175. 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.

176.—(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 a register kept by him under bye-law 174 and in the book specified in bye-law 173 (1) (b).

177. 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.

178. 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 173 by the person storing any petroleum or matches in the Municipal stores.

Chapter 4.—Theatres.

179. No person shall start or run a theatre without first obtaining a licence from the Council. Any 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 1/8 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 1/8 (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.

180. 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 exits, 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, Turkish and Greek 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 film gate.

181. 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, Turkish and Greek ;
- (b) No door leading to an 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 fire-extinguishing appliances.

182. 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.

183.—(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.

184. Upon the plans and statements mentioned in bye-law 179 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.

185. 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.

186. 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 Laws, 1930 to 1938.

187. 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.

188. 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.

189. 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.

190.—(1)—(a) The Council shall charge a duty (hereinafter called "entertainment duty") on all payments made for admission to any public entertainment at the rates as hereinafter :—

(i) On each ticket the total price of which does not exceed 5p.	p.	0½
(ii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 5p. but does not exceed 9p.		1
(iii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 9p. but does not exceed 2s.		2

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- (iv) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2s. but does not exceed 3s. p.
3
- (v) On each ticket the total price of which is 3s. or over 4½
- (b) 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 bye-law 190 (1) (a), 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 :—

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- (i) ~~to any sports competition, or~~ New .
- (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.

(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 bye-law 190 (1) (a).

(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 bye-law 190 (1) (a) 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 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.

191. 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.

192. 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.

193. 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.

194. 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 storeroom or workroom 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.—Vehicles and Traffic.

195.—(1) The places enumerated at the foot of this bye-law are fixed as places at which vehicles other than omnibuses shall stand 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 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, except when it stops for a passenger to mount or alight, or load or unload goods.

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(4) The places fixed as aforesaid are:—

No. of Vehicles.		Place and Street.
10	Salih Soubhi Street.
10	George VI Street.
10	Montagu Street.
10	Evkaf Murahhasi Mumir Bey Street.
10	Gunther Street.
3	Isaia Street.

196. No more than the number of vehicles 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.

197. Such vehicles when being parked shall take their place in the order in which they arrive.

198. No person shall park any vehicle 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. Every omnibus plying for hire and not actually hired shall stand only at the place specified hereunder and at no other place except Mehmed Saip Street.

Chapter 2.—Licences for Bicycles and Tricycles.

199. From and after the 1st day of May, 1940, 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.

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199B }

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200. 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 201 of these bye-laws.

1954

201. 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~~ ^{two} shillings. ~~Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th day of June in any year a fee of six piastres shall be charged.~~

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

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

Chapter 3. Regulation of Traffic

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chapter 1.—Dogs.

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203A -
Addes: 1950
page 187

203B }
Addes: 1953
page 70

204. A fee of ~~two~~ ^{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 one shilling should be charged.~~

205.—(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 in such manner or destroyed by captive bolt pistol.

Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of the period of seven days as 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.

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 205 (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 captive bolt pistol.

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 205 (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.

Chapter 2.—Funeral Processions.

206. 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.

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

Chapter 3.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.

208.—(1) The Council shall erect or cause or authorize to be erected within the Municipal limits hoardings for posting or exhibiting notices or advertisements thereon.

(2) Every such hoarding shall not exceed twelve feet by twelve feet in size.

209.—(1) 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.

(2) Every such permit shall be in the following form :—

“*The Placards and Advertisements Registration Law, 1927.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LEFKA.

PERMIT TO EXHIBIT NOTICES OR ADVERTISEMENTS ON HOARDINGS.

No. of permit.....
 Name of applicant.....
 Address of applicant.....
 Locality and number of hoarding on which the notice or advertisement may be posted or exhibited.....

 Description of notice or advertisement.....
 Size of notice or advertisement.....
 Period for which this permit is valid.....
 Amount paid

Date..... (Signature).....
Mayor.”

210. No notice or advertisement posted or exhibited on any hoarding shall exceed three feet by three feet in size and such notice or advertisement shall be in such form as may be approved by the Mayor.

211. The following charges shall be paid by every person posting or exhibiting any notice or advertisement on any hoarding, that is to say :—

	<i>Size of Notice or Advertisement not exceeding</i>						
	<i>2 × 2 feet</i>		<i>3 × 3 feet</i>				
	£	s	p.	£	s	p.	
(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

212. 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.

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Chapter 4.—Hotels and Fees.

213.—(1) Every licensee of a hotel of any class shall pay a fee of one piastre per day or part of the day to the Municipal clerk and treasurer for every person of over ten years of age in respect of every night or part thereof on which such person is provided with sleeping accommodation at such hotel.

(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 a 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 a 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 has been asked for.

Chapter 5.—Prevention of Noise.

214. 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.

215. 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 6.—Streets.

216. 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.

217. Every such street, save when it is opened as a public thoroughfare, shall at all times be kept in proper repair and condition, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, by the person to whom such permit was granted and at his expense, and, if such person fails to keep such street in proper repair and condition as aforesaid, such street may be kept in proper repair and condition at the expense of the Municipal Corporation and any sum so expended may be recovered by the Municipal Corporation from the person to whom the permit was granted.

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

219.—(1) No person shall obstruct wilfully the free passage of any street.

(2) No person shall—

(a) lay down or take up or remove any water pipe on or from any street, or

(b) excavate, break up or disturb any street, or

(c) construct any fence of any sort upon any street, or

(d) dig or sink any water channel, well, hole, pit or shaft across or upon any street, or

(e) place or deposit any timber, stone, manure, lime, soil, ashes, rubbish or any other matter or thing upon any street :

Provided that the Council may, by a permit previously obtained, authorize any person to do all or any of the acts in this bye-law prohibited to be done, subject to the terms and conditions contained in such permit.

(3) Nothing in this chapter of these bye-laws contained shall restrict or shall be taken to restrict the powers of a building committee functioning under the provisions of the Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié Laws, 1927 to 1938, or any Law amending same.

Chapter 7.—Licences for Street and House-to-House Collections.

220. 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.

221. Every such licence shall state the date or dates, the manner and the time 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.

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

(a) of bye-law 220, or

(b) of the provisions or terms or conditions of a licence granted under bye-law 220,

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

Chapter 8.—Pensions and Gratuities.

223. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, the Corporation shall charge on and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund pensions and gratuities to officers who retire from service and to officers who have been removed from their office on any ground other than misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of their duties :

Provided that the Corporation may, with the approval of the Commissioner, charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund to an officer who has been removed from office on grounds of misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of his duty, a pension or gratuity not exceeding the amount of pension or gratuity which might have been granted to such officer if he had not been so removed.

224. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, every officer holding a pensionable office in the service of the Corporation who has been in such service for ten years or upwards may be granted on his retirement a pension at the rate of one seven hundred and twentieth of his salary for each complete month of service : Provided that a pension granted to an officer under these bye-laws shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by him at any time in the course of his service.

225. Every officer, otherwise qualified for a pension, who has not completed the minimum period of service qualifying for a pension, may be granted on retirement a gratuity not exceeding five times the annual amount of the pension which, if there had been no qualifying period, might have been granted to him under bye-law 224.

226. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, service qualifying for pension or gratuity, as the case may be, shall be, the inclusive period between the date of which an officer begins to draw salary from the funds of the Corporation and the date of his leaving the service of the Corporation without deduction, of any period during which he has been absent on leave.

227. Service in respect of which pension or gratuity may be granted must be unbroken except in cases where the service has been interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation.

228. For the purpose of computing the amount of an officer's pension or gratuity—

(a) in the case of an officer who has held one office for a period of three years immediately preceding the date of his retirement, the full salary payable to him at that date in respect of that office shall be taken ;

(b) in respect of an officer, who at any time during such period of three years has been transferred from one office to another but whose salary has not been changed by reason of such transfer or transfers, the full salary payable to him at the date of his retirement in respect of the office then held by him shall be taken ;

(c) in other cases, the average of the full salary payable in respect of each of the offices substantively held by the officer during his tenure thereof within such period of three years shall be taken.

229. No service other than service in a pensionable office shall be taken into account in computing pensions except that where the service in a pensionable office has been immediately preceded by an unbroken period of service in an appointment other than a pensionable office, or of service paid from funds of the Corporation or of both such services that period, or any part of it, may be taken into account.

230. If an officer holding a pensionable office retire or be removed from the service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the office to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with bye-law 224 :

Provided, however, that if he has been in the service of the Corporation for less than the qualifying period of ten years, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with that regulation as if there had been no qualifying period.

231. In the case of an officer whose office is abolished, his pension may be increased by the addition of a certain number of sixtieths of his salary, that is to say—

(a) in the case of an officer who has served twenty years ..	7
(b) in the case of an officer who has served less than twenty years but not less than fifteen years	5
(c) in the case of an officer who has served less than fifteen years but not less than ten years	3

No additions shall be made under this bye-law so as to entitle an officer to a higher pension than the maximum two-thirds, or to a higher pension than that to which he would have been entitled by length of service on reaching the age of sixty years.

232. Where an officer has been permanently injured—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duty, and
- (b) without his own default, and
- (c) by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty and his retirement is hereby necessitated or materially accelerated, he may, if he is qualified for a pension under bye-law 224, be granted, in addition to the pension granted to him under that bye-law, an additional pension at the rate of the proportion of his actual salary at the date of his injury appropriate to his case as shown in the following table when his capacity to contribute to his own support is—

Slightly impaired	Five sixtieths.
Impaired	Ten sixtieths.
Materially impaired	Fifteen sixtieths.
Totally destroyed	Twenty sixtieths :

Provided that the amount of additional pension shall, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, be reduced to such an extent as the Council shall think reasonable in the following cases:—

- (a) where the injured officer has continued to serve for not less than one year after the injury in respect of which he retires ;
- (b) where the injured officer is at the date of injury within ten years of the age at which he is retired, or
- (c) where the injury is not the sole cause of retirement, but the retirement is caused partly by age or infirmity not due to injury :

Provided also that the total amount of the pension shall not exceed the maximum two-thirds of the pension to which he would have been entitled by length of service on reaching the age of sixty years.

233.—(1) Any officer to whom a pension is granted under these bye-laws, at his option exercisable as hereinafter provided, may be paid, in lieu of such pension, pension at the rate of three-fourths of such pension together with a gratuity equal to ten times the amount of the reduction so made in the pension.

(2) The option referred to in sub-section (1) of this bye-law shall be exercisable not later than three years after the date on which the office of such officer has been declared pensionable under these bye-laws or not later than three years after the date on which the officer has been appointed to a pensionable office.

234.—(1) Where an officer holding a pensionable office, who is not on probation or agreement, dies while in the service of the Corporation and during the five years preceding his death has continuously held a pensionable office in the service of the Corporation, it shall be lawful for the Council with the approval of the Commissioner to grant to his dependents a gratuity of an amount not exceeding one year's salary.

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

235. No officer shall have an absolute right to compensation for past services or to pension, gratuity or other allowance nor shall anything in these bye-laws contained limit the right of the Council to dismiss, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, where such approval is required, any officer without compensation.

236. No pension, gratuity or other allowance shall be granted to any officer except on his retirement from the service of the Corporation in one of the following cases :—

- (a) on or after attaining the age of sixty years ;
- (b) on the abolition of his office ;
- (c) on compulsory retirement for the purpose of facilitating improvement in the organization of the service to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected ;
- (d) on medical evidence to the satisfaction of the Council that he is incapable by reason of some infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

237. No pension, gratuity or other allowance granted under these bye-laws shall be assignable or transferable or liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon, for or in respect of any debt or claim whatsoever, other than a debt due to the Government of Cyprus or the Corporation.

238. If any officer to whom a pension or other allowance has been granted under these bye-laws is sentenced to a term of imprisonment by any competent Court within Cyprus or outside Cyprus for any crime or offence, then, in every such case, it shall be lawful for the Council with the sanction of the Commissioner to direct that such pension or allowance shall forthwith cease :

Provided always that the pension or allowance shall be restored with retrospective effect in the case of a person who after conviction at any time receives a free pardon :

And provided further that where a pension or allowance ceases for the reason aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Council with the approval of the Commissioner to cause all or any part of the moneys to which the pensioner would have been entitled to be applied to the benefit of any wife, child or children of the pensioner, or, after the expiration of his sentence, also to the benefit of the pensioner himself.

239. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, the Corporation shall charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund gratuities to officers in the service of the Corporation, who are not holding a pensionable office and who have been removed from their office on any ground other than misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of their duties.

240. A gratuity under bye-law 239 shall be at the rate of one-twelfth of the average yearly pay received by an 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 no officer shall be entitled to receive any gratuity unless he shall have served for an unbroken period of at least five years immediately preceding his retirement or removal from office.

241. To enable the Council to grant gratuities and pensions under these bye-laws a Fund shall be established, to be called the "Gratuities and Pension Fund," which shall consist of all moneys paid by the Corporation into this fund as hereinafter provided.

242. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, administer the Gratuities and Pension Fund and shall keep a separate account in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council with the approval of the Commissioner, of all moneys paid into and out of the said Gratuities and Pension Fund.

243. The Corporation shall in every year charge on and pay out of the Revenues of the Corporation a sum of £50 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund :

Provided that the Council may with the sanction of the Commissioner from time to time increase, reduce or suspend the above payment as circumstances may require.

Chapter 9.—Receipts and Notices.

A. Receipts.

244.—(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.

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

Chapter 10.—Penalties and Repeal.

A. Penalties.

246. 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.

247. The Municipal Corporation (Lefka) Bye-laws, 1932 to 1936, are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

Gazettes :

5.8.1932
14.6.1935
8.5.1936

FIRST SCHEDULE.

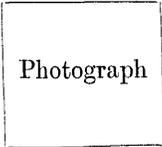
Form A.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 96).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LEFKA.

This is to certify that I have to-day examined Mr.....
(name of person)

of..... 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 107.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LEFKA.

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

You are hereby notified that on inspecting your premises on
the..... day of....., 19....., I found that they do
not comply with the provisions of bye-laws 102 to 105 of the Lefka
Municipal Bye-laws, 1940, 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 147.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LEFKA.

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 194.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LEFKA.

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..... (Signature).....
Mayor.

SECOND SCHEDULE.
(Bye-law 100.)

SPECIAL PLACES FOR THE DUMPING OF REFUSE.

Dumping No. Place	Sheet	Plot No.	Locality	Kind of property	Extent		Boundaries	Owner
					Don.	Evl. Sq.ft.		
1	XXVIII/11	34	Lefka, Bervolia	Field	17	2 3,448	35 Ahmed Galip and 36 Mehmed Emin Yousouf, 37 Atuf Mehmed Emin, river and 38 heirs of Salih Soubhi.	Heirs of Salih Soubhi.
2	XXVIII/11	38	do.	do.	3	2 1,240	34 heirs of Salih Soubhi, river, 39 Ahmed Galip Izzet.	do.
3	XXVIII/3	77	Lefka, Berasha	do.	52	2 —	72 khali, 76 Hatijé Haji Ahmed, Lefka Town boundary line, 72 khali, 71 Mehmed Emin Yousouf, 88 Damish Hassan Fedai heirs, 80 Irfan Omer.	do.
4	XXVIII/3	—	Lefka Podamos (Karka)	do.	4	1 —	202 Salih Mehmed, 205 Salih Haji Salih, river, road, Salih Mehmed.	Atuf Mehmed Emin Chavoush.

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This Schedule
 Weighing, measuring and Testing
 (Bye-law 74-75)

Added:
 1947 page 116
 1955 page 481

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor. (M.P. 1425/12/2.)