

RE TRAFFIC No. 339. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAWS, 1930 TO 1948.

SEE S. L.

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

16.4.52,
p.165.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, 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 Larnaca hereby make the following regulations and bye-laws :—

SHORT TITLE.

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Larnaca Municipal Bye-laws, 1949, and are hereinafter referred to as "these bye-laws".

PART I.

INTERPRETATION.

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

"animal" save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws otherwise defined, means any ass, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, mule, ox, sheep, swine, or the young ones of any of them ;

"animal market" means the spaces described in bye-law 42 of these bye-laws and includes any other spaces which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor ;

"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 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 Larnaca ;

"Director of Medical and Health Services" means the Director of Medical and Health Services to the Government and includes any officer of the Medical and Health Department of the said Government authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws ;

"Director of Public Works" means the Director of Public Works to the Government 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 shops, and sheds described in bye-law 36 of these bye-laws and includes any other shops or sheds 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 1948, 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 of perishable goods ” means the shops, sheds, and stands described in bye-law 15 of these bye-laws and includes any other shops, sheds, stands or places 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 Larnaca 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 premises, shops and stalls described in bye-law 23 of these bye-laws, and includes any other premises shops and stalls which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

“ Moslem quarter ” means any quarter in the town of Larnaca the population of which is, according to the last census, predominantly Moslem ;

“ municipal corporation ” means the municipal corporation of the town of Larnaca.

“ 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, shops and stalls described in bye-law 11 of these bye-laws, and includes any other premises, shops and stalls 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, shops and stalls described in bye-law 27 of these bye-laws, and includes any other premises, shops and stalls 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 3 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 No. 1” means the premises described in bye-law 47 of these bye-laws;

“slaughter-house No. 2” means the premises described in bye-law 48 of these bye-laws;

“slaughter-houses” means the slaughter-house No. 1 and the slaughter-house No. 2;

“stage play” includes any tragedy, comedy, farce, opera, melodrama, dialogue, pantomime, circus, dancing, singing, music, or other public entertainments of the like kind;

“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;

“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.

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

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

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

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

(2) All powers conferred on any Inspector shall be deemed to be also conferred on the Sanitary Authority.

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

MARKETS.

Chapter 1.—General provisions relating to Markets.

5. 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.

6. 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 by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and those which in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector are unfit for human consumption may be seized and destroyed under the written order of the Mayor.

7. In addition to or in substitution of the premises, shops and spaces by these bye-laws provided to be the municipal market, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market and the animal market, respectively, the Council may by a resolution of two-thirds of its members actually holding office provide new or other premises, shops and spaces to be the municipal market, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market and the animal market, respectively:

Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises, shops and spaces shall be deemed to be a municipal market, a meat market, a fish market and an animal market, respectively, as the case may be, only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

8. 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.

9. Each of the markets in this Part of these bye-laws, except the animal market, shall be kept open daily except Sundays from sunrise till sunset and may be opened and kept open at such other hours as the Mayor may direct.

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

Chapter 2.—Municipal Market.

11. The premises situated at Scala, Block 10, plots Nos. 90 and 48 on 47, 48, 49 and 50, bounded by Daniel G. Antoniadou, Polyxeni Evangelou Georgiadou, Evangelia Haji Georghiou, heirs of Petri Nicolaou, Chrystalleni K. Vovidou, Katina Thoma, Nicola A. Boyadji, road of Larnaca, Maria N. Dimitriou, Maritsa I. Savvidou, road, Dorothea I. Savvidou, Prokopis Katingo and Haritini Athanassiadou, Maria Athanassiadou and road, are hereby provided as a municipal market.

12. All goods, marketable commodities, and other things brought into the municipal market for sale or to be exposed for sale therein, shall be carried into the municipal market only through the back entrance in the west opening on the "Omonia" square.

13. No person shall cook, boil or dry any foodstuffs in the municipal market.

14.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner or the person in charge of the following goods, brought into or exposed for sale in the municipal market :—

(a) Goods not specifically enumerated below other than fresh fish, meat, game, fowl, or pork :—	<i>s. p.</i>
(i) for every hand basket	- 3
(ii) for every other receptacle, whether full or not—	
if not exceeding 30 okes gross	- 6
if exceeding 30 okes but not exceeding 60 okes gross	1 0
if exceeding 60 okes gross, 1 <i>s.</i> plus 2 <i>p.</i> for every 10 okes or part thereof in excess of 60 okes.	
(b) Oil :—	
for every receptacle whether full or not—	
if of a capacity not exceeding 10 okes	1 0
if of a capacity exceeding 10 okes up to 40 okes ..	2 0
for every oke exceeding 40 okes half piastre per oke.	
(c) Lime or gypsum :—	
for every load of 60 okes or part thereof	- 4
(d) Charcoal :—	
for every load of 60 okes or part thereof	- 4
(e) Fuel :—	
(i) for every one-horse cart load	1 0
(ii) for every two-horse cart load	2 0
(iii) for every lorry load	3 0
(iv) for every lighter load	7 0
(f) Flour :—	
for every sack—	
if not exceeding 30 okes gross	- 3
if exceeding 30 okes but not exceeding 60 okes gross	- 4½
if exceeding 60 okes gross, 4½ <i>p.</i> plus 1 <i>p.</i> for every 15 okes or part thereof in excess of 60 okes.	

(2) Whenever any person who occupies permanently any place or space (other than a shop or stall rented from the Council) in the municipal market, exposes for sale therein any of the goods, or other articles to which this bye-law applies, such person shall, for every 24 hours, pay in respect thereof the fees in this bye-law prescribed.

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

Chapter 3.—Market of Perishable Goods.

15.—(1) The shops, sheds or stands, situated in the municipal market and numbered 1 to 19 and 46 to 69, inclusive, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a market of perishable goods :

Provided that the Council may, by resolution of a majority of two-thirds of its members actually holding office, and by a public notification thereto by the Mayor, provide in addition thereto other premises or places in any other quarter of the town to be a market of perishable goods :

Provided further that such other premises if not any more required as a market of perishable goods may be let on hire by the Council on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine.

(2) All and any of the shops, sheds and stands aforesaid situated in the market of perishable goods may be let on hire by the Council on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine :

Provided that the Council may provide or appoint other sheds or stands situated in the market of perishable goods for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees.

16. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter of these bye-laws contained the Council may by a resolution of a majority of two-thirds of its members actually holding office :—

(a) grant a permit to any person to sell or expose for sale any perishable goods, which have been previously introduced into the market of perishable goods and in respect of which the prescribed fees have been paid, in any premises situated outside the market of perishable goods, but at a distance of not less than three hundred meters therefrom, for such period, and on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine ; and

(b) revoke any such permit upon proof to the satisfaction of the Council that the person to whom such permit has been granted has broken any of the terms and conditions contained therein.

17.—(1) Save under a permit from the Council under the provisions of bye-law 16 of these bye-laws or under a permit granted by the Mayor under the provisions of paragraph (2) of this bye-law and subject to the conditions in this Chapter contained, no person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods at any place within the municipal limits except at the market of perishable goods.

(2) The Mayor may grant to any person a permit to hawk within the municipal limits, outside the market of perishable goods, any perishable goods described in such permit which have been previously introduced into the market of perishable goods, and in respect of which the prescribed fees have been paid.

(3) Every such permit shall specify the kind of perishable goods in respect of which it is issued and the period for which it is valid and the hours of the day during which the holder thereof shall be entitled to hawk perishable goods for sale.

(4) Every holder of a permit granted under paragraph (2) of this bye-law shall, while hawking perishable goods, wear a distinguishable badge to be provided free of charge by the municipal corporation and to be returned to the municipal corporation on the expiration or revocation of the permit.

(5) Every permit granted by the Mayor under the provisions of paragraph (2) of this bye-law may be revoked at any time by the Mayor at his discretion.

18. 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 of perishable goods, which he passes as fit for human consumption and no game which is not so stamped may be sold anywhere.

19. Any perishable goods sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Inspector or the Sanitary Authority and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

20.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner of or the person in charge of perishable goods brought into or exposed for sale in the market of perishable goods :—

	s.	p.
(a) for every hand basket	-	3
(b) for every other receptacle whether full or not—		
if not exceeding 30 okes gross	-	4½
if exceeding 30 okes but not exceeding 60 okes gross ..	-	7
if exceeding 60 okes gross, 7p. plus 1½p. for every 10 okes or part thereof in excess of 60 okes.		
(c) for every hare	-	3
(d) for every partridge, goose, duck, or wild bird of similar size	-	1½
(e) for beccaficos, bee-eaters, or other birds of similar size, per dozen or fewer	-	3
(f) for every pair of pigeons	-	1
(g) for every hen or cock	-	1½
(h) for every turkey	-	3

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

21. Every lessee, occupier or person in charge of a shop, shed or stand in the market of perishable goods, shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority and the Inspector, at all times keep such shop, shed or stand and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with such shop, shed or stand in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep such shop, shed or stand every night before leaving the same.

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

Chapter 4.—Meat Market.

23.—(1) The premises and shops situated in the municipal market under Nos. 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public meat market.

(2) All and any of the said premises and shops may be let on hire by the Council on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine :

Provided that the Council may provide or appoint other premises or shops situated in the meat market for the sale of meat by persons other than lessees.

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

25.—(1) No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the meat market :—

(a) any pork whether fresh or dry ; or

(b) any preparation made of pork.

(2) No other goods except fresh meat not being pork shall be exposed for sale within the meat market.

26. Any fresh meat sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 5.—Pork Market.

27.—(1) The premises and shops situated in the municipal market under Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as public pork market.

(2) All and any of the said premises or shops may be let on hire by the Council on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine :

Provided that the Council may provide or appoint other premises or shops for the sale of pork by persons other than lessees.

28. There shall be kept in the pork market a seal (hereinafter in this Chapter of these bye-laws referred to as "the seal") in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

29.—(1) The seal shall be affixed or stamped by the Inspector or by any person acting under his orders on the carcass of any swine or on the fresh pork brought for sale or exposed for sale in the pork market.

(2) The carcass of fresh pork of—

(a) every male swine shall be sealed with the seal in BLACK, and

(b) every female swine shall be sealed with the seal in RED.

30. No person shall slaughter any swine or shall clean or dress the carcass of any swine within the municipal limits, unless such person has previously obtained a written permit from the Mayor.

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

32. All carcasses of swine and all fresh pork brought into the pork market shall be clean and free from entrails and offal to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector.

33. Any carcass of swine and all fresh pork sold or exposed for sale in the pork market in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws or sold or exposed for sale outside the pork market, may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

34. For the purposes of this Chapter of these bye-laws any person whose ordinary occupation is to sell pork shall be deemed to sell or expose for sale any pork found in his possession until he proves the contrary.

35. No other goods except pork shall be exposed for sale in the pork market.

Chapter 6.—Fish Market.

36. The shops and sheds situated in the municipal market numbered 42, 44, 46 and 48 are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public fish market.

37. Save as in bye-law 38 of these bye-laws provided, no person shall sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits fresh fish, except at the fish market.

38.—(1) No person shall hawk for sale or shall expose for sale within the municipal limits outside the fish market fresh fish—

(a) except between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor ;

(b) unless such fresh fish has been previously exposed for sale in the fish market ; and

(c) unless such fresh fish is exposed for sale in proper cabinets, boxes, utensils or other means of conveyance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector.

(2) All such cabinets, boxes, utensils, or other means of conveyance shall be kept closed except when temporarily opened for the purpose of withdrawing the contents or part thereof, or of stocking them with new material.

39. All fresh fish sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits which in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector is unfit for human consumption or is sold or exposed for sale in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

40. Fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market or within the municipal limits shall not be sold otherwise than by weight, and every person exposing such fresh fish for sale therein shall provide himself with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

41.—(1) Every person exposing for sale in the fish market any fresh fish shall pay in respect thereof a fee of one piastre for every oke or any fraction thereof.

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

Chapter 7.—Animal Market.

42. The following spaces, that is to say—

- (a) the space situated near the Monastery of Ayios Yeoryios Kontos and bounded by Nicosia road, road and Monastery of Ayios Yeoryios; and
- (b) the space situated near the Monastery of Ayios Yeoryios Kontos and bounded by Nicosia road, Monastery of Ayios Yeoryios, Monastery of Ayios Yeoryios, and Iacovos Demetriou, are hereby provided as a public animal market.

43.—(1) The animal market shall be opened at sunrise on all or any of the following days, that is to say:—

- (a) the 2nd and 3rd days of November in every year during the fair known as the “Fair of Ayios Yeoryios tou Sporou”;
- (b) the three days in every year during which the fair known as the “Fair of Kataklysmos” is held; and
- (c) the 22nd and 23rd days of April in every year during the fair known as the “Fair of Ayios Yeoryios”,

and shall be kept open for such time upon all or any of the said days as there are animals exposed therein but not later than sunset.

(2) The animal market may be opened or kept open on such other days and for such other periods as the Mayor may from time to time determine.

44. All animals exposed for sale in the animal market shall—

- (a) stand at or be enclosed in such paddock or other place of the animal market as may be reserved for the sale of animals of its class, or in such other part or place of the animal market as shall be indicated by the Inspector;
- (b) be attended by the seller or his agent who must provide himself with all headstalls, picketing ropes and all other necessaries for properly securing the animals at the part or place appropriated for their sale; and
- (c) be removed from the animal market as soon as they are sold.

45.—(1) The following fees shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner of or the person exposing for sale or selling any animal in the animal market that is to say—

(a)—(i) for every camel, horse, mule or ox, exposed for sale therein, for every day a fee of	s.	p.
	-	3
(ii) when such camel, horse, mule or ox has been sold therein, an additional fee of		
		5 0

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (b)—(i) for every ass or swine exposed for sale therein, for every day a fee of | s. p. |
| | - 3 |
| (ii) when such ass has been sold therein, an additional fee of | 3 0 |
| (iii) when such swine has been sold therein, an additional fee of | 1 0 |
| (c)—(i) for every goat, kid, lamb or sheep exposed for sale therein, for every day a fee of | - 3 |
| (ii) when such goat, kid, lamb or sheep has been sold therein, an additional fee of | - 6 |
- (2) All young animals running with their dam shall be admitted free of fees into the animal market.

Chapter 8.—Special provisions relating to the Meat Market, the Pork Market and the Fish Market.

46. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh meat in the meat market, fresh pork in the pork market, or fresh fish in the fish market shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority and the Inspector of such market, respectively—

- (a) provide himself with suitable knives and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus which shall be kept in a thoroughly clean condition ;
- (b) be clad, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, with a clean white apron extending from the neck to below the knee ;
- (c) keep all shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said markets thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition ;
- (d) keep all tables, benches, counters, books, supports or other furniture used by him in the said markets in a thoroughly clean condition ;
- (e) keep all tables covered with mosaic plate ;
- (f) keep all fresh meat, fresh fish or fresh pork fly-proof and insect-proof ;
- (g) afford free access to the shops, stalls and places rented or occupied by him in the said markets to the Sanitary Authority and the Inspectors of the said markets, respectively ;
- (h) render to the Sanitary Authority and the Inspectors of the said markets, respectively, such assistance and information as they may reasonably require ;
- (i) obtain from the Sanitary Authority in every year and have in his possession a certificate to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish ; and
- (j) procure such certificate as aforesaid at all times on request to the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector of the said markets, respectively.

PART III.

Chapter 1.—Slaughter-houses.

47. The premises situated outside the town of Larnaca on the right of the road leading to the town of Famagusta and bounded by Michalakis Frantzeskou, Georghios Philippou, Angelica Sardou, George M. Kyprianou and seashore, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as public slaughter-house No. 1.

48. The premises situated outside the town of Larnaca on the right of the road leading to the town of Famagusta and bounded by Pavlos Stephanides, Georghios Philippou, hali, road, two sides stores of Municipality of Larnaca and Panayiotis Haji Antoni Sardou, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as public slaughter-house No. 2.

49.—(1) The management and control of the slaughter-houses are hereby vested in the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the Inspector of the slaughter-houses (hereinafter in this Part of these bye-laws referred to as "the Inspector").

(2) In all matters to which bye-laws 56, 65, 66, 67 and 68 of these bye-laws relate, the Inspector shall be guided by and act in accordance with the instructions issued to him from time to time by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

50. The slaughter-house No. 1 shall be opened and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal other than swine and the dressing of its carcass, daily from sunrise to nine o'clock in the forenoon and may be opened or kept open with the permission of the Mayor at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

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

52. No animal shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale within the municipal limits except at the slaughter-houses.

53. No carcass of any such animal shall be cleaned or dressed within the municipal limits except at the slaughter-houses.

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

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

56. Every animal intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection to the Inspector at least eighteen hours before slaughter and shall be detained in the lairages adjacent to the slaughter-houses:

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to—

(a) animals slaughtered for emergency reasons with the permission of the Inspector, and

(b) unweaned lambs and unweaned kids, slaughtered between the 1st day of November and the 15th day of April, both days inclusive.

57.—(1) Every animal detained in the lairages shall, if required by the Inspector, be fed by the owner thereof or by the person who brings such animal for slaughter.

(2) An adequate supply of drinking water for every animal detained in the lairages shall be provided by the Municipal Corporation.

58. No animal whether intended for slaughter or not shall be left, whether attended or unattended, outside the slaughter-houses or the lairages adjacent to such slaughter-houses.

59. No animals except animals for slaughter for human consumption shall be allowed within the slaughter-houses.

60. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-houses unless he produces to and leaves with the Inspector a certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

61. Every animal shall be inspected before slaughter and every carcass thereof after slaughter by the Inspector.

62. No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses without the permission of the Inspector.

63. The carcass and all parts thereof which are capable of being used for human consumption shall, until their inspection is completed, be retained in such manner as will enable the Inspector to identify same.

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

65. Every carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the Inspector is healthy and wholesome shall be passed as fit for human consumption and shall be marked by the Inspector with a seal (hereinafter in this Part

of these bye-laws referred to as "the seal") of such design, pattern and colour as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

66. Any carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the Inspector is unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the Inspector shall direct :

Provided that the owner or the person who slaughtered the animal concerned may appeal to the Mayor whose decision as to the seizure or disposal of the carcass, part or organ shall be final.

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

- (a) shall obtain in every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Sanitary Authority to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit the possible infection of any such animal or carcass thereof;
- (b) shall produce such certificate at all times on request to the Inspector ;
- (c) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the Inspector ;
- (d) shall slaughter such animal at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the Inspector ;
- (e) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the Inspector ;
- (f) shall dispose of such offal and refuse in such place in the slaughter-houses and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the Inspector ; and
- (g) shall not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-houses until—
 - (i) it shall have been inspected,
 - (ii) it shall have been sealed with the seal, and
 - (iii) the fee prescribed in bye-law 74 of these bye-laws shall have been paid in respect thereof.

68. Every person who has handled a diseased carcass, part or organ, shall forthwith clean and disinfect his hands, knives and other appliances in such manner as the Inspector may direct.

69.—(1) The Inspector shall enter daily in a book—

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

(2) The Inspector shall supply such reports, returns and information as are required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

70.—(1) All carcasses shall be conveyed at the expense of the Municipal Corporation from the slaughter-houses to the meat market or pork market, as the case may be, in containers which shall be properly covered to avoid contamination or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor.

(2) All such carcasses shall be conveyed into the town of Larnaca by the Famagusta road only.

71. No carcass or fresh meat of any animal shall be brought within the municipal limits unless—

- (a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the slaughter-houses and has been cleaned or dressed therein, and
- (b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it, in good and clean condition, the seal.

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

73. The Inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor may—

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

74.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner of, or the person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-houses, that is to say—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a)—(i) for every bull, calf, camel, cow or ox not exceeding 20 okes in weight	5 0
(ii) if exceeding 20 okes in weight, then, in addition to the above fee, for every additional oke or part thereof	- 1
(b) for every goat or sheep	3 0
(c) for every kid slaughtered between the 1st November of any year to the 30th April of the following year	2 0
(d) for every kid slaughtered between the 1st May and the 31st October of any year	3 0
(e) for every lamb slaughtered between the 1st November of any year to the last day of February of the following year	2 0
(f) for every lamb slaughtered between the 1st March and the 31st October of any year	3 0
(g)—(i) for every pig not exceeding 10 okes in weight	2 0
(ii) for every pig exceeding 10 okes in weight but not exceeding 20 okes in weight	5 0
(iii) if exceeding 20 okes in weight, then, in addition to the above fee, for each additional oke or part thereof	- 1

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

75. Half of the fees prescribed in paragraph (1) of bye-law 74 shall be paid to the Inspector by the owner of, or the person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-houses, the carcass or fresh meat of which is to be exported from Cyprus.

76. The operation of this Part of these bye-laws is hereby suspended in respect of sheep and goats or the young thereof slaughtered—

(a) by Mohammedans at the time of the feast known as "Courban Bairam", and

(b) by Christians at Easter and Christmas time :

Provided that—

- (i) such animals are not slaughtered for the purpose of sale, and
- (ii) such animals are slaughtered on the premises of the owners of such animals or at such other place as may be appointed from time to time by the Mayor by public notification.

77. In this Part of these bye-laws—

- (a) the term "animal" means any bull, calf, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine or the young thereof ;
- (b) the term "fresh meat" means the fresh meat of any such animal.

PART IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chapter 1.—Shops.

78.—(1) In this Chapter the term “shop” includes any shop or premises mentioned in section 115 (1) (o) of the Law.

(2) The owner, occupier or person in charge of any shop, 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 Part of these bye-laws provided ;
- (d) prevent any person from sleeping and not sleep himself in—
 - (i) any room containing foodstuffs in any one of the buildings or rooms mentioned in bye-law 84 (1) or in a place of public resort ;
 - (ii) a coffee-shop ;
 - (iii) a barber’s shop ;
 - (iv) a bakery.

(3) The owner, occupier or person in charge of any shop, shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (a) keep such shop and the fixtures and furniture in it always clean, ventilated and free from bugs or other vermin ;
- (b) keep all implements, utensils and other articles in it clean and disinfected, and any such made of copper, well tinned ;
- (c) be himself and see that his employees are clean and dressed in clean clothes ;
- (d) 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.

79. The Sanitary Authority may seize any tool, object or other article in any shop which in his opinion is likely to be injurious to health or to spread the infection of any disease and may destroy or otherwise deal with it as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 2.—Foodstuffs and Liquids intended for human consumption.

80. The Council may from time to time appoint any person to be the inspector of foodstuffs, liquids and bakeries (hereinafter in this Part of these bye-laws referred to as “the Inspector”).

81. No person shall have in a place of public resort or shall sell or expose for sale any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption which in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector are unfit for human consumption, and any such foodstuffs or liquids may be seized by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and destroyed under a written order of the Mayor.

82. The owner or person in charge of any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption and any person selling or exposing for sale any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption, shall—

- (a) keep clean the premises in which they are exposed for sale ;
- (b) keep clean the receptacles in which they are contained ;
- (c) keep by themselves in well closed receptacles all foodstuffs which have not by nature a skin, shell, or peel to protect them from flies and dust, or are not sealed in air-tight tins, bottles or other packages, and all liquids intended for human consumption which are not sealed in such tins or bottles ;

- (d) keep clean all vessels used as measures in the sale of liquids ;
- (e) use clean paper in wrapping up any foodstuffs he sells ;
- (f) 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 ;
- (g) not keep or suffer to be kept any such foodstuffs or liquids in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as a urinal.

83. Any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of bye-law 82 may be seized by the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector and destroyed or dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

84.—(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 foodstuffs 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 floor with a slightly inclining gradient and ceiling 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, and unless the inside part of its walls are to a height of not less than six feet covered with cement or other non-absorbent material.

(2) Every person employed in any such building or room may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this bye-law to the same extent as the person using the building or place for any of the purposes aforesaid, or for whose account such building or place is being used.

85. Every person making sausages or other foodstuffs made of any meat shall—

- (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.

86. No person shall make for sale, sell, or expose for sale any foodstuffs or any liquids intended for human consumption unless such person is provided by the Sanitary Authority with a valid certificate of health to the effect that his health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of such foodstuffs or liquids.

Chapter 3.—Special provisions relating to Restaurants, Pastry Shops, Confectionery Shops, Coffee-shops, Cook Shops, Drinking Shops and Grocery Shops.

87. Without prejudice to the generality of Chapter 1 of this Part of these bye-laws, every owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises within the municipal limits used as restaurant, pastry shop,

confectionery shop, coffee-shop, cook shop or drinking shop shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority :—

- (a) keep the part of the premises in which foodstuffs or drinks are prepared separate from other parts of the premises and from the outside by covering the doors, windows or other openings with wire-netting ;
- (b) keep all tables and counters used in such premises for the preparation of foodstuffs covered with mosaic plate or glass covering ;
- (c) provide proper receptacles to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority for the storage of drinks and foodstuffs ;
- (d) provide such premises with an adequate supply of good and clean drinking water ;
- (e) provide such premises with proper sanitary conveniences ;
- (f) provide such premises with wash basins made of mosaic stone, porcelain, or other non-absorbent material ;
- (g) keep in such premises a sufficient number of sanitary receptacles for refuse of a type to be approved by the Sanitary Authority.

88. No person shall be employed in any restaurant, pastry shop, confectionery shop, coffee-shop, cook shop, drinking shop or grocery shop unless such person shall have obtained a certificate from the Sanitary Authority that his state of health is such as not to admit of the possible infection of foodstuffs or drinks in such premises ; such certificate may be cancelled by the Sanitary Authority at any time on good reasons.

89. Every person engaged or employed in any restaurant, pastry shop, confectionery shop, coffee-shop, cook shop, drinking shop or grocery shop shall wear a clean white overall gown to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

90. No person shall sleep in any restaurant, pastry shop, confectionery shop, coffee-shop, cook shop, drinking shop or grocery shop.

91. The cooking or preparation of any kind of foodstuffs in any public place is prohibited except under a licence from the Mayor.

92. Any foodstuffs cooked or prepared in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws may be seized by the Sanitary Authority and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

93. In addition and without prejudice to the provisions in this Chapter of these bye-laws every owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises within the municipal limits used as grocery shop shall—

- (a) provide such premises with proper stands for the placing of merchandise thereon of a height of at least one foot from the floor ;
- (b) provide such premises with proper cupboards or receptacles in which merchandise exposed for sale are kept, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

Chapter 4.—Special provisions relating to Bakeries.

94. 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 four feet a coating of cement at least half an inch thick ;
- (c) it has a ceiling of closely fitting boards of cement or other non-absorbent material ;
- (d) it has a water reservoir of rust-free metal with a well-fitting lid ;
- (e) it is supplied with an adequate supply of clean running water ;
- (f) it is well and sufficiently drained ;

- (g) the inside walls are limewashed or painted afresh as often as the Sanitary Authority may require in writing ;
- (h) it is furnished with covered receptacles for the storage of bread, such receptacles to be of a standard pattern approved by the Sanitary Authority ;
- (i) its doors and windows are properly protected with wire-netting to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority ;
- (j) it is provided with proper sanitary receptacles of the approval of the Sanitary Authority.

95. 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.

96.—(1) Every person who keeps or is in charge of a bakery shall—

- (a) cover the troughs when not in use with a well-fitting lid ;
- (b) stamp every loaf with his monogram ;
- (c) sell or expose for sale bread only in loaves, weighing one oke, half an oke, or a quarter of an oke ;
- (d) have no bread-trays of more than two and a half feet in length ;
- (e) see that his employees wear clean white overalls ;
- (f) see that the person who does the kneading wears a clean white cap besides a clean white overall ;

(2) The requirements in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (e) and (f) of paragraph 1 of this bye-law shall not be deemed to be fulfilled unless they are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

97.—(1) No person shall be engaged or employed in any bakery unless such person shall have obtained in every year and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Sanitary Authority to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of bread made or baked by him.

(2) Every such certificate shall be produced on request to the Inspector by the holder thereof.

98. In distributing bread or other bakery products within the municipal limits, the owner, lessee or occupier of any bakery and any person engaged or employed by him for that purpose, shall—

- (a) be cleanly clothed, and
- (b) use totally covered and kept free from dirt or filth, vans or baskets.

99. No person shall sleep in any bakery or shall use or allow or suffer any bakery to be used as sleeping quarters.

100. In the case of bread made in a bakery outside the municipal limits but sold within them, no such bread shall be sold or exposed for sale unless the bakery complies with the provisions of this Chapter and access is allowed to the Sanitary Authority or the Inspector for inspection, and any such bread sold or exposed for sale in breach of these provisions may be seized by such officer and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

101. Every person employed in a bakery or in connection therewith shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 95 and of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (e) and (f) of bye-law 96 (1) to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

Chapter 5.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

102.—(1) 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 substance):—

- (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) there shall be two rooms—one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphons, and another as a washing place ;
- (c) the floor shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material and the ceiling of concrete ;
- (d) all doors and windows shall have wire-netting to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority ;
- (e) 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 ;
- (f) 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 ;
- (g) only bottles with crown corks shall be used, and none shall be used that are cracked, and no such corks shall be used more than once ;
- (h) the factory shall contain such number of urinals, latrines, wash basins and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require ;
- (i) the factory and everything in it shall be kept clean to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority ;
- (j) all persons working in the factory or in the distribution of its products shall be clean in person and attire.

(2) The provisions in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (h) and (i) of paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall apply to and be observed by the owner or person in charge of any factory for the making of ice.

103. 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 such factory complies with the provisions of this Chapter and access is allowed to the Sanitary Authority for inspection and any such water or ice sold or exposed for sale in breach of these provisions may be seized by the Sanitary Authority and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 6.—Protection of Drinking Water.

104. No person shall—

- (a) plant or cause to be planted any tree or shrub within 20 feet from any well, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the drinking water, or take any water therefrom ;
- (b) open or damage any well, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the drinking water ;
- (c) tamper with, injure or obstruct the drinking water ;
- (d) bathe or wash himself or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at a public fountain ;
- (e) deposit or throw any household refuse or any offensive decaying or deleterious matter on or into the drinking water ;
- (f) foul or contaminate the drinking water ;
- (g) do anything by which the drinking water shall, or may be liable to pollution then or thereafter ;
- (h) damage the pipes or taps attached to a public fountain ;

- (i) transplace or in any way interfere with any pipe whereby the drinking water is conveyed to any building, unless under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Mayor ;
- (j) place any machinery in any building for the purpose of forcing an outflow of drinking water from the public pipe to which the private pipe of the owner or lessee or occupier of such building is attached ;
- (k) remove the measure placed on a private pipe in any street or building which measure is intended to regulate the quantity of drinking water to which such person is entitled ;
- (l) supply himself with drinking water from any public fountain in such a way as to obstruct or interfere with the turn of any other person entitled to obtain a supply therefrom or to cause any annoyance to any person living in the vicinity of such public fountain ; or
- (m) allow or leave the drinking water to run to waste from any public fountain.

105. In this Chapter of these bye-laws the term "drinking water" means any water with which the town of Larnaca is supplied.

106. Nothing in this Chapter of these bye-laws contained shall restrict or shall be taken to restrict the powers exercised by or under the authority of the Larnaca Water Supply Administration.

Chapter 7.—Flour Mills.

107. Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises within the municipal limits used as a flour mill shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority,—

- (a) have the floor of the premises and the yard cemented ;
- (b) have the walls on the inside, immediately above the floor to a height of not less than nine feet, coated with cement or mosaic plate at least half an inch thick ;
- (c) have a ceiling of closely fitting boards, cement or other non-absorbent material ;
- (d) keep the washing apparatus thoroughly clean ;
- (e) have separate stores for the storage of cereals intended for grinding ;
- (f) have all cereals intended for grinding placed on special wooden stands to a height of at least one foot from the floor ;
- (g) have the inside part of the walls and ceiling lime-washed as often as the Sanitary Authority may require ;
- (h) have the water tanks cleaned as often as may be required by the Sanitary Authority ;
- (i) provide the premises with sufficient number of proper receptacles for refuse of a type approved by the Sanitary Authority ;
- (j) provide the premises with proper sanitary conveniences and proper drainage.

108. No owner, occupier or person in charge of a flour mill within the municipal limits shall keep or cause to be kept within the premises used as flour mill or in the yard of such premises any animal or poultry.

Chapter 8.—Barbers.

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

- (a) keep his shop clean and well ventilated ;
- (b) keep the fixtures and implements in his shop clean ;

- (c) have in his shop or the yard of it a covered pit for dirty water and a pipe to conduct it to the pit ;
- (d) paint the fixtures and furniture in his shop as often as the Sanitary Authority may require ;
- (e) afford free access to his shop and everything in it to the Sanitary Authority for inspection ;
- (f) see that his employees are clean and dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall and be himself clean and dressed likewise ;
- (g) keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength prescribed by the Sanitary Authority ;
- (h) see that all instruments are disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client ;
- (i) use clean clothes on the clients or for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop.

110. Every person employed in a barber's shop shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 109 of these bye-laws, except paragraphs (c) and (g) thereof to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

Chapter 9.—Public Baths.

111. Every keeper or person in charge 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, cloths or other articles intended for the use of his clients ;
 - (b) not allow any towel, cloth or other article which has been used once to be used by another 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.

Chapter 10.—Khans and Public Stables.

112. No person shall keep a khan or public stable unless—
- (a) its entrance yard, the part where animals are tied and its floors generally are made wholly of cement or some other non-absorbent material approved by the Council ;
 - (b) it is provided with a covered pit for the urine of animals and channels to conduct such urine thereto, both pit and channels to be constructed in such place and manner as the Council may require ;
 - (c) it is provided with a covered pit for dirty water and pipes to conduct such water thereto, both pit and pipes to be such as the Council may require ;
 - (d) it is provided with such number of latrines, urinals and wash-stands and such other sanitary arrangements as the Council may require.

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

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

- (f) after removing the refuse disinfect the room or repository mentioned in (d) above and all other places which have come in contact therewith by covering or spreading over them lime three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Chapter 11.—Animals and Pens.

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

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

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

Provided that any person may without any such licence keep or cause to be kept within the municipal limits sheep or goats not exceeding at any time five in number. The offspring of such sheep or goats shall not count if under five months old.

116.—(1) No person shall bring or cause to be brought or shall be in possession within the municipal limits of live swine, unless such person has obtained a written licence from the Council.

(2) Any live swine found within the municipal limits in contravention of this bye-law may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority and may be dealt with as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 12.—Second-hand Articles.

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

118. Every person desiring to sell or expose for sale within the municipal limits any second-hand article, shall—

- (a) cause such second-hand article to be inspected by the Sanitary Authority; and
- (b) obtain from the Sanitary Authority a certificate to the effect that such second-hand article has been duly inspected.

119.—(1) The Sanitary Authority may require that any second-hand article may be disinfected before it is sold or is exposed for sale within the municipal limits.

(2) If such disinfection is carried out by the Municipal Corporation there shall be charged and paid for such disinfection a fee of not less than 10s. and not more than £5 as the Mayor may determine in each case for every time a disinfection is carried out.

120. Every second-hand article sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this Chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 13.—Hawking.

121.—(1) No person shall hawk or expose for sale within the municipal limits any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh fish, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or other kind of foodstuffs unless they shall be properly protected from access of insects, germs or dust by being placed in a dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or other conveyance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

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

122. Any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh fish, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or other kind of foodstuffs hawked or exposed for sale in contravention of this Part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

Chapter 14.—Prevention of Mosquito breeding.

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

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

124. For the purposes of this Chapter of these bye-laws the Sanitary Authority shall have power to enter from sunrise to sunset any premises within the municipal limits and examine whether the provisions of these bye-laws are complied with.

Chapter 15.—Prophylactic Stations for Venereal Diseases.

125. No person shall keep or operate a prophylactic station for venereal diseases within the municipal limits without first obtaining a licence from the Council :

Provided that no licence shall be granted save with the prior approval of the Director of Medical and Health Services.

126. Every licence under these bye-laws shall expire on the 31st December next following the date of issue but provided that the prophylactic station to which it relates has operated to the satisfaction of the Director of Medical and Health Services, such licence may be renewed from year to year.

127. A licence may be cancelled at any time by the Council if on good cause shown the Council considers advisable so to do.

128. The Director of Medical and Health Services or his representative or the Sanitary Authority or any other person duly authorized in that behalf in writing by the Mayor, shall have the right to enter and inspect at any time any premises used as a prophylactic station in order to ascertain whether it is properly worked and maintained in the interests of health.

Chapter 16.—Drains, Latrines and other Sanitary Conveniences.

129. Every owner or occupier or person in charge of any building or premises and every owner or occupier or person in charge of any building or premises used as a place of public resort, within the municipal limits, shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority, provide such building or premises with proper sanitary conveniences in compliance with the provisions and requirements of the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, 1946, and the regulations made thereunder, or any other law or regulations in force for the time being amending or substituted for the same.

Chapter 17.—Refuse.

130.—(1) Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises within the municipal limits shall provide himself with a suitable sanitary receptacle approved by the Sanitary Authority for containing household refuse.

(2) Every sanitary receptacle shall have a closely fitting cover and shall be kept covered except when open for loading or unloading. Any receptacle not approved by the Sanitary Authority may be seized and destroyed.

131. No owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises within the municipal limits shall deposit or permit or allow or suffer to be deposited household refuse on such premises except in a sanitary receptacle.

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

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

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

134. No person shall dump any refuse or shall permit or suffer the dumping of any refuse at any place other than the special place or places mentioned in the public notification as provided for in bye-laws 132 and 133.

Chapter 18.—Certificates of Health.

135. The following persons shall have certificates of health :—

- (a) all persons engaged in any shop as in bye-law 78 defined ;
- (b) all persons engaged in the preparation, sale or distribution of any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption including water.

136. The persons mentioned in bye-law 135 shall present themselves to the Sanitary Authority for examination once in every six months and their certificates of health shall be valid only for that period.

137. 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 or infectious 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.

138. No person shall employ a servant or other employee who under bye-law 135 is required to possess a certificate of health unless such servant or employee holds a valid certificate of health.

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

140. A certificate of health shall be issued free of charge.

141. Every person to whom bye-law 135 applies shall on demand show his certificate of health to any officer of the Council.

Chapter 19.—Miscellaneous provisions relating to Sanitation and Public Health.

142. No person shall in any street or markets mentioned in Part II of these bye-laws—

- (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 bottles or broken glass;
 - (iv) any offensive thing;
 - (g) expose or cause to be exposed or allow to be exposed any carpets, cloths or any other things from any balcony, window or door, or from any other part of any premises facing any street.
143. No person shall—
- (a) tamper in any way with the public drains;
 - (b) have in any premises or place in his occupation any opening through which any refuse, water or other liquid can pass into the public drains.
144. Every person keeping a pharmacy and every druggist shall have in or near his premises a pit for dirty water or other liquids constructed in a manner approved by the Council.
145. Every person who keeps—
- (a) a tannery;
 - (b) any building or place for drying or storing skins;
 - (c) a farrier's shop;
 - (d) any factory;
 - (e) a kiln;
- shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority,—
- (i) keep the same clean;
 - (ii) keep clean all furniture, fixtures, materials or other articles in the same;
 - (iii) have in the same a covered pit constructed in the manner approved by the Council for dirty water or other liquids with a soil pipe of a type approved by the Council for conducting such water or liquids thereto.
146. The Sanitary Authority shall have power—
- (a) to enter and inspect any premises or place mentioned in this Part of these bye-laws 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 serve on any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Part of these bye-laws 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;
 - (c) to cause any trap, manhole, cover, soil-pipe or drain in such premises or place to be opened for inspection;
 - (d) to take from any such premises or place samples of any food-stuffs or liquids intended for human consumption;
 - (e) 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.
 - (f) to seize any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits which in the opinion of the Mayor or the Sanitary Authority are unfit for human consumption or which are sold or exposed for sale in contravention of these bye-laws, and may destroy same by the written order of the Mayor.
- 147.—(1) The giving of a notice under bye-law 146 (a) or 146 (b) shall not preclude or affect any proceedings in respect of any breach committed either before or after such notice is given.
- (2) Non-compliance with the requirements of such notice within the time specified therein shall be a breach.

PART V.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

Chapter 1.—Theatres.

148.—(1) There shall be paid to the Treasurer by every person obtaining a licence to use any building, tent or place within the municipal limits as a theatre a fee to be determined by the Council in each case according to the following scale :—

- (a) for theatres having an entrance fee, a fee not exceeding £100 for every year or part thereof ;
- (b) for theatres not having an entrance fee :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| | £ |
| (i) for every day, a fee not exceeding | 10 |
| (ii) for every week, a fee not exceeding | 25 |
| (iii) for every month, a fee not exceeding | 50 |
| (iv) for every year, a fee not exceeding | 100 |

(2) No such licence shall be granted by the Council unless the person applying for the same will have complied with the provisions and requirements relating to theatres of the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, 1946, and the Streets and Buildings Regulations, 1946, or any law or regulations amending or substituted for the same.

149.—(1) The Council shall charge a duty (hereinafter in this Chapter and in the Second Schedule hereto called "Entertainment Duty") on all tickets sold or issued free of charge for admission to any public entertainment.

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

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

150. No person shall be admitted to any public entertainment except against a ticket, even though such ticket is issued free of charge.

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

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

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

153. The Council may grant any reduction of or exemption from the entertainment duty in respect of tickets—

- (a) to any sports competition ;
- (b) to any public entertainment the income of which is destined for religious or charitable purposes ;
- (c) to any public entertainment of a wholly educational or scientific character ;
- (d) 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.

154.—(1) Any person wishing to be granted any reduction or exemption under bye-law 153 of these bye-laws 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.

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

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

156. Any person who—

- (a) 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 ;
- (b) sells or issues any ticket not bearing a stamp or bearing a stamp of insufficient value ;
- (c) 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 or person to whom it has been issued in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 151 (1) of these bye-laws ;
- (d) admits any person or allows the admission of any person to any public entertainment without a ticket or against a ticket which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter ;
- (e) takes off from any ticket a cancelled stamp for the purpose of re-using such stamp or affixes a stamp that has already been used once to any ticket ; or
- (f) otherwise contravenes the provisions of this Chapter,

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

157. 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 building, tent or place 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.

158. No person shall in any theatre—

- (a) keep a dog ;
- (b) smoke ;
- (c) spit ;
- (d) expectorate, or
- (e) throw any peels, waste papers or other waste matter.

159. Every theatre shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority, be cleaned and well ventilated at the end of each house.

Chapter 2.—Cinematograph Films.

160. No person shall keep or store within the municipal limits any cinematograph films, except under a licence previously obtained from the Council :

Provided that no such licence is necessary if the Mayor is satisfied that the person keeping or storing any cinematograph films is observing and carrying into effect the bye-laws contained in this Part of these bye-laws.

161. All cinematograph films except when actually being used or manipulated or transported shall be kept in a fire-resisting store-room and subject to the bye-laws in this Part of these bye-laws applying to such store-room.

162. Every reel of film except when required to be exposed for use or for examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repairing, shall be kept in a separate and properly closed metal box.

163. No more than ten reels or forty pounds of film shall be exposed at any one time.

164. A store-room or work-room :—

- (a) shall not be used for any other purpose;
- (b) shall be kept properly ventilated; and
- (c) shall be clearly marked "FILMS".

165. A store-room or work-room shall be constructed of fire-resisting material in such manner as to prevent as far as is reasonably practicable any fire occurring therein and from spreading to other parts of the premises or to other premises and any fire occurring outside the store-room or work-room from reaching the contents thereof.

166. The fitting of all store-rooms and work-rooms shall so far as practicable, be of non-inflammable or fire-resisting material.

167. Adequate means of extinguishing fire shall be kept constantly provided and readily available.

168. No open light and no means of heating shall be allowed in a store-room and no open light or fire shall be allowed in a work-room.

169. If electric light is used, all conductors and apparatus shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained as to prevent danger. Vacuum-type lamps only shall be used and shall be in fixed positions and fitted with substantial outer protecting globes of glass or wire.

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

171. The doors of a store-room shall be self-closing and shall be kept securely locked, except when articles are being placed therein or removed therefrom.

172. The doors of the work-room shall be self-closing and shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be so constructed as to open outwards.

173. No more than five hundred and sixty reels or one ton of cinematograph films 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 therein, each such compartment may, for the purposes of these provisions, be regarded as a separate store-room.

174. There shall be posted up in large characters in every store-room and work-room a printed copy of this Chapter of these bye-laws.

175. 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, 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 the premises used for residential purposes;
- (d) if the premises are so situated that a fire occurring therein might interfere with the means of escape from the building of which they form part, or from any adjoining building;
- (e) where the premises form part of a building, unless such part either—
 - (i) is separated from any other part of the building by the fire-resisting partitions (including fire-resisting ceilings and floor) and fire-resisting self-closing doors, or

(ii) is so situated and constructed that a fire occurring therein is not likely to spread to other parts of the building, and its use as a store-room or work-room is sanctioned in writing by the Council and any conditions attached to such sanction are complied with ;

(f) unless the bye-laws set forth above in this Chapter of these bye-laws are duly observed.

176. In the case of premises used for a store-room or work-room at the date of the coming into operation of these bye-laws, the provisions of this Part of these bye-laws requiring the occupier to furnish a statement to the Council shall take effect at the expiration of two months after the coming into operation of these bye-laws, and the provisions of this Chapter of these bye-laws requiring means of escape in case of fire to be provided shall not take effect until the expiration of such period as may be reasonably necessary for enabling the occupier to comply with any requirements of the Council in that respect.

177. Any person authorized in writing by the Mayor may at any time—

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

178. For the purposes of these bye-laws a cinematograph film shall be deemed to be kept or stored in any premises where it is temporarily deposited for the purpose of examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repair, but a cinematograph film shall not be deemed to be kept or stored in any premises where it is temporarily deposited whilst in the course of delivery, conveyance or transport.

Chapter 3.—Miscellaneous.

179. The Mayor, the Director of Public Works, or the Municipal Engineer shall be entitled and shall have power—

- (a) to inspect any building intended for use as a place of public resort in the course of construction ;
- (b) to enter and inspect premises used as a place of public resort or as a store-room or work-room for films and prescribe by notice in writing any measures to be taken in the interests of safety ; and the person to whom it is addressed shall be guilty of a breach of these bye-laws if he fails to carry out the measures prescribed within the time specified in the notice ;
- (c) 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 purpose under the Law or these bye-laws.

PART VI.

Chapter 1.—Pensions and Gratuities.

180. In this Chapter of these bye-laws unless the context otherwise requires the following words shall have the meaning assigned to them, that is to say—

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

“Council” means the Council of the Corporation.

“the Law” means the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, and includes any Law amending or substituted for the same.

“ officer ” means the town clerk, treasurer, municipal engineer, sanitary surveyor, Medical Officer of Health, or other officer or servant appointed by the Council in the permanent service of the Corporation.

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

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

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

“ Corporation ” means the Municipal Corporation of Larnaca.

“ gratuities and pension fund ” means the gratuities and pension fund established under these bye-laws.

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

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

182. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws every officer holding a pensionable office in the service of the Corporation, who has been in such service for ten years or upwards, may be granted on his retirement a pension at the rate of one-seven hundred and twentieth of his salary for each complete month of service:

Provided that a pension granted to an officer under these bye-laws shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by him at any time in the course of his service.

183. Every officer otherwise qualified for a pension who has not completed the minimum period of service qualifying for a pension, may be granted on retirement a gratuity not exceeding five times the annual amount of the pension which, if there had been no qualifying period might have been granted to him under bye-law 181.

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

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

(2) For the purpose of computing the amount of an officer's pension or gratuity there shall be taken into account—

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

- (b) in respect of an officer who at any time during such period of three years has been transferred from one office to another, but whose salary has not been changed by reason of such transfer or transfers, the full salary payable to him at the date of his retirement in respect of the office then held by him ;
- (c) in other cases, the average of the full salary payable in respect of each of the offices substantively held by the officer during his tenure thereof within such period of three years.

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

187. If an officer holding a pensionable office retires or be removed from the service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the office to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with bye-law 182 :

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

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

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| (a) in the case of an officer who has served 20 years .. | 7 | sixtieths |
| (b) in the case of an officer who has served less than
twenty years but not less than fifteen years .. | 5 | „ |
| (c) in the case of an officer who has served less than
fifteen years but not less than ten years .. | 3 | „ |

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

189. Where an officer has been permanently injured—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duty ;
- (b) without his own default ; and
- (c) by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty, and his retirement is thereby necessitated or materially accelerated he may, if he is qualified for a pension under bye-law 182, be granted in addition to the pension granted to him under that bye-law an additional pension at the rate of the proportion of his actual salary at the date of his injury appropriate to his case as shown in the following table when his capacity to contribute to his own support is :—

Slightly impaired	5	sixtieths
Impaired	10	„
Materially impaired	15	„
Totally destroyed	20	„

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

- (a) where the injured officer has continued to serve for not less than one year after the injury in respect of which he retires ;
- (b) where the injured officer is at the date of injury within ten years of the age at which he is retired ;

(c) where the injury is not the sole cause of retirement but the retirement is caused partly by age or infirmity not due to the injury:

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

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

191. The option referred to in bye-law 190 of these bye-laws shall be exercisable not later than three years after the date on which the office of such officer has been declared pensionable under these bye-laws or not later than three years after the date on which the officer has been appointed to a pensionable office.

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

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

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

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

- (a) on or after attaining the age of 60 years;
- (b) on the abolition of his office;
- (c) on compulsory retirement for the purpose of facilitating improvement in the organization of the service to which he belongs by which greater economy and efficiency can be effected;
- (d) on medical evidence to the satisfaction of the Council that he is incapable by reason of some infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

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

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

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

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

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

198. A gratuity under bye-law 197 shall be at the rate of one-twelfth of the average yearly pay received by an officer during his last four years of service for each completed year of unbroken service immediately prior to his retirement or removal from office :

Provided that no officer shall be entitled to receive any gratuity unless he shall have served for an unbroken period of at least five years immediately preceding his retirement or removal from office.

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

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

201. The corporation shall in every year charge on and pay out of the revenues of the Corporation a sum of £150 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund :

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

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter 1.—Fees for Weighing, Measuring and Testing of Goods.

202. The fees to be paid under the provision of section 184 of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, for the weighing, measuring, or testing of goods within the municipal limits shall be the fees set forth in the Third Schedule to these bye-laws.

203. The fees to be paid under the provision of section 189 of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, in respect of goods brought within the municipal limits, shall be the fees set forth in the Third Schedule to these bye-laws.

204.—(1) Whenever any municipal weigher is requested by any person to weigh, measure or test any goods other than any goods enumerated in the Third 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.

Chapter 2.—Regulations of Traffic.

205. The Council may from time to time—

- (a) declare any street or part thereof as a street for one-way traffic and indicate the one-way direction of the traffic in such street ;
- (b) prohibit entirely traffic in any street ;
- (c) restrict traffic in any street within certain hours.

206. The Council may by a public notification by the Mayor in that behalf fix from time to time the places within the municipal limits at which carriages, taxis, omnibuses and carts shall stand when plying for hire and not actually hired ; and the number of such taxis, carriages and carts allowed to stand at any time at each of the places so fixed.

207. Whenever a street is declared as a street for one-way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is entirely prohibited or it is restricted only to certain hours, the Council shall place conspicuous signs in such street and at a reasonable height from the ground at all suitable places in such street indicating the direction or prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be.

208. No person shall ride or drive any vehicle or ride any animal contrary to the permitted direction of traffic in a one-way traffic street or in any street in which traffic is entirely prohibited or in any street in which traffic has been restricted within certain hours during the prohibited period of time :

Provided that the pushing of bicycles or prams by pedestrians or wheel-barrows by porters in such street shall not be an offence against this bye-law.

209. No person shall erect or display any sign, advertisement notice or any other matter within ten feet of any permanent sign or notice regulating traffic.

210. No vehicle shall, when plying for hire and not actually hired, stand at any place other than a stand fixed for vehicles of its kind except when it stops to take up a passenger or to allow a passenger to alight or to load or unload goods.

Chapter 3.—Hoardings for Notices and Advertisements.

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

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

213. 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 two feet by two feet in size.

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

	£ s. p.
(a) for a week or part thereof	- 2 0
(b) for a month	- 6 0
(c) for a year	3 0 0

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

216. No person shall post or exhibit or cause to be posted or exhibited any notice or advertisement whatsoever anywhere in the town of Larnaca except on hoardings provided by the Municipal Corporation.

Chapter 4.—Hotels.

217.—(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.

218. Every licensee of an hotel of the first, second and third class shall pay to the treasurer a fee of 2*p.* per day and every licensee of an hotel of any other class a fee of 1*p.*, in respect of every person of over 10 years of age staying or residing at such hotel for more than 12 hours at any time.

Chapter 5.—Prevention of Noise.

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

- (a) within a distance of one hundred yards from any church, chapel, or mosque while a service or worship is in progress, or within a distance of 100 yards from any hospital ;
- (b) at any time in such a way as to be a nuisance to the persons in the neighbourhood.

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

- (a) before the hour of 6.30 a.m. on any day between the 1st May and 31st October, both inclusive ;
- (b) before the hour of 7.00 a.m. on any day between 1st November and 30th April, both inclusive ;
- (c) between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on any day.

Chapter 6.—Dogs.

221.—(1) A fee of five shillings shall be paid to the treasurer in every year ending 31st December for a licence to keep a dog not being an unweaned puppy.

(2) For every duplicate metal badge issued by the Council to any person licensed to keep a dog there shall be paid to the Treasurer a fee of two shillings:

222.—(1) Every dog—

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

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

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

Provided that no such dog shall be disposed of or destroyed until the expiration of seven days as in section 181A (2) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, prescribed, or, in case of an appeal to the Commissioner thereunder, until the decision of the Commissioner thereon has been given and then only when such decision upholds the refusal to grant a licence or the withdrawal of a licence granted, as the case may be.

(2) Every dog found wandering within the municipal limits and not wearing either the number metal badge or a duplicate metal badge as required by section 181 (b) of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1948, or a metal badge required under the provisions of any other Law, may be seized by any person authorized in writing in that behalf by the Mayor or by any member of the Cyprus Police Force who shall deliver such dog to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation.

(3) When a dog is delivered to the kennels of the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of bye-law 222 (2) the Council shall hold the same for a period of 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 1948, 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 222 (3) may recover the same within the period specified therein upon production of the licence and against payment to the Council of all seizure and custody charges. The custody charges shall not exceed the sum of 6 piastres per diem.

Chapter 7.—Funeral Processions and Graves.

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

(a) to or from any church, or

(b) to or from any cemetery or burial ground,

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

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

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

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

Chapter 8.—Licences for Khans, Tanneries, etc.

227.—(1) There shall be paid to the Treasurer in every year by any person keeping any of the following places or buildings within the municipal limits the fee determined by the Council set out against each such place or building, that is to say—

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>
(a) for any khan or public stable	10	40
(b) for any tannery	100	500
(c) for any place or building kept for the purpose of drying or storing skins	20	100
(d) for any farrier's shop	5	20
(e) for any factory where steam, electric or mechanical power is used or in which any explosive substance is used	20	1,000
(f) for any coffee-house	5	60
(g) for any kiln	5	100
(h) for any oven in a bakery	20	60
(i) for any restaurant	10	100
(j) for any barber's shop	5	40
(k) for any drinking shop	5	100
(l) for any pastry shop	5	100
(m) for any confectioner's shop	5	100
(n) for any pharmacy	5	100
(o) for any shoe-maker's shop	5	100
(p) for any printing office	20	100

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

Chapter 9.—Licences.

228. 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.

229. 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.

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

Chapter 10.—Receipts and Notices.

A.—RECEIPTS.

231.—(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.

232. 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 231 provided, and shall refuse to accept a receipt in any other form.

B.—NOTICES.

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

Repeals.

Gazettes :
3. 7.1931
9.12.1932
22. 3.1935
9. 8.1935
20.11.1936

The Municipal Corporation (Larnaca) Bye-laws, 1931 to (No. 2) 1946, and the Municipal Corporation (Larnaca) Pensions and Gratuities Bye-laws, 1938, are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

Supplement
No. 3 :
31.12.1941
8.10.1942
8. 7.1943
14.10.1943
7. 3.1946
31.10.1946

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.—Certificate of Health—(Bye-law 139).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LARNACA.

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

Date..... *Sanitary Authority.*

(Photograph)

Form B.—Notice under Bye-law 146 (a).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LARNACA.

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

You are hereby notified that on inspection of your premises on the.....day of....., 19....., I found that they do not comply with the provisions of bye-laws..... of the Larnaca Municipal Bye-laws, 1949, in the following regard :—

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

Date..... *Sanitary Authority.*

Form C.—Notice under Bye-law 146 (b).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LARNACA.

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..... *Sanitary Authority.*

SECOND SCHEDULE—(Bye-law 149).

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY.

(i) On each ticket the total price of which does not exceed 2 piastres	s.	p.
	—	0½
(ii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2 piastres but does not exceed 6 piastres	—	1½
(iii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 6 piastres but does not exceed 1 shilling	—	2
(iv) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 1 shilling but does not exceed 2 shillings	—	3
(v) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2 shillings but does not exceed 3 shillings	—	4
(vi) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 3 shillings but does not exceed 4 shillings	—	5
(vii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 4 shillings but does not exceed 5 shillings	—	6
(viii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 5 shillings but does not exceed 6 shillings	—	7
(ix) On each ticket the total price of which is over 6 shillings	1	0

THIRD SCHEDULE—(Bye-laws 202, 203 and 204).

WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING FEES.

Item No.	Goods	Minimum weight (okes)	Fees
1.	Almonds	10 ..	3 paras per oke
2.	Aniseed	10 ..	2 " "
3.	Barley	20 ..	0½ " "
4.	Beans	10 ..	2 " "
5.	Butter of milk	5 ..	40 " "
6.	Butter, other, such as cocoline, vegetaline	5 ..	10 " "
7.	Carobs, natural or ground ..	40 ..	40 " per cantar
8.	Carobs, natural or ground on exportation outside the Colony ..	40 ..	4½ piastres per cantar
9.	Charcoal	10 ..	3 paras per oke
10.	Coal	20 ..	2 " "
11.	Colocas	10 ..	3 " "
12.	Cotton, unginmed	20 ..	2 " "
13.	Cotton seed	20 ..	1 " "
14.	Cumin seed	20 ..	2 " "
15.	Favetta	20 ..	1 " "
16.	Flour	20 ..	2 " "
17.	Fruits, fresh (other than oranges and lemons)	10 ..	3 " "
18.	Fruits, dry (raisins dry or boiled) ..	10 ..	3 " "
19.	Fruits, dry, with shell removed ..	10 ..	10 " "
20.	Fuel	20 ..	1 " "
21.	Gypsum	20 ..	12 piastres per ton
22.	Gypsum on exportation outside the Colony	75 ..	5 " "
23.	Hazelnuts	10 ..	3 paras per oke
24.	Hay	20 ..	2 " "
25.	Konari	20 ..	2 " "
26.	Lime	20 ..	1½ " "

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Goods</i>	<i>Minimum weight (okes)</i>	<i>Fees</i>
27.	Linseed	10 ..	2 paras per oke
28.	Mavrokokkos	10 ..	4 " "
29.	Nuts	10 ..	5 " "
30.	Oats	20 ..	0½ " "
31.	Olive oil	5 ..	10 " "
32.	Oil, other	5 ..	4 " "
33.	Olives	10 ..	4 " "
34.	Olive stones	20 ..	0½ " "
35.	Onions	10 ..	2 " "
36.	Peas and other pulse	10 ..	3 " "
37.	Potatoes	10 ..	2 " "
38.	Pumice stone	40 ..	9 piastres per ton
39.	Sesame	10 ..	3 paras per oke
40.	Silk	3 ..	3 piastres per oke
41.	Silk cocoons, dry	5 ..	15 paras per oke
42.	Silk cocoons, fresh.. ..	5 ..	6 " "
43.	Straw	20 ..	1 " "
44.	Straw on exportation outside the Colony	75 ..	1 " "
45.	Sumac	20 ..	2 " "
46.	Terra umbra natural in lumps or ground	40 ..	7 piastres per ton
47.	Terra umbra calcinal in lumps or ground	40 ..	12 piastres " "
48.	Vetches	10 ..	1 para per oke
49.	Vicos	10 ..	1 " "
50.	Wheat	20 ..	1 " "
51.	Wines and spirits	10 ..	10 paras per oke
52.	Wood	40 ..	1½ " "
53.	Wool	20 ..	6 " "
54.	Zivania : weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer	40 ..	5 " "
55.	Zivania : weighing and testing by Sikos' hydrometer	40 ..	15 " "
<i>Minimum measure</i>			
56.	Lemons	100 ..	20 paras per 100
57.	Oranges, Jaffa	100 ..	30 " "
58.	Oranges (other kinds)	100 ..	20 " "

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

(M.P. 1085/49.)