



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 2811 OF 7TH FEBRUARY, 1940.

**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.**

No. 40.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAWS, 1930 TO 1938.

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

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 Laws, 1927 to 1938, the Hotels Lodging Houses and Public Buildings Law, 1938, the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law, 1933, or otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Famagusta hereby makes the following regulations and bye-laws, which may be cited as the Famagusta Municipal Bye-laws, 1940.

40/749  
41/54  
42/372  
43/170  
43/425  
44/31  
44/166  
45/47

## PART I.

## INTERPRETATION.

1.—(a) In these bye-laws, unless repugnant to the context—

“Animal” includes any ass, camel, goat, sheep, horse, mule, or ox, and for the purposes of Part III, chapter 17, a pig, or the young ones of any of them.

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

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

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

“Carcass” means the carcass of an animal.

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

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

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

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

“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.

“Foreshore” includes any land or space within a distance of fifty yards from high water mark.

“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 intoxication liquors or medicinal preparations.

“Matches” includes German tinder.

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

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

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

“Perishable goods” means game, fresh fruit, kolokassi, potatoes, onions, cucumber, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas, fresh bulbs, and any other green or fresh vegetables or plants of any kind, or any part thereof, whether cultivated or growing wild.

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

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

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

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

“Public Notification” means a notification signed by the Mayor and posted in at least three conspicuous places within the Municipal limits and published in one newspaper issued in Cyprus.

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

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

“Town Water or Drinking Water” means any water with which the town of Famagusta is supplied and over or in which the Municipal Corporation exercises ownership or control.

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

“Vehicle” includes anything moving on wheels.

“Workroom” in connection with cinematograph films means a room in which they are examined, cleaned, packed, repaired, or rewound.

(b) References to laws or sections include references to laws or sections amending or substituted for the same.

Words denoting the masculine gender include females.

Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

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

(2) All powers conferred on any inspector shall be deemed to be also conferred on the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Inspector.

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

## PART II.

## MARKETS.

*Chapter 1.—Animal Market.*

3. The Animal Market will be the place or premises situated at Varosha, Block D, plot 177, sheet 33.12.6.I, under Registration No. 1162, bounded by road, Committee of Ayios Nicolaos Church and Constantinos D. Counnas on two sides, known as "Stavrinakis Site".

4. 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.

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

6. 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.

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

(a) For every ass, camel, horse, mule or ox	.. .. .	9
Provided that no fee shall be paid for the young ones of the above-named up to 12 months old if running loose with their mothers, when sold within the animal market.		
(b) For every goat or sheep	.. .. .	1½
(c) For every kid or lamb under three months	.. .. .	1

*Chapter 2.—Municipal Markets.*

8. There are hereby established as :—

(a) Municipal Market No. 1, the premises situated at Ayios Nikolaos Quarter, plot 687, Block D, Varosha XXXIII, 12.6.II, and

(b) Municipal Market No. 2, the premises situated within the walled town of Famagusta known as "Constantinides Khan" and bounded by the main road to the harbour, heirs of Kleantthis Constantinides on two sides and road.

9. The Municipal Market No. 1 and the Municipal Market No. 2 shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

10. All goods brought to the Municipal Market No. 1 shall be taken into it through the western entrance.

11. The place or places where and the manner in which goods are to be sold in the Municipal Market No. 1 and the Municipal Market No. 2 shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector.

12.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the following goods brought into or on sale in the Municipal Market No. 1 and the Municipal Market No. 2—

(a) Goods other than fresh fish, meat or pork and other than the goods referred to in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) hereof—

(i) When the value of such goods does not exceed two shillings	.. .. .	1
(ii) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed five shillings	.. .. .	2
(iii) When the value of such goods exceeds five shillings but does not exceed ten shillings	.. .. .	3
(iv) When the value of such goods exceeds ten shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings	.. .. .	4

If the value of the said goods exceeds £1, a toll of 4*p.* for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned toll of 4*p.*

(b) Cereals—

(i) When the quantity of a load of barley or oats does not exceed five kilés, a fee of .. .. . 1  
 For every additional kilé, 4 paras.

(ii) When the quantity of a load of wheat or vetches does not exceed five kilés, a fee of .. .. . 2  
 For every additional kilé, 4 paras.

(c) Potatoes and local flour :—

When the quantity of a load of potatoes or local flour does not exceed 80 okes, a fee of .. .. . 1  
 For every additional oke, 1 para.

(d) Oil—

(i) For every skin containing oil whether full or not .. 6  
 (ii) For every other receptacle containing oil whether full or not—

If of a capacity not exceeding 15 okes .. .. . 4½  
 If of a capacity exceeding 15 okes .. .. . 9

(2) Whenever any person who occupies permanently any place or space (other than a shop or stall or shed rented from the Council) in the Municipal Market No. 1 and the Municipal Market No. 2 sells therein any of the goods chargeable under this bye-law, such person shall, for every twenty-four hours, pay in respect of such goods the fees in this bye-law prescribed, no matter whether he has already paid fees in respect of the same goods.

(3) No person who is a lessee of any shed or stall or shop or space allotted for the sale of perishable goods shall be charged with the fees prescribed in bye-law 12 (2).

Chapter 3.—Fish Markets.

13. The following premises, that is to say,—

(a) The shops No. 51 to 59 situated in the Municipal Market No. 1, and

(b) the shops No. 2 and 3 situated in the Municipal Market No. 2,

are hereby established as public fish markets for fresh fish, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.

14. The fish markets shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

15. No person shall sell or expose for sale fresh fish outside the fish markets—

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

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

16. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the fish markets anything else but fish.

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

18. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh fish shall pay to the inspector of the Municipal Markets a toll of half piastre for every oke or part thereof.

19.—(1) Any fresh fish sold or exposed for sale 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.

*2. by 44/166 s. 2.  
 a. by 43/4-25.  
 by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.*

*new by 4/166 s. 13-17*

*Chapter 4.—Meat Markets.*

20. The shops, stalls and places, under Nos. 33 to 50 in the Municipal Market No. 1, and the shops, stalls and places, under Nos. 4 to 11 in the Municipal Market No. 2, are hereby established as meat markets for fresh meat, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.

21. The meat markets shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

22. Save as provided in bye-law 24, no person shall sell or expose for sale fresh meat outside the meat markets.

23. No person shall sell or expose for sale in the meat markets—

- (a) any pork, whether fresh or dry, or anything made of pork ;
- (b) any fish ;
- (c) any perishable goods ;
- (d) any other thing or merchandise with the exception of meat.

24.—(1) No person shall sell or expose for sale fresh meat outside the meat markets.

(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.

25.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person selling or exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat markets, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof ..	-	6
(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof .. .. .	-	3
(c) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 35 okes in weight .. .. .	1	4½
(d) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof the weight of which exceeds 35 okes .. .. .	3	0

(2) The fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed, shall not be payable by any person selling or exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat markets, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, stall or place in the meat markets under bye-law 20 of these bye-laws.

26. Every fee payable under this chapter of these bye-laws shall be paid to the inspector.

*Chapter 5.—Pork Market.*

27. The following shops, stalls and places under Nos. 22 to 32 in the Municipal Market No. 1 are hereby established as a pork market, and may be let on hire by the Council on such terms as it may think fit.

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

29. No person shall sell or expose for sale the carcass of any pig or any fresh pork except at the pork market.

30.—(1) Any fresh pork sold or exposed for sale 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 29, 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.

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

(a) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight	s. p.
.. .. .	1 4½
(b) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 okes in weight	.. .. . 3 0

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

(3) The fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh pork in the pork market, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, stall or place in the pork market under bye-law 27 of these bye-laws.

#### *Chapter 6.—Markets for Perishable Goods.*

32.—(1) The stalls under Nos. 60 to 91 and the spaces under Nos. 92 to 143 in the Municipal Market No. 1 and the sheds under Nos. 12 to 25 in the Municipal Market No. 2 and the shops under Nos. 1 to 21 in the Municipal Market No. 1 are hereby allotted as special places for the sale of perishable goods and in these bye-laws referred to as the markets for perishable goods.

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

(3) The Council may let, on such terms as it pleases, any or all of the premises included in the market for perishable goods. If any or all such premises are let, the Council shall, in case it deems it necessary so to do, provide other places in the Municipal Markets for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees. The Council may let, on such terms as it pleases, any or all of the premises included in the Market for perishable goods, except the spaces referred to in bye-law 36 of these bye-laws.

33. No person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods outside the markets for perishable goods except under a permit from the Council or the Mayor granted pursuant to bye-law 34 or 35 :

Provided—

(a) That potatoes when sold in quantities of not less than eight hundred okes at any one time,

(b) that citrus when sold in quantities of not less than ten thousand at any one time,

may be sold or exposed for sale outside the Municipal Markets and no toll shall be payable in respect thereof.

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

(a) grant, for such period and on such terms as it may seem fit, a permit to any person to sell, in any specified premises outside the Municipal Markets, any perishable goods previously on sale in the markets for perishable goods, and

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

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

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

36. A rent of 2*p.* per diem shall be paid by every person using every stall or space No. 92 to 143 for the sale of perishable goods :

Provided that the above rent of 2*p.* shall not be payable by any person who uses any stall or space, and is a monthly or yearly lessee of a stall or space in the market for perishable goods.

37. The markets for perishable goods shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council.

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

39.—(a) Subject to paragraph (b) hereof the following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge of perishable goods brought into or on sale in the markets for perishable goods.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (i) When the value of such goods does not exceed two shillings .. .. .  | <i>p.</i><br>1 |
| (ii) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed five shillings .. .. .  | 2              |
| (iii) When the value of such goods exceeds five shillings but does not exceed ten shillings .. .. .   | 3              |
| (iv) When the value of such goods exceeds ten shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings .. .. .  | 4              |
| (v) When the value of such goods exceeds £1, a fee of 4 <i>p.</i> For each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of 4 <i>p.</i> |                |

(b) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the following perishable goods brought into or on sale in the markets for perishable goods :—

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (i) For every hare or brace of partridges or of any other game or wild bird of similar size or for every single partridge or other game or wild bird of similar size .. .. . | <i>p.</i><br>1 |
| (ii) For beaficoes or other birds of similar size for every dozen or part thereof .. .. .  | 1              |

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

41. 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.

42. 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 7.—Fair Markets.

43.—(1) The space situated at Varosha, plot 336, under Registration No. 218, next to Ayios Yiannis Church, owned by the Archbishopric, is hereby provided and may henceforth be used as a Fair Market during the periods the fairs known as “Apostolos Barnabas Fair”, “Fair of Elia or Palm Sunday” and “Commercial Fair” are held.



(2) The space situated at Ayios Loukas Quarter of Varosha, plots 53, 54, 67 and 68, known as "Threshing Floors of the Monastery of Apostolos Loukas," is hereby provided and may henceforth be used as a Fair Market during the period in which the fair known as "Fair of Apostolos Loukas" is held.

(3) The seashore situated at Varosha at the "Phaleron" locality, between the old slaughter-house and the coffee-house known as "Akteon," is hereby provided and may henceforth be used as a Fair Market during the period in which the fair known as "Kataklysmos Fair" is held.

44. The Council may erect or cause to be erected in the fair markets any number of booths for the purpose of letting them on hire for the period during which any of the said fairs is held.

45. No person shall erect or cause to be erected in the fair markets any booth, except under a permit from the Mayor previously obtained and at such place thereof as may be described or shown in such permit.

46. The fair markets shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Mayor in writing.

47. The place or places where and the manner in which any animal, or goods, or article or thing or eatables or liquids of any kind are to be sold in the fair markets shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector.

48. The following rent shall be paid for the erection or letting on hire of booths in the fair markets, that is to say:—

(i) From two to twenty shillings, according to the size and position of each booth, to be determined in each case by the inspector.

(ii) The rent in this paragraph of this bye-law prescribed, covers the whole period of any of the said fairs.

49. The following tolls shall be paid by every person exposing for sale in the fair markets the following goods, articles, things or animals, that is to say:—

(1) For every eatables or liquids of any kind or for every goods, or articles or things for the whole period of any of the said fairs, a toll from 1p. to 20s. according to the value or quantity of such eatables or liquids or goods or articles or things, to be determined in each case by the inspector.

(2) For any sale of the animals, namely: camel, horse, mule, ox or ass . . . . . p. 13½

(3) For any sale of swine or young swine . . . . . 2

50. The tolls in paragraph 49 (1) of these bye-laws prescribed shall not be paid by any person who has erected or leased any booth in the fair market in accordance with the provisions in this bye-law contained.

51. The rent and tolls in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the inspector.

52. No animal, namely: camel, horse, mule, ox, ass, swine or young swine shall be sold within the Municipal limits during the period of any of the said fairs except in the fair market:

Provided that the operation of Part II, chapter I of these bye-laws as regards the animals, namely: camel, horse, mule, ox, ass, swine or young swine is hereby suspended during the periods of any of the fairs prescribed in this chapter.

*Chapter 8.—General Provisions relating to the Markets.*

53. The inspector shall keep the markets, namely: the Municipal markets, the meat markets, the fish markets, the pork market and the perishable markets open;

(a) During the period from the 1st day of June to the 30th day of September from sunrise to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to sunset;

ca. by 44/106 J. K.

(b) During the period from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of May from sunrise to sunset : provided that the inspector may keep the above markets or any one of them open during such other hours as the Mayor may direct.

54. No person shall, in any one of the markets mentioned in bye-law 53—

- (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.

55. 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 inspector are unfit for human consumption may be seized by him and destroyed under the written order of the Mayor.

56. Every person selling fresh meat in the meat markets or fresh pork in the pork market or fish in the fish markets 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 or fish in meat or fish 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.

### PART III.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

##### *Chapter 1.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.*

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

- (i) only town water shall be used ; provided that the Mayor may, upon a certificate of a competent analytical chemist, permit the use of water from a particular well ;
- (ii) there shall be two rooms—one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphons, and another as a washing place ;
- (iii) the floor shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material, and the ceiling of concrete ;
- (iv) all doors and windows shall have wire-netting ;
- (v) all waste water shall be conducted to a pit of a type approved by the medical officer of health, and none shall be allowed to go into any public drain ;
- (vi) the bottles shall be washed under running water to which has been added some disinfectant approved by the medical officer of health, and shall not be dipped in any basin ;

- (vii) only bottles with crown corks shall be used, and none shall be used that are cracked, and no such corks shall be used more than once ;
  - (viii) the factory shall contain such number of urinals, latrines, wash-basins, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require, and to them shall apply the provisions of chapter 10 in this Part ;
  - (ix) the factory and everything in it shall be kept clean to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health ;
  - (x) all persons working in the factory or in the distribution of its products shall be clean in person and attire.
- (2) In the case of aerated water or ice made in Cyprus, in a factory outside the Municipal limits but sold within them, no such water or ice shall be sold unless the factory complies with the provisions of this chapter and allows access to the medical officer of health for inspection and any such water or ice sold in breach of these provisions may be seized by such officer and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

*Chapter 2.—Animals and their Pens.*

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

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

59. No person shall keep within the Municipal limits more than five sheep or goats without a written licence from the Council ; the offspring of the sheep or goats shall not count if under three months of age.

60.—(1) No person shall keep within the Municipal limits of Fama-gusta, except in licensed public stables and khans, more than three in all oxen, mules, asses, camels or horses, without a permit from the Mayor.

(2) Every such licensee shall keep the premises where the above animals are kept clean to the satisfaction of the appropriate inspector.

61.—(1) No person shall keep or feed live swine within the Municipal limits, except in the gardens and the quarters of Ayios Loucas and Kato Varosha.

(2) Every live swine found within the Municipal limits in contravention of this bye-law may be seized and detained by any person authorized in writing by the Mayor and may be dealt with or disposed of as the Mayor may direct.

*Chapter 3.—Bakeries and Bread.*

62. 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 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.

63. No such person shall—

- (a) Use in his bakery any water from a well except with the Mayor's written permission to be given upon a certificate from a competent analytical chemist satisfying the Mayor that such water is suitable for such use ;

- (b) Allow any flour to be placed on the floor but shall have all flour on benches, tables or other wooden supports, standing at least one foot high above the floor ;
- (c) Allow any bread or other bakery product to be exposed but shall keep the same in close cupboards.

64.—(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 or expose for sale bread only in loaves weighing one oke, or half an oke, or quarter of an oke ;
- (e) have no bread-trays of more than two and a half feet in length ;
- (f) see that all his employees wear a clean white overall ;
- (g) see that the person who does the kneading wears a clean white cap besides ;
- (h) see that every person distributing for him any bread or other bakery product is dressed in clean clothes and keeps the bread or other goods for distribution in clean and well-closed receptacles.

(2) The requirements in (a), (b), (f), (g) and (h) above shall not be deemed to be fulfilled unless they are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

65. 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 63 or 64 (1) (a), (b), (f), (g) or (h) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

66. In the case of bread made in a bakery outside the Municipal limits but sold within them, no such bread shall be sold or exposed for sale unless the bakery complies with the provisions of this chapter and allows access to the medical officer of health for inspection ; and any such bread sold or exposed for sale in breach of these provisions may be seized by such officer and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

67.—(1) The inspector shall have power to seize—

- (a) any bread or other bakery product exposed contrary to bye-law 63 (c) or 66 ;
- (b) any bread which does not fulfil the requirements of bye-law 64 (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.

68. For the purposes of this chapter of these bye-laws every bread found in any bakery within the Municipal limits shall be deemed to be exposed for sale therein.

#### *Chapter 4.—Barbers.*

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

- (a) keep his shop clean and well ventilated ;
- (b) keep the fixtures in his shop clean ;
- (c) keep all his implements clean and disinfected ;
- (d) have in his shop or the yard of it a covered pit for dirty water and a pipe to conduct it to the pit ;

- (e) afford free access to his shop and everything in it to the medical officer of health ;
  - (f) see that his employees are dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall and be himself dressed likewise ;
  - (g) keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength prescribed by the medical officer of health ;
  - (h) see that all instruments are clean and disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client ;
  - (i) use clean clothes on the clients or for wiping his instruments ;
  - (j) see that his employees are clean and be so himself ;
  - (k) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop ;
  - (l) have this chapter of the bye-laws posted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish and hang up in a conspicuous place in the shop.
70. 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 69 except (d) and (g), to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

*Chapter 5.—Public Baths.*

71. 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.
72. 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.
73. Every such keeper shall have this chapter of the bye-laws posted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish, and hang up in a conspicuous place in what is commonly known as the "cooling-hall" of the bath.

*Chapter 6.—Certificates of Health.*

74. 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.
75. The persons mentioned in bye-law 74 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.
76. 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.
77. No person shall employ a servant or employee who under bye-law 74 is required to possess a certificate of health unless such servant or employee holds a valid certificate of health.

78. 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.

79. Every person covered by bye-law 74 shall on demand show his certificate of health to any officer of the Council.

*Chapter 7.—Dumping of Refuse.*

80. The Council shall provide, with the approval of the Commissioner, special place or places after public notification for the dumping of refuse.

81. 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 place or places mentioned in the public notification as provided in bye-law 80.

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

82. No person shall have in a place of public resort or shall sell or expose for sale 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.

83.—(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 foodstuff he sells;
- (g) when sending or taking out of his premises any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption (including water) do so in a well-covered plate, cup, tumbler, or other receptacle;
- (h) not keep or suffer to be kept any such foodstuff or liquid in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as a urinal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 84 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.

86. 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 84 and inspect such premises, or the furniture, or receptacles, or the goods or anything else therein.

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

#### *Chapter 9.—Khans and Public Stables.*

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

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

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

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

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

90.—(1) Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the Municipal limits shall have to the satisfaction of the appropriate inspector proper and sufficient latrines.

(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.

91. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any dwelling-house shall have a covered pit constructed in the manner approved by the appropriate inspector for dirty water or other liquids with a soil pipe of a type approved by the appropriate inspector for conducting such water or liquids thereto.

92. 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.

93. Every room used as a latrine shall have, to the satisfaction of the appropriate inspector, either a water-closet, or a privy pit, or a pit latrine, which shall conform to the requirements of this chapter :

Provided that movable bucket latrines may be used only in exceptional cases after a licence given by the Mayor.

94. 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.



95. 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.

96. Every room with a privy pit shall fulfil the following requirements to the satisfaction of the appropriate inspector. 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.

97. Every room with a pit latrine shall have a pit of type approved by the appropriate inspector.

98. 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.

99. 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.

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. Every waste water pipe shall—

- (a) conform to the provisions in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of the bye-law 101 ;
- (b) be not less than one inch in diameter ;
- (c) discharge into an open trapped gully so constructed that the open end of the pipe is under an iron grating and above the surface of the water in the gully trap or over an open head ;
- (d) be provided, if the Council so requires, with a grease trap placed in accordance with its instructions.

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

- (a) every such drain shall be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, glazed earthenware of cement concrete and shall be of a pattern approved by the Council ;
- (b) every such drain shall have an internal diameter of not less than four inches ;
- (c) every such drain shall be laid with a proper fall and with socketed joints or other watertight joints approved by the Council ;
- (d) every such drain shall be supported and, if the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary, or if the Council so 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 a solid concrete at least six inches thick all round. There shall be provided in connection with such drain adequate means of access to each end of such portion of such drain as is beneath any hotel or public building ;
- (g) all concrete used in connection with drains, whether under 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 an 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.

104.—(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 103 of these bye-laws and on the same side of the trap as the hotel or public building and a second opening which shall be as far as may be practicable from the first opening.

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

(3) The sectional area of such ventilating pipe or shaft shall not be less than that of the drain with which such ventilating pipe or shaft communicates: Provided always that the soil pipe or 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.*

105. 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.

106. For the purposes of this chapter of these bye-laws the appropriate inspector and his labourers shall have the power to enter from sunrise to sunset any premises within the Municipal limits and examine whether the provisions of these bye-laws are complied with.

*Chapter 12.—Night Soil and Urine.*

107.—(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—

- (a) ~~For every bucket or receptacle of night soil for a~~ ~~period of one month~~ ~~5 0~~ *New. 43/170*
- (b) For every bucket or receptacle of fluid refuse for the period of one month from any premises from 1s. 6p. to 10s. to be determined in each case by the Mayor according to the quantity of such fluid refuse.

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

(3) In this bye-law the term "month" means a period commencing on the first day and ending on the last day of each calendar month, and includes any part thereof.

*Chapter 13.—Hawkers.*

108. No person shall hawk about for sale or expose for sale within the Municipal limits any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or any other foodstuffs, unless—

- (a) Such person keeps such sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or any other foodstuffs in a dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance to the satisfaction of the inspector, and
- (b) such person wears a clean white overall or such other wearing as the Mayor will direct, and
- (c) such person has in his possession a certificate of health granted by the medical officer of health.

109. In lieu of the hawking fees prescribed in the Tenth Schedule to the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1938, in respect of the articles set out therein and covered by this bye-law, there shall be paid by every person hawking within the Municipal limits a fee of half piastre daily for hawking any article (other than a fowl, chicken or turkey).

*Chapter 14.—Places of Public Resort.*

110. 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.

111. Every person keeping or managing any place of public resort shall, to the satisfaction of the inspector—

- (a) keep such place and the fixtures and furniture in it always clean, ventilated and free from bugs or other vermin;
- (b) keep the utensils and other articles in it always clean and those made of copper well tinned;
- (c) prevent people from spitting in such place, and have spittoons;
- (d) prevent overcrowding in such place;
- (e) always provide a good and sufficient supply of drinking water;
- (f) prevent any animal whatever being kept in such place in such a manner as to be a nuisance;
- (g) when so required by the inspector, 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.

112. The inspector 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.

113. 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 15.—Refuse.*

114. 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 cleaned and disinfected at least once a week.

115. 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 16.—Second-hand Articles.*

116. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the Municipal limits any second-hand article, except at such place as the Mayor may, from time to time, set apart for the purpose and shall notify by public notification.

117.—(1) Every person desiring to sell or expose for sale within the Municipal limits any second-hand article shall, before such second-hand article is sold or exposed for sale—

- (a) cause such second-hand article to be inspected by the medical officer of health, and
- (b) obtain from the medical officer of health a certificate to the effect that such second-hand article has been duly inspected, and
- (c) obtain from the medical officer of health distinguishing mark or number, and
- (d) keep such distinguishing mark or number on such second-hand article until it is sold, and
- (e) disinfect such articles as may be required by the medical officer of health, the costs of such disinfection being paid by such person.

(2) Every second-hand article sold or exposed for sale within the Municipal limits in contravention of this chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the medical officer of health or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

*Chapter 17.—Slaughter-House.*

118. The premises situated outside the quarter of Ayios Loucas on the right of the road leading to the town of Larnaca and bounded by Petros Vasili pl. 41, hali land, Maria Yeorghis Kika pl. 47, Constandis Lefteri pl. 46, Loukia M. G. Michaelides pl. 45 and 45/1, Road, Georghis Papa Dimitri pl. 43 and 38, Christinou Yianni Kontou 33/3/1, Ioannis Haji Zaharia and others pl. 39 and 33/6, Alexandros Ioannou Tsangari pl. 42 and hali land, are provided as a slaughter-house.

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

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

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

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to—

- (a) animals slaughtered for emergency reasons with the permission of the inspector, and
- (b) unweaned lambs and unweaned kids slaughtered between the 1st day of December and the 30th day of April, both days inclusive.

122.—(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.

123. 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.

124.—(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.

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

126.—(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 134 (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 paragraph (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.

127. The inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor may—

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

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

129. 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 133 has been paid ;
- (f) if he has handled a diseased carcass or part thereof, forthwith clean and disinfect his hands and any instruments which he used, in such manner as the inspector may direct.

130. The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

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

131. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-house to the meat markets or pork market free of charge by the Municipal corporation in containers which shall be properly covered to avoid contamination or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

132. The admittance in the slaughter-house of any person other than those otherwise permitted to use the slaughter-house is prohibited, unless such person is furnished with a licence in writing from the Mayor, which is granted free of charge, and which may be revoked at any time by the Mayor.

133.—(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 ox, camel or pig of any age—	<i>s. p.</i>
(i) if not exceeding 40 okes in weight .. ..	5 0
(ii) if exceeding 40 okes in weight but not exceeding 80 okes in weight .. ..	8 0
(iii) if exceeding 80 okes in weight .. ..	10 0
(b) for every goat or sheep .. ..	2 0
(c) for every unweaned kid or lamb slaughtered between the 1st of December and the 30th of April .. ..	1 1
(d) for every kid or lamb slaughtered between the 1st of May and the 30th of November .. ..	2 0

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

134.—(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.

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

## Chapter 18.—Water.

135. No person shall :—

- (a) plant or cause to be planted any tree or shrub within twenty feet from any well, subterranean passage or aqueduct of the town water, or
- (b) open or injure any well, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the town water or take any water therefrom, or
- (c) tamper with, injure or obstruct the town water, or
- (d) bathe or wash himself or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at the public fountain, or
- (e) deposit or throw any household refuse or any offensive, decaying or deleterious matter on or into the town water, or
- (f) foul or contaminate the town water, or
- (g) do anything whether directly or indirectly by which the town water shall or may be liable to pollution or poisoning then or thereafter, or
- (h) injure the pipes or taps attached to a public fountain, or
- (i) transplace or in any way interfere with any pipe whereby the town water is conveyed to any building, unless under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Mayor, or
- (j) place any machinery in any building for the purpose of forcing an outflow of town water from the public pipe to which the private pipe of the owner or lessee or occupier of such building is attached, or
- (k) remove the measure placed on a private pipe in any street or building, which measure is intended to regulate the quantity of town water to which such person is entitled, or
- (l) supply himself with town water from any public fountain in such a way as to obstruct or interfere with the turn of any other person entitled to obtain a supply therefrom or to cause any annoyance to any person living in the vicinity of such public fountain, or
- (m) suffer water to run to waste from any public fountain or interfere with the water supply.

136. All expenses for the conveyance of town water from the main to private premises or building or place shall be borne by the owner or occupier thereof in addition to any other expense which might be incurred for the repair of pipes and streets through which the town water is conveyed.

137. The conveyance of town water to private premises or building or place as in bye-law 136 mentioned shall be carried out by the Municipal Corporation of Famagusta at the expense of the owner or occupier thereof, as in the said bye-law provided.

138. Every person requiring any town water to be conveyed from the main to his private premises shall, at the request of the Mayor, deposit with the Municipal Corporation a sum equal to the estimated expenditure for such conveyance and the estimated cost required for the repair of the pipes and streets through which the said conveyance will be made, and in default thereof the Mayor may refuse such conveyance of town water.

139. The Mayor or any other officer authorized in that behalf may inspect at any reasonable time any premises to which town water is supplied and may regulate the supply thereof.

140. No owner or lessee or occupier of any premises supplied with town water shall :—

- (a) do anything which is calculated to increase his supply of town water, or
- (b) transfer to any other house, premises or place any part of the town water to which he is entitled.



141. 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 lessee or occupier of any house, premises or place supplied with town water, cannot obtain town water during all or any of the hours of any day or night.

142. ~~The following rates shall be payable by the owner or occupier or lessee of any premises or buildings or place within the Municipal limits for the supply of town water by the Municipal Corporation:—~~ *New by 8/7/47*

~~(a) in case of town water purchased from the Municipal Corporation, a rate of 6s. for every year;~~

~~(b) in case of town water other than water purchased from the Municipal Corporation, a rate of 13s. for every period of six months.~~

143. Whenever any person having an interest in the town water wishes to sell or transfer his interest therein to any other person, such person shall submit an application in writing to the Mayor and shall at the same time pay a transfer fee of five shillings, and upon payment of such fee, the sale or transfer shall be recorded in the books of the Municipal Corporation.

144. The quantity of town water supplied to each person and the mode of measuring such quantity shall be regulated from time to time by the Council.

145. The rates and transfer fee in this bye-law shall be paid to the treasurer.

146. The rate in bye-law 142 (a) of this bye-law prescribed shall be paid in advance in every year.

147. ~~The rate in bye-law 142 (b) of this bye-law prescribed shall be paid in advance in every six months.~~ *New by 4/5/47*

148. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

The term "~~six~~ <sup>of three months</sup> months" means a period commencing on the 1st day of January, ~~and ending on the 30th day of June or a period commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 31st day of December,~~ and includes any part thereof. *a. 2/ 4/5/47*

The term "year" means a period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, and includes any part thereof.

The term "saccorafi" means a supply of town water to the extent of approximately one oke thereof for every minute.

The term "town water" includes all channels, wells, aqueducts, pipes, reservoirs, engines, towers and other constructions or appliances connected with the town water.

149. Whenever any person who is entitled to a supply of town water—

(a) fails or neglects to pay in respect thereof the rates in bye-law 142 of these bye-laws prescribed, or

(b) contravenes any bye-law in this part of these bye-laws contained, it shall be lawful for the Mayor to give directions that such supply of town water to such person shall be discontinued until the rates aforesaid due in respect thereof are paid or any contravention aforesaid is rectified to the satisfaction of the Mayor, as the case may be.

#### Chapter 19.—General Provisions.

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

(a) spit thereon;

(b) cause or allow any dirty water or other liquid to flow thereon;

(c) distribute any notice or advertisement;

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

151. 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.

152.—(1) No person shall sleep in—

- (a) a room containing foodstuff in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 84 or in a place of 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.

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

154. 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.

155.—(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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

158.—(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.

(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.

159. 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 gutters for the rain water to collect in, and the gutters shall be connected with pipes reaching down to the surface of the street, and both gutters and pipes shall be free from leakage. The owner or person collecting the rent of a building which does not comply with this bye-law shall be guilty of a breach of this bye-law.

160. The following fees shall be paid to the 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 Miri' Laws, 1927 and 1938, or any Law amending or substituted for the same.

(a) For erection, reconstructions, or additions—	s.
Per room having an area not exceeding 40 sq. feet .. ..	5
Per room having an area exceeding 40 sq. feet but not exceeding 100 sq. feet .. .. .	8
Per room having an area exceeding 100 sq. feet but not exceeding 200 sq. feet .. .. .	12
Per room having an area exceeding 200 sq. feet but not exceeding 300 sq. feet .. .. .	15
Per room having an area exceeding 300 sq. feet but not exceeding 500 sq. feet .. .. .	20
Per room having an area exceeding 500 sq. feet but not exceeding 800 sq. feet .. .. .	30
Per room having an area exceeding 800 sq. feet but not exceeding 2,000 sq. feet .. .. .	40
Per room having an area exceeding 2,000 sq. feet .. ..	60
For each stair-case .. .. .	10
(b) For each balcony or kiosk .. .. .	} 5-15s. as the Council may decide having regard to their extent.
For each water-tank .. .. .	
For every surrounding wall or fencing .. .. .	
For each oven (for bakery) .. .. .	
(c) For any other structure not mentioned above .. ..	5
(d) For alterations or repairs—	
Per room, stair-case, hall, lobby, garage, poultry-house, corridor, kiosk, balcony, verandah, water-tank or taratza	5-40
as the Mayor may decide, having regard to their extent.	
(e) For the purposes of bye-law 160 (a) every hall, lobby, garage, poultry-house, corridor, verandah or taratza, shall be deemed to be a room.	

*Chapter 2.—Storerooms and Workrooms for Cinematograph Films.*

161. No person shall keep any cinematograph films for use in a cinema except under a licence previously obtained from the Council, and unless the Mayor is satisfied that the provisions of this chapter are observed: Provided that nothing in this chapter of these bye-laws shall apply to any person who keeps any cinematograph films—

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

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

163. 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.

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

165. A 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."

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

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

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

169. 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.

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

171.—(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.

172. 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.

173. 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.

174. No premises shall be used as a 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 floor) and fire-resisting self-closing doors; or

(ii) if so situated and constructed that a fire occurring therein is not likely to spread to other parts of the building, and its use as a 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.

175. 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,

176.—(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.*

177.—(1) There are hereby provided for the storage of petroleum class A and petroleum class B the Municipal stores No. 1 and No. 2 situated within the Municipal limits at the locality "Ay. Serghi Road, Beylitika" of Ayios Loukas plot 102.

(2) There are hereby provided for the storage of petroleum class B (in barrels) and petroleum class C the surrounded yard situated behind the Municipal stores No. 1 and No. 2 in plot 102.

(3) There are hereby provided for the storage of matches the Municipal store No. 3 situated within the Municipal limits at the locality "Ay. Serghi Road, Beylitika" of Ayios Loukas plot 102.

added by 43/425.

(4) and (5)

178. The stores mentioned in bye-law 177 shall be under the control of a storekeeper appointed by the Council.

179. 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 177.

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

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

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

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

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

182.—(1) Every person storing petroleum or matches in the Municipal stores 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.

183.—(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.

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

185.—(1) There shall be paid by every person to the storekeeper the following fees for—

- |   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| (a) every four gallons of petroleum class A and petroleum class B | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | <i>p.</i> |
|   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | 0½        |
| (b) every ton of petroleum class C                                | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 1         |
| (c) every case containing one thousand small boxes of matches     | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 1         |

when the same are transferred from one depositor to another while the same are in the Municipal stores.

(2) Every such transfer and every such fee so paid shall be entered by the storekeeper in the register kept by him under bye-law 183 and in the book specified in bye-law 182 (1) (b).

186. 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.

187. 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 182 by the person storing any petroleum or matches in the Municipal stores.

#### *Chapter 4.—Theatres.*

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

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

189. 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 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 opening from passages into a public street, or on main passages inside the building, shall be made in two folds and arranged to open in the direction of the stream of persons approaching the exit ; no door shall open directly upon a staircase and no side-door may swing into a main passage ;
  - (e) The building shall have an electric light installation which shall be tested by a competent person approved by the Council at least once in every year and certified by him to be safe in all respects ;
  - (f) In any large building which can allow of the use of such scenery on the stage, the Council may demand that the proscenium shall be provided with a fire-resisting screen to be used as a drop curtain ;
  - (g) All windows shall open outwards and the opening shall not be obstructed with bars ;
  - (h) Fire extinguishing appliances of a type approved by the Council shall always be kept in suitable positions, and instructions in English, Greek and Turkish as to the use of the appliances shall be posted up in conspicuous places of each floor ; the appliances shall be tested at least once in every three months and certified in writing by a person approved by the Council to be in good order ;
  - (i) When any premises are used for the exhibition of a cinematograph film, the apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of approved fire-resisting material and of sufficient dimensions to allow of the operator working freely ; all entrances to the enclosures shall be suitably placed and fitted with doors or shutters of fire-resisting material strongly constructed and so arranged as to be self-closing ; lanterns shall be placed on firm supports constructed of fire-resisting material and provided with a metal shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film gate.
190. During the whole time that a theatre is used by the public—
- (a) The exits shall be marked by dim lanterns bearing the word "Exit" in English, Greek and Turkish ;
  - (b) No door leading to any exit or opening into a public street, or on any main passage, shall be locked or bolted, but all entrances and exits shall be kept unobstructed to the extent required by the Council ;
  - (c) Electric light shall be the only illuminant used ;
  - (d) There shall be a person charged with the duty of working the fire-extinguishing appliances.

191. 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.

192.—(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.

193. Upon the plans and statements mentioned in bye-law 188 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.



194. 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.

195. The Director of Public Works or his representative shall have power at any time to enter any building to which a licence has been granted under this chapter and inspect the same with a view to ascertaining whether any unauthorized alteration or addition has been made in the building, or for the purposes of section 177 (a) of the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930.

196. 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.

197. 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.

198. There shall be paid to the Treasurer for a licence under this chapter, a fee to be determined by the Council in each case according to the following scale:—

- (a) for theatres having an entrance fee, not more than £10 yearly.
- (b) for theatres not having an entrance fee—
  - (i) for each day not more than £10;
  - (ii) for each week not more than £25;
  - (iii) for each month not more than £50;
  - (iv) for each year not more than £100;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

200. No person shall in any theatre—

- (a) keep any dog, or
- (b) smoke :

Provided that the smoking in the theatres may be allowed—

- (i) in the smoking room approved by the Council, and
- (ii) in the theatres where the smoking will be permitted by the Council and such permission be stated in the licence granted under section 174 (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938.

201. 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.

202. 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.*

203. 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.**

**FEES FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING GOODS.**

204. 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 to 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:

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

205.—(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 counter-foil 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.

206. 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 204 of these bye-laws applies.

*Rev by 44/1963. 5.*

## PART VI.

## VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

*Chapter 1.—Stands for Vehicles.*

207.—(1) The Council shall fix from time to time the places within the Municipal limits at which taxis, carriages and carts shall stand respectively when plying for hire and not actually hired ; and the number of such taxis, carriages and carts allowed to stand at any time in each place so fixed.

(2) All places so fixed by the Council as aforesaid, shall be stands for vehicles after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

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

*Chapter 2.—Fares.*

208.—(1) The following fares shall be payable for journeys in any carriage within five miles from the office of the Commissioner of Famagusta, that is to say—

When hired by time :	s.	p.
If employed for one hour or fraction of an hour ..	1	0
For every additional half hour or fraction thereof ..	-	4½

(2) The following fares shall be payable when hired by distance any carriage or taxi—

(i) From Varosha to Famagusta (old town), local fairs of Palm Sunday or Apostolos Barnabas, Harbour, Sea (Glossa or Phaleron), Stavros, Ayia Paraskevi and Kato Varosha or <i>vice versa</i> —	s.	p.
For the whole taxi or carriage not more than ..	-	4½
For each person.. .. .	-	1
(ii) From Varosha to Apostolos Loukas and Ayios Panteleimon or <i>vice versa</i> —		
For the whole taxi or carriage not more than ..	-	6
For each person.. .. .	-	1½
(iii) From Famagusta to Apostolos Loukas and Ayios Panteleimon or <i>vice versa</i> —		
For the whole taxi or carriage not more than ..	-	4½
For each person.. .. .	-	1
(iv) From Famagusta to the sea (Glossa or Phaleron), Stavros, Ayia Paraskevi and Kato Varosha or <i>vice versa</i> —		
For the whole taxi or carriage not more than ..	-	6
For each person.. .. .	-	1½
(v) From Railway Station to the sea (Glossa or Phaleron) or <i>vice versa</i> —		
For the whole taxi or carriage not more than ..	-	4½
For each person.. .. .	-	1
(vi) For each other course within the Municipal limits—		
For the whole carriage or taxi not more than ..	-	4½
For each person.. .. .	-	1
(vii) From Varosha to Ayios Memnon or <i>vice versa</i> —		
For the whole carriage or taxi not more than ..	1	0
For each person.. .. .	-	2

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*Chapter 3.—Regulations of Traffic.*

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

**HERMES STREET.**—The direction leading to George V Avenue, throughout the whole street.

**KIMON STREET.**—The direction leading to Odysseus Street between the portions delimited by Hermes Street on the one hand and on the other by the public latrines.

**TEFKROS STREET.**—The direction leading from George V Avenue to Thermopylae Street, between the portions delimited by George V Avenue on the one hand and on the other by the shop of Christodoulos P. Ayiomamitis.

**GENNADIUS STREET.**—The direction leading to Hermes Street between the portions delimited by the house of Costas N. Syrimis and Maria Costa N. Syrimi on the one hand and on the other ~~Tefkros~~ *Hermes* Street where the shop of Kliton E. Christodoulides owned by Evkaf. *or by 40/7*

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

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

**SEASHORE STREET.**—Between the old slaughter-house and the last garden of Ayios Memnon, throughout the seashore.

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

(3) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall apply to perambulators.

211.—(1) No person shall, in the Ayios Nicolaos Square, lead, ride, drive or take any animal or vehicle, on Sundays and feast days from 6 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. during the summer season and from 7.30 a.m. to 10 a.m. during the winter season.

(2) The Council shall, on Sundays and feast days, place poles at the ends of Ayios Nicolaos Square bearing thereon the following words, as the case may be, in English, Greek and Turkish.

In the summer season : “ Street closed to animals and vehicles from 6 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.”

In the winter season : “ Street closed to animals and vehicles from 7.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.”

(3) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall apply to perambulators.

(4) In this bye-law—

(a) The term “ feast days ” means the following feasts, that is to say :—

1. Ayios Vassilios (1st January).
2. The Eve of Theophania (5th January).
3. Theophania (6th January).
4. Treis Ierarchai (30th January).
5. Evangelismos (25th March).
6. Ayios Yeorghios (23rd April).
7. Ayios Konstantinos and Ayia Eleni (21st May).
8. Apostolos Petros and Pavlos (29th June).
9. Ayii Apostoloi (30th June).

10. Kimisis Theotokou (15th August).
  11. Ayios Nikolaos (6th December).
  12. Christmas Eve.
  13. Christmas Day (25th December).
  14. The Saturday of Saint Lazaros.
  15. Holy Week.
  16. Easter Monday.
  17. Easter Tuesday.
  18. Easter Thursday.
  19. Easter Friday.
- (b) The term "Summer Season" means the period commencing on the 1st day of March and ending on the 31st day of August, both days inclusive.
- (c) The term "Winter Season" means the period commencing on the 1st day of September and ending on the last day of February, both days inclusive.

212.—(1) No person shall, in the street known as "Tourist Road" commencing at the Karpas road near the former site of Elia and St. Barnabas' Fairs and continuing along the outer edge of the Moat as far as Del Mozzo Bastion, then into the Moat, and ending at Diamante Bastion, lead, ride, drive or take any animal, motor-lorry or cart in either direction.

(2) The Council shall place poles at either end of the portions between which the movement of animals, motor-lorries or carts is forbidden.

(3) In this bye-law the term "motor-lorry" means any motor vehicle constructed to carry more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and their personal baggage, and includes any motor vehicle known as lorry constructed or used for carrying a mixed load of passengers and goods or a load of goods.

(4) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall apply to any motor-lorry, cart or animal used by the Municipal Corporation.

213.—(1) No person shall, at the end of every theatrical, musical or cinematographical performance from the cinema theatres specified below, lead, ride, drive or take any animal or vehicle in the streets below named at all between the portions of the street specified against its name:—

(a) Cinema-theatre of Hajihambis.

EDWARD VIII STREET.—Between the space in front of this cinema-theatre on the one hand and on the other the confectionery shop of Yannakis Constantinou owned by Miltiades Philippou.

(b) Cinema-theatre "Olympia".

ODYSSEUS STREET.—Between the space in front of this cinema-theatre on the one hand and on the other the space in front of the spinnery of P. Ioannou & Co.

(2) The Council shall place poles at either end of the portions between which the movement of animals and vehicles at the end of every theatrical, musical or cinematographical performance from the cinema-theatres specified above is forbidden.

(3) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall apply to perambulators.

214.—(1) The prohibitions contained in this chapter shall not apply to bicycles pushed by pedestrians.

(2) In this chapter of these bye-laws the term "perambulator" means only a baby or infant carrier.

*Chapter 4.—Licences for Bicycles and Tricycles.*

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215. From and after the first day of January, 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.

216. Every person who desires a licence and number-plate in respect of a bicycle or tricycle shall make application therefor to the Council stating :—

- (a) The mark ;
- (b) The engraved number of the factory of such bicycle or tricycle, and the Council shall issue to such person such licence and number-plate upon payment of the fee prescribed in bye-law 217 of these bye-laws.

217. 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 one shilling : Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th June in any year a fee of 4½p. shall be charged.

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

219. A number-plate shall be used only—

- (a) during the year it is issued, or
- (b) during any other year for which the relative licence has been renewed, provided that such number-plate will not be used on any other bicycle or tricycle than the one for which it has been issued.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Chapter 1.—Dogs.*

220. The following fee shall in every year ending 31st December be paid to the treasurer for a licence to keep a dog, not being an unweaned puppy, that is to say :—

(a) For every bitch .. .. .	s. p.
	5 0
(b) For every other dog .. .. .	3 0

Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th June in any year the following fee should be charged, that is to say :—

(a) For every bitch .. .. .	s. p.
	2 4½
(b) For every other dog .. .. .	1 4½

221. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Council that a metal badge supplied under the provisions of section 181B (1) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, has been lost or destroyed, the Council may issue to the licensee a duplicate metal badge on payment of the following fee, that is to say :—

(a) when it is issued before the 30th June in any year ..	s. p.
	1 0
(b) when it is issued after the 30th June in any year ..	- 4½

222.—(1) Every dog—

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

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

Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of the period of seven days in section 181A (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, prescribed or, in case of an

appeal to the Commissioner thereunder, until the decision of the Commissioner thereon has been given and then only when such decision upholds the refusal to grant a licence or the withdrawal of a licence granted, as the case may be.

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

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 222 (2), the Council shall hold the same for a period of twenty-four hours. If during the said period of 24 hours the dog is not claimed it shall be disposed of in such manner or destroyed by captive bolt pistol or by electrocution or by lethal or asphyxiating chamber, as the Mayor may in writing direct :

Provided that if the dog appears to be of value and there is reason to believe that it is licensed although not wearing either the metal badge required by section 181B of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1938, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law the period of detention may, if the Mayor so in writing direct, 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 222 (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.*

223. 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.

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

#### *Chapter 3.—Pensions and Gratuities.*

225. In the chapter of these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the meanings assigned to them, that is to say :—

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

"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.

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

"Corporation" means the Municipal Corporation of Famagusta.

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

226. 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;

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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.

227. 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.

228. 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 227.

229. 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.

230. 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.

231. 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.

232. 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.

233. If an officer holding a pensionable office retires 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 227:

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.

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234. 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 addition 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.

235. 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 227 be granted, in addition to the 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.

236.—(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.

237.—(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.

238. 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.

239. 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.

240. 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.

241. 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 received 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.

242. 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.

243. A gratuity under bye-law 242 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.

244. 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.

245. 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 of all moneys paid into and out of the said Gratuities and Pension Fund.

246. The Corporation shall in every year charge on and pay out of the revenues of the Corporation a sum of £150 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.

247. Every officer who on the date of the coming into operation of this bye-law is granted a pension and whose office has been declared as a pensionable office in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporation (Famagusta) Pensions and Gratuities Bye-laws, 1937, shall be deemed to have been granted his pension and his office shall be deemed to have been declared as a pensionable office in accordance with this bye-law.

*Chapter 4.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.*

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

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

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

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

	<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	- 2 0 ..	- 5 0
(b) For a month .. .. .	- 5 0 ..	- 10 0
(c) For a year .. .. .	3 0 0 ..	5 0 0

252. 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.

*Added by 1936 4.5 - Chapter 4. - Hoards and Fees.*

*Chapter 5.—Licences for Khans, Tanneries, etc.*

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

(a) For any khan or public stable .. .. .	from 10s.—40s.
(b) For any tannery .. .. .	„ 10s.—40s.
(c) For any place or building kept for the purpose of drying or storing skins .. .. .	„ 5s.—40s.
(d) For any farrier's shop .. .. .	„ 2s.—10s.
(e) For any factory where steam, electric or mechanical power is used or in which any explosive substance is used .. .. .	„ 5s.—200s.
(f) For any coffee-house .. .. .	„ 2s.— 40s.
(g) For any kiln .. .. .	„ 5s.— 40s.

(h) For every oven in a bakery .. .. .	3s.- 40s.
(i) For any restaurant .. .. .	3s.- 40s.
(j) For any barber's shop .. .. .	2s.- 40s.
(k) For any drinking shop .. .. .	3s.- 40s.
(l) For any pastry shop .. .. .	3s.- 40s.
(m) For any confectioner's shop .. .. .	3s.- 40s.
(n) For any pharmacy .. .. .	5s.- 40s.
(o) For any shoemaker's shop .. .. .	2s.- 40s.
(p) For any printing office .. .. .	5s.- 60s.

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

#### Chapter 6.—Prevention of Noise.

254. 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.

255. 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 7.—Streets.

256. There shall be paid to the 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.

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

258. 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 Mayor 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.

#### Chapter 8.—Licences for Street and House-to-House Collections.

~~259. 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,~~

*See by 42/375  
502/42*

New by 42/375.

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

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

(a) of bye-law 259, or

(b) of the provisions or terms or conditions of a licence granted under bye-law 260,

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

*Chapter 9.—Foreshore.*

262. Any person above ten years of age who bathes in the sea on or from any part of the foreshore within the limits of any area extending from the Moat on the north of Famagusta to a distance of five hundred yards beyond the last building to the south of the locality "Glossa" shall wear whilst bathing or passing to or from the sea a bathing costume.

263. The bathing of any animal in the sea or the passing of any animal to or from the sea from any part of the foreshore within the limits of any area extending from the Moat on the north of Famagusta to a distance of five hundred yards beyond the last building to the south of the locality "Glossa" is hereby prohibited.

*Chapter 10.—Receipts and Notices.*

*A. Receipts.*

264.—(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.*

265. 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 11.—Penalties and Repeal.*

*A. Penalties.*

266. 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.*

267. The Municipal Corporation (Famagusta) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1936, the Pensions and Gratuities Bye-laws, 1937, are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

*Gazettes :*

11. 9.1931  
23.10.1931  
10. 2.1933  
19. 5.1933  
30. 6.1933  
6. 7.1934  
18. 4.1935  
19. 7.1935  
30. 8.1935  
29.11.1935  
17. 1.1936

Supplement  
No. 3:  
25.6.1937

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 78).

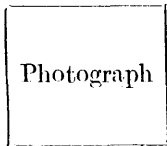
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF FAMAGUSTA.

This is to certify that I have to-day examined

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

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

Date..... Medical Officer of Health.



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

Form B.—Notice under Bye-law 87.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF FAMAGUSTA.

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 82 to 84 of the Famagusta 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 155.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF FAMAGUSTA.

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 203.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF FAMAGUSTA.

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 :—

.....  
.....

*Mayor.*

Date.....

*Form E.—Bye-law 249.*

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF FAMAGUSTA.

PERMIT TO EXHIBIT NOTICES OR ADVERTISEMENTS ON HOARDINGS.

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

Date..... (Signature).....

*Mayor.*

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 199.)

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY.

*Rates.*

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) On each ticket the total price of which does not exceed<br>$4\frac{1}{2}p.$ .. .. .                  | <i>p.</i><br>$0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (ii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}p.$ but<br>does not exceed 1s. .. .. . | 1                           |
| (iii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 1s. but<br>does not exceed 3s. .. .. .             | 2                           |
| (iv) On each ticket the total price of which is 3s. or over ..   | 3                           |

THIRD SCHEDULE

The above bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency  
the Governor.

(M.P. 615/12/4.)

by 44/1663.7.