PRE 1857 ACTS

The *Stubble Burning Act 1847*, again taken from the long title and the preamble:

To impose penalties on persons for the reckless or negligent burning of stubble, timber, grass or other material that causes injury or endangerment to the property of other persons.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to amend an Act (4th Vic No 8) intituled “An Act to Authorise and Regulate the Impounding of Cattle”

This Act primarily covers the establishment of pounds on highways to impound cattle.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the Whale Fishery service in South Australia 1844

"An Act for the summary determination of disputes between Masters and Servants" shall apply and extend to all owners and persons fitting out or providing for the Whale Fisheries and all Whalers and persons employed or engaged by them in that service subject to the jurisdictions of the Province: Provided that all the powers and authority which by the aforesaid Act or Ordinance are given to any Resident Magistrate or two Justices may for the purposes of this Ordinance be exercised by one Justice : Provided also that no Justice who is beneficially or as Agent for another interested in the Whale Fisheries shall act or adjudicate in any manner under this Ordinance

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1844**

Ful title: *AN ORDINANCE to Authorise the Levying of Fees on the Slaughtering of Cattle in South Australia.*

This Act was primarily concerned with the authorisation of Inspectors of slaughter-house to levy dues

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

AN ORDINANCE to Prevent the Extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia 1844

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repealing the provisions of Acts between 1840 and 1842
* Penalties apply to importing diseased sheep or wilfully abandoning diseased sheep
* Penalties for driving diseased sheep on public roads without a warrant.
* Penalties for butchers having infected sheep for sale.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the sale of Bread in South Australia 1845

The key provisions in this act are:

* Bread is to be sold by weight only and not by measure
* Scales and weights are to be kept in shop and bread to be weighted if required
* Bread to be made from specific grains with all but wheat bread to be specially marked
* Outlining of the penalties

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

AN ORDINANCE to protect the growth of indigenous Gum by authorising the levy of an Export Duty on Bark 1845

The key provisions in this act are:

* A levy to be paid on bark stripped from trees and shrubs and exported from the Province.
* Levy set at 1s. per hundredweight
* Bark from private properties exempt.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

To amend “An Ordinance to prevent the extension of the Sheep in South Australia 1846

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repeals part of the 1844 Act and makes it illegal to move sheep and lambs infected with scab on any public land
* Sets penalties for non-conforming

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

ORDINANCE Enacted by the Governor of South Australia with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof 1846

The key provisions in this act are:

* To encourage the fencing of land
* Land owners on either side of a dividing fence are required to pay half the cost of a fence
* Maintenance of a dividing fence to be shared.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

To regulate the Occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia 1846

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repeal of the 1842 Act
* Justices of Peach can be delegated the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to execute this Act
* Commissioners may take possession of Crown lands unlawfully occupied. Also to impound cattle trespassing on Crown lands
* Timber on Crown land is reserved for public use, except where it is used for domestic uses
* Cattle can only be depastured on waste lands with agreement of the Commissioner and payment of a rate.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

To amend the Laws relating to the Impounding of Cattle

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repeal of the 1841 Act
* Appointment of pounds and pound-keepers
* Government may contribute 15 pounds towards the cost of a pound
* Schedule of fees
* Describes how cattle will be impounded
* Lists the duties and responsibilities of pound-keepers
* Release or sale of impounded cattle

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

For the Establishment and Regulation of Markets

The key provisions in this act are:

* Governor may appoint markets throughout the state and determine the opening hours
* Penalties for selling elsewhere except in shops and houses
* Inspectors have the power to seize and destroy unwholesome food

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act for preventing the further spread of Scotch Thistle 1851

The key provisions in this act are:

* Sets the penalties for not destroying scotch thistle after notice
* How to manage the situation where there is no occupier
* If thistles are not destroyed within seven days parties may enter property and destroy them
* If an owner is not occupying the land the Supreme Court may sell the property to cover costs of eradication

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to give a preferable lien on Wool, from season to season, make Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle and Horses valid, without delivery to the Mortgagee

The key provisions in this act are:

* Any person making a *bona fide* advance to any proprietor of sheep on condition of receiving in payment, or as security of such advance, the wool of the then next ensuing clip, and duly registering the agreement, shall be entitled to the whole of the wool mentionedin such agreement.
* When the advance is repaid property and possession of the wool to revert to the proprietor of the wool.
* Similar arrangements to apply to stock
* Provision to punish frauds to maintain public confidence.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act for abating the Nuisance and Damage to Property occasioned by the greater number of Dogs which are loose in the Province of South Australia 1852

The key provisions in this act are:

* Primarily deals with the registration of dogs and the capture and disposal of unregistered dogs
* The Act does not apply to farm dogs

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder 1852

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repeal or amend acts of 1844 and 1846
* Covers appointment of inspectors
* Scabby sheep to be branded
* Scabby sheep not to be present at sale yards
* Seized sheep may be replevy by the owner

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to regulate the occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia 1853

The key provisions in this act are:

* While this Act repeals the 1848 Act, it reinstates much the same provisions

An Act to encourage the formation of Oyster Beds, and to protect the same. 1853

The key provisions in this act are:

* Person can obtain a licence from the Governor and describe the bed
* The owner of the bed has sole right to produce of the Oyster Bed
* Provides for those steeling the oysters

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to amend “An Act to prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder.”

The key provisions in this act are:

* Primarily deals with penalties andconditions applying to the removal of infected sheep
* Providing the power to enter land and destroy sheep

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to make provision against the danger of Bush and other Fires. 1854

The key provisions in this act are:

* Prevents the burning of stubble , hay or grass between December and March at prescribed times
* Penalties for any offence
* Restrictions on the use of firearms that may start a fire
* Covers management of campfires, smoking and blasting of trees.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to enlarge the time within which Sheep infected with Scab may be destroyed 1854

The key provisions in this act are:

* Allows people with scabby sheep two periods of six months to clean the sheep of scab

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to reduce the amount of Fees payable on the Registration of Land Grants 1856

The key provisions in this act are:

* Short act reducing the payment required to purchase an area of Waster Land or Land Grant

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to amend an Ordinance, No3 of 1847, “To amend the Laws relating to the Impounding of Cattle 1856

The key provisions in this act are:

* Extension of some of the operating provisions of previous Acts
* Making it easier for Pound-keepers to sell impounded cattle
* Allow for the destruction of goats, pigs and fowls
* Penalties for person removing fence rails to allow cattle to trespass.

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act to regulate the collection and distribution of Duties upon Goods intended for consumption in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, carried by way of the River Murray 1855-6

The key provisions in this act are:

* Governor to set duties for goods travelling on the river
* Confirms all previous acts and payments

An Act to amend “An Act to make provision against the danger of Bush and other Fires” 1855-6

The key provisions in this act are:

* Provides for District Councils to alter the time allowed for burning stubble etc

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.

An Act for the further amendment of “An Act to prevent the extension of the Scab in Sheep in South Australia, and to make provision for the destruction of Sheep infected with that disorder.”

The key provisions in this act are:

* Repeal of clauses relating to destruction of sheep
* Inspectors may grant further time to clean infected sheep

Note: Prior to 1857 the colony of SA was ruled by a Governor responsible to the British Crown. Legislation was enacted by the Governor following consideration by a five person Council of Government and later expanded to seven and called the Legislative Council. No Hansard was prepared.

Acts passed between 1836 and 1857 are covered on this History of Agriculture site with the full title and summary of the key provisions of the Act.