

*Repealed by Sec. 40 of Act. 29 of 1932*

## CHAPTER 272.

### ANIMALS (BREED AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES).

[No. V of 1920.]

[13th March, 1920.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Animals (Breed and Contagious Diseases) Ordinance. Short title.
  
2. In this Ordinance— Interpretation.
  - “ the Board ” means the Board of Agriculture established under the Board of Agriculture Ordinance; Chapter 150.
  - “ the committee ” means the veterinary committee for the time being of the Board;
  - “ the secretary ” means the secretary of the Board;
  - “ comptroller ” means the Comptroller of Customs and includes all sub-comptrollers and officers of customs;
  - “ veterinary surgery ” means the art and science of veterinary surgery and medicine;
  - “ the register ” means the veterinary surgeons’ register;
  - “ animals ” means bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, calves, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, goats, dogs, and any other animals to which this Ordinance is made to apply by order of the Board;
  - “ disease ” means cattle plague, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle, anthrax, glanders and farcy, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, foot-rot, cerebro-spinal meningitis, mal de caderas, surra, epizootic lymphangitis, swine plague, swine fever, hog cholera, swine erysipelas, epizootic abortion of cattle, infectious abortion of mares, joint ill, South African horse sickness, nagana, dourine, equine influenza, Texas fever, black leg, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, hydrophobia or rabies, fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, and any other disease to which this Ordinance is made to apply by order of the Board;
  - “ diseased ” means affected with disease;
  - “ owner ” includes anyone having charge of an animal;

“small stallion” means a stallion of the age of two years and upwards which is not more than fourteen and a half hands in height, the height to be measured by a straight line from the lowest part of the hoof of either of the forefeet to the highest part of the withers, and every hand to contain four inches.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Must be registered.

3. No one shall be entitled to take or use the name or title of veterinary surgeon (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description, implying that he is registered under this Ordinance, or that he is a person specially qualified to practice veterinary surgery, unless he is registered under this Ordinance.

Non-recovery of fees unless registered.

4. No one shall be entitled to recover any fee or charge in a court for performing a veterinary operation or for giving any veterinary attendance or advice unless he is registered under this Ordinance.

Qualifications.

5. Anyone who—

- (a) is registered or entitled by law to be registered as a veterinary surgeon in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force; or
- (b) holds a certificate granted in a British possession or foreign country for the time being recognised by the committee as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of veterinary surgery; or
- (c) is at the commencement of this Ordinance already registered under the provisions of the (repealed) Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance, 1909,

No. X. of 1909.

shall on payment of a fee of twenty-four dollars be entitled to be registered under this Ordinance, but no fee shall be payable by anyone registered under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

Register and its publication.

Schedule.

6. The secretary shall keep a veterinary surgeons register, in the form contained in the schedule hereto, of all persons registered as veterinary surgeons under this Ordinance, and in the month of February in each year shall publish a copy of the register in the Gazette.

7.—(1) When anyone desires to be registered under this Ordinance, he shall make application to the secretary and submit the evidence necessary to establish that he is entitled to be registered.

Registration  
of persons  
on register.

(2) The secretary shall forthwith lay the application before the committee, and the committee, if satisfied that the person is entitled to be registered, shall direct the secretary to register him, and the secretary shall thereupon register him and publish notice thereof in the Gazette.

(3) If the committee declines to direct the secretary to register an applicant for registration he may appeal to the Governor, and, if it is made to appear to the Governor that he is entitled to be registered under this Ordinance, the Governor may direct that he shall be so registered.

8. A copy of the register, for the time being published in the Gazette in accordance with the provisions of section six of this Ordinance, shall be evidence in all cases (until the contrary is made to appear) that the persons therein specified are registered under this Ordinance, and the absence of the name of a person from the copy shall be evidence (until the contrary is made to appear) that that person is not registered under this Ordinance :

Evidence of  
registration :

Provided that in the case of a person whose name does not appear in the copy, a certified copy under the hand of the secretary of the entry of his name in the register shall be evidence that he is registered under this Ordinance.

Proviso.

9.—(1) Any veterinary surgeon registered under this Ordinance attending on or called in to visit an animal or animals, and having reason to suspect the animal or animals to be suffering from disease, shall transmit to the secretary a notification stating the kind of animal, the stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place wherein it is being kept, the name of the occupier of the stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place, and the disease from which he suspects the animal to be suffering.

Notification  
of disease :

(2) Every veterinary surgeon registered under this Ordinance who is not in receipt of pay from the colony for each notification duly sent by him in accordance with this section shall be entitled to receive from the Board a fee of one dollar :

Provided that in the case of outbreaks in which more animals than one suffer, that fee shall be payable only in respect of the first notification submitted by him.

Proviso.

(3) The Board may from time to time prescribe forms for the purpose of notifications under this Ordinance, and any form so prescribed shall be used in all cases to which it applies.

(4) The secretary shall supply forms of notification to any veterinary surgeon registered under this Ordinance.

When  
veterinary  
surgeon is  
guilty of  
crime or  
disgraceful  
conduct.

10. If any veterinary surgeon registered under this Ordinance is convicted of felony or misdemeanour before the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction, or after due inquiry is adjudged by the committee to have been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in any professional respect, the Board with the sanction of the Governor may cause his name to be erased from the register.

Correction  
of the  
register.

11. The secretary—

- (a) shall from time to time insert in the register any alteration coming to his knowledge in the name or address of any registered person;
- (b) shall erase from the register the name of every deceased person;
- (c) may erase from the register the name of a person who has ceased to practise or who has been continually absent from the colony for the space of three years; but anyone whose name has been so erased, shall be entitled, on resuming practice or returning to the colony, to have his name restored to the register without the payment of a fee;
- (d) shall act in the execution of his duties on the evidence in each case appearing to be sufficient.

Obtaining  
registration  
by false  
declaration.

12. Everyone who wilfully procures or attempts to procure himself to be registered under this Ordinance, by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and everyone aiding or assisting him therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Penalty.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF BREED OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Small  
stallion not  
to be allowed  
to go at large.

13. No one shall suffer any small stallion to go at large, and everyone who does so shall be guilty of an offence, and

on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of twenty-four dollars, and the whole of the penalty shall be paid to the informer.

14.—(1) Anyone who finds any small stallion at large in any place other than an enclosed place may enter thereon and seize it and take it to the nearest pound, and the person in charge of the pound shall thereupon report to the magistrate of the district in which the pound is situate that the stallion has been brought thither.

Mode of dealing with small stallion found at large.

(2) The magistrate, on receiving the report, shall thereafter cause the stallion to be measured, and if he is satisfied that it is a small stallion within the meaning of this Ordinance, he shall order it to be publicly sold, after an advertisement of the sale has been inserted in the Gazette on three successive Saturdays, at a time and place to be named in the order, and shall further order that the proceeds arising from the sale, after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the person seizing the stallion unless before the day of the sale the owner pays all the expenses and a further sum of ten dollars to the person who seized the stallion.

(3) Every small stallion so ordered to be sold shall, unless previously reclaimed, be sold at the time and place appointed, and the proceeds arising from the sale shall be dealt with as directed by the order.

15. The owner of every bull over the age of twelve months shall cause it to be castrated, unless it has been approved by an officer appointed by the Board as fit for stud purposes, and in default of so doing he shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

Castration of bulls if not approved fit for the stud.

Penalty.

16. No one shall suffer any bull between the ages of twelve and eighteen months to go at large, and anyone who does so shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for the first offence, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Young bulls not to be allowed to go at large.

Penalty.

17. Any officer approved by the Board to examine bulls as to fitness for stud purposes shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for each animal he examines, and to a further

Fees for examining bulls for stud purposes.

fee of two dollars for issuing a certificate that a bull is fit for stud purposes, the fees to be paid to him by the owner of the animal prior to examination or issue of certificate.

Young bulls  
found at  
large to be  
sold :

18.—(1) Anyone authorised by an inspector of police who finds any bull between the ages of twelve and eighteen months at large in any place other than an enclosed place may enter thereon and seize the bull and take it to the nearest pound, and the person in charge of the pound shall thereupon report to the magistrate of the district in which the pound is situate that it has been brought thither.

(2) The magistrate on receiving the report shall cause the bull to be examined and, on being satisfied that it is between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, shall order it to be sold by public auction at a time and place to be named in the order :

Proviso.

Provided that, if before the day fixed for the sale the owner of it pays all expenses and a further sum of two dollars to the person who seized it, it shall be delivered up to him.

(3) Every sale shall be advertised in the Gazette on three successive Saturdays, and unless the bull is reclaimed by the owner as hereinbefore provided, it shall be sold at the time and place appointed, and the proceeds arising from the sale, after deducting all expenses and the sum of five dollars which shall be paid to the person who seized the bull, shall be paid into the Treasury and, if not claimed by the owner of the bull within one year from the date of the sale, become the property of the colony.

Chapter 82.

(4) The person in charge of a pound may sell by auction any bull seized under this section without being licensed as an auctioneer under the Auctioneers Ordinance.

#### NON-IMPORTATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS.

Prohibition  
of importa-  
tion from  
specified  
places.

19.—(1) The Board, whenever it deems it expedient to do so for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into the colony, may by order prohibit the landing therein of animals, or of any specified kind of animal, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought from any specified place out of the colony, or in lieu of that prohibition may by order prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may be brought from any specified place aforesaid.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Board or to the Comptroller that any animal on board a vessel in the waters of the colony is suffering from a disease, or that there is reasonable ground to suspect that it is so suffering, the Board or the Comptroller may by an order in writing prohibit absolutely the landing of that animal, or the carcass thereof, or any fodder, litter, dung, or other thing likely to be affected by the animal or carcass, or may prohibit the landing except under the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Board :

Animals suffering from or suspected of disease :

Provided that the Board, on the report of the Government veterinary surgeon, or of any recognised veterinary surgeon, or for any other cause it deems sufficient, may at any time cancel or vary any order made by it or by the Comptroller under this section.

Proviso.

(3) Everyone who lands or attempts to land any animal, or any carcass, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing in contravention of an order aforesaid, shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty for landing.

(4) The Comptroller, and any police constable, and any officer, inspector, servant, or agent of the Board, shall have power to seize and slaughter any animal and to bury or destroy the carcass thereof, and to seize and bury or destroy any carcass, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, landed contrary to any order or regulations aforesaid, and to bury or destroy the carcass of any animal under this section prohibited to be landed and found on any vessel in the waters of the colony.

Slaughter of animals imported in contravention of orders.

(5) If a dog is landed from a ship or vessel coming from abroad without express permission from the government veterinary surgeon, it may be seized and destroyed by the Comptroller or any police constable, notwithstanding that there may be at the time no order in force under sub-section (1) of this section prohibiting the landing of dogs; and the captain of the ship or vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered before a magistrate.

Landing of dogs.

Penalty.

(6) No animal shall be slaughtered under this section until it has been examined by the government veterinary surgeon, or by a registered veterinary surgeon appointed by the Board for the purpose, and he has certified that it is diseased; and any animal seized under this section not so certified shall be disposed of as ordered by the Board.

Animals not to be slaughtered until examined by a veterinary surgeon.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

Declaration  
of infected  
area.

**20.**—(1) The Board, whenever it appears expedient to do so, may by order declare any part of the colony to be infected with disease, and may declare that this Ordinance shall apply to animals and diseases other than those specified in section two hereof.

(2) The order may be at any time revoked by the Board.

Respon-  
sibility for  
execution of  
orders of  
Board.

**21.** When an area within the confines of any village or country district or on any plantation on which animals are received for agistment, is declared by the Board to be an infected area, the village or district council, or the owner of the plantation, as the case may be, shall be responsible for the due execution of the orders of the Board.

Destruction  
of dogs found  
at large  
during  
certain  
periods.

**22.** The Board, with the view to prevent the spread of hydrophobia or rabies, may at any time by order applying to the entire colony or to any particular part thereof, and to remain in force for the time specified in the order, authorise the destruction by any police constable of all dogs found at large elsewhere than in private premises, and of all dogs or other animals, whether included in the definition of animals in this Ordinance or not, wheresoever found, suspected of being infected with that disease, or of having been bitten by any dog known or suspected to be or to have been so infected.

Declaration  
of infected  
place by  
government  
veterinary  
surgeon :

**23.**—(1) When it appears to the government veterinary surgeon that any disease exists in any stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a statement thereof.

(2) He shall serve a notice signed by him of the statement on the occupier of that stable, shed, field, pasture or other place :

Proviso.

Provided that where the place in which the disease appears to exist includes a large area and it is impracticable to carry out the provisions of this sub-section, he may in lieu thereof post a copy of the statement, signed by him, at all police stations within the area.

(3) Thereupon that stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place, shall be and become an infected area subject to the determination and order of the Board.



(4) The government veterinary surgeon shall with all practicable speed send copies of his statement and notice to the Director of Science and Agriculture, who shall transmit them with his remarks to the Board.

(5) The Board shall forthwith on receipt of the copies proceed to consider them, and if satisfied that the course is expedient or necessary, shall by order determine and declare that place an infected area and prescribe the limits of the area, and may, if it thinks fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near the stable, shed, field, pasture or other place to which the government veterinary surgeon's statement relates.

(6) If the Board is not satisfied that that course is expedient or necessary, it shall by order determine and declare the place not an infected area, and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place, shall cease to be an infected area.

24. The Board may by order from time to time, if it thinks fit, extend, contract, or otherwise alter, the limits of an infected area.

Alteration of limits of infected area.

25. When any part of the colony is stated or declared to be an infected area no animal may be allowed to be taken or moved or to stray into or out of that area otherwise than in accordance with an order made by the Board in that behalf.

Animals straying into or out of infected area.

26. If an animal is found within an infected area which has been taken or moved, or has strayed into that area, the onus of proof that every possible precaution to prevent it being taken or moved, or straying thereinto, had been taken by him shall be on the owner of the animal.

Animals found within infected area.

27.—(1) When it comes to the knowledge of the government veterinary surgeon that glanders or farcy has occurred on a second or subsequent occasion within two years after the last occurrence of the disease in any stable, shed, or other building, he shall forthwith make and sign a statement to that effect, and serve a copy thereof signed by him, on the owner of the premises or his agent, and on the occupier of the premises or his agent, and transmit it to the Director of Science and Agriculture who shall send it to the Board.

Isolation of premises.

(2) The Board shall, as soon as possible, proceed to consider the statement and if satisfied that this course is expedient or necessary, may order the stable or other building or any part thereof to be isolated, and that building shall thereupon and during the continuance of the order cease to be used for any purpose whatsoever except keeping therein any animals there when the order is made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) The order may at any time be revoked by the Board.

Recovery of  
cost of  
isolation.

**28.**—(1) The Colonial Treasurer may, on the order of the Governor, recover the cost incurred in connection with the isolation or disinfection of any premises against the owner thereof by parate execution.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer that a specified sum is the amount of the cost so incurred shall, without any proof of the signature, be received in all courts as proof of the fact until the contrary is proved.

Using of  
premises  
contrary to  
regulations.

**29.** Anyone using or permitting to be used any premises in contravention of any regulation, or prohibition, or order, made under this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence hereunder.

Separation  
of diseased  
animal and  
notice to  
police.

**30.**—(1) Everyone having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and shall with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) The officer to whom the notice is given shall forthwith give information thereof to the person or authority from time to time directed by general order of the Board.

(3) The Board may from time to time make any general orders deemed fit for prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of an animal, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of this section.

Slaughter of  
diseased  
animal.

**31.**—(1) The Board may cause an animal affected with disease, or an animal having been in the same stable, shed, pen, herd, or flock, as, or in contact with, any animal

affected with disease, in any part of the colony, whether declared to be an infected area or not, to be slaughtered, in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) Any animal so slaughtered, or dying after becoming infected with disease, shall be buried or disposed of as soon as possible in accordance with the orders of the Board for the time being in force.

Burial of animal infected.

32. The Board may award, out of any moneys provided by the Legislative Council for that purpose, any compensation thought fair for the compulsory slaughter of any animal under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Making of compensation for animal slaughtered.

33. The Board shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Ordinance and thereafter from time to time, by general order, make any further or other provision necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with disease, or of animals having been in the same stable, shed, pen, herd, or flock as, or in contact with, any animal affected with disease, or for the purpose of allowing animals suspected of disease to be landed under proper safeguards, while—

Provision for cases of diseased animals during transit, and in other cases.

- (a) being exposed for sale in any place; or
- (b) in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (c) being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or
- (d) being on unenclosed land; or,
- (e) generally, being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal.

34. The Board may make any general or special orders deemed fit, for the following purposes or any of them, that is to say, for—

Orders for prevention or arrest of disease and other purposes.

- (a) prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, in, or out of an infected area;
- (b) prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals which are in an infected area;
- (c) prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, in, or out of an infected area;

- (d) prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things which are in an infected area, or removed thereout;
- (e) prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected areas, or parts thereof;
- (f) prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses buried;
- (g) prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung, or other thing likely to spread disease, or causing them to be sent or carried on railways, canals, rivers, or inland navigation, or in coasting vessels or otherwise;
- (h) prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven, on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere;
- (i) prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of any diseased or suspected animals exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with, in contravention of an order, and prescribing and regulating the liability of the owners of those animals to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof; and,
- (j) generally, the better execution of this Ordinance, or preventing in any manner the spreading of disease.

Special provisions as to anthrax.

35.—(1) When any part of the colony is declared by order of the Board to be an infected area on account of the existence within it of anthrax, everyone having in his possession or under his charge any bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, calves, horses, mules, asses, sheep, or goats within that area, shall forthwith cause them to be inoculated against anthrax by some person approved by the Director of Science and Agriculture and, when inoculated, to be marked with a distinctive brand to be approved by the committee.

(2) The Director may, by writing under his hand, authorise anyone to inoculate and brand any animals aforesaid in the possession or under the charge of anyone who

makes default in carrying out the provisions of this section, and the cost of the inoculation and branding shall be a debt due to the colony by the defaulter.

(3) The Director may cancel or revoke the appointment of anyone approved or authorised by him to inoculate or brand an animal as aforesaid.

(4) Anyone having in his possession or under his charge any animals aforesaid, who refuses or fails to assist any person authorised by the Director to inoculate and brand any of those animals, or who hinders or obstructs that person, or who brands or causes to be branded any animal aforesaid with the distinctive brand so approved by the Director without its having been previously inoculated shall be guilty of an offence.

**36.**—(1) When it appears to the Board that anthrax has become endemic in an infected area, the Board may extend the period during which the area shall be an infected area to not more than three years from the last date on which any case of anthrax has occurred in it.

Extension of period during which area shall be an infected area.

(2) During that period everyone having in his possession or under his charge any bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, calves, horses, mules, asses, sheep, or goats, within that area shall, at least once in every year, cause them to be inoculated against anthrax by someone approved by the Director of Science and Agriculture and, when inoculated, to be marked with a distinctive brand to be approved by the committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**37.** Any notice or other document required by this Ordinance, or by any order or regulation made under it, to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be served, if he cannot readily be found or served, by affixing the document to some conspicuous part of those premises.

Service of notices.

**38.** The Governor may appoint the inspectors, officers, and other persons for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance and of all orders made under it, he considers necessary, and they shall respectively receive the remuneration the Governor thinks fit out of any moneys provided by the Legislative Council for that purpose.

Appointment of officers for carrying out Ordinance.

Duty of  
police.

**39.** The police shall execute and enforce this Ordinance and every order made under it.

Powers of  
police.

**40.**—(1) Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against this Ordinance, a constable may without warrant stop and detain him; and if his name and address are not known to the constable and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may without warrant apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping, or detaining, or apprehending him or not, stop, detain and examine any animal, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence, relates, and require it to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district whence or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition.

(2) If anyone obstructs or impedes, or assists in obstructing or impeding, a constable or other officer in the execution of this Ordinance or of an order, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

(3) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(4) The preceding provisions of this section respecting a constable shall extend and apply to anyone called by a constable to his assistance.

Inspector or  
other officer  
to have  
powers of  
constables.

**41.** An inspector or other officer shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, have, in the place where he is acting, all powers which a constable has under this Ordinance or otherwise.

Offences.

**42.** Everyone who, without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him),—

- (a) does anything in contravention of this Ordinance or of an order; or
- (b) when required to keep an animal separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, fails to do so; or
- (c) does anything which by this Ordinance or by an order is made or declared to be not lawful; or
- (d) does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Ordinance or by an order to be an offence by him against this Ordinance; or

(e) refuses to an inspector or other officer acting in execution of this Ordinance or of an order admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat, which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes, or assists in obstructing or impeding, an inspector, or constable, or other officer, in the execution of his duty, or throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, trench, navigation or other water, or into or in the sea within three miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease or has been slaughtered as diseased or suspected,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

**43.**—(1) Anyone who is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance for which no special penalty has been provided, shall for each offence on conviction thereof be liable—

Penalties for offences ;

- (a) to a penalty not exceeding ninety-six dollars; or,
- (b) if the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars for each animal.

(2) On a further conviction, within a period of twelve months, for a second or any subsequent offence a person shall be liable, in the discretion of the magistrate before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this Ordinance.

and punishment for second or subsequent offence.

**44.** All proceedings under this Ordinance for the recovery of a penalty shall be taken under the provisions of any Ordinance for the time being in force regulating procedure before magistrates in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction, and shall be subject to the appeal provided by any Ordinance for the time being in force regulating appeals from magistrates' decisions.

Procedure and appeal.

**45.** The Governor may, by proclamation, whenever it is deemed expedient, exempt any specified district of the colony from the operation of this Ordinance, or any specified sections of this Ordinance, for the time stated in the Proclamation.

Power of Governor to exempt any district from operation of Ordinance.

Protection  
of persons  
acting under  
Ordinance.  
Chapter 254.

46. All persons acting under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be entitled to the protection afforded by the Justices Protection Ordinance.

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SCHEDULE.

FORM OF VETERINARY SURGEONS REGISTER.

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.	Date of registration.