



SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3040 OF 16TH FEBRUARY, 1943. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

No. 42.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAWS, 1930 AND 1942.

*a. by 44/98.
45/226*

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

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942, the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation 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 Regulation Law, 1938, and the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law, 1933, or otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Paphos hereby make the following regulations and bye-laws, hereinafter referred to as "these bye-laws":—

SHORT TITLE.

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Paphos Municipal Bye-laws, 1943.

PART I.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:—
The following terms have the meanings respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Animal", save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws otherwise defined, means any ass, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, mule, ox, sheep, swine, 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 hair-dresser, 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 carcass of an animal.

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

"Cinematograph film" means any film containing 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 Paphos.

"Fancy bread" means the victuals known as "koullouria" and "paximadia."

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

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

“ Khan ” includes any room or place used as a khan or in connection therewith.

“ Law ” means the Municipal Corporations Law, 1930, and any law amending or substituted for, the same.

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

“ Matches ” includes German tinder.

“ Mayor ” means the Mayor of Paphos, and includes the Deputy Mayor and any person authorized in writing by either of them for the purposes of these bye-laws or of any part thereof.

“ Medical officer of health ” means any registered practitioner appointed as such by the Council under the Law, and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws.

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

“ Municipal Corporation ” means the Municipal Corporation of the town of Paphos (including Kato Paphos).

“ Municipal engineer ” means the person appointed as such by the Council under the Law, and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws.

“ Municipal limits ” means the limits of the Municipal Corporation.

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

“ Perishable goods ” includes any fresh meat, any carcass of swine or any fresh pork, fresh fish, game, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables or plants of any kind or any part thereof whether cultivated or growing wild.

“ Petroleum ”, “ petroleum class A ”, “ petroleum class B ”, and “ petroleum class C ”, have respectively the same meaning as in the Imports Municipal Toll Laws, 1932 to 1939.

“ 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 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 carriage ” means any vehicle drawn by one or more horses or any other animal, or propelled or drawn by mechanical means constructed for the conveyance of persons or goods, which plies for hire within the municipal limits.

“ Public notification ” means a notification signed by the Mayor and posted in at least three conspicuous places within the municipal limits.

“ 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, object or thing.

“Store-room” in connection with cinematograph films means a room in which any cinematograph film is kept or stored.

“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.

“Town clerk and treasurer” means the town clerk and treasurer of the Municipal Corporation.

“Vehicle” includes anything moving on wheels.

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

3.—(a) References to laws or sections include references to laws or sections amended or substituted for the same.

(b) Words and expressions, other than the terms defined in bye-law 2 of these bye-laws, have the same meaning as similar words and expressions in the Municipal Corporations Laws.

(c) Words importing the masculine gender include females.

(d) Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

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

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

(c) Wherever the expression “in the opinion of” or “to the satisfaction of” a particular officer, or an expression to the like effect, occurs in these 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.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Chapter 1.—Slaughter-house No. 1.

5. The premises situated within the municipal limits at the locality “Vigla” and bounded by the immovable property of the Municipal Corporation on four sides, are hereby provided as slaughter-house No. 1.

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

(2) No carcass of any such animal shall be cleaned or dressed within the municipal limits, except at the slaughter-house No. 1.

7. There shall be kept in the slaughter-house No. 1 a seal in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

8. The slaughter-house No. 1 shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of slaughter-house No. 1, subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by the Mayor.

9. The slaughter-house No. 1 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal and the dressing of its carcass daily from sunrise to midday, and may be opened or kept open, with the permission of the Mayor, at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

10. No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 1 any swine.

11. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

the term “animal” means any bull, calf, camel, cow, heifer, kid, lamb, ox, or sheep.

Chapter 2.—Slaughter-house No. 2.

12. The premises situated within the municipal limits at the locality "Pano Pervolia" by the streets Kinira and Pano Pervolia and forming part of the immovable property belonging to Eftichios Vasiliades, are hereby provided as slaughter-house No. 2.

13.—(1) No swine shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale within the municipal limits, except at the slaughter-house No. 2.

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

14. There shall be kept in the slaughter-house No. 2 a seal in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

15. The slaughter-house No. 2 shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of slaughter-house No. 2, subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by the Mayor.

16. The slaughter-house No. 2 shall be opened and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any swine and the dressing of its carcass on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be determined by the Mayor.

17. No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 2 any animal other than swine.

Chapter 3.—General provisions relating to slaughter-houses Nos. 1 and 2.

18.—(1) No person shall—

(a) slaughter any animal in the slaughter-houses unless he produces to and leaves with the inspector the certificate of ownership in respect thereof, and obtains the permission of the inspector to slaughter such animal; and

(b) slaughter any animal in the slaughter-houses or clean or dress therein the carcass thereof, unless he obtains in every year and has in his possession a certificate from the medical officer of health to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of any possible infection of any animal or carcass thereof.

(2) The holder of any such certificate shall, when required to do so by the inspector, produce to him such certificate for inspection.

(3) Every person wishing to slaughter an animal shall submit it to the inspector for examination at least 18 hours before slaughter and pending slaughter shall leave it in the lair near the slaughter-house or in such other place as may be indicated by the inspector.

This provision may be dispensed with by the permission of the inspector—

(a) as regards animals slaughtered to meet an emergency;

(b) as regards unweaned lambs and kids slaughtered between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of April both days inclusive.

(4) The owner of or the person who brings an animal for slaughter shall, if required by the inspector, feed the animal during the time kept in the lair or in such other place as may be indicated by the inspector.

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

(a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the appropriate slaughter-house and has been cleaned or dressed therein, and

(b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it in good and clean condition, the seal of the appropriate slaughter-house;

Provided that the carcass or fresh meat of any animal not slaughtered at the slaughter-house may—

- (a) upon the production of a certificate from the medical officer of health to the effect that such carcass or fresh meat is fit for human consumption, and
- (b) upon payment of the fees prescribed in bye-laws 26 and 54 of these bye-laws in respect thereof,

be transferred to the slaughter-house in order to be sealed with the seal and be exposed for sale in the meat market or to be allowed for human consumption under a permit in writing from the Mayor.

(2) Any carcass or fresh meat found within the municipal limits which does not fulfil any of the requirements of these bye-laws may be seized by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

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

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

20. Every person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-houses or cleaning or dressing therein the carcass thereof—

- (a) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives and appliances to the satisfaction of the inspector, and
- (b) shall, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel be clad with a clean white apron extending from the neck to below the knee to the satisfaction of the inspector, and
- (c) shall slaughter such animal at such places in the appropriate slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time, by the inspector, and,
- (d) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse and shall dress it at such place in the appropriate slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (e) shall place forthwith such offal and refuse in such place in or near the appropriate slaughter-house and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (f) shall not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-houses until (i) it shall have been examined by the inspector and (ii) it shall have been sealed with the seal, and (iii) all the fees prescribed in this part of these bye-laws shall have been paid in respect thereof.

21. The inflation of carcasses and lungs by blowing with the mouth is prohibited.

22. The inspector may detain the carcass of any animal or the fresh meat of any animal slaughtered in the slaughter-houses which there is reasonable cause to believe is unfit for human consumption and may destroy the same by the written order of the Mayor after obtaining a certificate from the medical officer of health that such carcass or fresh meat is unfit for human consumption.

23. The seal shall be affixed or stamped by the inspector or by any person acting under his orders on the carcass or fresh meat of every animal slaughtered at the slaughter-house, which he passes as fit for human consumption.

24. The inspector shall enter daily in a book :—

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

25. Every receipt given by the inspector for any fees payable under this part of these bye-laws, shall be produced by the holder thereof, at all times on request to the Mayor or any other person authorized by him for the purpose.

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

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) for every cow, ox, bull, camel not exceeding 35 okes in weight | s. p.
4 6 |
| (b) for every cow, ox, bull, camel exceeding 35 okes in weight .. | 6 1½ |
| (c) for every sheep, or goat | 1 5½ |
| (d) for every lamb or kid from 1st January to 30th April (both days inclusive) | 1 1 |
| (e) for every lamb or kid from 1st May to 31st December (both days inclusive) | 1 5½ |
| (f) for every swine weighing from 5 to 40 okes | 4 0 |
| (g) for every swine weighing 40 okes or over | 6 0 |

27. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-house to the meat market or pork market free of charge, by the Municipal Corporation in such manner as the Mayor may from time to time direct.

28. All fees payable under the bye-laws contained in this part of these bye-laws shall be paid to the inspector.

29. In addition to or in substitution of the premises by these bye-laws provided to be the slaughter-house No. 1 and the slaughter-house No. 2 respectively, the Council may provide new or other premises to be the slaughter-house No. 1 and/or the slaughter-house No. 2, respectively :

Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises shall be deemed to be a slaughter-house No. 1 or a slaughter-house No. 2, as the case may be, only after a public notification thereof, has been made by the Mayor.

30. The provisions of this part of these bye-laws, except bye-law 21 shall not apply to—

- (a) swine slaughtered by Christians on Christmas Day or two days before or two days after Christmas Day ;
- (b) animals slaughtered by Christians on Easter Sunday or two days before or two days after Easter Sunday ;
- (c) animals slaughtered by Mohammedans at the time of the feast known as Courban Bairam :

Provided that :—

- (i) such swine or animals are not slaughtered for sale, and no carcass or part thereof is sold ;
- (ii) the slaughtering is done on the owner's premises, or such other place as may be appointed by the Mayor.

31. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

the term " animal " means any bull, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine ;

the term " fresh meat " means the fresh meat of any such animal ;

the term " slaughter-house " means, in respect of a bull, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox or sheep the slaughter-house No. 1 and, in respect of swine the slaughter-house No. 2 ;

the term "the inspector" means the inspector of the slaughter-house No. 1 or the inspector of slaughter-house No. 2 as the case may be;

the term "the seal" means the seal of the slaughter-house No. 1 or the seal of the slaughter-house No. 2, as the case may be.

The design of the seal, the colour of ink to be used with each seal and the kind of animals for which each is intended shall be fixed by the Mayor.

PART III.

MARKETS.

Chapter 1.—Market for Perishable Goods.

32. The shops, stalls and places situated in the municipal market heretofore used for the sale of perishable goods, are hereby provided as a market for perishable goods.

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

34. The market for perishable goods shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the market for perishable goods (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector") subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by the Mayor.

35. The market for perishable goods shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m. :

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

36. The place or places at which, and the way by which, perishable goods shall be brought into the market for perishable goods and the manner and the time in which they shall be exposed for sale within such market shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector in accordance with the instructions he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

37. All perishable goods kept or exposed for sale within the market for perishable goods shall be open at all times to inspection by the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector.

38. The Council may let, on such terms as it pleases, any or all shops, stalls and places in the market for perishable goods :

Provided that the Council shall always provide sufficient accommodation in other places in the market for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees.

39.—(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 perishable goods previously on sale in that market.

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

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

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

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41. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, the following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the perishable goods brought into the market for perishable goods :—

- (1)—(a) when the value of such goods is under two shillings 1p.
- (b) when the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings 2p.
- (c) when the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings 3p.
- (d) when the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings 4p.
- (e) when the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings 5p.
- (f) when the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not exceed forty shillings 6p.
- (g) when the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceed eighty shillings 9p.
- (2) If the value of the said goods exceeds four pounds a fee of 3p. for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of 9p.
- (3) If the owner of any perishable goods is a gardener (perivolaris) and the perishable goods are the products of his garden brought to the market for perishable goods for immediate sale, and such goods are in fact sold to a permanent shopkeeper (mannavis) then, such gardener shall not pay the fees prescribed in this bye-law.

For the purposes of this paragraph "perishable goods" means kolokasi, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas and other fresh bulbs and any other fresh vegetables which are sold by retail for local consumption.

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

43. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the market for perishable goods :—

- (a) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal, or any live animal ;
- (b) any pork whether fresh or dry ;
- (c) any preparation made of the flesh of any swine, or any live swine ;
- (d) any vehicle.

44. Any perishable goods exposed for sale in the market for perishable goods which in the opinion of the medical officer of health is unfit for human consumption or exposed for sale in contravention of this chapter may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

45. Every person selling any perishable goods in the market for perishable goods shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector at all times keep his shop, stall or other place occupied by him and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with his shop, stall or place in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep his shop, stall or place each night before leaving the same.

46. Subject to paragraph (3) of bye-law 41 of these bye-laws—
the term "perishable goods" means game, fresh fruit, kolokasi, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas and other bulbs and any other green or fresh vegetables.

Chapter 2.—Meat Market.

47. The shops, stalls, and places situated in the municipal market, heretofore used for the sale of fresh meat, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public meat market.

48. The meat market shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the meat market (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector") subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

49. The meat market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m.:

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

50. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits any fresh meat except at the meat market.

51.—(1) The Mayor may grant to any person free of charge a permit (which he may revoke at any time) to hawk outside the meat market any fresh meat 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 fresh meat as aforesaid.

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

52. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the meat market—

- (a) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal, or any live animal;
- (b) any pork, whether fresh or dry;
- (c) any preparation made of the flesh of any swine, or any live swine;
- (d) any perishable goods;
- (e) any vehicle.

53. The shops, stalls and places situated in the meat market may be let on hire by the Council for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine:

Provided that the Mayor may provide and let on hire other shops, stalls and places in the meat market, for the sale of fresh meat by persons other than the lessees.

54.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the owner or the person in charge exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, that is to say:—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a) for every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof	- 6
(b) for every carcass of a young lamb or kid or part thereof	- 2
(c) for every carcass of ox, cow, camel, bull, or part thereof not exceeding 35 okes in weight	1 4½
(d) for every carcass of ox, cow, camel, or bull or part thereof the weight of which is 35 okes or over	3 0

(2) The fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed, shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, who is a lessee of any shop, stall or place, in the meat market under bye-law 53 of these bye-laws.

55. Every person selling any fresh meat within the meat market shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector, at all times keep his shop, stall or other place occupied by him and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with his shop, stall or place in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep his shop, stall or place each night before leaving the same,

56. Any fresh meat exposed for sale within the meat market which in the opinion of the medical officer of health is unfit for human consumption or exposed for sale in contravention of this chapter may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor directs in writing.

57. In this chapter of these bye-laws—
the term "fresh meat" means the fresh meat of any bull, camel, cow, heifer, kid, lamb, ox, or sheep.

Chapter 3.—Pork Market.

58. The premises situated in the municipal market heretofore used for the sale of fresh pork are hereby provided as a pork market.

59. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits any carcass of swine or any fresh pork, except at the pork market.

60. The pork market shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the pork market (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector"), subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

61. The pork market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m.:

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

62. All carcasses of swine and all fresh pork exposed for sale in the pork market shall be open at all times to inspection by the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector.

63. Any fresh pork exposed for sale in the pork market which in the opinion of the medical officer of health is unfit for human consumption or exposed for sale in contravention of this chapter may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

64. The shops, stalls and places situated in the pork market may be let on hire by the Mayor for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Mayor may from time to time determine.

65. Every person selling any fresh pork within the pork market shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector, at all times keep his shop, stall or other place occupied by him and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with his shop, stall or place in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep his shop, stall or place each night before leaving the same.

66. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the pork market—

(a) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal, or any live animal,
or

(b) any vehicle or any dog.

67.—(1) There shall be paid by the owner or the person in charge of any carcass of swine or fresh pork exposed for sale in the pork market a fee of 1s. for every carcass of swine or part thereof.

(2) The fee in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the inspector.

68. The fee in paragraph (1) of bye-law 67 prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh pork in the pork market who is a lessee of any shop, stall or place in the pork market under bye-law 64 of these bye-laws.

Chapter 4.—Fish Market.

69. The places situated in the municipal market, heretofore used for the sale of fresh fish, are hereby provided as a fish market.

70. The fish market shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the fish market (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector"), subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

71. The fish market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m. :

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

72. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits fresh fish, except at the fish market.

73.—(1) The Mayor may grant to any person free of charge a permit (which he may revoke at any time) to hawk, outside the fish market fresh fish previously on sale in the fish 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 fresh fish as aforesaid.

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

74. All fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market shall be open at all times to inspection by the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector.

75.—(1) Fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market shall not be sold otherwise than by weight, and every person exposing such fresh fish for sale therein shall provide himself with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(2) The weight by which such fresh fish shall be sold as aforesaid shall be as follows, that is to say :—

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------|
| (a) 400 drams | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 oke. |
| (b) 200 drams | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ oke. |

(3) Fresh fish may be sold by strings in any of the weights prescribed in this bye-law.

76. The owner or the person in charge exposing for sale fresh fish in the fish market shall pay to the inspector in respect thereof the following fees, that is to say :—

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|
| (a) for every oke | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 <i>p.</i> |
| (b) for every half oke or part thereof | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>p.</i> |

Provided that in exceptional cases, *i.e.*, in case of large quantities and mean-cheap-fishes the Mayor may authorize the inspector to charge and collect for every four okes 1*p.* only.

77. Every person selling any fresh fish within the fish market shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector, at all times keep the place or places occupied by him and all tables, benches, counters, hooks, supports or other furniture, weights, scales, balances or other apparatus, etc. in or connected with the place or places in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition, and shall sweep the place or places before leaving the same.

78. Any fresh fish exposed for sale within the fish market which in the opinion of the medical officer of health is unfit for human consumption or exposed for sale in contravention of this chapter may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Mayor and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 5.—Animal Market.

79. The place or space situated within the municipal limits at Afroditi street and bounded by Afroditi street, Kouchouk Mehmed street, Sfayion street and Sherife Ahmed Eff., is hereby provided as an animal market.

80. The animal market shall be under the management and control of the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the animal market (hereinafter in this chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the inspector"), subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

81. The animal market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily at such hours and for such period as from time to time the Mayor may appoint.

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

83. All animals exposed for sale in the animal market—

(a) shall stand or be enclosed in such paddock or other part or place of the animal market as shall be reserved for the sale of animals of its class or in such other part or place of the animal market as shall be indicated by the inspector, and

(b) shall be attended by the seller or his agent who must provide himself with all head-stalls, picketing ropes and all other necessaries for properly securing the animal at the part or place appropriate for their sale, and

(c) shall be removed from the animal market as soon as they are sold.

84.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the person in charge of any animal brought to the animal market, that is to say:—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a) for every horse or mule	1 3
(b) for every ox, ass or gamoose	- 6
(c) for every camel	3 0
(d) for every sheep, goat, swine or any other animal not specifically enumerated above	- 3

Provided that whenever the owners of any of the animals to which this sub-paragraph applies exposes for sale in the market any such animals of over 10 in number at any one time, a fee of 1*p.* only shall be paid in respect of every such animal over and above the said number.

(2) All young animals running with their dams shall be admitted free of fees into the animal market.

(3) The fees in this bye-law provided shall be paid to the inspector, on admission of the animal into the animal market.

Chapter 6.—Special Market.

85. The new extension of the municipal market bounded by Dimarchion Street and Aphroditi street is hereby provided as a special market for the sale thereof of any goods (not being goods for the sale of which there has been provided, under these bye-laws, any other specific market) by any person who desires to sell or expose for sale such goods (hereinafter referred to as "special goods") at such special market.

86. The special market shall be under the management and control of a person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

87. The place or places at which, and the manner in which, special goods shall be exposed for sale in the special market shall be appointed and regulated by the person authorized in writing by the Mayor, in that behalf, in accordance with any instructions he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

88. The special market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m. :

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

89.—(1) There shall be paid by every person exposing for sale in the special market any special goods, a fee of not less than 2*p.* and not more than 5*s.* for every day or part of a day during which such goods are exposed for sale at such market :

Provided that for any of the following special goods, that is to say—
acorns (valanidia), charcoal, cheese of any kind including halloumi, dried fruit, dried meat, flax (linari), hemp (kannavi), poultry, oil, skins (dried or fresh), sausages, wine or vinegar,
the fee shall be not less than 1*p.* and not more than 5*s.*

(2) The amount of fee payable under paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall be determined in each case by the person having the management and control of the special market subject to any directions which he may receive from time to time from the Mayor, regard always being had to the nature, type, value and quantity of the special goods in respect of which the fee is payable.

90. All special goods intended for human consumption exposed for sale in the special market shall, at all times, be open to inspection and any special goods so exposed which in the opinion of the medical officer of health are unfit for human consumption may be seized by him or by any person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf, and destroyed under the order of the Mayor.

91. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the special market :—

- (a) any live animal, or
- (b) any dog.

Chapter 7.—Fair Markets.

92.—(1) All places situated within the municipal limits and lying between the following boundaries, that is to say, Fellahoglou street up to Diplarkadja and therefrom to Mouttaloz and Athina street and Athina by-way are hereby provided as public fair markets during the day or time that any fair is being held, within the municipal limits.

(2) Subject to the consent of the owners or persons in charge, the following places situated at Kato Paphos within the municipal limits, that is to say, the field of S. Nicolaides near by the public road and called "livadi" and all the area included within the following boundaries, that is to say, shore, castle, shore, field of Ioannis Nicolaides and co-proprietor, store of Ioannis Nicolaides, field Saranda Kolones, garden and ruined house of Moustafa Ahmed Rashid and co-proprietor, until the aforesaid livadi, are hereby provided as public fair markets during the days or time that the fair known as "Kataklimos Fair" is being held at Kato Paphos.

93. Fair markets shall be under the management and control of any person or persons authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf, subject to any instructions which they may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

94. The place or places at which and the manner in which goods shall be exposed for sale in the fair markets shall be appointed and regulated by the person or persons authorized in writing by the Mayor, in that behalf, in accordance with any instructions they may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

95.—(1) No person shall erect or cause to be erected in any fair market any booth except under a permit in writing from the Mayor previously

obtained and at such place thereof and as may be described or shown in such permit, and subject to such conditions as may be contained therein.

(2) Before the permit is issued, the person applying for the same shall pay a fee of not less than 3s., and not more than 10s., as the Mayor may in each case determine, regard being had to the size of the booth which the applicant proposes to erect or cause to be erected.

(3) The fees in paragraph (2) of this bye-law prescribed shall cover the whole duration of any fair in respect of which they have been paid, and they shall be paid to the person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf.

96.—(1) Every person, whether the holder of a permit under bye-law 94 or not, who exposes for sale in any fair market any animal shall pay a fee in respect thereof at the rate payable for the sale of animals in the animal market under these bye-laws provided.

(2) Every person whether the holder of a permit under bye-law 94 or not, who exposes for sale in any fair market any goods, articles or things whatsoever (other than animals) shall pay for the whole period of any fair market a fee of not less than 2p. and not more than 5 shillings, as the person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf may in each case determine regard being had to the kind and quantity of the goods, articles or things.

(3) The fees payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf.

97. All goods (including foodstuffs and liquids) intended for human consumption on sale at any fair market shall at all times be available for inspection and if any of them are, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, unfit for human consumption they may be seized by him or by the person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf and destroyed by the order of the Mayor.

Chapter 8.—Special provisions relating to Markets.

98. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh meat in the meat market or fresh pork in the pork market or perishable goods in the perishable goods market shall :—

(1) To the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector of such markets respectively—

(a) provide himself with suitable knives and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus, and

(b) be clad, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, with a clean white apron, extending from the neck to below the knee :

Provided that in relation to the market for perishable goods, the requirement contained in this sub-paragraph shall only apply to the lessees of shops, stalls or places in such market.

(c) keep all shops, stalls and places rented or occupied or used by him in the said markets, thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition, and

(d) keep all tables, benches, counters, hooks, supports or other furniture in the shops, stalls and places rented or occupied or used by him in the said markets in a thoroughly clean condition, and

(e) keep all weights, scales, balances or other apparatus used by him in a thoroughly clean condition, and

(f) keep all fresh meat or fresh pork fly-proof and insect-proof, and

(2)—(a) afford free access to the shops, stalls and places rented or occupied by him in the said markets, to the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector of the said markets respectively, and

(b) render to the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector of the said markets respectively such assistance and information as they may reasonably require, and

(c) obtain from the medical officer of health in every year and have in his possession a certificate of health to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such fresh meat or fresh pork or perishable goods :

Provided that in relation to the market for perishable goods, the requirement contained in this sub-paragraph shall only apply to the lessees of shops, stalls or places in such market.

(d) produce such certificate as aforesaid at all times on request to the inspectors of the said markets respectively.

99. No person shall in any of the markets mentioned in this part of these bye-laws—

- (a) advertize anything whatsoever either by shouting or by posting up or distributing any papers or by sounding any instruments ;
- (b) have a dog ;
- (c) drive or ride any vehicle or animal ;
- (d) have any skin, whether fresh or dry, or any offal or intestines of any bird or animal ;
- (e) place or hung up any goods or their containers or anything else in any passage, pavement or foot-way, or so as to project or obstruct into or hung over the same.

100. All goods (including foodstuffs and liquids) intended for human consumption on sale in any of the markets mentioned in this part of these bye-laws shall at all times be available for inspection, and if any of them are, in the opinion of the medical officer of health or the inspector, unfit for human consumption they may be seized by them and destroyed by the written order of the Mayor.

101. All perishable goods, fresh meat, fresh pork, or fresh fish hawked out for sale or exposed for sale within the Municipal limits in contravention of any bye-law contained in this part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

102. In addition to or in substitution of the premises, shops, stalls, places and spaces, by these bye-laws provided to be the market for perishable goods, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market, the animal market, the special market and the fair markets respectively the Council may provide new or other premises, shops, stalls, places and space to be the market for perishable goods, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market, the animal market, the special market and the fair markets, respectively :

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

103. For the purposes of this part of these bye-laws any person whose occupation is to sell anything enumerated in each chapter of this part of these bye-laws, shall be deemed to sell anything which is found in his possession, until he proves the contrary.

PART IV.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chapter 1.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

104.—(1) The following provisions (except (ii), (vi) and (vii), which shall 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 any water from any other source of water ;

- (ii) there shall be two rooms, one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphons and another as a washing place;
 - (iii) the floor shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material, and the ceiling of concrete;
 - (iv) all doors and windows shall have fly-proof 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 provision of chapter 7 in this part;
 - (ix) the factory and every thing in it shall be kept clean to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health;
 - (x) all persons working 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.—Foodstuffs, Bakeries, and Sale of Bread.

105. Every person selling or exposing for sale any foodstuffs for human consumption within the municipal limits shall keep the premises in which such foodstuffs are sold or exposed for sale thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the medical officer of health and the inspector.

106. No person shall keep a bakery unless—

- (a) its floors are made of cement;
- (b) the walls on the inside immediately above the floor have, to a height of not less than three feet, a coating of cement at least half an inch thick;
- (c) it has a ceiling of closely-fitting boards, or cement or stone;
- (d) it has a water reservoir of rust-free metal with a well fitting lid;
- (e) the inside walls are lime-washed or painted afresh as often as the Council may require in writing.

107. No person shall—

- (a) use in his bakery any other water except the "town water";
- (b) allow any flour to be placed on the floor, but shall have all flour on benches, tables or other wooden supports, standing at least one foot high above the floor;
- (c) allow any bread or other bakery product to be exposed but shall keep the same in closed cupboards.

108.—(1) Every such person shall always—

- (a) keep clean everything whatsoever in the bakery;
- (b) cover the troughs when not in use with a well fitting lid;
- (c) stamp every loaf with his monogram;
- (d) sell bread only in loaves weighing one oke, or half an oke;
- (e) have no bread-trays of more than two and half feet in length;
- (f) see that all his employeess wear a clean white overall;

- (g) see that the person who does the kneading wears a clean white cap besides ;
- (h) see that every person distributing for him any bread or other bakery product is dressed in clean clothes and keeps the bread or other goods for distribution in clean and well closed receptacles ;
- (i) see that no person sleeps in any bakery or use or allow or suffer any bakery to be used as sleeping quarters ;
- (j) not use in any bakery any illuminant except electric light.

(2) The requirements in sub-paragraphs (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.

109. 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 107 or 108 (1) (a), (b), (f), (g) and (h) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

110.—(1) The medical officer of health or the inspector shall have power to seize—

- (a) any bread or other bakery product exposed contrary to bye-law 107 (c) ;
- (b) any bread which does not fulfil the requirements of bye-law 108 (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) Any bread seized by virtue of paragraph (1) (d) of this bye-law shall be destroyed ; and anything seized by virtue of any other provision in such paragraph, shall be dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

111.—(1) No person shall have in a place of public resort, or shall sell any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption which in the opinion of the medical officer of health or the inspector are unfit for human consumption.

(2) Any such foodstuffs or liquids may be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector and destroyed under the written order of the Mayor.

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

- (a) keep clean the receptacles in which they are contained ;
- (b) keep by themselves in well-closed receptacles all foodstuffs which have not by nature a 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 ;
- (c) keep in clean and well-closed receptacles all vessels used as measures in the sale of liquids ;
- (d) use clean paper in wrapping up any foodstuffs he sells ;
- (e) when sending or taking out of his premises any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption, (including water) do so in a well-covered plate, cup, tumbler or other receptacle ;
- (f) not keep or suffer to be kept any such foodstuffs or liquids in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as an urinal.

(2) Any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) or (f) above may be seized by the medical officer of health or the inspector and destroyed or dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

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

- (a) for making cakes, confectioneries, pastries or sweets for sale ;
- (b) for cutting, pounding or grinding coffee for sale ;

- (c) as a cook shop or restaurant ;
- (d) as a dairy or for making any foodstuff consisting wholly or in part of milk ;
- (e) as a public bar ;
- (f) for making rice pudding for sale ;
- (g) for making sausages or other foodstuffs made of any meat whatever for sale ;
- (h) 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 slightly inclining gradient and ceilings of closely fitting boards, or cement or stone, and pits constructed in such place and manner as the Mayor 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 of the purposes aforesaid shall himself wear and see that his employees wear a clean white overall and cap excepting persons merely serving food in a restaurant or public bar.

114. Every person making sausages or other foodstuffs made of any meat whatever shall, in addition to any other provisions relating to foodstuffs—

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

115. The medical officer of health or 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 113 and inspect such premises or the furniture, or receptacles, or the goods or anything else therein.

116. The medical officer of health or 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 A in the 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 3.—Barbers.

117. 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 such kind and strength as may be prescribed by the medical officer of health ;
- (h) see that all instruments are clean and disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client ;

- (i) use clean cloths on the clients or for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) see that his employees are clean and be so himself ;
- (k) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop ;
- (l) have this chapter of the bye-laws pasted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish and hang up in a conspicuous place in the shop ;
- (m) provide town water in his shop.

118. 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 117 except (d), (g), (l) and (m) to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

Chapter 4.—Public Baths.

119. 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 client ;
- (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 ;
- (c) have this chapter of the bye-laws pasted on cardboard in English, Greek and Turkish and hung up in a conspicuous place in what is commonly known as the "cooling hall" of the bath.

120. Every such keeper shall have in his premises such number of urinals and latrines and such other sanitary arrangements as the medical officer of health may require, and to them shall apply the provisions of chapter 7 of this part.

Chapter 5.—Shops.

121. In this chapter the term "shop" includes any shop or premises mentioned in section 115 (1) (o) of the Law.

122. The owner, occupier or person in charge of any shop—

- (1) shall—
 - (a) prevent people from spitting and not spit himself in such shop ;
 - (b) afford free access to his shop and everything in it to the medical officer of health ;
 - (c) not engage or employ any person not provided with a valid certificate of health as hereinafter in this chapter provided ;
 - (d) prevent any person from sleeping in—
 - (i) any room containing foodstuff in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 113 or in a place of public resort ;
 - (ii) a coffee shop ;
 - (iii) a barber's shop ;
 - (iv) a bakéry.
- (2) shall to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—
 - (i) keep such shop and the fixtures and furniture in it always clean, ventilated, and free from bugs or other vermin ;
 - (ii) keep always all implements, utensils, and other articles in it clean and disinfected, and any such made of copper well-tinned ;
 - (iii) be himself and see that his employees are dressed in clean clothes in such manner to satisfy the medical officer of health ;
 - (iv) be himself and see that his employees are clean ;
 - (v) paint, varnish, distemper, white-wash or lime-wash all walls, partitions, fixtures, doors, windows, tables, counters, wooden chairs and other furniture in such shop, if, when and as often as so required by the medical officer of health.

123. The medical officer of health may, seize any tools, object or articles of any "shop" mentioned in section 115 (1) (o) of the Law which in his opinion are likely to be injurious to health or to spread the infection of any disease and may destroy or otherwise deal with them by the written order of the Mayor.

Chapter 6.—Certificates of Health.

124. Any person engaged in any shop as in bye-law 122 defined as well as any person engaged in the preparation or distribution of bread, franjola, koullouria or paximadia for sale, shall have a certificate of health.

125. Every such person shall present himself to the medical officer of health for examination once in every six months and his certificate of health shall be valid only for that period.

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

127.—(1) A certificate of health shall be in the Form B 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.

(2) A certificate of health shall be issued free of charge.

128. Every person engaged in a shop shall, on demand, produce his certificate of health for examination to any officer of the Council.

Chapter 7.—Drains, latrines and other sanitary conveniences.

129. Every owner or occupier or person in charge of any building or premises and every owner or occupier or person in charge of any building or premises used as a place of public resort, within the municipal limits, shall to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health provide such building or premises with proper sanitary conveniences.

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

Every such drain—

(a) shall be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, glazed earthenware or cement concrete, and shall be of a pattern approved by the Council;

(b) shall have an internal diameter of not less than 4 inches;

(c) shall be laid with a proper fall and with socketed joints or other watertight joints approved by the Council;

(d) shall be supported and if the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary, or if the Council so requires, shall be laid on a bed of concrete not less than five inches thick and projecting on each side to an extent equal at least to the external diameter of such drain;

(e) no such drain shall be laid so as to pass under any hotel or public building without the permission of the Council;

(f) where a drain, other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of a site, passes under a hotel or public building such part thereof as is under the hotel or public building shall be laid in direct line for the whole distance beneath the hotel or public building and, if not constructed of iron, shall be completely embedded in and covered with solid concrete at least six inches thick all round. There shall be provided in connection with such drain adequate means of access to each end of such portion of such drain as is beneath any hotel or public building;

(g) all concrete used in connection with 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

a. by 44/98 & 3.

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 ;

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

131.—(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 130 of these bye-laws, and on the same side of the trap as the hotel or public building, and a second opening shall be as far as may be practicable from the 1st opening.

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

(3) The sectional area of such ventilating pipe or shaft shall not be less than that of the drain with which such ventilating pipe or shaft communicates : Provided that always the soil pipe of any water-closet may be deemed to take the place of the said ventilating pipe or shaft required by this bye-law :

Provided that the soil pipe has the sectional area of the required ventilating pipe or shaft and is carried up to such a height and in such 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.

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

- (a) be not less than 5 feet long and not less than 3 feet wide ;
- (b) have at least an 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 a 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 4 inches above the level of the surface of the ground, and shall have a gradient 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 3 inches thick.

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

134. No person shall store or keep or permit or allow or suffer to be stored or kept any foodstuffs for human consumption in any room in which any sanitary convenience is being kept.

135. 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.

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

- (a) it shall have a seat so constructed as to admit of the bucket being placed under it in a way that will prevent any faeces or urine falling outside the bucket ;
- (b) the opening in the seat shall be smaller than the top of the bucket by at least 2 inches in diameter ;
- (c) the space between the seat and the bucket shall not exceed 1 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.

137. Every room with a privy pit shall fulfil the following requirements to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health :—

The pit shall be so constructed as to prevent—

- (a) the entrance into it of rain or other water, and
- (b) the absorption or escape of its contents, and shall be provided with a covered opening through which the contents of the pit may be removed.

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

139. 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.

140. 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.

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

142. 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 three 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 a 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.

143. Every waste water pipe shall—

- (a) conform to the provisions in paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of bye-law 142 ;
- (b) be not less than 1 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.

Chapter 8.—Night Soil, Urine and Fluid Refuse.

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

- (a) For every bucket or receptacle of night soil from a house or other premises for a period of one month 5s.
- (b) For every bucket or receptacle of urine or fluid refuse from any house, shop or other premises for a period of one month, a fee not exceeding 5s. to be determined in each case by the Council.

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer or to any other person authorized by the Council, in that behalf.

Chapter 9.—Refuse.

145. 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 receptacles or dustbins of a capacity not exceeding 12 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 ; and
- (d) have such receptacles or dustbins cleaned and disinfected at least once a week.

146.—(1) All household refuse shall be collected and removed from all such premises by persons appointed from time to time for this purpose by the Mayor and between such hours and during such intervals as the Mayor may from time to time determine and notify by public notification.

(2) All such refuse may be deposited or thrown or left at such place within the municipal limits as the Mayor may from time to time determine and notify by public notification.

147. No person shall dump any refuse or shall permit or suffer the dumping of any refuse at any place other than such approved by the Council.

Chapter 10.—Prevention of Mosquito Breeding.

148. Every owner, occupier, or person in charge of any building or place shall, to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health—

- (a) keep the same free from all swamps, pools, gutters, ditches, gullies, pits and holes where mosquitoes may breed ;
- (b) 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) not have any bottles or pieces of bottles capable of holding water, fixed on the tops or sides of walls or elsewhere about the premises ;
- (d) 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) not have on the same any hollow tree or other places wherein mosquitoes may breed.

Chapter 11.—Khans and Public Stables.

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

- (a) its entrance, yard, the part where the 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.

150. Every keeper of 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 article in the khan or stable;
- (c) keep all fowl in an enclosed place and not allow any fowl outside such place;
- (d) remove, in such way and manner as indicated by the medical officer of health, all refuse from the khan or stable at his own expenses three times a week, viz., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;
- (e) collect all refuse in a special room or repository covered with a well-fitting metal lid;
- (f) after removing the refuse, disinfect the room or repository mentioned above and all other places which have come in contact therewith by covering or spreading over them lime three times a week, viz., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Chapter 12.—Places of Public Resort.

151.—(1) No person shall keep or manage a place of public resort unless it has such number of latrines, urinals, wash-places 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.

(2) This bye-law shall not affect any hotel licensed pursuant to any Law in that behalf.

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

- (a) have spittoons;
- (b) prevent over-crowding in such place;
- (c) always provide sufficient supply of town water:

Provided that the Mayor may, upon a certificate of a competent analytical chemist permit the use of water from a particular source of water;

- (d) prevent any animals whatever or dog of entering or being kept in such places.

153. 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.

154. The Director of Public Works or his representative or the Mayor or the municipal engineer shall be entitled to enter and inspect any premises used as a place of public resort with a view to ascertaining

whether an unauthorized alteration or addition has been made, and prescribe by notice in writing (which may be in form C in the Schedule hereto) any measures to be taken in the interest 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.

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Chapter 13.—Mandras, Flocks, Live Swine, etc.

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

Provided that no such licence shall be granted for keeping or causing to be kept any mandra within an area of a radius of twelve hundred yards from the Commissioner's office.

(2) Every licensed mandra shall be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Mayor or the medical officer of health.

156.—(1) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the municipal limits any flock of sheep or goats unless such person has obtained a written licence from the Council :

Provided that no licence shall be granted for keeping or causing to be kept any flock of sheep or goats within an area of a radius of twelve hundred yards from the Commissioner's office.

(2) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall prevent any person to keep or cause to be kept, within the municipal limits sheep or goats not exceeding at any one time three in number, without any such licence :

Provided that the offsprings of such sheep or goats shall not count if under three months of age.

(3) For the purposes of this bye-law, any place at which sheep or goats are kept shall be deemed to be owned or occupied by one person only, notwithstanding that such place may be owned or occupied in common by other persons also.

157.—(1) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the municipal limits live swine :

Provided that the Council may give licences for keeping any swine within the municipal limits beyond the area of a radius of twelve hundred yards from the Commissioner's office.

(2) Every live swine found within the municipal limits in contravention of this bye-law may be seized and detained by the medical officer of health or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and may be dealt with or disposed of by the written order of the Mayor.

158. Nothing in this chapter of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any goats or live swine or sheep brought within the municipal limits for the purpose of slaughtering the same.

Provided—

(a) that such goats or live swine or sheep shall be slaughtered within 8 days of their being brought therein, and

(b) that, during the eight days aforesaid, such goats or live swine or sheep shall be kept (i) in good sanitary condition and (ii) confined or tethered.

159. No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the municipal limits any camel or more than 2 horses or 2 mules or 2 asses or 2 oxen except under a written licence from the Mayor previously obtained and subject to the terms and conditions contained in such licence.

Chapter 14.—Second-hand Articles.

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

161.—(1) Every person desiring to sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits any second-hand article shall :—

- (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 a distinguishing mark or number on such second-hand article until it is sold.
- (2) The medical officer of health may require that any second-hand article may be disinfected before such second-hand article is sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits.

(3) If such disinfection is carried out by the municipality there shall be charged and paid for the aforesaid disinfection a sum not exceeding thirty shillings for every time as the Mayor may determine in each case.

162. Every second-hand article sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this chapter of these bye-laws, or every second-hand article inspected by the medical officer of health is ascertained to be unfit for human wearing, from the hygiene point of view, 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 15.—Provisions relating to Sanitation and Public Health.

163. No person shall in any street or markets mentioned in Part II and III—

- (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 defaecate ;
- (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 ;
- (g) expose or cause to be exposed or allow to be exposed any carpet, cloths or any other things from any balcony, window or door, or from any other parts of any premises facing any street.

164. 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.

165.—(1) No person shall sleep in—

- (a) a room containing foodstuffs in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 113 or in a place or public resort ;
- (b) a coffee-shop ;
- (c) a barber's shop ;
- (d) a bakery ;

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

166. 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.

167. 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.

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

(a) to enter and inspect any premises or place mentioned in this part and prescribed by notice in writing (which may be in *Form D* in the *Schedule* hereto) any measures to be taken in the interest 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 V.

Chapter 1.—Buildings, Streets and Trees.

169.—(1) Every person desiring to obtain under the provisions of the Law a permit from the Council to erect a new building or pull down, re-construct, add, alter, or repair any building within the municipal limits, shall deposit an application in writing with the Mayor and shall furnish the same with —

- (a) a general plan ;
- (b) a separate plan for each floor ;
- (c) cross sections and elevations ;
- (d) specifications and descriptions of materials intended to be used ;
- (e) a statement in regard to the water supply, and sanitary arrangements contemplated ;
- (f) an estimate of the expenditure for the matter in respect of which the application is made.

(2) The matters in items (a), (b) and (c) above shall be in duplicate and shall be to a scale of not less than 1" to 8' ; separate drawings of any particular part to a larger scale shall be furnished by such person if so required by the Mayor.

(3) The constructions shall not begin before the Mayor's written approval has been obtained, and shall be carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by him and subject to the terms and conditions imposed in his approval without departure unless permitted by him in writing.

(4) The demolition or construction shall not begin unless the holder of the permit, or the person in charge, takes all the necessary steps indicated by the Mayor in each case, to secure the free and safe passage to the passengers and to protect the neighbours from any eventual harm or nuisance.

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

170.—(1) No person shall construct or cause to be constructed, alter or repair, 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 :

Provided that the Council, in exceptional cases, having regard to the position of the buildings and circumstances of the cases may give permit to any person to construct a balcony not exceeding 6 feet in length and not exceeding 2 feet projection in a building abutting on a street the width of which is not less than 8 feet and at a height of not less than 12 feet from the surface of such street.

(2) In the case of streets which are more than 12 feet wide 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 12 feet above the surface of 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, that is to say—

<i>Average width of street</i>	<i>Maximum projection</i>	
	<i>Balcony</i>	<i>Kiosk</i>
Exceeding 12 but not 15 feet ..	2 feet ..	nil
Exceeding 15 but not 18 feet ..	2½ feet ..	1½ feet
Exceeding 18 feet	3 feet ..	2 feet

(3) No person shall construct or cause to be constructed on a wall abutting on a street more than 1 balcony or kiosk, unless they are at least 6 feet apart from one another.

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

- (a) it is of stone, reinforced concrete or wood ;
- (b) it is at a height of at least 12 feet above the street ;
- (c) it does not project over the street more than 1 foot.

(2) This bye-law shall not apply to balconies and kiosks but applies to all other projections, whether already existing or to be made hereafter.

172. No person shall erect or pitch or cause to be erected or pitched within the municipal limits any tent or shed or structure of a temporary nature except under a permit in writing from the Council previously obtained and subject to the terms and conditions contained in such permit.

173. No person shall construct or keep or cause to be constructed or kept within the municipal limits—

- (a) any steps on any street, or
- (b) any doors on any building opening outwards into any street, or
- (c) any projection, commonly known as "toura".

174. The drainage of rain-water from the roof of any building whether already existing or to be constructed hereafter, 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 pipes in the buildings hereafter to be constructed must be placed within the walls of the said buildings and must pass through and under the pavements ; and the pipes in the existing buildings before these bye-laws come into operation, may be placed likewise and on the walls coming down to the level of the pavements without ending to an angle.

The owner or person collecting the rent of a building which does not comply with this bye-law shall be guilty of a breach thereof.

175.—(1) 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 Mirié Laws, 1927 to 1938 or any Law amending or substituting the same :

When the estimated expenditure for such erection, reconstruction, alteration, addition, or repair—

(a) does not exceed £10	2s.
(b) exceeds £10 but does not exceed £20	4s.
(c) exceeds £20 but does not exceed £50	8s.
(d) exceeds £50 but does not exceed £100	10s.
(e) exceeds £100 but does not exceed £200	20s.
(f) exceeds £200 but does not exceed £500	40s.
(g) exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000	80s.
(h) exceeds £1,000 but does not exceed £2,000	120s.
(i) exceeds £2,000	400s.

Provided always that the estimate of expenditure made by the applicant under bye-law 169 (1) (f) shall not be binding for the Council.

(2) No fee shall be charged or paid for any permit relating to the demolition of any building or any portion thereof, which is not to be re-constructed or altered or repaired.

(3) Any permit issued under the provisions of this part of this bye-law if not revoked or altered for any reason shall last six months after the date of issue thereof.

176. In this part of these bye-laws the term "kiosk" means a closed balcony.

Chapter 2.—Streets.

177. There shall be paid to the treasurer a sole fee, to be determined by the Mayor in each particular case but not exceeding £5, by any person obtaining a permit from the Council to lay out or construct a street.

178. No person shall—

- (a) allow the branches of any tree belonging to him or in any premises or place under his occupation to hang over a street, or
- (b) lay down or take up or remove any water pipe on or from any street, or
- (c) excavate, break up or disturb any street, or
- (d) construct any fence of any sort upon any street, or
- (e) dig or sink any water channel, well, hole, pit, or shaft across or upon any street, or
- (f) place or deposit any timber, stone, manure, lime, soil, ashes, rubbish or any other matter or thing upon any street, or
- (g) allow any water or liquid to run or flow from any building or place on, over or along any street ;
- (h) wash any carriages, cart, motor-car or other vehicle in any street, or
- (i) repair, oil any carriage, cart, motor-car, or other vehicle in any street, or
- (j) allow or cause to be allowed or keep or cause to be kept any fowl or birds in or upon a street, or
- (k) cause or allow to be exposed any carpet, cloths or things from any balcony, window or door or from any other parts of any premises facing any street :

Provided that the Council may, by a permit previously obtained authorize a 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.

179. The inspector or any employee of the Corporation shall have power to seize any fowl or birds found in or upon any street in contravention of this bye-law.

180. No person shall hereafter construct or re-construct or alter or repair any pavement within the municipal limits, except under a permit from the Council previously obtained.

181. No fee shall be charged or paid for any permit granted under bye-law 180 of these bye-laws.

182. The Council may with the consent of all persons concerned undertake the construction, re-construction alteration, or repair of any pavement within the municipal limits or contribute towards the expense of such construction, re-construction, alteration or repair.

183.—(1) The Council may—

- (a) with the consent of the Governor, name or re-name any street within the municipal limits, and
- (b) affix or cause to be affixed on any building a tablet bearing the name of such street, and
- (c) affix or cause to be affixed on any building a tablet bearing the number of such building.

(2) Every such tablet shall be in such form as the Mayor may from time to time determine.

(3) Every such tablet affixed on any building may be so affixed in such a manner and at such place thereof as the Mayor may from time to time direct.

184. The Council may, in lieu of a tablet for which provision is made in bye-law 183 (c) of these bye-laws, paint or cause to be painted on any building within the municipal limits the number of such building.

185. No person shall—

- (a) remove or destroy or damage any tablet affixed on any building as provided by bye-law 183 (b) or (c) of these bye-laws, or
- (b) erase or deface any number painted on any building as provided by bye-law 184 of these bye-laws.

Chapter 3.—Trees.

186.—(1) The Council may plant or cause to be planted in any street within the municipal limits any trees and provide, establish, lay out, plant, improve, maintain and regulate parks, gardens or other places of resort or recreation.

(2) No trees shall be planted under this bye-law—

- (i) if the planting of such trees prevents or obstructs the free passage in, upon or along any street ;
- (ii) in, upon or along, any street which is under the control of any Department of the Government.

PART VI.

Chapter 1.—Store-rooms, Work-rooms for Cinematograph Films.

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

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

189. 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,

190. Not more than 10 reels or 14 oles of film shall be exhibited at any one time.

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

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

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

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

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

195. Electric light shall be used only and 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.

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

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

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

198. Not more than 560 reels or one ton of cinematograph film shall be kept in one store-room :

Provided that, where a store-room is divided into separate compartments by separate fire-resisting partitions without any opening in the partitions, each such compartment, may, for the purposes of this bye-law, be regarded as a separate store-room.

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

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

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

201. 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.

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

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

Chapter 2.—Theatres.

203. 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" to 8' showing all streets and lanes upon which entrances and exits open ;
- (b) complete architectural plans in duplicate drawn to a scale of not less than 1" to 8' (including separate plans of all floors) elevations and sections, all of which plans shall show 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.

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

- (a) the exits shall afford a ready means of going out from all parts of the building and open on to a public street or on to a free passage leading to a public street ;
- (b) the staircases shall not be less than 4 feet wide at any point and shall be constructed of incombustible materials and carried by supports of incombustible materials ;
- (c) passages shall not be less than 4 feet wide at any point, and shall lead in the shortest reasonable way to exits ;
- (d) all doors to exits or openings from passages into a public street, or on main passages inside the building shall be made in two folds and arrange to open in the direction of the stream of persons approaching the exits ; no door shall open directly upon a staircase and no side-door may swing into a main passage ;
- (e) the building shall have an electric light installation which shall be tested by a competent person approved by the Council at least once in every year and certified by him to be safe in all respects ;
- (f) in any large building which can allow of the use of such scenery of 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 a 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 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.

205. 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.

206. 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.

207—(1) The chairs in any part of the theatre (except in boxes) must be battened together side by side in sets of not more than 12, 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 14" wide in the middle.

(4) There shall be a space of at least 3" between the side of one chair and that of the next.

(5) There shall be an unobstructed passage of at least 13" between the back of one chair and the front of the chair immediately behind.

208. Upon the plans and statements mentioned in bye-law 203 being deposited, the Council shall forthwith forward one copy thereof to the Director of Public Works or his representative who shall examine and report to the Council within 15 days of the receipt thereof.

209. 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.

210. The Director of Public Works or his representative, the Mayor or the municipal engineer shall have power at any time to enter any building to which a licence has been granted under this part and inspect the same with a view to ascertaining whether any unauthorized alteration or addition has been made in the building or for the purposes of section 177 (a) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942.

211. 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 part.

The extent to which the building does not conform shall be set forth on the licence.

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

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

214.—(1)—(a) The Council shall charge a duty (hereinafter in this part called "entertainment duty") on all payments made for admission to any public entertainment.

(b) The entertainment duty shall be $\frac{1}{2}p.$ to $2p.$ due regard being had to the price charged for admission; it shall be determined in each case by the Mayor and shall be paid 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 when 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 bye-law 214 (1) (b) and (c), 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 society, institution or committee not conducted or established for profit.

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

(c) Any person who does not submit such application in writing prior to selling tickets or whose application has been refused by the Council shall pay the entertainment duty in full in accordance with the rates set out in bye-law 214 (1) (b) 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 part 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 part, 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 part shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

(8) For the purposes of this part manager means the person in whose name the licence for public entertainment is granted or any person under whose supervision, care or management a 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 part.

215. The provisions of this part 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 meeting, as if it were a theatre.

PART VII.

PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

Chapter 1.—Petroleum.

216. The stores, under Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 situated within the municipal limits at the locality "Vigla" and bounded by Moustafa Chourouk Ali, Mehmed Shakir Eff. Mandra, I. Nicolaides, E. I. Andoniades, Christodoulos Azina and Hattije Hassan, are hereby provided as public municipal stores for the storage of petroleum and matches (hereinafter referred to as the "petroleum stores").

217. The petroleum stores shall be under the management and control of a person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the store-keeper of the petroleum stores (hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as "the storekeeper"), subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

218. No person shall introduce into or bring within the municipal limits any petroleum or matches unless the following conditions have been complied with, that is to say:—

- (a) until notice in writing specifying the quantity of petroleum or matches to be introduced into or brought within the municipal limits, shall have been given to the Mayor, and
- (b) until written directions from the Mayor shall have been given as to the way and means by which such petroleum or matches shall be introduced into or brought or carried within the municipal limits.

219. 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 provided in bye-law 216 of these bye-laws.

220. All petroleum kept in contravention of this part of these bye-laws shall together with the vessel containing it be confiscated by the inspector or other person authorized by the Mayor, in that behalf.

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

- (a) Class A or B (after one year of admission to store) per four gallons for every month or part thereof .. 0½p.
 (b) Class C, per ton, for every year or part thereof .. 10s.

222.—(1) The municipal stores shall be opened and shall be kept open every day, Sundays and public holidays excepted, during such hours as the Council may, from time to time determine:

Provided that the said municipal stores may be opened or kept open on Sundays and public holidays with the written permission of the Mayor, during such hours as may be required.

(2) A notification of such determination of the Council shall be posted up by the storekeeper on the doors of the municipal stores.

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

223.—(1) Every person storing petroleum or matches in the municipal stores shall cause every case, barrel, cask or box containing such petroleum or matches to bear a distinctive mark to the satisfaction of the storekeeper.

(2) The storekeeper may refuse to receive into the municipal stores any such case, barrel, cask or box not bearing a distinctive mark as aforesaid.

224. Every person storing petroleum or matches in the municipal stores shall keep a book, in which all lodgements and withdrawals or deliveries therein or therefrom in respect thereof shall be entered daily by the storekeeper.

225. The storekeeper shall keep a register in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council, in which he shall enter daily all petroleum or matches lodged in or withdrawn or delivered from the municipal stores.

226. The store-keeper shall give to every person lodging any petroleum or matches in the municipal store a printed receipt in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council, and every person making any such lodgement shall require the storekeeper to furnish him with such receipt.

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

228.—(1) There shall be paid by every person to the storekeeper the following fees, that is to say—

- (a) for each tin of petroleum class A. or petroleum class B. not exceeding in weight 12 okes or if exceeding in weight 12 okes for every 12 okes or part thereof in excess.. .. . 1½p.
 (b) for every ton or part thereof of petroleum class C. .. 2s.
 (c) for every 10 small boxes of matches 2 paras, when such petroleum or matches 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 225 of these bye-laws and in the book specified in bye-law 224 of these bye-laws.

229. No petroleum or matches shall be withdrawn or delivered from the municipal stores by or to any person except at the written request of the person who has lodged the same in the municipal store.

230. The Municipal Corporation are not responsible or 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, and
- (b) any wrong delivery due or arising out of non-compliance with bye-law 223 (1) of these bye-laws, by the person storing such petroleum or matches in the municipal stores.

231. The Council may, subject to the provisions of the explosive and petroleum laws in force for the time being, provide other premises for the storage of petroleum and matches in addition to or in substitution of the premises by these bye-laws provided as petroleum stores :

Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such other premises shall be deemed to be municipal stores for the storage of petroleum and matches only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

Chapter 2.—Explosive Substances.

232. Subject to the provisions of any law relating to explosive substances in force for the time being, any person may store any explosive substance in the municipal store No. 3, situated within the municipal limits at the locality "Vigla".

233. The following rents shall be paid by every person storing any explosive substance in the municipal store No. 3, that is to say—

- (a) for every oke of gunpowder or any other explosive substance except cartridges, for a period of one year or part thereof 2p.
- (b) for every 100 cartridges for a period of one year or part thereof 2p.

234. The rents in bye-law 233 of these bye-laws prescribed shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer.

235. The provisions in bye-laws 218, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230 of these bye-laws shall apply *mutatis mutandis* and so far as they are applicable, to the storing of any explosive substance in the municipal store No. 3.

236. In this chapter of these bye-laws the term explosive substance shall have the same meaning as in the Explosive Substances Law, 1939.

PART VIII.

PROJECTION OF TOWN WATER.

237. No person shall—

- (a) plant or cause to be planted any tree or shrub within fifty 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 any other person or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at a 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 by which the town water shall or may be liable to pollution 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) allow or leave the town water to run to waste or irrigate lands, fields, gardens or trees from the town water without the written permission of the Mayor first obtained, or
- (n) in any way damage, injure or interfere with the water supply.

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

Provided that the above work with regard to the said conveyance of town water to private premises shall be carried out by the Municipal Corporation at the expense of the person for whom such conveyance of town water is made.

239. 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.

240. The Mayor or any other municipal 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.

241. No owner 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, unless he obtains the written permission of the Mayor.

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

243.—(1) The following rates shall be paid in each year in advance by the owner or lessee or occupier of any premises or building or place within the municipal limits supplied with town water, that is to say—
for every two okes of water supplied per minute, for a
period of one year £1. 10s.

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

(3) The rate in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer.

(4) In this bye-law—

the term "year" means the period commencing on the 1st day of August and ending on 31st day of July and includes any part of the said period.

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

- (a) fails or neglects to pay in respect thereof the rate in bye-law 243 (1) 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 rate aforesaid due in respect thereof is paid or any contravention aforesaid is rectified to the satisfaction of the Mayor, as the case may be.

245. In this part of these bye-laws—

the term “town water” means any water with which the town of Paphos (including Kato Paphos), is supplied; and over or in which the Municipal Corporation exercises ownership or control;

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

PART IX.

VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

Chapter 1.—Stands for Vehicles.

246.—(1) The places enumerated at the foot of this bye-law are fixed as places at which motor cars, carriages and carts shall stand when plying for hire and not actually hired.

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

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

(4) The places fixed for the aforesaid purpose are :—

<i>No. of vehicles</i>	<i>Place</i>
6	.. Pefkou Square.
6	.. Square at the Eastern side of New Olympus Hotel.
4	.. Omonia Square.
6	.. Jubilee Square.
4	.. Limassol Street No. 4 on the entrance side of the Cinematograph.
2	.. Pallados Street No. 2.
2	.. Bouyouk Djami Square.
4	.. Mousallas Street between Nos. 5 and 7.
4	.. On the southern side of the building No. 1 between Mehmed Pasha Street and Kiavour Imam by-way.

(5) All places so fixed as aforesaid shall be stands for public carriages :
Provided that the Council may fix other places in addition thereto or in substitution therefor, after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

Chapter 2.—Fares.

247. The fares for hiring public carriages within five miles from the Commissioner's office, Paphos, when hired by time (in which the space of time necessary to return to the nearest stand shall be reckoned) shall be as follows :—

(a) between sunrise and two hours after sunset—

	<i>First hour or part thereof.</i>	<i>Every further ½ hour or part thereof.</i>
(i) if employed within the municipal limits	2s.	.. 1s.
(ii) if employed outside them ..	2s. 4½p.	.. 1s.

(b) at other hours—

(i) if employed within the municipal limits	3s.	.. 1s. 4½p.
(ii) if employed outside them ..	4s.	.. 2s.

Provided that the Council may fix other rates in substitution therefor, after a public notification made by the Mayor.

Chapter 3.—Regulation of Traffic.

248.—(1) No person shall load, ride or take any animal or vehicle at all the following streets, that is to say :—

- (a) the esplanade by the harbour beginning from the southern side of S. Nicolaides' field called "livadi" to Kato Paphos asphalted road and leading up to the pier;
- (b) 100 metres from either side of the esplanade north and south of the municipal sea-baths;
- (c) Parodos Olgas;
- (d) part of Nicokleous Street.

(2) The Council shall place poles at the junction of the said streets.

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

250.—(1) The passing of vehicles or animals along Limassol Street between the entrance to the Scholion Road by the wall of the "Dimitrion Parthenagoghion" and Agridhia bridge (hereinafter referred to as the "prohibited area") from the 15th day of May to the 15th day of October, both inclusive in each year between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., is hereby prohibited:

Provided that :—

- (a) vehicles or animals may enter the prohibited area during the times aforementioned by any side street for the purpose only of crossing such area in order to go into another street on the other side of such area;
- (b) vehicles or animals destined to pick up or alight passengers or loads, or unload any goods at any premises situated alongside the prohibited area may enter the said area during the times aforementioned for any of the purposes aforesaid by the nearest side street to such premises and shall depart by the nearest side street to such premises upon the completion of the purpose for which such vehicle or animal has entered the prohibited area.

(2) The Council shall place or cause to be placed near the entrance to the Scholion Road by the wall of the "Dimitrion Parthenagoghion" and near the Agridhia bridge, sign posts notifying the public of the prohibition in paragraph (1) of this bye-law.

(3) In this part of these bye-laws—

"vehicle" means any carriage, cart, cycle, motor-car, motor-cycle, motor-lorry, motor-omnibus, tractor and any other conveyance constructed for conveying or carrying persons or goods;

"animal" means any camel, ass, horse, mule, cow, gamoose, goat, kid, lamb, sheep or swine.

(4) Nothing in this part of these bye-laws shall apply to—

- (a) any vehicle propelled or drawn by hand;
- (b) any vehicle used by the Municipality for the purpose of watering any trees along the prohibited area or watering or cleaning such area.

Chapter 4.—Licences for Bicycles and Tricycles.

251. 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.

252. Every person who desires a licence and number-plate in respect of a bicycle or tricycle shall make application therefor to the Council and the Council shall issue to such person such licence and number-plate upon payment of the fee in bye-law 253 of these bye-laws.

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253. The fee to be paid to the town clerk and treasurer in respect of each licence and number-plate for a bicycle or tricycle issued by the Council shall be one shilling.

254.—(1) All licences issued under these bye-laws shall expire on the 31st day of December next following the date of issue thereof.

(2) Number-plates shall be used only during the period for which they have been issued.

(3) For every duplicate number-plate issued by the Council a further fee of 5*p.* shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer.

PART X.

Chapter I.—Dogs.

255.—(1) A fee of 5*s.* shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer in every year ending 31st December for a licence to keep a female dog not being an unweaned puppy and 3*s.* to keep a male dog not being an unweaned puppy.

(2) For every duplicate metal badge issued by the Council to any person licensed to keep a dog there shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer a fee of 9*p.*

256.—(1) Every dog—

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

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

shall be delivered forthwith by its owner to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation to be disposed of in such manner or destroyed by shooting or by electrocution or lethal or asphyxiating chamber as the Mayor may direct in writing : Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of the period of seven days in section 181 (a) (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942 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 181 (b) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942 or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other law may be seized by any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Mayor or by any member of the Cyprus Police Force who shall deliver such dog to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation : Provided that if such dog cannot be seized it may be destroyed at sight by shooting by such person or member.

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 256 (2) the Council shall hold the same for a period of 24 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 shooting or by electrocution or by lethal or asphyxiating chamber, as the Mayor may in writing direct :

Provided that if the dog appears to be of value and there is reason to believe that it is licensed although not wearing either the metal badge required by section 181B of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942 or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other law the period of detention may, if the Mayor so in writing directs, be extended to 7 days before disposal or destruction.

(4) The owner of a dog that has been detained in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 256 (3) may recover the same within the period specified therein upon production of licence and against payment to the Council of all seizure and custody charges. The custody charges shall not exceed the sum of 3*p.* per diem.

Chapter 2.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.

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

(2) Every such hoarding shall not exceed 12 feet by 12 feet in size.

258.—(1) No person shall post or exhibit or cause to be posted or exhibited on any hoarding any notice or advertisement without a permit first obtained from the Mayor.

(2) Every such permit shall be in the Form E in the ^{First} Schedule hereto.

259. 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 3 feet by 3 feet in size.

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

a. by 44/984.3.

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Size of notice or advertisement not exceeding—

	2 × 2 ft.	3 × 3 ft.
	£ s. p.	£ s. p.
(a) for each week or part thereof .. -	2 0	- 4 0
(b) for each month -	5 0	- 10 0
(c) for each year -	2 0 0	4 0 0

(2) Every such charge shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer.

261. 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.

Chapter 3.—Funeral Procession and Graves.

262. No person shall carry or cause to be carried—

- (a) to or from any church, or
- (b) to or from any cemetery, or burial ground, within the municipal limits,

any corpse, except when such corpse has been placed in a coffin or other receptacle or thing in such manner as every part of such corpse is properly and completely covered.

263. 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 has been placed in a coffin or other receptacle or thing in such manner as every part of such corpse is properly and completely covered.

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

265. No grave shall be dug at a depth of less than 6 feet.

Chapter 4.—Hotels and Fees.

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

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

(3) Every licensee of a hotel shall keep a special register in which he shall enter (i) the name of each one of the visitors to such hotel, (ii) the age of such visitor, (iii) the time of the arrival and (iv) the time of the departure of such visitor. The entries in the special register under headings (i) to (iii) shall be made as soon as the visitor enters the hotel and the entry under heading (iv) shall be made as soon as the visitor leaves the hotel.

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

At the written request of the Mayor or some other person duly authorized by the Mayor in that behalf any licensee of a hotel is bound to have true copies of the special register made and supply same free of any charge to the Council or to any other person duly authorized in that behalf by the Mayor. Such copies shall be furnished 24 hours at the latest, after same have been asked for.

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

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

	s.	s.
(a) for any khan or public stable from	5	to 100
(b) for any tannery ,,	20	,, 100
(c) for any place or building kept for the purpose of drying or storing skins ,,	5	,, 40
(d) for any farrier's shop ,,	2	,, 10
(e) for any factory where steam, electric or mechanical power is used or in which any explosive substance is used ,,	5	,, 200
(f) for any coffee-house ,,	2	,, 40
(g) for any kiln ,,	5	,, 40
(h) for every oven in a bakery ,,	3	,, 60
(i) for any restaurant ,,	3	,, 40
(j) for any barber's shop ,,	2	,, 40
(k) for any drinking shop ,,	3	,, 40
(l) for any pastry shop ,,	3	,, 40
(m) for any confectioner's shop ,,	3	,, 40
(n) for any pharmacy ,,	5	,, 40
(o) for any shoe-maker's shop ,,	2	,, 40
(p) for any printing office ,,	3	,, 60

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.

268.—(1) No person shall instal or cause to be installed any engine unless their exhausts are placed underground, in such a way as to avoid any nuisance.

(2) No person shall instal or cause to be installed any electrical apparatus unless they are provided with suitable radio-condensers.

(3) No person shall play a grammophone or operate a wireless set or cause any music to sound—

(a) within a distance of one hundred yards from any church, chapel, mosque or school while a service or worship or function, is in progress or within a distance of one hundred yards from any hospital ;

(b) at any time in such a way as to be a nuisance to the persons in the neighbourhood.

269. 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 6.30 a.m. on any day between first May and 31st October, both inclusive, or

- (b) before the hour of 7 a.m. on any day between 1st November and 30th April, both inclusive, or
- (c) between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on any day, and
- (d) at any time, within two hundred yards of any hospital; or if such street or place is an esplanade or beach to which people resort.

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

270. 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 Council, in that behalf.

271. Every such licence shall state the date or dates, the manner and 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 Council may in each case determine.

272. Every person who acts or attempts to act in contravention—
- (a) of bye-law 270, or
 - (b) of the provisions or terms or conditions of a licence granted under bye-law 271, shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

Chapter 8.—Receipts and Notices.

A. Receipts.

273.—(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.

274. Notices under these bye-laws may be served or given in the manner provided in section 205 of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1942.

Chapter 9.—Licences.

275. Every licence granted by the Council under these bye-laws shall be deemed to have incorporated as conditions to be kept by the licensee the provisions of the respective chapter and part of these bye-laws in addition to any other special conditions imposed by the Council.

276. Any licensee and any person purporting to act under any licence shall see that all terms or conditions attached thereto as well as the provisions of the chapter and part of these bye-laws bearing on the subject of such licence, are adequately complied with.

277. Any fee payable for any licence shall be in respect of the period ending on the 31st December next following irrespective of the time when it becomes chargeable.

Chapter 10.—Sea-bathing and Beach Protection.

278. No person above 12 years of age shall bathe in the sea on or from any part of the foreshore, without wearing a bathing suit whilst bathing or passing to or from the sea.

279. No person shall in or upon any part of the beach ride or drive any horse, pony, donkey or camel,—

- (a) furiously, or
- (b) to the danger of the public, or
- (c) to the annoyance or hindrance of any person lawfully using the foreshore.

279A and 279B. Added by 44/98 s. 4.

Chapter 11.—Fees for weighing and measuring goods.

280. Whenever any municipal weigher is requested by any person to weigh or measure any goods other than any of the goods specified in ~~the 12th Schedule of the Law~~, 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 1 para per oke in respect thereof:

*in the second
Schedule to these
bye laws.
a. by 44/98 s. 5.*

Provided that—

- (a) fractions under 5 paras shall not be collected;
- (b) for fractions of 5 paras and over and under 15 paras the sum of 10 paras shall be collected.
- (c) for fractions of 15 paras and over and under 20 paras the sum of 20 paras shall be collected: Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing or measuring shall be 20 paras.

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

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

282. 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 ~~12th Schedule of the Law~~;
- (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 280 of these bye-laws applies.

*second schedule to these
bye laws;
(a. by 44/98 s. 5).*

Chapter 12.—Begging.

283. Begging within the municipal limits is hereby prohibited.

284. No person shall within the municipal limits—

- (a) sit or stand by, in or near any street, or
- (b) sit or stand near any church or mosque or in any public place, or
- (c) go round any street or shop or any other place,

for the purpose of begging.

PART XI.

Chapter 1.—Miscellaneous.

285. The Council shall appoint a registered medical practitioner to perform the duties or exercise the powers assigned to the medical officer of health by the Municipal Corporations Laws, and by these bye-laws.

286. The Council shall appoint a fit and proper person to be the municipal engineer for the purpose of these bye-laws.

287.—(1) Save when otherwise provided in the Municipal Corporations Laws or in these bye-laws, the Council or the Mayor may refuse to grant any licence or permit or may revoke or suspend any licence or permit granted under these bye-laws.

(2) For every such refusal, revocation or suspension the Mayor shall forthwith give a notification in writing to the person concerned stating the grounds on which such refusal, revocation or suspension is based.

288.—(1) The medical officer of health may refuse to grant any certificate or may revoke or suspend any certificate granted under these bye-laws.

(2) For every such refusal, revocation or suspension the medical officer of health shall forthwith give a notification in writing to the person concerned stating the grounds on which such refusal, revocation or suspension is based.

(3) All certificates granted by the medical officer of health under these bye-laws shall be free of charge.

289. Every charge, fee, rate, rent or toll in these bye-laws prescribed may be recovered by the Municipal Corporation by civil proceeding independently as to whether the person who was bound to pay the same has or has not been prosecuted or convicted for a breach of these bye-laws.

290. All goods or articles or live stock seized by any person having authority to seize the same under these bye-laws shall be forfeited to the Municipal Corporation.

291. Every person who—

- (a) acts in contravention of any of these bye-laws, or
- (b) hinders or prevents or obstructs any person from exercising any power conferred on such person by these bye-laws or from doing any act which such person is empowered or entitled to do under these bye-laws,

shall be guilty of a breach of these bye-laws.

Chapter 2.—Penalties.

292. 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.

REPEAL.

Gazettes :

- 25. 9.1931
- 9.10.1931
- 24.12.1931
- 19.10.1934
- 1. 3.1935
- 23. 8.1935

293. The Municipal Corporation (Paphos) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1935, the Gratuities Bye-laws, 1931, are hereby annulled without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

Added by 44/1931-7. FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.—Notice under Bye-law 116.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PAPHOS.

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

You are hereby notified that on inspecting your premises on..... day of....., 19....., I found that they do not comply with the provisions of bye-laws..... of the Paphos Municipal Bye-laws, 1943, 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.....

.....
*Medical Officer of Health or
the Inspector,*

Form B.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 127 (1)).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PAPHOS.

This is to certify that I have to-day examined Mr.....
..... (*name of person*) of.....
whose photograph appears hereon bearing my signature, and found him
medically fit.

Date..... *Medical Officer of Health.*

(Photograph)

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

Form C.—Notice under Bye-law 154.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PAPHOS

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

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

.....
.....

Date..... *Mayor.*

Form D.—Notice under Bye-law 168 (1).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PAPHOS.

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

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 E.—(Bye-law 258 (2)).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PAPHOS.

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)

Added by 44/993.8.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Mayor.

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

(M.P. 1415/12/2.)