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No. 396. THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT)	LAWS, 1950.
Bye-laws made by the Improvement Board of Mallia.  In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 24 of the Villages (Improvement) Laws, 1950, the Improvement Board of Mallia hereby respectively.	Administration and
bye-laws:—  1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration Mallia Bye-laws, 1952.	and Improvement)
2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this k	ye-law, the Villages Supplement No. 3
(Administration and Improvement) Pedhoulas Bye-laws, 1951, published in to the Gazette of the 14th March, 1951 (hereinafter called "the model bye-law (a) be deemed to be bye-laws made by the Improvement Board of incorporated herein, and (b) apply to the improvement area of Mallia:  Provided that for the word "Pedhoulas" and for the word "Nicosia" win the model bye-laws, the word "Mallia" and the word "Limassol" si	Mallia and to be therever they occur
respectively.  (2) The bye-laws set out in the First Appendix hereto shall be s	
corresponding bye-laws of the model bye-laws.  (3) The bye-laws of the model bye-laws referred to in the Second Appendadopted by the Improvement Board of Mallia subject to the amendments s	lix hereto have been
Appendix.  (4) The bye-laws of the model bye-laws mentioned in the Third Appen apply to the improvement area of Mallia.	dix hereto shall not
First Appendix. (Bye-law 2 (2).)	er de la companya de La companya de la co
Bye-law 26. The following fees shall be paid by the owner of or the	person slaughtering
<ul> <li>any animal in the appropriate slaughter-house, that is to say:—</li> <li>(a) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox not exceeding thirty okes in weight</li> <li>(b) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox exceeding thirty okes in weight</li> <li>(c) For every goat, kid, lamb or sheep of six okes or over in weight</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(d) For every kid or lamb under six okes in weight Provided that when any animal which has been slaughtered is to be used owner and his family for the purpose of salting, two shillings shall, irrespective animal, be paid in lieu of the fees hereinbefore prescribed.	of the weight of the
Bye-law 37.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person experishable goods in the market of perishable goods, that is to say:—  (a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings  (b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not experience.	p $p$ .
shillings (c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed to the shillings but does not exceed	
shillings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not twenty shillings	not exceed
(f) When the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not forty shillings	1 0
<ul> <li>(g) When the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceeds forty shillings</li></ul>	1 43
or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of one shilling a piastres.	nd four and a half
Bye-law 51.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person ex fresh meat in the meat market, that is to say:—	posing for sale any $s. p.$
<ul> <li>(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof</li> <li>(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in part thereof</li> <li></li> </ul>	
(c) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof not	exceeding 1 0
<ul> <li>(d) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight</li> <li>(e) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 60 okes.</li> </ul>	$\dots  \dots  2  0$
in weight	$2  ext{ } 4\frac{1}{2}$ person exposing for
sale any animal in the market of animals, that is to say:— (a) For every horse or mule	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(b) For every ox or ass (c) For every sheep, goat or swine (d) For every kid, lamb or suckling pig.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(e) For every live chicken	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(g) For every live turkey	3

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT
Bye-law 87. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh meat in the meat market shall—
(1) to the satisfaction of the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspector
of such market—  (a) provide himself with suitable knives and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances
or other apparatus; (b) be clad, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, with a clean white apron, extending
from the neck to below the knees;  (c) keep all shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market
thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition: (d) keep all tables, benches, counters, hooks, supports or other furniture in the shops, stalls
and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market in a thoroughly clean condition;
(e) keep all weights, scales, balances or other apparatus used by him in a thoroughly clean condition; and
(f) keep all fresh meat flyproof and insectproof.
(2)—(a) afford free access to the shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said market to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspector of
the said market; (b) render to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspector of the said
market, such assistance and information as they may reasonably require; (c) obtain from the Medical Officer in every year and have in his possession a certificate
to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such fresh meat; and
(d) produce such certificate as aforesaid at all times on request to the respective inspector of the said market.
Bye law 88. No person shall sleep in any shop, stall, place or space in the market of perishable
goods or the meat market or shall cause or allow or suffer any such shop, stall, place or space to be used as sleeping quarters.
Bye-law 89. Notwithstanding the provisions of these bye-laws, the Board may allow the hawking about for sale or the sale within the improvement area of any perishable goods, outside
the market of perishable goods, or of fresh fish between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by a public notification.
Bye-law 90. All perishable good, fresh meat or fresh fish exposed for sale within the improvement area in contravention of any bye-law in this Part of these bye-laws contained may be seized
and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Chairman and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the inspector.
Bye-law 155.—(2) The following fees shall be paid by every hawker in respect of every day upon which he hawks goods within the improvement area, that is to say:—
s. p.
(a) When the value of the goods hawked does not exceed £1
(c) When the value of the goods hawked exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 2 0
Bye-law 172.—(4) The following fees shall be paid by every person for a licence or renewal
of a licence to keep any dog within the improvement area, that is to say:—  (a) For every bitch in every year
(b) For every other dog in every year
Bye-law 176. Nothing in this Part of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any dog licensed in any other improvement area or under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations
Law (Cap. 252), or of the Dogs Law (Cap. 81) and wearing the metal badge or duplicate metal badge supplied by the Improvement Board of such area or the appropriate authority under the
provisions of the said Laws.
Bye-law 185.—(1) Every person who, within the improvement area, carries on, exercises or practises any profession, business, trade or other calling, as hereinafter mentioned, shall, in every
year, pay a fee in accordance with the following scale, as the Board may in each case determine:—  An annual
fee not
exceeding: shillings.
(a) Barbers
pharmacists, mineral water manufacturers, pianists, bandmasters, photo-
graphers, shoemakers, telegraph agencies
class of shops
(e) Motor car companies, partnerships or agencies keeping motor cars for public
(f) Marchanta manay landara harinaga mana manafa harinaga na 2000
(g) Persons carrying on within the improvement area any profession, business, trade
of outer coming not entimerated above