

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 The Cruelty to Animals Law, 1890, is hereby repealed.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

4. Any person who shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, over-ride, abuse or torture any animal, shall be liable, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding one pound, and for the second and every subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one pound or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment: Provided that, where a person continues to use an animal as aforesaid for the purpose of completing a journey when he has no reasonable opportunity of obtaining another animal for the purpose he shall not be deemed to have committed an offence against this Law.

Penalty for ill-treatment

As amended by 10, 1921, 3

5. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously kill, maim, wound or mutilate any animal shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Penalty for malicious killing and wounding.

6.—(1.) If any person shall, by committing any offence under this Law, cause any damage or injury to be done to any animal or to any person or property he shall, on conviction, pay to the owner of the animal (if the offender is not the owner) or to the person who shall sustain damage or injury as aforesaid, such sum of money by way of compensation as the Court shall adjudge.

Compensation for damage done by cruelty to animals.

(2.) The payment of such compensation or imprisonment for the non-payment thereof shall not prevent or in any manner affect the punishment to which the offender may be liable for or in respect of the ill-treating or mutilating of the animal.

(3.) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any proceeding by action against the offender or his employer where the amount of the damage or injury is not sought to be recovered under this Law.

7. The High Commissioner in Council may from time to time make regulations for the following purposes:—

High Commissioner in Council may make regulations.

- (a.) For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing;
- (b.) For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during embarkation and disembarkation;
- (c.) For securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof;
- (d.) For the seizure, detention and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs and cats and abandoned or starved animals, and for the recovery from the owners thereof of the expenses incurred in connection therewith.
- (e.) For the prevention of export of diseased or wounded animals or animals suffering with broken or dislocated limbs.

Reward to
informer.

8. In any proceeding under this Law a Court may, if it so thinks fit, order that a portion of the fine inflicted upon the accused, not exceeding one-half thereof, shall be paid to the person, not being a police officer, who shall have given the information which shall have led to the conviction.

Complaints
to be made
within one
month

9. Every complaint under this Law shall be made within one month after the cause of complaint arises.

Disposal
of fines.

10. Save in respect of such portions of fines recovered under this Law as may be awarded by the Court to persons under the provisions of this Law, all such fines so recovered shall be paid to the credit of the Committee of the Cyprus Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and shall be expended by such Committee for the purposes for which such Committee is formed.

Power of
Court to
deal with
animal.

11. In any proceeding under this Law the Court may order any animal in respect of which such proceeding is taken—

10. 1921, 4.

- (a.) to be destroyed by such person and in such manner as the Court shall think fit, if the Court is of opinion that the animal is mortally injured or so severely injured or so diseased or in such a physical condition that it is cruel to keep it alive;
- (b.) to be detained for treatment in such place and at such cost for detention and treatment as the Court may prescribe until it shall have recovered from its injury or ill-treatment.

Cost of
detention
and
treatment.

10. 1921, 5.

12. If the owner of any animal ordered to be detained for treatment refuses or neglects to pay any cost in respect of such detention and treatment prescribed by the Court in manner prescribed by the Court, the Court may order such animal to be sold or destroyed. In the event of such animal being sold, the proceeds of sale shall be applied in payment of such cost as aforesaid; and the surplus, if any, of the proceeds of sale shall, on the application of the owner within two months of the time when the animal ceases to be detained for treatment as aforesaid, be paid to him, and if such application shall not be made it shall be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.
