

**Handbook of the regulations relating to contagious and infectious diseases among animals in Great Britain / prepared by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office for the use of inspectors and other officers of the Local Authorities.**

**Contributors**

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HANDBOOK

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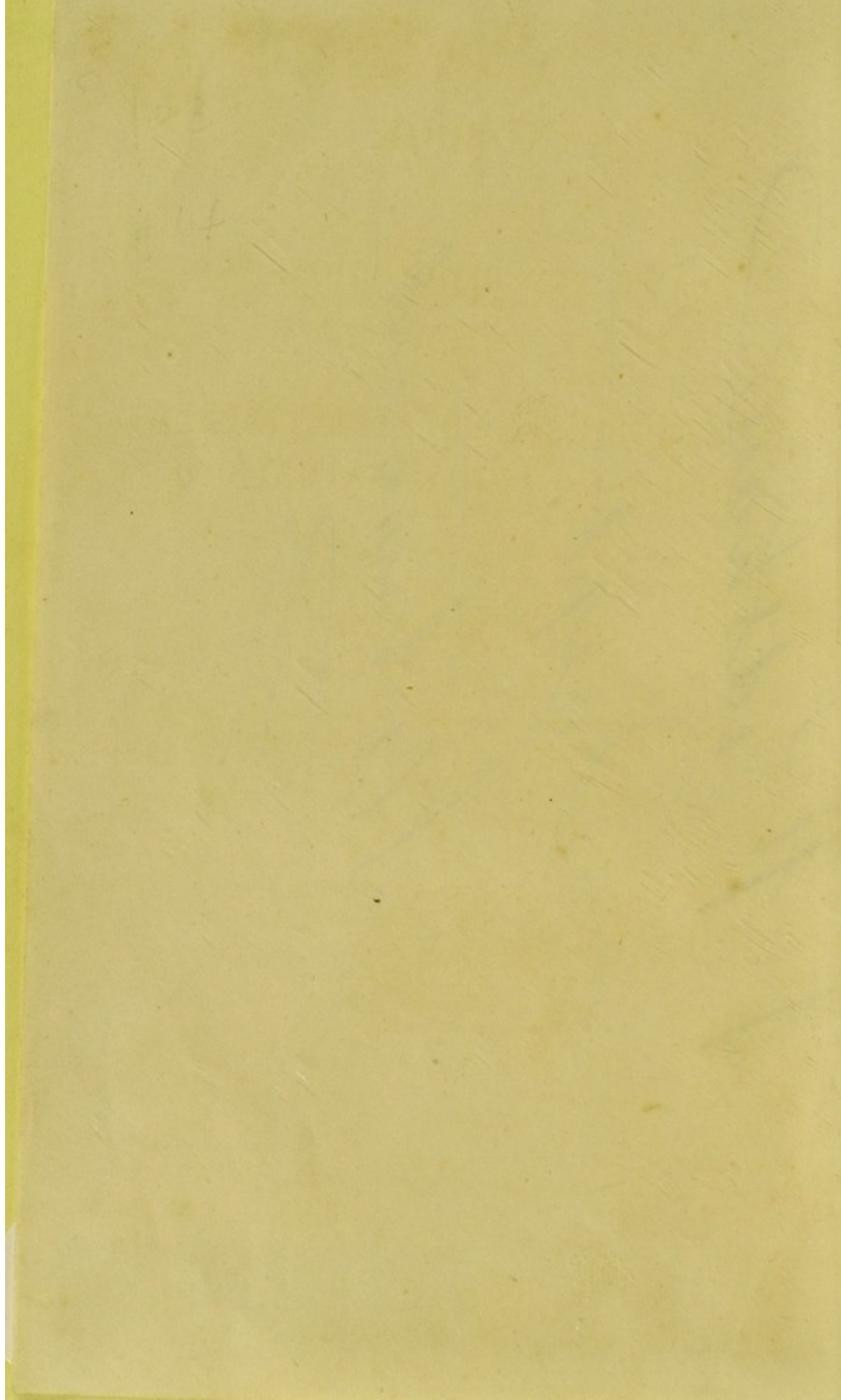




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HANDBOOK  
OF THE  
LAWS AND REGULATIONS  
RELATING TO  
CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS  
IN  
GREAT BRITAIN.

*Prepared by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office for  
the use of Inspectors, and other Officers of the Local Authorities.*

**SECOND SERIES.**



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
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1872.

HANDBOOK

OF THE

LAW AND REGULATIONS

RELATIVE TO

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DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS

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## P R E F A C E.

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ON the passing of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, (which repeals all former Acts relating to contagious and infectious diseases among animals,) some reference notes to that Act, and to the Orders of the Privy Council drawn thereunder, were, by direction of the Lords of the Council, prepared for the use of inspectors and other officers of the local authorities.

But the changes in the regulations, called for by the establishment of a Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, and the consequent removal of the restrictions on the movement of cattle out of the Metropolis, render it necessary to cancel the Handbook heretofore in use, and to issue a second series, which shows the rules and regulations now in force. A reprint of the Act and the principal existing Orders will be found in the Appendix.

These notes are not published with a view to prevent the necessity of reference to the enactments, which are reprinted in the Appendix, but are intended to supply a means by which such reference can readily be made; and it must be distinctly understood that the Act and Orders themselves are alone authoritative.

*Veterinary Department,*  
*March 1872.*

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## PREFACE

On the passing of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, (which repeals all former Acts relating to contagious and infectious diseases among animals), some reference must be made to that Act, and to the Orders of the Privy Council drawn thereunder, which, by direction of the Lords of the Council, prepared for the use of inspectors and other officers of the local authorities.

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Metropolitan Department

March 1872.

# CONTENTS.

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	Page
Introduction - - - - -	7
General arrangement - - - - -	8
<b>Part I.</b> —Regulations in force - - - - -	12
CHAPTER I.—Regulations as to Foreign Animals, Carcases, Manure, &c.:	
Section 1. Foreign Animals generally - - -	12
,, 2. Animals from Belgium or France - - -	14
,, 3. Animals from Suspected Countries - - -	14
,, 4. Carcases, Manure, &c. - - -	15
CHAPTER II.—Regulations as to Transit of Animals, Car- cases, Manure, &c.:	
Section 1. Animals generally - - -	16
,, 2. Diseased Animals - - -	17
,, 3. Carcases, Manure, &c. - - -	17
CHAPTER III.—Regulations as to Contagious or Infectious Diseases :	
Section 1. General - - -	18
,, 2. Additional Regulations for Cattle Plague and Sheep-pox - - -	19
,, 3.         ,,         ,,         Pleuro-pneumonia - - -	22
,, 4.         ,,         ,,         Glanders - - -	23
,, 5.         ,,         ,,         Foot-and-Mouth Disease - - -	23
,, 6.         ,,         ,,         Sheep-scab - - -	24
<b>Part II.</b> —The means for carrying out the Regulations - - -	26
CHAPTER I.—Local Authorities, their Duties and Powers :	
Section 1. Committees - - -	26
,, 2. Officers - - -	27
,, 3. Slaughter - - -	28
,, 4. Compensation - - -	29
,, 5. Burial and Disinfection - - -	31
,, 6. Declarations - - -	32
,, 7. Infected places - - -	33
,, 8. Reports - - -	34
,, 9. Publication - - -	35
,, 10. Expenses - - -	35
,, 11. Further Powers - - -	37



	Page
CHAPTER II.—Inspectors and other Officers :	
Section 1. Appointment - - - - -	39
„ 2. Power of Entry - - - - -	39
„ 3. Power of Seizure - - - - -	40
„ 4. Notices - - - - -	42
„ 5. Returns - - - - -	43
CHAPTER III.—Constables, &c. :	
Section 1. Notices - - - - -	44
„ 2. Detention of Animals - - - - -	44
„ 3. Infected Places - - - - -	45
„ 4. Foreign Animals - - - - -	45
<b>Part III.</b> —Offences, Penalties, Legal Proceedings - - - - -	47
CHAPTER I.—General Offences and Penalties :	
Section 1. Offences under Act or Privy Council Orders	47
„ 2. „ „ Special Orders, &c. of Privy Council or Local Authority	47
„ 3. Recovery of Penalties - - - - -	48
CHAPTER II.—Special Offences :	
Section 1. Importation - - - - -	48
„ 2. Movement - - - - -	48
„ 3. Movement Licences - - - - -	49
„ 4. Inspectors and Officers - - - - -	49
„ 5. Food and Water - - - - -	50
„ 6. Cleansing and Disinfection - - - - -	50
CHAPTER III.—Evidence, Legal Proceedings :	
Section 1. Evidence of Disease and of Orders - - - - -	50
„ 2. Appearance before Justices - - - - -	51
„ 3. Appeal - - - - -	52
„ 4. Protection - - - - -	52
<b>APPENDIX.</b>	
The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 - - - - -	53
The Transit of Animals (Water) Order of March, 1871 (324)	113
Belgium and France.—Importation.—Order dated 8th December, 1871 (340) - - - - -	128
The Animals Order of 1871 (341) - - - - -	130
The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) - - - - -	141
A List of the Ports where Suspected Cattle may be landed -	147



## INTRODUCTION.

THE present laws and regulations relating to contagious and infectious diseases among animals in Great Britain are contained in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and twenty-nine Orders of the Privy Council, as follows :—

No.	Date.	Subject or Short Title.
324	31 March 1871	The Transit of Animals (Water) Order of March, 1871.
340	8 Dec. 1871 -	Belgium and France.—Importation.
341	20 Dec. 1871 -	The Animals Order of 1871.
342	20 Dec. 1871 -	The Foreign Animals Order of 1871.
343	20 Dec. 1871 -	Revocation of Orders.
346	29 Dec. 1871 -	London.—Foreign Cattle Market.—Approval.
262	10 Aug. 1869 -	Bristol.—Limits of Port.
280	10 Aug. 1869 -	Dartmouth.—Limits of Port.
265	10 Aug. 1869 -	Dover.—Limits of Port.
295	12 Jan. 1870 -	Glasgow.—Limits of Port.
283	10 Aug. 1869 -	Goole.—Limits of Port.
274	10 Aug. 1869 -	Granton.—Limits of Port.
303	17 June 1870 -	Grimsby.—Limits of Port.
293	16 Dec. 1869 -	Hartlepool.—Limits of Port.
345	20 Dec. 1871 -	Hull.—Limits of Port.
275	10 Aug. 1869 -	Leith.—Limits of Port.
281	10 Aug. 1869 -	Littlehampton.—Limits of Port.
284	10 Aug. 1869 -	Liverpool.—Limits of Port.
344	20 Dec. 1871 -	London.—Limits of Port.
309	1 Oct. 1870 -	Middlesbrough.—Limits of Port.
335	28 Sept. 1871 -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Limits of Port.
314	27 Oct. 1870 -	Plymouth.—Limits of Port.
278	10 Aug. 1869 -	Portsmouth.—Limits of Port.
287	28 Sept. 1869 -	Portsmouth.—Limits of Port.—Amendment.
271	10 Aug. 1869 -	Shields, North.—Limits of Port.
288	28 Sept. 1869 -	Shields, North.—Limits of Port.—Further Part Defined.
316	27 Oct. 1870 -	Shoreham.—Limits of Port.
311	1 Oct. 1870 -	Southampton.—Limits of Port.
338	23 Nov. 1871 -	Sunderland.—Limits of Port.



The Act, as well as Orders 324, relating to the supply of water at railway stations; 340, relating to importation from Belgium and France; 341, giving the general regulations applicable to all parts of Great Britain; and 342, giving the regulations relating to foreign animals, will be found printed in full in the Appendix. It is not considered necessary to print the Revocation Order, No. 343, nor the Foreign Cattle Market Approval Order, No. 346. As the remaining Orders relate to the definition of parts of ports in Great Britain for the landing of cattle from the countries mentioned in the second schedule to The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342), and as it is probable that the areas defined in them will be varied, or the Orders or parts of them revoked, only a list of such Orders have been given.

In this Handbook the endeavour has been to refer to all the more important regulations at present in force in Great Britain for preventing the introduction and spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among animals; but no reference is made to the powers conferred on the Privy Council to make any further or other regulations, nor to those provisions which relate specially to the county of Chester, or to Scotland.

## GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

### *Division into Parts.*

This Handbook is divided into three Parts, and an Appendix—

Part I. contains notes on the principal laws and regulations at present in force :



Part II. indicates how such laws and regulations should be carried out by the local authorities and their officers:

Part III. refers to offences and legal proceedings relating to these laws and regulations.

### *Interpretation of Terms.*

Throughout the Handbook—

“Act” means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869:

“O.C. 341” means The Animals Order of 1871:

“O.C. 342” means The Foreign Animals Order of 1871:

“O.C. 324” means The Transit of Animals (Water) Order of March, 1871:

“Cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

“Animal” means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine:

“Foreign,” as applied to cattle or animals, means brought from any place out of the United Kingdom:

“Cattle plague” means the rinderpest, or disease commonly called the cattle plague:

“Contagious or infectious disease” includes cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and glanders:

“Diseased” means affected by any contagious or infectious disease:

“Suspected,” when applied to countries or cattle, means the countries named in the second sche-



dule to The Foreign Animals Order of 1871, or cattle from those countries:

“Healthy,” when applied to foreign cattle, means cattle coming from countries other than those suspected:

The meanings of other terms will be found in Parts I. and II. of the Act, and in articles 4 and 5 of The Animals Order of 1871 (341), and in articles 4, 10, 18, 19, and 24 of The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342).

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NOTE.—In the marginal references the letter “s.” relates to the sections of the Act, and “Art.” relates to the articles of the Orders referred to.

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## Part I.

### REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

#### CHAPTER I.—REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN ANIMALS, CARCASSES, MANURE, &c.

Section 1. Foreign Animals generally, and Cattle  
from Unsuspected Countries.

- „ 2. Animals from Belgium and France.
- „ 3. Animals from Suspected Countries.
- „ 4. Carcasses, Manure, &c.

#### CHAPTER II.—REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, CARCASSES, MANURE, &c.

Section 1. Animals generally.

- „ 2. Diseased Animals.
- „ 3. Carcasses, Manure, &c.

#### CHAPTER III.—REGULATIONS AS TO CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Section 1. General.

- „ 2. Additional Regulations relating to Cattle  
Plague and Sheep-Pox.
  - „ 3. Additional Regulations relating to Pleuro-  
Pneumonia.
  - „ 4. Additional Regulations relating to  
Glanders.
  - „ 5. Additional Regulations relating to Foot-  
and-Mouth Disease.
  - „ 6. Additional Regulations relating to Sheep-  
Scab.
-



## Part I.

### REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

#### CHAPTER I.—REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN ANIMALS, CARCASSES, MANURE, &c.

##### *Section 1.—Foreign Animals generally, and Cattle from Unsuspected Countries.*

O.C. 342,  
Arts. 5, 6,  
7, 10, 12,  
15, and 19. Foreign animals can only be landed at the ports named in the first schedule to The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342), and must be inspected on landing, and be detained at least 12 hours for that purpose, but a further detention may take place on suspicion of disease; and no animal can be moved without the permission of the veterinary inspector.

O.C. 342,  
Arts. 10,  
15, and 19. Under certain circumstances there is power to seize and detain any foreign animal including a horse or other animal not within the definition of animals in the Act.

If any one of a cargo is found affected with any contagious or infectious disease the whole cargo may be detained and slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with, as the Privy Council or the Customs (as the case may be) direct.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 9. On certificate of a Privy Council Inspector that any of the regulations with respect to places used for animals on board vessels have not been observed, animals may be detained at the landing-place.

O.C. 342,  
Arts. 8, 9,  
and 11. Articles 8 and 9 of The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) contain regulations in respect to divided



cargoes, and article 11 permits division of cargo by inspector, and regulates the slaughter.

Compensation may be withheld in respect of any <sup>s. 71.</sup> foreign animal slaughtered on account of its being affected with cattle plague, or with disease suspected to be cattle plague, if it appears that the animal was so affected at the time of its landing.

Healthy foreign cattle, if landed at places other than <sup>O.C. 342,</sup> those defined for the landing of suspected cattle, will, <sup>Arts. 14</sup> on the certificate of the veterinary inspector, cease to <sup>and 15.</sup> be deemed foreign cattle if the following conditions are complied with:—

1. The vessel in which they are imported must not within three months have had on board any suspected cattle.
2. The vessel must not, since taking on board the cattle imported, have entered any port of a suspected country.
3. The cattle must not, while on board, have been in contact with any suspected cattle.

But they are not allowed to land until the owner or charterer of the vessel or his agent has entered into a bond not exceeding 1,000*l.*, to observe the above conditions, nor until the master of the vessel has made a declaration that none of the cattle exported have come from suspected countries, and that the foregoing conditions have been observed.

A foreign animal arriving in a vessel, but not <sup>O.C. 342,</sup> intended for importation, may undergo the 12 hours <sup>Art. 17.</sup> detention on board such vessel.



*Section 2.—Animals from Belgium or France.*

O.C. 340,  
Art. 2. Cattle brought from any place in Belgium or France may not be landed in Great Britain.

O.C. 340,  
Art. 5. Sheep or goats coming from Belgium or France are subject to the same regulations as cattle coming from suspected countries; but such sheep or goats must not come in the same vessel as cattle from those countries.

*Section 3.—Animals from Suspected Countries.*

O.C. 342,  
Art. 13. Cattle coming from Russia, the Austrian-Hungarian dominions, the Empire of Germany, the dominions of the Sultan, Italy, or Greece, can only be landed at parts of ports\* defined by the Privy Council for that purpose, and are subject to the regulations contained in the fourth schedule to the Act.

O.C. 342,  
Art. 13. All such cattle must be slaughtered within ten days after being landed, exclusive of the day of landing, and, except for the supply of Edinburgh and at ports where quarantine or re-shipment to another landing-place is allowed, must be slaughtered at such landing-places.

For the supply of Edinburgh the defining Orders contain special provisions enabling these cattle, under certain conditions, to be moved by railway from the landing-places at the ports of Granton and Leith to the Edinburgh Public Slaughter-house.

In the Order for Southampton there are special provisions under which cattle from suspected countries

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\* A list of the ports at which suspected cattle can be landed will be found in the Appendix.



may undergo quarantine, and so cease to be deemed foreign cattle.

The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) contains special provisions with regard to milch cows in vessels taken out from, and brought back to, Great Britain, without having left the vessel. O.C. 342,  
Art. 16.

All animals within a part of a port defined for the landing and slaughter of suspected cattle are to be deemed suspected cattle. s. 19.

Article 20 of The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) regulates the marking of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. O.C. 342,  
Art. 20.

#### *Section 4.—Carcases, Manure, &c.*

Article 12 of The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) regulates the movement at the landing-place of carcasses, hides, meat, offal, hay, straw, litter, and dung. O.C. 342,  
Arts. 12,  
18, and 19.

Article 18 of the same Order regulates the movement of the carcasses of foreign animals which have died on the voyage, and article 19 of the same Order refers to hay, straw, fodder, or other article which might convey disease.

Manure or hay from Belgium or France may not be landed in Great Britain. Meat, hides, fat, hoofs, or horns from Belgium or France can only be landed at the ports at which foreign animals may be landed, and can only be removed from the landing-place on the certificate of an inspector. O.C. 340,  
Arts. 3 and  
4.



## CHAPTER II.—REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, CARCASSES, MANURE, &c.

### *Section 1.—Transit of Animals generally.*

#### *(a.) Transit of Animals by Sea.*

O.C. 341,  
Arts. 6, 8,  
and 9.      There are regulations with respect to places used by animals on board vessels; and on certificate of a Privy Council inspector that any of such regulations have not been observed, animals may be detained at the landing-place.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 7.      There are also regulations relating to freshly shorn sheep.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 10.      Vessels used for carrying animals must be cleansed and disinfected.

O.C. 341,  
Arts. 11  
and 12.      Provision must be made at landing-places for the supply of food and water to animals, if required.

#### *(b.) Transit of Animals by Railway.*

O.C. 341,  
Arts. 14  
and 15.      There are regulations with respect to trucks used for carrying animals on a railway.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 16.      There are also regulations relating to freshly shorn sheep.

s. 62.  
O.C. 341,  
Art. 17.      Every pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle used for carrying animals on land must be cleansed and disinfected.

s. 64.  
O.C. 324.      Food and water is to be supplied by railway companies for animals at such stations as the Privy Council may direct.

s. 64.      If the consignee or person in charge fails to request that any animal be supplied with water, so that it



remains for 30 hours without water, he is guilty of an offence against the Act.

*Section 2.—Transit of Diseased Animals.*

It is illegal to send or cause to be carried on a rail- s. 57.  
way, or on a canal, river, or other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel, or to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, any horse or animal affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders.

Where any animal affected with any contagious or O.C. 341,  
infectious disease is landed at a port, or is, while so Arts. 13  
affected, at any landing-place or lair, or other adjacent and 39.  
place, then the landing-place and the lair or other place where the animal has been, is not to be used for any animals not forming part of the same cargo, until it has been cleansed and disinfected.

*Section 3.—Transit of Carcases, Manure, &c.*

Any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter, O.C. 341,  
or other thing commonly used for food of animals or Art. 21.  
otherwise for or about animals, may be moved out of an infected place within the Metropolis (but not out of the Metropolis) with a licence signed by an officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf certifying that the thing moved has been disinfected, but not otherwise.



### CHAPTER III.—REGULATIONS AS TO CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

s. 6. The diseases included in this term are cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and glanders. Some of the regulations of the Act and Orders apply to all these diseases, and others only apply to particular diseases or places. The former will be found under the general regulations, and the latter under the particular heading to which they apply.

The Privy Council has also power reserved to declare any other disease a contagious or infectious disease for the purposes of the Act and Orders.

#### *Section 1.—General.*

O.C. 341,  
Art. 19.

If any animal (including a horse) is affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders, the owner or person in charge is, as far as practicable, to keep it separate from animals not so affected, and is, with all practicable speed, to give notice to a police constable.

It is illegal—

s. 57.

To expose such horse or animal in a market or fair or other public place where horses or animals are commonly exposed for sale :

To expose it for sale in any sale-yard, whether public or private :

To place it in a lair or other place adjacent to, or connected with, a market or fair, or where horses or animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale :



To send or cause it to be carried on a railway, or on a canal, river, or other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel:

To carry, lead, drive it, or cause it to be carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare:

To place or keep it on any common or uninclosed land, or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced, or on the side of a highway. s. 58.

*Section 2.—Additional Regulations relating to Cattle Plague and Sheep-Pox.*

When the inspector of the local authority has made a declaration that he has found cattle plague or sheep-pox to exist, and has delivered a notice of such declaration to the occupier of the premises, thereupon the premises, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become an infected place, and continue to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the local authority. s. 34.

The following rules apply to infected places in which cattle plague has been found:—

No animal is to be moved alive out of an infected place. 6th schedule to Act, Part I.

Any hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, or offal of any animal, or any part thereof, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed to issue licences in that behalf, certifying either that the thing moved has not formed part of an animal affected with cattle plague, or of an animal that has been in the same shed or stable, or in the



same herd or flock, or in contact with an animal so affected, or that the thing moved has been disinfected.

The carcase of an animal, or a single portion of raw meat weighing more than twenty pounds, is not to be moved out of such infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed in that behalf, certifying that the carcase or meat moved is not the carcase or part of the carcase of an animal affected with cattle plague.

Any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals or otherwise for or about animals, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed in that behalf, certifying that the thing moved has not been in contact with or been used for or about any animal affected with cattle plague, or that it has been disinfected.

The following rules apply to infected places in which sheep-pox has been found :—

6th schedule to Act,  
Part II.

No sheep is to be moved alive out of an infected place.

Any skin, wool, horn, or hoof of any sheep, or any part thereof, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer appointed by the local authority to issue licences in that behalf certifying that the thing moved did not belong to any sheep forming part of a flock affected with sheep-pox, or to any



sheep that has been on a farm or place in which that disease existed.

Sheds and places used by sheep affected with sheep-pox are forthwith after being so used to be cleansed and disinfected.

The premises in which an animal affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox has been kept must be cleansed and disinfected. Articles which have been in contact with such animal must be destroyed, but articles that have been in contact with an animal affected with cattle plague may, under certain conditions, be moved therefrom for destruction, under a licence of the inspector. s. 61.

Where cattle plague or sheep-pox has existed on any premises, no fresh animal is to be admitted until thirty days after the cleansing and disinfecting thereof.

Where a person having cattle in his possession or keeping within the district of a local authority wherein cattle plague exists affixes at the entrance to a building or inclosed place in or on which such cattle are kept a notice forbidding persons to enter into or on that building or place without his permission, then, if any person not having a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or place, enters into, on, or over the same or any part thereof, in contravention of the notice, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. s. 59.

All animals that have died or been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox are to be buried; or to be destroyed under the inspection of the local authority when so authorized by the Privy Council. s. 60.  
O.C. 341,  
Art. 37.



*Section 3.—Additional Regulations relating to Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

ss. 54 and  
55.

When the inspector of the local authority has made a declaration that he has found pleuro-pneumonia to exist, and has delivered a notice of such declaration to the occupier of the premises, the following pleuro-pneumonia rules become applicable, and continue to apply until the determination and declaration of the local authority :—

7th sche-  
dule to Act.

Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are not to be moved from such field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, or from any land or building contiguous thereto in the same occupation, except for immediate slaughter, and according to regulations to be from time to time made by the local authority for ensuring such slaughter.

Other cattle are not to be moved from such field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, or from any land or building contiguous thereto in the same occupation, except for immediate slaughter, without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed to issue licences in that behalf certifying that the cattle moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not been in the same shed or herd, or in contact with cattle so affected.

Sheds and places used by cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are forthwith after being so used to be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority.

*disinfected*



Regulations may be made by a local authority for O.C. 341,  
prohibiting or regulating the removal out of any field, Art. 30.  
stable, cowshed, or other premises, of the carcasses of  
any cattle which have died or have been slaughtered in  
consequence of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia;  
but the area within which the regulation has effect  
must be defined by them.

*Section 4.—Additional Regulations relating to Glanders.*

Besides the general regulations applicable to all  
contagious or infectious diseases, the following more  
particularly apply to this disease:—

All horses or animals that have died, or been slaugh- s. 60.  
tered in consequence of being affected with glanders,  
are to be buried; or to be destroyed under the inspec- O.C. 341,  
tion of the local authority when so authorized by the Art. 37.  
Privy Council.

The premises in which a horse or animal affected s. 61.  
with glanders has been kept must be cleansed and  
disinfected. Articles which have been in contact with  
such horse or animal must be destroyed, but may,  
under certain conditions, be moved from such premises  
for the purpose of destruction, under the licence of an  
inspector.

*Section 5.—Additional Regulations relating to Foot-  
and-Mouth Disease.*

A local authority has power to make regulations in  
respect to this disease.\*

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\* See page 38.



*Section 6.—Additional Regulations relating to Sheep-Scab.*

A local authority has power to make regulations in respect to this disease.\*

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\* See page 38.



## Part II.

### THE MEANS FOR CARRYING OUT THE REGULATIONS.

#### CHAPTER. I.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

##### Section 1. Committees.

- „ 2. Officers.
- „ 3. Slaughter.
- „ 4. Compensation.
- „ 5. Burial and Disinfection.
- „ 6. Declarations.
- „ 7. Infected Places.
- „ 8. Reports.
- „ 9. Publication.
- „ 10. Expenses.
- „ 11. Further Powers.

#### CHAPTER II.—INSPECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

##### Section 1. Appointment.

- „ 2. Power of Entry.
- „ 3. Power of Seizure.
- „ 4. Notices.
- „ 5. Returns.

#### CHAPTER III.—CONSTABLES, &c.

##### Section 1. Notices.

- „ 2. Detention of Animals.
  - „ 3. Infected Places.
  - „ 4. Foreign Animals.
-



## Part II.

### THE MEANS FOR CARRYING OUT THE REGULATIONS.

#### CHAPTER I.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

O.C. 342,  
Art. 21.

The carrying out of the provisions of the Act and Orders is intrusted to the local authorities and their officers throughout Great Britain, and The Foreign Animals Order of 1871 (342) contains a special provision making it obligatory on the local authority to assist the veterinary inspector of the Privy Council to carry out all the regulations in force which refer to foreign animals.

ss. 7, 9,  
and 117,  
and 2d and  
9th sche-  
dules to  
Act.

For counties, the magistrates in general or quarter sessions assembled, and for boroughs, the town council, are usually the local authorities, but they are more particularly defined in the Act.

#### *Section 1.—Committees.*

s. 11.

With a view to carry out the regulations efficiently, the local authority is to form a committee or committees, and may delegate all or any of their powers to them, except the power to make a rate. The local authority may, if they think fit, appoint any such committee as their executive committee, giving it that designation, and then such committee have all the powers of the local authority (except that of making a rate). Such executive committee may appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any of their powers.



## Regulations respecting Committees and Sub-Committees.

A committee formed by a local authority may consist wholly of members of the local authority, or partly thereof, and partly of such other persons being rated occupiers in the district, and qualified in such other manner as the local authority determine. 3d schedule to Act.

A committee of a local authority and a sub-committee of an executive committee may elect a chairman of their meetings.

If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for the holding of a meeting, the members then present are to choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.

Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee is to be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman is to have a second or casting vote.

### *Section 2.—Officers.*

The local authority is to appoint such inspectors and other officers as appear necessary for the execution of the Act, and is to assign them such duties and award them such salaries or allowances as the local authority think fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made. s. 12.



It is obligatory on every local authority to keep appointed at least one inspector (but, where the district is large, it would appear to be advisable to sub-divide it, and appoint one or more inspectors to each sub-division).

O.C. 341,  
Art. 43.

The names, addresses, and districts of all such inspectors should be furnished to the Privy Council, on appointment (and it is advisable that such should also be furnished to all police constables of the district, in order that they may give the inspectors notice of disease as required in article 19 of The Animals Order of 1871 (341)). Any change of inspectors is to be notified to the Privy Council.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 19.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 43.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 26.

In addition to the powers of entry conferred on the inspectors by the Act, the local authority may, by general or special order in writing, authorize their inspector or other officer to enter any premises where he may have reasonable grounds for supposing that any animal affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox has been, or has been buried or otherwise disposed of.

### *Section 3.—Slaughter.*

s. 57.

The local authority may cause to be slaughtered any horse or animal if affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox, and exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of section 57 of the Act.

#### *(a.) Cattle Plague.*

ss. 65 and  
66.

It is the duty of the local authority to cause to be slaughtered all animals affected with cattle plague, and they also have power to cause to be slaughtered animals which have been herded with animals so affected.

s. 67.

They may cause to be slaughtered any animal affected



with disease suspected to be cattle plague, in order to ascertain the nature of the disease.

The local authority is to keep a record of all animals so caused to be slaughtered, the date of the order for slaughter, and the date of the execution thereof, and such record shall be evidence if any question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of any animal, or concerning compensation in respect thereof. s. 74.

(b.) *Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

The local authority may, if authorized by the Privy Council, cause to be slaughtered cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia. O.C. 341,  
Art. 31.

The local authority is to keep a record of all cattle so caused to be slaughtered, the date of the order for slaughter, and the date of the execution thereof, and such record shall be evidence if any question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of any cattle, or concerning compensation in respect thereof. O.C. 341,  
Art. 34.

(c.) *Sheep-Pox.*

See section 57 of the Act.

(d.) *Glanders.*

See section 57 of the Act.

*Section 4.—Compensation.*

In case of a conviction for an offence under section 57 of the Act, no compensation is payable in respect of any animal slaughtered under that section.



(a.) *Cattle Plague.*ss. 68 and  
69.

Where the local authority has caused to be slaughtered an animal affected or suspected to be affected with cattle plague, or that has been herded with an animal so affected, compensation in accordance with section 68 or 69 of the Act must be paid for such animal.

s. 70.

The local authority is empowered by section 70 of the Act to ascertain the value of animals slaughtered under the Act.

s. 71.

The local authority may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of any animal slaughtered, where the owner or the person having the charge thereof has in their judgment been guilty, in relation to such animal, of any act in contravention of the Act, or of any order, regulation, or licence of the Privy Council or of a local authority, or has, in relation to such animal, failed to comply with the provisions of the Act, or of any such order, regulation, or licence in respect of the giving of notice of disease or in any other respect.

(b.) *Pleuro-Pneumonia.*O.C. 341,  
Arts. 31  
and 33.

Where the local authority has caused to be slaughtered cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, compensation in accordance with articles 31 and 33 of The Animals Order of 1871 (341) must be paid for such cattle.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 31.

The local authority is empowered by article 31 of The Animals Order of 1871 (341) to ascertain the value of animals slaughtered under such Order.

The local authority may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of any cattle slaughtered, where



the owner or the person having the charge thereof has in their judgment been guilty, in relation to such cattle, of any act in contravention of the Act, or of any order, regulation, or licence of the Privy Council or of a local authority, or has, in relation to such cattle, failed to comply with the provisions of the Act, or of any such order, regulation, or licence in respect of the giving of notice of disease or in any other respect.

*Section 5.—Burial and Disinfection.*

*(a.) Burial.*

The local authority is to cause the skins of all horses s. 60. and animals which have died or been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox within their district, to be slashed so as to prevent their being of any use, and the carcasses, in their skins, are to be buried as soon as possible in some proper place, and are to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth, or are to be destroyed under inspection of the local authority in such mode as the Privy Council from time to time by Order direct or approve. For the purpose of such burial the local authority may, if they think fit, O.C. 341, Art. 36. use any place on the premises of the owner.

The local authority may purchase, rent, or take on s. 86. lease lands for burying animals dying of or slaughtered on account of any contagious or infectious disease.



*(b.) Disinfection.*

ss. 60 and  
61.  
O.C. 341,  
Arts. 37  
and 38.

The local authority is to cause the premises in which any horse or animal affected with glanders or cattle plague or sheep-pox has been kept, or has died or been slaughtered, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the occupier is to give all facilities for this purpose: any horse or animal that has died or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox must be disinfected: the local authority is also to cause all articles that have been in contact with such horse or animal to be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

In the case of glanders or cattle plague the movement of these articles from the premises for this purpose cannot take place without a licence of an inspector, nor, then, into the district of another local authority, without the consent of such local authority.

The local authority is to direct the disinfecting of the clothes of, and the use of due precautions against the spreading of contagion by, inspectors and others in contact with animals affected with cattle plague.

O.C. 341,  
Arts. 27  
and 39.

The local authority may make regulations for the cleansing and disinfection of sheds and places used by animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease.

*Section 6.—Declarations.*

s. 35.

The local authority on receiving from their inspector a declaration that he has found cattle plague or sheep-pox to exist on any premises, is forthwith to inquire into the correctness thereof, and determine and declare accordingly.



On the determination and declaration of the local authority will depend whether or not the rules contained in the sixth schedule to the Act with respect to infected places, continue to apply to such premises.

The local authority on receiving from their inspector a declaration of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia on any premises is to inquire into the correctness thereof and determine and declare accordingly. s. 55.

On the determination and declaration of the local authority will depend whether or not the rules contained in the seventh schedule to the Act continue to apply to such premises.

The clerk of the local authority is forthwith to report by post to the Privy Council the fact of the local authority declaring any place an infected place, or declaring any place free from cattle plague or sheep-pox. s. 51.

#### *Section 7.—Infected Places.*

The local authority— s. 36.

May, from time to time by order, declare any premises in their district in which cattle plague or sheep-pox exists or has existed within seven days, with or without a further area, to be an infected place :

May include, with the premises, all lands and buildings lying contiguous thereto, being in the same occupation and within the district of the local authority, and an area comprised within one mile from such lands in every direction, but no more : s. 37.

May include in such area any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the s. 38.



previous consent of that authority in writing, signed by their clerk :

- s. 41. May describe such area by reference to maps or to townships, parishes, farms, or otherwise :
- s. 42. Is to publish an order declaring a place to be an infected place by notices in and near the infected place, and in such other manner (if any) as they think expedient.
- s. 46. The rules with respect to infected places do not restrict the moving of any animal or thing by railway through an infected place, such animal or thing not being stopped within the infected place.
- s. 48. Every local authority is to enforce the provisions relative to infected places.
- s. 50. The local authority who has declared a place an infected place may declare it free at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the disappearance of cattle plague or sheep-pox.

#### *Section 8.—Reports.*

- O.C. 341,  
Art. 43. The local authority should report to the Privy Council the names, addresses, and districts of their inspectors, and any changes therein ; to make such reports to the Privy Council as the Privy Council from time to time require ; and to send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them under the Act or under any Order of Council.
- s. 14.
- O.C. 341,  
Art. 41.
- s. 51. The clerk to a local authority is to report to the Privy Council with respect to declaring a place to be an infected place, or declaring a place to be free from cattle plague or sheep-pox.



When a local authority destroys, by licence from O.C. 341, Art. 37. the Privy Council, under section sixty of the Act, horses or animals that have died or have been slaughtered as therein mentioned, such local authority is to report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

*Section 9.—Publication.*

Any Order of the Privy Council sent for publication s. 81. by the Privy Council is to be published by and at the expense of the local authority to whom it is sent, in some newspaper circulating within the district of such local authority, or in such other manner as the Privy Council direct.

Any regulation made by a local authority is to be s. 81. published by and at the expense of such local authority O.C. 341, Art. 45. by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of such local authority.

The local authority is to publish an order of the s. 42. Privy Council or of the local authority declaring a place to be an infected place by notices posted in and near such place, and in such other manner (if any) as they think expedient.

The local authority is to provide and supply, without O.C. 341, Art. 44. charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act or under any Order of Council.

*Section 10.—Expenses.\**

Expenses of local authorities in pursuance of the ss. 89 and 90. Act or any Order of Council under it, with the ex-

\* The questions of expenses of local authorities, which Part VIII. of the Act refers to, are of so complicated and important a character,



ception of cases in which the Privy Council under section eighty of the Act otherwise direct, and except when such expenses are for compensation for animals slaughtered under Part V. of the Act, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of the Act, are to be paid out of the local rate.

The expenditure of a local authority in compensation for animals slaughtered under Part V. of the Act, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of the Act, is to be defrayed out of the local rate, or out of a separate rate to be levied in all respects as the local rate, and included under the term local rate.

s. 89. Every local authority has power, notwithstanding any limit in any Act of Parliament, to levy a local rate to the amount required for the purposes of the Act.

ss. 98 and 99. Money may be borrowed on the security of the local rate for the payment of expenses, when the rate required exceeds sixpence in the pound, and if it exceeds one shilling in the pound, the Public Works Loan Commissioners may lend such money at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

s. 83. No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge is to be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, or licence under the Act, or any Order or regulation made thereunder.

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that in this Handbook they are scarcely touched upon, as those who are practically interested in them must have recourse to the Act in detail; it has, therefore, been thought sufficient to mention only their more salient points, leaving the particulars to be ascertained in the Act itself, which will be found in the Appendix, and which from sect. 89 to sect. 102 inclusive is devoted to this subject.



*Section 11.—Further Powers.*

The local authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :—

O.C. 341,  
Art. 27.

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals (including horses) on to, from, and through, and the keeping thereof on, commons and wastes and commonable and other lands whereon there exists a right of common or other right in the nature thereof.

For preventing any person from driving animals (including horses) under his charge, or allowing them to be driven or to stray, into an inclosed field or place without the consent of the occupier thereof.

For preventing the spreading by means of dogs of any such disease.

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, that has been in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or any dung that has been therein.

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of sheds and places used by animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease.

And further with the view of preventing the spread-  
ing of pleuro-pneumonia :—

O.C. 341,  
Art. 30.

For prohibiting or regulating the removal out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, of the



carcases of any cattle which have died or have been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia: provided that such local authority shall, from time to time, define the area within their district within which any such regulation shall have effect.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 35.

For prohibiting or regulating the holding of any specified market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition of cattle within their district, when authorized so to do by the Privy Council.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 28.

And further with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease:—

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which foot-and-mouth disease has been found to exist, of any animal that has been in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with or in contact with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 29.

And further with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab:—

For prohibiting any person from having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, without treating that sheep, or causing it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which sheep-scab has been found to exist, of any sheep that has been in contact with, or in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with any sheep affected with sheep-scab.



A local authority may from time to time revoke or alter any order, prohibition, or regulation made by them under the Act or under any Order of Council. O.C. 341,  
Art. 40.

The local authority may provide wharves, lairs, sheds, markets, houses, and places for the landing, reception, sale, and slaughter of foreign animals, and may charge for the use of the same, and may, for this purpose, purchase, rent, or take on lease, land either within or without their district. ss. 23 to 27.  
ss. 86 and  
88.

## CHAPTER II.—INSPECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

### *Section 1.—Appointment.*

The appointment of inspectors and other officers rests with the local authority, who are required to keep at least one inspector appointed, and to assign him such duties, and award him such payment, as they think fit. s. 12.  
An inspector appointed before the passing of the Act is an inspector under the Act until removed by direction of the Privy Council, or until his appointment is revoked. s. 4.

A person for the time being appointed by the Privy Council an inspector for the purposes of the Act has, at every port, all such powers, authorities, and privileges as a veterinary inspector specially appointed by the Privy Council for the inspection of foreign animals has at any specified port. O.C. 342,  
Art. 22.

### *Section 2.—Power of Entry.*

An inspector or other authorized officer has power to enter on premises within his district where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any animal affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or s. 32.



sheep-pox is to be found, but, if required, he is to state in writing the grounds on which he has entered.

O.C. 341,  
Art. 26.

He may, by general or special order in writing of the local authority, enter any premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any animal affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox has been, or has been buried, or otherwise disposed of.

s. 62.  
O.C. 341,  
Art. 23.

He may at all times enter any steamer, vessel, or boat in which he has reasonable grounds for supposing the directions as to cleansing and disinfecting have been neglected, and on premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle is to be found which is not properly cleansed and disinfected.

### *Section 3.—Power of Seizure.*

s. 57. If an inspector or other authorized officer finds a horse or animal affected with glanders, cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab,—

Exposed in a market or fair or other public place where horses or animals are commonly exposed for sale, or

Exposed for sale in any sale-yard, whether public or private, or

If he finds a horse or animal so affected in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where horses or animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale, or on a railway, or on a canal, river, or other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare,



He may seize the same, and cause it, if affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox, to be slaughtered, and if affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab, to be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there kept for such time as the local authority think expedient.

Any officer authorized by a local authority, or any constable or police officer, may stop and detain any horse or animal being illegally moved, and may apprehend without warrant the person in charge thereof, and bring him before a justice. O.C. 341  
Art. 22.

Any officer authorized by a local authority, or any constable or police officer, may inspect any vehicle in which horses or animals, or hay, manure, litter, straw, and other articles used for or about animals are usually moved or carried, and may (under certain conditions) apprehend without warrant the person in charge thereof, and bring him before a justice. O.C. 341,  
Art. 23.

A constable, police or other officer, detaining any animal, shall supply it with food and water, and may recover the expenses in a summary manner. O.C. 341,  
Art. 25.

If any person obstructs or impedes an inspector or other officer acting in execution of the Act or of any Order of the Privy Council, he, and every person aiding and assisting him therein, is guilty of an offence against the Act, and the inspector or other officer, or any person whom he calls to his assistance, may seize the offender and detain him until he can be conveniently taken before a justice, to be dealt with according to law. s. 105.



O.C. 341,  
Art. 24.

Any person having charge of any animal (including a horse) or thing that is being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite, is, on being so required by an officer of a local authority authorized in this behalf, or by a constable or police officer, to produce the licence (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing.

*Section 4.—Notices.*

O.C. 341,  
Art. 19.

An inspector is required to give notice to the local authority of any cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders, of which he has received notice, or which he has found within his district ; and to the Privy Council, of these diseases, except in the case of foot-and-mouth disease.

s. 31.

When the inspector receives notice of cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox, or has reason to suspect that either of these diseases exists, he is to proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease is supposed to exist, and inspect the animals.

ss. 34 and  
54.

If he finds cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox to exist, he is forthwith to make a declaration (in form similar to that in the eighth schedule to the Act) thereof under his hand, and to deliver a notice (in a form similar to that in the eighth schedule to the Act) to the occupier of the premises.

ss. 35 and  
55.

When the inspector has made such a declaration, he is to send a copy thereof to the Privy Council with all practicable speed, and deliver the declaration to the local authority.



If he has found cattle plague or sheep-pox to exist on any premises, and has made a declaration thereof, and has delivered the required notice to the occupier of such premises, thereupon those premises, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become an infected place, and continue to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the local authority. ss. 34 and 35.

When an inspector makes a declaration which constitutes a place an infected place, he may by notices apply the rules relating to infected places to premises within one mile. s. 53.

If he has found pleuro-pneumonia to exist on any premises, and has made a declaration thereof, and delivered the required notice to the occupier of such premises, thereupon the pleuro-pneumonia rules apply to such premises, and continue so to apply until the determination and declaration of the local authority. ss. 54 and 55.

Under certain conditions the certificate of an inspector that an animal is affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox is to be considered conclusive evidence, but a declaration of disease is not to be deemed a certificate of the inspector. s. 33.  
s. 56.

#### *Section 5.—Returns.*

When an inspector finds cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders to exist within his district, he is forthwith to make a Return\* O.C. 341,  
Art. 20.

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\* Forms for these Returns may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Prince's Street, Westminster.



to the local authority and to the Privy Council, and is to continue to make a similar Return on the Saturday of every week until the disease has disappeared.

- s. 14. Every inspector is to make such Reports to the Privy Council as the Privy Council require.

### CHAPTER III.—CONSTABLES, &c.

#### *Section 1.—Notices.*

- O.C. 341,  
Art. 19. A police constable, on receiving notice that any animal is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, is forthwith to give notice thereof to the inspector of the district.

#### *Section 2.—Detention of Animals.*

- O.C. 341,  
Arts. 22  
and 23. Any constable or police officer, or an officer authorized by the local authority, may stop and detain any horse or animal being illegally moved, or may inspect any vehicle in which horses or animals are usually moved, and may, if he suspects they are in either case illegally moved, apprehend without warrant the person in charge thereof, and bring him before a justice.

- O.C. 341,  
Art. 25. A constable police or other officer, so detaining any animal, shall supply it with food and water, and may recover the expenses in a summary manner.

- O.C. 341,  
Art. 24. Any person having charge of any animal (including a horse) or thing that is being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite, is, on being so required by an officer of a local authority authorized in this behalf, or by a constable or police officer, to produce the licence (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing.



*Section 3.—Infected Places.*

The police are, within their respective districts, to enforce and execute the provisions of the Act and of any order of the local authority or Privy Council thereunder relative to infected places, and do all things necessary for securing, as far as may be, the effectual isolation of infected places in respect of the movement of animals and things. s. 48.

Any constable may proceed as follows:— s. 49.

He may apprehend any person found committing an offence against the rules of the Act with respect to infected places, and he is to take any person so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law; but a person so apprehended is not to be detained in custody by any constable without the order of a justice longer than is necessary for bringing him before a justice, or than twenty-four hours at longest:

He may require that any animal or thing moved out of an infected place in contravention of those rules be forthwith taken back within the limits of that place, and may enforce and execute such requisition.

*Section 4.—Foreign Animals.*

Constables and police officers are to assist the veterinary inspector of the Privy Council to carry into effect and to enforce any regulation which is in operation relating to foreign animals, and are to do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same. O.C. 342,  
Art. 21.

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### Part III.

## OFFENCES, PENALTIES, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Section 1. Offences under the Act or any of the Orders of the Privy Council.

„ 2. Offences under Special Orders or Regulations of the Privy Council or of the Local Authority.

„ 3. Recovery of Penalties.

### CHAPTER II.—SPECIAL OFFENCES.

Section 1. Importation.

„ 2. Movement.

„ 3. Movement Licences.

„ 4. Inspectors and Officers.

„ 5. Food and Water.

„ 6. Cleansing and Disinfection.

### CHAPTER III.—EVIDENCE, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Section 1. Evidence of Disease and of Orders.

„ 2. Appearance before Justices.

„ 3. Appeal.

„ 4. Protection.

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### Part III.

## OFFENCES, PENALTIES, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

#### *Section 1.—Offences under the Act or any of the Orders of the Privy Council.*

Any person acting in contravention of or guilty of any offence against the Act, or any order or regulation made by the Privy Council or a local authority in pursuance thereof, is for every such offence (except as otherwise provided) liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. s. 103.

Where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of twenty pounds.

Where any such offence is committed in relation to offal, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds may be imposed in respect of every half ton in weight of such offal or other thing after the first half ton.

Half such penalty is to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same. s. 106.

Any person acting in contravention of section 59 of the Act is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. s. 59.

#### *Section 2.—Offences under Special Orders or Regulations of the Privy Council, or of the Local Authority.*

Any person failing to give, produce, do, or observe any notice, licence, thing, or rule, which he is by any O.C. 341,  
Art. 46.



Order of the Privy Council or any regulation of a local authority thereunder required to give, produce, do, or observe, is in every such case to be deemed guilty of an offence.

s. 109. Offences are to be deemed to have been committed either in the place where they have been committed, or where the person charged with the offence happens to be.

*Section 3.—Recovery of Penalties.*

Proceedings in respect of offences against the Act or Orders are to be taken in the usual way before justices.

CHAPTER II.—SPECIAL OFFENCES.

*Section 1.—Importation.*

ss. 21 and 78. The landing of foreign animals, and of hay and other articles at places where such landing or importation is prohibited, are offences against the Act, and are punishable either under the Act, or under the Customs Acts.

*Section 2.—Movement.*

With regard to movement and exposure, the following are offences against the Act :—

To move any horse or other animal the movement of which is prohibited by any order or regulation of the Privy Council or of the local authority.

s. 61. To move, without a licence, any article from the premises in which any horse or animal affected with glanders or cattle plague has been kept.

And with respect to any horse or animal affected with glanders, cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab, the following are offences against the Act :—

s. 57. To expose such horse or animal in a market or fair or other public place where horses or animals are commonly exposed for sale.



To expose it for sale in any sale-yard, whether public or private.

To place it in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where horses or animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

To send or cause it to be carried on a railway, or on a canal, river, or other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel.

To carry, lead, drive it, or cause it to be carried, led, or driven, on a highway or thoroughfare.

To place or keep it on any common or uninclosed land, or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced, or on the side of a highway. s. 58.

And with respect to infected places, the movement of any animal, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, offal, carcase, meat, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing in contravention of the rules with respect to infected places, is an offence against the Act. s. 45.

### *Section 3.—Movement Licences.*

Where a licence is requisite, the movement without such licence, or after its expiration, or the use of an improper or imperfect licence, or the making of a false declaration or pretence for the purpose of obtaining a licence, or the granting or issuing of a false licence, is an offence against the Act, and is punishable by imprisonment or penalty at the discretion of the justices. s. 104.

### *Section 4.—Inspectors and Officers.*

If any person refuses to allow an inspector or other authorized officer of a local authority to enter ss. 32 and 62.



where he is authorized to enter, or obstructs or impedes an inspector or officer in execution of his duty, he is guilty of an offence against the Act.

*Section 5.—Food and Water.*

s. 64.  
O.C. 324.

Any railway company failing to make provision of food and water for animals at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time may direct, is guilty of an offence against the Act.

If any person fails to request that any animal be supplied with water, so that such animal remains for 30 consecutive hours without such supply, such person is guilty of an offence against the Act.

*Section 6.—Cleansing and Disinfection.*

O.C. 341,  
Art. 38.

Any occupier not giving all facilities for the cleansing and disinfection of his premises is guilty of an offence against the Act.

s. 62.  
O.C. 341,  
Arts. 10  
and 17.

Any railway or other company or person carrying animals, who neglects thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as the Privy Council from time to time by Order direct, all steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes, and vehicles used by such company or person for the carrying of animals, is guilty of an offence against the Act.

**CHAPTER III.—EVIDENCE, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

*Section 1.—Evidence of Disease and of Orders.*

*(a.) Of Disease.*

s. 33. So far as regards disease, the certificate of an inspector of a local authority to the effect that an



animal within his district is affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox, shall for the purposes of the Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified, but a declaration of disease shall not be deemed a certificate of the inspector. s. 56.

An order of the local authority or of the Privy Council declaring a place to be an infected place shall also be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the existence of disease and other matters on which the order proceeds. s. 43.

*(b.) Of Orders of the Local Authority.*

An order or regulation made or issued by the local authority may be proved as follows:— s. 84.

By the production of a copy of a newspaper containing a copy of such order or regulation; or

By the production of a printed copy of such order or regulation, purporting to be certified to be a true copy by the proper officer:

And any such order or regulation shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly made and issued at the time at which it bears date.

*Section 2.—Appearance before Justices.*

Any railway company or other body corporate may appear by any member of their board of directors or council, or by any officer authorized in writing under the hand of any director or member of the council of the company or body. s. 107.



*Section 3.—Appeal.*

- s. 108. Provision is made for appeal to the general or quarter sessions, but the appellant must give due notice of his intention, and find two sufficient sureties.

*Section 4.—Protection.*

- s. 110. No person is liable to be proceeded against for acting or intending to act under the Act, unless due notice in writing has been given, nor unless the action or proceeding is commenced within four months.
- s. 111. Such person may plead that he acted or intended to act under the authority of the Act.
- s. 112. Evidence of any cause of action not stated in notice shall not be gone into.
- s. 113. Such person may before the commencement of this action or by leave of the court at any time tender amends.
- s. 114. If the action does not succeed such person shall be paid indemnity and costs, but is not liable to such costs unless the judge certifies his approval of the action and the verdict.
- s. 115. The costs and charges for defending such person, and the damages, are to be deemed expenses of the local authority where the defence is directed or approved by them, and are to be defrayed accordingly.



## APPENDIX.

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### THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 32 & 33 VICT.

#### CHAP. 70.

An Act to consolidate, amend, and make perpetual the Acts for preventing the introduction or spreading of Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Cattle and other Animals in Great Britain. A.D. 1869.  
[9th August 1869.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to confer on Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council power to take such measures as may appear from time to time necessary to prevent the introduction into Great Britain of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle, sheep, and other animals, by prohibiting or regulating the importation of foreign animals, and it is further expedient to provide against the spreading of such diseases in Great Britain, and to consolidate and amend and make perpetual the Acts relating thereto, and to make such other provisions as are contained in this Act:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

#### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. Short title.

2. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

Extent of  
Act.



A.D. 1869.

Division of  
Act into  
parts.**3.** This Act is divided into parts, as follows :—

PART I.—Preliminary.

PART II.—Local authorities.

PART III.—Foreign animals.

PART IV.—Discovery and prevention of  
disease.PART V.—Slaughter in cattle plague : com-  
pensation.PART VI.—Orders of Council and of local  
authorities.

PART VII.—Lands.

PART VIII.—Expenses of local authorities.

PART IX.—Offences and legal proceedings.

PART X.—Scotland.

Repeal of  
Acts in  
schedule.

**4.** The Acts described in the first schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not extend to Ireland, or affect the past operation of any of those Acts, or affect any order of Her Majesty in Council made, or any order or regulation of the Privy Council or of a local authority made, or any licence granted, or any committee or sub-committee constituted, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or any rate or mortgage made, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, under any of those Acts, before the passing of this Act; nor shall this repeal interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under, any of the Acts repealed by this Act, or any order or regulation made thereunder, or take away or abridge any protection or benefit conferred or secured by any of those Acts in relation to anything done thereunder before the passing of this Act; and, notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of any of those Acts, every local authority constituted thereby or thereunder shall (subject



A.D. 1869.

to any provision of this Act altering the local authority or the constitution thereof in any case) continue as if this Act had not been passed; and every such order, regulation, licence, committee, sub-committee, and appointment as aforesaid shall continue and be as if this Act had not been passed, but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Act as if the same had been made, granted, or constituted under this Act.

5. In this Act the term "the Privy Council" means the lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Definition, &c. of Privy Council.

All or any powers by this Act conferred on the Privy Council may be exercised by those lords and others or any two or more of them.

Powers by this Act conferred on the Privy Council may, as regards the making of orders affecting only specified ports, towns, or places, or parts thereof, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences under any Order of Council, be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

6. In this Act—

The term "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

Interpretation of terms as to animals, &c.

The term "animal" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine:

The term "foreign," as applied to cattle or animals, means brought from any place out of the United Kingdom:

The term "cattle plague" means the rinderpest, or disease commonly called the cattle plague:

The term "contagious or infectious disease" includes cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab,



A.D. 1869.

and glanders, and any disease which the Privy Council from time to time by order declare to be a contagious or infectious disease for the purposes of this Act:

The term "railway company" includes a company or person working a railway under lease or otherwise:

The term "person" includes a body corporate or unincorporate.

Definition of  
boroughs  
and other  
places.

**7. In this Act—**

The term "borough" means a place which is for the time being subject to the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth (chapter seventy-six), "to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales," or which is a town or place having under any general or local Act of Parliament or otherwise a separate police establishment:

The term "county" does not include a county of a city or county of a town, but includes any riding, division, or parts of a county, having a separate commission of the peace:

The term "metropolis" includes all parishes and places in which the Metropolitan Board of Works have or had power to levy a main drainage rate.

For the purposes of this Act, the liberty of St. Albans, the liberty of the Isle of Ely, and the soke of Peterborough shall respectively be deemed separate counties, but all other liberties and franchises of counties shall be considered as forming part of the county by which they are surrounded, or if partly surrounded by two or more counties, then as forming part of that county with which they have the longest common boundary.

Every place that is not a borough, a county, or



part of the metropolis as respectively defined in this Act, or is not separately mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to form part of a county as defined in this Act to the county rate whereof it is assessed, or if it is not so assessed, then of the county within which it is situate. A.D. 1869.

8. The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act. Effect of schedules.

## PART II.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

9. For the purposes of this Act, the respective districts, authorities, rates or funds, and officers described in the second schedule to this Act, shall be the district, the local authority, the local rate, and the clerk of the local authority. Local authorities, &c. in schedule.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Act or the second schedule thereto, within the city of London and the liberties thereof the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London shall be the local authority, and the town clerk shall be the clerk of the local authority, and the consolidated rate shall be the local rate, but the city of London and the liberties thereof shall nevertheless be deemed part of the metropolis for the purposes of the local rate described in the second schedule to this Act in relation to the metropolis. Local authority in city of London.

11. With respect to committees of a local authority, the following provisions shall have effect:— Appointment of committees

(1.) A local authority shall form a committee or committees, and may delegate to any such committee all or any powers conferred on the local authority by this Act, except the power to make a rate:



A.D. 1869.  
—

(2.) A local authority may from time to time revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee:

(3.) A local authority may appoint and designate any such committee as their executive committee for the purposes of this Act:

(4.) Such an executive committee shall have all the powers of the local authority under this Act, except the power to make a rate, and may appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and from time to time revoke or alter any such delegation, and fix the quorum, and add to or diminish the number of the members, or otherwise alter the constitution of a sub-committee, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee, who shall act accordingly:

(5.) Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee, or, in case of a committee appointed by general or quarter sessions of a county, by the termination of the sessions at which they were appointed:

(6.) In case of the formation of two or more committees, they shall act according to rules laid down for their guidance by the local authority:

(7.) The regulations contained in the third schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to committees and sub-committees.

*Inspectors and Officers.*

Appoint-  
ment of  
inspectors

**12.** Every local authority shall from time to time appoint so many inspectors and other officers as



appear to the local authority necessary for the execution of this Act, and shall assign them such duties and award them such salaries or allowances as the local authority think fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made, but so that every local authority shall at all times keep appointed at least one inspector.

A.D. 1869.

and other officers by local authorities.

**13.** The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that an inspector appointed by a local authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect in the discharge of his duty, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he shall cease to be an inspector for the purposes of this Act.

Removal of inspectors.

**14.** Every local authority, and every inspector appointed by a local authority, shall make such reports to the Privy Council as the Privy Council from time to time require.

Reports to Privy Council, &amp;c.

### PART III.—FOREIGN ANIMALS.

**15.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order define the limits of ports for the purposes of this part of this Act.

Power to define ports.

**16.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order, in relation to foreign animals, or to any specified kind of foreign animals, or to foreign animals, or any specified kind thereof, brought from any specified country or place, prohibit the landing thereof either generally, or in any specified port, or in any defined part thereof, or elsewhere than in some specified port or ports, or than in some defined part or parts thereof.

Power to prohibit landing of foreign animals.



A.D. 1869.

This section shall extend to horses and other animals not within the definition of animals in this Act.

Power to  
apply regu-  
lations in  
schedule  
to landing  
in specified  
cases.

**17.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order apply to the landing, either generally, or with specified exceptions, or in some specified port, or in some defined part thereof, of foreign animals, or of any specified kind of foreign animals, or of foreign animals, or any specified kind thereof, brought from any specified country or place, and to the movement and disposal thereof when landed, the regulations contained in the fourth schedule to this Act, or any of them.

Power to  
vary regu-  
lations.

**18.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order, in relation to foreign animals, or to any specified kind of foreign animals, or to foreign animals, or any specified kind thereof, brought from any specified country or place, add to or vary the regulations contained in the fourth schedule to this Act.

Provision  
respecting  
animals  
within port,  
&c.

**19.** Where the regulations contained in the fourth schedule to this Act, or any of them, (with or without addition or variation,) are in operation in respect of a port or a defined part thereof, then all animals for the time being within that port or defined part shall, subject to any order of the Privy Council to the contrary, be deemed foreign animals, and the same regulations shall apply thereto accordingly.

Power to  
impose qua-  
rantine.

**20.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order make such regulations as they think expedient for imposing conditions on the landing of or for subjecting to inspection or to quarantine foreign animals, or any specified kind of foreign animals, or foreign animals, or any specified kind thereof, brought from any specified country or place.



This section shall extend to horses and other animals not within the definition of animals in this Act. A.D. 1869

**21.** If any person lands or attempts to land any foreign animal (including any horse or other animal not within the definition of animals in this Act) in contravention of any order of the Privy Council, the animal shall be forfeited in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by the Acts relating to the Customs are liable to be forfeited; and the person so offending shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by the Acts relating to the Customs, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under this Act or any such order, but so that no person be punished twice for the same offence. Punishment for wrongful landing, &c.

**22.** There shall be published in the London Gazette once in every month, under the direction of the Privy Council, a return of the number of foreign animals brought by sea to any port in Great Britain which on inspection on landing within the then last preceding month have been found to be affected with any contagious or infectious disease, specifying the disease and the ports from which and to which such animals are brought, and the mode in which such animals have been disposed of. Return of diseases among foreign animals to be published in London Gazette.

**23.** A local authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, lairs, sheds, markets, houses, and places for the landing, reception, sale, and slaughter of foreign animals. Power to provide, &c. wharves, lairs, &c.

**24.** There shall be incorporated with this part of this Act The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847; and for the purposes of the application and construction of that Act in conjunction with this part Incorporation of Markets, &c. Clauses Act, 1847.



A.D. 1869.

of this Act any place provided by a local authority under this part of this Act for the landing, reception, sale, or slaughter of foreign animals shall be deemed a market, and this part of this Act shall be deemed the special Act, and the prescribed limits shall be deemed to be the limits of the lands acquired for the purposes of this part of this Act; and byelaws shall be approved by the Privy Council, which approval shall be sufficient, without any other approval or any allowance thereof (notice of application for such approval being nevertheless given, and proposed byelaws being published before application for approval, in like manner as under that Act notice of application for allowance and publication before that application are required to be made).

Charges for  
use of  
wharves, &c.

**25.** A local authority may charge for the use of any wharf, lair, shed, market, house, or place provided by them under this part of this Act such sums as they from time to time by byelaw appoint.

Power to  
give as  
security for  
borrowed  
money,  
charges,  
estates, &c.

**26.** A local authority, on exercising for the purposes of this part of this Act the borrowing powers vested in them under this Act, may, if they think fit, give as security for repayment of money borrowed with interest (either together with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom) the charges which they are authorized to make under this part of this Act, and any estates, revenues, or funds belonging to them and not otherwise appropriated by law.

Separate  
account and  
application  
of money  
received.

**27.** All money received by a local authority from charges made by them under this part of this Act shall be carried to a separate account, and shall be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them for the purposes of this part of this Act, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and subject thereto towards discharge of expenses incurred by them in the execution of this Act.



**28.** With respect to the metropolis, notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the second schedule thereto, the following provisions shall have effect: A.D. 1869.  
Special provisions respecting metropolis.

(1.) The mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London shall, for the purposes of this part of this Act, be exclusively the local authority in and for the metropolis:

(2.) The mayor, aldermen, and commons, on exercising for the purposes of this part of this Act the borrowing powers vested in a local authority under this Act, may borrow on the credit of the property on the credit whereof they are authorized to borrow by The Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, and the money so borrowed may be secured in the manner and subject and according to the provisions in that Act authorized and contained:

(3.) All money received by the mayor, aldermen, and commons from charges made by them under this part of this Act shall (subject to the application thereof as in this part of this Act directed in payment of interest on and in repayment of principal of money borrowed for the purposes of this part of this Act) be applied in repayment of the principal of money borrowed by them under The Metropolitan Market Acts, 1857 and 1865, and subject thereto in discharge of expenses incurred by them in the execution of this part of this Act:

(4.) From and after the opening for public use of a market provided by the mayor, aldermen, and commons under this part of this Act to the satisfaction of the Privy Council (declared by order), the maximum tolls, dues, and payments that may be taken under The Metropolitan Market Act,



A.D. 1869.

1857, in respect of the animals mentioned in the fifth schedule to this Act, shall be the sums in that schedule specified in lieu of those specified in schedule A. to that Act.

Provision on failure of Corporation of London to provide market.

**29.** Provided that if the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London do not before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two provide and open for public use a market for the purposes of this part of this Act to the satisfaction of the Privy Council (declared by order), then on and after that day the following consequences shall ensue :

(1.) The provision of this part of this Act making the mayor, aldermen, and commons exclusively for the purposes of this part of this Act the local authority in and for the metropolis shall cease to operate :

(2.) The enactment in section fifteen of the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, that no new market for the sale of cattle or horses shall be opened in the cities of London or Westminster, or the liberties thereof, or in the borough of Southwark, or at any place distant less than seven miles in a straight line from Saint Paul's Cathedral in the city of London, shall not prevent any local authority or person from establishing a market for the purposes of this part of this Act in or at any place named or defined in that section.

Continuance of defined part where market, &c. provided.

**30.** Where a local authority, with the approval of the Privy Council, have before or after the passing of this Act provided, erected, and fitted up within a part of a port defined by the Privy Council as a place where foreign animals may be landed any



wharf, lair, shed, market, house, or place for the landing, reception, sale, or slaughter of foreign animals, it shall not be lawful for the Privy Council (as long as importation of foreign animals at that port is allowed, but under restriction) to revoke the definition of the part or parts of that port at which foreign animals may be landed, or to alter it so as to exclude therefrom any part of the site of such wharf, lair, shed, market, house, or place, except with the consent of the local authority; and if any railway company have provided, erected, or fitted up any such wharves, lairs, sheds, markets, houses, or places, the same may, with the approval of the Privy Council, be used for the purposes of this part of this Act.

A.D. 1869.

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#### PART IV.—DISCOVERY AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

**31.** An inspector of a local authority, on receiving information of the supposed existence of cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect that any of those diseases exists in any place within his district, shall proceed to that place with all practicable speed, and execute and discharge the powers and duties by or under this Act conferred and imposed on him as inspector.

Inspector to proceed on information.

**32.** An inspector or other officer of a local authority authorized to act in the execution of this Act may at any time enter any field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any animal affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox is to be found, for the purpose of executing this Act, but shall, if required, state in writing the grounds on which he has so entered.

Power of entry for inspector, &amp;c.



A.D. 1869.

If any person refuses admission to such inspector or officer acting under this section, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

Evidence of  
disease.

**33.** The certificate of an inspector of a local authority to the effect that an animal within his district is affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox, shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

*Infected Places: Cattle Plague and Sheep-pox.*

Provisional  
declaration  
of infected  
place by  
inspector.

**34.** Where an inspector finds cattle plague or sheep-pox to exist within his district, he shall forthwith make a declaration thereof under his hand, and shall deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupier of the field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises where the disease is found, and thereupon the same, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, shall become and be an infected place, and the same shall continue to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the local authority relative thereto in this Act provided for.

Determina-  
tion and  
declaration  
of local  
authority.

**35.** Where an inspector makes such a declaration of the existence of cattle plague or sheep-pox, he shall with all practicable speed send a copy thereof to the Privy Council, and deliver the declaration to the local authority, who shall forthwith inquire into the correctness thereof, and if it appears to them that cattle plague or sheep-pox existed as declared by the inspector, they shall so determine and declare, and shall prescribe the limits of the infected place; but if it appears to them that cattle plague or sheep-pox did not exist as declared by the inspector, and the same is certified to them in writing by one or more duly qualified veterinary surgeon or surgeons, employed by them in that behalf, they shall so



determine and declare, and thereupon the place comprised in the inspector's declaration, or affected thereby, shall cease to be an infected place. A.D. 1869.  
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**36.** A local authority with respect to any place within their district, and the Privy Council with respect to any place in Great Britain, may from time to time by order declare any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which cattle plague or sheep-pox exists at the date of the order or has existed within seven days before that date, with or without a further area, to be from and after a time specified in the order an infected place. Declaration of infected place by local authority or Privy Council. +

**37.** The area of an infected place may in all cases of a declaration by a local authority include, with the field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which cattle plague or sheep-pox has been found to exist, all lands and buildings lying contiguous thereto, being in the same occupation, and within the district of the local authority, and also (except in the metropolis) an area comprised within one mile from the boundaries of those lands in every direction, but no more. Extent of area on declaration by local authority. +

**38.** A local authority may include in the area of an infected place any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent of that authority in writing signed by their clerk, but not otherwise. Extension of area into district of other authority.

**39.** The area of an infected place may in all cases of a declaration by the Privy Council include, with the field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which cattle plague or sheep-pox has been found to exist, such an area as to the Privy Council seems requisite. Extent of infected place under declaration by Council.

**40.** With respect to the metropolis the Privy Council may from time to time by order extend the limits of an infected place beyond the boundaries Area of infected places in metropolis.



A.D. 1869. — of the field, stable, cowshed, farm, or premises where cattle plague or sheep-pox is declared or found to exist.

Description  
of infected  
place.

**41.** The area of an infected place may in any case be described by reference to a map deposited at some specified place, or by reference to townships, parishes, farms, or otherwise.

Notice of  
declaration.

**42.** An order of a local authority declaring a place to be an infected place shall be published by the local authority by notices posted in and near the infected place, and in such other manner (if any) as they think expedient.

An order of the Privy Council declaring a place to be an infected place shall be published in like manner by and at the expense of any local authority to whom the same is sent by the Privy Council for publication.

Any want of or defect or irregularity in publication shall not invalidate any order.

Order evi-  
dence of  
disease.

**43.** An order of a local authority or of the Privy Council declaring a place to be an infected place shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the existence of disease and other matters on which the order proceeds.

Rules in  
schedule.

**44.** The rules set forth in the sixth schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to infected places (which rules are in this Act referred to as the rules of this Act with respect to infected places).

Offences as  
to infected  
places.

**45.** If any animal, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, offal, carcase, meat, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing is moved in contravention of the rules of this Act with respect to infected places, every person moving the same, or causing the same to be moved, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.



**46.** The rules of this Act with respect to infected places shall not restrict the moving of any animal or thing by railway through an infected place, such animal or thing not being stopped within the infected place. A.D. 1869. Exception for railways.

**47.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order make rules with respect to infected places not being inconsistent with the rules set forth in the sixth schedule to this Act; and with respect to the metropolis, the Privy Council may also from time to time, if they think it expedient, vary the rules set forth in that schedule; and all rules and variations of rules so made shall be deemed rules of this Act with respect to infected places. Power to Privy Council to make rules as to infected places.

**48.** Every local authority and the police of every county, borough, town, and place shall, within their respective districts, enforce and execute the provisions of this Act and of any order of the local authority or Privy Council thereunder relative to infected places, and do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary or expedient for securing, as far as may be, the effectual isolation of infected places in respect of the movement of animals and things. Duties of local authorities, &c.

**49.** Any constable may proceed as follows:

- (1.) He may apprehend any person found committing an offence against the rules of this Act with respect to infected places, and he shall take any person so apprehended, as soon as conveniently may be, before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law; and a person so apprehended shall not be detained in custody by any constable without the order of a justice

Authority of constable.



A.D. 1869.

longer than is necessary for bringing him before a justice, or than twenty-four hours at longest:

- (2.) He may require that any animal or thing moved out of an infected place in contravention of those rules be forthwith taken back within the limits of that place, and may enforce and execute such requisition.

Discontinu-  
ance of de-  
claration of  
infected  
places.

50. The local authority by whom an infected place is declared may, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the disappearance of cattle plague or sheep-pox (as the case may be) in that place, by order declare the place to be free from cattle plague or sheep-pox (as the case may be).

The Privy Council may at any time by order declare any place to be free from cattle plague or sheep-pox.

Thereupon, as from the time specified in this behalf in the order of the local authority or Privy Council, the place shall cease to be an infected place as regards cattle plague or sheep-pox (as the case may be).

Report  
to Privy  
Council.

51. The clerk of a local authority declaring a place to be an infected place, or declaring a place to be free from cattle plague or sheep-pox, shall forthwith report by post to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Effect of  
orders of  
Council.

52. An order of the Privy Council relative to an infected place shall supersede any order of a local authority inconsistent with it.

Restriction  
on move-  
ment, &c.  
near in-  
fected  
places.

53. Where, under this Act, an inspector makes a declaration which constitutes a place an infected place, he may also, if the circumstances of the case



appear to him so to require, deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupiers of all lands and buildings adjoining thereto, any part whereof respectively lies within one mile of the boundaries of the infected place in any direction, and thereupon the rules of this Act with respect to infected places shall, until the determination and declaration of the local authority relative thereto in this Act provided for, apply and have effect to and in respect of those lands and buildings as if the same were actually within the limits of the infected place.

A.D. 1869.

*Pleuro-pneumonia.*

54. Where an inspector finds pleuro-pneumonia to exist within his district, he shall forthwith make a declaration thereof under his hand, and shall deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupier of the field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises where the disease is found; and thereupon the rules set forth in the seventh schedule to this Act (in this Act called the pleuro-pneumonia rules of this Act) shall have effect in relation to such field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises until the determination and declaration of the local authority relative thereto in this Act provided for.

Provisional  
declaration  
as to pleuro-  
pneumonia  
by inspec-  
tor.28  
days

55. Where an inspector makes a declaration of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, he shall with all practicable speed send a copy thereof to the Privy Council, and deliver the declaration to the local authority, who shall inquire into the correctness thereof; and if it appears to them that pleuro-pneumonia existed as declared by the inspector, they shall so determine and declare, and thereupon the pleuro-pneumonia rules of this Act shall continue to apply to the field, stable, cow-shed, or other

Determina-  
tion and de-  
claration by  
local autho-  
rity as to  
pleuro-  
pneumonia.



A.D. 1869.

premises to which the declaration relates; but if in any such case it appears to the local authority that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist as declared by the inspector, or that a fresh case of pleuro-pneumonia has not occurred for thirty days in such field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises, then the local authority shall so determine and declare, and the pleuro-pneumonia rules of this Act shall cease to operate in relation thereto.

*Miscellaneous.*Forms in  
schedule.

**56.** The forms given in the eighth schedule to this Act, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used by an inspector for the purposes of this part of this Act, and a declaration of disease under this part of this Act shall not be deemed a certificate of the inspector for any purpose of this Act.

Exposure  
for sale,  
transport by  
railway, &c.  
of diseased  
animals.

**57.** If any person exposes in a market or fair or other public place where horses or animals are commonly exposed for sale, or exposes for sale in any sale-yard, whether public or private, or places in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where horses or animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale, or sends or causes to be carried on a railway, or on a canal, river, or other inland navigation, or on a coasting vessel, or carries, leads, or drives, or causes to be carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, any horse or animal affected with a contagious or infectious disease, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of the same being so affected, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

Where any horse or animal so affected is exposed



or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this section, an inspector of the local authority or any officer of the local authority authorized to act in execution of this Act may seize the same, and cause it, if affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox, to be slaughtered, and if affected with any other contagious or infectious disease to be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there kept for such time as the local authority think expedient; and the local authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them of this section from the owner of the horse or animal, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner.

In case of a conviction for an offence under this section no compensation shall be payable in respect of any animal slaughtered under this section.

Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Privy Council may from time to time, by order, make such further or other provision as they think expedient respecting animals becoming affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or any other contagious or infectious disease not being cattle plague, pleuropneumonia, sheep-pox, or glanders, while exposed or placed or being carried, led, or driven as aforesaid, and any such order shall be deemed part of this section.

**58.** If any person places or keeps on any common or uninclosed land or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced, or on the side of a highway, any horse or animal affected with a contagious or infectious disease, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of the same being so affected, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge.

Turning out  
of diseased  
animals on  
uninclosed  
lands, &c.



A.D. 1869.

Trespass on  
land.

**59.** Where a person having cattle in his possession or keeping within the district of a local authority wherein cattle plague exists affixes at the entrance to a building or inclosed place in or on which such cattle are kept a notice forbidding persons to enter into or on that building or place without his permission, then, if any person not having a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or place, enters into, on, or over the same or any part thereof, in contravention of the notice, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Burial of  
diseased  
animals.

**60.** Every local authority shall cause every horse or animal that has died of glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox, or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with glanders, cattle plague, or sheep-pox, within their district, to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth, or to be destroyed under inspection of the local authority in such mode as the Privy Council from time to time by order direct or approve.

It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase or any part of the carcase of any horse or animal so buried.

Purification  
of sheds, &c.  
of diseased  
animals.

**61.** A local authority shall cause the yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any horse or animal affected with glanders or cattle plague or sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and all hay, straw, litter, dung, or other article that has been in contact with or used about any such horse or animal to be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

No fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any



animal affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, until the expiration of thirty days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises in pursuance of this Act.

A.D. 1869.

Any such hay, straw, litter, dung, or other article shall not be removed from the premises in which any horse or animal affected with glanders or cattle plague has been, except for the purpose of being destroyed and with a licence of an inspector specifying the place at which it is to be destroyed, nor shall it be removed out of the district of the local authority without the consent in writing of the local authority into whose district it is moved. If any such thing is removed in contravention of this Act, the occupier of the premises from which it is removed and the person removing it shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

A local authority shall direct the disinfecting of the clothes of and the use of due precautions against the spreading of contagion by inspectors and others in contact with animals affected with cattle plague.

**62.** Every steamboat, railway, and other company, and every person carrying animals for hire to or in Great Britain, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as the Privy Council from time to time by order direct, all steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes, and vehicles used by such company or person for the carrying of animals.

Steamboat  
and railway  
companies,  
&c. to dis-  
infect car-  
riages, boats,  
&c.

If any company or person on any occasion fails to comply with the requisitions of any such order, such company or person shall on every such occasion be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

An inspector of a local authority or any officer of a local authority authorized to execute this Act, may at all times enter on board any steamer, vessel,



A.D. 1869. — or boat in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any company or person has failed to comply with the requisitions of any such order, and on premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle in respect whereof any company or person has on any occasion so failed is to be found ; and if any company or person refuses admission to an inspector or other officer acting under this section, such company or person shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

Regulations  
for disin-  
fecting.

**63.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order give directions respecting modes of disinfecting, and anything disinfected in accordance with the provisions of such order, or in accordance with any process of disinfection approved by the Privy Council, shall be deemed disinfected within this Act, but not otherwise.

Water and  
food to be  
provided at  
railways to  
satisfaction  
of Privy  
Council.

**64.** Every railway company shall make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on the railway of the company ; and such water and food, or either of them, shall be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it on the request in writing of the consignor thereof, or on the request of any person in charge thereof, and the company so supplying water and food, or either of them, may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges, if any, as the Privy Council by order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals ; and the amount of such additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal shall be a debt from the consignor and from the consignee



thereof to the company, and shall be recoverable by the company from either of them by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the company shall have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect of which the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by the same person to be carried by the company.

A.D. 1869.

If any company on any occasion fails to comply with the requirements of this section, they shall, on every such occasion, be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act. If in the case of any animal such a request as aforesaid is not made so that the animal remains without a supply of water for thirty consecutive hours, or other period not being less than twelve hours as the Privy Council from time to time by order prescribe, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act; and it shall lie on the person accused to prove the time within which the animal has had a supply of water.

#### PART V.—SLAUGHTER IN CATTLE PLAGUE: COMPENSATION.

**65.** Every local authority shall cause all animals affected with cattle plague within their district to be slaughtered.

Slaughter  
in cattle  
plague.

**66.** A local authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal that has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal affected with cattle plague within their district.

Slaughter  
of cattle  
herded with  
diseased  
animals.

**67.** Where an animal is affected with disease suspected to be cattle plague, the local authority may cause the animal to be slaughtered in order to ascertain the nature of the disease.

Slaughter of  
animals to  
ascertain  
disease.



A.D. 1869.

Compensation to owners of animals on slaughter.

**68.** Where an animal affected with cattle plague, or affected with disease suspected to be cattle plague, is slaughtered in pursuance of this Act, the local authority (except as otherwise provided in this Act) shall, by way of compensation for the animal, pay to the owner thereof such sum, not exceeding twenty pounds and not exceeding one half of the value of the animal immediately before it was affected with cattle plague, as to the local authority seems fit.

Compensation for slaughter of cattle herded with diseased animals.

**69.** Where a local authority causes an animal to be slaughtered on account of it having been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with an animal affected with cattle plague, the owner of the animal so slaughtered may either dispose of the carcase on his own account, with a licence from some officer appointed in that behalf by the local authority, or may require the local authority to dispose of the same, in which latter case the local authority shall pay to the owner thereof, by way of compensation, such sum, not exceeding thirty pounds, as may equal three fourths of the value of the animal slaughtered.

Power to ascertain value of slaughtered animals.

**70.** A local authority may require the value of any animal slaughtered under this Act to be ascertained by officers of the local authority or by arbitration, and generally may impose conditions as to evidence of the slaughter and value of the animals slaughtered.

Restrictions on compensation.

**71.** A local authority may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of any animal slaughtered, where the owner or the person having the charge thereof has in their judgment been guilty, in relation to such animal, of any act in contravention of this Act, or of any order, regulation, or licence of the Privy Council or of a local authority, or has,



in relation to such animal, failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, or of any such order, regulation, or licence in respect of the giving of notice of disease or in any other respect, and may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of a foreign animal slaughtered on account of it being affected with cattle plague, or with disease suspected to be cattle plague, if it appears to them that the animal was so affected at the time of the landing thereof.

A.D. 1869.

**72.** Where an animal has been slaughtered in pursuance of this Act, the owner thereof shall not be entitled to recover in respect of the insurance thereof any sum which, together with the payment which he receives for the same under this Act, would exceed the sum which he would have been entitled to receive in respect of the insurance.

Amount of  
insurance  
to be recovered.

**73.** The Privy Council may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for experimental treatment any animal ordered to be slaughtered under this Act, but compensation shall be payable in respect thereof as if this section had not been enacted.

Reservation  
for experi-  
mental  
treatment.

**74.** Every local authority shall keep, in such manner and form as the Privy Council from time to time by order direct or approve, a record relative to proceedings under this part of this Act, stating the date of any order for slaughter, and the execution of the order, or the reservation of the animal for experimental treatment (as the case may be), and other proper particulars; and such record shall be evidence if any question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of any animal, or concerning compensation in respect thereof.

Record  
respecting  
slaughter.



A.D. 1869.

PART VI.—ORDERS OF COUNCIL AND LOCAL  
AUTHORITIES.Power for  
Privy Coun-  
cil to make  
orders.

**75.** The Privy Council may from time to time make such orders as they think expedient for all or any of the following purposes:

For insuring for animals brought by sea to ports in Great Britain a proper supply of food and water during the passage and on landing:

For protecting such animals from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing:

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit:

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals, and the removal of dead animals or parts thereof, and of hay, straw, litter, dung, and other things likely to spread contagious or infectious diseases among animals:

For requiring the cleansing and disinfecting of yards, sheds, stables, fields, and other premises:

For regulating the disposal of animals dying while affected with a contagious or infectious disease:

For requiring notice of the appearance of any such disease among animals:

For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of animals:

And generally any orders whatsoever which they think it expedient to make for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of contagious or infectious disease among animals in Great Britain (whether any such orders are of the same kind as the kinds enumerated in this section or not), and may in any such order direct or authorize the slaughtering of animals that are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or that have been



in contact with animals so affected; and may in any such order direct or authorize the local authority to pay compensation for any animals so slaughtered; and may in any such order impose penalties for offences against the same, not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds for any such offence, and so that in every such order provision be made that a penalty less than the maximum may be ordered to be paid; and this section shall extend to horses and all ruminating animals not within the definition of animals in this Act.

A.D. 1869.

Every such order shall have the like force and effect as if it had been enacted by this Act.

**76.** A person for the time being appointed by the Privy Council an inspector for the purposes of this Act shall have for and throughout Great Britain all such powers, authorities, and privileges as an inspector of a local authority has within or in relation to his district, and a direction of the Privy Council shall in the case of an inspector appointed by them be deemed equivalent to a direction of a local authority in the case of an inspector appointed by them.

Privy Council inspectors.

**77.** The Privy Council may from time to time, by order, declare that such of the provisions of this Act, and of any order of the Privy Council under it, as relate to the metropolis, or any of those provisions, shall also extend and apply to any town, city, parish, or place specified in the order, and the same shall extend to such town, city, parish, or place accordingly; and the Privy Council may at any time revoke or from time to time vary any such order.

Provisions for towns, &amp;c.

**78.** The Privy Council may from time to time by order make such regulations as they think expedient

Regulation, &amp;c. of landing of hay, &amp;c.

*in last Act  
with amendments*



A.D. 1869. for prohibiting or regulating the landing of any hay, straw, fodder, or other article brought from any place out of the United Kingdom, whereby it appears to the Privy Council contagion or infection may be conveyed to animals, or for causing the same to be destroyed if landed.

If any person lands or attempts to land any hay, straw, fodder, or other article in contravention of any such order, the same shall be forfeited in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by the Acts relating to the Customs are liable to be forfeited, and the person so offending shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by the Acts relating to the Customs, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under this Act or any such order, but so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Directions  
of Council  
and local  
authority.

**79.** The Privy Council may require a local authority to carry into effect any order of the Privy Council under this Act, and may authorize a local authority to make any regulations for the purpose of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among animals, subject to such conditions as the Privy Council impose, and the local authority may by any such regulation impose such penalties as the Privy Council are by this Act authorized to impose by order.

Expenses of  
execution of  
orders.

**80.** The expenses incurred by a local authority in executing any order of the Privy Council under this Act shall be defrayed by the local authority out of such local rates or funds as such order directs, and subject to or in the absence of any such direction shall be deemed expenses incurred by the local authority in pursuance of this Act.



**81.** Every order of the Privy Council under this Act shall be published in the London Gazette, save that where an order of the Privy Council affects only a particular port, town, or place, or part thereof, specified in the order, or declares a place to be an infected place, or to be free from cattle plague or from sheep-pox, or is in the nature of a licence under an order of Council, or of a revocation of such a licence, then the insertion in the London Gazette of a notice of the issuing thereof shall be for all purposes sufficient publication thereof.

A.D. 1869.

Publication  
of orders,  
&c.

Any order of the Privy Council under this Act shall be published, by and at the expense of any local authority to whom the same is sent by the Privy Council for publication, in some newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority, or in such other manner as the Privy Council direct.

Any order or regulation made by a local authority shall be published by them at their own expense in such manner as the Privy Council direct, and, subject to or in the absence of any such direction, in such manner as the local authority think sufficient and proper to ensure publicity.

**82.** Any order, licence, regulation, or other instrument made under this Act, or under any order of the Privy Council thereunder, may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Instrument  
may be in  
print, &c.

**83.** No stamp duty shall be payable on, and no fee or other charge shall be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, or licence under this Act, or any order or regulation made thereunder.

Stamp duty  
and fees not  
to be paid.

**84.** An order or regulation made or issued by a local authority under this Act, or under any order of the Privy Council, may be proved as follows:—

Evidence of  
orders.

By the production of a copy of a newspaper



A.D. 1869.

containing a copy of such order or regulation ;  
or

By the production of a printed copy of such order or regulation, purporting to be certified to be a true copy by the clerk of the peace where the authority are justices in general or quarter sessions assembled, or by the town clerk or other officer performing the duties of a town clerk in the case of an authority having a town clerk or other officer as aforesaid, or by such other officer as the Privy Council prescribe :

And any such order or regulation shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly made and issued at the time at which it bears date.

Recovery of  
penalties.

**85.** Penalties and forfeitures shall be recoverable and applicable under an order of the Privy Council, or an order or regulation of a local authority, as penalties and forfeitures under this Act are recoverable and applicable.

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## PART VII.—LANDS.

Acquisition  
of land by  
local authority.

**86.** A local authority may purchase or take on lease or at a rent land for the purpose of burying therein animals dying of or slaughtered on account of any contagious or infectious disease, or for the purpose of providing wharves, lairs, sheds, markets, houses, and places for the landing, reception, sale, and slaughter of foreign animals, or for any other purpose of this Act, and may sell, exchange, or dispose of lands acquired by them under this Act, but not required to be retained for the purposes thereof, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate.



**87.** Land purchased or taken on lease or at a rent under this Act by a local authority, not being a body corporate, shall be assured or demised to the local authority and their successors, in trust for the purposes of this Act, and shall be accepted, taken, and held by them as a body corporate.

A.D. 1869.

Convey-  
ances, &c.  
of land.

**88.** The regulations contained in section seventy-five of The Local Government Act, 1858, shall be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a local authority for the purposes of this Act, and shall apply and have effect as if the local authority were a local board acting under the Local Government Act, and the purposes of this Act were purposes of that Act, save that the advertisements and notices requisite under that section may be published and served in any two consecutive months instead of only in the months therein specified, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned; and the powers conferred by this section may be exercised by a local authority with respect to land either within or without their district.

Purchase  
under pro-  
visional  
order.

#### PART VIII.—EXPENSES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

**89.** The expenditure of a local authority in compensation for animals slaughtered under Part V. of this Act, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of this Act, shall be defrayed out of the local rate, or out of a separate rate to be levied in all respects as the local rate, and included under the term local rate.

Expenses  
for compen-  
sation.

Any person who is not the owner of the premises in respect of which he is rated under this section to the local rate may deduct from the growing rent due to the owner of such premises one half of the rate



A.D. 1869.

payable by him for the purposes of this section, and every owner shall allow such deduction accordingly.

The owner for the purposes of this section shall be the person for the time being entitled to receive the rackrent of the premises in respect of which the rate is made on his own account, or who would be entitled to receive the same if such premises were let at a rackrent, including under the term rackrent any rent which is not less than two thirds of the net annual value of the premises out of which the rent issues.

Every local authority shall have power, notwithstanding any limit in any Act of Parliament, to levy a local rate to the amount required for the purposes of this Act, but every rate or increase of rate levied under this section shall in all precepts for the levy thereof be described as a separate rate or separate item of rate, and when collected from the individual ratepayers shall be collected as a separate rate or specified as a separate item of rate.

Every order of a board of guardians for contribution of monies, out of which any such expenditure as in this section mentioned is payable, shall state the amount in the pound of contribution required for such expenditure; and the overseers, on the receipt given to any ratepayer for poor rate, shall specify the amount (if any) collected in respect of such expenditure.

General  
expenses.

**90.** Expenses incurred by a local authority in pursuance of this Act, other than their expenditure in compensation for animals slaughtered under Part V. of this Act, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of this Act, shall be defrayed out of the local rate.

Remission  
of rate in  
certain  
cases.

**91.** Where before the twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six any person suffered so great a loss of cattle by cattle plague as



to entitle him, after the passing of this Act, in the opinion of the local authority, to a remission in whole or in part of the amount due from him in respect of the local rate, such remission may be granted by the local authority.

A.D. 1869.

**92.** Where at the passing of this Act a local authority have in their hands an unappropriated balance of a local rate levied under any Act repealed by this Act, they may, if they think fit, apply any part of such balance in compensation for cattle slaughtered between the passing of "The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," and the appointment of inspectors under that Act, by direction of a person whom the owner of such cattle had reasonable ground to believe to be the authorized inspector for the execution of the Act; or they may carry such balance or any part thereof to the credit of the ordinary account of the local rate, to be applied for any of the purposes for which the local rate when levied under any Act other than an Act repealed by this Act is applicable.

Application of balance unappropriated.

**93.** All precepts, orders for contribution, and forms of poor rate shall, where necessary, be varied in such manner as may be required for carrying into effect this Act.

Variation of forms of precepts and orders.

**94.** The treasurer of a local authority may, if directed by them, advance out of any monies for the time being in his hands any sums required for payment of expenses incurred by them in pursuance of this Act.

Advance of monies by treasurer of local authority.

**95.** Where the local rate is a county rate or borough rate, or any other such rate as is mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, all the provisions of the statutes applicable to the making, levying, and collecting of a county rate, borough rate, or

Saving of statutes applicable to rates leviable for expenses.



A.D. 1869. — such other rate shall apply, notwithstanding that the whole of such rate, or any part thereof, is applicable to the payment of the expenditure of a local authority in pursuance of this Act in compensation for animals slaughtered, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of this Act.

Error in statement not to vitiate precept, &c.

**96.** An error in the statement of the amount of expenses in any precept, warrant, contribution, order, or receipt issued or given under this Act shall not invalidate such precept, warrant, contribution, order, or receipt; but any person aggrieved by the error may appeal to the justices in petty sessions, and the justices may rectify the error, and award to the appellant compensation for any loss he may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be paid to the appellant, and to be deemed expenses of the local authority under this Act.

Recouping of charges on boroughs out of county rates.

**97.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the local authority of each borough situate within a county and assessed to the county rate thereof shall be recouped the proportionate amount contributed by the borough to the expenses incurred by the local authority of the county in pursuance of this Act (including expenditure in compensation for animals slaughtered, or in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of this Act), so that the burden of those expenses shall be borne wholly by the county, and not as to any part thereof by any borough situate within the county.

### *Borrowing.*

Mortgage of rates in certain cases.

**98.** Where the rate levied or required for the purposes of this Act exceeds or would exceed sixpence in the pound, a local authority may, for the purposes of defraying any costs, charges, and



expenses under this Act, borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any sums of money necessary for defraying such costs, charges, and expenses; and for the purpose of securing the repayment of any sums of money so borrowed, together with such interest as aforesaid, the local authority may mortgage the local rate for any period not exceeding seven years.

A.D. 1869.

Where the rate levied or required for the purposes of this Act exceeds or would exceed ninepence in the pound, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, on application from the local authority, extend the term to any term not exceeding fourteen years, and the local authority may mortgage the rate accordingly.

Provided that where the local authority borrow for any purpose of this Act on any security other than the local rate (whether together with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom) the limitations in this section contained respecting the amount of rate and the term of years shall not operate.

The provisions of The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the commissioners, shall be incorporated with this section, the local authority being deemed to be the commissioners, and any mortgagee or assignee may enforce payment of his principal and interest by appointment of a receiver.

The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, advance to a local authority, on the security of the local rate, without any further security, any sums of money to be applied for the purposes of this Act, and to be repaid, with interest, within any period as aforesaid.

**99.** Where the estimated amount of the sum required to be levied for payment of the expenditure

Further  
power where  
expenses  
exceed one



A.D. 1869.  
shilling in  
pound.

of a local authority in pursuance of this Act (including expenditure incurred in the payment of money borrowed or of interest thereon) exceeds the sum that would be raised by the levying of a rate of one shilling in the pound on the rateable value of the property assessed to the local rate, the local authority may borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the Public Works Loan Commissioners may, out of the balance for the time being unapplied of any money by any Act already passed authorized to be issued for the purposes of loans under any Act repealed by this Act, or out of any other money for the time being authorized to be issued for the purpose of loans under this section, lend to them such sums as may be required, subject to the following conditions :

1. Every such loan shall be made with the sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :
2. Interest shall be at the rate of three and a quarter per centum per annum :
3. Repayment of the loan shall be made by such number of equal annual instalments, not exceeding thirty, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury direct :
4. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, if they think fit, authorize the postponement, for a period not exceeding two years, of any payment of principal or interest becoming due within the first three years :
5. Repayment of the loan and interest shall be secured by a mortgage of the local rate, and it shall not be incumbent on the Public Works Loan Commissioners to require any other security :
6. The local authority shall have power to levy and shall levy rates requisite for the purpose of repaying the loan with interest :



7. The sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the loan shall be conclusive evidence that it is authorized by this Act; and no objection shall be made by any ratepayer to the validity of any mortgage for the loan, or to the application of the proceeds of the local rate to the payment of the principal or interest of the loan: A.D. 1869.

8. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by agreement with the local authority borrowing, commute into an equivalent annuity terminable at the time fixed for the liquidation of the annual instalments aforesaid, the payments secured by the mortgage or any portion of such payments.

**100.** Where a local authority have borrowed money on the security of a mortgage of the local rate, under any Act repealed by this Act, then (except as otherwise provided in this Act with respect to the county of Chester), notwithstanding any repeal in this Act, or any alteration made by this Act in the definition of a local authority or local rate, or any other thing in this Act contained, the local rate mortgaged shall continue to be the security for the money borrowed, as if this Act had not been passed; and in relation to the money so borrowed, the local authority which borrowed such money, and the local rate on which the same is charged, shall continue to be the local authority and the local rate under the Acts repealed by this Act, as if this Act had not been passed; and all provisions of Part II. of The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866, relative to expenses, and all the provisions of The Cattle Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1866, and all other provisions of any Act repealed by this Act relative to expenses of local authorities, rating, remission of rates, and borrowing, and matters con- Provision  
for existing  
loans.



A.D. 1869. — nected therewith respectively, shall, in relation to the money so borrowed, and to the rate charged therewith, continue to operate as if this Act had not been passed.

Provisions  
for Cheshire  
as to repay-  
ment of  
existing  
loan, &c.

**101.** With respect to the county of Chester the following provisions shall have effect:

- (1.) As far as regards the expenditure of the local authority of the county of Chester in respect of principal of or interest on money borrowed in pursuance of any Act repealed by this Act, and any matter consequent on or relative to that expenditure (including the remission of rates), the foregoing provisions of this part of this Act shall not apply to that county;
- (2.) That expenditure shall be defrayed out of the county rate for the county of Chester, or out of any money applicable under any Act of Parliament or otherwise for the public charges or uses of that county, or partly out of one and partly out of the other; such county rate to be assessed, levied, and collected in the manner prescribed by law for the assessment, levying, and collection of county rates, independently of this Act or of any Act repealed by this Act;
- (3.) In lieu of any provision authorizing deduction by tenant from landlord of half of the local rate, any person who is not the owner of the premises in the county of Chester in respect of which he is rated to the poor rate may, in each year until the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, in which he duly pays his poor rate, deduct from the growing rent due to the owner of



A.D. 1869.  

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such premises a sum equal to one penny in the pound on the annual rateable value of such premises, and every owner shall allow such deduction accordingly; and the owner, for the purposes of this section, shall be the person defined as such in this part of this Act;

(4.) The local authority for the county of Chester shall entertain and decide on applications from ratepayers to whom, if this section had not been inserted in this Act, remission in respect of the local rate might have been granted, and may on such applications grant to the applicants, or any of them, such sum or sums of money (if any) out of the county rate as the local authority think reasonable, regard being had to the extent of loss in the cases of the several applicants;

(5.) The local authority of each borough situate within the county of Chester, and assessed to the county rate thereof, shall, by means of repayment out of the county rate, or by means of differential rates, or partly in the one way and partly in the other, be recouped the proportionate amount contributed by the borough to any money granted as aforesaid, so that the burden of the expenditure incurred by the local authority of the county in respect of such grants shall be borne wholly by the county, and not as to any part thereof by any borough situate within the county;

but nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect the mortgage security of the Public Works Loan Commissioners for money advanced to the



A.D. 1869.

local authority of the county of Chester under any Act repealed by this Act; and the local authority of that county shall from time to time levy such rates as are under this section applicable, and as are for the time being requisite (either wholly or in conjunction with such other money as in this section mentioned), for the purpose of repaying with interest the money advanced on such mortgage security according to the terms thereof.

Validity of  
rates under  
Act.

**102.** The existence of any order or precept for the making or collection under any Act repealed by this Act of any rate remaining uncollected wholly or in part at the passing of this Act shall not affect the validity of any rate made after the passing of this Act.

#### PART IX.—OFFENCES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Penalty for  
disobe-  
dience to  
Act or  
Order.

**103.** If any person acts in contravention of or is guilty of any offence against this Act, or any order or regulation made by the Privy Council or a local authority in pursuance of this Act, he shall for every such offence (except as otherwise provided in this Act, and except where a less penalty is provided in any such order or regulation,) be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of twenty pounds.

Where any such offence is committed in relation to offal, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds may be imposed in respect of every half ton in weight of such offal or other thing after the first half ton.



**104.** If any person does any of the following things he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act:

A.D. 1869.  
Penalties  
on use of  
expired  
licences, &c.

- (1.) If he does anything for which a licence is requisite under this Act, or any order of the Privy Council thereunder, without having obtained a licence:
- (2.) If where such a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence in that behalf, he does the thing licensed after the licence has expired:
- (3.) If he uses or offers or attempts to use as such a licence an instrument not being a complete licence, or an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge:
- (4.) If, with intent to evade any provision of this Act or of any order of the Privy Council thereunder, he fabricates or alters, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be fabricated or altered, any licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued or purporting to be made or issued under or for any purpose of this Act or any such order:
- (5.) If, for the purpose of obtaining any licence, certificate, or instrument under or for the purposes of any such provision, he makes a declaration false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge:



A.D. 1869.

(6.) If he obtains or endeavours to obtain any such licence, certificate, or instrument by means of any false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge:

(7.) If he grants or issues any such licence, certificate, or instrument, being false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the justices before whom he is charged that he did not know of such falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge:

And in any such case he shall be liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the justices, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this Act.

Punishment  
for obstruct-  
ing in-  
spectors, &c.

**105.** If any person obstructs or impedes an inspector or other officer acting in execution of this Act or of any order of the Privy Council thereunder, he, and every person aiding and assisting him therein, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the inspector or other officer, or any person whom he calls to his assistance, may seize the offender and detain him until he can be conveniently taken before a justice, to be dealt with according to law.

Application  
of penalties.

**106.** Notwithstanding anything in any Act relating to the metropolitan police, or to municipal corporations, or in any other Act, one half of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under this Act shall be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the



same, and the other half shall be applied as if this section had not been enacted. A.D. 1869.

**107.** In proceedings before justices under this Act, any railway company or other body corporate may appear by any member of their board of directors or council, or by any officer authorized in writing under the hand of any director or member of the council of the company or body. Appearance  
of compa-  
nies, &c.

**108.** If any party feels aggrieved by the dismissal of his complaint by justices, or by any determination or adjudication of justices with respect to any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, he may appeal therefrom, subject to the conditions and regulations following: Appeal.

1. The appeal shall be made to some court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal has arisen, holden not less than fifteen days and not more than four months after the decision of the justices:
  2. The appellant shall, within three days after the cause of appeal has arisen, give notice to the clerk of the petty sessional division for which the justices act whose decision is appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the grounds thereof:
  3. The appellant shall immediately after such notice enter into a recognizance, before a justice of the peace, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court:
  4. The court may adjourn the appeal, and may make such order thereon as they think just:
- But nothing in this section respecting appeals shall



A.D. 1869. affect any enactment relative to appeals in cases of summary convictions or adjudications in the city of London or the metropolitan police district.

Jurisdiction for trial of offences, &c.

**109.** For the purposes of proceedings under this Act, or any order of the Privy Council or order or regulation of a local authority thereunder, every offence against this Act or any such order or regulation shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint under this Act or any such order or regulation shall be deemed to have arisen, either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be.

*Protection of persons in execution of Act.*

Actions against persons executing Act not to be brought without notice, &c.

**110.** An action or proceeding shall not lie against any person acting or intending to act under the authority or in the execution or in pursuance of this Act for any alleged irregularity or trespass or other act or thing done or omitted by him under this Act, unless notice in writing (specifying the cause of the action or proceeding, and the name and residence of the intending plaintiff or prosecutor, and of his attorney or agent in the matter,) is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action or proceeding, nor unless the action or proceeding is commenced within four months next after the act or thing complained of is done or omitted, or, in case of a continuation of damage, within four months next after the doing of such damage has ceased; and any such action shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the cause of action arose, and not elsewhere.

Plea in action.

**111.** In any such action the defendant may plead generally that the act or thing complained of was done or omitted by him when acting or intending to



act under the authority or in the execution or in pursuance of this Act, and may give all special matter in evidence. A.D. 1869.

**112.** On the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action not stated in his notice. Evidence in action.

**113.** The plaintiff in any such action shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement of the action; and in case no tender has been made the defendant may, by leave of the court in which the action is brought, at any time pay into the court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the court as may be had and made on the payment of money into court in an ordinary action. Tender of amends, &c.

**114.** If in any such action the plaintiff does not succeed in obtaining judgment, the defendant shall receive such full and reasonable indemnity as to all costs, charges, and expenses incurred in and about the action as may be taxed and allowed by the proper officer, subject to review; and though a verdict is given for the plaintiff in the action, he shall not have costs against the defendant unless the judge before whom the trial is had certifies his approval of the action and verdict. Costs of defendant.

**115.** Where any such action or proceeding is defended under the direction or with the approval of the local authority, the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in and about the same by or on behalf of the defendant and payable by him, and any damages or other money recovered against or payable by him in or in consequence of such action or proceeding, shall be deemed expenses incurred by the local authority in pursuance of this Act, and shall be defrayed accordingly. Costs, &c. of defence to actions, &c. under direction of local authority.

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A.D. 1869.

## PART X.—SCOTLAND

Application  
of Part X.  
to Scotland.

**116.** The provisions of this part of this Act shall extend to Scotland only, and shall have effect in substitution for the provisions of the preceding parts of this Act, when so expressed or implied, and otherwise shall have effect in addition to the provisions thereof.

Local autho-  
rity, &c.

**117.** For the purposes of this Act the respective districts, authorities, rate, and officers described in that behalf in the ninth schedule to this Act shall be the district, the local authority, the local rate, and the clerk of the local authority.

Appoint-  
ment of  
local autho-  
rity in  
counties.

**118.** The commissioners of supply in every county shall meet, and nominate not fewer than four or more than fifteen of their number to act on the county board for the purposes of this Act, and shall intimate to the lord lieutenant of the county and the convener of the county the number and names of the persons so appointed.

The clerk of supply in each county shall call a meeting of the occupiers of agricultural subjects in such county, valued in the valuation roll in force for the time at one hundred pounds and upwards, and of occupiers of such subjects of which they are owners valued in the valuation roll at fifty pounds and under one hundred pounds; and such meeting shall be called by advertisement in one or more newspapers circulating in the county for the same day as, or for a day not later than eight days after the meeting of the commissioners of supply; and such advertisement shall specify the time and place of such meeting, and the clerk of supply shall be clerk to such meeting; and the meeting shall nominate from among such occupiers and owners and occupiers a number of persons equal to those nominated by the commissioners of supply, and the meeting shall also name a convener, who



A.D. 1869.

shall intimate the names of the persons so nominated to the convener of the county, and shall have power to call similar meetings by such advertisement, when occasion shall require; and in the event of such election not being intimated to the convener of the county within fifteen days from the date of such meeting, it shall be lawful to the lord lieutenant to nominate from among such occupiers, or owners and occupiers, such number of persons, and intimate the same to the convener of the county.

Any such nomination and intimation made for the purposes of any Act repealed by this Act shall continue to have effect for the purposes of this Act.

Vacancies from time to time happening by death, resignation, or otherwise among the members of the local authority shall be filled up by the authority and in the manner by and in which the members vacating office were respectively nominated.

The persons nominated as in this section provided, and the lord lieutenant of the county, the convener of the county, and the sheriff of the county (or in his absence such one of his substitutes within the county as he directs by writing under his hand), for the time being, shall constitute the local authority; five shall be a quorum of the local authority.

As far as not otherwise provided by this Act, such local authority shall have all the powers conferred on the local authority by this Act, and shall have power to elect a chairman, specify a quorum, and make all regulations necessary for carrying the purposes of this Act into effect.

The chairman of the local authority, and in default of him the convener of the county, and in default of him any three members of the local authority, may at any time call a meeting of the local authority, to be held at such time and place as



A.D. 1869. — he or they may fix, and the local authority may adjourn as they from time to time think fit.

Purchase  
under pro-  
visional  
order.

**119.** Part VII. of this Act shall have effect as if section ninety of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, were thereby applied, instead of section seventy-five of The Local Government Act, 1858, and in the said section ninety the local authority and local rate under this Act shall be substituted for the local authority and the assessment therein mentioned.

Mode of  
levying and  
recovering  
assessments.

**120.** The local authority in a county shall from time to time give notice to the commissioners of supply of the sums necessary to be provided under the provisions of this Act by means of the local rate; and the amount so intimated shall be assessed and collected by the commissioners of supply according to the real rent of lands and heritages as appearing on the valuation roll in force for the year, who shall pay over the same to the local authority.

The local authority in a burgh shall in like manner assess and collect the amount required to be raised by local rate within such burgh.

All such assessments shall be payable one half by the proprietor and one half by the tenant, but may be collected wholly from the tenant, who shall in that case be entitled to deduct one half thereof from the rent payable by him to the proprietor; or wholly from the proprietor, who shall in that case be entitled to relief against the tenant for one half of the assessment; and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relative to any balance of funds remaining over from any assessment, the words "local rate" shall in Scotland mean the poor rate.

All the provisions in regard to the recovery of assessments in the Act of the session of the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty (chapter



seventy-two), "to render more effectual the police A.D. 1869.  
 "in counties and burghs in Scotland," are hereby incorporated in this Act as far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

**121.** In the case of a county, a printed copy of an order or regulation of the local authority, purporting to be certified to be a true copy by the clerk of supply, shall be received in proof. Certificate of copy for evidence.

**122.** The terms "justice" and "justices" shall include any magistrate having jurisdiction under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864. Jurisdiction under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

**123.** In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a local authority, the local authority may give information thereof to the procurator fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in the usual way. Local authority may apply to procurator fiscal.

**124.** All judicial powers given to justices and quarter sessions, or to magistrates in boroughs, by this Act, may also be exercised by the sheriff of the county or the sheriff substitute. Sheriff to have concurrent jurisdiction.

**125.** Notice of appeal and of the grounds thereof shall be given to the clerk of the peace of the county. Notice of appeal.

**126.** For the purposes of this Act the burgh of Maxwelltown shall be held to be a part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and not of the parliamentary burgh of Dumfries. Burgh of Maxwelltown.



A.D. 1869.  

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**THE FIRST SCHEDULE.**

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*Acts repealed.*

38 Geo. 3. c. 65.—An Act for preventing the depasturing of forests, commons, and open fields with sheep or lambs infected with the scab or mange in that part of Great Britain called England.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 105.—An Act to prohibit the importation of sheep, cattle, or other animals, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious disorders.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 107.—An Act to prevent, until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 62.—An Act to extend and continue an Act of the twelfth year of Her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

29 & 30 Vict. c. 2.—The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866.

29 & 30 Vict. c. 15.—An Act to amend the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

29 & 30 Vict. c. 110.—The Cattle Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1866.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 125.—The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1867.

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A.D.1869.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Local authorities, &c. in England.*

District of local authority.	Description of local authority of district set opposite name.	Local rate.	Clerk of local authority.
Counties except the metropolis.	The justices in general or quarter sessions assembled.	The county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.	Clerk of the peace.
The metropolis (subject to the provisions of this Act respecting the city of London and the liberties thereof).	The Metropolitan Board of Works.	Rate or fund applicable to the payment of the general expenses of the board.	The clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
Boroughs - -	The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the council.	The borough fund or borough rate.	Town clerk.
	Where the borough is not subject to the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, the commissioners or other body maintaining the police therein.	The rate applicable by the commissioners or other body to the maintenance of the police.	Clerk of the commissioners or other body.
District of local board of Oxford.	The local board -	Rate leviable by the local board.	Clerk of the local board.



A.D. 1869.

### THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

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#### *Regulations respecting Committees and Sub-Committees.*

1. A committee formed by a local authority may consist wholly of members of the local authority, or partly thereof, and partly of such other persons being rated occupiers in the district and qualified in such other manner as the local authority determine.

2. A committee of a local authority and a sub-committee of an executive committee may elect a chairman of their meetings.

3. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for the holding of a meeting, the members then present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

4. A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.

5. Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

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### THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

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#### *Regulations that may be applied to landing, movement, and disposal of Foreign Animals.*

1. These regulations are to have effect with respect to those foreign animals to which they are from time to time applied by order of the Privy Council.

2. Those foreign animals are to be landed only at parts of ports defined by special orders of the Privy Council for the several ports as places where foreign animals may be landed.

3. They are to be landed in such manner, within such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct.

4. The owner, consignee, or other person landing them is either before landing them or within twelve hours after



A.D. 1869.

landing them, at his own expense, to mark them as follows:—in case of cattle, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and in such further manner (if any) as the Privy Council from time to time prescribe, and in case of other animals in such manner as the Privy Council from time to time prescribe.

5. They are not to be moved from the place of landing or lairs adjacent thereto, approved by the Privy Council, except as follows:

(a.) After the expiration of twelve hours from the time of landing or such other period as the Privy Council from time to time prescribe.

(b.) On a certificate from the veterinary inspector appointed in this behalf by the Commissioners of Customs certifying that they are free from contagious or infectious disease.

6. They are not to be moved alive out of the part of the port of landing from time to time defined in that behalf by the Privy Council.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by the veterinary inspector aforesaid, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, or offal of any such animal or any part thereof is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the veterinary inspector aforesaid certifying that it is not likely to introduce or spread contagious or infectious disease.

## THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

### *Maximum Tolls, Dues, and Payments in Metropolitan Market after opening of Foreign Cattle Market.*

Sheep, per head	-	-	Five farthings.
Beasts, per head	-	-	Sixpence.
Calves, per head	-	-	Threepence.
Pigs, per head	-	-	Five farthings.



A.D. 1869.  
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## THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

### *Rules with respect to infected Places.*

#### [PART I.—CATTLE PLAGUE.

1. The rules of this part of this schedule are to have effect with respect to infected places as regards cattle plague.

2. No animal is to be moved alive out of an infected place.

3. Any hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, or offal of any animal, or any part thereof, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed to issue licences in that behalf, certifying either that the thing moved has not formed part of an animal affected with cattle plague, or of an animal that has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with an animal so affected, or that the thing moved has been disinfected.

4. The carcase of an animal, or a single portion of raw meat weighing more than twenty pounds, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed in that behalf, certifying that the carcase or meat moved is not the carcase or part of the carcase of an animal affected with cattle plague.

5. Any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals or otherwise for or about animals, is not to be moved out of an infected place without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed in that behalf, certifying that the thing moved has not been in contact with or been used for or about any animal affected with cattle plague, or that it has been disinfected.

#### PART II.—SHEEP-POX.

1. The rules of this part of this schedule are to have effect with respect to infected places as regards sheep-pox.

2. No sheep is to be moved alive out of an infected place.

3. Any skin, wool, horn, or hoof of any sheep, or any part thereof, is not to be moved out of an infected place



A.D. 1869.

without a licence signed by an officer appointed by the local authority to issue licences in that behalf certifying that the thing moved did not belong to any sheep forming part of a flock affected with sheep-pox, or to any sheep that has been on a farm or place in which that disease existed.

4. Sheds and places used by sheep affected with sheep-pox are forthwith after being so used to be cleansed and disinfected.

## THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

### *Pleuro-pneumonia Rules.*

1. These rules are to have effect with respect to any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises infected by pleuro-pneumonia.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are not to be moved from such field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, or from any land or building contiguous thereto in the same occupation, except for immediate slaughter, and according to regulations to be from time to time made by the local authority for insuring such slaughter.

3. Other cattle are not to be moved from such field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, or from any land or building contiguous thereto in the same occupation, except for immediate slaughter, without a licence signed by an officer of the local authority appointed to issue licences in that behalf certifying that the cattle moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not been in the same shed or herd, or in contact with cattle so affected.

4. Sheds and places used by cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are forthwith after being so used to be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority.

*Cattle affected*



A.D. 1869.

## THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

*Forms for Use by Inspector.*

(1.)

*Declaration of Disease.*The Contagious Diseases (*Animals*) Act, 1869.

I, *A.B.* of \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector appointed by \_\_\_\_\_, being the local authority for the [county] of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby declare that I have this day found cattle plague [*or pleuro-pneumonia or sheep-pox*] to exist in the following field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_  
(Signed) *A.B.*

(2.)

*Notice of Declaration to Occupiers.*The Contagious Diseases (*Animals*) Act, 1869.To *C.D.* of \_\_\_\_\_.

I, *A.B.* of \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector appointed by \_\_\_\_\_, being the local authority for the [county] of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*], that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof \* the field, stable, cowshed, or other premises aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are an infected place, and that the same will continue to be an infected place \* until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the local authority, as provided for in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the above-mentioned Act, [*or in case of pleuro-pneumonia omit the part between the asterisks, and insert the pleuro-pneumonia rules of the above-mentioned Act*]



will have effect in relation to the field, stable, cowshed, or other premises aforesaid]. A.D. 1869.

Dated this            day of            18  
(Signed)            A.B.

(3.)

*Notice of Declaration to adjoining Occupiers.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

To E.F. of  
I, A.B. of           , the inspector appointed  
by           , being the local authority for the  
[county] of           , hereby give you notice  
that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed  
on this notice [*copy of declaration as filled up and signed to  
be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the field,  
stable, cowshed, or other premises therein described, with  
all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same  
occupation, have become and are an infected place, and  
the same will continue to be an infected place until the  
determination and declaration relative thereto of the local  
authority, as provided for in section            of the above-  
mentioned Act. And I hereby require you, as an occupier  
of lands and buildings adjoining to such infected place,  
part [*or the whole*] whereof lies within one mile of the  
boundaries of the infected place, to take notice that in  
consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the  
said Act with respect to infected places will, until such  
determination and declaration of the local authority as  
aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the  
lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the  
same were actually within the limits of the infected place.

Dated this            day of            18  
(Signed)            A.B.



A.D. 1869.

## THE NINTH SCHEDULE.

*Local authorities, &c. in Scotland.*

District of local authority.	Description of local authority of district set opposite name.	Local rate.	Clerk of local authority.
Counties, including any town or place which does not return or contribute to return a member to Parliament.	The persons appointed as provided in Part X. of this Act.	Rate appointed to be levied in Part X. of this Act.	Clerk of supply.
Burghs which return or contribute to return a member to Parliament.	The magistrates and town council.		Town clerk.



## ORDER OF COUNCIL.

(324.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. WHITEHALL,

The 31st day of March 1871.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOUR-  
ABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby direct that the Railway Companies working the railways named in the Schedule to this Order shall, at each of their respective stations named in that Schedule, provide water for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on the railway of the Company.

This Order may be cited as The Transit of Animals (Water) Order of March, 1871; and shall take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(Signed)      ARTHUR HELPS.

### SCHEDULE.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Aberdeen -	Caledonian.
Aberfeldy -	Highland.
Abergavenny -	Great Western.
Accrington -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Afon Wen -	Cambrian.
Alford -	Great Northern.
Almond Bank -	Caledonian.
Alnwick -	North-Eastern.
Alston -	North-Eastern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Alyth - - -	Caledonian.
Amphill - - -	Midland.
Annan - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Appledore - - -	South-Eastern.
Arbroath - - -	Caledonian.
Ardler - - -	Caledonian.
Ardrossan - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ardwick - - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Arundel - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Ashbourne - - -	North Staffordshire.
Ashford - - -	South-Eastern.
Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Aspatria - - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Auchterarder - - -	Caledonian.
Aylesbury - - -	Aylesbury and Buckingham, and Great Western.
Aylesbury - - -	London and North-Western.
Ayr - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Bacup - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Balfron - - -	Forth and Clyde Junction.
Banbury - - -	Great Western.
Banff - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Bangor - - -	London and North-Western.
Barnard Castle - - -	North-Eastern.
Barnet - - -	Great Northern.
Barnsley - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Barnstaple - - -	London and South-Western.
Barrhead - - -	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmar-nock Joint.
Barrow - - -	Furness.
Basingstoke Junction - - -	London and South-Western.
Beattock - - -	Caledonian.
Beccles - - -	Great Eastern.
Beckenham - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Bedale - - -	North-Eastern.
Bedford - - -	London and North-western.
Bedford - - -	Midland.
Belford - - -	North-Eastern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Bellgrove - - -	City of Glasgow Union.
Beverley - - -	North-Eastern.
Bicester - - -	London and North-Western.
Birkenhead (New Station) -	Great Western.
Birkenhead (Joint Station) -	London and North-Western and Great Western.
Birmingham - - -	Great Western.
Birmingham - - -	London and North-Western.
Birmingham - - -	Midland.
Bishop Auckland - - -	North-Eastern.
Bishops Stortford - - -	Great Eastern.
Bishopstoke Junction - - -	London and South-Western.
Blackburn - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blackford - - -	Caledonian.
Blairgowrie - - -	Caledonian.
Bletchley - - -	London and North-Western.
Blythe Bridge - - -	North Staffordshire.
Bodmin Road - - -	Cornwall.
Bolton - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bolton - - -	London and North-Western.
Bonar Bridge - - -	Highland.
Boroughbridge - - -	North-Eastern.
Boston - - -	Great Northern.
Botley - - -	London and South-Western.
Bradford - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bradford - - -	Midland.
Braintree - - -	Great Eastern.
Brechin - - -	Caledonian.
Bridge of Dun - - -	Caledonian.
Bridgwater - - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Bridlington - - -	North-Eastern.
Brighouse - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bristol - - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Bristol - - -	Great Western.
Bristol - - -	Midland.
Brockholes - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bromsgrove - - -	Midland.
Broughty Ferry - - -	Caledonian.
Builth - - -	Mid-Wales.
Bullgill - - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Burnley (Bank Top) - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Burntisland - - -	North British.
Burslem - - -	North Staffordshire.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Burton - - -	Midland.
Bury - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bury St. Edmund's - - -	Great Eastern.
Buxton - - -	Midland.
Callander - - -	Caledonian.
Cambridge - - -	Great Eastern.
Cambridge - - -	London and North-Western.
Canterbury - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Canterbury - - -	South-Eastern.
Cardiff - - -	Rhymney.
Carlisle - - -	Caledonian.
Carlisle - - -	London and North-Western.
Carlisle - - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Carlisle - - -	North British.
Carlisle (Goods) - - -	North-Eastern.
Carmarthen - - -	Great Western.
Carmarthen - - -	Llanelly Railway and Dock.
Carnarvon - - -	London and North-Western.
Carnforth - - -	London and North-Western.
Carnoustie - - -	Caledonian.
Castle Douglas - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castleton - - -	North-Eastern.
Chatburn - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Chatham - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chelmsford - - -	Great Eastern.
Chester (Joint Station) - - -	London and North-Western, and Great Western.
Chesterfield - - -	Midland.
Chichester - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Chippenham - - -	Great Western.
Cirencester - - -	Great Western.
Cleckheaton - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Clitheroe - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cockermouth - - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Pen- rith.
Colchester - - -	Great Eastern.
Colne - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Congleton - - -	North Staffordshire.
Cooper Bridge - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cornhill - - -	North-Eastern.
Corwen - - -	Great Western.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Cosham - - -	London and South-Western.
Coupar Angus - - -	Caledonian.
Craven Arms - - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines.)
Crediton - - -	London and South-Western.
Creetown - - -	Caledonian.
Cresswell - - -	North Staffordshire.
Crewe - - -	London and North-Western.
Criccieth - - -	Cambrian.
Crieff - - -	Caledonian.
Croston - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cupar - - -	North British.
Darlington (N. E.) - - -	North-Eastern.
Darlington (S. & D.) - - -	North-Eastern.
Dartford - - -	South-Eastern.
Denbigh - - -	London and North-Western.
Denny - - -	Caledonian.
Derby - - -	Midland.
Dereham - - -	Great Eastern.
Dewsbury - - -	London and North-Western.
Didcot - - -	Great Western.
Dingwall - - -	Highland.
Diss - - -	Great Eastern.
Doncaster - - -	Great Northern.
Doncaster - - -	Midland.
Dorchester - - -	London and South-Western.
Doune - - -	Caledonian.
Dover - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Driffild - - -	North Eastern.
Dubton - - -	Caledonian.
Dudley - - -	Great Western.
Dumfries - - -	Caledonian.
Dumfries - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dunblane - - -	Caledonian.
Dundee - - -	Caledonian.
Dunkeld - - -	Highland.
Dunmow - - -	Great Eastern.
Dunning - - -	Caledonian.
Ecclefechan - - -	Caledonian.
Edinburgh - - -	Caledonian.
Edinburgh (Haymarket) - - -	North British.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Edinburgh (Scotland-street)	North British.
Edinburgh (Waverley) -	North British.
Eggesford - - -	London and South-Western.
Elgin - - -	Highland.
Elgin (Morayshire Station) -	Great North of Scotland.
Elstree - - -	Midland.
Ely - - -	Great Eastern.
Epping - - -	Great Eastern.
Errol - - -	Caledonian.
Evesham - - -	Great Western.
Evesham - - -	Midland.
Exeter - - -	London and South-Western.
Exeter (St. Davids) - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Fakenham - - -	Great Eastern.
Falkirk Tryst Sidings -	Caledonian.
Fareham - - -	London and South-Western.
Farningham Road - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Faversham - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Ferryhill - - -	North-Eastern.
Fleetwood - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Fordoun - - -	Caledonian.
Forfar - - -	Caledonian.
Forres - - -	Highland.
Forteviot - - -	Caledonian.
Fourstones - - -	North-Eastern.
Galashiels - - -	North British.
Garstang - - -	London and North-Western.
Girvan - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glasgow - - -	Caledonian.
Glasgow - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glasgow (Sighthill) -	North British.
Glastonbury - - -	Somerset and Dorset.
Gloucester - - -	Great Western.
Gloucester - - -	Midland.
Golspie - - -	Highland.
Goole - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Grahamston - - -	North British.
Grampound Road - -	Cornwall.
Grantham - - -	Great Northern.
Grantown - - -	Highland.
Gravesend - - -	South-Eastern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Great Yarmouth - -	Great Eastern.
Greenloaning - -	Caledonian.
Greenock - -	Caledonian.
Grimsby - -	Great Northern.
Grimsby (Dock Station) -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grosmont - -	North-Eastern.
Guildford Junction - -	London and South-Western.
Guthrie - -	Caledonian.
Gwyddelwern - -	Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen.
Hadleigh - -	Great Eastern.
Hailsham - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Halesworth - -	Great Eastern.
Halifax - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Haltwhistle - -	North Eastern.
Ham Street - -	South-Eastern.
Hanley - -	North-Staffordshire.
Harlington - -	Midland.
Harlow - -	Great Eastern.
Harrow - -	London and North-Western.
Harwich - -	Great Eastern.
Hastings - -	South-Eastern.
Hatfield - -	Great Northern.
Hawick - -	North British.
Hay - -	Hereford, Hay, and Brecon.
Haydon Bridge - -	North-Eastern.
Headcorn - -	South-Eastern.
Hebden Bridge - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Heckmondwike - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hendon - -	Midland.
Hereford (Barton) - -	Great Western.
Hereford (Joint Station) -	London and North-Western and Great Western.
Herne Hill - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Hertford - -	Great Eastern.
Hexham - -	North-Eastern.
Heyford - -	Great Western.
Highbridge - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Highbridge - -	Somerset and Dorset.
Highlandman - -	Caledonian.
Hindley - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Hitchin - - -	Great Northern.
Hitchin - - -	Midland.
Hoghton - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holloway - - -	Great Northern.
Holmfirth - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holyhead - - -	London and North-Western.
Horley - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hornby - - -	Midland.
Horsham - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Huddersfield - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Huddersfield - - -	London and North-Western.
Hull (Goods) - - -	North-Eastern.
Huntingdon - - -	Great Northern.
Inverness - - -	Highland.
Ipswich - - -	Great Eastern.
Keith - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Kelso - - -	North British.
Kendal - - -	London and North-Western.
Kentish Town - - -	Midland.
Keswick - - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Kettering - - -	Midland.
Kibworth - - -	Midland.
Kidderminster - - -	Great Western.
Kilmarnock - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kinbuck - - -	Caledonian.
Kington - - -	Great Western.
Kirkby Stephen - - -	North-Eastern.
Kirkcudbright - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkham - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Kittybrewster - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Knarborough - - -	North-Eastern.
Knottingley - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ladybank - - -	North British.
Lancaster - - -	London and North-Western.
Larbert - - -	Caledonian.
Laurencekirk - - -	Caledonian.
Leeds - - -	Great Northern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Leeds - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Leeds - - -	London and North-Western.
Leeds - - -	Midland.
Leeds (Wellington Street) -	North-Eastern.
Leek - - -	North Staffordshire.
Leeming Lane - - -	North-Eastern.
Leicester - - -	Midland.
Leith - - -	Caledonian.
Leith (South) - - -	North British.
Leominster - - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines).
Lewes - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Leyburn - - -	North-Eastern.
Lichfield - - -	London and North-Western.
Lincoln - - -	Great Northern.
Lincoln - - -	Midland.
Linlithgow - - -	North British.
Liskeard - - -	Cornwall.
Littlehampton - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Liverpool - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool (Canada Dock) -	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Stanley) - - -	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Waterloo) - - -	London and North-Western.
Liverpool Road (Manchester) -	London and North-Western.
Llandilo - - -	Llanelli Railway and Dock.
Lockerbie - - -	Caledonian.
London Road (Manchester) -	London and North-Western.
Long Preston - - -	Midland.
Longtown - - -	North British.
Loughboro' - - -	Midland.
Low Moor - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ludlow - - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines).
Luton - - -	Midland.
Lynn - - -	Great Eastern.
Lytham - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Macclesfield - - -	North Staffordshire.
Magor - - -	Great Western.
Maiden Lane - - -	London and North-Western.
Maidstone - - -	South-Eastern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Maldon	Great Eastern.
Malton	North-Eastern.
Manchester	London and North-Western.
Manchester	Midland.
Mansfield	Midland.
March	Great Eastern.
Margate	South-Eastern.
Market Drayton	North Staffordshire.
Market Harboro'	Midland.
Market Weighton	North-Eastern.
Marshfield	Great Western.
Maryport	Maryport and Carlisle.
Masboro'	Midland.
Meikle	Caledonian.
Mellis	Great Eastern.
Melmerby	North-Eastern.
Melton	Great Eastern.
Melton	Midland.
Merthyr	Great Western.
Methley Junction	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Methven	Caledonian.
Middlesborough	North-Eastern.
Milford	Great Western.
Milford Junction	North-Eastern.
Minster	South-Eastern.
Mirfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Monmouth	Great Western.
Montrose	Caledonian.
Moorhampton	Hereford, Hay, and Brecon.
Morecambe	Midland.
Morpeth	North-Eastern.
Moulsford	Great Western.
Muir of Ord	Highland.
Nairn	Highland.
Neath Yard	Neath and Brecon.
Newark	Great Northern.
Newark	Midland.
Newbridge-on-Wye	Mid-Wales.
Newcastle	North Staffordshire.
Newcastle (Forth Station)	North-Eastern.
Newhaven	London, Brighton, and South Coast.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Newmarket - - -	Great Eastern.
New Milford - - -	Great Western.
Newport (Monmouthshire) - -	Great Western.
Newport (Mon.) - - -	Monmouthshire Railway and Canal.
Newton - - -	South Devon.
Newton Stewart - - -	Caledonian.
Nine Elms (London) - - -	London and South-Western.
Normanton - - -	Midland.
Northallerton - - -	North-Eastern.
Northampton - - -	London and North-Western.
Northampton - - -	Midland.
North Dean - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
North Tawton - - -	London and South-Western.
Norton Bridge - - -	North Staffordshire.
Norwich (Trowse) - - -	Great Eastern.
Norwich (Victoria) - - -	Great Eastern.
Nottingham - - -	Great Northern.
Nottingham - - -	Midland.
Oakham - - -	Midland.
Okehampton Road - - -	London and South-Western.
Oldham - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oldham (Clegg-street) - -	Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge.
Oldham (Glodwick-road) - -	London and North-Western.
Oldham-road (Manchester) - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ongar - - -	Great Eastern.
Ormskirk - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oswestry - - -	Great Western.
Oxenholme - - -	London and North-Western.
Oxford - - -	London and North-Western.
Paddington - - -	Great Western.
Paddock Wood - - -	South-Eastern.
Paisley - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Penrith - - -	London and North-Western.
Penzance - - -	West Cornwall.
Perth - - -	North British.
Perth (North) - - -	Caledonian.
Perth (South) - - -	Caledonian.
Peterboro' - - -	Great Eastern.
Peterboro' - - -	Great Northern.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Peterboro' - - -	Midland.
Petersfield - - -	London and South-Western.
Pevensey - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pickering - - -	North Eastern.
Piel - - -	Furness.
Pimbo Lane - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Plymouth - - -	South Devon.
Pontefract - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portmadock - - -	Cambrian.
Portpatrick - - -	Caledonian.
Portsmouth - - -	London and South-Western.
Portsmouth (Lancashire) - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston (Maudlands) - - -	London and North Western.
Preston (Oxhey Market) - - -	London and North-Western.
Pwllheli - - -	Cambrian.
Queensborough - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Radcliffe - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rainford Junction - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsbottom - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsgate - - -	South-Eastern.
Rawtenstall - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Reading - - -	South-Eastern.
Red Hill - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Red Hill - - -	South-Eastern.
Retford - - -	Great Northern.
Retford - - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rhayader - - -	Mid-Wales.
Rhuddlan - - -	London and North-Western.
Rhymney - - -	Rhymney.
Richmond - - -	North Eastern.
Ringwood - - -	London and South-Western.
Ripon - - -	North-Eastern.
Rocester - - -	North Staffordshire.
Rochdale - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Romford - - -	Great Eastern.
Romsey - - -	London and South-Western.
Rotherham - - -	Midland.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Rugby - - -	London and North-Western.
Rye - - -	South-Eastern.
Saffron Walden - -	Great Eastern.
St. Albans - - -	Great Northern.
St. Albans - - -	Midland.
St. Boswells (New Town) -	North British.
St. Ives - - -	Great Eastern.
Salford - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Salisbury - - -	London and South-Western.
Sandwich - - -	South-Eastern.
Sanquhar - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Saxmundham - - -	Great Eastern.
Seamer Junction - - -	North-Eastern.
Selby - - -	North-Eastern.
Settle - - -	Midland.
Shalford - - -	South-Eastern.
Sheffield - - -	Midland.
Shoreham - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Shrewsbury - - -	Great Western.
Shrewsbury - - -	London and North-Western.
Shrub Hill - - -	Great Western.
Silloth - - -	North British.
Sirhowy - - -	Sirhowy.
Sittingbourne - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Skipton - - -	Midland.
Slough - - -	Great Western.
Smeeth - - -	South-Eastern.
Snaith - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Sole Street - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Southall - - -	Great Western.
Southampton - - -	London and South-Western.
South Stockton - - -	North-Eastern.
Sowerby Bridge - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Spalding - - -	Great Northern.
Stafford - - -	London and North-Western.
Staleybridge - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Staleybridge - - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Stamford - - -	Midland.
Staplehurst - - -	South-Eastern.
Stewart's Lane - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Steyning - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Stirling - - -	Caledonian.
Stockton (North Shore) - - -	North-Eastern.
Stoke - - -	North Staffordshire.
Stone - - -	North Staffordshire.
Stonehaven - - -	Caledonian.
Stowmarket - - -	Great Eastern.
Stranraer - - -	Caledonian.
Stratford - - -	Great Eastern.
Stratford - - -	Great Western.
Strood - - -	South-Eastern.
Sudbury - - -	Great Eastern.
Sunderland (Monkwearmouth). - - -	North-Eastern.
Swansea - - -	Great Western.
Swansea - - -	Llanelly Railway and Dock.
Syston - - -	Midland.
Tain - - -	Highland.
Talgarth - - -	Mid-Wales.
Taunton - - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Tavistock - - -	South Devon.
Tayport - - -	North British.
Tebay - - -	North-Eastern.
Tewkesbury - - -	Midland.
Thame - - -	Great Western.
Thames Haven - - -	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Thirsk - - -	North-Eastern.
Tilbury - - -	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Tiverton - - -	Bristol and Exeter.
Todmorden - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Totnes - - -	South Devon.
Tottenham - - -	Great Eastern.
Towneley - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Tredegar - - -	Sirhowy.
Truro - - -	Cornwall.
Tullibardine - - -	Caledonian.
Tunbridge - - -	South-Eastern.
Tutbury - - -	North Staffordshire.
Tweedmouth - - -	North-Eastern.
Umberleigh - - -	London and South-Western,



Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Uttoxeter - - -	North Staffordshire.
Wakefield (Kirkgate) -	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate) -	Midland.
Warrington - - -	London and North-Western.
Warwick - - -	Great Western.
Watford - - -	London and North-Western.
Wellinboro' - - -	London and North-Western.
Wellinboro' - - -	Midland.
Welshpool - - -	Cambrian.
West Hartlepool - - -	North-Eastern.
Wetherby - - -	North-Eastern.
Whitehaven - - -	Furness.
Wigan - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wigan - - -	London and North-Western.
Wigton - - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Wimborne - - -	London and South-Western.
Winchester - - -	London and South-Western.
Wisbeach - - -	Great Eastern.
Wisbeach - - -	Midland.
Woking - - -	London and South-Western.
Wolverhampton - - -	Great Western.
Wolverton - - -	London and North-Western.
Worcester - - -	Midland.
Wrexham - - -	Great Western.
Wymondham - - -	Great Eastern.
Yarm - - -	North-Eastern.
Yeovil Junction - - -	London and South-Western.
York (Holgate Bridge) -	North-Eastern.



# ORDER OF COUNCIL.

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(340.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of December, 1871.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOUR-  
ABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT :

MR. SECRETARY BRUCE. | MR. FORSTER.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, (in this Order referred to as the Act of 1869,) and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Act of 1869.

2. Cattle brought from any place in Belgium or France shall not be landed at any port or place in Great Britain.

3. The following articles brought from any place in Belgium or France shall not be landed at any port or place in Great Britain;—

Manure; or hay.

4. The following articles brought from any place in Belgium or France shall not be landed at any port or place in Great Britain, except at the ports at which foreign animals may be landed, and shall not be removed from the place where landed without a



certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that such articles are not likely to introduce any contagious or infectious disease ;—

Meat ; hides ; fat ; hoofs ; or horns.

5. Subject to the provisions contained in the Orders of Council relating to the ports of Granton and Leith, dated the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the Order of Council relating to the port of Southampton, dated the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, all the regulations in the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall apply to sheep and goats brought to Great Britain from any place in Belgium or France, and landed in Great Britain, and all such sheep and goats shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing : Provided nevertheless, that, cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board any vessel at the same time with any cattle brought from any place in Belgium or France, shall not be landed at any port or place in Great Britain.

6. Notwithstanding any Order of Council to the contrary, no sheep or goats brought from any place in Belgium or France, and landed within the port of London, shall be moved alive out of any part of the port defined as a part within which foreign cattle may be landed for slaughter.

(Signed)      ARTHUR HELPS.



## ORDER OF COUNCIL.

(341.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th Day of December, 1871.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOUR-  
ABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT :

LORD PRESIDENT.

MR. SECRETARY BRUCE.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE.

MR. FORSTER.

WHEREAS on the opening of the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford the restrictions on the movement of cattle out of the Metropolis may be removed :

And whereas by an Order of the Privy Council of the same date as this Order The Metropolitan Contagious Diseases (Animals) Order of August, 1869, by which those restrictions are imposed, and all other Orders in force relative to contagious or infectious diseases among animals in Great Britain, and to transit of animals (except the Order relating to importation from France and Belgium of the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the Order relating to Water Supply at Railway Stations of the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the Orders of a local character), have been revoked as from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one :

And whereas it has become expedient to renew such of the provisions of former Orders as are intended to remain in operation, and to make some further provisions for better preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in Great Britain :

Now, therefore, the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the



powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

2. This Order may be cited as The Animals Order of 1871, and is divided into Parts as follows:—

Part I.—Transit of Animals.

Part II.—Contagious or Infectious Diseases among Animals.

Part III.—General Provisions.

3. This Order extends to Great Britain only.

4. In this Order the Act of 1869 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and, except where otherwise expressed, words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Act of 1869.

PART I.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

*Transit of Animals by Sea.*

5. In this Part of this Order the term animals extends to all ruminating animals and to horses.

6. With respect to places used for animals on board vessels, the following regulations shall have effect:—

(1.) Every such place shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or 15 feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall have proper battens or other foot-holds thereon.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

7. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April, (both days inclusive,) freshly shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel.

8. When sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which the sheep are carried.

9. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector appointed by the Privy Council in that behalf, certifying to the effect that the foregoing regulations, or some or one of



them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the landing-place, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Vessels.*

10. Every vessel used for carrying animals shall, after the close of each voyage, and before any fresh cargo is taken on board, be cleansed and disinfected in manner following :—

- (1.) By the sweeping out of the hold and every other part of the vessel used for animals, and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung and litter, and of all ashes, sand, sawdust, and other matter with which animals or their droppings have come in contact :
- (2.) Then by the thorough washing of the same parts of the vessel with water :
- (3.) Then by the application to the sides, floor, and ceiling of the hold and to every other part of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, of a coating of limewash made by mixing good freshly burnt lime with water, and containing in each gallon of limewash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, such limewash to be prepared immediately before use.

The sweepings of the vessel shall be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

*Shipping and Unshipping Places.*

11. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals ; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person in charge of any animals.

12. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them ; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person in charge of any animals, at such price as the Privy Council, from time to time, approve.

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Landing-Places.*

13. Where any animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease is landed at a port, or is, while so affected, in or at any landing-place or lair, or other place adjacent thereto, then the landing-place and every such lair or other place where the



animal has been shall not be used for any animals not forming part of the same cargo unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected.

*Transit of Animals by Railway.*

14. Every truck used for carrying animals on a railway shall be provided with spring buffers, and the floor thereof shall have proper battens or other foot-holds thereon.

15. A railway company shall not allow any truck used for carrying animals on their railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

16. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April, (both days inclusive,) trucks used for carrying on a railway sheep freshly shorn and unclothed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, but shall be properly ventilated.

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Pens and Vehicles.*

17. Every pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle used for carrying animals on land, shall on every occasion after any animal is taken out of the same, and before any other animal is placed therein, be cleansed and disinfected in manner following :—

- (1.) By the sweeping out of the pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle, and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter :
- (2.) Then by the thorough washing of the pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle with water :
- (3.) Then in case of a pen, carriage, or truck, by the application to the floor and to all parts above the floor with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, of a coating of limewash made by mixing good freshly burnt lime with water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, such lime-wash to be prepared immediately before use.

The sweepings of the pen, carriage, truck, horse-box, or vehicle shall be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

*Penalties.*

18. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the regulations of this Part of this Order, the owner, and the master or person having charge or command of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the occupier of the place



where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which, —and the Company carrying animals on or owning or working a railway on which,—and also in case of the overcrowding of a truck on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep freshly shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) such thing is done or omitted, shall severally be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Provided, that no person shall be liable to a penalty under this Part of this Order in respect of sheep as freshly shorn, where it is proved that the sheep have not been shorn within sixty days before the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

## PART II.

### CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

#### *Discovery and Prevention of Disease.*

19. Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal (including a horse) affected with a contagious or infectious disease, shall observe the following rules:—

- (1.) He shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from animals not so affected.
- (2.) He shall with all practicable speed give notice to a police constable of the fact of the animal being so affected.

Such police constable shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority and (except in the case of foot-and-mouth disease) to the Privy Council.

20. Where an Inspector finds in his district cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or glanders, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to make a similar return on the Saturday of every week until the disease has disappeared.

21. Any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter, or other thing, commonly used for food of animals or otherwise for or about animals, may be moved out of an infected place within the Metropolis (but not out of the Metropolis) with a licence signed by an officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf certifying that the thing moved has been disinfected, but not otherwise.

22. Any officer authorised in this behalf by a Local Authority, or any constable or police officer, may stop and detain any animal (including a horse) which is being moved, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting is being moved, in contraven-

*Licence*



tion of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, and may apprehend, without warrant, the person in charge thereof, and bring him before a Justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and may, if satisfied that there are good grounds for so suspecting, by writing under his hand direct the animal to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable.

On such person being brought before two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animal was being moved in contravention as aforesaid may direct it to be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

23. Any officer authorised in this behalf by a Local Authority, or any constable or police officer, may inspect any railway truck, cart, boat, or other vehicle used by land or by water, in which animals (including horses), hay, manure, litter, straw, and other articles used for or about animals are usually or at the time of such inspection carried, and may examine the person in charge thereof with a view to ascertain whether any animals or articles are being moved or carried in contravention of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council; and such officer may, if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles are being moved or carried in contravention as aforesaid, apprehend, without warrant, the person in charge thereof, and bring him before a Justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and may, if satisfied that there are good grounds for so suspecting, by writing under his hand direct the same to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two justices as soon as practicable.

On such person being brought before two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animals or articles were being moved or carried in contravention as aforesaid may direct the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

24. Any person having charge of any animal (including a horse) or thing that is being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite, shall, on being so required by an officer of a Local Authority authorised in this behalf, or by a constable or police officer, produce the licence (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing.

25. A constable or police or other officer, detaining any animal (including a horse) under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and any expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person in charge of the animal or from its owner.



26. Any Inspector or other officer empowered to carry the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council into effect may, if authorised in this behalf by general or special order in writing of the Local Authority, enter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of such Act or Order, any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any animal affected with cattle plague or sheep-pox has been, or has been buried or otherwise disposed of.

If any person refuses admission to, or obstructs or impedes, or aids in obstructing or impeding, such Inspector or other officer, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

27. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals (including horses) on to, from, and through, and the keeping thereof on, commons and wastes and commonable and other lands whereon there exists a right of common or other right in the nature thereof.

For preventing any person from driving animals (including horses) under his charge, or allowing them to be driven or to stray, into an inclosed field or place without the consent of the occupier thereof.

For preventing the spreading by means of dogs of any such disease.

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, that has been in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or any dung that has been therein.

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of sheds and places used by animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease.

#### *Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

28. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :—

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which foot-and-mouth disease has been found to exist, of any animal that has been in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with or in contact with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease.



*Sheep-Scab.*

29. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :—

For prohibiting any person from having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, without treating that sheep, or causing it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which sheep-scab has been found to exist, of any sheep that has been in contact with, or in the same field, stable, cowshed, or other premises with any sheep affected with sheep-scab.

*Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

30. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :—

For prohibiting or regulating the removal out of any field, stable, cowshed, or other premises, of the carcasses of any cattle which have died or have been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

Provided that such Local Authority shall, from time to time, define the area within their district within which any such regulation shall have effect.

31. Where a Local Authority is authorised by the Privy Council to slaughter cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, such Local Authority may cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia within their district to be slaughtered, subject to the following provisions :—

- (1.) The Local Authority shall, by way of compensation for every such animal, pay to the owner thereof such sum, not exceeding twenty pounds and not exceeding one half of the value of the animal immediately before it was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, as to the Local Authority seem fit.
- (2.) They may require the value of any such animal to be ascertained by their officers, or by arbitration, and generally they may impose conditions as to evidence of the slaughter and value of any such animal.
- (3.) They may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of any such animal, where the owner or the person having the charge thereof has in their judgment been guilty, in relation to such animal, of any act in contravention of the Act of 1869 or of any Order or regulation or licence of the Privy Council or of a Local

Local Authority



Authority, or has, in relation to such animal, failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1869, or of any such Order, regulation, or licence, in respect of the giving of notice of disease, or in any other respect.

32. The expenditure of a Local Authority in pursuance of this Order in respect of compensation for cattle slaughtered as being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, shall be defrayed out of the Local Rate.

33. Where the Local Authority in pursuance of this Order cause any animal to be slaughtered as affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the owner thereof shall not be entitled to recover in respect of the insurance thereof any sum which, together with the payment which he receives for the same under this Order, would exceed the sum which he would have been entitled to receive in respect of the insurance.

34. Every Local Authority shall keep, in such manner and form as the Privy Council from time to time direct or approve, a record, stating the date of any order made by them for slaughter under this Order, and the execution of the order, and other proper particulars; and such record shall be evidence if any question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of any such animal, or concerning compensation in respect thereof.

35. Where a Local Authority is authorised by the Privy Council to put in operation this provision of this Order, such Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, prohibit or regulate the holding of any specified market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, of cattle within their district.

#### *Burial and Disinfection.*

36. Where, under section sixty of the Act of 1869, a horse or animal is buried, its skin shall be first so slashed as to prevent its being of any use. The Local Authority may, if they think fit, use for the purpose of such burial any place on the premises of the owner of the horse or animal.

37. Where a Local Authority is authorised by licence from the Privy Council to destroy, under section sixty of the Act of 1869, horses or animals that have died or been slaughtered as therein mentioned, every such horse or animal shall be destroyed in manner following, namely,—the carcase thereof shall be disinfected, and shall then be removed, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard licensed for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so licensed, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents. In every such case the Local Authority shall report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.



38. Where a Local Authority exercise the power of causing premises to be cleansed and disinfected, conferred on them by the Act of 1869 or by any Order of Council, the occupier of those premises shall give all facilities for that purpose.

39. Where any landing-place, lair, shed, or other place is directed by the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, or is ordered by a Local Authority, to be cleansed and disinfected, it shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner following:—

- (1.) By the sweeping out thereof and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter :
- (2.) Then by the thorough washing thereof with water :
- (3.) Then by the application to the floor and to all parts above the floor with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, of a coating of limewash made by mixing good freshly burnt lime with water, and containing in each gallon of limewash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, such limewash to be prepared immediately before use.

The sweepings of the landing-place, lair, shed, or other place shall be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

### PART III.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

40. A Local Authority may from time to time revoke or alter any order, prohibition, or regulation made by them under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

41. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order, prohibition, or regulation made by them.

42. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any prohibition or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

43. Whenever there is any change in the name or address of any Inspector appointed under section twelve of the Act of 1869, or in the district of any such Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

44. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order of Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

45. Every regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of Council shall (where no other provision is made for the



publication thereof) be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority.

46. If any person fails to give, produce, do, or observe any notice, licence, thing, or rule, which he is by this Order or by any order or regulation of a Local Authority thereunder required to give, produce, do, or observe, he shall in every such case be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

47. If any animal (including a horse) or anything is moved or dealt with in contravention of this Order or of any order or regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, the owner thereof and the person directing or permitting such moving thereof or dealing therewith, and the person or company in charge of or removing or conveying the same, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

48. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(Signed)      ARTHUR HELPS.



# ORDER OF COUNCIL.

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(342.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th Day of December, 1871.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOUR-  
ABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

## PRESENT :

LORD PRESIDENT.

MR. SECRETARY BRUCE.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE.

MR. FORSTER.

THE Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This order shall take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

2. This Order may be cited as The Foreign Animals Order of 1871.

3. This Order extends to Great Britain only.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1869 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 :

A defined part of a port means a part of a port defined by a special Order of the Privy Council in pursuance of Regulation 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 :

Landing-place for slaughter means a landing-place within a defined part of a port :

Master includes any person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Other terms, except where otherwise expressed, have the same meaning as in the Act of 1869.

5. Foreign animals shall not be landed at any place except the ports comprised in the First Schedule to this Order.



6. Foreign animals landed at any port shall be landed in such manner, within such times and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs from time to time direct, and when landed shall be placed under the charge of a Veterinary Inspector appointed in that behalf by the Privy Council, and shall be dealt with in accordance with the instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

7. Foreign animals shall, except as in this Order provided, be detained for at least twelve hours after landing, in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the landing place, and shall be inspected by the Veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council.

8. Where one part of a cargo of foreign animals is landed at one place, and another part is landed at another place, or where parts of a cargo of foreign animals are landed at different times at the same place, twelve hours detention shall commence from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo; and if any contagious or infectious disease is detected in any animal of the cargo, every animal in each separate part of the cargo shall be dealt with as if the disease had been detected in an animal in each separate part.

9. Where any foreign animal forming part of one cargo has not been kept separate from any foreign animal forming part of another cargo, all the foreign animals forming such cargoes shall be treated as forming one cargo.

10. A Veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animals (including horses and other animals not within the definition of animals in the Act of 1869), which he has reason to suspect are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or may introduce any such disease.

11. If any foreign sheep or swine are found to be affected with any contagious or infectious disease (except cattle plague), such sheep or swine shall be kept separate from those of the same cargo not found to be so affected; and the slaughter of those not found to be so affected may, with the permission of the Veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council, be begun at any time before the expiration of the twelve hours detention, and be continued without intermission.

12. No animal, carcase, hide, meat, or offal, and no hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, and no dung, shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the landing-place where foreign animals are detained, except with the permission of the Veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council, and, if the Inspector is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce any contagious or infectious disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.



13. Subject to any provision in this or any other Order to the contrary, all the regulations in the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall apply to cattle brought from any port or any of the countries comprised in the Second Schedule to this Order; and, subject as aforesaid, all such cattle shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

14. The landing of foreign cattle elsewhere than at a landing-place for slaughter shall be subject to the following conditions:—

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within three months before taking them on board, had on board any cattle exported from any port of any of the countries comprised in the Second Schedule to this Order.

Secondly. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the cattle imported, entered any port of any of those countries.

Thirdly. That the cattle imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any cattle exported from any port of any of those countries.

And foreign cattle shall not be landed elsewhere than at a landing-place for slaughter, unless and until—

(1.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Great Britain, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions in relation to cattle to be landed under this Order from the vessel; and

(2.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of cattle therein satisfied the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that none of the cattle then imported therein have been exported from any port of any of the countries comprised in the Second Schedule to this Order, and that the foregoing conditions have been observed in relation to all the cattle then imported therein.

15. Foreign animals landed from a vessel elsewhere than at a landing-place for slaughter, shall not be moved therefrom or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by the Veterinary Inspector appointed in that behalf by the Privy Council, and according to the result of such inspection the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1.) If the Inspector certifies that all the animals landed from the vessel are free from contagious or infectious disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals.



- (2.) If the Inspector certifies, with respect to any one or more of the animals landed from the vessel, that it or they is or are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, all the animals then imported in the vessel shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

16. The regulations of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall not apply to any milch cow brought from a port of any of the countries comprised in the Second Schedule to this Order, provided the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs are, on each occasion of the same being so brought, satisfied that the same has been taken from Great Britain to that port, and has not been landed at that port or at any other port of any of those countries; and in relation to the landing, on any occasion, of any such milch cow in Great Britain elsewhere than at a landing-place for slaughter, the condition that the vessel has not, since taking on board the cattle imported, entered any port of any of those countries, shall not operate, provided the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs are, on each occasion, satisfied as aforesaid; and the twelve hours detention may be enforced on board the vessel.

17. In the case of a foreign animal which is brought in a vessel from any country other than those comprised in the Second Schedule to this Order, but which was not taken on board for importation into Great Britain, the twelve hours detention may be enforced on board the vessel.

18. If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of a foreign animal (including a horse) which was taken on board for the purpose or importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Her Majesty's Customs at the port.

No such carcase shall be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

19. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Her Majesty's Customs at a port, with respect to any foreign animal (including a horse or other animal not within the definition of animals in the Act of 1869,) or any hay, straw, fodder, or other article, brought by sea to the port, that contagion or infection may be thereby conveyed to animals, he may seize and detain the same, and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof, or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.



20. Foreign cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, in a defined part of a port (except sheep, goats, and swine in a defined part of the Port of London) shall be marked as follows :—

*Cattle.*—By clipping a broad arrow, about five inches long, on the left quarter (in addition to clipping the hair off the end of the tail, as prescribed by Regulation 4 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869).

*Sheep and Goats.*—By clipping a broad arrow, about four inches long, on the forehead.

*Swine.*—By printing a broad arrow, about three inches long, on the left side, with the following composition, namely :—Rosin, five parts ; oil of turpentine, two parts ; and red ochre, one part ; melted and used warm.

21. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

22. A person for the time being appointed by the Privy Council an Inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1869 shall have, at every port, all such powers, authorities, and privileges as a Veterinary Inspector specially appointed by the Privy Council for the inspection of foreign animals has at any specified port.

23. In paragraph 5 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 the words Privy Council shall be deemed to be substituted for the words Commissioners of Customs.

24. For the explanation and amendment of certain Orders of Council having a local operation only, the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1.) Any defined part of a port for cattle shall be deemed a defined part of the same port for animals :

(2.) In the Order of the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, defining parts of the Port of Southampton, the words the Veterinary Inspector appointed in that behalf by the Privy Council shall be deemed to be substituted for the words an officer of Customs.

25. Nothing in this Order or in any Order of Council of the same date with this Order shall be deemed to affect the Order of Council of the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, relating to importation from Belgium or France.

(Signed)      ARTHUR HELPS.



## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Bristol	Hartlepool	Newhaven
Cardiff	Harwich	Penzance
Dartmouth	Hull	Plymouth
Dover	Kirkwall	Portsmouth
Falmouth	Leith	Shields, North
Folkestone	Littlehampton	Shields, South
Glasgow	Liverpool	Shoreham
Goole	London	Southampton
Grangemouth	Middlesborough	Sunderland
Granton	Newcastle-upon-	Weymouth
Grimsby	Tyne	

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	The dominions of the King of Italy.
The Austrian Hungarian Empire.	The dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
The Empire of Germany.	
The dominions of the Sultan.	

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## A

## LIST OF THE PORTS

IN

GREAT BRITAIN at which Parts have been defined for the  
LANDING of CATTLE from the COUNTRIES named in the  
Second Schedule to The Foreign Animals Order of  
1871.

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Bristol.	Liverpool.
Dartmouth.	London.
Dover.	Middlesbrough.
Glasgow.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Goole.	Plymouth.
Granton.	Portsmouth.
Grimsby.	Shields, North.
Hartlepool.	Shoreham.
Hull.	Southampton.
Leith.	Sunderland.
Littlehampton.	





## LIST OF THE FORTS

Great Britain & which parts have been defined for the  
 Landward & Marine from the Ordnance Survey in the  
 Second Schedule to the Fortification Act of 1871.

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