

found, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be the person who docked or nicked the animal.

12. Every person who—

- (a) procures, has in his possession, or delivers, any bird or animal for the purpose of being used for trap shooting; or
- (b) secures, or causes to be secured, the tongue of any animal in such a manner as to cause unnecessary pain or suffering to such animal,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Keeping animals for trap shooting, etc.

13. It shall be lawful for any constable, upon view of any cruelty for which a person is liable to punishment under this Act, or upon information of any other person, who states that he has seen such cruelty, and who shall give his name and place of abode, to arrest the offender without warrant, if he does not know, or is unable thereupon to ascertain the name and address of such offender.

Arrest of offenders.

14. It shall be lawful for the constable to seize and take before the court before which the offender is brought the animal in relation to which the offence is alleged to have been committed, whether the person liable to punishment under this Act shall have been arrested under the previous section or not.

Seizure and production of animal before court.

15.—(1) If any constable finds any animal other than any sheep, goat, swine, dog, cat, poultry, or bird, so severely injured or in such a state of health that it cannot without undue suffering be moved, he may if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, on obtaining a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon or Justice of the Peace that such animal is so severely injured or in such a state of health that it would be cruel to keep it alive cause such animal to be slaughtered in a manner causing as little pain as possible to such animal.

Destruction of injured animals. 69/1960 S. 2.

When any constable finds any sheep, goat, swine, dog, cat, poultry, or bird so severely injured or in such a state of health that it cannot without undue suffering be moved, he may cause such animal to be slaughtered in a manner causing as little pain as possible to such animal.

Penalty.
Slaughtering of
animal by
order of
court.
31/1995
S. 4.

16. If any person shall be convicted of an offence against this Act he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and if the owner of any animal shall be convicted of an offence against this Act in respect of such animal the convicting court may order him to pay in addition to the aforesaid penalty the reasonable costs of any person or persons having the care or keep of such animal (including the cost of veterinary treatment) from the date of the seizure of the animal to the date of the conviction of such owner, and in either case the court so convicting may, if it think fit, direct the animal in respect of which the offence was committed to be slaughtered. On such direction being given the Chief Officer of Constabulary of the parish shall cause such animal to be slaughtered, with such instrument or appliances, and with such precaution, and in such manner as to inflict as little pain and suffering as practicable.

Recovery of
expense of
slaughtering
and removing
any
animal.

17.—(1) Any reasonable expense which may be incurred by the Chief Officer of Constabulary in any parish, or by any constable in slaughtering any animal, or causing any animal to be slaughtered in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or in removing the carcase of any animal so slaughtered from any street or public place for the purposes of this Act, may be recovered from the owner summarily as a civil debt.

(2) Any reasonable expense which may be incurred by any person or persons having the care or keep of any animal (including the cost of veterinary treatment) from the date of the seizure of such animal to the date of the conviction of the owner thereof for an offence against this Act in respect of such animal may be recovered from the