

ANIMALS.

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4 OF 1880.

FOR PREVENTING THE SPREADING OF CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[June 28, 1880.

1. The High Commissioner may from time to time notify in such manner as he may think fit any district or area or place within any area to be a place infected with animal disease. Declaration of infected place.

2.—(1.) The High Commissioner may from time to time make such general or special orders as he thinks fit for the following purposes or any of them:— Powers of High Commissioner.

- (a.) For the slaughter of any animal within an infected district, place or area;
- (b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals in or out of an infected district, place or area;
- (c.) For prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected district, place or area;
- (d.) For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or other things into, in, or out of an infected district, place or area;
- (e.) For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or other things being in an infected district, place or area, or removed thereout;
- (f.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected places or areas or parts thereof;
- (g.) For prohibiting or regulating within any infected district, place or area, the placing or keeping of animals on common or uninclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced or on the sides of highways;
- (h.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs or sales of animals in public or private places where animals may be exposed for sale;
- (i.) For prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading or driving of animals on highways or thoroughfares or elsewhere;

- (j.) For prohibiting or regulating the moving, driving, sending or carrying of animals or of dung or other things likely to spread disease;
- (k.) For prohibiting the landing from vessels of any animals, carcases, horns, hides, bones, fodder, litter, dung, or other things brought from any foreign country or inland port;
- (l.) Generally for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction into this Island or the spreading therein of any contagious or infectious disease affecting animals;
- (m.) For the appointment, pay and regulation of the duties of persons to be charged with the execution of any provisions or orders made by virtue of this Law.

All such orders for the time being in force shall be considered to be part of and of the same force and effect as though they had been incorporated in this Law.

(2.) The High Commissioner may from time to time make regulations for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of the carcases of any animals dying from any contagious disease whatever; Provided that any expenditure thereby incurred may, if in the opinion of the High Commissioner the needy circumstances of the owner require it, be defrayed from the Public Treasury of the Island.

Declaration
of freedom
from
infection.

3. The High Commissioner may from time to time notify in such manner as he may think fit, any district or 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 that district or area or place, cease to have effect.

High Com-
missioner
may delegate
his powers.

4. The High Commissioner may from time to time by writing under his hand, depute to any Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Commandant or Local Commandant or other Officer of Police or other person or persons designated in such writing, all or any one or more of the powers and authorities vested in him by this Law.

Of notice
of disease.

5. When the existence of any contagious or infectious disease has been publicly notified in the *Cyprus Gazette* and published by crier in the villages, every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal that may reasonably be supposed to be affected with any contagious or infectious disease shall, as far as practicable, keep it 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 Commissioner or other authority of the district wherein the animal so affected is; and if without lawful excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he fails to keep the animal so affected, or supposed to be, separate from all others not affected, or to give such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

6. Where any animal not actually diseased shall, under the authority of this Law have been slaughtered the owner thereof shall be entitled to recover such sum, not exceeding ten pounds, as may equal three-fourths of the value of the animal slaughtered, which shall be levied proportionately upon the payers of property tax (verghi) of the Nahieh in which the animal was slaughtered. Provided that no such owner shall be so entitled until he has proved before a court of competent jurisdiction in the presence of the Mudir of the Nahieh or in the presence of any person duly appointed by the Mudir to represent him, and to the satisfaction of the Court, the slaughter of any beast belonging to him which was not actually diseased and the value of the beast, and has obtained judgment from the court against the Mudir as the representative of the Nahieh for the amount which the court may consider him entitled to claim in pursuance of the provisions hereof; provided also that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the slaughter of an animal in respect of which compensation is claimed has been rendered advisable or necessary by the wilful contravention by any person of the provisions of this Law, the court may order the recovery of the money awarded in compensation from the person so contravening the provisions of this Law, in exoneration so far as may be of the inhabitants of the Nahieh from which the compensation is claimed.

Compensation for animals slaughtered.

7.—(1.) Any contravention of any of the provisions of this Law or any obstruction to any officer or person appointed to execute this Law may be punished by fine for a first offence not exceeding five pounds, for the second offence not exceeding ten pounds, and for a third offence not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person who shall have in his possession or under his care any beast which he knows to be infected or diseased, or shall have any beast within a district, place or area notified to be infected with animal disease and who shall wilfully disobey or neglect to act in obedience to the provisions of this Law, and any person who shall knowingly sell or deal with any beast diseased or infected, or coming from an infected district, shall be liable to imprisonment (either in substitution for or in addition to the fines above specified) for any term not exceeding for the first offence three months, for

Offences and penalties.

the second offence six months, and for the third offence twelve months. Any portion of any fine imposed under the provisions of this Law may be awarded by the Court imposing it to the person upon whose information the conviction is obtained.

(2.) Any contravention of any regulation made under subsection (2) of section 2 shall render the offender liable to the penalties imposed by this section.

Remedy of neglect to comply with the law.

8. In every case where an inspector of cattle disease or the Commissioner of a District shall find that any of the provisions of this Law are not complied with, he may himself do or cause to be done all things necessary for giving full effect thereto; and all expenses thereby incurred by him shall be recoverable from the person by whose neglect or default they were occasioned.

Inspector's written report to be received in evidence.

9. The written report of an inspector of cattle disease shall be taken as evidence against any person by the report charged with any contravention of the provisions of this Law; and the presence of the inspector at the hearing of the charge shall not be necessary; but an inspector who wilfully makes any false accusation in any report shall be liable to the same penalties as though he had given false evidence on oath.

Interpretation.

Formerly s. 13.
As amended by 7, 1919, 2.

Short title.
Formerly s. 15.

10. In this Law "Animals" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, camels, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, swine, dogs and poultry.

11. This Law may be cited as the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Law, 1880.

15 OF 1909.

FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

C. A. KING-HARMAN.]

[February 15, 1910.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Cruelty to Animals Law, 1909.

Repeal.

2. The Cruelty to Animals Law, 1890, is hereby repealed.

Definition.
10, 1921, 2.

3. In this Law :—

"Animal" means any domestic or captured animal or bird,