

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

10. Did the cholera, plague, or any contagious or infectious disease exist at the place whence you sailed, or at any port or on board any vessel with which you communicated during your voyage; or had any ship with which you communicated come from a place under quarantine, or where contagious or infectious disease existed? If any give full particulars.

11. What is the state of health on board?

12. Have you had any death?

13. When did the death occur?

14. Of what does your cargo consist?

I (We) the Master (and Surgeon if any) of the vessel do hereby swear to the truth of the replies which I (We) have given to the above questions.

.....Master.

.....Surgeon.

1 OF 1883.

TO PREVENT THE SPREADING OF EPIDEMIC, CONTAGIOUS, OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[March 14, 1883.

1. The High Commissioner shall have power from time to time to notify in such manner as he may think fit any district, area, or place within any area to be a place infected with infectious or contagious disease. Power of High Commissioner to declare place infected.

2.—(1.) The High Commissioner may also from time to time make, alter, and revoke such general or special Orders as he shall think fit for the following purposes or any of them:— Orders.

(a.) For establishing a special hospital or hospitals or temporary place or places for the reception of patients suffering from infectious or contagious disease and for the provision of medical aid in any infected district, area, or place;

- (b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of sick persons or persons who may reasonably be suspected to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease in or out of an infected district, place, or area;
- (c.) For prescribing or regulating the isolation or separation within an infected district, place, or area, of sick persons or of persons who may reasonably be suspected to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease;
- (d.) For regulating the burial of persons dying of infectious or contagious disease within an infected district, place, or area;
- (e.) For prescribing and regulating the destruction, disposal, or treatment of clothing, bedding, or any other article or thing which may have been used by or about the person or in the house of any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease;
- (f.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of houses and places in which there has been or in which it may be reasonably suspected that there has been any infectious or contagious disease;
- (g.) For prohibiting the landing from any vessel of any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease;
- (h.) Generally for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of any infectious or contagious disease;
- (i.) For the appointment, pay, and regulating of the duties of persons to be charged with the execution of any provisions or orders made by virtue of this Law.

Regulations.

(2.) In the event of any outbreak of plague, cholera, or any other formidable epidemic or contagious disease in any neighbouring country, or whenever the Island appears to be threatened with any such disease, the High Commissioner may also from time to time make, alter, and revoke Regulations for any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (j.) For house to house visitation, after proper notice;
- (k.) For the provision of medical aid and accommodation, for the promotion of cleansing, ventilation, and disinfection, and for guarding against the introduction and spread of disease;

(l.) For requiring any person or body corporate to perform any act which appears to any Government Medical Officer to be of pressing necessity for the cleansing, ventilation, disinfection, or proper sanitation of any premises or article in the possession or occupation or under the control of any such person or body; and

(m.) For prohibiting the holding of fairs, pilgrimages, and public assemblies.

(3.) All Orders and Regulations so made shall be published in the *Cyprus Gazette*, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes. Publication of Orders and Regulations.

3. The District Commissioner in any infected district, area, or place, may authorize by writing under his hand the Medical Officer of such infected district, area, or place, and any person charged with the execution of any provisions or orders made by virtue of this Law, to enter any house or building for the purpose of executing any such orders or regulations; and if the owner or occupier obstructs or prevents such entry, or it is impossible otherwise to effect an entry, it shall be lawful for such Medical Officer or other person, in the presence of the Commissioner of the District or any police officer of the district, to break open the house or building for the purpose of such entry. Power of Commissioner to enter houses.

4. The High Commissioner shall have power from time to time to notify in such manner and subject to such conditions as he may think fit any district, area, or place within any area as being no longer infected; and thereupon, save as otherwise by such notification provided for, any general or special order that may have been given under the provisions of this Law shall, so far as it affects any such district, area, or place within any area, cease to have effect. Declaring districts, etc., free from infection.

5. The High Commissioner may from time to time by any writing under his hand depute to any Commissioner, Commandant or Local Commandant, or other officer of police, or other person designated in such writing all or any one or more of the powers and authorities vested in him by this Law. High Commissioner may delegate power to others.

6. Where any district, area, or place has been proclaimed infected under section 1 any householder in whose house there may be any sick person who may reasonably be suspected of being affected with any infectious or contagious disease, or any person having charge of any such sick person, shall with all practicable Of notice of disease, and penalties when notice not given.

speed give notice of such person being so sick as aforesaid to the medical officer in charge of the district, area, or place where the sick person is; and if without lawful excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he fails to give such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month without hard labour.

Penalties for contraventions, etc.

7. Any contravention of any Order or Regulation made under this Law, or any obstruction to any officer or person appointed to execute the same, may be punished by fine for a first offence not exceeding five pounds, and for any subsequent offence not exceeding ten pounds, and also by imprisonment (either in substitution for or in addition to the fines above specified) for any term not exceeding for the first offence one month and for any subsequent offence three months.

Reward to informers.

8. Any portion not exceeding one-half of any fine inflicted under this Law may be awarded by the Court imposing it to the person by whose means the conviction has been obtained.

Power of Commissioner where default made in complying with regulations.

9. Whenever any person or corporate body has made default in any act required to be done by any Order or Regulation made under this Law within the time limited for the performance thereof, or within a reasonable time, the Commissioner of the District may cause the act to be done and may recover the costs incurred in doing it from the person or body by whom the act ought to have been done; and the certificate of the Commissioner of any sum so expended shall be conclusive evidence that the sum therein stated is lawfully due from the person or body by whom it is certified to be payable.

Provided that, where the Commissioner is satisfied that any such person is unable from poverty to pay the costs so incurred, the Commissioner shall forbear to recover the same.

Short title.

10. This Law may be cited as the Disease Prevention Law, 1883.

4 OF 1891.

CONCERNING LEPERS.

HENRY BULWER.]

[April 22, 1891.

High Commissioner may establish leper asylums.

1. The High Commissioner in Council may from time to time appoint any place to be a Leper Asylum, for the segregation and treatment of lepers.