

entry, such assault shall be deemed to be without justification or provocation.

3. If any person having peaceable possession of such house or land with a claim of right, or any person acting by his authority, assaults any one entering as aforesaid, for the purpose of making him desist from such entry, such assault shall be deemed to be provoked by the person entering.

Discipline of minors.

**55.** It is lawful for every parent, or person in the place of a parent, schoolmaster or master, to use force by way of correction towards any child, pupil or apprentice under his care, provided that such force is reasonable under the circumstances.

Discipline on ships.

**56.** It is lawful for the master or officer in command of a ship on a voyage to use force for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline on board of his ship, provided that he believes, on reasonable grounds, that such force is necessary, and provided also that the force used is reasonable in degree.

Surgical operations.

**57.** Every one is protected from criminal responsibility for performing with reasonable care and skill any surgical operation upon any person for his benefit, provided that performing the operation was reasonable, having regard to the patient's state at the time, and to all the circumstances of the case.

Excess.

**58.** Every one authorized by law to use force is criminally responsible for any excess, according to the nature and quality of the act which constitutes the excess.

Consent to death.

**59.** No one has a right to consent to the infliction of death upon himself; and if such consent is given, it shall have no effect upon the criminal responsibility of any person by whom such death may be caused.

Obedience to *de facto* law.

**60.** Every one is protected from criminal responsibility for any act done in obedience to the laws for the time being made and enforced by those in possession (*de facto*) of the sovereign power in and over the place where the act is done.

### PART III.

#### PARTIES TO THE COMMISSION OF OFFENCES.

Parties to offences.

**61.** Every one is a party to and guilty of an offence who—  
 (a.) actually commits it; or  
 (b.) does or omits an act for the purpose of aiding any person to commit the offence; or

(c.)