

# ORDINANCES INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE 1934-1941. <sup>(1)</sup>

## An Ordinance for the Interpretation of Ordinances and for other purposes relating to Legislative Enactments.

**B**E it ordained by the Legislative Council for the Territory of New Guinea, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *New Guinea Act 1920-1932*, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1934-1941*. <sup>(1)</sup>

Short title.  
Amended by  
No. 3 of 1934,  
s. 50.

2. The Ordinances set out in the Schedule to this Ordinance are repealed.

Repeal.

3.—(1.) This Ordinance shall apply to every Ordinance, including this Ordinance, whether made before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, and shall be binding on the Administration.

Application of  
Ordinance.

(2.) Where an Ordinance confers upon any authority power to make, grant, or issue any instrument (including any regulations), then, unless the contrary intention appears, this Ordinance shall apply to any instrument so made, granted, or issued as if it were an Ordinance.

(1) The *Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1934-1941* comprises the *Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1934*, as amended by the other Ordinances referred to in the following Table:—

### ORDINANCES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Short Title, Number and Year.	Date of assent by Adminis- trator.	Date notified in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i> as not dis- allowed by Gov.-Gen. in Council.	Date on which came into operation.
<i>Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1934</i> (No. 3 of 1934)	5.2.1934	30.6.1934	5.2.1934 ( <i>Laws of T.N.G.</i> , Vol. XIII, p. 7)
<i>Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1935</i> (No. 4 of 1935)	14.1.1935	15.6.1935	14.1.1935 ( <i>Laws of T.N.G.</i> , Vol. XIII, p. 7)
<i>Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1937</i> (No. 16 of 1937)	4.3.1937	22.6.1937	4.3.1937 ( <i>Laws of T.N.G.</i> , Vol. XIV, p. 64)
<i>Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1939</i> (No. 12 of 1939)	5.9.1939	16.12.1939	5.9.1939 ( <i>Laws of T.N.G.</i> , Vol. XV, p. 18)
<i>Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1941</i> (No. 5 of 1941)	22.4.1941	15.11.1941	22.4.1941 ( <i>Laws of T.N.G.</i> , Vol. XV, p. 143)

LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

Interpretation  
of certain terms.

4. In any Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—
- “Administration” means the Administration or Government of the Territory;
  - “Administration Printer” includes any person printing for the Administration;
  - “Administrator” means the person for the time being administering the Government of the Territory;
  - “Administrator in Council” means the Administrator acting with the advice of the Executive Council for the Territory but not necessarily in accordance with that advice;
  - “Australia” includes the whole of the Commonwealth;
  - “commencement” used with reference to an Ordinance means the time at which the Ordinance comes into operation;
  - “committed for trial” means committed to prison with the view of being tried before the Supreme Court, or admitted to bail upon a recognizance or other security to appear and be so tried;
  - “Commonwealth” means the Commonwealth of Australia;
  - “District” means a District declared and defined by proclamation under the *Administrative Districts Ordinance 1922*;
  - “District Court” means a court established under the *District Courts Ordinance 1924-1933*;<sup>(2)</sup>
  - “District Officer” means an officer appointed to administer a District and includes an Assistant District Officer, the Director of District Services and Native Affairs, and the Assistant Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs;
  - “estate” includes any estate or interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien, or incumbrance, at law or in equity;
  - “Executive Council” means the Executive Council for the Territory;
  - “financial year” means the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June;
  - “Gazette” means the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*;
  - “Governor-General” means the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, or the person for the time being administering the Government of the Commonwealth, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council;

Amended by  
No. 16 of 1937,  
s. 2.

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(2) Now the *District Courts Ordinance 1924-1938*.

*Ordinances Interpretation Ordinance 1934-1941.*

- “High Court” means the High Court of Australia;
- “indictment” means a written charge preferred against an accused person in order to his trial before the Supreme Court;
- “Judge” means a Judge or an acting Judge of the Supreme Court and includes the Chief Judge or an Acting Chief Judge of the Territory;
- “land” includes messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, of any tenure or description, and whatever may be the estate or interest therein;
- “Legislative Council” means the Legislative Council for the Territory;
- “medical practitioner” or any cognate phrase means a person registered as a medical practitioner under the *Medical Ordinance 1924-1931*;<sup>(3)</sup>
- “Minister” means the Minister of State for the time being administering the *New Guinea Act 1920-1932*;<sup>(4)</sup>
- “month” means calendar month;
- “native” means an aboriginal native of the Island of New Guinea or of any island or archipelago adjacent thereto, or of any part of the Territory, Australia, Papua, or the British Solomon Islands Protectorate; and includes an aboriginal native of any island of the Pacific Ocean or of any of the East Indian islands or of Malaysia who follows, adheres to, or adopts the customs or who lives after the manner of the aboriginal natives of the Territory; and includes also any person who is wholly or partly descended from any aboriginal native or natives aforesaid and who follows, adheres to, or adopts the customs or who lives after the manner of the aboriginal natives of the Territory;
- “*New Guinea Gazette*” means the *Gazette* published by the order of the Administration and includes supplements thereto and any *Extraordinary New Guinea Gazette* so published;
- “oath” and “affidavit”, in the case of persons allowed by law to affirm, declare, or promise instead of swearing, include affirmation, declaration, and promise, and “swear”, in the like case, includes affirm, declare, and promise;
- “Ordinance” includes any Act, Ordinance, or other enactment adopted as a law of, or applied to, or continued in force in, the Territory by any Ordinance;

Amended by  
No. 12 of 1939,  
s. 2.

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(3) Now the *Medical Ordinance 1924-1940*.

(4) Now the *New Guinea Act 1920-1935*.

## LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

- “person” includes a corporation sole, and also a body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate;
- “prescribed” means prescribed by the Ordinance in which the word occurs or by regulations made under that Ordinance;
- “public holiday” means any day declared by any Ordinance to be a public holiday, or proclaimed or notified under any Ordinance as a public holiday;
- “regulations” means regulations made under any Ordinance and includes rules and by-laws so made;
- “rules of court”, when used in relation to any court, means rules made by the authority having for the time being power to make rules or orders regulating the practice and procedure of the court;

Definition of  
“service by  
post” omitted  
by No. 4 of  
1935, s. 2.

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- “sign” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions with reference to a person who is unable to write his name includes “mark” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions;
- “solicitor” means a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court;
- “State” means a State of the Commonwealth;
- “statutory declaration” means a declaration made by virtue of any law of the Territory authorising a declaration to be made otherwise than in the course of a judicial proceeding;
- “summary conviction” means a conviction by a District Court;
- “Supreme Court” means “The Supreme Court of the Territory of New Guinea”;
- “Territory” means the Territory of New Guinea;
- “will” includes codicil;
- “writing” and expressions referring to writing include printing, painting, engraving, typewriting, lithography, photography, and all other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form;
- “year” and “month” mean respectively a year or a month reckoned according to the British calendar.

Meaning of  
service by  
post.  
Inserted by  
No. 4 of 1935,  
s. 3.

4A. Where an Ordinance authorizes or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression “serve” or the expression “give” or “send” or any other expression is used, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be

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effected by properly addressing, prepaying (except where under any law of the Territory the document may be sent by post free of charge), and posting the document as a letter, and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

5. Where in any Ordinance reference is made to "the Administration", "the Commonwealth", or "the Crown", in relation to the public ownership of land in the Territory, those expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be deemed to refer to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia as Mandatory under the Mandate conferred by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers under the Treaty of Versailles and defined by the Council of the League of Nations on the seventeenth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty.

References to  
"the Adminis-  
tration" &c.

6. In any Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

Gender and  
number.

(a) words importing the masculine gender include females; and

(b) words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

7. In any Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

Office &c.  
means office  
&c. of the  
Territory.

(a) references to any officer or office shall be construed as references to such officer or office in and of the Territory; and

(b) references to localities, jurisdictions, and other matters and things shall be construed as references to such localities, jurisdictions, and other matters and things in and of the Territory.

8.—(1.) Every provision of an Ordinance relating to offences punishable on indictment or summary conviction shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be deemed to refer to bodies corporate as well as to persons.

Corporations  
liable to, and  
may sue for,  
penalties.

(2.) Where under any Ordinance any forfeiture or penalty is payable to a party aggrieved, it shall be payable to a body corporate where the body corporate is the party aggrieved.

9. Whenever forms are prescribed, substantial compliance with those forms shall suffice.

Deviation from  
forms.

10. Every Ordinance shall be a public Ordinance, unless the contrary is expressly provided by the Ordinance.

Ordinances to  
be public  
Ordinances.

11. Every section of an Ordinance shall have effect as a substantive enactment without introductory words.

Sections to be  
substantive  
enactments.

LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

Headings,  
Schedules,  
marginal notes,  
and footnotes.

12.—(1.) The headings of the Parts and Divisions into which any Ordinance is divided shall be deemed to be part of the Ordinance.

(2.) Every Schedule to an Ordinance shall be deemed to form part of the Ordinance.

(3.) Neither the marginal notes nor the footnotes to any Ordinance shall be deemed to be part of the Ordinance.

Power to alter  
&c. Ordinances  
in same session.

13. An Ordinance may be altered, amended, or repealed in the same session of the Legislative Council in which it was passed.

Amending to be  
construed with  
amended  
Ordinance.

14. Every Ordinance amending another Ordinance shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed with and as part of the amended Ordinance.

Commencement  
of Ordinances.

15.—(1.) Every Ordinance to which assent is given by the Administrator shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Administrator's assent, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of section thirty-one of the *New Guinea Act 1920-1932*,<sup>(4)</sup> every Ordinance reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure shall come into operation on the day on which the Administrator publishes within the Territory a notification that it has received the Governor-General's assent, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance.

Evidence of date  
of assent.

16. The date appearing on the copy of an Ordinance printed by the Administration Printer and purporting to be the date on which the Administrator assented to the Ordinance, or published within the Territory a notification that it had received the Governor-General's assent, shall be evidence that such date was the date on which the Administrator assented or published within the Territory a notification of the Governor-General's assent, and shall be judicially noticed.

Exercise of  
statutory power  
between passing  
and commence-  
ment of  
Ordinance.

17. Where an Ordinance which is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof, confers power to make any appointment, or to make, grant, or issue any instrument (including any regulations, proclamation, or order), or to give notices, or to do any other thing for the purposes of the Ordinance, that power may, unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised at any time after the passing of the Ordinance so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Ordinance into operation at the commencement thereof, subject to the restriction that any appointment, instrument, notice, or thing made, granted, issued, given, or done under the power shall not, unless the contrary intention

(4) Now the *New Guinea Act 1920-1935*.

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appears in the Ordinance, or the appointment, notice, or thing is necessary for bringing the Ordinance into operation, have any effect until the Ordinance comes into operation.

18. Where any Ordinance or part of an Ordinance, or any instrument made thereunder (including any regulations, proclamation, order, or notice), is expressed to come into operation on a particular day, it shall come into operation immediately on the expiration of the day next preceding that day.

Time when Ordinance or instrument comes into operation.

19. Any regulations, proclamations, orders, or notices made under any Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance—

Commencement of regulations &c.

- (a) shall be published in the *New Guinea Gazette*; and
- (b) shall, unless the contrary intention appears in the regulations, proclamations, orders, or notices, take effect and come into operation on the date of publication.

20.—(1.) Where an Ordinance confers power to make regulations, all regulations made under that power shall, unless made by the Governor-General or the Minister, or unless subject to disallowance by the Governor-General or the Minister, be laid before the Legislative Council on its next meeting day.

Power of Legislative Council to disallow certain regulations.

(2.) If the Legislative Council passes a resolution, of which notice has been given at any time within seven sitting days after regulations have been laid before it, disallowing any regulation, that regulation shall thereupon cease to have effect.

21.—(1.) Where an Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

Exercise of powers and performance of duties.

(2.) Where an Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office as such, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder for the time being of the office.

(3.) Where an Ordinance confers a power to make or issue regulations, proclamations, orders, or notices, the power shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like conditions (if any) to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the regulations, proclamations, orders, or notices.

(4.) Where an Ordinance confers upon any person or authority a power to make appointments to any office or place, the power shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power to remove or suspend any person appointed, and

## LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

to appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person so suspended or in place of any sick or absent holder of such office or place:

Provided that where the power of such person or authority to make any such appointment is only exercisable upon the recommendation or subject to the approval or consent of some other person or authority, such power of removal shall, unless the contrary intention appears, only be exercisable upon the recommendation or subject to the approval or consent of such other person or authority.

Sub-section  
(4A.) added by  
No. 5 of 1941,  
s. 2.

(4A.) Where an Ordinance confers upon the Governor-General or the Minister a power to make appointments to any office or place, the Administrator may, unless the contrary intention appears, where the holder of the office or place is absent from his office or place on leave or is unable to perform the duties of his office or place or is suspended from duty, appoint an officer to act in the place of the holder of the office or place during the absence, inability, or suspension.

(5.) Where an Ordinance confers power on any person or authority to make regulations for any general purpose, and also for any special purposes incidental thereto, the enumeration of the special purposes shall not be deemed to derogate from the generality of the powers conferred with reference to the general purpose.

Power to deter-  
mine includes  
authority to  
administer oath.

22. Any court, Judge, justice of the peace, officer, commissioner, arbitrator, or other person authorised by law, or by consent of parties, to hear and determine any matter, shall have authority to receive evidence and examine witnesses and to administer an oath to all witnesses legally called.

Appointment of  
officers by  
name or office.

23. Where, by or under any Ordinance, the Administrator or any officer or authority is empowered to appoint or name a person to have and exercise any powers or perform any duties, the Administrator or the officer or authority may either appoint a person by name or direct the person for the time being holding the office designated by the Administrator or by the officer or authority, to have and exercise such powers and perform such duties; and thereupon, or from the date specified by the Administrator or by the officer or authority, the person appointed by name or the person holding the office aforesaid shall have and may exercise such powers and perform such duties accordingly.

Expressions in  
instruments  
under  
Ordinance.

24. Where any Ordinance confers power to make, grant, or issue any instrument (including any regulations, proclamation, order, or notice), expressions used in the instrument shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same meanings as in the Ordinance conferring the power.

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**25.** An act shall be deemed to be done under any Ordinance or by virtue of the powers conferred by any Ordinance or in pursuance or execution of the powers of or under the authority of any Ordinance if it is done under or by virtue of or in pursuance of any regulation, proclamation, order, or notice made or issued under any power contained in the Ordinance.

Acts done under regulation &c. to be deemed done under Ordinance by which regulation &c. authorised.

**26.** In computing time for the purposes of any Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

Computation of time.

- (a) a period of time from a certain day or the happening of an event or the doing of any act or thing shall be deemed to be exclusive of the certain day or the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done;
- (b) if the last day of the period falls on a Sunday or a public holiday (which days are in this section referred to as excluded days) the period shall include the next following day, not being an excluded day;
- (c) when an act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken on a certain day, then if that day happens to be an excluded day, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next following day, not being an excluded day; and
- (d) when an act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken within any time not exceeding eight days, excluded days shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time.

**27.** Where no time is prescribed or allowed within which anything shall be done, the thing shall be done with all convenient speed and as often as the prescribed occasion arises.

Provisions where no time prescribed.

**28.** In the measurement of any distance for the purposes of any Ordinance, that distance shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

Measurement of distances.

**29.** Save as is otherwise expressly provided by any Ordinance, whenever any act or thing is required to be done by more than two persons, a majority of them may do it.

Power of majority of more than two persons.

**30.** No Ordinance shall in any manner whatsoever affect the rights of the Administration unless it is therein expressly provided, or unless it appears by necessary implication that the Administration is bound thereby.

Rights of the Administration.

LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

Penalties prescribed to be maximum penalties.

31. Whenever in any Ordinance a penalty is provided for an offence against the Ordinance, the provision shall indicate that, unless the contrary intention appears, the offence shall be punishable by a penalty not exceeding the penalty mentioned.

Penalties at foot of sections or sub-sections.

32. The penalty, pecuniary or other, set out—

(a) at the foot of any section of any Ordinance; or

(b) at the foot of any sub-section of any section of any Ordinance, but not at the foot of the section,

shall indicate that any contravention of the section or of the sub-section respectively, whether by act or omission, shall be an offence against the Ordinance, punishable upon conviction by a penalty not exceeding the penalty mentioned:

Provided that where the penalty is expressed to apply to a part only of the section or sub-section, it shall apply to that part only.

Provisions as to offences under two or more laws.

33. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more Ordinances, or both under an Ordinance and under any other law of the Territory, the offender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those Ordinances or under such other law, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

Indictable offence.

34. Any offence declared to be treason, crime, misdemeanour, or indictable offence, and any offence which is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding twelve months, shall, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance creating the offence, be an indictable offence.

Offences punishable on summary conviction.

35. Any offence which is not an indictable offence shall, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance creating the offence, be punishable on summary conviction.

Imprisonment.

36. Where under any Ordinance imprisonment may be awarded for any offence, it may be awarded with or without hard labour, unless the contrary intention appears.

Attempt to commit an offence to be deemed an offence.

37. Any person who attempts to commit an offence against any law of the Territory shall be guilty of an offence and shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be punishable as if the attempted offence had been committed.

References to Ordinances &c.

38.—(1.) An Ordinance of the Territory may be referred to by the word "Ordinance" alone.

(2.) An Act passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth may be referred to by the word "Act" alone.

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(3.) An Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom may be referred to by the term "Imperial Act".

39. The Ordinances passed in each secular year shall be numbered in regular arithmetical series, beginning with the number one, in the order in which the Administrator assents or makes known the Governor-General's assent to them. Numbering of Ordinances.

40.—(1.) The regulations made by the Administrator or the Administrator in Council in each secular year shall be numbered in regular arithmetical series, beginning with the number one, in the order in which they are made. Numbering of regulations.

(2.) Any regulations may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by reference to the secular year in which they were made and the number given under the last preceding sub-section.

41.—(1.) In any Ordinance, instrument, or document—

Citation of Ordinances.

(a) any Ordinance may be cited by its short title or by reference to the secular year in which it was passed and its number; and

(b) any Act may be cited by its short title or by reference to the secular year in which it was passed and its number; and

(c) any Imperial Act may be cited by its short title (if any) or by reference to the regnal year in which it was passed and its chapter.

(2.) Any enactment may be cited by reference to the part, section, sub-section, or other division of the Ordinance, Act, or Imperial Act in which the enactment is contained.

(3.) Every reference shall be made according to the copy of the enactment printed by the Administration Printer, or the Government Printer of the Commonwealth, or the King's Printer in London (as the case may be), or purporting to be so printed.

42. The repeal of an Ordinance or part of it by which a previous Ordinance or part of it was repealed shall not, without express words, have the effect of reviving the last-mentioned Ordinance or part of it. Effect of repeal of Ordinance.

43. Where an Ordinance repeals in the whole or in part a former Ordinance, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the repeal shall not— Effect of repeal.

(a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or

LAWS (ADOPTION AND INTERPRETATION)—

- (b) affect the previous operation of any Ordinance so repealed, or anything duly done or suffered under any Ordinance so repealed; or
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Ordinance so repealed; or
- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Ordinance so repealed; or
- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid,

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, as if the repealing Ordinance had not been passed.

Repealed Ordinances in force until substituted provisions operate.

44. Where an Ordinance repeals in the whole or in part any former Ordinance and substitutes provisions in lieu thereof, the repealed provisions shall remain in force until the substituted provisions come into operation.

References to repealed provision.

45. Where an Ordinance repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provision of a former Ordinance, references in any other Ordinance to the provision so repealed shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted.

References to amended Ordinances.

46. Where in any Ordinance reference is made to any other Ordinance, and that other Ordinance is subsequently amended or an Ordinance is made in substitution therefor, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the reference shall, from the date of the amendment or substitution, be deemed to be to the amended or substituted Ordinance.

Expiration of Ordinance.

47. The expiration of an Ordinance shall not affect any civil proceeding previously commenced under the Ordinance, but every such proceeding may be continued and everything in relation thereto be done in all respects as if the Ordinance continued in force.

Construction of instruments.

48. Where an Ordinance confers upon any authority power to make, grant, or issue any instrument (including any regulations), then any instrument so made, granted, or issued shall be read and construed subject to the Ordinance under which it was made, and so as not to exceed the power of that authority to the intent that where any such instrument would, but for this section, have been

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construed as being in excess of the power conferred upon that authority, it shall nevertheless be a valid instrument to the extent to which it is not in excess of that power.

49.—(1.) When any Ordinance or regulations have been amended, then in any reprint of the Ordinance or regulations by the Administration Printer the Ordinance or regulations shall be printed as amended.

Incorporation of amendments in reprint of Ordinances and regulations.

(2.) In every reprint of an amended Ordinance, reference shall be made in the margin or a footnote to the enactment by which each amendment is made.

50. When an Ordinance which amends a Principal Ordinance prescribes a method of citation for the Principal Ordinance as amended by that Ordinance, the Principal Ordinance shall be deemed to be amended by substituting that method of citation for the short title of the Principal Ordinance, and in every reprint of the Ordinance as so amended that method of citation shall be substituted accordingly.

Method of citation of Ordinance when amended.

51. There shall be printed on every reprint issued by the Administration Printer of any Ordinance which has before or after the commencement of this Ordinance been amended, a short reference to every Ordinance by which it has been amended.

Reference on reprint to amending Ordinance.

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THE SCHEDULE.

The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance 1921.*  
The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance 1923.*  
The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance 1925.*  
The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance (No. 2) 1925.*  
The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance 1927.*  
The *Interpretation and Amendments Incorporation Ordinance 1931.*

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