justice shall give a certificate of the production of the said head before him and the taking of said oath; and it shall be the duty of the said justice to destroy the said head so as to prevent a second allowance upon the same.

1910, ch. 167, sec. 3 (p. 787).

212. Upon the production of the said justice's certificate before the County Commissioners, they are authorized and directed to levy upon the assessable property of the county a sum sufficient for such bounties for the use of the person producing the same, and shall pay the same accordingly.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

P. L. L., 1888, Art. 10, sec. 136. 1880, ch. 129.

213. The provisions of Sections 241 to 245, of Article 4, of the Public Local Laws, title "City of Baltimore," relating to "Cruelty to Animals," shall apply to Dorchester County as fully as if repeated in this Article.

Secs. 241-245 repealed by ch. 496, 1902. Ch. 198, 1890, superseded said sections. See Annotated Code, Art. 27, secs. 69-70, and State v. Falkenham, 73 Md. 465.

DOGS.*

1894, ch. 426, sec. 1.

214. The Board of School Commissioners of Dorchester County shall provide suitable metal tags, having stamped on one side the number thereof, and on the other side the year for which they are to be used; to be worn on the necks of all dogs, male and female, whose owners may apply for, and shall pay on the receipt of the same, to the treasurer of the school board, in Dorchester County, the sum of one dollar for each tag and collar; and the money so paid as aforesaid shall be a tax for one year on each dog, male and female; the name of the owner of the dog, male and female, as well as the name of the dog, male and female, with the number and date of his tag, shall be entered regularly in a book kept by the said treasurer of the school board for that purpose.

1894, ch. 426, sec. 2.

215. All dogs, male or female, whose owner or owners shall fail to procure the tags as aforesaid, and shall be found outside of the premises, unattended by the owner, without the said tag worn upon their necks, shall be unprotected by law and be considered as a nuisance and may be killed by any citizen, when so found running at large, and be relieved of all culpability in law for any damage to the owner by reason of the killing.

^{*}See 1929 Supplement to Annotated Art. 56, secs. 267-273, which probably superseded most if not all of the provisions of this subtitle.