

order that a portion of the fine inflicted, not exceeding one-half, shall be paid to any witness or to any person who has given information of the commission of the offence.

7. When this Law has been applied to a village for a continuous period of three years the High Commissioner may, upon the petition of the inhabitants, order that it shall cease to be applied to that village.

Order that the Law shall cease to apply.

8. The District Commissioner may destroy any winter cereals which have been planted in contravention of this Law, and the costs incurred in such destruction shall in the first instance be paid from the Agricultural Fund and may be recovered by the Commissioner by civil process from the person who has planted the cereals.

Destruction of cereals planted in contravention of Law.

9. This Law may be cited as the Sirividhi Law, 1897.

Short title.

21 OF 1922.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS AGAINST ADULTERATION.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[April 29, 1922.]

1. This Law may be cited as the Agricultural Fertilizers Law, 1922.

Short title.

2. In this Law :—

“ Fertilizer ” means any substance which has been subjected to any artificial process and which is imported into or produced in Cyprus for use as a fertilizer of the soil, whether mixed with any other substance or not.

Interpretation.

“ Sack ” means a sack or other receptacle capable of being sealed used for containing any fertilizer.

“ Analyst ” means the Government Analyst or any person appointed by the High Commissioner to act as analyst under the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of this Law.

“ Sampler ” means any person appointed by the High Commissioner to act as sampler for the purposes of this Law.

3. No person shall sell or expose for sale any fertilizer save in sacks clearly and legibly bearing upon them such marks and sealed with such seal and in such manner as the High Commissioner in Council may by regulation prescribe.

Sale of fertilizer.