

*Repealed by  
Law 25 of 1930.*

14 OF 1924.

A.D. 1924. TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE STORAGE OF  
14 of 1924. EXPLOSIVES.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.] [November 25, 1924.

Short title. 1. This Law may be cited as the Explosives and Petroleum (Amendment) Law, 1924, and shall be read as one with the Explosives and Petroleum Law, 1882, (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Law), and the Principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Explosives and Petroleum Laws, 1882 and 1924.

Amendment of Law 4 of 1882, sec. 2. 2. The Principal Law, section 2, is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following proviso:

“Provided always that in estimating the quantity of cartridges the storage of which is not prohibited by virtue of this section the weight of the gunpowder only shall be taken into consideration.”

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 1664 of the 5th December, 1924.*

*Repealed by  
Law 4/1944*

15 OF 1924.

A.D. 1924. TO PREVENT THE SPREADING OF MALARIA.  
15 of 1924.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.] [November 25, 1924.

Short title. 1. This Law may be cited as the Public Health Anti-Malaria Law, 1924.

Definition of occupier. 2. In this Law the expression “occupier” shall be deemed to mean and include every proprietor of immovable property who is in actual occupation thereof, and every person occupying any immovable property by virtue of any lease or agreement whereby he is entitled as of right to occupy it.

3. This Law or any part of it, and the regulations or any part of such regulations as shall be made under this Law shall be applicable to all Municipal areas and to all Villages in respect of which the Public Health (Villages) Law, 1892, has been put in force and to any village made applicable by Order of the High Commissioner in Council.

Application  
of Law.

4. Every occupier or, in default thereof, every proprietor of a house, garden or land, or a proprietor of water within the areas made applicable to this Law under or by virtue of section 3 hereof, shall take all necessary precautions in accordance with this Law or the regulations that shall be issued under it by the Chief Medical Officer to prevent the breeding of mosquitos. In the case of two or more persons being joint occupiers or joint proprietors, each of them shall be deemed an occupier or proprietor for the purposes of this Law.

Occupier to  
take precau-  
tions.

5. The occupier or in default thereof the proprietor of irrigated lands or gardens or proprietor of water shall take such measures from time to time published in the form of regulations by the Chief Medical Officer as may be necessary to prevent the drains, private canals or irrigation channels from becoming breeding places for mosquitos.

Occupier of  
irrigated  
lands to take  
measures to  
prevent  
breeding of  
mosquitos.

6. When a main drain or other reasonable facilities for drainage exist in the neighbourhood, the Chief Medical Officer shall have power to enter upon any land to make such connections as shall result in the drainage of a marsh land, which is declared by the Chief Medical Officer to be a source of malaria. Provided always that compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier of such land on which connections have been made in respect of any damage or loss caused thereby other than the actual loss of the use of the water of such marsh land.

Drainage of  
marsh lands.

7. Any official authorised in writing by the Chief Medical Officer shall have power between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to enter any premises or lands for the purpose of ascertaining whether any breach of this Law or of the regulations made thereunder is being committed thereon.

Rights of  
entry.

Provided that no entry shall be made into a dwelling house without the consent of the occupier or an order of a Magistrate who shall impose as a condition of such entry that the official shall be accompanied by a Mukhtar or an Aza or a member of the Police Force.

