

No. 334.

## THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAWS, 1930 TO 1945.

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

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Laws, 1907 and 1926, the Placards and Advertisements Regulation Law, 1927, the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law, 1938, the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law, 1933, or otherwise, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Athienou hereby make the following regulations and bye-laws:—

## SHORT TITLE.

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Athienou Municipal Bye-laws, 1948, and are hereinafter referred to as "these bye-laws".

## PART I.

## INTERPRETATION.

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

"Animal" includes any ass, camel, goat, horse, kid, lamb, mule, ox or sheep, and for the purposes of Part IIIA, Chapter 2, a pig, or the young ones of any of them.

"Bakery" includes any building or place used for or connected with the making of bread, fancy bread, biscuits, or anything else made of any meal or flour whatever, whether alone or mixed with anything else.

"Barber" includes hairdresser, whether for ladies or gentlemen.

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

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal.

"Carriage" does not include a taxi, omnibus, or cart.

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

"Chief Veterinary Officer" means the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Government and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of Part IIIA, Chapter 2, of these bye-laws.

"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 Athienou.

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

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

"Fish market" means the stall described in bye-law 30 of these bye-laws, and includes any other stall which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws.

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

"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.

"The Law" means the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, and any law amending or substituting the same.

"Licensed khan" means the premises licensed as a khan, and includes any room or place used as such or in connection therewith.

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

"Market for perishable goods" means the stalls described in bye-law 47 of these bye-laws, and includes any other stalls or premises which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws.

"Matches" includes German tinder.

"Mayor" means the Mayor of Athienou, and includes the Deputy Mayor and any person authorized in writing by either of them for the purposes of any chapter of these bye-laws.

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

"Meat market" means the stalls described in bye-law 36 of these bye-laws, and includes any other stalls which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws.

"Municipal Corporation" means the Municipal Corporation of the town of Athienou.

"Municipal Engineer" means the person appointed by the Council to the office of Municipal Engineer, 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.

"Municipal Market" means the premises described in bye-law 43 of these bye-laws, and includes any other premises described which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws.

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

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

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

"Pork market" means the premises described in bye-law 40 of these bye-laws, and includes any other premises which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws.

"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.

"Sanitary authority" means the Medical Officer of Health appointed by the Council under the Law, and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws.

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

"Slaughter-house" means the premises described in bye-law 56 of these bye-laws.

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

"Street" includes any square, road, bridle-path, pathway, blind-alley, passage, footway, pavement, or public place situated within the municipal limits.

"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" means the town clerk of the Municipal Corporation.

"Town water" or "drinking water" means any water owned or controlled by the Municipal Corporation and, where the context so admits, includes all channels, wells, aqueducts, pipes, reservoirs, engines and other constructions or appliances connected with the drinking water.

"Treasurer" means the treasurer of the Municipal Corporation.

"Vehicle" includes anything moving on wheels.

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

"Year" means twelve calendar months.

3.—(a) Words importing the masculine gender include females.

(b) Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

(c) References to Laws or sections include references to Laws or sections amended or substituted for the same.

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 Sanitary Authority.

(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.

### MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

5. Meetings of the Council for the transaction of general business shall be ordinarily held in the second week of every month.

6. The Mayor may at any time call a meeting of the Council.

7.—(a) Twenty-four hours at least before any meeting of the Council a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business to be transacted thereat, and signed by the Mayor, shall be left at the usual place of abode of any member of the Council.

(b) In case of urgency the meeting of the Council may be convened at a shorter summons.

8.—(a) If the Mayor refuses to call a meeting after a requisition for that purpose, signed by half of the members of the Council, has been presented to him, such members of the Council may forthwith on that refusal, call a meeting.

(b) If the Mayor without so refusing, does not within seven days after such presentation call a meeting, such members of the Council may call a meeting on the expiration of these seven days.

(c) If the requisition is signed or supported by half of the members of the Council, and the Mayor does not forthwith call a meeting without refusing to do so, such members of the Council may call a meeting forthwith on the Mayor's failing to call such.

9.—(a) Notice of the time and place of the intended meeting shall be posted on or near the outer door of the town clerk's office during office hours, twenty-four hours at least before any meeting of the Council.

(b) The said notice shall be signed by the Mayor, or, if the meeting is called by members of the Council, by those members. In the latter case the notice shall specify the business proposed to be transacted thereat.

(c) In case of urgency the posting of the notice may be shorter.

10. Want of service of the summons on any member of the Council shall not affect the validity for the meeting.

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting other than that specified in the summons relating thereto, unless there are present and consenting at least two-thirds of the entire number of the Council.

12. At every meeting of the Council the Mayor, if present, shall be chairman; if the Mayor is absent, then the Deputy Mayor shall be chairman. If both, Mayor and Deputy Mayor, are absent, then the chairman shall be such councillor as the members of the Council then present will choose.

13.—(a) Half of the number of the whole Council shall form a quorum except in cases where the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, provide for a special quorum.

(b) When a quorum is not formed on the first meeting, a second meeting with the same objects shall be called, and then the presence of three members of the Council will form a quorum.

14. All acts of the Council and all questions coming or arising before the Council may be done and decided by a majority of such members of the Council as are present and vote at the meeting, provided they form a quorum.

15. In case of equality of votes, the chairman of any meeting shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his own vote.

16. The meetings of the Council shall be private. But every question coming before the Council shall be decided by open voting.

17.—(a) Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be drawn up correctly by the town clerk, unless the Mayor otherwise directs, and entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be signed in the manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945.

(b) Such minutes shall be read and approved by the Council on their next meeting.

18. Any member who, in the opinion of the chairman, uses language which is disrespectful to the chairman, or any member who uses language which in the opinion of the chairman is personally approbrious to the chairman or a member of the Council present, or any member who is in the opinion of the chairman guilty of conduct calculated to

retard or obstruct the business of the Council, may be called to order by the chairman, and if the member does not apologize for such language or misconduct forthwith, or offends against this bye-law a second time during any one meeting, may be called upon by the chairman to withdraw: and on his failing to do so, may be expelled by any peace officer at the request of the chairman.

19. Any member who has withdrawn or has been expelled under the provisions of bye-law 18, shall be liable, in respect of any second offence against the said bye-law at any subsequent meeting within three months from the date of such withdrawal or expulsion, to be suspended by the chairman from attendance at meetings and performance of all powers of a councillor for such period, not exceeding three months, as the chairman shall think fit.

### PART III. PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### A.—MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.

##### *Chapter 1.—Markets.*

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

20. No person shall in any of the markets mentioned in this Part of these bye-laws:—

- (a) advertise anything whatsoever either by shouting, or by posting up or distributing any papers, or by sounding any instrument;
- (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 hang up any goods or their containers or anything else in any passage, pavement or footway, or so as to project into or hang over the same.

21. 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 any which in the opinion of the Inspector are unfit for human consumption may be seized by him and destroyed under the written order of the Mayor.

22. In addition to or in substitution of the premises, stalls and shops by these bye-laws provided to be the Animal Market, the Fish Market, the Meat Market, the Pork Market, the Municipal Market and the Market for Perishable Goods, respectively, the Council may provide new or other premises, stalls and shops to be the respective market or markets:

Provided that such new or other premises, stalls and shops shall be deemed to be a market of any of the kinds aforementioned only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

23. Each of the markets in this Part of these bye-laws shall be under the control of an inspector appointed by the Council: Provided that the same person may be appointed as an inspector of more than one market.

24. Each of the markets in this Part of these bye-laws shall be kept open daily from sunrise till sunset and may be opened and kept open at such other hours as the Mayor may direct or the Inspector think fit.

25. The place or places where and the manner in which goods are to be sold in any of the markets in this Part of these bye-laws shall be appointed and regulated by the Inspector.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

*(a) Animal Market.*

26. The Council may by a public notification in that behalf by the Mayor allot a special place to be a market for the sale of animals.

27. After the issue of a notification as in bye-law 26 provided no person shall sell any animal outside the Animal Market.

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

29. The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the person in charge of any animal brought to the Animal Market— *s. p.*

(a) For every camel, horse, mule or ox . . . . . 2 0

(b) For every ass . . . . . 1 0

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

(c) For every pig . . . . . - 6

(d) For every goat or sheep . . . . . - 3

(e) For every pig under 3 months . . . . . - 3

(f) For every kid or lamb under three months . . . . . - 1

*(b) Fish Market.*

30. The Council may by a public notification in that behalf by the Mayor allot a special place or stall or shop in the Municipal Market to be as a Fish Market.

31. No person shall sell or expose for sale fish outside the Fish Market—

(a) except between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor by public notification, and

(b) unless it was previously on sale in the Fish Market.

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

33. Every person selling fresh fish shall pay to the Inspector a fee of not less than 20 *paras* and not more than 2*p.* per oke or proportionately for lesser quantities, as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

34. Any fresh fish sold in contravention of this chapter may be seized by the Inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

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

*(c) Meat Market.*

36. The Council may by a public notification in that behalf by the Mayor allot special stalls in the Municipal Market to be a Meat Market.

37. The said stalls in the Meat Market shall be let or hired by the Council for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine.

38. No person shall sell in the Meat Market—

(a) any pork, whether fresh or dry, or anything made of pork,

(b) any fish,

(c) any perishable goods,

(d) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal.

39.—(1) No person shall sell fresh meat outside the Meat Market—

(a) except between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor by public notification, and

(b) unless it was previously on sale in the Meat Market, and

(c) unless it bears on it, in good condition, the appropriate stamp of the Slaughter-house.

(2) Any fresh meat sold or exposed for sale in contravention of this bye-law may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the Inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

50/248 39(A) added

(d) *Pork Market.*

40. The Council may by a public notification in that behalf by the Mayor allot special stalls or shops in the Municipal Market to be a Pork Market.

41.—(1) No person shall sell or expose for sale the carcass of any pig or any fresh pork except at the Pork Market.

(2) Any carcass of a pig and any fresh pork sold or exposed for sale outside the Pork Market may, in addition to any other penalty, be seized by the Inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

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

41A added

(e) *Provisions common to Meat and Pork Markets.*

42. Every person selling fresh meat in the Meat or Pork Market shall—

(a) to the satisfaction of the Inspector—

(i) have suitable knives;

(ii) wear a clean apron extending from the neck to below the knee;

(iii) keep all fresh meat or pork in meat safes in the respective markets protected from dust, flies, or other insects; and

(iv) keep clean all premises, furniture, fixtures, weights and weighing apparatus;

(b) afford to the Inspector free access to his premises and render to him such assistance and information as he may reasonably require;

(c) be supplied with a certificate of health as set out in bye-laws 115 to 117 and produce the same for examination to any officer of the Council on demand.

(f) *Municipal Market.*

43. There are hereby established as Municipal Market the premises situated at Athienou, 31/45, pl. 605, in the village and bounded by Harita and Eleni A. Pattichi, heirs of Nicola Yakoula, street, Anastassia Chr. Pitsillou and coffee-shop of the Church of Ayios Phocas.

44. All goods brought to the Municipal Market shall be taken into it through the southern entrance or gate.

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

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

(a) Goods not specifically enumerated below, other than fresh meat or fish or pork or game—	s. p.
(i) when the value of such goods does not exceed 1 shilling .. .. .	- 1
(ii) for every additional shilling or part thereof .. .. .	- 0½
(b) Oil—for every oke or part thereof .. .. .	- 0½
(c) Lime—for every oke .. .. .	1 paras
(d) Gypsum—for every ton or part thereof .. .. .	- 3 p.
(e) Flour—(i) for every sack of less than 50 okes gross .. .. .	1 p.
(ii) for every sack of 50 okes and over .. .. .	- 2 p.

(2) Whenever any person occupies permanently any place or space (other than a shop or stall or shed rented from the Council) in the Municipal Market, sells therein any of the goods chargeable under this bye-law, such person shall, for every 24 hours, pay in respect of such goods the fees in this bye-law prescribed, no matter whether he has already paid fees in respect of the same goods.

(3) Every person who is a lessee of any shed or stall or shop in the Municipal Market allotted for the sale of perishable goods shall be charged with the fees prescribed in paragraph (1) of this bye-law.

(g) *Market for Perishable Goods.*

47. The stalls under numbers 1–12 in the Municipal Market are hereby allotted as a Market of Perishable Goods.

48.—(1) The Council may let, on such terms as it pleases, any or all of the premises included in the Market of Perishable Goods.

(2) If any or all such premises are let, the Council shall provide other places in the Municipal Market for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees, if it deems it necessary to do so.

49. No person shall sell any perishable goods outside the Market for Perishable Goods except under a permit from the Council or the Mayor granted pursuant to bye-law 50.

50.—(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 of Perishable Goods, any perishable goods previously on sale in the 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.

51. Every lessee of a shed, stall or shop in the Market of Perishable Goods shall, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, at all times keep his premises, furniture, implements and receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

52. The Inspector shall keep for use a stamp of such design as he may choose, and stamp with it any game brought to 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,



53. The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the perishable goods brought into or on sale in the Market for Perishable Goods—

<i>For game—</i>	<i>s. p.</i>
(i) for every hare . . . . .	— 1
(ii) for every partridge or other game . . . . .	— 0½
(iii) beccaficoes, bee-eaters, or other birds of similar size, per dozen or any lesser number . . . . .	— 1

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

55. 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.

*Chapter 2.— Slaughter-House.*

56.—(1) The premises situated outside Athienou on the road leading to Avdhellero village and bounded by road, and heirs Christou Kole, are provided as a Slaughter-house.

(2) In addition to or in substitution for the premises in paragraph (1) mentioned, the Council may, by a public notification by the Mayor in that behalf, provide for new or other premises to be a Slaughter-house.

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

58. The Inspector shall keep the Slaughter-house open daily from sunrise to 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and may have it open at such other time and for such period as may be authorized by the Mayor.

59. 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 have it in the lair near the Slaughter-house: Provided that this provision may, with the permission of the Inspector, be dispensed with—

- (a) as regards animals slaughtered for emergency reason;
- (b) as regards unweaned lambs and kids slaughtered between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of April both days inclusive.

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

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

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

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

62.—(1) Every animal shall be examined by the Inspector both immediately before and immediately after it is slaughtered.

(2) The carcass and all parts of an animal capable of being used for human consumption shall be kept in the Slaughter-house in such manner and place as may be directed by the Inspector until their inspection is completed.

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

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

(2) Save as provided in bye-law 73 no person shall bring, have, deliver or sell within the municipal limits any carcass (including that of pig) or meat (including pork) which is not sealed as provided in paragraph (1) of this bye-law and any carcass or meat found within such limits may be seized by any such person in the service of the Council and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

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

66. Every person engaged in the Slaughter-house in the slaughtering of any animal or in the skinning or clearing or dressing of its carcass shall—

- (a) use clean instruments;
- (b) be dressed in clean clothes and wear a clean overall, to the satisfaction of the Inspector;
- (c) slaughter his animal and skin, clean and dress its carcass at the place directed by the Inspector;
- (d) dispose of the offal and refuse in the place and manner directed by the Inspector;
- (e) not remove the carcass or any part thereof from the Slaughter-house until it has been examined and sealed by the Inspector and the fee prescribed in bye-law 71 has been paid;
- (f) if he has handled a diseased carcass or part thereof, forthwith clean and disinfect his hands and any instruments which he used, in such manner as the Inspector may direct;
- (g) have a certificate of health as set out in bye-laws 115 to 117 and produce such certificate of health for examination to any officer of the Council on demand.

67. The Inspector shall enter daily in a book—

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

68. The Inspector shall supply such reports, returns and information as may be required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

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

(2) No person shall bring within the municipal limits any carcass except through "Scasmata Street".

70. Any Inspector shall have power to—

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

71.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner of, or the person slaughtering any animal in the Slaughter-house :—

	s.	p.
(a) for every ox or cow of any age, per oke .. .. .	-	1
(b)—(i) for every goat or sheep of any age .. .. .	1	4½
(ii) For every kid or lamb—		
(a) if not exceeding 7 okes in weight .. .. .	1	0
(b) if 7 okes and over .. .. .	1	4½
(c) For every pig or swine of any age—		
(i) if not exceeding 50 okes in weight .. .. .	4	0
(ii) if 50 okes and over but not exceeding 100 okes .. .. .	8	0
(iii) if 100 okes and over .. .. .	10	0

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

72.—(1) No person shall slaughter, skin, clean or dress any animal outside the Slaughter-house.

(2) The carcass of any animal slaughtered, skinned, cleaned or dressed outside the Slaughter-house may be seized by any person in the service of the Council and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this bye-law contained, pigs may be slaughtered at such place or places as may be allowed by the Mayor, until public notification be made to the effect that provision for a slaughter-house for pigs has been made by the Council.

73. This chapter shall not apply to animals slaughtered by Christians at Christmas and Easter.

Provided that—

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

#### *Chapter 3.—Town Water.*

74. No person shall—

- (a) plant or cause to be planted any tree or shrub within twenty feet from any well, subterranean passage, or aqueduct of the town water, or
- (b) open or injure any well, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the town water or take any water therefrom, or
- (c) tamper with, injure or obstruct the town water, or
- (d) bathe or wash himself or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at 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 whether directly or indirectly by which the town water shall or may be liable to pollution or poisoning then or thereafter, or
- (h) injure the pipes or taps attached to a public fountain, or
- (i) transplace or in any way interfere with any pipe whereby the town water is conveyed to any building or place unless under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Mayor, or
- (j) place any machinery in any building for the purpose of forcing an outflow of town water from the public pipe to which the private pipe of the owner or lessee or occupier of such building is attached, or

- (k) remove the measure placed on a private pipe in any street or building which measure is intended to regulate the quantity of town water to which such person is entitled, or
- (l) supply himself with town water from any public fountain in such a way as to obstruct or interfere with the turn of any other person entitled to obtain a supply therefrom or to cause any annoyance to any person living in the vicinity of such public fountain, or
- (m) suffer water to run to waste from any public fountain or interfere with the water supply, or
- (n) interfere in any way with any central pipe whereby the drinking water is ramified through the streets of the town, or
- (o) take out or remove or assist in taking out or removing outside the municipal limits in any one day any town water in a quantity exceeding two tins of not more than 15 okes each, except with the written permission of the Mayor, previously obtained, or
- (p) supply himself with town water in any receptacle of a capacity exceeding 15 okes, or
- (q) use any town water for the purpose of making of mud-bricks or for irrigation, except with the written permission of the Mayor, previously obtained.

75.—(1) Every person requiring any drinking water to be conveyed from the main source to his private premises shall submit an application in writing to the Council therefor.

(2) Every such application shall be considered by the Council and if granted the Mayor shall, upon payment of the rate prescribed in bye-law 80-(1) of these bye-laws, issue a licence specifying the quantity of drinking water to be supplied to the applicant.

amended by  
52/47

the expenses  
prescribed by  
in bye-law 76

76. All expenses for the conveyance of drinking water from the main source 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, channels and streets through which the drinking water is conveyed :

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

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

78. No owner or occupier of any premises supplied with drinking water shall—

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

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

80.—(1) The following rates for the supply of drinking water shall be paid in advance by the owner or occupier or lessee of any premises or building or place within or without the municipal limits, supplied with drinking water, that is to say:—

- (2)—(i) Should the Council contract any loan or obligation in order to carry out the provisions of section 115 (1) (dd) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, it shall be lawful for it to assess equitably a fee or charge or rate not exceeding £15 annually, pending the payment of such loan or obligation, on every male inhabitant of not less than 18 years of age (whether such person is subject to any form of taxation or not) and on any female inhabitant of a like age (who is subject to any form of taxation) for the purpose of meeting all the due and proper payments required by the terms and conditions of such loan or obligation.
- (ii) The Council shall make out yearly a list of the fee or charge or rate payable by each such inhabitant and the names of such inhabitants and the list shall be posted in the office of the Council for free inspection of any interested person at all reasonable times without the payment of any fee. A public notification about such posting of the assessment list shall be issued by the Council.
- (iii) Any person aggrieved may within seven days as from the public notification appeal to the Commissioner of Larnaca whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Substituted by 52/47.

~~(3) For every saccorafi, for a period of six months £1.~~

(4) The rate or fee or charge in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer or to such other Municipal officer as the Mayor may authorize in writing for that behalf.

Substituted by 52/47

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

82. If the owner or occupier of any premises, building or place supplied with drinking water wishes the supply to be discontinued he shall give written notice therefor to the Council not less than five days before the expiration of the last period of six months during which he has been supplied with such water and if he fails to give such notice he shall be taken that he wishes the supply to continue for a further period of six months and he shall be liable to the payment of the rate prescribed in bye-law 80-(1)-30(3).

Amended by 52/47.

83. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

The term "period of six months" means a period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 30th day of June or a period commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 31st day of December in any year and includes in each case any part of each such period.

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

Deleted by 52/47.

84.—(1) Whenever all the domestic needs of all persons entitled to a supply of drinking water have been satisfied and there is a surplus quantity of drinking water available for irrigation purposes such surplus quantity may be disposed of by the Municipal Corporation to persons residing within the municipal limits on payment of a fee of 45 piastres for every hour of supply of drinking water or in proportion for a lesser period.

such fees as may be determined from time to time by the Council but not exceeding

(2) Every person requiring a supply of town water for irrigation purposes shall apply therefor to the Inspector of Water Supplies who shall supply the applicant such quantity of town water and at such time and in such manner as the said Inspector may determine.

(3) The fee in this bye-law prescribed shall be paid to the Inspector of Water Supplies immediately after the quantity of the town water supplied has been utilized.

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

(a) fails or neglects to pay in respect thereof the rate prescribed in bye-law 80 or the fee prescribed in bye-law 84 (1) of these bye-laws, or

(b) contravenes any bye-law in this chapter 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 or fee aforesaid due in respect thereof is paid or any contravention aforesaid is rectified to the satisfaction of the Mayor, as the case may be.

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

(a) sell it except in clean pitchers covered with clean and well-fitting lid, or in such other vessels or receptacles as may have been approved by the Sanitary Authority;

(b) drink out of such pitcher, vessel or receptacle, or dip into it anything whatever;

(c) allow any person to drink out of such pitcher, vessel or receptacle or dip into it anything whatever.

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

## B.—PRIVATE PROPERTY.

### *Chapter 1.—Animals and Pens.*

87. No person shall have any pen for sheep or goats without the written licence of the Council.

88. The licensee of such a pen shall keep or cause it to be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

89. No person shall keep more than six sheep or goats without a written licence from the Council: Provided that the offspring of the sheep or goats shall not count if under five months of age.

90.—(1) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or be in possession of a pig of any age within the municipal limits without the written licence of the Mayor.

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

### *Chapter 2.—Latrines and other Sanitary Arrangements.*

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

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

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

(a) be not less than five feet long and not less than three feet wide;

(b) have at least one external wall;

(c) have on an external wall, facing open space, a window not less than two feet long and not less than one foot wide (excluding its frame) and in addition to the window an airbrick or airshaft or other effectual means of ventilation on such wall;

- (d) have a floor of flagstone, tiles, concrete or other non-absorbent material, which floor, in the case of a room which does not adjoin other rooms but stands by itself shall in no part be less than four inches about the level of the surface of the ground and shall have a gradient of not less than one in fifty ;
- (e) not communicate with any other room directly ;
- (f) be separated from other parts of the building of which it forms part by solid walls, floor and ceiling not less than three inches thick.

93. Every room used as a latrine shall have 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.

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

95. Every latrine with a movable bucket shall fulfil the following requirements to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health—

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

96. 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.

97. Every room with a pit latrine shall have a pit of a type approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

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

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

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

101. Every soil-pipe shall—

- (a) be constructed of lead, heavy cast iron, wrought iron, or glazed earthenware, with joints of a type approved by the Council ;
- (b) be not less than three or more than five and a half inches in diameter ;

- (c) be wholly separate from pipes of rain or waste water ;
  - (d) if connected with a fitting, be provided with an intervening trap (known as syphon) of a type approved by the Council ;
  - (e) be conducted directly from the intervening trap (syphon) through an external wall of the building ; but the Council may in writing permit a lead or iron pipe to be conducted internally, in which case they shall be so conducted as to be easily accessible ;
  - (f) be conducted upwards, without any diminution in its diameter and without any avoidable bend or angle, to such a point as to afford by means of its open end an outlet of foul air at a safe distance from all windows, chimneys, and other openings, whatsoever ;
  - (g) not be trapped or have a trap intervening between itself and the drain ;
  - (h) be provided at the junction between itself and the drain with an inspection fitting.
102. Every waste water pipe shall—
- (a) conform to the provisions in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of bye-law 101 ;
  - (b) be not less than one inch in diameter ;
  - (c) discharge into an open trapped gully so constructed that the open end of the pipe is under an iron grating and above the surface of the water in the gully trap, or over an open head ;
  - (d) be provided, if the Council requires, with a grease trap placed in accordance with its instructions.
103. Drains shall be constructed of such materials and be so fixed as to conform with the following requirements—
- (a) every such drain shall be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, glazed earthenware, or cement concrete and shall be of a pattern approved by the Council ;
  - (b) every such drain shall have an internal diameter of not less than four inches ;
  - (c) every such drain shall be laid with a proper fall and with socketed joints or other water tight joints approved by the Council ;
  - (d) every such drain shall be supported and, if the nature of the soil renders such a precaution necessary, or if the Council so require, shall be laid on a bed of concrete not less than five inches thick and projecting on each side to an extent, equal at least to the external diameter of such drain ;
  - (e) no such drain shall be laid so as to pass under any hotel or public building without the permission of the Council ;
  - (f) where a drain, other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of a site, passes under 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 clean sand and broken stone or other suitable material in the proportion of one part of cement to two parts of sand and six parts of broken stone or other material ;



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

104.—(1) Every drain constructed or adapted to be used for the conveyance of sewage shall be provided with not less than two untrapped openings. One of the openings shall be as near as may be practicable to the trap required by paragraph (1) of bye-law 103 of these bye-laws and on the same side of the trap as the hotel or public building and a second opening which shall be as far as may be practicable from the first opening.

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

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

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

#### *Chapter 3.—Prevention of Mosquito Breeding.*

105. Every owner, occupier, or person in charge of any building or place shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (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 4.—Refuse.*

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

- (a) have one or more (as the circumstances of his case may require) metal receptacles with handles or concrete dustbins, of a capacity not exceeding twelve ekes, 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 clean and disinfected at least once a week.

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

108. 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 5.—Second-hand Articles.*

109. The Sanitary Authority may prohibit the sale of any second-hand article forming part of bedding or wearing apparel which in his opinion is in such state as is likely to spread infection, or may allow the sale thereof after the same has been disinfected.

110. The disinfection mentioned in this bye-law shall be carried out by the Municipality and there shall be charged and paid for the use of the disinfecting apparatus a sum not exceeding thirty shillings for every time that the apparatus is used.

111. Any second-hand article to which bye-law 109 applies sold in contravention of this chapter, or of any order or direction of the Sanitary Authority, may be seized by any person in the employment of the Council and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

*Chapter 6.—Shops.*

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

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

113. 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 Sanitary Authority;
- (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 132 in a place of public resort;
  - (ii) a coffee-shop;
  - (iii) a barber's shop;
  - (iv) a bakery.

- (2) shall to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—
- (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;
  - (iv) be himself and see that his employees are clean;
  - (v) paint, varnish, distemper, whitewash or limewash 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 Sanitary Authority.

*Certificates of Health.*

114. Any person engaged in any shop as in bye-law 112 defined shall have a certificate of health.

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

116. 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 exposed wound, sore, or abrasion or appears to the Sanitary Authority not to be clean in his person or attire.

117.—(1) A certificate of health shall be in the Form A in the First Schedule hereto and shall bear a photograph of the person to whom it is granted, signed by the Sanitary Authority.

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

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

*(a) Aerated Water and Ice Factories.*

119. The following provisions shall be observed by the owner or person in charge of any factory for the making of aerated water of any kind (whether plain or mixed with any other substances):—

- (a) only town water shall be used; provided that the Mayor may, upon a certificate of a competent analytical chemist, permit the use of water from a particular well;
- (b) the floor of such factory shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material, and the ceiling of concrete;
- (c) all doors and windows shall have wire netting;
- (d) all waste water shall be conducted to a pit of a type approved by the Sanitary Authority, and none shall be allowed to go into any public drain;
- (e) the factory shall contain such number of urinals, latrines, wash-basins, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require;
- (f) there shall be two rooms: one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphon, and another as a washing place;
- (g) the bottles shall be washed under running water to which has been added some disinfectant approved by the Sanitary Authority and shall not be dipped in any basin;
- (h) only bottles with corks, approved by the Sanitary Authority, shall be used, and none shall be used that are cracked.

120. The above provisions (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be observed by the owner or person in charge of any factory for the making of ice.

121.—(1) 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 Sanitary Authority for inspection.

(2) Any such water or ice sold in breach of these provisions may be seized by any officer of the Council and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

(b) *Bakeries and Bread.*

122. No person shall keep a bakery unless—

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

123. No person shall—

- (a) use in his bakery any water from a well except with the Mayor's written permission to be given upon a certificate from a competent analytical chemist satisfying the Mayor that such water is suitable for such use ;
- (b) allow any flour to be placed on the floor but shall have all flour on benches, tables or other wooden supports standing at least one foot high above the floor ;
- (c) allow any bread or other bakery product to be exposed but shall keep the same in closed cupboards.

124.—(1) Every person shall always—

- (a) keep clean everything whatsoever in the bakery ;
- (b) cover the troughs when not in use with a well-fitting lid ;
- (c) stamp every loaf with his monogram
- (d) sell bread only in loaves weighing ~~one oke, or half an oke, or quarter of an oke;~~ <sup>one kilogram or half a kilogram</sup> *one kilogram* ;
- (e) have no bread-trays of more than two and a half feet in length ;
- (f) see that the person who does the kneading wears a clean white cap besides a clean white overall ;
- (g) see that all his employees wear a clean white overall ;
- (h) see that every person distributing for him any bread or other bakery product is dressed in clean clothes and keeps the bread or other goods for distribution in clean and well-closed receptacles.

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

125. 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-law 123 or 124 (1), (a), (b), (f), (g) or (h) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

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by 52/47

126.—(1) The Inspector shall have power to seize—

- (a) any bread or other bakery product exposed contrary to bye-law 123 (c);
- (b) any bread which does not fulfil the requirements of bye-law 124 (1) (c) or (d);
- (c) any bread or other bakery product which is not being taken round for distribution or sale in clean and well-closed receptacles;
- (d) any bread or other bakery product which in his opinion is unfit for human consumption.

(2) Anything seized by virtue of paragraph (1) (d) shall be destroyed; and anything seized by virtue of any other provision in paragraph (1) shall be dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

(c) *Barbers.*

127. Every person keeping a barber's shop shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (a) have in his shop or the yard thereof a covered pit for dirty water and a pipe to conduct it to the pit;
- (b) see that his employees are dressed with a clean white overall, and be himself dressed likewise;
- (c) keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength prescribed by the Sanitary Authority;
- (d) see that all instruments are disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client;
- (e) use clean clothes on the clients or for wiping his instruments;
- (f) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop.

128. Every person employed in a barber's shop shall comply with the above provisions except (a) and (c).

(d) *Public Baths.*

129. Every keeper of a public bath shall—

- (a) have a disinfecting chamber or apparatus of a type to be approved by the Sanitary Authority, and shall therein disinfect all his towels, or clothes, or other articles intended for the use of his clients;
- (b) not allow any such sheet or towel or other article which has been used once to be used by a second person before it is washed and disinfected;
- (c) have in his premises such number of urinals and latrines and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require.

(e) *Foodstuffs and Liquids intended for Human Consumption.*

130.—(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 Inspector are unfit for human consumption.

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

131.—(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 airtight 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 foodstuff or liquid in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as a urinal.
- (2) Any foodstuff or liquid intended for human consumption kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of (1) (b) or (f) above may be seized by the Inspector and destroyed or dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

132.—(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 cookshop 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 Council may require for waste water or other liquids with drains or pipes to conduct such water or liquids to the pits.

(2) Every person using a building or room for any of the purposes aforesaid shall himself wear and see that his employees wear a clean white overall and cap, excepting persons merely serving in a restaurant or public bar.

133. 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.

(f) *Khans and Public Stables.*

134. 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.

135. Every keeper of a khan or public stable shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (a) sweep it daily;
- (b) keep all fowl in an enclosed place and not allow any fowl outside such place;
- (c) remove all refuse from the khan or stable at his own expenses two times a week, viz.: on Tuesday and Saturday;
- (d) collect all refuse in a special room or repository covered with well-fitting metal lid;
- (e) 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.

(g) *Places of Public Resort.*

136.—(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 person in particular.

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

137. Every person keeping or managing any place of public resort shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (a) have spittoons;
- (b) prevent overcrowding in such place;
- (c) always provide a good and sufficient supply of drinking water;
- (d) prevent any animals whatever being kept in such place in such a manner as to be a nuisance.

138. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

139. No person shall, in any street or any of the markets mentioned in Part III, Chapter 1, or Slaughter-house—

- (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.

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

(2) In this bye-law the term "corpse" means a human dead body.

141. No grave shall be dug at a depth less than six feet.

142. 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.

143. The Sanitary Authority 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 B in the First Schedule hereto) any measures to be taken in the interests of public health;
- (b) to cause any trap, manhole, cover, soil-pipe, or drain in such premises or place to be opened for inspection;
- (c) to take from any such premises or place samples of any food-stuff or liquid intended for human consumption;
- (d) to seize and destroy any bottles, glasses, plates, or other crockery and any playing cards which in his opinion are likely to be injurious to health or to spread the infection of any disease.

144. The Inspector shall have power at any time—

- (a) to enter any premises or place mentioned in this Part and inspect the same, or the furniture, or receptacles, or the goods or anything else therein;
- (b) to serve on any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Part a written notice in Form C in the First Schedule hereto calling on him to do, within the time specified in the notice, what may be required.

145.—(1) The giving of a notice under bye-law 143 (a) or 144 (b) shall not preclude or affect any proceedings in respect of any breach committed either before or after such notice given.

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

#### PART IV.

##### PUBLIC SAFETY.

###### *Chapter 1.—Store-rooms and Work-rooms for Cinematograph Films.*

146. No person shall keep any cinematograph films for use in a cinema except under 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 shall apply to any person who keeps any cinematograph films—

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

147. 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.

148. Each reel or film except when required for exhibition, or for examining, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repairing, shall be kept in a separate and properly closed metal box.

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

150. A store-room or work-room for such films, shall—

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



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

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

153.—(1) No illuminant with an exposed flame and no fire shall be allowed in a store-room or work-room.

(2) If electric light is used, the installation shall be such as to obviate the risk of the 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.

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

155.—(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.

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

157. 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 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 by the Council in writing 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.

158.—(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 transfer or delivery.

159. The Mayor shall have power at any time to take for analysis sufficient samples of any material which he suspects to be or to contain celluloid in any premises in which a cinematograph film is kept.

160. A printed copy of this chapter in large characters shall be posted up on the door of, and on a wall inside, every store-room and work-room for cinematograph films.

*Chapter 2.—Theatres.*

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

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

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

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

- (i) when any premises are used for the exhibition of a cinematograph film, the apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of approved fire-resisting material and of sufficient dimensions to allow of the operator working freely; all entrances to the enclosures shall be suitably placed and fitted with doors or shutters of fire-resisting material strongly constructed and so arranged as to be self-closing; lanterns shall be placed on firm supports, constructed of fire-resisting material and provided with a material shutter which can be readily inserted between the source of light and the film gate.

163. 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.

164. 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.

165.—(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 twelve, with a gangway of a width approved by the Council on either side of every set.

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

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

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

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

166. Upon the plans and statements mentioned in bye-law 161 being deposited, the Council shall forthwith forward one copy thereof to the Director of Public Works or his representative, who shall examine them and report to the Council within fifteen days of the receipt thereof.

167. No alteration or addition of any kind shall be made in the structure of a building for which a licence has been granted, not 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.

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

169. There shall be paid to the town clerk and treasurer for a licence under this chapter a fee to be determined by the Council in each case but not exceeding £4 for every year or part thereof.

170.—(1)—(a) The Council may charge a duty (hereinafter in this chapter called “entertainment duty”) on all payments made for admission to any public entertainment.

(b) The entertainment duty shall be at the rate of one piastre for every shilling or part thereof paid on each ticket and shall be payable by the manager.

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

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

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

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

(4) Any person selling tickets shall affix on each ticket, prior to its sale to any purchaser, the appropriate stamp in accordance with the rates set out in paragraph (1) (b) of this bye-law, and such person shall cancel any stamp so affixed by him dating, sealing or otherwise making it impossible to reuse such stamp.

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

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

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

(c) Any person who does not submit such application in writing prior to selling tickets or whose application has been refused by the Council shall pay the entertainment duty in full in accordance with the rates set out in paragraph (1) (b) of this bye-law.

(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, or with the ticket-collectors, orderlies, purchasers or otherwise in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this chapter and of these bye-laws 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 in this chapter, or
- (v) takes off from any ticket a cancelled stamp for the purpose of reusing such stamp or affixes a stamp that has already been used once to any ticket, or
- (vi) otherwise contravenes the provisions of this chapter of these bye-laws,

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

(8) For the purposes of this chapter "manager" means the person in whose name the licence for a public entertainment is granted or any person under whose supervision, care or management the public entertainment is carried out or the person who is the owner or occupier of the land or building in or on which the public entertainment takes place: Provided that if the licence for public entertainment is granted in the name of two or more persons each of them shall be severally and jointly responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

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

#### *Chapter 3.—Miscellaneous.*

172. The Mayor or Municipal Engineer shall be entitled—

- (a) to inspect any building intended for use as a place of public resort in the course of construction and when completed;
- (b) to enter and inspect any premises in which a cinematograph film is being kept.

173. The Director of Public Works or his representative, or the Mayor or Municipal Engineer shall have power—

- (a) to enter and inspect premises used as a place of public resort or as a store-room or work-room for film, and prescribe by notice in writing (which may be in Form D in the First 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.
- (b) to enter at any time any building to which a licence has been granted to be used as a theatre and inspect the same with a view to ascertaining whether any unauthorized alteration or addition has been made in the building, or for any other purposes of the Law.

### PART V.

#### VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

##### *Chapter 1.—Stands for Vehicles.*

174.—(1) The Council may by a public notification in that behalf by the Mayor fix the place at which public carriages (not exceeding the number set out therein for each place) must stand when plying for hire, and not actually hired. The exact spots so fixed as stands shall be indicated *in loco* by a poster to that effect:

Provided always that no public carriage shall stand at any place prescribed by such notification in such a way as to block the entrance of any house or premises situated at any such place or so as to interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of such house or premises by the owner or occupier thereof.

(2) The public carriages shall make their stand, at each prescribed place by such notification, in the order in which they arrive at such place.

(3) No public carriage shall, when plying for hire and not actually hired, stand at any place other than the places prescribed by a public notification, and except where such carriage stops for a passenger to mount or alight or for goods to be loaded or unloaded.

(4) In this bye-law the expression "public carriage" shall include taxis, carriages and carts.

*Chapter 2.—Licences for Bicycles and Tricycles.*

175. 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.

176. 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 a person such licence and number-plate upon payment of the fee prescribed in bye-law 177 of these bye-laws.

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

178.—(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.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Chapter 1.—Dogs.*

179.—(1) A fee of one shilling shall be paid to the treasurer in every year ending 31st December for a licence to keep a dog not being an unweaned puppy: Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th June in any year there shall be charged respectively five piastres.

(2) For every duplicate metal badge issued by the Council to any person licensed to keep a dog there shall be paid to the treasurer a fee of five piastres.

180.—(1) Every dog—

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

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

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

Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of seven days as in section 181A (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945 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.

Substituted  
by 52/47

(2) Every dog found wandering within the municipal limits and not wearing either the number metal badge or a duplicate metal badge as required by section 181 (b) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law, may be seized by any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Mayor or by any member of the Cyprus Police Force who shall deliver such dog to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation.

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 180 (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 captive bolt pistol, 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 181 (b) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law the period of detention may, if the Mayor so in writing directs, be extended to seven days before disposal or destruction.

(4) The owner of a dog that has been detained in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 180 (3) may recover the same within the period specified therein upon production of the licence and against payment to the Council of all seizure and custody charges. The custody charges shall not exceed the sum of three piastres per diem.

#### Chapter 2.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.

181. The Council shall erect hoardings not exceeding in size  $12 \times 12$  feet, for the exhibitions of notices and advertisements.

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

183. Every notice or advertisement posted or exhibited on any hoarding shall be in such form as may be approved by the Mayor and shall not exceed  $3 \times 3$  feet in size.

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

	<i>Size of notice or advertisement not exceeding—</i>					
	2×2 ft.			3×3 ft.		
	£	s.	p.	£	s.	p.
(a) For a week or part thereof	—	—	4½	—	1	0
(b) For a month . . . . .	—	2	4½	—	4	0
(c) For a year . . . . .	1	0	0	1	10	0

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

#### Chapter 3.—Hotels.

186.—(1) Every licensee of a hotel shall keep a special register in which shall enter—

- (a) the name in full of each one of the visitors to such hotel;
- (b) the age of such visitor;
- (c) the time of the arrival of such visitor; and
- (d) the time of departure of such visitor.

(2) The entries under headings (a), (b) and (c) shall be made as soon as the visitor enters the hotel, and the entry under heading (d) shall be made as soon as the visitor leaves the hotel.

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

(4) At the written request of the Mayor any licensee of a hotel is bound within 24 hours from such request to have true copies of the special register made and supply the same free of any charge to the Council or to any other person duly authorized in that behalf by the Mayor.

187. There shall be paid by every person, who is a licensee of a hotel, a fee of one piastre for every person of over 10 years of age in respect of every night or part thereof on which such person is provided with sleeping accommodation at such hotel.

#### *Chapter 4.—Licences.*

188. 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.

189. 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 object of such licence, are adequately complied with.

190. 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 5.—Prevention of Noise.*

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

- (a) within a distance of 200 yards from any church or chapel, while a service or worship is in progress; or within a distance of 200 yards from any hospital;
- (b) at any time in such a way as to be a nuisance to the persons in the neighbourhood.

192. No person shall advertise any goods or trade or business or cinematographical, 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 6.30 a.m. on any day between 1st May and 31st October, both inclusive; or
- (b) before the hour 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.;
- (d) at any time, within 200 yards of any hospital, or if such street or place is an esplanade to which people resort.

#### *Chapter 6.—Receipts and Notices.*

##### *A.—Receipts.*

193.—(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.

(2) If such money is for the issue of a licence or permit, the officer shall record the amount on the same.

194. 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 in bye-law 193 set out, and shall refuse to accept a receipt in any other form.



*B.—Notices.*

195. Notices under these bye-laws may be served or given in the manner provided in section 205 of the Law.

*Chapter 7.—Streets.*

196. There shall be paid to the treasurer a sole fee, to be determined by the Mayor in each particular case but not exceeding £1 by any person obtaining a permit from the Council to lay out or construct a street.

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

198. No person shall—

- (a) lay down or take up or remove any water-pipe on or from any street;
- (b) excavate, break up, or disturb any street;
- (c) construct any fence of any sort upon a street;
- (d) dig or sink any water channel, well, hole, pit or shaft across or upon any street:

Provided that the Council may authorize any person to do all or any of the above acts by a permit previously obtained and subject to the terms and conditions contained in such permit.

*Chapter 8.—Street and House-to-House Collections.*

199. No person shall make or attempt to make any street or 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.

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

## PART VII.

## FEES FOR WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING OF GOODS.

201. The fees to be paid under the provision of section 184 of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, for the weighing, measuring, or testing of goods within the municipal limits shall be the fees set forth in the Second Schedule to these bye-laws.

202. The fees to be paid under the provision of section 189 of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1945, in respect of goods brought within the municipal limits shall be the fees set forth in the Second Schedule to these bye-laws.

203.—(1) Whenever any Municipal weigher is requested by any person to weigh, measure or test any goods other than any goods enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, such person shall pay to the Municipal weigher, for the use of the Municipal Corporation, upon such weighing, measuring, or testing a fee at the rate of two *paras* per oke in respect thereof and 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 and every person paying any such fee shall require the Municipal weigher to whom the same is paid to furnish him with such printed receipt:

Provided that—

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

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing, measuring or testing shall be one *piastre*.

- (2) Nothing in this bye-law contained—
  - (a) shall apply or shall be taken to apply to the weighing, measuring or testing of any goods enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto; or
  - (b) shall be taken or construed to give any Municipal weigher or to the Municipal Corporation any right to demand the compulsory weighing, measuring or testing of any goods to which this bye-law applies.

PART VIII.

Penalties.

204. Save where other provision is made in any law—
- (a) any breach of any 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.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Form A.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 117 (1).)

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF ATHIENOU.

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

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

Date: Medical Officer of Health. (Photograph).

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

Form B.—Notice under Bye-law 143 (a).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF ATHIENOU.

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

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

.....

Date: Medical Officer of Health.

Form C.—Notice under Bye-law 144 (b).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF ATHIENOU.

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

You are hereby notified that on inspecting your premises on the..... day of....., 194....., I found that they do not comply with the provisions of bye-laws 130 to 133 of the Athienou Municipal Bye-laws, 1948, in the following regard :—

.....

And you are hereby required to comply with the said bye-laws in the above-mentioned regard within.....

Date: Inspector.

Form D.—Notice under Bye-law 173 (a).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF ATHIENOU.

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

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

Date:

Mayor.

Form E.—(Bye-law 182).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF ATHIENOU.

PERMIT TO EXHIBIT NOTICES OR ADVERTISEMENTS ON HOARDINGS.

No. of permit.....  
Name of applicant.....  
Address of applicant.....  
Locality and number of hoardings on which the notice or advertisement may be exhibited.....  
Description of notice or advertisement.....  
Size of notice or advertisement.....  
Duration of permit.....  
Amount paid in fees.....

Date:

(Signature).....

Mayor.

SECOND SCHEDULE.—(Bye-laws 201, 202, 203).

WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING FEES.

Item No.	Goods.	Minimum weight oke.	Fees.
1.	Almond .. .. .	10 ..	3 paras per oke.
2.	Aniseed .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
3.	Barley .. .. .	20 ..	0½ " "
4.	Beans .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
5.	Butter (of milk) .. .. .	5 ..	20 " "
6.	Butter, other—such as cocoline, vegetable, etc. .. .. .	5 ..	25 " "
7.	Carobs, natural or ground .. .. .	40 ..	3 p. per cantar.
8.	Carobs, natural or ground, on exportation outside the Colony .. .. .	40 ..	3 p. " "
9.	Charcoal .. .. .	10 ..	3 paras per oke.
10.	Coal .. .. .	20 ..	2 " "
11.	Colocas .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
12.	Cotton, unginned .. .. .	20 ..	2 " "
13.	Cotton, ginned .. .. .	20 ..	4 " "
14.	Cotton seed .. .. .	20 ..	1 " "
15.	Cumin seed .. .. .	20 ..	4 " "
16.	Favetta .. .. .	20 ..	1 p. per oke.
17.	Flour .. .. .	20 ..	2 paras per oke.
18.	Fruit, fresh (other than oranges and lemons) .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
19.	Fruit, dry (raisins, dry or boiled) .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
20.	Fruits, dry, with shells removed .. .. .	10 ..	10 " "
21.	Fuel .. .. .	20 ..	1 " "
22.	Gypsum .. .. .	20 ..	12 p. per ton.
23.	Gypsum, on exportation outside the Colony.. .. .	75 ..	5 " "

<i>Item.</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>Goods.</i> —	<i>Minimum weight</i> <i>okes.</i>	<i>Fees.</i> —
24.	Hazelnuts .. .. .	10 ..	3 paras per oke.
25.	Hay .. .. .	20 ..	2 " "
26.	Konari .. .. .	20 ..	2 " "
27.	Lime .. .. .	20 ..	1½ " "
28.	Linsced .. .. .	10 ..	2 " "
29.	Mavrokokko .. .. .	10 ..	4 " "
30.	Nuts .. .. .	10 ..	5 " "
31.	Oats .. .. .	20 ..	0½ " "
32.	Oil, olive .. .. .	5 ..	10 " "
33.	Oil, other .. .. .	5 ..	4 " "
34.	Olives .. .. .	10 ..	4 " "
35.	Olive stones .. .. .	20 ..	1 " "
36.	Onions .. .. .	10 ..	2 " "
37.	Peas and other pulse .. .. .	10 ..	3 " "
38.	Potatoes .. .. .	10 ..	2 " "
39.	Pumice stone .. .. .	40 ..	9 p. per ton.
40.	Sesame .. .. .	10 ..	3 paras per oke.
41.	Silk .. .. .	3 ..	3 p. per oke.
42.	Silk cocoons, dry .. .. .	5 ..	15 paras per oke.
43.	Silk cocoons, fresh .. .. .	5 ..	6 " "
44.	Straw .. .. .	20 ..	1 " "
45.	Straw, on exportation outside the Colony .. .. .	75 ..	1 " "
46.	Sumac .. .. .	20 ..	2 " "
47.	Terra Umbra, natural, in lumps or ground .. .. .	40 ..	7 p. per ton.
48.	Terra Umbra, calcined, in lumps or ground .. .. .	40 ..	12 " "
49.	Vetches .. .. .	10 ..	1 paras per oke.
50.	Vikos .. .. .	10 ..	1 " "
51.	Wheat .. .. .	20 ..	1 " "
52.	Wines and spirits .. .. .	10 ..	5 " "
53.	Wood .. .. .	40 ..	1½ " "
54.	Wool .. .. .	20 ..	6 " "
55.	Zivania: Weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer .. .. .	40 ..	5 " "
56.	Zivania: Weighing and testing by Sikes' hydrometer .. .. .	40 ..	15 " "
<i>Minimum measures</i>			
57.	Lemons .. .. .	100 ..	20 paras per 100
58.	Oranges (Jaffa) .. .. .	100 ..	30 " " 100
59.	Oranges (other kinds) and grape fruit	100 ..	20 " " 100

Fees shall be calculated on the actual weight of the goods weighed at the above rates:

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, measuring or testing shall be 1p.

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor. (M.P. 942/26/2.)