



SUPPLEMENT No. 3
TO
THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 4082 OF 9TH OCTOBER, 1957.
SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

C O N T E N T S

The following SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION is published in this Supplement which forms part of this Gazette :—

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No. 923. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAW.

CAP. 252 AND LAWS 11 OF 1950, 31 OF 1951, 20 OF 1953,
29 OF 1954, 57 OF 1954 AND 14 OF 1955.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF KARAVAS.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by the Municipal Corporations Law (Cap. 252), the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation 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 Corporation of Karavas hereby make the following regulations and bye-laws :—

Short Title.

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Karavas Municipal Bye-laws, 1957, and are hereinafter referred to as " these bye-laws ".

Preliminary.

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

PART I.

Interpretation.

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

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

“ animal ” save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws is 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 place or space which may be provided by the Council under bye-law 58 of these bye-laws as a market for the sale of animals ;

“ 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 ;

“ Council ” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation ;

“ Director of Health ” means the Director of Medical Services to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person 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 53 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 ;

“lodging house” means any building or premises or any part thereof used for the accommodation of the public other than a hotel, situated within the municipal limits in which lodgings are provided by rooms or portions of rooms or in which the sleeping accommodation provided for lodgers is such that two or more persons though strangers to one another may occupy one and the same room or in which the same class of accommodation is furnished by an employer of workmen to the workmen employed by him and includes a khan ;

“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 37 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 234 of these bye laws ;

“month” means a calendar month ;

“Municipal Corporation” means the Municipal Corporation of Karavas ;

“Municipal Engineer” means the person appointed by the Council under bye-law 236 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 ;

“Officer” means the town clerk, treasurer, municipal engineer, sanitary surveyor, Medical Officer of Health, or any officer or servant appointed by the Council to the service of the Municipal Corporation, but shall not include any person appointed by the Council to perform special duties and whose whole time is not at the disposal of the Corporation ;

“ person ” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate ;

“ pork ” or “ fresh pork ” includes pork that is raw, boiled, fried, roasted, or otherwise cooked, but does not include preserved or cured pork ;

“ 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 ” 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 ;

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

“ Treasurer ” means the treasurer of the Municipal Corporation ;

“ vehicle ” means any carriage, cart, cycle, motor car, motor cycle, motor lorry, motor omnibus and any other conveyance constructed for carrying persons or goods ;

“ 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.

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

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

(c) Wherever the expression “ in the opinion of ” or “ to the satisfaction of ” a particular officer, or an expression to the like effect, occurs in these bye-laws, such expression shall be deemed to include the Mayor.

PART II.

Slaughter-house.

6. The premises situated outside Karavas at the locality “ Kamaroudia ” on the land of Nicolis K. Motiti and bounded by Road to Mothides River, Water Channel and Ioannis Peghasiou, are hereby provided and shall henceforth be used as a public slaughter-house.

7. The management and control of the slaughter-house are hereby vested in the person appointed from time to time by the Council to be the inspector of the slaughter-house (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 11 to 18 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 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal 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.—(1) No animal shall be slaughtered within the municipal limits except at the slaughter-house.

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

11.—(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 lair adjacent to the slaughter-house. Such lair 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 lair 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 lair shall be provided by the Municipal Corporation.

(4) No animal shall be allowed to remain within the above mentioned lair 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 bye-law 24(2) of these bye-laws.

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

If the owner of the dead animal fails to have it carried and buried away from the slaughter-house within the aforesaid two hours, the Municipal Corporation may cause it to be carried and buried away from the slaughter-house 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 lair unless it is to be taken to the slaughter-house.

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

13. 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.

14.—(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-house 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-house except by the persons authorized by the Council to slaughter, clean or dress animals within the slaughter-house (hereinafter in this part of these bye-laws referred to as "the slaughtermen").

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

18.—(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-house 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-house 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-house 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-house until—

(i) it shall have been inspected by the inspector, and

(ii) it shall have been sealed with the seal, and

(iii) the fee prescribed in bye-law 24 of these bye-laws shall have been paid in respect thereof.

19. 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 shall direct.

20. The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

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

21. All carcasses shall be conveyed, at the expense of the owners thereof, from the slaughter-house to the meat market 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.

22.—(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-house 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.

23. 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.

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

- (a) For any unweaned lambs or kids or any poultry, 10 mils per oke of the carcass.
- (b) For any other animal, 10 mils per oke or part thereof of the carcass for the first 60 okes, 5 mils for every oke or part thereof of such carcass in excess of the first 60 okes but not exceeding 140 okes, and 3 mils for every oke or part thereof of such carcass in excess of the first 140 okes.

(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-house which was allowed to remain within the lair for more than thirty hours, that is to say—

- (a) For every pig, bull, camel, cow or ox 50 mils per day.
- (b) For every other animal 25 mils 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.

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

26. 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.

27. In addition to or in substitution of the premises by these bye-laws provided to be the slaughter-house the Council 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 thereof has been made by the Mayor.

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

29. 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 ;
- (b) the term "fresh meat" means the fresh meat of any such animal
- (c) the term "slaughter-house" means the slaughter-house prescribed by Law 4 of these bye-laws ;
- (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-house and their carcasses.

30. 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 is 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 Law or Regulation ;
- (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-house ; and
- (iii) a fee of 10 mils 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.

31. The premises situated at Karavas and bounded by Maria Fisentzi Road, Stavris Christodoulou Peratikou, Savvas Antoniadis and Michael Kelogrigori, are hereby provided as a public municipal market.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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 fish market, and the animal market, respectively, the Council may provide new or other premises, shops and spaces to be the market of perishable goods, the meat 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 fish market, and the animal market, respectively, as the case may be, only after a public notification thereof has been made by the Mayor.

35. Each of the markets in this part of these bye-laws mentioned 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.

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

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

38. 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.

39. No person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods outside the Market for perishable goods, except under a permit from the Council or the Mayor granted pursuant to bye-law 40 or 41.

40. The Council may—

- (a) grant, for such period and on such terms as it may seem fit, a permit to sell in any specified premises, situated within the Municipal limits of Karavas, any perishable goods previously on sale in the market for perishable goods ;
- (b) revoke such permit upon being satisfied that the holder hereof has broken any of its terms.

41.—(1) The Mayor may grant to any person free of charge a permit— which he may revoke at any time—to hawk, outside the Market of Perishable goods, any perishable goods previously on sale in that Market.

(2) Every such permit shall state the period for which it is valid and the hours of the day during which the holder thereof may hawk perishable goods as aforesaid.

(3) The holder of such permit shall, while hawking perishable goods, wear a distinguishing badge to be provided free of charge by the Council, which he shall return to the Council on the expiration or revocation of the permit.

42. 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.

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

	mils
(a) When the value of such goods does not exceed 100 mils	5
(b) When the value of such goods exceeds 100 mils but does not exceed 200 mils	10
(c) When the value of such goods exceeds 200 mils but does not exceed 400 mils	15
(d) When the value of such goods exceeds 400 mils but does not exceed 750 mils	20
(e) When the value of such goods exceeds 750 mils but does not exceed £1	25

(2) If the value of the said goods exceeds £1, a fee of 25 mils for each additional £1, or fraction thereof, shall be added to the aforementioned fee of 25 mils.

44. 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.

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 Market, 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. 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.

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

	mils
(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof ...	33
(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof	17
(c) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 35 okes in weight... ..	75
(d) For every carcass of ox, cow or bullock or part thereof the weight of which exceeds 35 okes	150
(e) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight	75
(f) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 okes in weight	150
(g) For every carcass of any poultry	5

(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 shed, stall or stand in the meat market under bye-law 49 of these bye-laws.

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

52. 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, swine or poultry.

Chapter 4.—Fish Market.

53. 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.

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

55.—(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.

56. 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 sheds, stalls, or stands therein for the sale of fresh fish by persons other than lessees.

57.—(1) Every person exposing for sale in the fish market any fresh fish shall pay in respect thereof a toll of 5 mils 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 56 of these bye-laws.

Chapter 5.—Animal Market.

58. The Council may by a Public Notification in that behalf by the Mayor allot a special place to be a market for the sale of animals.

59. After the issue of a notification as in bye-law 58 provided no person shall sell any animal outside the animal market.

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

61. The following fees shall be paid to the inspector by the person in charge of any animal brought to the animal market—

	mils
(a) For every ass, camel, horse, mule or ox	150
Provided that the young ones of the above named up to 12 months old, if running loose with their mothers, shall be admitted free of charge into the animal market.	
(b) For every goat, sheep or swine	100
(c) For every kid or lamb under three months	50

Chapter 6.—Special Provisions relating to Markets.

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

(1) to the satisfaction of the Mayor, the Sanitary Authority or 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 insect-proof ; 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 inspector 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.

63. 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 to be exposed for 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.

64. 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.

PART IV.

FOODSTUFFS, BAKERIES AND SALE OF BREAD.

Chapter 1.—Foodstuffs and Bakeries.

65. 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").

66. 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 or 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.

67. 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.

68. Any foodstuffs cooked or prepared in contravention of bye-law 67 may be seized by the Sanitary Authority or the inspector and disposed of as the Mayor may direct in writing.

69. 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 sufficiently ventilated ;
- (f) 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72.—(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.

73. Every bakery within the municipal limits shall, in addition to the requirements of bye-law 75—

- (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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76.—(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.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79.—(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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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, or 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. Every person employed in a barber's shop shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 88 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.

88. 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 conveniences 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92.—(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.

93. 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 thereof.

94.—(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.

95.—(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.

96.—(1) 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.

(2) No person shall—

(a) tamper with, injure or obstruct the drinking water ; or

(b) bathe or wash himself or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at any public fountain or channel or well or aqueduct containing drinking water ; or

(c) deposit or throw any household refuse or any offensive, decaying or deleterious matter on or into the drinking water ; or

(d) foul or contaminate the drinking water ; or

(e) do anything by which the drinking water shall or may be liable to pollution then or thereafter ; or

(f) injure the pipes or taps attached to any public fountain ; or

(g) transplace or in any way interfere with any pipe whereby the drinking water is conveyed to any building, unless under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Mayor.

(3) In this part of these bye-laws the term "drinking water" means any water which is used for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of Karavas.

(4) No person shall throw in the water channel or in the water known as the water channel or the water of "Palea Vrissi" any liquids or other filthy matter or shall dip or wash in it any clothes or utensils or other articles or wash himself or any animal.

(5) No person shall tie any animal on the bank of the aforesaid water channel or shall allow, permit or suffer any dirty water or other liquid substances to flow into it from his building or its surroundings.

(6) No person shall soil or contaminate in any way the aforesaid water channel or water of "Palea Vrissi".

97. For the purpose of this chapter of these bye-laws the Sanitary Authority shall have power to enter at all times 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.

98.—(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 license 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 licenced 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.

99. 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 such fee as may be determined by the Council according to the merits of each case, within the limits set out opposite each such place or building, that is to say :—

	From	To
	mils	£ mils
(a) For any khan or public stable	250	1.000
(b) For any tannery	500	2.000
(c) For any place or building kept for the purpose of drying or storing skins	250	1,000
(d) For any farrier's shop	250	1,000
(e) For any factory where steam, electric or mechanical power is used or in which any explosive substance is used	500	50.000

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
	mils	£ mils
(f) For any coffee-house	250	3.000
(g) For any kiln	250	5.000
(h) For any oven in any bakery	250	3.000
(i) For any restaurant	250	5.000
(j) For any barber's shop	250	1.000
(k) For any drinking shop	250	5.000
(l) For any pastry shop	250	5.000
(m) For any confectioner's shop	250	5.000
(n) For any pharmacy	250	5.000
(o) For any shoe-maker's shop	250	3.000
(p) For any printing office	250	5.000

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.

100. The fees in bye-law 99 of these bye-laws prescribed shall be paid to the Treasurer.

101. 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) 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.

102. 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 or 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.

103. Every keeper of any place or building enumerated in bye-law 99 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.

104.—(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 the built-up area of Karavas.

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

105.—(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 the building area of Karavas.

(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.

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

(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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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 by public notification set apart for the purposes.

110.—(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 Sanitary Authority ;

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

(c) obtain from the Sanitary Authority a distinguishing mark or number ; and

(d) keep such distinguishing mark or number on such second-hand article until it is sold.

(2) The Sanitary Authority 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.

111. Every second-hand article sold or exposed for sale within the municipal limits in contravention of this chapter of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Sanitary Authority 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.

112.—(1) No person shall hawk about for sale or expose 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 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 or exposing 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.

113. 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.

114. No person shall in any street or in the municipal market 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.

115.—(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 being complied with.

(2) The Sanitary Authority 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, LODGING HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Chapter 1.—Definitions.

116.—(1) This part of these bye-laws shall apply to hotels, lodging houses and public buildings situated within the municipal limits.

(2) In this part of these bye-laws:—

“licensee” means the owner, keeper or person in charge of a hotel or a licensed lodging house ;

“licensed lodging house” means a lodging house situated within the Municipal limits, duly licensed under these bye-laws ;

“Licensing Authority” means the Council of the Municipal Corporation and, in the case of hotels, the Hotels Board ;

“Medical Officer of Health” means the person who is, for the time being, lawfully discharging the duties of a Medical Officer of Health in the service of the Municipal Corporation and includes any other person authorized by the Licensing Authority to perform any of the duties or to exercise any of the functions or duties, imposed or conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health under these bye-laws ;

“Municipal Corporation” means the Municipal Corporation of Karavas ;

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

“the law” means the Hotels, Lodging Houses and Public Buildings Law.

(3) The words “hotel”, “lodging house” and “public buildings” shall have the same meaning as in the Law as applied to the Municipal Corporation by the Order-in-Council No. 2602, published under notification No. 125 in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 12th March, 1953, so as to include hotels, lodging houses and public buildings situated within the Municipal limits.

(4) The duties imposed and the functions and powers conferred upon any person or body under this part of these bye-laws, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any duties, functions or powers imposed or conferred upon such person or body under any other enactment.

*Chapter 2.—Hotels and Public Buildings.**I.—Sanitary arrangements to apply in or in connection with Hotels and Public Buildings.*

117. Every watercloset, urinal or cesspool shall be thoroughly cleaned from time to time or as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping the same in a sanitary condition.

118. There shall be provided and maintained in good condition watercloset accommodation in the proportion of not less than one watercloset for every twelve persons.

119. There shall be separate watercloset accommodation for men and women with proper doors and fastenings.

120. Every watercloset shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or other material extending to the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

121. The floors of every watercloset shall be of hard, smooth, impervious material.

122. Every watercloset shall have a window of not less than two square feet which shall be kept partly or wholly open and also shall be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air brick built in an external wall of such watercloset or by an airshaft or by some other effectual method or appliance.

123. Every watercloset shall have a cistern for flushing purpose which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed, but there shall not be any direct connection between it and any service pipe upon the premises.

124. Every watercloset shall have a pan, basin or other suitable receptacle, of non-absorbent material and of such shape and capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly to the water received and contained in such pan, basin or receptacle.

125. Every watercloset shall have immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin or other suitable receptacle, an efficient syphon trap, so constructed that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin or receptacle, and any drain or soil pipe in connection therewith. No "D" or other similar traps shall be constructed, connected, or fixed, in connection with any watercloset apparatus.

126. Every latrine shall be constructed at a distance of 20 feet at least from any dwelling house or any building in which persons may, or may be intended to be employed, in any manufacture, trade or business, and 100 feet from any well, spring or stream of water used, or likely to be used by persons for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of persons, or otherwise in such a position as not to render any such water liable to pollution. Such latrines shall be in such a position as to afford ready means of access, for the purpose of cleaning and being ventilated by a proper pipe or otherwise with the external air. The floor of such latrine shall be of hard, smooth, impervious material and it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than 6 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such latrine.

127. Every person who shall intend to construct in or in connection with any hotel or public building any watercloset or septic tank, or to fit or fix in or in connection with any watercloset, septic tank any apparatus or any trap, or soil pipe, shall, before executing any such works, give notice in writing to the Medical Officer of Health and submit plans, sections and particulars of the proposed construction.

128. No watercloset shall be put in a room used for human habitation or close to a kitchen or any store in which foodstuffs are prepared or kept.

129. Every cesspool shall be constructed at a distance of not less than 20 feet from the premises and not less than 100 feet away from any well or spring of water which is used or may be used for drinking purposes or for the manufacturing of drinks and shall be constructed of stone or brick work bedded and grouted in cement and properly rendered inside with cement so that such cesspool shall be perfectly water-tight. It shall be arched or otherwise properly covered over and shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

130. Every watercloset, urinal, drain, soil pipe, trap, septic tank or cesspool shall not be used or covered or otherwise closed until such work or fittings are inspected and approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

131. Every drain and soil pipe shall be so trapped that there shall be no direct connection between a sewer, septic tank or cesspool and any hotel or public building.

II.—*Furniture, Utensils and Accessories.*

132. 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 buildings or premises to be kept properly cleaned and disinfected.

III.—*Food and Articles for Human Consumption.*

133. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any hotel or public building to cause all food and all articles intended, exposed or offered for food or sale for human consumption to be protected from flies and other insects, dust and vermin by keeping them in well closed clean receptacles and to be handled by clean hands and by persons in possession of a valid certificate of health issued under bye-law 72 of these bye-laws, or any bye-law amending or substituted for the same.

134.—(1) The use in, or in connection with, a hotel or public building, of any vessel containing or intended to contain any article of food or drink intended for human consumption which is rusty or made of any material containing, in any part likely to in contact with the contents, any lead or other poisonous or dangerous material or substance, is prohibited and any such vessel may be seized by the Medical Officer of Health and destroyed not earlier than two days after the seizure thereof.

(2) No ice, except cubes of ice from clean water in a proper refrigerator shall be served with any drink or water or placed on fruit which may be eaten without peeling, in any hotel or public building.

135. No food shall be prepared or cooked in any part of a hotel or public building other than the kitchen.

136. The following requirements shall be complied with in connection with the kitchen in a hotel or public building:-

- (a) There shall be a proper basin for washing up plates or other requirements in the kitchen with a fountain for running water and plates shall be properly washed and cleaned with hot and cold water.
- (b) There shall be a proper metal receptacle, properly covered, into which there shall be thrown the remnants of food or other kitchen refuse and no such remnants or refuse shall be suffered to be deposited or thrown at any other place.
- (c) The kitchen shall be always kept free from any articles or things which are not necessary or connected with the progress of work in the kitchen.
- (d) No person shall sleep in the kitchen and no live bird or animal shall be permitted or suffered in the kitchen.
- (e) Persons engaged in the preparations of food and persons handling any food in the kitchen shall whilst so engaged wear a clean white apron.

137. Every hotel and public building shall be provided with a suitable refrigerator or ice-box for the preservation of meat, fish and of any food made of or containing milk or cream.

138. The owner or person in charge of a hotel or public building shall take such steps as may be necessary for the extinction of flies, cockroaches and all other insects therein.

IV.—*Cleanliness and Ventilation.*

139. 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 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 building.

140. 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 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.

141. 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 the 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.

142. 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.

V.—Painting, etc., of Walls, etc.

143. 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 building or premises in a clean condition and shall from time to time and, when required in writing by the Medical Officer of Health so to do, paint, vernish, distemper, or limewash the inner and outer walls, fixtures, counters, shelves, doors, windows and partitions of such building.

VI.—Receptacles for Refuse.

144. Every occupier or person in charge of any hotel or public building shall—

- (a) have one or more, as the circumstances of his case may require, proper metal receptacles for refuse or sweepings of a capacity not exceeding twelve okes, with handles and with well fitting metal lids, to prevent flies and other insects from entering therein ;
- (b) put all his refuse or sweepings in such receptacles and keep them always covered up ;
- (c) have such receptacles at a convenient place ready for the collection and removal of their contents ; and
- (d) have such receptacles cleaned and disinfected at least once a week.

Chapter 3.—Lodging Houses.

145. No person shall keep or manage a lodging house, within the municipal limits, unless such lodging house has been licensed under the provisions of these bye-laws.

146. Every application for a licence shall—

- (a) be made to the Licensing Authority in the form set out in the third Schedule hereto ; and
- (b) be accompanied by a certificate issued by the District Medical Officer of Kyrenia or the Medical Officer of Health in the form set out in the fourth Schedule hereto.

147. Every licence issued under these bye-laws—

- (a) shall be issued from a counterfoil book and shall be in the form set out in the fifth Schedule hereto ;
- (b) shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year in which it is issued ; and
- (c) may be renewed annually.

148. The Licensing Authority may refuse to issue a licence where in its opinion the person applying therefor is not a fit and proper person to hold a licence, and may, upon giving one month's previous notice in

writing to the licensee, suspend or revoke a licence where it is satisfied that the licensee has ceased to be a fit and proper person to hold a licence, or has allowed or suffered his licensed lodging house to be used for any unlawful or immoral purpose, or has been convicted on more than three occasions for offences against these bye-laws.

149. Every licensee shall cause a sign to be displayed and kept displayed in some conspicuous place on the outside of the licensed lodging house with the words "Licensed Lodging House" thereon in English, Greek and Turkish.

150. Every licensee shall keep a register in such form as the Licensing Authority shall approve in which the licensee shall record the names, ages, and sex of persons who stay in the licensed lodging house for the time being and such other particulars as the Licensing Authority may require and such register shall be open to inspection at all times by the Licensing Authority, the Medical Officer of Health and any Police Officer.

151.—(1) Every licensed lodging house shall conform to the following requirements to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health:—

(a) it shall have a sufficient water supply of good quality either piped or otherwise conveniently placed and properly stored to prevent any risk of contamination of water ;

(b) it shall have a sufficient number of latrines and urinals of a type approved by the Medical Officer of Health in the proportion of one latrine for every twelve persons or less residing therein and in addition one urinal for every twelve persons or less :

Provided that there shall always be at least one latrine for men and one for women separated for each sex and provided further that there shall be one proper lavatory basin for each latrine, made of porcelain or mosaic, with taps and sufficient water and clean towels ;

(c) its floors, walls and ceilings shall be free from any dampness and in good repair and order ;

(d) it shall have sufficient and proper lighting and ventilation in each room, hall or enclosed area ;

(e) it shall be structurally safe and in good repair and condition ;

(f) it shall be free from vermin ;

(g) it shall have sufficient washing (and where cooking is allowed or permitted or food served therein adequate cooking accommodation) for the use of the lodgers ;

(h) it shall have proper drainage and sufficient number of receptacles for household refuse ;

(i) it shall, if consisting of more than one storey, have proper means of escape in case of fire ;

(j) it shall have one bathroom, fitted with a bath or shower, with an adequate supply of water, for every twenty persons.

(2) Every room used in a licensed lodging house as a latrine or containing a urinal shall—

(a) be not less than 5 feet long and not less than 3 feet wide and not less than 10 feet high (from floor to ceiling) ;

(b) have on an external wall, facing open space, a window not less than 2 feet long and not less than 2 feet wide (excluding the frame) and in addition to the window other effectual means of ventilation on such wall ;

(c) have its floor made of hard, smooth and impervious material ;

(d) not communicate with any other room directly ;

(e) have proper door and fastenings, and adequate lights during the night ; and

(f) be separated from other parts of the building, of which it forms part by solid walls, floor and ceiling not less than three inches thick.

(3) The latrines and the urinals in a licensed lodging house shall be so partitioned off as to secure privacy and the latrines for each sex shall be so placed that the interior shall not be visible, even when the door of any latrine is open, from any place where persons of either sex have to pass or to work ; and if the latrines for one sex adjoin those of the other sex, the approaches shall be separate.

(4) Urinals in a licensed lodging house shall be so placed as not to be visible from other parts of the licensed lodging house, where persons of other sex have to work or pass.

152. The following provisions shall apply in the case of any person staying in a licensed lodging house who is suspected of suffering from any infectious disease :—

- (a) the licensee shall forthwith notify the name of any such person to the Medical Officer of Health ;
- (b) the licensee shall render such assistance as he may be required to render by the Medical Officer of Health for the removal of the persons suffering from any infectious disease if removal is ordered and shall adopt all such precautions as may be most suitable in accordance with any instruction as may be given to him by the Medical Officer of Health ;
- (c) the licensee shall forthwith notify the Medical Officer of Health of the death, removal or recovery of any lodger who may have been suffering from an infectious disease ;
- (d) the licensee shall cause the room occupied by any person suffering from an infectious disease and every article in such room liable to retain infection to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not permit such room to be used again until such disinfection has been completed ;
- (e) the Medical Officer of Health may examine, in a licensed lodging house, any person with a view to ascertaining whether he is suffering or has recently suffered from an infectious disease.

153. The interior of any licensed lodging house shall be kept lime-washed or painted to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health and the licensee shall comply with any direction in that behalf which may from time to time be given to him by such officer.

154. The maximum number of persons who may occupy each room in a licensed lodging house shall be specified by the Medical Officer of Health and a notice showing the number allowed shall be displayed conspicuously and kept displayed by the licensee on the outside door of each room.

155.—(1) All yards, areas, forecourts or open spaces within the courtyard of a licensed lodging house shall be kept in good order and thoroughly cleansed as often as necessary for the purpose of keeping them in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or sanitary surveyor.

(2) No animal or poultry shall be kept in the lodging house or in the precincts thereof in such circumstances and such manner as to be a nuisance or become a breeding place for flies and the licensee shall comply promptly with any instructions given to him by the Medical Officer of Health regarding the keeping or custody of any such animal or poultry.

(3) The floor of every room, passage, landing and staircase of a licensed lodging house shall be thoroughly swept at least once every week.

156. All bed-clothes, bedding, bedsteads and all utensils and other furniture of a licensed lodging house shall be thoroughly cleaned as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping them in a clean condition.

157. All solid and liquid filth or refuse shall be removed at least once a day from every room and every part in a licensed lodging house, and every vessel, receptacle or utensil used for such filth or refuse shall be cleansed every day.

158. The licensee shall keep every part of the structure of the licensed lodging house in good order and repair and shall at all times maintain every latrine, urinal, wash-room, kitchen and scullery and every apparatus trap and drain communication communicating thereto, in good order and repair and readily accessible, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

159. The licensee shall, when so required by the Medical Officer of Health, lime-wash, white-wash, paint, varnish, distemper (as the nature of the case may require) all floors, walls, ceilings, partitions, fixtures, doors, windows, staircases, tables, counters, chairs and other furniture in a licensed lodging house.

160. The licensee shall at all times take such measures as may be necessary in order to prevent fire in the licensed lodging house.

161. All means of ventilation in, or in communication with, any room, passage, latrine, urinal, wash-room, scullery or kitchen of a licensed lodging house shall at all times be kept by the licensee in good order and efficient action to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

162. Every room in the licensed lodging house used and occupied as a sleeping apartment shall be kept by the licensee in a properly ventilated condition to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

163. No room appointed for use as a latrine, urinal, wash-room, scullery or kitchen in a licensed lodging house shall be used for any other purpose and no room appointed for use as a sleeping room shall be used as a kitchen, wash-room or scullery.

164.—(1) The licensee shall, if required to do so by the Medical Officer of Health, display and keep displayed in a conspicuous place in the licensed lodging house any notice or placard issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) No person shall wilfully conceal, deface, alter or obliterate any such notice or placard.

165. The licensee shall display and keep displayed in a conspicuous place in the licensed lodging house a copy of these bye-laws amending or substituted for the same in force for the time being.

Chapter 4.—Miscellaneous.

I.—Inspection and other Powers and Fees.

166.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health may enter and inspect any hotel, licensed lodging house or public building at any reasonable time in order to ascertain whether the provisions of these bye-laws are being complied with, and every person in the hotel, licensed lodging house or public building shall render such assistance for the purpose of such inspection as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require.

(2) During any inspection as aforesaid the proper authority may take samples of articles intended for human consumption for examination or analysis.

(3) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Medical Officer of Health in the exercise of any of the powers set out in these bye-laws.

167. The Medical Officer of Health, if satisfied that any licensee fails to observe, or acts in contravention of any of these bye-laws may serve or cause to be served upon the licensee a notice in the form set out in the sixth Schedule hereto to the effect therein set out :

Provided that no such notice shall relieve any such licensee from any liability in respect of any failure or contravention previous to the notice.

168. Any notice or order under these bye-laws may be served—

- (a) by delivering it to the person to whom it is addressed ; or
- (b) by leaving it with some adult person at the usual place of abode of the person to whom it is addressed ; or
- (c) if there is no such adult person by affixing it on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode ; or
- (d) by post by prepaid letter, and if served by post it shall be deemed to have been sent 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 letter was properly addressed and put in the post.

169. If the owner or person in charge of a hotel, lodging house or public building, as the case may be, fails to comply with the contents of any notice of the Medical Officer of Health given and served as provided by bye-laws 167 and 168 then and in every such case the Medical Officer of Health shall report the matter to the Licensing Authority and in the case of a hotel also to the Hotels Board constituted under the Hotels Law (Cap. 104), for such further action as the Licensing Authority or the Hotels Board may consider fit to take, in exercise of their appropriate powers.

170. The Licensing Authority upon a report from the Medical Officer of Health may suspend or cancel the licence of the lodging house in respect of which the report is made and the lodging house shall during the continuance of the suspension or cancellation of the license remain closed.

171. The fees set out in the seventh Schedule to these bye-laws shall be charged and paid in respect of the several matters specified therein.

II.—Penalties.

172. Every owner or person in charge of any hotel, lodging house or public building who acts in contravention of, or fails to observe, any of the provisions of these bye-laws shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

PART VII.

HOARDINGS FOR NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

173.—(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 in size.

174.—(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 KARAVAS.

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.”

175. 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.

176.—(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 :—

*Size of Notice or Advertisement
not exceeding—*

	2ft.×2ft.	3ft.×3ft.
(a) For each week or part thereof ...	£0.100 mils	£0.200 mils
(b) For each month ...	£0.300 mils	£0.600 mils
(c) For each year ...	£2.000 mils	£4.000 mils

(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.

177.—(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—

(i) the amenity or amenities of the locality ;

(ii) the appearance of any ancient monument ;

(iii) 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.

178. 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.

179. 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.

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

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

PART IX.

THEATRES, ETC.

182.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a licence to use within the municipal limits any theatre for any purpose and

any building place or tent for the performance of any stage play or cinematograph exhibition or for dancing or for any entertainment to which the public is admitted or for any public meeting, that is to say :—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| (a) For a period of one year a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding... | £ | 100 |
| (b) For a period of six months a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding... | | 60 |
| (c) For a period of one month a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding... | | 25 |
| (d) For a period of one week a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding... | | 10 |
| (e) For a single performance a fee, to be determined in each case by the Council, not exceeding... | | 5 |

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

183. 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.

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

(b) The entertainment duty shall be payable by the manager and shall be at the following rates :—

	mils
(i) on each ticket the total price of which does not exceed 25	3
(ii) on each ticket the total price of which exceeds 25 mils but does not exceed 50 mils	5
(iii) on each ticket the total price of which exceeds 50 mils but does not exceed 100 mils	10
(iv) on each ticket the total price of which exceeds 100 mils but does not exceed 150 mils	15
(v) on each ticket the total price of which exceeds 150 mils but does not exceed 250 mils	20
(vi) on each ticket the total price of which exceeds 250 mils ...	25

(c) the entertainment duty shall be levied by special stamps to be printed by the Council and to be sold by the Council to the 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 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 this bye-law, 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 public entertainment the income of which is destined for religious or charitable purposes ; or
- (ii) to any public entertainment of a wholly educational or scientific character ; or
- (iii) to any public entertainment which is provided for partly education or partly scientific purposes by a society, institution or committee not conducted or established for profit.

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

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

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

(7) Any person who—

- (i) sells or offers for sale any ticket the price of which has not been stated at all or the price of which is stated incorrectly or sells or offers for sale any ticket at a price higher than that stated on the ticket, or
- (ii) sells any ticket (not being a free ticket) not bearing a stamp 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 of these bye-laws, 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 of these bye-laws, shall be guilty of an offence against these bye-laws.

(8) For the purposes of this part of these bye-laws “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.

185. No licence shall be granted by the Council under bye-law 183 or 184 unless the person applying for the same has complied with the requirements of the Municipal Corporations Law relating to theatres.

186. 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.

PART X.

FEES FOR WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING OF GOODS.

187. 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.

188. 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.

189.—(1) Whenever any municipal weigher is requested by any person to weight, 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 3 mils per 10 okes 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 2 mils shall not be collected ;

(b) for fractions of over 5 to 9 mils inclusive, a fee of 10 mils shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing or measuring shall be 10 mils.

(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 XI.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

Chapter 1.—*Interpretation.*

190.—(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 ;

“ 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 ” means the standing stationary of a motor car or cart for any period of time or for such limited time as indicated by a sign ;

“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 Greek 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-post put up by an appropriate authority ;

“standing” means the standing stationary of a motor car or cart for any period not exceeding ten minutes or for such other period of time as indicated by a sign ;

“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 Karavas 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.

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

(a) prohibit or restrict standing or parking of motor cars and carts at any place in any street ;

(b) fix places at which motor cars and carts shall stand or be parked when not actually in motion.

(2) Whenever standing or parking of motor cars and carts is prohibited or restricted at any place the Council shall exhibit at such place adequate signs indicating that standing or parking is prohibited or restricted, and thereafter, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, no motor car or cart shall stand or be parked contrary to such signs.

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

Chapter 3.—Stopping of Motor Cars and Carts.

192.—(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.

193. No person who is ordinarily resident in Karavas shall ride or push a bicycle or tricycle on any street within the Municipal limits, unless such bicycle or tricycle has been registered and marked in accordance with the provisions of these bye-laws or has been registered and marked in accordance with the provisions of the bye-laws of any other Municipal Corporation in the Colony.

194. Every person who desires to have a bicycle or tricycle registered and marked under the provisions of these bye-laws shall make an application therefor to the Council and the Council shall upon payment of the fee prescribed in bye-law 195 of these bye-laws, issue to such person (a) a certificate to that effect and (b) a metal badge bearing in figures the calendar year for which the certificate is valid and the capital Greek letters "Δ.K." which the said person shall affix and keep on a conspicuous part of the bicycle or tricycle.

195. The annual fee to be paid for each bicycle or tricycle registered under the provisions of these bye-laws shall be 250 mils :

Provided that where the application for the registration of a bicycle or tricycle is made after the 30th June in any year a fee of 150 mils shall be charged.

196. All certificates of registration issued under these bye-laws shall be valid only for the calendar year during which they are issued.

197.—(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.

198.—(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.

199. 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.

200. 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.

201.—(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 sub-paragraph (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.

202. 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 Second 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 will 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-drawn 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.

203. In addition to the provisions set out in bye-law 202 any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car in any street shall comply with the following provisions :—

- (a) he shall not drive from such a position in the motor car that he cannot have full control of the car or a full view of the street and traffic ahead of the car ;

- (b) he shall not permit any person to be on the car in such a position as to interfere with the driver's control of the car or his full view of the street and traffic ahead or his ability to make the hand-signals prescribed in the Schedule hereto, and shall not on a right-hand steering controlled motor car, permit any person to sit or stand on the right-hand side next to the driver, nor more than two persons on the left-hand side of the driver, and on a left-hand steering controlled motor car shall not permit any person to sit or stand on the left-hand side of the driver, nor more than two persons on the right-hand side of the driver ;
- (c) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person to ride on the running boards, wings, fenders or bonnet of the motor car except for the purpose of testing the motor car during or after repair ;
- (d) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person riding a bicycle or motor cycle to hold on to any motor car in motion for the purpose of being towed ;
- (e) he shall not cause the motor car to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the car and of passengers and other traffic in the street ;
- (f) he shall not quit the motor car without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence, or allow the motor car to stand in any street so as to cause, or be likely to cause, any unnecessary obstruction thereof ;
- (g) he shall not overtake any traffic travelling in the same direction on any bridge or when approaching the brow of a hill or at cross streets and, in overtaking another vehicle, he shall give way to any other vehicle coming in the opposite direction if the street is not wide enough for the three vehicles abreast ;
- (h) when approaching another motor car, he shall, where by reason of the width and condition of the street it is necessary or desirable so to do, cause his motor car to slow down for the purpose of allowing safe passage to the other car or any other traffic in the street ;
- (i) in the case of a motor lorry or omnibus, whenever it is necessary or desirable by reason of the width or condition of the street so to do, he shall stop his lorry or omnibus in order to allow lighter motor traffic approaching or overtaking him to pass ;
- (j) in the case of a motor cycle, he shall not carry any person in front of him on the motor cycle :
 Provided that, if the motor cycle is fitted with a seat properly constructed for the purpose and firmly affixed to the frame behind the driver's seat, he may carry not more than one person sitting astride the motor cycle on such seat.
- (k) he shall not stop his motor car within 25 feet of a pedestrian crossing on that side of the crossing and on that side of the road from which vehicles approach the crossing unless such motor car stops for the purpose of permitting pedestrians to cross the road by the crossing or by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic or when signalled to stop by a police officer in uniform ;
- (l) he shall stop his motor car and yield the right of way to pedestrians using a pedestrian crossing or about to use a pedestrian crossing when a pedestrian has signalled or clearly indicated his or her intention to cross ;

- (m) he shall not, unless he be the driver of an omnibus, otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic stop his motor car within 25 feet from any sign indicating that it is a stop for omnibuses ;
- (n) at a roundabout or uncontrolled cross-roads he shall give way to vehicles approaching from his right.

204. 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.

205. 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.

206. 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.

207. 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.

PART XII.

BEGGING.

208. Begging within the municipal limits is hereby prohibited.

209. 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 XIII.

BATHING.

210.—(1) No person shall bathe in the sea within the area starting from the point opposite the 4th milestone of Kyrenia-Myrtou road and ending at the point opposite Akheiropiitos Monastery except at such place or 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 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 XIV.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

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

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

“ Law ” means the Municipal Corporations Law (Cap.252) and includes any law amending or substituted for the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

214. Every officer otherwise qualified for a pension, who has not completed the minimum period of service qualified 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 213.

215. 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 without deduction of any period during which he has been absent on leave.

216. 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.

217. 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.

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

219. If an officer holding a pensionable office retire 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 of which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with bye-law 213.

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

220. 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, seven sixtieths ;
 (b) in the case of an officer who has served less than twenty years but not less than fifteen years, five sixtieths ;
 (c) in the case of an officer who has served less than fifteen years but not less than ten years, three sixtieths.

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.

221. 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 thereby necessitated or materially accelerated, he may, if he is qualified for a pension under bye-law 213, 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, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, be reduced to such an extent as the Council shall think reasonable in the following cases :—

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

- (iii) where the injury is not the sole cause of retirement, but the 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.

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

(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.

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

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

224. No officer shall have an absolute right to compensation for past service 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.

225. 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 ;
- (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.

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

227. 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 of any crime or offence, then, in every such case, it shall be lawful for the Council with the sanction of the Commissioner to direct that such pension or allowance shall forthwith cease :

Provided always 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 ; and

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

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

229. A gratuity under bye-law 228 shall be at the rate of one-twelfth of the average yearly pay received by an officer during his last four years of service for each completed year of unbroken service immediately prior to his retirement or removal from office :

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

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

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

232. The Corporation shall in every year charge on and pay out of the Revenues of the Corporation a sum of £50 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund :

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

PART XV.

APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

233.--(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 Administrative 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.

PART XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

234. The Council may 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 or by these bye-laws.

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

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

237.—(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.

238.—(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.

239.—(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.

240. 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.

241. 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.

242. 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.

243. The Municipal Corporation (Karavas) bye-laws 1932-1947 and the Municipal Corporation (Karavas) Pensions and Gratuities bye-laws, 1946, are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING FEES.

Item No.	Goods.	Minimum weight. Okes.	Fees. Mils per quantity or part thereof.
1.	Almonds	10	3 for every 10 okes
2.	Aniseed	20	3 " 5 "
3.	Barley	20	3 " 10 "
4.	Beans	20	3 " 10 "
5.	Butter (of milk)	10	3 " 2 "
6.	Butter, other, such as cocoline, vegetaline, etc.	10	3 " 5 "
7.	Carobs, natural or ground	40	17 " cantar
8.	Carobs, natural or ground on exportation outside the Colony	40	25 " "
9.	Charcoal	20	3 " 10 okes
10.	Coal	40	3 " 20 "
11.	Colocas	20	3 " 10 "
12.	Cotton, unginced	40	3 " 10 "
13.	Cotton, ginned	20	3 " 5 "
14.	Cotton seed	20	3 " 20 "
15.	Cumin seed	20	3 " 5 "
16.	Favetta	20	3 " 20 "
17.	Flour	20	3 " 10 "
18.	Fruit, fresh (other than oranges and lemons)	10	3 " 10 "
19.	Fruit, dry (raisins, dry or boiled)	20	3 " 7 "
20.	Fruit, dry, with shell removed	10	3 " 5 "
21.	Fuel	40	3 " 20 "
22.	Gypsum	40	50 " 1 ton
23.	Gypsum on exportation outside the Colony	75	25 " 1 "
24.	Hazelnuts	10	3 " 10 okes
25.	Hay	40	3 " 20 "
26.	Konari	20	3 " 10 "
27.	Lime	40	3 " 20 "
28.	Linseed	20	3 " 10 "
29.	Mavrokokko	20	3 " 5 "

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Goods.</i>	<i>Minimum weight. Okes.</i>	<i>Fees. Mils per quantity or part thereof.</i>
30.	Nuts	10	3 for every 10 okes
31.	Oats	20	3 " 33 "
32.	Oil, olive	10	3 " 3 "
33.	Oil, other	10	3 " 10 "
34.	Olives	20	3 " 5 "
35.	Olive stones	40	3 " 20 "
36.	Onions	20	3 " 20 "
37.	Peas and other pulse	20	3 " 10 "
38.	Potatoes	20	3 " 10 "
39.	Pumice stone	40	50 " 1 ton
40.	Sesame	20	3 " 10 okes
41.	Silk	3	17 " 2 "
42.	Silk cocoons, dry	10	3 " 2 "
43.	Silk cocoons, fresh	10	3 " 3 "
44.	Straw	40	3 " 20 "
45.	Straw, on exportation outside the Colony	75	3 " 20 "
46.	Sumac	40	3 " 20 "
47.	Terra umbra, natural, in lumps or ground	40	30 " 1 ton
48.	Terra umbra, calcined, in lumps or ground	40	50 " 1 "
49.	Vetches	20	3 " 10 "
50.	Vikos	20	3 " 10 "
51.	Wheat	20	3 " 10 "
52.	Wines and spirits	20	3 " 10 "
53.	Wood	40	3 " 20 "
54.	Wool	40	3 " 3 "
55.	Zivania: Weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer	40	3 " 6 "
56.	Zivania: Weighing and testing by Sikes's hydrometer	40	3 " 2 "
		<i>Minimum Measure.</i>	<i>Mils per 200 or part thereof.</i>
57.	Lemons	100	4
58.	Oranges (Jaffa)	100	3
59.	Oranges (other kinds) and grape-fruit	100	3

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

Provided that—

(a) fractions under 2 mils shall not be collected ;

(b) for fractions of over 5 to 9 mils inclusive, a fee of 10 mils shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing or measuring shall be 10 mils.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 202.)

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.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 146 (a).)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OF A LODGING HOUSE.

To the Municipal Council of Karavas town.

I hereby apply for a licence in respect of the premises situated at to use as a lodging house.

2. In respect thereof I subjoin the undermentioned particulars :—

- (1) Number and date of title-deed.....
- (2) Description of premises including yards, areas, forecourts, and open spaces comprised therein.....
- (3) Number of bedrooms.....
- (4) Number of persons to be accommodated in each bedroom.....
- (5) Number and type of latrines and urinals.....
- (6) Number of kitchens (if any).....
- (7) Number and description of other rooms.....
- (8) Water supply and description thereof.....
- (9) Description of drainage system.....
- (10) Number of bathrooms (whether shower-bath or otherwise).....

3. I hereby state that I am the owner/keeper or person in charge of the premises aforesaid.

4. I hereto attach certificate of the District Medical Officer of Kyrenia (or the Medical Officer of Health, Karavas) in accordance with bye-law 146 (b).

Dated..... (Signature)

(Address).....

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 146 (b).)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

This is to certify that the premises situated at..... consisting of owned by/kept by/in charge of..... are in my opinion structurally safe and from a sanitary and hygienic point of view suitable to be licensed as a lodging house.

Dated this day of, 19.....

(Signature) Medical Officer of Health.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 147 (a).)

(Counterfoil)

Karavas Municipal Bye-laws, 1956. KARAVAS MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS, 1956.

(Bye-law 147 (a).)

(Bye-law 147 (a).)

Name of Licensee This is to certify that the premises..... Address of premises owned by/kept by/in charge of..... Description of premises..... situated at and consisting of Date of issue are hereby licensed under the provisions of the above mentioned bye-laws as a lodging house. Date of expiration : 31st December, 19.....

This licence expires on 31st December, 19.....

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

Licensing Authority of Karavas.

Licensing Authority of Karavas.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 167.)

NOTICE.

To holder of a licence No.....in respect of a lodging house/hotel situated at Karavas.

This is to notify you that I..... Medical Officer of Health/a person duly authorized in that behalf by the Licensing Authority, am satisfied that with regard to the above lodging house you have failed to observe/have acted in contravention of, Bye-law(s) of the above mentioned Bye-laws, in that.....

I, therefore, hereby call upon you to take within days from to-day the necessary steps with regard to the said lodging house, that is to say.....

Your attention is directed to Bye-laws 169 and 170 of the above mentioned Bye-laws.

Date..... (Signature).....
Medical Officer of Health
 or
Person Authorized.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(Bye-law 171.)

1. For a licence to keep or manage a lodging house where the number of the lodging house—

	£
(a) does not exceed 3 rooms, a fee of	1
(b) does not exceed 5 rooms, a fee of	2
(c) exceeds 5 rooms, a fee of	3

Provided always that when a license is issued on or after the 1st July in any year, there shall be paid in respect of such licence only the one-half of the above fees.

2. In addition to the above fees every licensee shall pay to the Licensing Authority, being part of the licence fee, a fee of 10 mils per night in respect of every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such licensed lodging house.

3. For a duplicate copy of a licence to keep or manage a lodging house, a fee of 250 mils.

These bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor.
 (M.P. 1488/56.)