

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.)

SOUTH-WEST WALES (MUZZLING AND
CONTROL OF DOGS) ORDER OF 1902 (No. 2).

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Extent and Enforcement.

1. This Order applies to and shall be in force in the district described in the first schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as the scheduled district), and shall be enforced by the Local Authority.

Movement of dogs out of scheduled district regulated.

2.—(1.) No dog shall be moved out of the scheduled district, except with a view to its detention for such period as the Board of Agriculture may require upon premises approved for that purpose by the Board, and no dog shall be so moved unless it is accompanied by a Licence of an Inspector of the Board authorizing the movement and prescribing the place, period, and conditions of detention.

(2.) This Article shall not apply to the movement of a dog through the scheduled district by railway from a place outside the said district to another place outside the said district without unnecessary delay and without being rebooked within the scheduled district.

Control of dogs in scheduled district.

3. A dog in the scheduled district, whether in a public place or not, shall between sunset and sunrise be efficiently muzzled with an effective wire cage muzzle, and also led by a person with a collar and chain or other attachment, and shall between sunrise and sunset be either muzzled or led as above mentioned; but these provisions shall not apply to—

- (a.) any dog confined in a kennel or other enclosure from which the dog cannot escape, or secured by a collar and chain to some premises, not being in or on a public place; or
- (b.) Any pack of hounds while being exercised under the supervision of two or more competent attendants, or being used or moved for the purpose of hunting; or
- (c.) any dog in charge of a competent person while being used for sporting purposes, or for the capture or destruction of vermin, or for the driving or tending of cattle or sheep; or
- (d.) any dog confined in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle, so constructed as to render it impossible for the dog while so confined to bite any person or animal.

Seizure, detention, and disposal of dogs.

4.—(1.) Any dog found in or on any public place, which is not muzzled or is not led in manner prescribed by this Order, may be seized by the Local Authority or by the police, and any dog so seized shall be dealt with by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) If the dog is affected with, or suspected of, rabies or has been bitten by a dog so affected or suspected it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
- (ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or

otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained by the Local Authority, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.

(iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

(2.) Every dog shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place or otherwise in contact with any dog affected with or suspected of rabies, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

General provisions of the Rabies Order of 1897.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Order, all the provisions of the Rabies Order of 1897 shall, so far as the same are applicable, continue to apply, during the continuance of this Order, to the scheduled district.

Offences.

6.—(1.) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of any Licence thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any dog is not kept under control in manner prescribed by this Order the owner of the dog and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any dog found in or on any public place is not muzzled or is not led in manner prescribed by this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person allowing the same to be in or on such public place in contravention of this Order, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order—

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.