

No. 395. THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT) LAWS, 1950.**BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF PERAPEDHI.**

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

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Perapedhi Bye-laws, 1952.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this bye-law, the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pedhoulas Bye-laws, 1951, published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 14th March, 1951 (hereinafter called "the model bye-laws") shall—

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

(b) apply to the improvement area of Perapedhi :

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

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

(3) The bye-laws of the model bye-laws referred to in the Second Appendix hereto have been adopted by the Improvement Board of Perapedhi subject to the amendments specified in the said Appendix.

(4) The bye-laws of the model bye-laws mentioned in the Third Appendix hereto shall not apply to the improvement area of Perapedhi.

FIRST APPENDIX.**(Bye-law 2 (2).)****BYE-LAWS TO BE SUBSTITUTED.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the inspector ;

(b) shall slaughter such animal at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;

(c) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-house as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;

(d) shall dispose of such offal and refuse in such place in the slaughter-house and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ; and

(e) shall not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-house until it is inspected by the inspector, it is sealed by the seal and the fee prescribed in bye-law 26 of these bye-laws is paid in respect thereof.

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

(a) the names and surnames of each person who slaughters any animal in the slaughter-house and of the owner, if known, of any such animal;

(b) the number, kind and description of all animals slaughtered in the slaughter-house by each person; and

(c) the fees paid by each person in respect of any animal slaughtered in the slaughter-house.

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

Bye-law 23. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-house to the meat market free of charge by the Board in containers which shall be properly covered to avoid contamination or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chairman.

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

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

(b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it the seal in good condition and well preserved.

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

(a) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox not exceeding thirty okes in weight .. s. p. 3 0

(b) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox exceeding thirty okes in weight .. 5 0

(c) For every goat, kid, lamb or sheep of six okes or over in weight .. 1 3

(d) For every kid or lamb under six okes in weight .. 1 0

(e) For every swine not exceeding five okes in weight .. 1 0

(f) For every swine exceeding five okes in weight but not exceeding ten okes in weight .. 2 0

(g) For every swine exceeding ten okes in weight but not exceeding thirty okes in weight .. 3 0

(h) For every swine exceeding thirty okes in weight .. 5 0

Provided that when any animal which has been slaughtered is to be used exclusively by the owner and his family for the purpose of salting, three shillings shall, irrespective of the weight of the animal, be paid in lieu of the fees hereinbefore prescribed.

Bye-law 29. In addition to or in substitution for the premises by these bye-laws provided to be the slaughter-house the Board may provide new or other premises to be the slaughter-house:

Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises shall be deemed to be a slaughter-house only after a public notification is made in respect thereof.

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

(a) the term “animal” means any bull, calf, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine;

(b) the term “carcass” means the carcass of any such animal;

(c) the term “fresh meat” means the fresh meat of any such animal.

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

(a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings .. s. p. - 1

(b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings .. - 2

(c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings .. - 3

(d) When the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings .. - 4

(e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings .. - 5

(f) When the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not exceed forty shillings .. 1 0

(g) When the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceed eighty shillings .. 2 0

(2) If the value of such goods exceeds £4, a fee of 4½ piastres for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of 2 shillings.

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

(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof .. s. p. 1 0

(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof .. - 7

(c) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 30 okes in weight .. 2 0

(d) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 30 okes in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight .. 3 0

(e) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 60 okes in weight .. 5 0

Bye-law 58.—(1) The following fees 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 :—

(a) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight	s. p. 2 0
(b) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 okes in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	3 0
(c) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 60 okes in weight	5 0

Bye-law 65.—(1) Every person exposing for sale in the fish market any fresh fish, shall pay in respect thereof a fee of 2 piastres for every oke or any fraction thereof.

Bye-law 68.—(1) Every person selling or exposing for sale in the market of goods any goods shall pay in respect thereof by way of toll a sum representing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the value of such goods.

Bye-law 75.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by the owner of or the person exposing for sale any animal in the market of animals, that is to say :—

(a) For every horse or mule	s. p. 2 0
(b) For every ox or ass	2 0
(c) For every camel	3 0
(d) For every sheep, goat or swine	- 4
(e) For every kid, lamb or suckling pig	- 4
(f) For every live chicken	- 2
(g) For every live fowl	- 2
(h) For every live turkey	- 6

Bye-law 82. The following tolls shall be paid by every person selling or exposing for sale in the fair market the following animals, goods, articles, things, eatables or liquids of any kind, that is to say :—

(a) For every camel, horse, mule or ox sold	s. p. 2 0
(b) For every donkey sold	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) For every swine of any age sold	- 6
(d) For any kind of goods, articles, things, eatables or liquids exposed for sale for the whole or any part of the period of the said fair, a toll from 1p. to 20s. according to the value or quantity thereof, to be determined in each case by the inspector.	

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

(a) For the first dog in every year	s. p. 3 0
(b) For each additional dog in every year	8 0
(c) For the first bitch in every year	10 0
(d) For each additional bitch in every year	20 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>An annual fee not exceeding 1 shillings.</i>
(a) Barbers	60
(b) Bakers, butchers, clubs, contractors, dentists, medical practitioners, chemists, pharmacists, mineral water manufacturers, pianists, bandmasters, photographers, shoemakers, telegraph agencies	100
(c) Camp-keepers	200
(d) Hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers or khan keepers	300
(e) Keepers of coffee-houses, drapery-shops, grocery-shops, restaurants or any other class of shops	100
(f) Muleteers, per horse or mule or donkey	20
(g) Persons keeping carriages for public hire, per carriage	30
(h) Individuals keeping motor cars for public hire, per motor car	60
(i) Motor car companies, partnerships or agencies keeping motor cars for public hire	100
(j) Merchants, money-lenders, business men, manufacturers	2000
(k) Persons carrying on within the improvement area any profession, business, trade or other calling not enumerated above	200

SECOND SCHEDULE.

GOODS TO BE WEIGHED, MEASURED OR TESTED UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE LAW AND FEES PAYABLE FOR THE WEIGHING, MEASURING OR TESTING THEREOF.

(*Bye-law 177.*)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Goods</i>	<i>Minimum Weight, okes</i>	<i>Fees cp.</i>	<i>Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum weight, Paras per oke or part thereof</i>
1.	Almonds	10	1	2
2.	Aniseed	20	1	2
3.	Apples	10	1	2
4.	Barley	20	1	2
5.	Beans	20	1	2
6.	Butter (of milk)	10	1	2
7.	Butter, other, such as cocoline, vegetaline, etc.	10	1	2
8.	Carobs, natural or ground	40	2	2
9.	Carobs, natural or ground, on exportation	40	2	2
10.	Charcoal	20	1	2
11.	Coal	40	2	2
12.	Colocas	20	1	2
13.	Cotton, unginned	40	2	2
14.	Cotton, ginned	20	1	2
15.	Cotton seed	20	1	2
16.	Cumin seed	20	1	2
17.	Favetta	20	1	2
18.	Flour	20	1	2
19.	Fruit, fresh (other than oranges lemons, apples and grapes)	10	1	2
20.	Fruit, dry (raisins, dry or boiled)	20	1	2
21.	Fruits, dry, with shell removed	10	1	2
22.	Fuel	40	2	2
23.	Grapes	60	2	1
24.	Gypsum	40	2	2
25.	Gypsum, on exportation outside the Colony	75	4	2
26.	Hazelnuts	10	1	2
27.	Hay	40	2	2
28.	Konary	20	1	2
29.	Lime	40	2	2
30.	Linseed	20	1	2
31.	Mavrokokko	20	1	2
32.	Nuts	10	1	2
33.	Oats	20	1	2
34.	Oil, olive	10	3	10
35.	Oil, other	10	2	10
36.	Olives	20	1	5

Item No.	Goods	Minimum Weight	Fees	Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum weight.
				okes
37.	Olive stones	40	2	2
38.	Onions	20	1	2
39.	Peas and other pulse	20	1	2
40.	Potatoes	20	1	2
41.	Pumice stone	40	2	2
42.	Sesame	20	1	2
43.	Silk	3	3	40
44.	Silk cocoons, dry	10	5	20
45.	Silk cocoons, fresh	5	2	10
46.	Straw	40	2	2
47.	Straw, on exportation outside the Colony	75	4	2
48.	Sumac	40	2	2
49.	Terra umbra, natural, in lumps or ground	40	2	2
50.	Terra umbra, calcined, in lumps or ground	40	2	2
51.	Vetches	20	1	2
52.	Vikos	20	1	2
53.	Wheat	20	1	2
54.	Wines and Spirits	20	1	2
55.	Wood	40	2	2
56.	Wool	40	10	10
57.	Zivania : weighing and testing by Sikes's hydrometer	40	2	2
58.	Zivania : weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer	40	2	2

Item No.	Goods	Minimum Measure	Fees	Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum measure.
				cp.
59.	Lemons	100	2	2
60.	Oranges (Jaffa)	100	2	2
61.	Oranges (other kinds) and grapefruit	100	2	2

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

- (a) Fractions under 10 *paras* shall not be collected.
- (b) For fractions of 10 *paras* and over and under 30 *paras* the sum of 20 *paras* shall be collected.
- (c) For fractions of 30 *paras* and over and under 40 *paras* the sum of 40 *paras* shall be collected:

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

SECOND APPENDIX.

(Bye-law 2 (3).)

BYE-LAWS TO BE AMENDED.

- Bye-law 110.—(4) The figure of “£20” in the third line to be replaced by the figure of “£10”.
- Bye-law 117.—(a) The figure of “£3” in the second line to be replaced by the figure of “£6”.
- Bye-law 117.—(b) The figure of “£20” in the third line to be replaced by the figure of “£30”.
- Bye-law 135.—(2) The words “five shillings” in the second line to be replaced by the words “ten shillings”.
- Bye-law 139.—(3) The words “ten shillings” in the first line to be replaced by the words “one shilling”.
- Bye-law 173.—(2) The words “two shillings” in the fourth line to be replaced by the words “one shilling”.
- Bye-law 187. The words “1st day of September” in the first line to be replaced by the words “19th day of May”.
- Bye-law 189. The words “31st day of October” in the second line to be replaced by the words “30th day of November”.

THIRD APPENDIX.

(Bye-law 2 (4)).

BYE-LAWS NOT APPLICABLE.

Bye-laws 5, 8, 11, 12, 144 to 146 (both inclusive), 171 and 191 to 215 (both inclusive).

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

(M.P. 1379/52.)