

APPENDIX.

Note.—The following decisions, on points as to jurisdiction and procedure, appeared only in Preliminary Issues.

[TYSER, C.J. AND BERTRAM, J.]

January 10, 1911.

MARIA GEORGI

v.

IANNI HAJI STAVRINOU.

CIVIL PROCEDURE—APPEAL—CROSS-APPEAL—DURATION OF NOTICE—ORDER
XXVIII, RULES 12, 13.

It is not essential that notice of a cross-appeal should be given eight days before the date on which an appeal was originally fixed for hearing.

If the appeal is not heard on that day the notice may be given subsequently and is good if given eight days before the actual hearing.

[TYSER, C.J. AND FISHER, J.]

March 23, 1912.

ELIA SYNDIACOS

v.

WILLS & SONS.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION—GENERAL AVERAGE CLAIM—CYPRUS ADMIRALTY
JURISDICTION ORDER, 1893.

A claim for general average contribution is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon the Supreme Court by the Cyprus Admiralty Jurisdiction Order, 1893.

[TYSER, C.J. AND FISHER, J.]

November 30, 1912.

POLICE

v.

HUSSEIN ZEIBEK.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—MAGISTERIAL COURT—SUMMARY JURISDICTION WITH
CONSENT—CYPRUS COURTS OF JUSTICE ORDER, 1908, CLAUSE 3—CONSECUTIVE
SENTENCES.

The Defendant was charged before a Magisterial Court with seven offences, three of which were not triable summarily except with his consent. He pleaded not guilty and gave a general consent to be tried summarily, and all the charges were heard together. The Court convicted him on the said three charges, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment in respect of each of them, and directed that the three terms of imprisonment should run consecutively.

HELD: *That the Magisterial Court had exceeded the jurisdiction conferred upon it by Clause 48(b) of the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882, as amended by Clause 3 of the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1908, and that it had no power in the exercise of such jurisdiction to order imprisonment for a longer term than three months.*