

FUEL GROUNDS.

9 OF 1901,

TO ESTABLISH FUEL GROUNDS.

W. F. HAYNES SMITH.]

[July 25, 1901.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Fuel Grounds Law, 1901.

Definitions.

2. In this Law and in any regulations made under this Law:—

“Fuel Ground” means any land set aside under this Law as a Fuel Ground;

“Prescribed manner” means the the manner prescribed by this Law or by any regulation made under this Law;

“Tax-payer” means any male person of not less than twenty-one years of age, who is resident in the village and is assessed to pay verghi kimat in respect of property situate within the limits of the village.

Village meetings to decide on establishment of fuel grounds.

3.—(1.) Whenever the Commissioner of any District considers it expedient that a fuel ground should be set aside under this Law for the use of any village, or if he has received a petition from any ten tax-payers praying that a fuel ground shall be so set aside, he shall call a meeting of the tax-payers of the village for the purpose of deciding whether a fuel ground should be set aside, and shall cause notice of the date on which the meeting is to be held to be posted in the village at least ten days before such date.

(2.) The Commissioner or any person by him deputed for the purpose, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall take down in writing the names of the taxpayers present and their respective votes.

Resolution of meeting.

4. Where at any such meeting it is resolved by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the tax-payers there present that a fuel ground should be set apart for the use of their village, the provisions of this Law with regard to the establishment of fuel grounds shall be forthwith put into force with respect to that village.

Formation of fuel grounds.

5. Whenever it has been resolved as aforesaid that a fuel ground should be established for the use of any village, the High Commissioner may from time to time, if he thinks fit, set aside portions of Mevat, or unoccupied land belonging to the Government, or of Delimited State Forest, to be cultivated and planted with trees by the Village Community for the purpose of supplying the wood necessary for fuel and for domestic and agricultural purposes.

6. Where any portion of land is set aside as a fuel ground, notice shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette*, giving particulars of the situation, extent and boundaries of the fuel ground, together with the name of the village required to plant and maintain it; and a copy of the notice shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place in the village.

Publication of particulars.

7.—(1.) It shall be the duty of every able-bodied inhabitant of any village mentioned in the notice, in addition to his obligations under the Village Roads Law, 1900, to contribute in each year not more than six days' labour, in the prescribed manner, to the planting, cultivation, protection, management and thinning of trees on the fuel ground referred to in the notice, as though such planting, cultivation, protection, management or thinning were a work undertaken under the provisions of the Village Roads Law, 1900; and the Village Authority referred to in the said Law shall have full power, and shall be bound to carry out such planting and cultivation, and to enforce the other obligations of this Law as regards such fuel grounds, as if the same were a work undertaken under the Village Roads Law, 1900.

Obligation of able-bodied inhabitants to cultivate fuel grounds.

(2.) Any person who provides a plough with a yoke of oxen for a full day's work shall be deemed to have furnished one and a half days' labour.

(3.) In this section the term "able-bodied inhabitant" bears the same meaning as is assigned to it in the Village Roads Law, 1900.

8. The wood growing upon any fuel ground at the time when it is set apart, or grown subsequently thereon, shall be applied in the prescribed manner for the use of the inhabitants of the Village Communities who are bound by the Law to plant and maintain it, after deducting such amount, not exceeding one shilling in respect of any one fuel ground, as the High Commissioner may direct to be paid as quit rent for the use of the land.

Disposal of wood.

9. All fuel grounds shall be deemed to be under the protection, control and management of the Government in the manner provided by section 2 of the Forest Law, 1889.

Fuel grounds under protection of Government.

10. The High Commissioner in Council may make and, when made, may alter or revoke regulations for any of the following purposes; that is to say:—

Regulations.

(1.) For regulating the description of trees to be planted in the different localities and soils of the Island;

(2.) For regulating the seasons and times of the year at which the young trees shall be planted out, and the manner in which they shall be replaced;

27/
new s. in 1935

- (3.) For regulating the manner in which the trees planted under this Law are to be cultivated, watered, and protected;
- (4.) For regulating the mode in which the fuel grounds shall be enclosed and maintained, and the plantations thinned, and the distribution of the wood amongst the residents in the village or villages maintaining the fuel ground;
- (5.) For providing reasonable penalties, not exceeding ten shillings in the case of any one offence, for breaches of regulations, and for the payment of compensation for damage to fuel grounds;
- (6.) Generally, for the better carrying out of this Law.

Enforcement
of
regulations.

11. It shall be the duty of the Mukhtar and Commission to enforce and carry out all regulations made under this Law under the supervision of the Commissioner of the District, or of any other officer appointed by the High Commissioner for the purpose.

Recovery of
penalties.

12.—(1.) All penalties for the breach of any regulation made under this Law may be sued for and recovered by civil process before the Village Judge having jurisdiction in the place where the breach is committed; and he shall have jurisdiction to award such a penalty, within the limits appointed by this Law, as shall appear to him to be just. Any portion, not exceeding the half, of any penalty may be awarded by the Village Judge imposing it to the person on whose information or by whose means it has been recovered.

(2.) Any judgment of a Village Judge ordering the payment of a penalty for breach of a regulation made under this Law shall be appealable in like manner and subject to the same conditions as if it were an ordinary civil judgment.

(3.) It shall be the duty of the Mukhtar of the village to take proceedings for the recovery of such penalties; but where it appears to the Commissioner that the Mukhtar has failed or has unduly delayed to take proceedings, the Commissioner or any person by him authorized for the purpose may take them.

Compounding
offences.

(4.) Any officer authorized by the High Commissioner in that behalf may compound any offences against this Law in the manner provided by the Compounding of Offences Law, 1901.

(5.) No Court fees shall be payable in respect of any proceedings taken under this Law for the recovery of penalties for breaches of regulations.

Disposal of
penalties, &c.

13. All penalties or fines recovered in respect of offences against this Law, or in respect of breaches of regulations made thereunder, and all moneys received under this Law, shall be applied for the purposes of this Law.

14. Any Mukhtar or President of a Municipal Council, or member of a Village Commission, who, without reasonable cause, fails to carry out any of the duties imposed upon him by this Law, or any regulation made under this Law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings, which may be recovered before the Magisterial Court having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed.

Penalties when default in carrying out duties.

GAMBLING.

10 OF 1896.

TO AMEND THE LAW AS TO GAMBLING.

WALTER J. SENDALL.]

[June 20, 1896.

1.—(1.) Any person found gambling at any game of hazard in any road, street, wharf, pier or other open place, or in any place or house kept or used for the purpose of gambling to which the public have access shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds; and any peace officer may without warrant arrest any person found gambling as aforesaid, and seize any money or valuables used as stakes or any instruments or appliances of gambling which may be found in such place.

Gambling in open place.

Powers of peace officers.

(2.) Any person found playing at the game called "cholo" or being in possession of appliances for the game called "cholo" shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds and any such appliances may be forfeited.

Prohibition of cholo.
11, 1921, 2.

2.—(1.) Any person found gambling in any drinking shop, café, tavern, khan, shop, bath, or other place of public resort, or in any yard, garden, or other premises attached thereto, or gambling at any game of hazard in any premises occupied by any club or society, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

Gambling in places of public resort.

Provided that the playing of any game of mixed chance and skill in any such place shall not be deemed to be an offence if in the opinion of the Court the game was played for amusement and recreation and not for gain.

Proviso.

(2.) Any peace officer may enter into such place as aforesaid and take the names and addresses of any persons found gambling therein, and seize any money or valuables used as stakes and any instruments or appliances of gambling which may be found therein.

Powers of peace officers to enter, &c.

3. Any person found gambling, or in any place where gambling is proceeding, or taking part in any lottery, who, shall, on being required so to do, refuse to give to any peace officer his name and address, or shall give a false name or address, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

Giving false name or address.