



**SUPPLEMENT No. 3**  
TO  
**THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3673 OF 20TH FEBRUARY, 1953.**  
**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.**

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**No. 83. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAW.**  
CAP. 252 AND LAWS 11 OF 1950 AND 31 OF 1951.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF THE MUNICIPAL  
CORPORATION OF LIMASSOL.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Law (Cap. 252), the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations Law (Cap. 180), the Placards and Advertisements Regulation Law (Cap. 135), the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings (Regulation) Law (Cap. 105), the Municipal Motor Omnibuses Law (Cap. 254), and otherwise, the Municipal Commission of the Municipal Corporation of Limassol hereby make the following regulations and bye-laws :—

*Short Title.*

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Limassol Municipal Bye-laws, 1953, and are hereinafter referred to as " these bye-laws ".

*Preliminary.*

2. These bye-laws shall come into operation upon their publication in the *Cyprus Gazette*.

PART I.

*Interpretation.*

3. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires :—

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

" animal market " means the places or spaces described in bye-law 63 of these bye-laws and includes any other places or 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 ;

“ Chief Veterinary Officer ” means the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws ;

“ Colonial Secretary ” means the Colonial Secretary to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus ;

“ Council ” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation ;

“ Director of Health ” means the Director of Medical and Health Services to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any officer of the Department of Health 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 of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of these bye-laws ;

“ fish market ” means the places described in bye-law 58 of these bye-laws and includes any other places which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

“ foodstuffs ” means flesh, meat, pork, fish, every kind of fruit, vegetables, poultry, game, flour, bread, fancy bread (which includes *koullouria*, *paximadia*), sausages, hams, beccaficos, cheese, cake, herrings in barrels, sardines in barrels, preserved or salted goods, pastry, sweet-meats, liquids and all other commodities or goods used for human consumption but does not include any of the above commodities or goods when preserved in any air-tight or hermetically sealed tin or other receptacle ;

“ Governor in Council ” means the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the Colony of Cyprus with the advice of the Executive Council ;

“ hotel ” means any hotel, boarding house, restaurant or other building used for the accommodation of the public, situated within the municipal limits ;

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

“ Mayor ” means the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation and includes the Deputy Mayor thereof when the Mayor is absent from the municipal limits or is for any other reason unable to perform the duties or exercise the powers assigned to him by the Municipal Corporations Law or these bye-laws ;

“ market of perishable goods ” means the shops, stalls and places described in bye-law 38 of these bye-laws and includes any other shops, stalls and places which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

“ meat market ” means the shops, stalls and places described in bye-law 47 of these bye-laws and includes any other shops, stalls and places which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

“ Medical Officer of Health ” means the registered medical practitioner appointed by the Council under bye-law 218 of these bye-laws ;

“ month ” means a calendar month ;

“ Municipal Corporation ” means the Municipal Corporation of the town of Limassol ;

“ Municipal Engineer ” means the person appointed by the Council under bye-law 220 of these bye-laws ;

“ municipal limits ” means the municipal limits of the Municipal Corporation ;

"occupier" includes any person occupying any immovable property without regard to the title under which he occupies the same ;

"person" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate ;

"pork market" means the premises described in bye-law 54 of these bye-laws and includes any other premises which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

"public building" includes any building used as a theatre, cinema or other building used for the entertainment of the public, situated within the municipal limits ;

"public notification" means a notification signed by the Mayor and posted at least in three conspicuous places within the municipal limits ;

"refuse" means any ashes, dung, dust, hay, filth, litter, paper, rubbish, shavings, straw, sweepings or any other waste matter and includes dead animals or dead poultry ;

"Sanitary Authority" means the Medical Officer of Health 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 or object or thing ;

"slaughter-house No. 1" means the premises described in bye-law 5 of these bye-laws and includes any other premises which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

"slaughter-house No. 2" means the premises described in bye-law 6 of these bye-laws and includes any other premises which may be provided by the Council in addition thereto or in substitution therefor under these bye-laws ;

"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the Municipal Corporation ;

"year" means twelve calendar months.

4.—(1) References to Laws or sections include references to Laws or sections amending or substituted for the same.

(2) Words and expressions, other than the terms defined in bye-law 3 of these bye-laws, have the same meaning as similar words and expressions in the Municipal Corporations Law.

(3) Words importing the masculine gender include females.

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

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

## PART II.

### *Slaughter-houses.*

5. The premises situated within the municipal limits at a side-street of Roosevelt Avenue heretofore used as a municipal slaughter-house are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as the public slaughter-house No. 1.

6. The premises situated within the municipal limits at a side-street of Roosevelt Avenue heretofore used as a municipal slaughter-house are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as the public slaughter-house No. 2.

7. 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"), subject to the instructions which may from time to time be given by the Medical Officer of Health.

8. In all matters to which bye-laws 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of these bye-laws relate, the Medical Officer of Health and the inspector shall be guided by, and act in accordance with, the instructions issued to them from time to time by the Mayor.

9. The slaughter-house No. 1 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal other than swine and the cleaning and dressing of the carcass of such animals daily from sunrise to ten 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.

10. The slaughter-house No. 2 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any swine and the cleaning and dressing of its carcass daily from sunrise to ten o'clock in the forenoon and may be opened and kept open with the permission of the Mayor at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

11.—(1) No animal shall be slaughtered within the municipal limits except at the slaughter-houses.

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

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

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

14.—(1) Every animal intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection to the inspector of meat at least eighteen hours before slaughter and shall be detained in the lairages adjacent to the slaughter-houses. Such lairages shall be kept open from 9.30 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and no animal shall be accepted therein at any other hours save with the permission of the Mayor :

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to—

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

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

(2) Every animal detained in the lairages shall, if the inspector so requires, be fed by the owner thereof or by the person who brings such animal for slaughter.

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

(4) No animal shall be allowed to remain within the above-mentioned lairages for more than thirty hours, except in cases of exceptional need, and in such cases the owner of such animal shall pay the fees prescribed in by-law 27 (2) of these bye-laws.

(5) If any of the animals detained in the slaughter-houses shall die therein, the owner of such animal shall at his own expense carry and bury it away from the slaughter-houses within two hours of its death.

If the owner of the dead animal fails to have it carried and buried away from the slaughter-houses within the aforesaid two hours, the Municipal Corporation may cause it to be carried and buried away from the slaughter-houses and in such case the owner of the dead animal shall pay to the Municipal Corporation the expenses incurred therefor.

(6) No animal shall be taken away from the lairages unless it is to be taken to the slaughter-house.

15. No animals shall be allowed within the slaughter-houses unless they are taken there for slaughter.

16. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-houses unless he produces and leaves with the inspector the certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

17.—(1) Every animal shall be inspected before slaughter and every carcass after slaughter by the inspector of meat.

(2) No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses without the permission of the inspector of meat.

(3) 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 them to be identified by the inspector of meat.

(4) No animal shall be slaughtered, cleaned or dressed in the slaughter-houses except by the persons appointed by the Council to slaughter, clean or dress animals within the slaughter-houses (hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as "the slaughtermen").

18. The inflation of carcasses and lungs by blowing thereinto with the mouth or by any other means is prohibited.

19. Every carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the inspector of meat is healthy and wholesome shall be passed as fit for human consumption and shall be marked by the inspector of meat 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 Mayor.

20. Any carcass, part or organ which in the opinion of the inspector of meat contains any lesion of disease or other condition that would render the meat unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the inspector of meat 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.

21.—(1) Every slaughterman shall obey the orders of the inspector and—

- (a) shall obtain in every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any animal or carcass thereof, and
- (b) shall produce such certificate at all times on request to the inspector, and
- (c) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the inspector, and
- (d) shall slaughter such animals at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector and in such numbers as shall be fixed by the inspector of meat, and
- (e) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse and/or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector, and
- (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.

(2) No person shall remove the carcass of any animal or any part thereof from the slaughter-houses until (i) it shall have been inspected by the inspector of meat, and (ii) it shall have been sealed with the seal, and (iii) the fee prescribed in bye-law 27 of these bye-laws shall have been paid in respect thereof.

22. 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 of meat shall direct.

23. The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

- (a) the names and surnames of each slaughterman who slaughters any animal in the slaughter-houses and of the owner of any such animal, and
- (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.

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

25.—(1) No carcass or fresh meat of any animal or poultry shall be brought within the municipal limits or shall be exposed for sale therein unless—

- (a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal or poultry 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.

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

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

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

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

- (a) For any unweaned lambs or kids or any poultry, 4½*p.* per oke of the carcass.
- (b) For any other animal, 2*p.* per oke or part thereof of the carcass for the first 60 okes, 1*p.* for every oke or part thereof of such carcass in excess of the first 60 okes but not exceeding 140 okes, and 20 *paras* for every oke or part thereof of such carcass in excess of the first 140 okes.
- (c) For any carcass of any animal, other than swine, or of any poultry slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 1 after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the fee prescribed in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), as the case may be, shall be increased by 50%.
- (d) For any swine slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 2 after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the fee payable shall be 6*p.* per oke :

Provided that the Mayor shall be entitled, in cases he thinks right so to do, to direct that the additional fees mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this bye-law shall not be collected.

(2) In addition to the above fees, the following fees shall be paid by the owner of or the person slaughtering any animal in the slaughter-houses which was allowed to remain within the lairages for more than thirty hours, that is to say:—

- (a) For every pig, bull, calf, camel, cow or ox . . . . . 1*s.* per day.
- (b) For every other animal . . . . . 4½*p.* per day.

(3) Weight in this bye-law means the weight of the carcass after the animal or poultry has been skinned, cleaned and dressed.

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

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

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

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

31. No person, other than those employed in the slaughter-houses, members of the Government Veterinary Service engaged in business connected with the slaughter-houses, and members of the Cyprus Police when otherwise entitled to enter the slaughter-houses, shall enter or remain in or upon any part of the slaughter-houses without the consent or authority of the inspector or the Mayor previously obtained.

32. In this part of these bye-laws, unless repugnant to the context—

- (a) the term " animal " means any bull, calf, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine ;
- (b) the term " fresh meat " means the fresh meat of any such animal ;
- (c) the term " slaughter-houses " means the slaughter-house No. 1 and the slaughter-house No. 2 ;
- (d) the term " inspector of meat " means the person appointed by the Council to inspect any animal or poultry intended for slaughter in the slaughter-houses and their carcasses.

32A. This chapter shall not apply—

- (a) to animals slaughtered by Christians at Easter or by Mohammedans at the Qurban Bairam subject to the following qualifications :—
  - (i) that such animals are not slaughtered for sale and no carcass or part thereof is exposed for sale or sold ;
  - (ii) that the slaughtering is done on the owner's premises or such other place as may be appointed by public notification ;
- (b) to animals slaughtered on premises used as a Government Animal Quarantine Station or licensed under any Law or Regulations in force for the time being for the preparation of meat products for export :

Provided that no meat, carcass or edible offal of such animals shall be sold within the municipal limits unless such meat, carcass or edible offal—

- (i) bears the seal of such Quarantine Station or any seal prescribed by any such Law or Regulations ;
- (ii) is inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or by the inspector of meat, and is found to be suitable for human consumption and sealed with the appropriate seal used in the slaughter-houses ; and
- (iii) a fee of two piastres in respect of every oke of such meat, carcass or edible offal exposed for sale or sold is paid to the Treasurer.

### PART III.

#### MARKETS.

##### *Chapter 1.—General provisions relating to Markets.*

33. 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, lead, cause to be introduced or be accompanied by a dog ;
- (c) drive, ride, lead, push or take any vehicle, bicycle or animal ;

- (d) have in his possession any skin, whether fresh or dry, or any offal or intestines of any 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.

34. All goods, including foodstuffs, 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 Mayor, the Sanitary Authority or the inspector, and any such goods 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.

35. In addition to or in substitution for the premises, shops and spaces by these bye-laws provided to be the market of perishable goods, 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 market of perishable goods, 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 the market of perishable goods, the meat market, the pork market, the fish market and the animal market, respectively, as the case may be, only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

36. Each of the markets in this part of these bye-laws shall be under the management and control of an inspector appointed by the Council :

Provided that each such inspector shall comply with the instructions he may receive from time to time from the Mayor; and

Provided that the same person may be appointed as an inspector of more than one market.

37. Each of the markets in this part of these bye-laws except the animal market, shall be kept open daily, except on Sundays and on such other holidays as the Council may fix, when they shall be closed during the whole day, and on such other days of the week to be fixed by the Council, when they shall be closed at such hours as the Council may fix.

#### *Chapter 2.—Markets of Perishable Goods.*

38. The shops, sheds, stalls or stands situated in the Municipal Markets, which are now used for the sale of perishable goods, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as the public markets for perishable goods.

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

40. The place or places at which and the manner in which perishable goods shall be exposed for sale within the markets of perishable goods shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector in accordance with the instructions he may from time to time receive from the Mayor.

41.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any perishable goods in the markets of perishable goods, that is to say :—

- |   |         |              |
|---|---------|--------------|
| (a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings   | ..      | 1 <i>p.</i>  |
| (b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings       | .. .. . | 2 <i>p.</i>  |
| (c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings     | .. .. . | 3 <i>p.</i>  |
| (d) When the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings  | .. .. . | 4 <i>p.</i>  |
| (e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings | .. .. . | 4½ <i>p.</i> |



(2) If the value of the said goods exceeds £1, a toll of 4½p. for each additional £1 or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned toll of 4½p.

42. The shops, sheds, stalls and stands situated in the market of perishable goods may be let on hire by the Council for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine :

Provided there are other shops, stalls, sheds or stands therein for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than lessees.

43. The Mayor may, notwithstanding the provisions of any bye-law contained in this chapter of these bye-laws, when it seems to him advisable, give a permit to any person to sell or to hawk about for sale or to expose for sale within the municipal limits outside the market of perishable goods any perishable goods on payment of the hawking fees prescribed in the Municipal Corporations Law.

44. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the market of perishable goods—

- (a) any pork, whether fresh or dry, or
- (b) any preparation made of the flesh of any swine.

45. All fruits exposed for sale within the market of perishable goods shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority or the inspector, be kept in receptacles properly covered and kept free from dust, dirt, filth or flies.

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

*Chapter 3.—Meat Market.*

47. The shops, sheds, stalls and stands situated in the Municipal Markets, which are now used for the sale of fresh meat, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public meat market.

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

49. 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 the flesh of any swine.

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

Provided there are other shops, sheds, stalls and stands therein for the sale of fresh meat by persons other than lessees.

51.—(1) The following tolls 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 ..	-	6
(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof .. .. .	-	3
(c) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 35 okes in weight .. .. .	1	4½
(d) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof the weight of which exceeds 35 okes .. .. .	3	0
(e) For every carcass of any poultry .. .. .	-	1

(2) The tolls in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, shed, stall or stand in the meat market under bye-law 50 of these bye-laws.

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

53. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

The term "fresh meat" means the fresh meat of any bullock; cow, ox, calf, goat, kid, sheep, lamb or poultry.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

*Chapter 4.—Pork Market.*

54. The shops, sheds, stalls and stands situated in the Municipal Market, which are now used for the sale of fresh pork, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public pork market.

55. 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.

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

Provided there are other shops, sheds, stalls or stands therein for the sale of fresh pork by persons other than lessees.

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

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

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

(3) The tolls in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh pork in the pork market, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, shed, stall or stand in the pork market under bye-law 56 of these bye-laws.

*Chapter 5.—Fish Market.*

58. The shops, sheds, stalls and stands situated in the Municipal Market, which are now used for the sale of fresh fish, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public fish market.

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

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

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

(a) Four hundred drams = one oke.

(b) Two hundred drams = half an oke.

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

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

Provided there are other shops, sheds, stalls or stands therein for the sale of fresh fish by persons other than lessees.

62.—(1) Every person exposing for sale in the fish market any fresh fish shall pay in respect thereof a toll of 1*p.* for every oke or any fraction thereof.

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

(3) The toll in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed, shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh fish in the fish market, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, shed, stall or stand in the fish market under bye-law 61 of these bye-laws.

*Chapter 6.—Animal Market.*

63. The place or space near the Municipal Market at Kanaris Street is hereby provided as a public animal market.

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

65. Every animal may be exposed for sale or may be sold at the animal market.

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

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

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

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

67.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by the owner of or the person exposing for sale any animal in the animal market, that is to say:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) For every horse or mule . . . . .	2	0
(b) For every ox or ass . . . . .	1	4½
(c) For every camel . . . . .	3	0
(d) For every sheep, goat or swine . . . . .	—	3

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

(3) Every such toll shall be paid to the inspector on admission of the animal into the animal market.

*Chapter 7.—Special Provisions relating to Markets.*

68. Every person selling or exposing for sale perishable goods, fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish in any of the Municipal Markets shall—

(1) to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspectors of such markets respectively—

(a) provide himself with suitable knives and other implements as may be necessary for his business and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus; and

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

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

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

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

(f) keep all fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish flyproof and insectproof; and

(g) provide himself with a suitable sanitary receptacle which shall have a closely fitting cover and shall be kept covered except when opened for deposit of refuse therein, and no such person shall deposit or permit or allow or suffer to be deposited any refuse in his shop, shed, stall or stand except in such sanitary receptacle;

(2)—(a) afford free access to the shops, sheds, stalls and stands rented or occupied by him in the said markets to the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspectors of the said markets, respectively; and

- (b) render to the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspectors of the said markets, respectively, such assistance and information as they may reasonably require ; and
- (c) obtain from the Medical Officer of Health in every year and have in his possession a certificate to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such perishable goods, fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish ; and
- (d) produce such certificate as aforesaid at all times on request to the inspectors of the said markets respectively.

69. The Mayor may, notwithstanding the provisions of any bye-law contained in this part of these bye-laws, allow the hawking about for sale or the sale within the municipal limits, outside the fish market, of fresh fish which has been previously exposed for sale in the fish market, between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor by public notification.

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

71. In this part of these bye-laws—

- (a) The term “Municipal Market” means the municipal premises known as the Limassol First Municipal Market, the Limassol Second Municipal Market and the Limassol Third Municipal Market situated within the municipal limits at Saripolos Street, Agora Street and Paphos Street, respectively.
- (b) The term “perishable goods” means game, fresh fruit, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas and other fresh pulse and any other green or fresh vegetables.

#### PART IV.

### FOODSTUFFS, BAKERIES AND SALE OF BREAD.

#### *Chapter 1.—Foodstuffs and Bakeries.*

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

73. Every person selling or exposing for sale any foodstuffs for human consumption within the municipal limits shall, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspector—

- (1) keep the premises in which such foodstuffs are sold or exposed for sale thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition ;
- (2) keep by himself in well covered receptacles or well closed cupboards all foodstuffs, whether cooked or not, which have not by nature a skin, shell or peel to protect them from flies and dust ;
- (3) use clean paper in wrapping up any foodstuffs he sells.

74. The cooking or preparation in any street or other public space or in any privately owned open place of any foodstuffs intended for sale is prohibited except under a licence from the Mayor.

75. Any foodstuffs cooked or prepared in contravention of bye-law 74 may be seized by the Sanitary Authority or the inspector and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

76. No person shall keep any premises in which any foodstuffs are kept, exposed for sale, sold or made unless—

- (a) the floors of such premises are made wholly of cement or other material approved by the Sanitary Authority ;

- (b) the inside walls and ceilings are made of such material as may be readily cleaned and kept clean ;
- (c) the walls on the inside immediately above the floor have to a height of not less than four feet a coat of cement at least half an inch thick ;
- (d) the inside walls and ceilings are limewashed or painted with oil paint as often as the Sanitary Authority may require in writing ;
- (e) the premises are lighted with electric light ;
- (f) the premises are sufficiently ventilated ;
- (g) all fixtures, furniture, implements and utensils, all clothes, and other articles whatsoever used therein are always clean and disinfected and any such utensils or similar articles are made of copper well tinned.

77. The owner, occupier or person in charge of any premises in which any foodstuffs are made, kept, exposed for sale, or sold, shall to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority ensure that he and his employees are always clean and dressed in clean clothes.

78. No person shall sleep in any premises in which any foodstuffs are made, kept, exposed for sale, or sold, other than hotels, or shall use or allow or suffer any such premises to be used as sleeping quarters.

79.—(1) No person shall sell, expose for sale, serve, hawk about or make any foodstuffs unless such person shall have obtained in every year and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such foodstuffs :

Provided that such certificate shall be in addition to and not in substitution of any licence or permit required under the provisions of any Law or of these bye-laws for the aforesaid purpose.

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

80. Every bakery within the municipal limits shall, in addition to the requirements of bye-law 82—

- (a) be thoroughly ventilated ;
- (b) be provided with an adequate supply of water from the town drinking water supply ;
- (c) be well and sufficiently drained ; and
- (d) be furnished with covered receptacles for storage of bread, such receptacles being of a standard pattern approved by the Mayor.

81. Every bakery shall have its inside walls and ceilings painted with oil paint or limewashed as often and in such manner as may be notified in writing by the Sanitary Authority.

82.—(1) All tables, benches, moulds, troughs, receptacles, clothes and other articles used in any bakery shall be cleaned and kept clean to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority or the inspector.

(2) Electric light shall be the only illuminant used in any bakery.

83.—(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 Medical Officer of Health 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.

84. Every person engaged or employed in any bakery shall, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, be clad in a clean white overall gown to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority or the inspector.

85. In distributing bread within the municipal limits the owner or 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 clean vans or baskets.

*Chapter 2.—Bread.*

86.—(1) Bread exposed for sale within the municipal limits shall not be sold otherwise than by weight.

(2) The weight by which bread exposed for sale within the municipal limits shall be sold, shall be as follows, that is to say :—

- (a) One hundred and fifty-seven drams = half a kilo.
- (b) Three hundred and fourteen drams = one kilo.

(3) Loaves of bread may be made or exposed for sale only in any of the weights prescribed in this bye-law.

87. Bread sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits which in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health is unfit for human consumption may be seized and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor, and may be destroyed by the written order of the Mayor.

88. No person shall carry or cause to be carried within the municipal limits any bread-tray of more than two and a half feet in length.

*Chapter 3.—Special Provisions.*

89. The Mayor, the Sanitary Authority and the inspector may—

- (a) during such times as any premises, in which foodstuffs for human consumption are kept or exposed for sale, are open for the transaction of public business, enter therein and inspect the same for the purpose of ascertaining whether such premises are kept as provided in this part of these bye-laws ; and
- (b) examine any foodstuffs for human consumption kept or exposed for sale therein ; and
- (c) enter and inspect at any time any bakery and all articles and materials therein for the purpose of ascertaining whether this part of these bye-laws is complied with.

90. All foodstuffs for human consumption exposed for sale within the municipal limits, which in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and detained by the inspector and may be destroyed by the written order of the Mayor.

91. The Medical Officer of Health may serve or cause to be served on any person acting in contravention of this part of these bye-laws a written notice requiring such person to perform or do, within such time as may be specified therein, all acts or things not performed or left undone by him and required to be performed or done by him under this part of these bye-laws :

Provided that any such written notice shall not relieve any such person from the consequences of any breach of this part of these bye-laws committed by him previously to the service of such written notice.

92. Any bread sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the inspector, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

PART V.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Chapter 1.—Barbers.*

93. 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 the same 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) ensure that he and his employees are clean and dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall ;
- (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 and for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) abstain from selling any foodstuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop.

94. Every person employed in a barber's shop shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 95 of these bye-laws, except paragraphs (c), (e) and (g) thereof to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

#### *Chapter 2.—Sanitary Conveniences.*

95. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits or the agent of the owner or the person collecting the rent for the owner shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health—

- (a) provide such premises with proper and sufficient sanitary conveniences ;
- (b) keep every such sanitary convenience thoroughly clean ;
- (c) provide such sanitary convenience with sufficient opening for ventilation ;
- (d) keep such sanitary convenience in such manner as to be flyproof ;
- (e) provide such sanitary convenience with a flyproof seat ;
- (f) keep such sanitary convenience free from the entrance of rain water ;
- (g) provide such premises with a proper waste water sump ; and
- (h) keep every such waste water sump in a thoroughly good and sanitary condition.

96. The owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits in which or for which any water closet is for the time being provided shall cause such water closet to be at all times properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water, and shall keep such water closet clean and flushed with sufficient water.

97. No person shall store or keep or permit or allow or suffer to be stored or kept any foodstuffs for human consumption or any articles used in connection with such foodstuffs in any room in which any sanitary convenience is being kept.

98. No person shall empty or cause to be emptied any cesspit or cesspool in any premises without a written permit first obtained from the Council, who may in granting such permit attach such terms and conditions as to them may seem necessary or desirable.

#### *Chapter 3.—Refuse.*

99.—(1) Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits shall provide himself with a suitable sanitary receptacle for containing refuse.

(2) Every sanitary receptacle shall have a closely fitting cover and shall be kept covered except when opened for loading or unloading.

100. No owner or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits shall deposit or permit or allow or suffer to be deposited any refuse on such premises except in a sanitary receptacle which shall be placed ready for removal shortly before the time appointed therefor.

101.—(1) All such 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 thrown or left at such places as the Mayor may from time to time determine and notify by public notification.

102.—(1) No person shall dump, deposit, throw or place any refuse or shall permit or allow or suffer the dumping, depositing, throwing or placing any refuse at any public or private place within the municipal limits without the permission of the Council first obtained.

(2) The owner, occupier or lessee of a private place within the municipal limits in which any refuse have been dumped, deposited, thrown or placed, or the agent of the owner of such place or person collecting rent for such owner, shall immediately remove the same and keep such place clean from such refuse.

#### *Chapter 4.—Prevention of Mosquito Breeding.*

103. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits—

- (a) shall keep such premises free from all swamps, pools, gutters, gullies, pits and holes where mosquitoes may breed;
- (b) shall not keep upon such premises any broken or empty bottles, jars, tins, boxes, barrels or other receptacles capable of holding stagnant water and of affording a breeding place for mosquitoes;
- (c) shall not cause or allow any waste of water upon such premises thereby permitting the breeding of mosquitoes;
- (d) shall not allow to exist on such premises any hollow trees or other places, wherein mosquitoes may breed; and
- (e) shall not cause or permit any bottles or portions of bottles to be or remain fixed on the top or sides of walls or elsewhere about the premises except when the same are so laid or fixed as not to retain water during a shower of rain.

104. 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 5.—Prophylactic Stations for Venereal Diseases.*

105.—(1) No person shall keep or operate a prophylactic station for venereal diseases within the municipal limits without previously obtaining a licence from the Council:

Provided that no licence shall be granted to any person save on production by him of a certificate or other document signed by the Director of Medical and Health Services to the effect that he is adequately experienced and qualified to keep and operate a prophylactic station.

(2) Every such licence shall expire on the 31st day of December next following the date of issue but it shall be subject to renewal yearly if the prophylactic station has been operated to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) Any such licence may be revoked at any time by the Council if on good cause shown the Council considers it advisable so to do.



(4) The Director of Medical and Health Services or his representative, the Medical Officer of Health, the Mayor or a representative of the Council authorized in writing in that behalf by the Mayor, shall have the right, and the licensed person shall permit them, 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 6.—Khans, Tanneries, etc.*

106. 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 according to the merits of each case set out against each such place or building, that is to say :—

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

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.

107. The fees in bye-law 106 of these bye-laws prescribed shall be paid to the Treasurer.

108. No person shall, within the municipal limits, keep any khan within an area of a radius of twelve hundred yards from the Commissioner's Office :

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to any khan which has been established and is in use on the date of the coming into operation of these bye-laws.

109. Every keeper of a licensed khan or public stable within the municipal limits shall, to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority—

- (a) every day sweep and wash clean such licensed khan or public stable and disinfect all places therein which may have been infected by dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter by entirely covering all such places with lime;
- (b) collect all refuse in a special room closed by a fly-proof door or in a depository covered with a well-fitting metal lid;
- (c) remove at his own expense from such licensed khan or public stable three times in every week, that is to say, on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, all such dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter; and
- (d) disinfect such licensed khan or public stable by spreading D.D.T. or other insecticide prescribed by the Sanitary Authority twice a year or whenever he is notified so to do in writing by the Sanitary Authority.

110. 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 being 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 being 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.

111. Every keeper of any place or building enumerated in bye-law 106 of these bye-laws and every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the municipal limits used as hotel, cook-shop, dairy, bath or other premises in which foodstuffs and whatever kind or nature of liquids for human consumption are made or exposed for sale shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health—

- (a) keep all such places or buildings or premises in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition ; and
- (b) keep all articles or furniture and all other articles and materials therein used for the purposes of such places or buildings or premises in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

*Chapter 7.—Mandras, Flocks, Live Swine and Poultry.*

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

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

(2) Every licensed mandra shall be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

115. No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the municipal limits any poultry, fowl, rabbits or other domestic animals or birds whatsoever in such numbers or in such circumstances as to cause, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers of other premises, after a notice in writing to abate such nuisance or annoyance has been given to such person.

116. Every place in which poultry, fowl, rabbits or other domestic animals or birds are kept shall be kept thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

*Chapter 8.—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 set apart for the purposes and shall notify by public notification.

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

- (a) cause such second-hand article to be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health;
- (b) obtain from the Medical Officer of Health a certificate to the effect that such second-hand article has been duly inspected;
- (c) obtain from the Medical Officer of Health a distinguishing mark or number; and
- (d) keep such distinguishing mark or number on such second-hand article until it is sold.

(2) The Medical Officer of Health may require that any second-hand article may be disinfected before such second-hand article is sold or is exposed for sale within the municipal limits.

119. Every second-hand article sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Medical Officer of Health or any other person authorized in writing by the Mayor and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

*Chapter 9.—Hawking.*

120.—(1) No person shall hawk about for sale within the municipal limits any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, *koullouria*, *paximadia*, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or other foodstuffs unless such sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, *koullouria*, *paximadia*, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or other foodstuffs are properly protected from the access of insects or germs or dust by being placed in a dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every such dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or 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.

(3) Every person hawking about for sale within the municipal limits any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, *koullouria*, *paximadia*, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or any other foodstuffs shall keep all plates, glasses, cups and other articles used for the purpose of serving any such foodstuffs in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

121. Any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, *koullouria*, *paximadia*, fresh cheese, ice-cream, drinks or other foodstuffs exposed for sale in contravention of this part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority or any person authorized in writing by the Mayor and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Mayor.

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

- (a) spit thereon;
- (b) cause or allow any dirty water or other liquid to flow thereon;
- (c) urinate or defaecate;

- (d) throw, deposit, leave or allow or suffer to be thrown, deposited or left, 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 bottle caps ;
  - (v) any offensive thing.

*Chapter 10.—Power to Sanitary Authority.*

123.—(1) The Sanitary Authority may enter and inspect at any time any premises, whether generally or specifically referred to in this part of these bye-laws, in order to ascertain whether this part of these bye-laws is complied with.

(2) The Medical Officer of Health may serve or cause to be served on any person acting in contravention of this part of these bye-laws a written notice requiring such person to perform or do, within such time as may be specified therein, all acts or things not performed or left undone by him and required to be performed or done by him under this part of these bye-laws :

Provided that any such written notice shall not relieve any such person from the consequences of any breach of this part of these bye-laws committed by him previously to the service of such notice.

PART VI.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Chapter 1.—Water-closets, Earth-closets and other Sanitary Arrangements.*

124.—Every owner of any hotel or public building shall provide such water-closet accommodation as may be required by notice in writing from the Council.

125. For theatres and similar structures the minimum number of water-closets, urinals and wash basins shall be in proportion to the total seating and standing accommodation for the public as follows :—

(a)	For men, closets .. .. .	10/0
	For men, urinals .. .. .	10/0
	For men, wash basins .. .. .	10/0
(b)	For women, closets .. .. .	10/0
	For women, wash basins .. .. .	10/0

126. For hotels the minimum number of water-closets shall be not less than one water-closet for every twelve persons.

127. Every water-closet erected in or for any hotel or public building shall—

- (a) be furnished with a soil pan which shall be—
  - (i) of porcelain so constructed and fitted as to receive and contain sufficient water and to allow any filth to fall free of the sides directly into the water ;
  - (ii) be provided with a suitable and efficient trap ;
- (b) be paved with hard, smooth impervious material ;
- (c) have the internal walls lined with porcelain tiles to such a height as may be directed by the Council ;
- (d) be provided with a suitable cistern and apparatus or valve for effectively flushing and cleansing the pan ;
- (e) be provided with a septic tank and absorption pit.

128. No cesspit other than a privy pit or approved impervious cesspit and no septic tank (system Pasteur) in connection with an hotel or public building shall be constructed at a less distance from any spring, stream, well, cistern, dwelling house, domestic building or from any building in which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade or business than the distance prescribed or permitted by the Council.

129. The occupier or owner shall arrange for the periodical emptying at such intervals as may be required by the Council of any septic tank or absorption pit on his premises.

*Chapter 2.—Furniture, Utensils and Accessories.*

130. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all instruments, appliances, furniture, utensils, fixtures and accessories used in such hotel or public building to be kept properly cleaned and disinfected.

*Chapter 3.—Cleanliness, Ventilation and Overcrowding.*

131. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to ensure that all parts of such hotel or public building, such as walls, ceilings, bedding, chairs or other articles, are kept free from vermin, and to take measures to prevent persons from spitting on the floor or the walls of such hotel or public building.

132. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all the rooms in such hotel or public building to be properly lighted, ventilated, cleaned and disinfected, and the bedding, basins, towels, baths and all other articles to be kept in a clean condition.

133. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to prevent overcrowding in any room or part of such hotel or public building, to provide a good and abundant supply of drinking water and to keep every cistern or article in which drinking water is stored in a clean condition and properly protected from contamination.

134. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to prevent any animal or animals from being kept on the premises of such hotel or public building in such a place or manner as to be a nuisance.

*Chapter 4.—Paintings, Distempers, etc., of Walls, Fixtures, etc.*

135. The owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building shall keep or cause to be kept all rooms and every part of such hotel or public building in a clean condition and shall from time to time and when required in writing by the Council so to do, paint, varnish, distemper, whitewash or limewash all counters, shelves, doors, windows and partitions of such hotel or public building.

*Chapter 5.—Receptacles for Refuse.*

136. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to provide or cause to be provided proper movable receptacles for refuse. Such receptacles shall be provided with properly fitted covers to prevent flies from entering therein, and shall also be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least three times a week. They shall be constructed of metal, and shall be provided with one or more suitable handles.

*Chapter 6.—Powers of Inspection.*

137. The Director of Medical and Health Services may enter, inspect and test any part of any hotel or public building and may prescribe by a notice in writing addressed to any owner or person in charge of such hotel or public building, any measures to be taken to conserve the public health.

138. The Sanitary Authority or the Mayor shall have the right to enter for the purpose of inspection any hotel or public building at any reasonable time while business or trade is being conducted therein, and, in the case of sleeping rooms in hotels, at a time when the room or rooms are not actually occupied.

139. The Sanitary Authority or the Mayor shall, when necessary, cause any trap, manhole, cover, soil pipe or drain of any hotel or public building to be opened for the purpose of inspection.

140. The Sanitary Authority or the Mayor shall have the right to enter and inspect the kitchen, washroom, store, water-closet, earth-closet or privy of any hotel or public building.

141. The Sanitary Authority or the Mayor may, when necessary, take for analysis samples of articles in any hotel or public building intended for human consumption.

*Chapter 7.—Notice to do or to abstain from doing any act.*

142. The Sanitary Authority or the Mayor may by notice in writing in the Form A in the Fourth Schedule hereto or to the like effect, call upon the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to do or to abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or omitted under any of the provisions of these bye-laws.

143. Notices required or authorized to be served under this part of these bye-laws may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom they are addressed or by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises on whom the notice can be so served, by fixing the same on some conspicuous part of the premises ; they may also be served by post by prepaid letter, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and put in the post.

*Chapter 8.—Penalties.*

144.—(1) Every owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building who shall offend against any provisions of Chapter 1 of this part of these bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for each day during which the offence continues after written notice of the offence from the Medical Officer of Health or the Mayor.

(2) Every owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building who shall offend against any of the provisions of Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this part of these bye-laws, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding one pound for each day during which the offence continues after written notice of the offence from the Medical Officer of Health or the Mayor.

*Chapter 9.—Accommodation and Safety.*

145. The Director of Public Works or the Mayor may enter, inspect and test any part of any hotel or public building and may prescribe by notice in writing in the Form B in the Fourth Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, addressed to the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building, any measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the occupants or of the general public.

146. Every owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building who shall fail to comply with the measures prescribed in any such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for each day during which the offence continues after the expiration of the period named in the notice aforesaid.

Chapter 10.—Hotels and Fees.

147. In this chapter of these bye-laws—

“licensee of an hotel” means any person licensed under the provisions of the Hotels Law to keep or manage an hotel of any class or classes. Cap. 104.  
33 of 1952.

148.—(1) There shall be paid by every licensee of an hotel of the first class a fee of six piastres per night, of the second and third class a fee of four piastres per night and of the fourth and fifth class a fee of two piastres per night, in respect of each person of over ten years of age staying or residing in such hotel.

(2) All fees collected under this bye-law shall be paid to the Treasurer, at least once a week.

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

- (i) the name of every person staying or residing in such hotel ;
- (ii) the age of such person ;
- (iii) the business or profession and permanent address of such person ;
- (iv) the date and time of arrival of such person ; and
- (v) the date and time of the departure of such person.

(2) The entries in the special register under sub-paragraph (i) to (iv) of paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall be made as soon as the guest enters the hotel and the entry under sub-paragraph (v) thereof shall be made as soon as the guest leaves the hotel.

150. Every licensee of an hotel shall, on request, produce the special register of his hotel to any municipal employee for inspection at all reasonable times.

151. At the written request of the Mayor or of any other person duly authorized by the Mayor in that behalf, every licensee of an hotel shall furnish, free of charge, true copies of the special register of his hotel to the Council and to any other person duly authorized by the Mayor in that behalf, within 24 hours of the time such copies have been asked for.

PART VII.

HOARDINGS FOR NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

(2) Every such permit shall be in the following form :—

“The Placards and Advertisements Registration Law, Cap. 135.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LIMASSOL.

Permit to exhibit Notices or Advertisements on Hoardings.

No. of permit.....  
 Name of Applicant.....  
 Address of Applicant.....  
 Locality and number of hoarding on which the notice or advertisement may be posted or exhibited.....  
 Description of notice or advertisement.....  
 Size of notice or advertisement.....  
 Period for which this permit is valid.....  
 Amount paid.....  
 Date.....

(Signature).....

Mayor.”

154. No notice or advertisement posted or exhibited on any hoarding shall exceed three feet by three feet in size and such notice or advertisement shall be in such form as may be approved by the Mayor.

155.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) hereof the following charges shall be paid by every person posting or exhibiting any notice or advertisement on any hoarding, that is to say :—

		<i>Size of Notice or Advertisement</i>					
		<i>not exceeding—</i>					
		2ft. × 2ft.		3ft. × 3ft.			
		£	s.	p.	£	s.	p.
(a)	For each week or part thereof . . . . .	—	5	0	—	10	0
(b)	For each month . . . . .	—	15	0	1	10	0
(c)	For each year . . . . .	8	0	0	15	0	0

(2) Every such charge shall be paid to the Treasurer.

(3) The Mayor may at his discretion exempt from these charges or reduce the charges for any notices or advertisements which are not of a commercial nature.

156.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) hereof, no person shall exhibit upon his own premises or upon any premises in his occupation, any notice or advertisement relating to his business, profession or trade carried on in those premises, without the Council's written approval with regard to the size and form of such notice or advertisement being first obtained.

(2) The Council may give such approval or may indicate to such person what modifications in the form and size of the notice or advertisement should be effected before approval is given, with the object, *inter alia*, of making the form and size of such notice or advertisement such as not to detract, in the opinion of the Council, from—

- (a) the amenity or amenities of the locality ;
- (b) the appearance of any ancient monument ;
- (c) the visibility, utility or effectiveness of any notices or signs relating to the control of traffic or other public matters.

The Council may refuse to give such approval if such person fails to comply with any such indication of the Council.

(3) The Council's approval shall not be required under this bye-law in respect of any notice or advertisement in the form of a bill, placard or poster which—

- (a) is directly attached to, or affixed on, and is in the same plane as the surface of, the wall of the building on which the notice or advertisement is exhibited, being a building belonging to or in the occupation of the exhibitor in which he carries on the business, profession or trade to which the notice or advertisement relates ; and
- (b) does not exceed 3 feet by 3 feet in size :

Provided that no more than one such notice or advertisement shall be exhibited on any one wall of any building at any one time and that in any case no notices or advertisements shall be exhibited so near to each other as to be taken to form one notice or one advertisement exceeding the above prescribed size :

Provided also that if in the opinion of the Council any such notice or advertisement detracts from—

- (a) the amenity or amenities of the locality ;
- (b) the appearance of any ancient monument ;
- (c) the visibility, utility or effectiveness of any notices or signs relating to the control of traffic or other public matters,

the Council may require in writing the exhibitor to remove the notice or advertisement or to modify the form and size of the same, and the exhibitor



shall comply with such requirement with all reasonable despatch and in any case not later than thirty days after receiving the said written requirement.

(4) No notice or advertisement erected before the coming into force of these bye-laws shall be repaired, repainted or altered save with the prior written permission of the Mayor.

PART VIII.

*Funeral Processions and Graves.*

157. 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 that every part of such corpse is properly and completely covered.

158. 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 that every part of such corpse is properly and completely covered.

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

160. No grave shall be dug to a depth of less than 6 feet.

PART IX.

*Dogs.*

161.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person for a licence to keep any dog, not being under the age of six months, within the municipal limits, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For every bitch in every year . . . . .	5	0
(b) For every other dog in every year . . . . .	4	0

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

162. All dogs found wandering within the municipal limits and not wearing the metal badge as prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Law may be destroyed, by lethal weapon approved by the Mayor or by asphyxiating chamber, on the written order of the Mayor.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

PART X.

*Theatres, etc.*

163.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a licence to use within the municipal limits any theatre for any purpose or any building, place or tent for the performance of any stage play or cinematograph exhibition or for dancing or public entertainment or meeting if admittance of the public to such theatre, building, place or tent is free of charge :—

(a) For a period of one year a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding . . . . .	£	400
(b) For a period of six months a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding . . . . .	200	
(c) For a period of one month a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding . . . . .	100	
(d) For a period of one week a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding . . . . .	60	
(e) For a single performance a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding . . . . .	10	

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

164. There shall be paid to the Treasurer for a licence to use within the municipal limits any theatre for any purpose or any building, place or tent for the performance of any stage play or cinematograph exhibition or for dancing or public entertainment or meeting if admittance of the public to such theatre, building, place or tent is not free of charge, a fee to be determined by the Council in each case not exceeding the amount of £4 for a period of one year or part thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) to any sports competition; or

(ii) to any public entertainment the income of which is destined for religious or charitable purposes; or

(iii) to any public entertainment of a wholly educational or scientific character; or

(iv) to any public entertainment which is provided for partly educational or partly scientific purposes by a society institution or committee not conducted or established for profit.

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

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

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

(7) Any person who—

(i) sells or offers for sale any ticket the price of which has not been stated at all or the price of which is stated incorrectly or sells or offers for sale any ticket at a price higher than that stated on the ticket; or

- (ii) sells any ticket (not being a free ticket) not bearing a stamp or bearing a stamp of insufficient value; or
- (iii) in any way whatever hinders the Council or its representative from entering any public entertainment or examining the tickets or renders such examination nugatory by not returning the ticket to the purchaser upon entry in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of this bye-law; or
- (iv) admits any person or allows the admission of any person to any public entertainment without a ticket or against a ticket which is not in accordance with the provisions of this part; or
- (v) takes off from any ticket a cancelled stamp for the purpose of re-using such stamp or affixes a stamp that has already been used once to any ticket; or
- (vi) otherwise contravenes the provisions of this part, shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

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

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

166. No licence shall be granted by the Council under bye-law 163 or 164 unless the person applying for the same has complied with the requirements of the Municipal Corporations Law relating to theatres.

167. Every licence issued under this part of these bye-laws shall be always subject to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law relating to theatres.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.  
Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

#### PART XI.

##### *Fees for Weighing, Measuring and Testing of Goods.*

168. The fees to be paid under the provisions of section 182 of the Municipal Corporations Law for the weighing, measuring or testing of goods within the municipal limits shall be the fees set forth in the First Schedule to these bye-laws.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

169. The fees to be paid under the provisions of section 188 of the Municipal Corporations Law in respect of goods brought within the municipal limits shall be the fees set forth in the First Schedule to these bye-laws.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

170.—(1) Whenever any municipal weigher is requested by any person to weigh, measure or test any goods other than any of the goods enumerated in the First 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 First Schedule hereto; or
- (b) shall be taken or construed to give any municipal weigher or to the Municipal Corporation any right to demand the compulsory weighing, measuring or testing of any goods to which this bye-law applies.

## PART XII.

### REGULATIONS OF TRAFFIC.

#### *Chapter 1.—Interpretation.*

171.—(1) In this part of these bye-laws unless the context otherwise requires—

“ bicycle ” includes a “ tricycle ” ;

“ cart ” means any vehicle constructed and ordinarily used for the carriage of merchandise, and drawn by one or more animals ;

Cap. 125.  
27 of 1951.  
2 of 1953.

“ motor car ” has the same meaning as in the Motor Car Law, and includes a motor cycle, a motor lorry and a motor omnibus as defined in the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 ;

“ motor cycle ” means a motor car designed to travel on not more than two wheels and includes a combination of a motor cycle with a carriage ;

“ omnibus ” means any motor car constructed to carry more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and their personal baggage, but does not include the motor vehicles known as lorries constructed or used for the carriage of passengers and merchandise ;

“ parking place ” means a place where motor cars of every or any class or description may wait, whether attended or not, under arrangements made by an appropriate authority ;

“ private motor car ” means any motor car constructed to carry not more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and which is not a public service motor car under the provisions of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951 ;

“ public notification ” means a notification signed by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor and posted in at least one conspicuous place and published in one English, one Greek and one Turkish newspaper issued in Cyprus ;

“ public service motor car ” means a motor car used for the conveyance of passengers or the carriage of goods or both for hire or reward, whether at separate fares for the respective services or not ;

“ stand ” means a place where vehicles may wait for a given period appearing on the sign-posts put up by an appropriate authority ;

“ street ” includes any square, road, pathway, blind-alley, passage footway, pavement or public place but it does not include a “ parking place ” ;

“ taxi ” means any motor car constructed to carry not more than six persons, exclusive of the driver thereof, and which is a public service motor car ;

“ vehicle ” means any wheeled vehicle, whether hand-driven, animal drawn or machine propelled, which is constructed or used for the carriage of passengers and merchandise.

(2) This part of these bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the municipal limits of Limassol and as referring only to its Municipal Corporation and Council, and the officers thereof,

*Chapter 2.—Stands and Parking Places for Motor Cars and Carts.*

172.—(1) The Council may, from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification, fix places at which motor cars and carts shall stand or be parked when not actually in motion and when any such place or places are so fixed the Council may from time to time fix such charges as they may think fit for the use of such parking place or places.

(2) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand or a parking place for motor cars and carts, the Council shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand or a parking place and the type and number of such motor cars and carts which may stand or be parked thereon, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, no motor car or cart shall be left or be parked at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as a stand or parking place under the provisions of this bye-law.

*Chapter 3.—Stopping of Motor Cars and Carts.*

173. Subject to the provisions of bye-laws 174 and 175, no motor car or cart shall stop at any part of any street, except only for such time as may be reasonably required for taking or alighting passengers, or for loading or unloading goods :

Provided always that it shall in no circumstances stop at such a place as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

174. No private motor car shall stop at any part of any street other than a stand or parking place for any time exceeding two hours :

Provided always that—

- (a) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and
- (b) such car stops at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

175.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, fix places in any street at which omnibuses plying for hire shall stop for taking or alighting passengers.

(2) Whenever any place in any street is fixed as a stop for omnibuses, the Council shall exhibit in such place an adequate sign indicating that it is a stop for omnibuses and, thereafter, no omnibus shall stop at any place in such street other than a place so fixed and indicated.

*Chapter 4.—Bicycles.*

176.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification, fix places at which bicycles shall stand when not actually in motion.

(2) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand for bicycles, the Council shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand for bicycles and the number of bicycles which may stand thereon, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall leave any bicycle at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as such a stand.

(3) No person shall place, leave or lean any bicycle on or at the foot of any pavement or against any building or other structure for any time exceeding ten minutes :

Provided always that—

- (a) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and
- (b) such bicycle is left at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of any person on such pavement or of the traffic in the street.

177.—(1) No person shall cause, suffer or permit a bicycle to be used in any street or shall ride or have charge or control of a bicycle when so used, unless such bicycle—

- (a) is fitted with a bell in good working order ;

- (b) has brakes in good working order on both its wheels ;
- (c) during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, has affixed in the front thereof a lighted lamp exhibiting a sufficient white light and at the back thereof a red reflector or a lighted lamp exhibiting a red light.
- (2) The red reflector or the lighted lamp exhibiting a red light at the back of a bicycle may be dispensed with if the lower portion of the rear mud-guard is painted white for at least eight inches.
- (3) No light used on a bicycle on a street shall be used unless such precautions are taken as are sufficient to prevent it from being dangerous by reason of its brilliance to persons, motor cars or vehicles using the street.

178. No person shall ride, lead, push or use a bicycle in any street contrary to the following provisions :—

- (a) he shall not ride side by side with any vehicle or any other cyclist save for the time reasonably required for overtaking such vehicle or cyclist ;
- (b) he shall not ride otherwise than sitting on the saddle of the bicycle nor without holding at least one of the handle-bars thereof ;
- (c) when riding his bicycle, he shall not push another bicycle ;
- (d) he shall not ride or push his bicycle on any pavement ;
- (e) he shall not push his bicycle side by side with any other cyclist pushing or riding a bicycle, or in such manner as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street ;
- (f) when pushing his bicycle, he shall walk on the left side of the street and shall hold the bicycle as close to himself as possible and in such manner as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in such street ;
- (g) he shall not hold on to any vehicle in motion for the purpose of being towed or for any other purposes ;
- (h) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger of over the age of twelve, and shall not carry more than one such passenger and then only if the bicycle is specially and safely fitted or adapted for the purpose ;
- (i) he shall not carry on his bicycle any passenger at all if such person is less than fifteen years old ;
- (j) he shall not carry on his bicycle any load unless the bicycle is fitted with a safe and suitable carrier, and the load so carried shall not project more than 14 inches on either side from the centre of the handle-bar or beyond the overall length of the bicycle and shall not exceed the height of the handle-bars ;
- (k) bicycle bells shall not be rung except when and where absolutely necessary and then only to such an extent as not to cause unnecessary annoyance ;
- (l) between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. bicycle bells shall not be rung at all.

#### *Chapter 5.—Pedestrians.*

179. Every pedestrian shall, when walking or standing in the street, walk or stand on the side of the street and so as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of other pedestrians or the other traffic in such street.

#### *Chapter 6.—One-Way Traffic and Prohibition and Restriction of Traffic.*

180.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification—

- (a) declare any street or part thereof as a street for one-way traffic for vehicles and animals ;
- (b) prohibit traffic other than pedestrian in any street ;
- (c) restrict traffic in any street.

(2) Whenever a street is declared as a street for one-way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is prohibited or restricted, the Council shall exhibit adequate signs at all suitable places in such street indicating the direction, prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall take, drive, ride or push any vehicle or shall ride or lead any animal or shall push any hand-driven vehicle the width of which (including the load carried) exceeds 3 feet, in such street contrary to the direction, prohibition or restriction declared or made under this bye-law in respect thereof.

(3) No prohibition or restriction made under the provisions of subparagraph (b) or (c) of paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall prevent any person from using any vehicle, perambulator or animal in any street in respect of which the prohibition or restriction has been made, for the purpose of taking any person or merchandise to or from any premises or place situated in any part of such street or for any other purpose necessary for or incidental to the ordinary use of any such premises or place.

#### *Chapter 7.—General.*

181.—(1) No person shall drive or use any carriage in any street.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law, "carriage" means any vehicle constructed and ordinarily used for the carriage of passengers for hire, whether actually hired or not, and drawn by one or more animals, but does not include a cart.

182. Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car, or riding or pushing a bicycle, or driving, pushing or having the charge or control of an animal-drawn or hand-driven vehicle, in any street shall—

- (a) keep to the left side of the street and, when overtaking traffic proceeding in the same direction, pass such traffic on the right side thereof;
- (b) when he is being overtaken by another vehicle, reduce speed and give way to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass;
- (c) always drive the motor car, ride or push the bicycle or drive or push the vehicle in such manner as to give as much space as possible for the passing of other traffic;
- (d) pay regard to signals when used by other persons and, with the exception only of drivers of hand-driven vehicles, make use of the signals prescribed in the Third Schedule hereto:

Provided that, in the case of a person driving a motor car, mechanical or electrical indicators when fitted to the motor car may be used for indicating that he intends to turn to the right or left;

- (e) on approaching any police officer on point duty at any street junction, give the appropriate signal to him, and obey any signals of such police officer;
- (f) obey all directions by a police officer in uniform;
- (g) obey all directions, whether verbal or by signal or any police gong, bell or whistle used as a warning instrument, given by a police officer in the execution of his duty;
- (h) comply with all traffic signs erected, exhibited, placed or painted in or near any street by the Council or by the Police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic;
- (i) obey all notices or signs which may be erected, exhibited, placed or painted by the Council or by the police or by any other authority empowered to regulate or control traffic in or near any street or so as to be visible from any street, for the regulation of traffic;

- (j) not prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of the other traffic in the street and shall keep the motor car, bicycle or vehicle on the left side of the street for the purpose of allowing such passage ;
- (k) not sound the horn of the motor car or ring the bell or other sound instrument of the bicycle or vehicle at all between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and not sound the horn or ring the bell or other sound instrument at any other time, unless it is absolutely necessary ;
- (l) before rounding any curve or corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, reduce speed to a safe limit ; and, in rounding any curve or corner keep as close as possible to the left-hand side of the street, and, when rounding a curve at which the street ahead is not visible for a greater distance than one hundred yards or any corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, not pass or attempt to pass any traffic travelling in the same direction ; and not otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle within twenty-five feet from any corner or traffic sign ;
- (m) when entering into a main street, slow down or halt and give way to traffic in the main street ;
- (n) on the request of any police officer in uniform, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle and remain stationary until such officer allows him to proceed and, on the request of any person having charge of any animal or vehicle or if such person shall put up his hand as a signal for the purpose, he shall slow down ;
- (o) not drive the motor car or ride the bicycle or drive the animal-drawn vehicle at a speed which is likely to endanger human life or to cause harm or injury to any person or property, having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the street, and the amount of traffic which is actually at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, in such street :  
 Provided that, in the case of a motor car, such speed shall not exceed twenty miles per hour or such lesser speed limit as may be indicated by a street sign in respect of the street to which such sign relates ;
- (p) not drive the motor car, or ride or push the bicycle, or drive or push the animal-drawn or hand-driven vehicle without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the street ;
- (q) on the request of any police officer in uniform or on the occurrence of an accident involving the motor car, bicycle or vehicle, truly state to such police officer his name, address and place of abode, and the name, address and place of abode or business of the owner of the motor car, bicycle or vehicle ;
- (r) not carry on a motor cycle a load which projects beyond the width of the widest part of the motor cycle or beyond the overall length, or is higher than 12 inches from the highest point of the rear mud-guard ;
- (s) not carry on a cart a load which projects beyond its overall width or to a greater extent than 6 feet from its overall length, or is higher than 11 feet measured from the ground, unless a permit to carry a load exceeding the above limits is previously obtained from the officer in charge of the Police in the town.

183. No person shall, within twenty feet of any traffic sign, erect, exhibit, place or paint at any place or on any premises any sign, advertisement, notice or other matter whatsoever which in any way resembles, or is likely to be mistaken for, a traffic sign.



184. No person shall without necessity place or leave any tables, chairs or any other furniture whatsoever, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket or bucket, or place or use any standing place, stool, bench, stall, showboard or other thing, or place any blind, shade, covering or other projection over or along any pavement unless it is eleven feet in height at least in every part thereof from the ground.

185. Any person contravening any of the provisions of these bye-laws is liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and to the cancellation or suspension of his licence in respect of any vehicle connected with the commission of the offence, as prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 125A of the Municipal Corporations Law.

186. Nothing in this part of these bye-laws contained shall affect the operation of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951, or any regulations amending or substituted for the same.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

*Chapter 8.—Carriages drawn by animals.*

187. No person shall in any street or streets within the municipal limits, lead, ride, drive, take or use any carriage or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, mares or mules and constructed for the conveyance of persons, which plies for hire whether actually hired or not.

PART XIII.

*Municipal Gardens.*

188. No person, without the consent or authority of the Mayor previously obtained, shall within the limits of the Municipal Garden of Limassol—

- (a) lead, ride, drive or take any animal, bicycle, tricycle or vehicle, provided that the prohibitions contained in this paragraph (a) shall not apply to bicycles or tricycles pushed by pedestrians;
- (b) play any game in any place of such Municipal Garden not specially reserved by the Council for the playing of games;
- (c) enter any place of such Municipal Garden the entrance to which is prohibited by the Council or the Mayor;
- (d) cut, destroy, damage or injure or cause or allow or suffer to be cut, destroyed, damaged or injured any plants, trees, flowers, hedges, buildings, benches or other parts of such Municipal Garden or other property of the Municipal Corporation.

PART XIV.

*Begging.*

189. Begging within the municipal limits is hereby prohibited.

190. No person shall within the municipal limits—

- (a) sit or stand by, in or near any street; or
  - (b) sit or stand near any church or mosque or in any public place; or
  - (c) go round any street or shop or any other place,
- for the purpose of begging.

PART XV.

*Bathing.*

191.—(1) No person shall bathe in the sea within the area starting from the point of the sea-shore opposite the junction of Byron Street and Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer Street and ending at the Customs House except at such places as may be approved from time to time by the Council:

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the owners or occupiers of dwelling houses situated on the sea-shore within such area or to persons invited by them for bathing free of any charge.

(2) The Council before approving any place within such area for bathing may require any applicant therefor to provide such place with adequate changing rooms and life-saving appliances to the satisfaction of the Council and may refuse its approval if the applicant does not comply with the Council's requirements.

## PART XVI.

*Pensions and Gratuities.*

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

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

“Corporation” means the Municipal Corporation of Limassol.

“Council” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation.

“Gratuities and Pension Fund” means the Gratuities and Pension Fund established under this part of these bye-laws.

“Law” means the Municipal Corporations Law 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.

193. 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, by a resolution of the Council composed of not less than two-thirds of the members actually holding office and if the Governor thinks it just and equitable for the Corporation so to do, charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund to an officer who has been removed from office on ground 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.

194. 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 six-hundredth 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.

195. 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 194.

196. 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 has been absent on leave.

197. 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.

198. 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.

199. No service other than service in a pensionable office shall be taken into account in computing pension 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.

200. 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 194:

Provided 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.

201.—(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 twenty years . . . . . 7
- (b) In the case of an officer who has served less than twenty years but not less than fifteen years . . . . . 5
- (c) In the case of an officer who has served less than fifteen years but not less than ten years . . . . . 3

(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.

202. Where an officer has been permanently injured—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duty; and
  - (b) without his own default; and
  - (c) by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty and his retirement is hereby necessitated or materially accelerated,
- he may, if he is qualified for a pension under bye-law 194, 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 .. .. .	Five-sixtieths
Impaired .. .. .	Ten-sixtieths
Materially impaired .. .. .	Fifteen-sixtieths
Totally destroyed .. .. .	Twenty-sixtieths :

Provided that the amount of additional pension shall 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 may be required to retire; or
- (c) Where the injury is not the sole cause of retirement, but retirement is caused partly by age or infirmity not due to injury :

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

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

(2) The option referred to in sub-section (1) of this bye-law shall be exercisable not later than three years after the date on which the office of such officer has been declared pensionable under these bye-laws or not later than three years after the date on which the officer has been appointed to a pensionable office.

204.—(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 to grant to his dependants a gratuity of an amount not exceeding one year's salary.

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

205. 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.

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

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

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

208. 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 Governor 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 also that where a pension or allowance ceases for the reason aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Council with the approval of the Governor 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.

209.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the Corporation shall charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund gratuities to officers appointed by the Corporation or regular servants or labourers employed by the Corporation who retire from service or employment or who have been removed from their office or discharged from their employment on any ground other than misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of their duties :

Provided that the Corporation may, by a resolution of the Council composed of not less than two-thirds of the members actually holding office, and if the Commissioner considers it just and equitable for the Corporation so to do, charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund to an officer or regular servant or labourer, to whom this bye-law applies, who has been removed from office or discharged from employment on grounds of misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of his duty, a gratuity not exceeding the amount of gratuity which might have been granted to such officer, servant or labourer if he had not been so removed or discharged.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law—

- (a) "officer" means an officer who is appointed to a non-pensionable office either during the pleasure of the Council (hereinafter called "permanent officer") or for a fixed period of time (hereinafter called "temporary officer");
- (b) "regular servant or labourer" means a servant or labourer employed under section 72 of the Law who has completed six months' continuous employment to the satisfaction of the Mayor and has been placed by him in the category of regular servant or labourer.

210.—(1) A gratuity to a permanent officer under bye-law 209 shall be at the rate of one-twelfth of the average yearly pay received by such 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.

(2) A gratuity under bye-law 209 to a temporary officer or regular servant or labourer shall be at the rate of half a month's pay or two weeks pay, as the case may be, for each complete year of service or employment, after deducting all periods of discontinuance of service or employment as in paragraph (3) (b) and (c) (iii) of this bye-law provided, subject to a maximum of thirty years service, and for this purpose such pay shall be

calculated at the average rate drawn by such officer or servant or labourer during three years immediately preceding his retirement, removal from office or discharge from employment, or appointment to a pensionable office or as a permanent officer, and shall include any amount paid by way of basic war bonus but shall not include payment of additional bonus for married officers or regular servants or labourers, family allowance, overtime or other allowance.

(3) A gratuity under paragraph (2) of this bye-law shall be made under the following conditions:—

(a) No gratuity shall be payable except upon the final retirement or discharge of the temporary officer or regular servant or labourer from the service or employment of the Corporation;

(b) Except as provided in sub-paragraph (c) hereof no such officer or servant or labourer shall qualify for gratuity until after a minimum aggregate service or employment of ten years before or after the coming into operation of these bye-laws, which employment shall be unbroken, except by periods of discontinuance of service or unemployment arising on account of shortness of work when such periods of discontinuance of service or unemployment shall be excluded from the total period of service or employment;

(c) Such officer or servant or labourer may qualify for gratuity after a minimum of three years unbroken service or employment, if he retires or is discharged from the service or employment of the Corporation in any of the following circumstances:—

(i) when by reason of age or disability, not arising from his own misconduct or neglect, his efficiency is in the opinion of the Mayor impaired or affected, or he has been certified by the Medical Officer of Health of the Corporation to be unfit for further service or employment on account of ill-health;

(ii) when he retires voluntarily after reaching the age of sixty; or

(iii) when he is removed from service or discharged from employment for shortness of work or for the purpose of facilitating improvement in the organization of the service of the Corporation or for the purpose of effecting economies:

Provided that, for the purpose of this sub-paragraph the service or employment shall be considered as unbroken even if it is broken by periods of discontinuance of service or unemployment arising on account of shortness of work, but such periods of discontinuance of service or unemployment shall be excluded from the total period of service or employment.

(4) No further gratuity shall be paid to an officer or servant or labourer to whom a gratuity has already been paid under this bye-law in case of reappointment or re-employment of such officer or servant or labourer in respect of the period for which a gratuity has already been paid.

211. When a temporary officer or a regular servant or labourer to whom these bye-laws apply is transferred to a pensionable office or is appointed as a permanent officer of the Corporation, and whether or not he has completed ten years service or employment before such transfer or appointment, the gratuity for which he might be eligible except for such transfer or appointment shall be calculated upon the period of his actual service or employment, provided that the gratuity shall not be payable until after his final retirement from the service or employment of the Corporation and provided further that at the date of such retirement his aggregate period of service or employment is not less than ten years.

212. Upon the death of any permanent or temporary officer or of any regular servant or labourer to whom these bye-laws apply, the Council may at their discretion grant to the deceased's dependants a sum not exceeding

the amount of the gratuity for which he would have been eligible if at the date of his death his efficiency had been impaired or affected or if he had been certified to be unfit for further employment on account of ill-health under bye-law 210 (3) (c) (iii).

213. No permanent or temporary officer or regular servant or labourer to whom these bye-laws apply shall have an absolute right to compensation for past work or to gratuity or other allowance nor shall anything in these bye-laws contained limit the right of the Council or the Mayor to dismiss, subject to the approval of the Commissioner when such approval is required, any such officer, servant or labourer without compensation.

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

215. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this part 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 Government Auditor, of all moneys paid into and out of the said Gratuities and Pension Fund.

216. The Corporation shall in every year charge on and pay out of the Revenues of the Corporation a sum of £500 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund:

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

#### PART XVII.

##### *Appeals to the Governor in Council.*

217.—(1) Every appeal which any person is entitled to make to the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law, shall—

- (a) be made in writing; and
- (b) be signed or marked by the person making it; and
- (c) be addressed to the Colonial Secretary; and
- (d) state the grounds on which it is based; and
- (e) be made within fourteen days of the refusal to grant a licence or permit or revocation or suspension of such licence or permit complained of.

(2) A copy of every such appeal shall, within the period of fourteen days aforesaid, be forwarded to the Mayor by the person who made such appeal.

(3) The Mayor may forward to the Colonial Secretary a report in writing giving any explanation which the Council may wish to make on any such appeal.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

#### PART XVIII.

##### *Miscellaneous.*

218. The Council shall appoint a registered medical practitioner to perform the duties or exercise the powers assigned to the Medical Officer of Health by the Municipal Corporations Law and by these bye-laws.

219. The Director of Medical and Health Services or the District Medical Officer of Limassol may exercise all or any of the powers by these bye-laws conferred on the Medical Officer of Health.

220. The Council shall appoint a fit and proper person to be the Municipal Engineer for the purposes of these bye-laws.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

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

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

222.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health may refuse to grant any certificate or may revoke or suspend any certificate granted under these bye-laws.

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

(3) All certificates granted by the Medical Officer of Health under these bye-laws shall be free of charge.

223.—(1) For every charge, fee, rate, rent or toll paid under these bye-laws the Treasurer or any inspector appointed under these bye-laws, or any other person authorized by the Council, to whom the same is paid shall, respectively, give to the person paying the same a printed receipt in respect thereof from a counterfoil book in such form as the Mayor may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Every person paying any such charge, fee, rate, rent or toll shall require the Treasurer or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Council, to whom the same is paid to furnish him with such printed receipt.

(3) Whenever any fee is paid in respect of any licence or permit granted under these bye-laws, the amount of such fee shall in addition to the printed receipt aforesaid, be recorded in such licence or permit.

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

225. All goods or marketable commodities or merchandise or articles seized by any person having authority to seize the same under these bye-laws, shall be forfeited to the Municipal Corporation.

226. Every person who—

(a) acts in contravention of any of these bye-laws; or

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

shall be guilty of a breach of these bye-laws and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to the penalties prescribed in the Municipal Corporations Law.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

227. Nothing in these bye-laws contained shall apply to—

(a) the Government of the Colony of Cyprus; or

(b) any Department or Service of Her Majesty the Queen.

228. The Municipal Corporation (Limassol) Bye-laws, 1931 to 1951 and the Municipal Corporation (Limassol) Pensions and Gratuities Bye-laws, 1941 to 1950 and the Hotels and Public Buildings (Limassol) Bye-laws, 1937, are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done thereunder.



FIRST SCHEDULE.  
WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING FEES.

Item No.	Goods.	Minimum weight. (okes)	Fees.
1.	Almonds .. .. .	10	2 paras per oke.
2.	Aniseed .. .. .	20	4 " " "
3.	Barley .. .. .	20	12 " " 20 okes.
4.	Beans .. .. .	20	2 " " oke.
5.	Butter (of milk) .. .. .	10	10 " " "
6.	Butter, other—such as cocoline, vegetaline, etc .. .. .	10	4 " " "
7.	Carobs, natural or ground .. .. .	40	20 " " cantar.
8.	Carobs, natural or ground, on exportation outside the Colony .. .. .	40	4½ " " "
9.	Charcoal .. .. .	20	2 " " oke.
10.	Coal .. .. .	40	1 " " "
11.	Colocas .. .. .	20	2 " " "
12.	Cotton, unginned .. .. .	40	2 " " "
13.	Cotton, ginned .. .. .	20	4 " " "
14.	Cotton seed .. .. .	20	1 " " "
15.	Cumin seed .. .. .	20	4 " " "
16.	Favetta .. .. .	20	20 " " 20 okes.
17.	Flour .. .. .	20	2 " " oke.
18.	Fruit, fresh (other than oranges and lemons) .. .. .	10	2 " " "
19.	Fruit, dry (raisins, dry or boiled)	20	3 " " "
20.	Fruit, dry, with shell removed .. .. .	10	6 " " "
21.	Fuel .. .. .	40	1 " " "
22.	Gypsum .. .. .	40	9 " " ton.
23.	Gypsum, on exportation outside the Colony .. .. .	75	4 " " "
24.	Hazelnuts .. .. .	10	2 " " oke.
25.	Hay .. .. .	40	1 " " "
26.	Konari .. .. .	20	2 " " "
27.	Lime .. .. .	40	1 " " "
28.	Linseed .. .. .	20	2 " " "
29.	Mavrokokko .. .. .	20	4 " " "
30.	Nuts .. .. .	10	2 " " "
31.	Oats .. .. .	20	12 " " 20 okes.
32.	Oil, olive .. .. .	10	6 " " oke.
33.	Oil, other .. .. .	10	2 " " "
34.	Olives .. .. .	20	4 " " "
35.	Olive stones .. .. .	40	0½ " " "
36.	Onions .. .. .	20	1 " " "
37.	Peas and other pulse .. .. .	20	2 " " "
38.	Potatoes .. .. .	20	2 " " "
39.	Pumice stone .. .. .	40	9 " " ton.
40.	Sesame .. .. .	20	2 " " oke.
41.	Silk .. .. .	3	1½ " " "
42.	Silk cocoons, dry .. .. .	10	10 " " "
43.	Silk cocoons, fresh .. .. .	5	6 " " "
44.	Straw .. .. .	40	1 " " "
45.	Straw, on exportation outside the Colony .. .. .	75	1 " " "
46.	Sumac .. .. .	40	1 " " "
47.	Terra umbra, natural, in lumps or ground .. .. .	40	5 " " ton.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Goods.</i>	<i>Minimum weight. (okes)</i>	<i>Fees.</i>
48.	Terra umbra, calcined, in lumps or ground .. .. .	40	9 paras per ton.
49.	Vetches .. .. .	20	20 " " 20 okes.
50.	Vicos .. .. .	20	" " "
51.	Wheat .. .. .	20	" " "
52.	Wines and spirits .. .. .	20	2 " " oke.
53.	Wood .. .. .	40	1 " " "
54.	Wool .. .. .	40	6 " " "
55.	Zivania : Weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer .. .. .	40	3 " " "
56.	Zivania : Weighing and testing by Sikes's hydrometer .. .. .	40	12 " " "

*Minimum measure.*

57.	Lemons .. .. .	100	10 paras per 100.
58.	Oranges (Jaffa) .. .. .	100	20 " " "
59.	Oranges (other kinds) and Grape Fruit .. .. .	100	10 " " "

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

Provided that—

Fractions under 5 *paras* shall not be collected.

For fractions of 5 *paras* and over and under 15 *paras* the sum of 10 *paras* shall be collected.

For fractions of 15 *paras* and over and under 20 *paras* the sum of 20 *paras* shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing, measuring or testing shall be 1 piastre.

SECOND SCHEDULE.  
ENTERTAINMENT DUTY.

	<i>Rates.</i>
(i) On each ticket the total price of which does not exceed 7 <i>p.</i>	1
(ii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 7 <i>p.</i> but does not exceed 13 <i>p.</i>	2
(iii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 13 <i>p.</i> but does not exceed 17 <i>p.</i>	3
(iv) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 17 <i>p.</i> but does not exceed 18 <i>p.</i>	4
(v) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 2 <i>s.</i> but does not exceed 3 <i>s.</i>	6
(vi) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 3 <i>s.</i> but does not exceed 10 <i>s.</i> : on each shilling or part thereof of such price	2
(vii) On each ticket the total price of which exceeds 10 <i>s.</i> : on each shilling or part thereof of such price	3

THIRD SCHEDULE.  
HAND-SIGNALS.

On approaching cross streets or a street intersection or junction, or whenever the driver or person in charge of the motor car, bicycle or vehicle intends to change the course, direction or speed thereof, he shall make use of whichever of the following signals is appropriate for the purpose of indicating his

intentions to other users of the street, such signals, in the case of a driver of a motor car, to be given with the arm projecting from the side of the motor car at least as far as the elbow :—

- (a) when about to slow down or to stop, extend the right arm with the palm or the hand turned downwards, and move the arm slowly up and down, keeping the wrist loose ;
- (b) when about to turn to the right, extend the right arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position, and in the case of a motor car, straight out from the off side of the motor car ;
- (c) when about to turn to the left, in the case of a motor car, extend the right arm and rotate it from the shoulder in an anticlockwise direction, and in the case of a bicycle or other vehicle, extend the left arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position ;
- (d) when indicating to following traffic that it may overtake on the right, extend the right arm and hand below the level of the shoulder and move them backwards and forwards.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Notice under bye-law 142.)

Town of Limassol. District of Limassol.  
 To (name of owner or person in charge) .....  
 of (residence).....

This is to notify you that under the provisions of the bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation of Limassol I,....., Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of the town of Limassol (or Medical Officer of Health) being satisfied of the existence of a nuisance at your (hotel, restaurant, theatre, etc.)..... arising from (state what is defective or what is causing the nuisance or otherwise)..... do hereby require you within.....days from the service of this notice to abate the same and for that purpose to (state what is required to be done).....

Your attention is drawn to Part VI, bye-law 142, of the Limassol Municipal Bye-laws.....

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

*Medical Officer of Health or Mayor.*

FORM B.

(Notice under bye-law 145.)

Town of Limassol. District of Limassol.  
 To (Name of owner or person in charge).....  
 of (residence).....

This is to notify you that under the provisions of the bye-laws of the Municipal Corporation of Limassol, I,....., being satisfied that to ensure the safety of the occupants of your (hotel, etc.) ..... or of the general public, certain measures shall forthwith be taken, do hereby prescribe that you shall forthwith execute or cause to be executed the following measures.....  
.....  
.....

And I do further prescribe that the said measures be undertaken and completed within the period of..... from the date hereof.

Your attention is drawn to Part VI, bye-law 145, of the Limassol Municipal Bye-laws,.....

Dated this..... day of....., 19.....

*Director of Public Works or Mayor.*

The above Bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor.  
(M.P. 1903/49.)