

- (f) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a lodging house, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding three piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such lodging-house ;
- (g) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a khan, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding one piastre per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such khan.

Bye-law 184. In this Part of these bye-laws—

The term “annual value” in relation to any premises means, irrespective of the rent at which such premises may have been actually let at any time during the year for which the estimation is made, the annual rent at which such premises might reasonably be expected to be let in that year.

The term “occupier” means any person in actual occupation of any premises without regard to the title under which he occupies such premises.

Bye-law 185.—(1) Every person who, within the improvement area, carries on, exercises or practises any profession, business, trade or other calling, as hereinafter mentioned, shall, in every year, pay a fee in accordance with the following scale, as the Board may in each case determine :—

	<i>An annual fee not exceeding: shillings.</i>
(a) Barbers	60
(b) Bakers, butchers, clubs, contractors, dentists, medical practitioners, chemists, pharmacists, mineral water manufacturers, pianists or bandmasters, photographers, shoemakers, telegraph agencies	100
(c) Camp-keepers	100
(d) Hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers or khan keepers ..	300
(e) Keepers of coffee-houses, drapery-shops, grocery-shops, restaurants or any other class of shops	100
(f) Muleteers, per horse or mule or donkey	10
(g) Persons keeping carriages for public hire, per carriage	20
(h) Individuals keeping motor cars for public hire, per motor car	40
(i) Motor car companies, partnerships or agencies keeping motor cars for public hire	300
(j) Merchants, money-lenders, business men, manufacturers	200
(k) Persons carrying on within the improvement area any profession, business, trade or other calling not enumerated above	100

Bye-law 214. The Board shall in every year charge on and pay out of the revenues of the Board a sum of £100 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund : Provided that the Board may from time to time increase, reduce or suspend the above payment as circumstances may require.

SECOND APPENDIX.

(*Bye-law 2 (3).*)

BYE-LAWS NOT APPLICABLE.

Bye-laws 165, 177–179 (both inclusive) and 186–190 (both inclusive).

The above bye-laws have been approved by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

(M.P. 896/49.)

No. 402.

THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT) LAWS, 1950.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF TROODOS.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 24 of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950, the Improvement Board of Troodos hereby make the following bye-laws :—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Troodos Bye-laws, 1951.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this bye-law, the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pedhoulas Bye-laws, 1951, published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 14th March, 1951 (hereinafter called “the model bye-laws”) shall—

(a) be deemed to be bye-laws made by the Improvement Board of Troodos and to be incorporated herein, and

(b) apply to the improvement area of Troodos :

Provided that for the word “Pedhoulas” and for the word “Nicosia” wherever they occur in the model bye-laws, the word “Troodos” and the word “Limassol” shall be substituted respectively.

(2) The bye-laws set out in the First Appendix hereto shall be substituted for the corresponding bye-laws of the model bye-laws.

(3) The bye-laws of the model bye-laws mentioned in the Second Appendix hereto shall not apply to the improvement area of Troodos.

3. The following bye-law shall apply to the improvement area of Troodos and shall be read as if it were bye-law 97A of the model bye-laws :—

“97A. All fresh fish exposed for sale at any place within the improvement area shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector and, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer it is unfit for human consumption, it may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.”

FIRST APPENDIX.

(Bye-law 2 (2).)

BYE-LAWS TO BE SUBSTITUTED.

Bye-law 4. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any premises within the improvement area to be a slaughter-house in respect of any animal (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the slaughter-house").

Bye-law 6. The slaughter-house shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Medical Officer.

Bye-law 9. The slaughter-house shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal and the dressing of its carcass on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be determined by the Chairman.

Bye-law 10.—(1) No animal shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale within the improvement area except at the slaughter-house.

(2) No carcass of any such animal shall be cleaned or dressed within the improvement area except at the slaughter-house.

Bye-law 14. No animals except animals for slaughter for human consumption shall be allowed within the slaughter-house.

Bye-law 15. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-house unless he produces and leaves with the inspector the certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

Bye-law 16.—(2) No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house without the permission of the inspector.

Bye-law 19. Any carcass, part or organ, which in the opinion of the inspector or the Medical Officer contains any lesion of disease or other condition which renders the meat unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the inspector or the Medical Officer shall direct :

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

Bye-law 20. Every person slaughtering any animal or cleaning or dressing the carcass thereof in the slaughter-house—

- (a) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the inspector ;
- (b) shall slaughter such animal at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;
- (c) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;
- (d) shall dispose of such offal and refuse in such place in the slaughter-house and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ; and
- (e) shall not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-house until it is inspected by the inspector, it is sealed by the seal and the fee prescribed in bye-law 26 of these bye-laws is paid in respect thereof.

Bye-law 22.—(1) The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

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

(2) The inspector shall supply such reports, returns and information in connection with the slaughtering of animals in the slaughter-house as may be required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Bye-law 23. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-house to the meat market free of charge by the Board 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 Chairman.

Bye-law 24.—(1) Save as in paragraph (3) hereof provided, no carcass or fresh meat of any animal shall be brought or kept within the improvement area for human consumption or for sale or shall be exposed for sale therein unless—

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

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

	s.	p.
(a) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox not exceeding thirty okes in weight	4	0
(b) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox exceeding thirty okes in weight	7	0
(c) For every goat, kid, lamb or sheep of six okes or over in weight	1	6
(d) For every kid or lamb under six okes in weight	1	0
(e) For every swine not exceeding five okes in weight	1	0
(f) For every swine exceeding five okes in weight but not exceeding ten okes in weight	1	6
(g) For every swine exceeding ten okes in weight but not exceeding thirty okes in weight	4	0
(h) For every swine exceeding thirty okes in weight	7	0

Bye-law 29. In addition to or in substitution for the premises by these bye-laws provided to be the slaughter-house the Board may provide new or other premises to be the slaughter-house : Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises shall be deemed to be a slaughter-house only after a public notification is made in respect thereof.

Bye-law 30. In this part of these bye-laws—

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

Bye-law 37.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any perishable goods in the market of perishable goods, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings	-	1
(b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings	-	2
(c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings	-	4
(d) When the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings	-	6
(e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings	1	0
(f) When the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not exceed forty shillings	1	4½
(g) When the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceed eighty shillings	2	4½
(2) If the value of such goods exceeds £4, a fee of 4½ piales for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of 2 shillings and 4½ piales.		

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

(4) The fees in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any perishable goods in the market of perishable goods, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, stall, place or space in the market of perishable goods under bye-law 38 of these bye-laws.

Bye-law 47. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the meat market any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal.

Bye-law 51.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof	-	4
(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof	-	3
(c) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 30 okes in weight	1	2
(d) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 30 okes in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	2	0
(e) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 60 okes in weight	2	6
(f) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight	1	2
(g) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 okes but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	2	0
(h) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 60 okes in weight	2	6

Bye-law 52. In this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws the term “fresh meat” means the fresh meat of any bullock, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine.

Bye-law 87. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh meat in the meat market shall—

(1) to the satisfaction of the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector of such market—

- (a) provide himself with suitable knives and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus;
 - (b) be clad, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, with a clean white apron, extending from the neck to below the knees;
 - (c) keep all shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition;
 - (d) keep all tables, benches, counters, hooks, supports or other furniture in the shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market in a thoroughly clean condition;
 - (e) keep all weights, scales, balances or other apparatus used by him in a thoroughly clean condition; and
 - (f) keep all fresh meat flyproof and insectproof.
- (2)—(a) afford free access to the shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector of the said market;
- (b) render to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector of the said market, such assistance and information as they may reasonably require;

Bye-law 88. No person shall sleep in any shop, stall, place or space in the market of perishable goods or meat market, or shall cause or allow or suffer any such shop, stall, place or space to be used as sleeping quarters.

Bye-law 89. Notwithstanding the provisions of these bye-laws, the Board may allow the hawking about for sale or the sale within the improvement area of any perishable goods, outside the market of perishable goods, or of fresh fish between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by a public notification.

Bye-law 101. No hotel-keeper, butcher, barber or person in charge of any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption shall engage in his trade knowing himself to be suffering from any illness or disease which may, in any way, be dangerous to public health.

Bye-law 102. No hotel-keeper, butcher, barber or person in charge of any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption shall employ a servant or employee knowing him to be suffering from any illness or disease which may, in any way, be dangerous to public health.

Bye-law 121. The Board may provide dust-bins and appoint a special place or places by public notification for the dumping of refuse.

Bye-law 134.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises for the removal of buckets or receptacles containing night-soil, fluid refuse or household refuse within the improvement area, that is to say :—

- (a) in respect of a house, coffee-house, shop or store a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £5 per year or part thereof ;
- (b) in respect of a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, khan, factory, industrial undertaking or premises other than those mentioned in paragraph (a) hereof a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £20 per year or part thereof.

Bye-law 135.—(2) The fee payable for any licence granted under this bye-law shall not exceed ten shillings per year or part thereof as the Board may in each case determine.

Bye-law 155.—(2) The following fees shall be paid by every hawker in respect of every day upon which he hawks goods within the improvement area, that is to say :—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a) When the value of the goods hawked does not exceed £1	- 4
(b) When the value of the goods hawked does not exceed £3	- 6
(c) When the value of the goods hawked exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10	1 0
(d) When the value of the goods hawked exceeds £10	5 0

Bye-law 163.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a licence under this Part of these bye-laws, that is to say :—

- (a) For a period of one month a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £3 ;
- (b) For a period of one week a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £1. 10s. ;
- (c) For a single performance, cinematograph exhibition, dance, entertainment or public meeting a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £1 ;

Bye-law 172.—(4) The following fees shall be paid by every person for a licence or renewal of a licence to keep any dog within the improvement area, that is to say :—

	<i>s. p.</i>
(a) For every bitch in every year	4 0
(b) For every other dog in every year	2 0

Bye-law 176. Nothing in this Part of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any dog licensed in any other improvement area or under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law (Cap. 252), or of the Dogs Law (Cap. 81), and wearing the metal badge or duplicate metal badge supplied by the Improvement Board of such area or the appropriate authority under the provisions of the said Laws.

Bye-law 180.—(1) There shall be paid in each year by the owner of any premises within the improvement area, which are actually let during such year or any part thereof, a fee at a rate to be fixed in that year by the Board not exceeding five per centum of the annual value of such premises as estimated by the Board in respect of that particular year.

(2) There shall be paid in each year by the owner of any premises within the improvement area, which are occupied by such owner during the summer season only or any part thereof, a fee to be fixed in that year by the Board not exceeding five per centum of the annual value of such premises as estimated by the Board in respect of that particular year.

(3) The provisions of this bye-law shall not apply to any premises let or in the occupation of the owner and used as a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan during the year or any part thereof.

(4) The Board may exempt from the payment of the fees in this bye-law provided any premises occupied and used for any charitable or philanthropic purpose.

Bye-law 181.—(1) There shall be paid in each year by the owner of any premises within the improvement area, let or in the occupation of such owner and used as a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan during such year or any part thereof a fee at a rate to be fixed in that year by the Board not exceeding eight per centum of the annual value of such premises as estimated by the Board in respect of that particular year.

(2) In addition to the fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law provided, there shall be paid—

- (a) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a first class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding 12 piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;
- (b) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a second class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding nine piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;

- (c) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a third class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding six piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;
- (d) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a hotel other than of the first, second or third class or as a boarding-house, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding four piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel or boarding-house ;
- (e) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a lodging-house, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding three piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such lodging-house ;
- (f) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a khan, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding one piastre per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such khan.

Bye-law 184. In this Part of these bye-laws—

The term “annual value” in relation to any premises means, irrespective of the rent at which such premises may have been actually let at any time during the year for which the estimation is made, the annual rent at which such premises might reasonably be expected to be let in that year.

The term “occupier” means any person in actual occupation of any premises without regard to the title under which he occupies such premises.

Bye-law 185.—(1) Every person who within the improvement area carries on, exercises or practises any profession, business, trade or other calling, as hereinafter mentioned, shall in every year, pay a fee in accordance with the following scale, as the Board may in each case determine :—

	<i>An annual fee not exceeding : shillings.</i>
(a) Barbers	20
(b) Bakers, butchers, clubs, contractors, dentists, medical practitioners, chemists, pharmacists, mineral water manufacturers, pianists, bandmasters, photo- graphers, shoemakers, telegraph agencies	100
(c) Camp-keepers	100
(d) Hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers or khan keepers	300
(e) Keepers of coffee-houses, drapery-shops, grocery-shops, restaurants or any other class of shops	100
(f) Muleteers, per horse or mule or donkey	10
(g) Persons keeping carriages for public hire, per carriage	30
(h) Individuals keeping motor cars for public hire, per motor car	10
(i) Motor car companies, partnerships or agencies keeping motor cars for public hire	200
(j) Merchants, money-lenders, business men, manufacturers	200
(k) Persons carrying on within the improvement area any profession, business, trade or other calling not enumerated above	300

SECOND APPENDIX.

(*Bye-law 2 (3).*)

BYE-LAWS NOT APPLICABLE.

Bye-laws 5, 8, 11, 12, 53-86 (both inclusive), 95, 103-106 (both inclusive), 110-120 (both inclusive), 136, 139-141 (both inclusive), 144-146 (both inclusive), 165, 171, 177-179 (both inclusive) and 186-215 (both inclusive).

The above bye-laws have been approved by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

(M.P. 1715/50.)

No. 403.

THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT) LAWS, 1950.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF PRODHROMOS.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 24 of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950, the Improvement Board of Prodhromos hereby make the following bye-laws :—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Prodhromos Bye-laws, 1951.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this bye-law, the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pedhoulas Bye-laws, 1951, published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 14th March, 1951 (hereinafter called “the model bye-laws”) shall—

(a) be deemed to be bye-laws made by the Improvement Board of Prodhromos and to be incorporated herein, and

(b) apply to the improvement area of Prodhromos :