

THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT) LAWS, 1950 AND 1953.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF AYIOS THEODHOROS.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 24 of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953, the Improvement Board of Ayios Theodoros hereby make the following bye-laws:—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) (Ayios Theodoros) Bye-laws, 1954.

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

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

(b) apply to the improvement area of Ayios Theodoros :

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

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

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

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

FIRST APPENDIX.

(Bye-law 2 (2).)

BYE-LAWS TO BE SUBSTITUTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) shall obtain in every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Medical Officer to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such animal or carcass thereof ;

(b) shall produce such certificate at all times on request to the inspector ;

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

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

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

(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 ; and

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

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

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

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

Bye-law 23. Between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of September, both days inclusive, in any year, all carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-house to the meat market free of charge by the Board in containers which shall be properly covered to avoid contamination or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chairman. Between the 1st day of January and the 14th day of June, both days inclusive, in any year, and between the 16th day of September and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive, in any year, all carcasses shall be conveyed by the owner thereof from the slaughter-house to the meat market and during such conveyance shall, in order to avoid contamination, be covered in such manner as the Chairman may from time to time prescribe.

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

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

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

	s.	p.
(a) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox not exceeding thirty okes in weight	4	0
(b) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox exceeding thirty okes in weight	6	0
(c) For every goat, kid, lamb or sheep of six okes or over in weight	1	3
(d) For every kid or lamb under six okes in weight	1	0
(e) For every swine not exceeding five okes in weight	1	0
(f) For every swine exceeding five okes in weight but not exceeding 10 okes in weight	1	3
(g) For every swine exceeding ten okes in weight but not exceeding thirty okes in weight	3	0
(h) For every swine exceeding 30 okes in weight	6	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

	s.	p.
(a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings	-	1
(b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings	-	2
(c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings	-	3
(d) When the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings	-	4
(e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings	-	6
(f) When the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not exceed forty shillings	1	3
(g) When the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceed eighty shillings	2	2

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

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

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