

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 43.—1916.

Vide 6-1920.

I ASSENT,

[L.S.]

Repealed by Ordinance 31/1921.
 J. R. CHANCELLOR,
 Governor.

20th December, 1916.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Summary Convictions
 (Offences) Ordinance, No. 5.

[20th December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago
 with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
 thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Summary Short Title.
 Convictions (Offences) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

2. In this Ordinance the term
 "Principal Ordinance" means the Summary Con- Interpretation.
 victions (Offences) Ordinance, No. 5;

"Constable" means a member of the Constabulary
 Force;

"Fireworks," "Firework" include bombs, torpedoes,
 squibs, rockets and serpents;

"Goods" means goods, wares or merchandize, of any
 kind whatsoever;

"Sell," "Sale" include bartering, or exchanging any goods, or delivering any goods previously ordered ;

"Shop" means any shop, store, house, room, shed, or booth used, wholly or in part, for the purpose of selling therein any goods ;

"Proprietor" of a shop includes the attorney, agent or manager of such proprietor.

"Street."

3. The term "street" as defined in Section 2 of the principal Ordinance shall include any public place and the waters of any harbour in the Colony.

LARCENY.

Larceny, Embezzlement; False Pretences.

See 54

4. Any person who is guilty of the larceny or the attempt to commit the larceny of any chattel, money or valuable security, such larceny not being accompanied by burglary or housebreaking, menace or threat, nor amounting to robbery with violence, or who embezzles or by any false pretence obtains or attempts to obtain from any other person with intent to defraud any chattel, money, or valuable security where such chattel, money or valuable security shall not in any case exceed the value of £20, is liable on conviction before any Magistrate to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months or to a penalty not exceeding £50.

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Larceny in dwelling house.

5. Any person who steals or attempts to steal, in any dwelling house any chattel, money or valuable security not exceeding in value twenty pounds sterling, such stealing not being accompanied by burglary or housebreaking, menace or threat, nor amounting to robbery with violence, is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or to a penalty not exceeding £50.

Stealing sugar, rum, cocoa, etc.

6. Any person who steals or attempts to steal, any sugar, rum, sling, syrup or molasses, being in any boiling house or curing house or in any store or warehouse, or being in any cask or package in the neighbourhood of such boiling house, curing house, store or warehouse; or any cocoa or coffee or coffee berries from any cocoa house or coffee house or any other place on any plantation or estate where the same

is placed for the purpose of being dried or cured, or in any store or warehouse, or from any sack, bag, cask or package placed in the neighbourhood thereof, not exceeding in value £20, is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or to a penalty not exceeding £50.

7. Any person who steals or attempts to steal, any goods in any vessel, barge, flat or boat of any description whatsoever, being at anchor within the Gulf of Paria, or in any of the waters surrounding this Colony, or bound to or from any part of the coast of this Colony from or to any other part of the coast of the said Colony, or being in any port or usual place of discharge, or upon any navigable river or canal or in any creek belonging to or communicating with any such port, place of discharge, river or canal, or who steals or attempts to steal any goods from any dock, wharf, embarcadere or quay adjacent to any such port, place of discharge, river, canal or creek, not exceeding in value twenty pounds sterling, is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or to a penalty not exceeding £50.

Stealing goods
from vessels.

8.—(1.) Any person who steals, or destroys, damages, cuts or plucks with intent to steal any growing crops within a proclaimed district is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, and the Magistrate may also sentence the offender in substitution for or in addition to any such penalty, to undergo corporal punishment.

Stealing
growing crops.

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Proclaimed

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No. 31/1917

(2.) Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences in the preceding sub-section mentioned, is liable on conviction before a Magistrate for such attempt, to the same punishment as if he had committed any such offence.

(3.) "Growing crops" includes sugar cane, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, limes, nutmegs, tonca beans, plantains, bananas, arrowroot, Indian corn, peas, beans, yams, tannias, cassava, sweet potatoes, tobacco and any other

fruit, vegetable or product which by proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, the Governor in Executive Council may direct to be included within the definition of growing crops, whatever the value of the article stolen may be, and whether the land on which the same is at the time growing or in course of cultivation be open or enclosed.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall not become operative until the Governor in Executive Council, by proclamation in the *Royal Gazette*, declares a district to be a proclaimed district within the meaning of this section, and such provisions shall thereupon become operative in any district so proclaimed.

(5.) The production of a copy of the *Royal Gazette* containing any proclamation purporting to be made under this section shall be *prima facie* evidence in all Courts and for all purposes whatever of the due making and tenor of such proclamation.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Animals may be detained for treatment.

9. On any conviction under Section 52 of the principal Ordinance for cruelty in respect of any animal, the Magistrate may, if he thinks that such animal is unfit to work, direct that it be detained in any place which shall have been notified in the *Royal Gazette* as set apart by the Trinidad Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for that purpose, for any period not exceeding thirty days, during which the maintenance of such animal shall be provided free of cost to the Government.

Such place to be a pound.

10. Any place so set apart as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a pound for the purposes of Section 13 of the Pound Ordinance (No. 12).

Liability for animals detained

11. Except for gross negligence, no officer or servant of the said Society or person having charge of any place set apart as aforesaid shall be liable in respect of the death or sickness or deterioration of or any accident or casualty to any animal detained in such place under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Unclaimed animals may be sold or destroyed.

12. If any animal detained under the provisions of this Ordinance for any period shall on the expiration of that period or within forty-eight hours thereof not be claimed by the owner thereof, or if such owner does not pay to the

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Society the cost of the keep and treatment of such animal during the period that it is detained as aforesaid, the person having charge thereof may after seven days notice published in the *Royal Gazette* sell it by auction and apply the proceeds towards the expenses incurred under this Ordinance, or may destroy it.

13. The Governor in Executive Council may make regulations prescribing the scale of charges for the treatment and keep of animals under the provisions of this Ordinance

Scale of
Charges.

STOLEN OR UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED GOODS.

14.—(1.) It shall be lawful for a Constable to arrest without warrant any person having in his possession or conveying in any manner anything which the Constable has reasonable cause to suspect to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Person con-
veying goods.

(2.) The Constable shall bring such person and thing before a Magistrate as soon as possible, and if such person does not within a reasonable time to be assigned by the Magistrate, give an account to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by what lawful means he came by the same, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3.) If any person liable to arrest under the provisions of sub-section (1) hereof, escapes from any Constable attempting to arrest him, or lets fall or throws away any such thing as in the said sub-section is mentioned, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice upon application to issue his warrant for the arrest of such person, and upon his arrest such person shall be deemed to have been arrested within the meaning of the said sub-section, and may be dealt with in the manner laid down in sub-section (2) hereof.

15.—(1.) If information is given on oath to any Magistrate or Justice that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any house, store, yard or other place, or any land whether enclosed or not, or in any vessel, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate or Justice by warrant under his hand directed to any constable to cause any such

Search
warrant.

house, store, yard or other place, or any such land, or any such vessel to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant.

(2.) The Magistrate or Justice may by such warrant, if it shall appear necessary to him, give authority to the Constable, with such assistance as may be found necessary, to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, provided always that before using force for the purposes aforesaid, such constable shall make known his authority as aforesaid.

(3.) If upon search made as hereinbefore provided, anything so stolen or unlawfully obtained as aforesaid, or any other thing which there shall be reasonable cause to suspect to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, is found, the Constable shall take the same before a Magistrate or guard the same on the spot or in some place of security subject to the orders of a Magistrate.

(4.)—(a) The Constable shall apprehend and bring before a Magistrate the person or persons in whose house, store, yard, place or vessel anything as aforesaid shall be found and also any other person found in such house, store, yard, place or vessel, if the Constable has reasonable cause to suspect any such person as is hereinbefore mentioned to have been privy to such concealment or lodging as aforesaid.

(b) If the Constable fails, or is, for any reason whatsoever, unable to arrest any such person as is hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate or Justice to issue his warrant for the arrest of any such person, or a summons requiring him to appear before a Magistrate at a time and place to be mentioned in the said summons.

(5.) A Magistrate may call upon any such person as is mentioned in the preceding sub-section to give an account, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, by what lawful means any such thing as aforesaid, came to be in such place as aforesaid, or that he was not privy to such concealment or lodging as aforesaid, and any person who fails to so satisfy the Magistrate is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

16.—(1.) It shall be lawful for any Constable to enter on board any vessel, barge, flat or boat in any harbour, bay, roadstead or river, and to remain on board any such vessel such reasonable time as he deems expedient, and if he has reasonable ground to suspect that there is on board of any such vessel anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, it shall be lawful for him to search with any assistants any and every part of such vessel, and after demand and refusal of the keys to break open any receptacle, and upon discovery of anything which he may reasonably suspect to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, to take such thing and the person in whose possession the same is found before any Magistrate to be dealt with as hereinbefore provided.

Constable
may board
vessel.

(2.) It shall be lawful for any such constable to pursue and detain any person in the act of conveying any such thing away from any such vessel, whether he has landed or not, together with anything so conveyed away or found in his possession.

17.—(1.) If any person brought or appearing before a Magistrate under the provisions of the three preceding sections declares that he received any such thing as therein mentioned from some other person or that he was employed as a carrier, agent or servant to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person and also any other person through whose possession any such thing shall previously have passed to be brought before him.

Tracing
possession

(2.) Upon any such person as is in the preceding subsection mentioned being brought before him, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to examine him as to whether he has been in possession of any such thing as aforesaid, and upon his admitting such possession or upon its being proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such person has been in possession of any such thing, the Magistrate may call upon such person to give an account to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by what lawful means such person came by such thing, and if such person fails within a reasonable time to be assigned by such Magistrate to give such account, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the possession of a carrier, agent or servant shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent or servant to convey the same.

FIREWORKS AND FIREARMS.

Fireworks in towns.

18.—(1.) It shall not be lawful, except as prescribed by regulations under this Ordinance, to throw, cast, set fire to or let off any fireworks within any Town; and any person contravening the provisions of this section is liable on conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £20, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

“Town.”

(2.) In this section and in the two next succeeding sections “Town” includes the City of Port-of-Spain, as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914, the Borough of San Fernando and the Borough of Arima, and every part of the area within two miles of the boundaries of such city or of either of such Boroughs, and also any place or area declared by the Governor by proclamation to be a Town or to be deemed to be included within a Town for the purposes of Sections 18, 19 and 20 of this Ordinance.

Fireworks outside towns.

19. Any person who throws, casts, sets fire to or lets off any fireworks into in or upon any street not being in any Town, or into in or upon any place being within sixty feet of the centre of any such street, is liable on conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £10, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Regulations.

20. The Governor may make regulations prescribing the times, places and conditions on and at which fireworks may be let off or set fire to in Towns.

Discharging firearms in street.

21. Any person who discharges any gun, pistol or other firearm in any street or within sixty feet of the centre of such street, except on some lawful and necessary occasion or when acting under a power conferred by any Ordinance, is liable on conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £10, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

CLOSING HOURS FOR SHOPS—GENERALLY.

22.—(1.) Any proprietor of a shop who opens, or permits ^{Closing hours for Shops.} to be opened, or kept open, such shop before five o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening is liable on conviction thereof before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £5, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

(2.) Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply ^{Exemption.} to the sale at any hour or on any day of any article required for the burial of the dead or for any sick person or animal where the seller thereof has reasonable ground for believing such article to be required for either of those purposes.

OPENING OR CLOSING HOURS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF SHOPS IN PORT-OF-SPAIN AND PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.

23. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, no proprietor of a dry goods, hardware, jewellery, ^{Opening or closing hours for shops in Port-of-Spain.} bookselling or stationery shop shall:—

(a.) Before seven o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon of any week day except Saturday:

(b.) Before seven o'clock in the morning or after one o'clock in the afternoon of any Saturday:

open or permit to be opened or kept open any such shop as aforesaid within the limits of the City of Port-of-Spain as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914.

24. The proprietor of any such shop as aforesaid who ^{Penalties.} acts in contravention of the last preceding section hereof, is liable on conviction thereof before a Magistrate for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding £5, for a second offence to a penalty not exceeding £10, and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding £20.

*vide s 27 69 94
for return in law*

Exemptions.

25. Nothing in Section 23 of this Ordinance contained shall render any person liable to any penalty for:—

*vide sec. 13
6/7/1920
sect. in law*

- (a.) Permitting any such shop to be kept open for the purpose of serving any customer who was in the shop before the closing hour;
- (b.) Opening or permitting to be opened or kept open any shop, the rental value whereof does not exceed £50 per annum, at any time not otherwise expressly prohibited in this Ordinance; provided always that the burden of proving that such rental value does not exceed £50 shall be upon the person alleging the same.

Penalty for employing Clerks contrary to law

26. If the proprietor of any such shop as aforesaid shall keep employed or cause to be kept employed any Clerk (save assistants employed solely in clerical work)—

*vide sec. 47
6/7/1920
sect. in law*

- (a.) before seven o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon of any week day except Saturday or
- (b.) before seven o'clock in the morning or after one o'clock in the afternoon of any Saturday

such proprietor is liable on conviction before a Magistrate for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, for a second offence to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and for a third and any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Where several trades in one shop.

27. Where several trades and businesses are carried on in the same shop and any of those trades or businesses are of such a nature that if they were the only trades or businesses carried on in the shop, Section 23 hereof would not apply, the shop may, except as in this Ordinance is otherwise provided, be kept open before and after the hours specified in the said section for the purpose of those trades and businesses alone.

28.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council from time to time by order to be published in the *Royal Gazette*:—

Ordinance may be extended.

- (a.) to declare that the provisions of Section 23 of this Ordinance shall apply to any class of shops not enumerated in the said Section ;
- (b.) to extend the provisions of Sections 23, 24, 25 and 27 of this Ordinance and of any order made under this section to any town or borough in this Colony.

(2.) In any order under this section, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council—

Governor may vary hours.

- (a.) to vary the hours of closing mentioned in Section 23 hereof ;
- (b.) to substitute for Saturday as therein mentioned any other day as a day on which the closing hour shall be earlier than on ordinary days ;
- (c.) in the case of shops situated beyond the limits of Port-of-Spain as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914, to substitute for the rental value of £50 hereinbefore mentioned any other lesser rental value.

(3.) Any such order may be revoked by the Governor in Executive Council.

SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT OR TRADING GENERALLY.

29. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, and of the Customs Ordinance, No. 178, any person who on a Sunday employs for hire any other person in any agricultural or manufacturing labour or employment, or in the carting or crooking of any goods, or in the loading of any vessel, or the transshipping of any goods, or who on a Sunday after the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, sells or offers or exposes for sale in any public market, any goods, is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month.

Employing persons to labour or selling goods on Sunday.

TRADING IN PORT-OF-SPAIN AND IN PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS
ON SUNDAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

Shops not to
open on
Sunday, Good
Friday,
Corpus Christi
and Christmas
Day.

30. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, any person who within the City of Port-of-Spain as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914, and within one mile of the boundaries thereof, on any Sunday, or on Good Friday, or on Corpus Christi, or on Christmas Day,

(a.) Opens or permits to be opened or kept open, any shop, or

(b.) Sells, or offers or exposes for sale any goods ;

is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding £10, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

Exemption
in certain
cases.

31. Nothing in the last preceding Section shall within the area above mentioned extend to:—

(a.) The sale of bread, fresh meat, fresh fish, fresh fruit, or fresh vegetables, until nine o'clock in the morning ; or

(b.) The sale at any hour of fresh milk or ice ; or

(c.) The sale of any newspaper published in the Colony on Sunday ; or

(d.) The sale of any provisions, stores, coals or other supplies for the use of any vessel anchored in the harbour of Port-of-Spain on the written order of the captain or chief officer and the local agent thereof ; or

(e.) Any shop in which cooked food alone is sold ; or

(f.) Any hotel or other licensed premises in relation to a *bona fide* guest or traveller as defined by the Liquor Licenses Ordinance, No. 177.

Extension of
application of
Ordinance.

32.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council from time to time by ~~order~~ to be published in the *Royal Gazette* to extend the operation of Sections 30, 31 and 35 of this Ordinance to such districts as may be defined in such proclamation.

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6/1/1920

(2.) Any such order may be revoked by the Governor in Executive Council.

SUNDAY TRADING ELSEWHERE THAN IN PORT-OF-SPAIN.

33. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, any person who, elsewhere than in the City of Port-of-Spain as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914, and within one mile of the boundaries of the said City:—

Not closing shop at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

(a.) Opens or permits to be opened or kept open any shop;

(b.) Sells or offers or exposes for sale any goods in any shop;

on a Sunday after the hour of nine o'clock in the morning of that day, is liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding £5, and in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

34. Nothing in the preceding section mentioned shall apply to shops in which cooked food alone is sold.

Exemptions.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

35. Notwithstanding anything in Section 61 of the Liquor Licenses Ordinance (No. 177), or in this Ordinance, premises licensed within the City of Port-of-Spain as defined from time to time under the provisions of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, 1914, and within one mile of the boundaries thereof for the sale of intoxicating liquor may remain open until ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and on the days preceding Good Friday, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day respectively as if Good Friday, Corpus Christi and Christmas Day were respectively Sunday and the preceding days were respectively Saturday, but this provision shall not alter the time during which such premises shall be closed on Sunday when Christmas Day immediately precedes or succeeds Sunday.

Hour of closing on Saturday.

This Ordinance not to affect closing hours.

36. Subject to the express provisions of this Ordinance, nothing contained herein shall authorise any person holding a license under the Liquor Licences Ordinance (No. 177) to sell spirituous liquors by retail or wine, ale, porter, beer and cider to be consumed on or off the premises to open or keep open the premises in respect of which such license is granted at any time or on any day which is prohibited by the said Ordinance.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Warrant to search for obscene publication.

37. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate upon complaint made before him upon oath that the complainant has reason to believe and does believe that any obscene books, papers, writings, prints, pictures, drawings or other representations are kept in any house, shop, room or other place within the limits of the jurisdiction of any such Magistrate, for the purpose of sale or distribution, exhibition for purposes of gain, lending upon hire, or being otherwise published for purposes of gain, which complainant shall also state upon oath that one or more articles of the like character have been sold, distributed, exhibited, lent or otherwise published as aforesaid, at or in connection with such place, so as to satisfy such Magistrate that the belief of the said complainant is well founded, and upon such Magistrate being also satisfied that any of such articles so kept for any of the purposes aforesaid are of such a character and description that the publication of them would be an offence punishable under Section 6 of Ordinance No. 22 or Section 34 paragraph 7 of the principal Ordinance, to give authority by special warrant to any constable into such house, shop, room or other place with such assistance as may be necessary, to enter in the daytime, and if necessary to use force by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to search for and seize all such books, papers, writings, prints, pictures, drawings or other representations as aforesaid found in such house, shop, room or other place, and to carry all the articles so seized before the Magistrate issuing the said warrant, or some other Magistrate exercising the same jurisdiction; and such Magistrate shall thereupon issue a summons calling upon the occupier of the house or other place which may have been so entered by virtue of the said warrant to appear within seven days before such

Magistrate to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed; and if such occupier or some other person claiming to be the owner of the said articles shall not appear within the time aforesaid, or shall appear and such Magistrate shall be satisfied that such articles or any of them are of the character stated in the warrant, and that such articles or any of them have been kept for any of the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Magistrate and he is hereby required to order the articles so seized, except such of them as he may consider necessary to be preserved as evidence in some further proceeding, to be destroyed at the expiration of the time allowed for lodging an appeal, unless notice of appeal be given, and such articles shall be in the meantime impounded; and if such Magistrate shall be satisfied that the articles seized are not of the character stated in the warrant, or have not been kept for any of the purposes aforesaid, he shall forthwith direct them to be restored to the occupier of the house or other place in which they were seized.

38. Any person aggrieved by any act or determination of a Magistrate in or concerning the execution of the provisions of the last preceding Section may appeal therefrom in the manner provided by the Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance, (No. 1). Right of Appeal.

POWER TO FINE.

39. Where a Court of Summary Jurisdiction has authority under any Ordinance, whether past or future, to impose imprisonment for an offence punishable on Summary Conviction and has not authority to impose a fine for that offence, the Court, when adjudicating on such offence, may notwithstanding, if the Court thinks that the justice of the case will be better met by a fine than by imprisonment, impose a fine not exceeding £25; provided that the alternative term of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine shall not be a greater term than that to which the defendant is liable under the Ordinance authorising the said imprisonment. Power to inflict a fine in lieu of imprisonment.

*repaired to
9/19/16*

Repeal.

40. The Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule.

Passed in Council this Twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. M. FARFAN,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

SCHEDULE.

| NO. AND YEAR. | SHORT TITLE. | EXTENT OF REPEAL. |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| No. 5 | The Summary Convictions (Offences) Ordinance. | Sections 9, 64, 75, 76, 77 and 78. |
| No. 245 | The Diseased Animals Ordinance. | The whole. |
| No. 24 of 1905 | The Obscene Publications Ordinance, 1905. | The whole. |
| No. 7 of 1909 | The Sunday Closing Ordinance, 1909. | The whole. |
| No. 18 of 1910 | The Shop Assistants (Hours) Ordinance, 1910. | The whole. |
| No. 20 of 1910 | The Sunday Closing Ordinance, 1910. | The whole. |
| No. 10 of 1911 | The Larceny (Summary Conviction) Ordinance, 1911. | The whole. |
| No. 16 of 1911 | The Shop Hours Ordinance, 1911. | The whole. |
| No. 14 of 1913 | The Summary Convictions (Offences) Ordinance, 1913. | The whole. |
| No. 22 of 1913 | The Diseased Animals (Amending) Ordinance, 1913. | The whole. |
| No. 85 of 1914 | The Summary Convictions (Offences) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914. | The whole. |
| No. 1 of 1915 | The Summary Convictions (Offences) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1915. | The whole. |