

The said special due of two piastres for each cantar shall be paid into a special fund to be called the Rat Destruction Fund.

High Commissioner may authorize advances for destruction of rats.

3. The High Commissioner may at any time authorize any sum not exceeding the sum of three thousand pounds to be advanced out of the Treasury for the purpose of providing money for the discharge of expenses incurred for the destruction of rats. All money so advanced shall be repaid to the Treasury out of the money raised by the dues by this Law authorized to be levied.

Separate account of Rat Destruction Fund to be kept.

4. A separate account shall be kept of all money received and payments made under this Law, which account shall be carried to the credit or debit as the case may be of the Rat Destruction Fund.

High Commissioner in Council may suspend collection of dues.

5. The High Commissioner in Council may from time to time by Order in Council suspend, in whole or in part, from a day to be named in the Order, the collection of the dues prescribed by this Law.

DISEASES OF PLANTS, *see* AGRICULTURE.

DISTRICT COURTS JURISDICTION, *see* COURTS.

DOGS.

10 OF 1920.

TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF OWNERLESS DOGS.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[*May* 4, 1920.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Dogs Law, 1920.

Badges.

2. Every owner of a dog shall cause such dog to wear a badge in the prescribed form.

Form of badge and how obtained.

3. Such badge shall be in such form and shall be obtainable at a charge not exceeding four and a half piastres from such persons as the High Commissioner may by order direct.

Dogs without badge may be destroyed.

4. All dogs found not wearing a badge in the prescribed form may be destroyed and buried in such manner and by such persons as the High Commissioner may by order direct, and the owner, if any, of such dog shall have no right to compensation in respect of the destruction of such dog.

5. This Law shall not apply to dogs under the age of six months nor to dogs duly registered and wearing a badge in manner prescribed by the Byelaws of a Municipality. Application of Law.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTIES.

1 OF 1893.

TO MAKE TEMPORARY PROVISION TO PROTECT THE CLAIMS OF
ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS TO CERTAIN PROPERTIES.

WALTER J. SENDALL.]

[June 1, 1893.]

WHEREAS questions have arisen as to the rights of Ecclesiastical Corporations with regard to the tenure of land in the Island of Cyprus;

And whereas it is expedient that, pending the settlement of such questions, Ecclesiastical Corporations in Cyprus should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of any immovable property of which they are now actually in possession:

BE it therefore enacted:—

1. This Law shall remain in force until the 31st of May, 1924.⁽¹⁾ Duration of Law.⁽¹⁾
2. Nothing in this Law contained shall be deemed to apply to any land of the category known as "Mulk." Law not to apply to Mulk.
- 3.—(1.) In any action brought by an Ecclesiastical Corporation in respect of any interference with or trespass upon any cultivated lands in the possession of the corporation, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to produce evidence of his title to such cultivated lands, but evidence of ten years' possession alone shall be sufficient to enable the Corporation to maintain the action against any person interfering with the lands, even if he is the registered owner in the books of the Land Registry Office. Evidence of title to cultivated land.
- (2.) The privileges conferred by this section shall not apply to any lands of which any such corporation has taken possession after the 22nd May, 1891.
- 4.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to break up or pasture upon or cultivate or cut wood upon any waste land over which any Ecclesiastical Corporation has exercised during the last fifteen years an exclusive right of pasturage and with respect to which it has As to waste land.

(1) Originally for one year; continued lastly by 11 of 1923.

see Law 8 of 1924

Dead lands