

Handbook of the laws and regulations relating to diseases of animals, transit of animals, importation of animals, and the weighing of cattle at markets, &c.;

Contributors

Great Britain.

Great Britain. Board of Agriculture.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for H.M.S.O. by Darling & Son, 1899.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/wxb5hytj>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

K
54292

~~4~~
~~112~~

62

THE ROYAL SOCIETY
for the Promotion
OF HEALTH
LIBRARY



~~F3~~

Presented by

Purchased



22900393180

April 1904



before its
out appli
whose de
binding.

(f) Borrowers retaining publications longer than
specified, and neglecting to return them when demanded,
the right to borrow until they be returned, and for
time as may be ordered by the Council.

(g) Borrowers retaining publications longer than
specified, and neglecting to return them when demanded,
the right to borrow until they be returned, and for
time as may be ordered by the Council.

Any borrower failing to comply with a request
of a publication shall be considered liable for
replacing it, and the Council, may, after giving
him, order it to be replaced at his expense.

No publication shall be reissued to the same
borrower at least seven days elapsed after its return
it be transferred to another borrower.

(h) Publications not to be taken out of the
Kingdom

(i) Publications packed for transport
protected

to
for

n
suc

lic
we
blic

ad, if it
the wh
or writing in
are requested

for twenty-e
n days. App

made in w
be extended
he Secretary of the
must be accepted as fir

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

H A N D B O O K

OF THE

L A W S . A N D R E G U L A T I O N S

R E L A T I N G T O

D I S E A S E S O F A N I M A L S ,
T R A N S I T O F A N I M A L S ,
I M P O R T A T I O N O F A N I M A L S ,

A N D T H E

W E I G H I N G O F C A T T L E A T M A R K E T S , & C .



L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1899.

PRICE 1s. 6d.

WELLcome INSTITUTE
HANDBOOK
OF
DISEASES AND RECTIONS
OF
TISSUES OF ANIMALS
IN THE
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS
IN THE
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS
IN THE
TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	weIM:OmeC
Call	
No.	WA
	K54292

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	v
The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894	1
Index to the above Act	48
The Diseases of Animals Act, 1896	68
The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889... ..	69
The Local Government Act, 1888 (<i>Sub-Sections (2) and (3) of Section 28</i>)	78
The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (<i>except Sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60</i>)	78
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (<i>Section 692</i>)	90
The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (<i>Sub-Section (1) of Section 73</i>)	91
The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 (<i>Sub-Sections (2), (3), and (4) of Section 28, and 5th Schedule</i>)	92
The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (<i>Section 34</i>)	93
The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886 (<i>Section 9</i>)	93
The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1885	96
The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Amending Order, 1886	100
The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1899	101
The Dogs Act, 1871	101
The Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893 (<i>except Sections 2 and 4, and the Schedule</i>)	106
Proof of Orders, &c., of Board of Agriculture under Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 to 1895	108
The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898 (<i>Sections 1-3</i>)	108
The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887	110
The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891	113
The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1896	116
The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1896... ..	118
The Cattle-Plague Order of 1895	120
The Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1895	134

	PAGE
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1895	149
The Sheep-Pox Order of 1895	169
The Sheep-Scab Order of 1898	186
The Swine-Fever Order of 1894	199
The Markets and Fairs (Swine-Fever) Order of 1896...	215
The Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896	225
The Swine-Fever (Suspected Zones) Order of 1896	233
The Swine-Fever (Movement) Order of 1898...	244
The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1894	256
The Rabies Order of 1897	268
The Anthrax Order of 1899... ..	280
The Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895	288
The Water Supply on Railways Order of 1895	305
The Exportation of Horses Order of 1898	326
The Foreign Animals Order of 1896	329
The Channel Islands Animals Order of 1896	346
The Isle of Man Animals Order of 1896	358
The Foreign Animals (Quarantine) Order of 1896	364
The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1897	370
The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1898	371
The Importation of Dogs Order of 1897	372
The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898	376

INTRODUCTION.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 57], which came into force on the 25th of August, 1894, consolidates the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts from 1878 to 1893 (except the provisions of those Acts relating to dairies and milk-shops).

Act of 1894
consolidates
Acts 1878 to
1893.

The general laws and regulations relating to—
(1) contagious and infectious diseases among animals in England, Wales, and Scotland :—
(2) the transit of animals by sea and land :— and
(3) the importation of foreign animals :—
are now contained in—

General laws
as to diseases
transit, and
importation
of animals.

- (1) The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 [57 & 58 Vict. c. 57].
The Diseases of Animals Act, 1896 [59 & 60 Vict. c. 15.]
The Cattle-Plague Order of 1895 (5288).
The Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1895 (5289).
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1895 (5290).
The Sheep-Pox Order of 1895 (5291).
The Sheep-Scab Order of 1898 (5847).
The Swine-Fever Order of 1894 (5193).
The Markets and Fairs (Swine-Fever) Order of 1896 (5518).
The Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896 (5393).
The Swine-Fever (Suspected Zones) Order of 1896 (5448).
The Swine-Fever (Movement) Order of 1898 (5795).
The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1894 (5235).
The Rabies Order of 1897 (5578).
The Anthrax Order of 1899 (5905).

- (2) The Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1895 (5305).
The Water Supply on Railways Order of 1895 (5306).
The Exportation of Horses Order of 1898 (5886).

- (3) The Foreign Animals Order of 1896 (5510).
 The Channel Islands Animals Order of 1896 (5511).
 The Isle of Man Animals Order of 1896 (5512).
 The Foreign Animals Quarantine Order of 1896 (5513).
 The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1897 (5734).
 The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1898 (5797).
 The Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 (5611).
 The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898 (5810).

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (with an Index), and the Act of 1896, the above-mentioned Orders, as well as certain provisions of other Acts referred to in or connected with those Acts and Orders, are set forth in this Handbook.

Diseases
dealt with.

The following diseases of animals are now dealt with by the Board of Agriculture under the powers conferred on them by the Act of 1894, namely—

Cattle-plague, that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague.

Pleuro-pneumonia, that is to say, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.

Foot-and-mouth disease.

Sheep-pox.

Sheep-scab.

Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog-cholera, or swine-plague.

Glanders (including farcy).

Rabies.

Anthrax, that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic-fever, or splenic apoplexy, of animals.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The following description of the symptoms of cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, swine-fever, glanders (including farcy), rabies, and anthrax, have been prepared by the Professional Officers of the Board with the view of assisting Veterinary and other Inspectors, as well as stock owners to detect the presence of those diseases.

Cattle-Plague.

Symptoms of
cattle-plague.

The early symptoms of the plague are rise of internal temperature; the animal stands with its head hanging down, ears drawn back, and coat staring; it refuses all

food, and occasionally shivers. A mucous discharge flows from the eyes and nostrils. The extremities are cold; the breathing is laboured, and frequently accompanied with moaning. The inner part of the lips and roof of the mouth and all visible mucous membranes are reddened and not unfrequently covered with an eruption of minute pimples, and later on with a bran-like exudation. The bowels are occasionally constipated; but, in most instances, diarrhoea soon sets in, the evacuations being slimy and very frequently of a dirty yellow colour. The prostration of strength is great, the animal staggering when made to move. In milch cows the secretion of milk is rapidly diminished, and soon ceases altogether. The disease usually ends fatally in from six to ten days.

Inasmuch as this disease only exists in Eastern and not in Western Europe, it is not probable that it will again be introduced into this country, at least so long as the importation of live cattle from Europe is prohibited.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The attack is mostly insidious, the animal appearing but little affected at the outset. The internal temperature is always increased, even in the earliest stages of the disease; it may reach 104° or 105° Fahr. A short dry husky cough, which continues throughout, and is easily excited by moving the animal, is one of the earliest symptoms. The breathing is increased in frequency and altered in character; is often accompanied with a grunt, and becomes painful as the disease advances. A dull sound is emitted on percussing the side of the chest over the diseased lung. Firm pressure applied to this part will cause the animal to shrink. The appetite is generally diminished, but rarely lost, except in the advanced stages of the disease. In milch cows the secretion of milk is always lessened, but not completely stopped.

Symptoms of
pleuro-pneu-
monia.

There are good reasons for believing that this disease has been stamped out in the whole of the United Kingdom. Veterinary Inspectors therefore should be careful in their examination of suspected cattle, lest they mistake cases of tuberculosis having pleuritic complications for contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Premonitory symptoms are rise of temperature; the animal frequently smacks its lips, and shows by the movement of its tongue that the mouth is the seat of suffering; and the saliva flows freely from the mouth. An examination of the mouth shows the existence of vesicles

Symptoms of
foot-and-
mouth dis-
ease.

on the tongue and on the inner part of the upper lip and on the pad. Often the vesicles are broken, exposing the surface beneath. The animal seldom refuses food, but rolls it about in its mouth, and often drops it instead of swallowing it. In most instances the feet are affected as well as the mouth, and blisters will form between the toes, causing the animal to walk tenderly, and frequently to catch up one foot after the other and shake it as if to dislodge something which was producing pain. In milch cows the teats are occasionally affected with vesicles, especially at the opening of the milk duct, which often lead in this situation to sores and crusts being formed, preventing the ready flow of the milk. The disease is of short duration, rarely produces death, and frequently exists simultaneously among the cattle, sheep, and pigs of the farm.

Although this country is at present free from foot-and-mouth disease, it is constantly recurring in some parts of the Continent of Europe, and might at any time be re-introduced by mediate contagion. In the event of a Veterinary Inspector discovering any suspicious cases, he should advise the immediate closure of the farm or premises, and be particularly cautious to disinfect himself and clothing before leaving the premises.

Sheep-Pox.

Symptoms of sheep-pox.

A contagious eruptive disease affecting sheep, the chief symptoms of which are elevation of temperature, general febrile disturbance, with marked prostration, great thirst, loss of appetite, discharge from eyes and nose, and the appearance of papules in the skin of parts of the body which are either hairless or covered by hair instead of wool, such as the insides of the fore-arms and thighs, under surface of tail, &c.

At the seat of these papules, vesicles and sometimes even pustules may form, which afterwards dry up and leave brownish crusts.

The possibilities of this disease being re-introduced are very remote, because—although an inoculable disease—it has never appeared in this country otherwise than by the importation of diseased living animals, and the orders of the Board prohibit the landing in Great Britain of sheep from those countries in which sheep-pox exists.

Sheep-Scab.

Symptoms of sheep-scab.

This disease is due to the presence of a small parasite, which causes great irritation to the affected animal by its movement over the surface of the skin.

The parasite may be transferred from one sheep to another by contact or by portions of the wool of an infected sheep which may become detached upon hurdles, posts, hedges, or other things against which the diseased sheep may have been rubbing. This constant rubbing is the prominent symptom in sheep-scab, but as sheep may rub themselves from other causes than scab, it is important that the Veterinary Inspector should examine the wool with a pocket lens to determine whether the acarus is present. Sometimes the acari are difficult to find in the wool, and in such cases a portion of the scab should be removed from the skin, soaked in a small quantity of soda and water, and examined under a microscope with a lens of low power, when some of the dead acari, portions of the limbs, or some of the ova will be found.

Swine-Fever.

The most prominent symptoms of this malady are short husky cough; loss of appetite; great thirst and prostration; elevation of temperature, often as high as 105° Fahr. or higher; constipation at first, followed by profuse foetid diarrhoea, with traces of blood, and in the later stages even crusts from the ulcerated surface of the intestine being passed; occasionally an eruption on the skin of the insides of the thighs, belly, and axillæ, and behind the ears; and in some cases more or less appearance of paralysis of the hind extremities before death.

Symptoms of swine-fever.

The post-mortem appearances are either ulceration of some part of the intestinal track or a diphtheritic exudation on the surface of the mucous membrane. The lesions may be present in the stomach, but are rarely seen in the small intestine except at the terminal portion of the ileum near the ileo-cæcal valve; they are most frequently found on the valve itself and in the cæcum, but may at times be found throughout the greater part of the large intestines.

Description of the lesions observed in post-mortem examination in swine-fever.

The ulcers vary in size according to their age, and appear first as small red spots with an area of congestion round them. They gradually increase in size and are mostly circular or oblong in shape, with a necrosed patch in the centre, which varies in colour from dark grey to nearly black, the outer border often being of a dirty yellow hue.

Glanders (including Farcy).

These two forms of the same disease attack horses, asses, and mules, and were subject to different regulations until November 1894, but since then they have been dealt with

Symptoms of glanders (including farcy).

as one disease. The respiratory organs and lymphatics are the parts affected, and show the morbid lesions during life and after death.

In the form of the disease known as glanders the chief symptoms are discharge from one or both nostrils, with ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane, and a swollen condition of the sub-maxillary gland situated on the inner side of the lower jaw.

In farcy the symptoms are a swollen condition of the superficial lymphatic vessels and glands, which may often be seen standing out as tender nodulated cords. From these nodules or buds, as they are termed, a sticky discharge very soon exudes, with more or less destruction of the skin. This swollen condition of the superficial lymphatics may occur in any part of the body, but is most frequently seen in the hind legs, often accompanied by some general swelling of the limb.

Post-mortem
appearances
in glanders.

The post-mortem appearances in glanders are more or less marked ulceration of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages, especially that of the nostril, and consolidation of the diseased lung. On making a section small nodules will be observed in the interior of the lung, not unfrequently they are distributed on the membrane covering the lungs, when they are easily detected by passing the hand over the surface of the diseased portion.

Rabies.

Symptoms of
rabies in dogs.

The following is a short description of the most marked symptoms of rabies in dogs :—

Change of habits, restlessness, moving from place to place, often hiding in dark secluded corners, depraved appetite, gnawing and eating indigestible substances, altered voice, difficulty of swallowing but showing no dread of water, thick viscid saliva hanging from the corners of the mouth, which the dog tries to remove with its paws, and frequent snapping at the air or imaginary objects. These symptoms in the furious form of the disease are followed by paroxysms of excitement, in which there is an irresistible tendency to bite and attack other animals, especially dogs; the dog then wanders from its home, biting and snapping at every animal that may come in its way; emaciation and exhaustion rapidly follow, with loss of nervous power, partial paralysis often supervenes, and the dog drops and dies if it has not previously been destroyed.

In the dumb or torpid form of the disease, the premonitory symptoms are followed by dropping or paralysis of

the lower jaw, in which stage the dog is unable to bite, and the tongue swollen and livid hangs out of the mouth.

The virus, however, contained in the saliva of a dog affected with dumb rabies is quite as dangerous if applied to a cut or abraded surface as it is in the common or violent form of the disease.

Anthrax.

In most cases the sign of an outbreak of anthrax or splenic-fever is the discovery of a dead animal in the pasture or byre. Probably the animal was left a few hours before in apparent health; at least there was nothing to attract attention or give any warning of the approaching catastrophe. Occasionally, and in the case of sheep not uncommonly, there are certain premonitory symptoms of an attack of anthrax which can be recognized by an expert. The affected animal is dull, and disinclined to move. If one of a herd or flock is attacked, the fact is indicated by the separation of the sick animal from the rest. Close observation will enable the observer to detect an occasional shiver, which seems to pass rapidly over the body, and then ceases. Sometimes a little blood is discharged from the nose and also with the fæces, and from time to time the animal will cease to feed, and stand with the head bent towards the ground. On closer inspection it will often be found that there is a good deal of swelling under the throat, extending down the neck; and the swollen part will at first be tender to the touch, and hot, but as the disease goes on it becomes insensitive, cold, and clammy. The shivering fits now become more frequent, and perhaps, while these signs are being noted, the animal will suddenly roll over on its side, and, after a few violent struggles, expire.

Symptoms of
anthrax.

The symptoms which have been described may, as a rule, be accepted as evidence of the existence of anthrax. But in doubtful cases it is desirable to obtain proof of the presence of the bacillus anthracis in the blood, which may easily be effected if the test be promptly applied. A drop of blood from one of the large external veins of the ear should be placed on a glass slide covered with a piece of thin glass, and examined with a magnifying power of at least 400 diameters. The thin rods will appear like short pieces of fine thread crossing each other in every direction, and enclosing the blood corpuscles. But in order to prove that a bacillus which looks like the bacillus anthracis is really that organism, it is necessary to demonstrate by experiment that it will produce the disease in another animal—a mouse or guinea-pig for example. This test is

not required when the clinical history of the outbreak is complete in all its details, and, as there is great danger of spreading anthrax to man and animals and also of infecting the premises with the spores of the disease by making a post-mortem examination, it is most desirable that the test should be substituted in all instances where the services of a competent person can be obtained.

Board of Agriculture, 1899.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

[57 & 58 VICT. CH. 57.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1894

Central and Local Authorities.

Section.

1. Powers of Board of Agriculture in England, Wales, and Scotland.
2. Local authorities to execute Act.
3. Local authorities in England and Wales.
Separation of Diseased Animals and Notice to Police.
4. Separation of diseased animals and notice to constable.

Cattle Plague.

5. Cattle plague infected place.
6. Cattle plague infected area.
7. Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in cattle plague, and compensation out of public money.

Infected Places, Areas, and Circles for Diseases generally.

8. Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease infected place
9. Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease infected area.
10. General provisions as to infected places and areas.
11. Movement into, within, or out of infected places and areas in case of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease.
12. Provisions as to infected circles.
13. Power to exclude strangers by notice.

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in case of Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot-and-mouth Disease, or Swine-fever.

14. Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in pleuro-pneumonia, and compensation.
15. Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in foot-and-mouth disease, and compensation.
16. Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in swine-fever, and compensation.
17. Additional officers and expenses for purposes of slaughter.
18. Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Slaughter in Disease, and Compensation generally.

19. Power for Board of Agriculture to provide for slaughter in diseases other than cattle plague.
20. General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and in other Cases.

21. Board of Agriculture to provide for pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease during transit, &c.

A.D. 1894.

Disease and Movement, generally.

Section.

- 22. Power for Board of Agriculture to make orders for prevention or checking of disease, and other purposes.
- 23. Provision of water and food at railway stations.

Foreign Animals.

- 24. Animals in the absence of any order to be slaughtered at port of landing.
- 25. Orders prohibiting importation of animals.
- 26. Orders admitting animals free without being subject to slaughter.
- 27. Orders admitting animals to quarantine.
- 28. Special provisions as to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
- 29. Order to be laid before Parliament.
- 30. Regulation of ports.

General Provisions as to Local Authorities.

- 31. Committees of local authorities.
- 32. Provision of wharves, stations, lairs, &c.
- 33. Power for local authority to acquire land.
- 34. Proceedings in case of default of local authorities.
- 35. Inspectors and other officers of local authority.
- 36. Reports to Board of Agriculture.
- 37. Orders and regulations of local authorities.
- 38. Powers of local authorities to be for their district.
- 39. Transfer of powers from one local authority to another, or formation of united district.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

- 40. Expenses out of local rate.
- 41. Relief of boroughs from contribution to county expenses.
- 42. Power for local authority to borrow.

Police.

- 43. Duties and authorities of constables.

General Administrative Provisions.

- 44. General powers of inspectors.
- 45. Power for detention of vessels.
- 46. Expenses of burial of carcases washed ashore.
- 47. Exemption from stamp duty and fees.
- 48. Evidence and form and service of instruments.
- 49. Provisions respecting orders of Board of Agriculture.
- 50. Yearly return to Parliament.

Offences and Legal Proceedings.

- 51. Penalties for offences.
- 52. General offences.
- 53. Imprisonment instead of fine for use of expired licences, digging up of carcases, and other specified offences.
- 54. Proceedings in court of summary jurisdiction.
- 55. Appeal.
- 56. Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping.
- 57. General provision as to procedure.

Miscellaneous.

A.D. 1894.

Section.

58. Local authority and local rate in Hove.
59. Interpretation and construction.

Special Provisions as to Scotland.

60. Local authority and local rate in Scotland.
61. Purchase of land in Scotland.
62. Provisions as to borrowing by local authority in Scotland.
63. Powers and qualifications of inspectors in Scotland.
64. Legal proceedings in Scotland.

Special Provisions as to Ireland.

65. Powers of Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.
66. Communication of orders from and to Ireland.
67. Provision as to local authorities, lands, and borrowing in Ireland.
68. Provisions respecting officers of local authorities in Ireland.
69. Qualifications and powers of inspectors in Ireland.
70. Expenses of local authorities in Ireland.
71. General Cattle Diseases Fund for Ireland.
72. Application of General Cattle Diseases Fund.
73. Expenses of Lord Lieutenant in case of slaughter for pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever.
74. Police in Ireland.
75. Recovery of penalties and summary proceedings in Ireland.
76. Publication and proof of Orders in Council in Ireland.
77. Expenses of Veterinary Department in Ireland.

Supplemental.

78. Repeal of enactments in schedule.
 79. Short title.
- SCHEDULES.

[57 & 58 VICT: CH. 57.]

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to consolidate the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893. [25th August 1894.]

BE it 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:

Central and Local Authorities.

1. The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on the Board of Agriculture as regards England and Wales and Scotland, shall be executed and discharged by the Board in manner provided by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and this Act.

Powers of Board of Agriculture in England, Wales, and Scotland.

A.D. 1894. 2. The local authorities in this Act described shall execute and enforce this Act and every order of the Board of Agriculture so far as the same are to be executed or enforced by local authorities.

Local authorities in England and Wales. 3. The local authorities in England and Wales shall be—
 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. (i) for each borough not being a borough to which section thirty-nine of the Local Government Act, 1888, applies, the borough council; *
 (ii) for the residue of each administrative county, the county council.

Provided that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and commons of that city in common council assembled, shall be the local authority for the city of London, and shall be the local authority in and for the county of London for the purpose of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals.

Separation of Diseased Animals and Notice to Police.

Separation of diseased animals, and notice to constable. 4.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall—
 (a) as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected; and

(b) with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected is.

(2.) The constable to whom notice is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to such person or authority as the Board of Agriculture by general order direct.

(3.) The Board may make such orders as they think fit for prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease or in case of the illness of an animal, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of this section.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle plague infected place. 5.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that cattle plague exists, or has within ten days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

* The boroughs referred to in section 39 of the Local Government Act, 1888, are boroughs, whether with or without a separate court of quarter sessions, which contained according to the census of 1881 a population of less than 10,000.

(3.) Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, shall become and be a place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

(4.) The inspector shall serve a like notice, signed by him, unless in the circumstances this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies, in his judgment, within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings.

(5.) Thereupon all the lands and buildings aforesaid, on the occupiers whereof the inspector serves such a notice, shall become and be part of the place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board.

(6.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Board and the local authority of his declaration and notices, and shall send to the Board his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any).

(7.) The Board shall forthwith on receipt of the information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration.

(8.) If the Board are satisfied of the correctness of that declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle plague.

(9.) If the Board are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the order, the place comprised in the inspector's declaration and notices shall cease to be a place infected with cattle plague.

(10.) The Board may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order—

- (a) declare any cow-shed, field, or other place with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle plague; or
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place infected with cattle plague; or
- (c) declare a place infected with cattle plague or any part thereof to be free from cattle plague.

6. The Board of Agriculture may at any time, if they think fit, by order— Cattle plague infected area.

- (a) declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle plague; or
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of an area infected with cattle plague; or
- (c) declare an area infected with cattle plague or any part thereof to be free from cattle plague.

A.D. 1894.

Slaughter by
Board of
Agricultur
in cattle
plague, and
compensation
out of public
money.

7.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall cause to be slaughtered—

- (i) all animals affected with cattle plague, and
- (ii) all animals being or having been in the same shed, stable, herd or flock, or in contact with an animal affected with cattle plague.

(2.) The Board may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

- (i) any animals suspected of being affected with cattle plague, or being in a place infected with cattle plague,
- (ii) any animals being in such parts of an area infected with cattle plague as are not comprised in a place infected with cattle plague (but in this last-mentioned case subject to such regulations as the Treasury think fit to make).

(3.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows, out of money provided by Parliament:—

- (a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with cattle plague, the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation does not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and
- (b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation does not in any case exceed forty pounds.

Infected Places, Areas, and Circles for Diseases generally.

Pleuro-pneu-
monia or foot-
and-mouth
disease in-
fected place

8.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector of a local authority that pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within the period herein-after mentioned existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof. For the purposes of this sub-section the period shall be in the case of pleuro-pneumonia fifty-six days, and in the case of foot-and-mouth disease ten days.

(2.) The inspector shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place, and, in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, also on the occupier of any land or buildings contiguous thereto as he may consider necessary.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, subject to the determination and declaration of the local authority.

(4.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the local authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the local authority, and

shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Board of Agriculture of his declaration and notice, and send a copy of the same to the Board.

A.D. 1894.

(5.) The local authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice, in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, and if so required by order of the Board in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, of a veterinary inspector, or of a person qualified according to this Act to be such.

(6.) If the local authority are satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The local authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent in writing of that authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the local authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence of past existence of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates, shall cease to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Board the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals or any specified kind thereof, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, or such kind thereof, should be prohibited or restricted by order of the Board.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained, be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section of this Act, whereby the Board are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the

A.D 1894. — possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the animals.

(11.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, having first obtained the assistance and advice of a veterinary inspector, or of a person qualified according to this Act to be such, at any time after the expiration of the period herein-after mentioned from the date of the cessation therein of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease. For the purposes of this subsection the period shall be in the case of pleuro-pneumonia fifty-six days, and in the case of foot-and-mouth disease fourteen days or such longer period not exceeding twenty-eight days as the Board by general order prescribe.

(12.) The Board may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order—

- (a) declare any shed, field, or other place with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease ;
- (b) extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease declared either by the Board or a local authority ;
or
- (c) declare any place which has been declared by the Board or a local authority to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease as the case may be.

Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease infected area. 9.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order—

- (a) declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease ; and
- (b) extend the limits of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease ; and
- (c) when there is not within an area so declared, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, declare that area or that portion thereof to be free from pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Board on making any order declaring an area to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair,

exhibition, or sale of animals or any specified kind thereof, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions, if any, as they think fit to prescribe.

A.D. 1894.

10.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith.

General provisions as to infected places and areas.

(2.) Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, shall be an infected place or area for the purposes of this Act.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where the Board, on inquiry, and after communication with the local authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Board as regards cattle plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease, or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Board may by order cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit.

(4.) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a place or an area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled as regards the place or as regards any part thereof, then, from the time specified in that behalf by the Board or a local authority, as the case may be, the place or area or that portion of the area or that part of the place shall cease to be, or to be in, an infected place or area.

(5.) An order of the Board or of a local authority declaring a place to be an infected place or area, or declaring a place or area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, shall be conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the order proceeds.

11.—(1.) Cattle shall not be moved into, within, or out of a place or area infected with pleuro-pneumonia otherwise than in accordance with the conditions contained in Part I. of the First Schedule to this Act.

Movement into, within, or out of infected places and areas in case of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) Animals shall not be moved into, within, or out of a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease otherwise than in accordance with the conditions contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act.

A.D. 1894.
—
Provisions as
to infected
circles.

12.—(1.) Where the Board of Agriculture by order declare that this section shall apply in the case of any disease, then, upon any place becoming, in pursuance of a declaration made and signed by an inspector of a local authority, a place infected with that disease, the whole space lying within a distance of half a mile from any part of the infected place shall become and be a circle infected with that disease: Provided that the Board may, if they think fit, limit the application of any such order to infected places in any particular district or districts.

(2.) Where, under or in pursuance of this Act, the place, in respect of which an infected circle has been constituted in pursuance of this section, ceases to be an infected place, the infected circle shall cease to exist.

(3.) The Board may make such orders as they think fit for giving public notice of the existence of, and for contracting, the limits of, and dissolving infected circles, and for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within, and out of infected circles, or for any of those purposes, or for authorizing a local authority to make regulations for those purposes or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Board think fit to prescribe.

(4.) Where two or more circles infected with the same disease adjoin or overlap each other, the whole of the infected circles shall be deemed for the purpose of the movement of animals under any orders or regulations made in pursuance of this section to be one infected circle.

Power to
exclude
strangers by
notice.

13. A person owning or having charge of any animals in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission.

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in case of Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot-and-mouth Disease, or Swine-fever.

Slaughter by
Board of
Agriculture
in pleuro-
pneumonia
and compen-
sation.

14.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall cause to be slaughtered all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The Board may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(a) any cattle suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia; and

(b) any cattle which are or which have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or otherwise in contact with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(3.) The Board shall for cattle slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

A.D. 1894.

(a) where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation shall be three fourths of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds; and

(b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(4.) Where the Board have decided that any head of cattle is to be slaughtered under this section, the Board shall, if the owner of such head of cattle by notice in writing so requires, cause the same to be slaughtered within twenty-one days after the receipt of the notice.

(5.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain shall be paid by the Board out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

15.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in foot-and-mouth disease, and compensation.

(a) Any animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or suspected of being so affected; and

(b) Any animals which are or have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

(i.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected:

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain shall be paid by the Board out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

16.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

Slaughter by Board of Agriculture in swine-fever, and compensation.

(a) Any swine affected with swine-fever, or suspected of being so affected; and

(b) Any swine which are or have been in the same field, pig-sty, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or other-

A.D. 1894.

wise in contact with swine affected with swine-fever, or which appear to the Board to have been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2.) The Board shall for animals slaughtered under this section pay compensation as follows:—

(i.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one half of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected:

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) The costs of the execution of this section in Great Britain, including the costs of such measures under this Act as may seem to the Board necessary for preventing the spread of swine-fever, shall be paid by the Board out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Additional
officers, and
expenses for
purposes of
slaughter.

17. The Board of Agriculture may, for the purposes of the execution of the sections of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, employ such additional inspectors, valuers, and other persons, and at such remuneration and may incur such expenses as, subject to the sanction of the Treasury, the Board think necessary; and all costs and expenses incurred under this section shall be paid by the Board out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Pleuro-pneu-
monia Ac-
count for
Great Britain.

18.—(1.) The account opened at the Bank of England under the provisions of section two of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Pleuro-pneumonia Act, 1890 (and therein and in this Act referred to as the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain), is hereby continued, and there shall be paid to the said account—

(a) such moneys (not exceeding one hundred and forty thousand pounds in any one year) as may be provided by Parliament towards defraying the costs incurred by the Board of Agriculture in the execution in Great Britain of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and such other costs and expenses as are by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain; and

(b) all sums received by the Board on the sale of the carcasses of cattle, animals, or swine slaughtered by the Board on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, after deducting any amounts payable thereout as excess to the owners of the cattle, animals, or swine, under this Act.

Provided that of the money provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts for Great Britain and Ireland not more than fifty thousand pounds shall be so provided for the costs of the execution of this Act as respects swine-fever in any one year.

(2.) If in any financial year the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain is insufficient to defray the costs and expenses by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain, the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland shall out of the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account respectively, pay to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain in the proportions provided in the Second Schedule to this Act such additional sums as may be certified by the Board of Agriculture to be required for defraying those costs and expenses.

(3.) The regulations contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall apply to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain.

Slaughter in Disease, and Compensation generally.

19. The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit subject and according to the provisions of this Act for directing or authorizing, in case of the existence or suspected existence of any disease other than cattle plague and under such conditions as the Board think fit to prescribe, the slaughter of animals by local authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all or any of such cases the payment of compensation for the same by local authorities out of the local rate; and the Board may by such orders direct or authorize the slaughter both of animals actually affected with disease, and also of animals suspected of disease, or being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact, with animals affected with disease, or being or having been otherwise exposed to the infection thereof.

Power for Board of Agriculture to provide for slaughter in diseases other than cattle plague.

20.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter.

General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation

(2.) Where an animal has been slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, the carcase of the animal shall belong to the Board or to the local authority, as the case may be, and shall be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Board or the local authority, or as they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances

A.D. 1894. — may require or admit; and any money received by a local authority on any such sale shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

(3.) If, in any case, the sum received by the Board or a local authority on sale of a carcase under this section exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, shall pay that excess to the owner, after deducting reasonable expenses.

(4.) Where an animal has been slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority, the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a local authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Board.

(5.) If the owner of an animal slaughtered under this Act by order of the Board or of a local authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him under this Act may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof.

(6.) A local authority shall keep in such manner as the Board by general order direct, a record relative to slaughter, which record shall be admitted in evidence.

(7.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Board or a local authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under this Act by their respective order, where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in the judgment of the Board or the local authority, as the case may be, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against this Act, or where the animal, being a foreign animal, was, in their judgment, diseased at the time of its landing.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and in other Cases.

Board of
Agriculture to
provide for
pleuro-pneu-
monia or foot-
and-mouth di-
sease during
transit, &c.

21.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture shall, by order, make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease—

- (i) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (ii) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (iii) while in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or

- (iv) while in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station ; or
- (v) while being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter ; or
- (vi) while being on common or uninclosed land ; or
- (vii) generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals.

(2.) The Board shall, by orders under this section, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are when so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with animals so found.

(3.) The Board may, by orders under this section relating to particular places, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences aforesaid.

(4.) Every order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the declaration of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or relating to any consequence thereof, or to any matter connected herewith, and notwithstanding any other provision whatsoever of this Act.

Disease and Movement, generally.

22. The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (i) for prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration ;
- (ii) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of an infected place or area ;
- (iii) for prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place or area ;
- (iv) for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, within, or out of an infected place or area ;
- (v) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area or removed thereout ;
- (vi) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection or infected places and areas, or parts thereof ;

Power for Board of Agriculture to make orders for prevention or checking of disease, and other purposes.

A D. 1894.
—

- (vii) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons ;
- (viii) for prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcases which have been buried ;
- (ix) for prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or fairs or sale-yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;
- (x) for prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on railways, canals, rivers, or inland navigations, or in coasting vessels, or otherwise ;
- (xi) for prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere ;
- (xii) for prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or unclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways ;
- (xiii) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an order of the Board ; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignee of such animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof ;
- (xiv) for prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Board or of a local authority ;
- (xv) for regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament ;
- (xvi) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcases of animals slaughtered by order of the Board or of a local authority, or dying while diseased or suspected ;
- (xvii) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, and for prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased ;

A.D. 1894.
—

- (xviii) for prescribing and regulating the issue and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things;
- (xix) for prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals;
- (xx) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals;
- (xxi) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith;
- (xxii) for prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfection;
- (xxiii) for prohibiting the conveyance of animals by any specified vessel to or from any port in the United Kingdom for such time as the Board may consider expedient;
- (xxiv) for insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing;
- (xxv) for protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing;
- (xxvi) for protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit;
- (xxvii) for securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof;
- (xxviii) for prescribing and regulating the marking of animals;
- (xxix) for prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against this Act;
- (xxx) for prescribing and regulating the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control;
- (xxxi) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs and of dogs not muzzled, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention;
- (xxxii) for prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals;
- (xxxiii) for prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments;
- (xxxiv) for authorizing a local authority to make regulations for any of the purposes of this Act or of an order of the

A.D. 1894.

Board subject to such conditions, if any, as the Board, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of this Act, think fit to prescribe;

(xxxv) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of disease in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes or any of them comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in this Act;

(xxxvi) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of animals in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes or any of them comprise any kind of four-footed beasts, in addition to the animals mentioned in this Act; and

(xxxvii) generally, for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease.

Provision of
water and
food at rail-
way stations

23.—(1.) Every railway company shall make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Board, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company.

(2.) The water and food so provided, or either of them, shall be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof.

(3.) As regards water, if, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for twenty-four consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act; and it shall lie on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water.

(4.) But the Board may, if they think fit, by order prescribe any other period, not less than twelve hours, instead of the period of twenty-four hours aforesaid, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals.

(5.) The company supplying water or food under this section may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Board 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. The amount of those 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, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company shall have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company.

Foreign Animals.

A.D. 1894.

*24. The provisions set forth in Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply to all foreign animals other than—

Animals in the absence of any order to be slaughtered at port of landing.

- (a) foreign animals the landing of which is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture;
- (b) foreign animals the landing of which is allowed by order of the Board without being subject under the provisions of this Act to slaughter or quarantine; and
- (c) foreign animals intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, and the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Board subject to the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the Third Schedule to this Act.

25. The Board of Agriculture may, whenever they deem it expedient so to do, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into the United Kingdom, make orders for prohibiting the landing of animals or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought from any specified country out of the United Kingdom or any specified part of any such country, and they shall prohibit the landing of such animals whenever they are not satisfied with respect to any such country or any specified part thereof, that having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein or imported therefrom, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, and for the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to the administration of such laws, the circumstances are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Orders prohibiting importation of animals.

†26. In relation to foreign animals other than those the landing whereof is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture, and other than those brought from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, if and so long as the Board are satisfied with respect to any country out of the United Kingdom or any specified part of such country that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals, the Board, by order, shall allow animals, or any specified kind of animals, brought from that country or such part to be landed without being subject to the provisions of the Third Schedule to this Act as to slaughter or quarantine, and may for that purpose alter or add to those provisions as the case may require.

Orders admitting animals free without being subject to slaughter.

Provided that the admission of such animals shall be subject to such regulations as to the route by which the animals are conveyed to this country, quarantine, or otherwise, as the Board of Agriculture may by order direct.

* See Act of 1896 (page 68) *infra*.

† Repealed by Act of 1896 (see page 68) *infra*.

- A.D. 1894.
- Orders admitting animals to quarantine.
- Special provisions as to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
- Orders to be laid before Parliament.
- Regulation of ports.
27. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any order of the Board of Agriculture, the Board may make such orders as they think fit for allowing the landing of any foreign animals intended for exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes, and for allowing such animals to be landed without being subject to the provisions of Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act, and the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the said schedule shall apply to any animals so allowed to be landed.
28. In relation to animals brought from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, the Board of Agriculture may, if they think fit, by order or by licence, alter or add to the provisions of the Third Schedule to this Act relating to slaughter or to quarantine, as the case may require.
29. Every order made in pursuance of this Act in relation to the landing or conveyance of foreign animals shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament.
- 30.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act for the following purposes, or any of them:
- (i) for prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed;
 - (ii) for defining the limits of ports for the purposes of this Act;
 - (iii) for defining parts of ports;
 - (iv) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within, or out of a defined part of a port;
 - (v) for prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port;
 - (vi) for prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals, and being in a defined part of a port;
 - (vii) for regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, within, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease;
 - (viii) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof;
 - (ix) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout;
 - (x) for regulating the movement of persons into, within, or out of a defined part of a port;
 - (xi) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease;

- (xii) for prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread; and
- (xiii) generally, for the better execution of this Act in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease.
- (2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a defined part of a port, or any part thereof, shall not be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Board.
- (3.) Where the district or part of a district of a local authority under this Act is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port, the Board may, if they think fit, in relation to that port or part of a port, by order, make any body, other than the body constituted the local authority by this Act for such district or part of a district, the local authority for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the local authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the local authority.

A.D. 1894.

General Provisions as to Local Authorities.

31.—(1.) The provisions in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to committees of local authorities, but nothing therein contained shall prejudice or affect the power of a county council to delegate their powers to any committee or body under section twenty-eight of the Local Government Act, 1888.*

Committees of local authorities.

(2.) Provided that the Board of Agriculture, in any order made by them under this Act for authorizing a local authority to make regulations, may direct that the power to make such regulations for any purpose specified in that behalf in the order shall be exercised only by the local authority or their executive committee, and shall not be deputed to any other committee nor to a sub-committee.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

32.—(1.) A local authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign or other animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things.

Provision of wharves, stations, lairs, &c.

(2.) There shall be incorporated with this Act the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, except sections six to nine and fifty-one to sixty thereof.†

10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.

(3.) A wharf or other place provided by a local authority under this section shall be a market within that Act; and this

* Section 28 (2) (3) of the Local Government Act, 1888, is set forth on page 78.

† The incorporated provisions of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, are set forth on pages 78-90.

A.D. 1894. — Act shall be the special Act; and the prescribed limits shall be the limits of lands acquired or appropriated for purposes of this section; and byelaws shall be approved by the Board of Agriculture, which approval shall be sufficient without any other approval or allowance, notice of application for approval being given, and proposed byelaws being published before application, as required by the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847.

10 & 11 Vict.
c. 14.

(4.) A local authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under this section such sums as may be imposed by byelaws, and the same shall be deemed tolls authorized by the special Act.

32 & 33 Vict.
c. 70.

(5.) All sums so received by the local authority shall be carried to a separate account, and shall be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, or this Act, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and, subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under this Act.

(6.) The local authority shall make such periodical returns to the Board of Agriculture of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Board require.

(7.) The Board, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the local authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the local authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the local authority to submit to the Board, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the local authority to do so to the satisfaction of the Board, may, by order, prescribe such tolls as the Board think fit, in lieu of those before approved by the Board.

32 & 33 Vict.
c. 70.

(8.) The provisions of this section shall apply to a wharf or other place provided by a local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, or under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

Power for
local
authority to
acquire land.

33.—(1.) A local authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use for burial of carcases, in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable and approved by the Board of Agriculture in that behalf, or for any other purpose of this Act.

(2.) The local authority may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired but not required for the purposes of this Act, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

(3.) The regulations contained in section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a local authority for purposes of this Act, as if the local authority were a local board, and

purposes of this Act were purposes of that Act; provided that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any two consecutive months, and that the local rate shall be substituted for the rates therein mentioned.

A.D. 1894.

(4.) The powers conferred by this section may be exercised by a local authority with respect to land within or without their district.

34.—(1.) Where a local authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, the Board may by order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof. Proceedings in case of default of local authorities.

(2.) The expenses incurred under any such order or in respect of any such default by or on behalf of the Board, including compensation for animals slaughtered, shall be expenses of the local authority, and the treasurer or other proper officer of the local authority shall pay the amount of such expenses to the Board on demand, and in default of payment a person appointed by the Board to sue in that behalf, may recover the amount of such expenses, with costs, from the local authority.

(3.) For the purposes of this section an order of the Board shall be conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the right or power of the Board, or any other authority or any person, to take any other proceedings for requiring a local authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board.

35.—(1.) Every local authority shall appoint so many inspectors and other officers as the local authority think necessary for the execution and enforcement of this Act, and shall assign to those inspectors and officers such duties, and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the local authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made. Inspectors and other officers of local authority.

(2.) Every local authority shall keep appointed at all times at least one veterinary inspector, and shall appoint and at all times keep appointed so many other veterinary inspectors as the Board of Agriculture, having regard to the extent and circumstances of the district of the local authority, direct.

(3.) The Board, on being satisfied on inquiry that an inspector of a local authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he shall cease to be an inspector.

36. Every local authority and their inspectors and officers shall send and give to the Board of Agriculture such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Board require. Reports to Board of Agriculture

A.D. 1894.

Orders and
regulations of
local authori-
ties.

37.—(1.) An order or regulation of a local authority may be proved—

- (i) by the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement; or
- (ii) by the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the local authority as a true copy.

(2.) An order or regulation so proved shall be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved.

(3.) An order or regulation of a local authority authorized by this Act or by an order of the Board of Agriculture shall alone be deemed for the purposes of this Act an order or regulation of a local authority.

Powers of
local authori-
ties to be for
their district.

38. The provisions of this Act conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a local authority, or their inspectors or officers, shall, unless otherwise expressed, be read as having reference to the district of the local authority; and powers thereby conferred shall, unless it is otherwise expressed, be exerciseable and shall operate within and in relation to that district only.

Transfer of
powers from
one local
authority to
another, or
formation of
united dis-
trict.

39.—(1.) Wherever the whole or any part of the district of any local authority is wholly surrounded by or has a common boundary with the district of any other local authority, those two local authorities may by agreement in writing between themselves make and vary and rescind provisions for the exercise by one of them (in this section referred to as the administering authority) of powers under this Act or any order of the Board of Agriculture within the whole or any part of the district of the other (in this section referred to as the surrendering authority) and for ascertaining the proportion of the expenses of the administering authority to be paid by the surrendering authority, such proportion to be fixed with reference to the rateable value of the part of the district of the surrounding authority surrendered to the administering authority as compared with the rateable value of the original area of the district of the administering authority.

(2.) The district or part of a district subjected, in pursuance of an agreement under this section, to the powers of the administering authority, shall, for the purpose of the exercise of such powers, be deemed to be part of the district of the administering authority, and be dealt with accordingly.

(3.) Any expenses payable by a surrendering authority to an administering authority under this section shall be paid out of the local rate of the surrendering authority.

(4.) Provided that where the surrendering authority is the local authority for a borough and the administering authority is the local authority for a county to the rate of which such borough is assessed, the provision of this Act requiring that the

local authority of the borough shall be paid by the local authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes or parts of parishes in the borough shall not apply.

A.D. 1894.

(5.) A local authority may by agreement in writing concur with any other local authority or authorities in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee consisting of such number of members with such tenure of office as they may determine, and in assigning to the joint committee a district consisting of the whole or such parts of the districts of the constituent authorities as the authorities may determine, and in delegating to the joint committee within their district the whole or any part of the powers of a local authority, and the joint committee shall, in respect of any powers so assigned to them, exercise the same powers and be subject to the same obligations, and this Act and any order of the Board shall, in respect of the district so assigned, take effect, as if such district were the district of a local authority and the joint committee were a local authority within the meaning of this Act.

(6.) All expenses incurred by the joint committee shall be apportioned among the component areas belonging to the different constituent authorities in proportion to the rateable values of such areas, as compared with each other, and shall be paid out of the local rates of the constituent authorities.

(7.) An agreement made under this section shall not be valid unless it has been approved by the Board.

(8.) The expression "powers" in this section shall not include the power of making or levying a rate, but shall include all other powers, duties, and obligations exerciseable by or imposed on a local authority or its officers under or by this Act, or any order of the Board.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

40.—(1.) The expenses of a local authority under this Act shall be defrayed out of the local rate; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses shall be levied with and as part of the local rate. Expenses out of local rate.

(2.) The local rate in England and Wales shall be as follows:—

- (i) in the case of the local authority for a county, the county rate with the county fund;
- (ii) in the case of the local authority for the City of London, the consolidated rate; and
- (iii) in the case of the local authority for a borough, the borough rate with the borough fund.

(3.) Provided that the payment of the expenses of the local authority for the county of London, under this Act, shall be a general county purpose for which the parishes in the City of London shall be liable to be assessed to county contributions.

A.D. 1894.

Relief of
boroughs
from contri-
bution to
county ex-
penses.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 41.

41.—(1.) In England and Wales the council of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county shall be paid by the council of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under this Act of the council of the county.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the exemption of any borough which had a separate court of quarter sessions at the date of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, from contributing towards the expenses under this Act of the council of the county within which the borough is situate.

Power for
local author-
ity to borrow.

42.—(1.) Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for the purposes of this Act exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a local authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money necessary for the purposes of this Act, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding seven years.

(2.) Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, on application of the local authority, extend the term to any period not exceeding fourteen years.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 83.

(3.) A local authority, borrowing for the purposes of this section, shall borrow subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875; and every loan raised under this section shall be discharged in manner prescribed by section thirteen of that Act, for which purpose a sinking fund is hereby prescribed, if in any case the Local Government Board so direct, but not otherwise.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 58.

(4.) The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to a local authority in manner provided by the Public Works Loans (Money) Act, 1875, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act, the same to be repaid, with interest, within the term aforesaid, and the local authority may so borrow accordingly.

(5.) A local authority, borrowing for any of the purposes of this Act, may, if they think fit, give as security, either with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom, the charges which they are authorized to make for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under this Act, and any estates, revenues, or funds belonging to them and not otherwise appropriated by law; and in that case the limitations in this section respecting the amount or proportion of rate and term of years shall not operate.

Police.

Duties and
authorities of
constables.

43.—(1.) The police force of each police area shall execute and enforce this Act and every order of the Board of Agriculture.

A.D. 1894.

(2.) Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against this Act, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him; and, if his name and address are not known to the constable, and such person fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine any animal, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition.

(3.) If any person obstructs or impedes or assists to obstruct or impede a constable or other officer in the execution of this Act or of an order or the Board or of a regulation of a local authority, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

(4.) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a justice, and shall not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by an officer of police or a constable shall apply in the case of a person apprehended under this section.

(5.) The foregoing provisions of this section respecting a constable extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance.

(6.) A constable shall forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he stops any person, animal, vehicle, boat, or thing under this section, and of his proceedings consequent thereon.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power or authority that a constable would have had if this section had not been enacted.

General Administrative Provisions.

44.—(1.) An inspector shall have, for the purposes of this Act, all the powers which a constable has, under this Act or otherwise, in the place where the inspector is acting. General powers of inspectors.

(2.) An inspector may at any time enter any land or shed to which this Act applies, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—

(a) that disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed; or

(b) that the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or

(c) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed

A.D. 1894

to comply with the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, or of a regulation of a local authority; or

(d) that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(3.) An inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(4.) An inspector entering, as herein-before by this section authorized, shall, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering.

(5.) A certificate of a veterinary inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

(6.) An inspector of the Board shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout England or that part thereof for which he is appointed, and in addition to the powers herein-before conferred upon inspectors, an inspector of the Board may at any time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever exists, or has within fifty-six days existed, in any shed, land, or other place, enter such shed, land, or place.

Power for
detention of
vessels.

45.—(1.) Where an inspector of the Board of Agriculture is satisfied that this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Board otherwise direct.

(2.) The officer detaining the vessel shall forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation.

57 & 58 Vict,
c. 60.

(3.) Section six hundred and ninety-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of such detention as if it were authorized as ordered under that Act.*

Expenses of
burial of car-
cases washed
ashore.

46.—(1.) Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof shall be expenses of the local authority, and shall be paid by the local authority to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment shall be recoverable with costs by the receiver from the local authority.

* Section 692 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is set forth on pages 90-91.

A.D. 1894.

(2.) Where a local authority has incurred any expenses under this section on account of the burial or destruction of the carcase of any animal which, or the carcase of which, was thrown or washed from any vessel, the owner of the vessel shall be liable to repay such expenses to the local authority; and the local authority may recover such expenses with costs in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

47. No stamp duty shall be payable on, and no fee or other charge shall be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing. Exemption from stamp duty and fees.

*48.—(1.) In any proceeding under this Act, no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of an inspector or other officer of the Board of Agriculture or of the clerk or an inspector or other officer of a local authority. Evidence and form and service of instruments.

(2.) Every notice under this Act or under any order or regulation made under this Act must be in writing.

(3.) Any notice or other instrument under this Act or under an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority may be served on the person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof to him personally, or by the leaving thereof for him at his last known place of abode or business, or by the sending thereof through the post in a letter addressed to him there.

(4.) A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of any building, land, or place may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of that building, land, or place, without naming or further describing him; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands, or places, without further naming or describing them, but separate copies thereof being served on them severally

*49.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may alter or revoke any order of the Board. Provisions respecting orders of Board of Agriculture.

(2.) Every order of the Board shall have effect as if it had been enacted by this Act.

(3.) The Board shall in the case of every order made by them under this Act, publish in the London Gazette a notice that the order has been made, and of the place where copies of the order may be obtained.

(4.) Every local authority shall at their own expense publish every order of the Board, and every licence, or other instrument sent to them by the Board for publication, in such manner as the

* As to proof of orders, &c., of Board under the Documentary Evidence Acts, see page 108.

A.D. 1894. Board direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority.

(5.) The validity or effect of an order of the Board, licence, or other instrument issued by the Board shall not be affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof.

Yearly return
to Par-
liament.

50. The Board of Agriculture shall make and lay before both Houses of Parliament not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, a return stating the proceedings and expenditure under this Act of the Board, and, as far as reasonably may be, of all local authorities in the year ending the thirty-first day of December then last; and showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals; and containing such other information respecting the operation of this Act as the Board think fit.

Offences and Legal Proceedings.

Penalties for
offences.

51. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Act, he shall for every such offence be liable—

- (i) to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; or
- (ii) if the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each animal; or
- (iii) where the offence is committed in relation to carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing (exclusive of animals), or a fine not exceeding ten pounds in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton, in addition to the first fine of not exceeding twenty pounds.

General
offences.

52. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

- (i) if he does anything in contravention of this Act, or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, or of a regulation of a local authority; or
- (ii) if, where required by this Act or by an order of the Board to keep an animal separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so; or
- (iii) if he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by this Act, or by an order of the Board, or by a regulation of a local authority, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do; or
- (iv) if he does anything which by this Act or an order of the Board is made or declared to be not lawful; or
- (v) if he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Act or by an order of the Board to be an offence by him against this Act; or

- (vi) if he refuses to an inspector or other officer, acting in execution of this Act, or of an order of the Board, or of a regulation of a local authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding; or
- (vii) if he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within three miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected;

and on a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence against the same sub-section of this section he shall be liable, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act.

53.—(1.) If any person does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

- (i) if, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, he does anything for which a licence is requisite under this Act, or an order of the Board, or a regulation of a local authority, without having obtained a licence; or
- (ii) if, where a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence, he, with the like intent, does the thing licensed after the licence has expired; or
- (iii) 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 court that he did not know of that incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof; or
- (iv) if, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an order of the Board of Agriculture, or a regulation of a local authority, he alters, or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under or for any purpose of this Act, or of an order of the Board or of a regulation of a local authority; or
- (v) if, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, certificate, or instrument, he makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction

Imprison-
ment instead
of fine for use
of expired
licences,
digging up of
carcases, and
other
specified
offences.

A.D. 1894.

of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof; or

- (vi) if he obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate, or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof; or
 - (vii) if he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, being false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, or if he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, having, and knowing that he has, no lawful authority to grant or issue the same; or
 - (viii) if, with intent to unlawfully evade or defeat this Act, or an order of the Board, or a regulation of a local authority, he grants or issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate, or instrument made or issued under this Act or an order of the Board or a regulation of a local authority, for permitting or regulating the movement of a particular animal, or the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before the issue thereof so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing; or
 - (ix) if he uses or offers or attempts to use for any purpose of this Act, or of an order of the Board, or of a regulation of a local authority, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of it having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof; or
 - (x) if he by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Board or a local authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence; or
 - (xi) if, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Board or of a local authority or of a receiver of wreck; or
 - (xii) if, where the Board has by order prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place, he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does anything so prohibited.
- (2.) And in every case in this section specified he shall be liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court, to be im-

prisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act. A.D. 1894.

54. Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary orders under this Act or an order of the Board may be made in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts; but nothing in this section shall apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts. Proceedings in court of summary jurisdiction.

55. If any person thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of Appeal. a complaint by, or by any determination or adjudication of, a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act, he may appeal therefrom to a court of quarter sessions.

56.—(1.) If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of this Act or of an order of the Board of Agriculture, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under this Act for an offence against this Act. Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping.

(2.) The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

57.—(1.) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this Act relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, and unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge. General provision as to procedure.

(2.) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Act in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfection thereof.

*(3.) A person charged with an offence against this Act may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness.

(4.) Every offence against this Act shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint or matter for summary proceeding under this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture or regulation of a local authority shall be deemed to have arisen, either in any place where the same actually was

* See the provisions of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, set forth on pages 108-109.

A.D. 1894. committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of or proceeded against happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge, complaint, or proceeding.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Act relating to the metropolitan police or to municipal corporations or in any other Act, such part not exceeding one half of every fine or forfeiture recovered under this Act (except in proceedings under the Customs Acts) as the court before which it is recovered thinks fit, shall be paid to the person who proceeds for the same, and the residue thereof shall be applied as if this section had not been enacted.

Miscellaneous.

Local
authority and
local rate in
Hove.

58. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Hove Improvement Act Commissioners shall be the local authority for the Improvement Act District of Hove, and the local rate for that district shall be the rate applicable by the Commissioners to the maintenance of the police, and this Act shall apply to that district as if it were a borough and as if the said Commissioners were the council of the borough.*

Interpreta-
tion and
construction.

59.—(1.) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

the expression "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

the expression "animals" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

the expression "disease" means cattle plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (in this Act called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera or swine-plague):

the expression "diseased" means affected with disease:

the expression "suspected" means suspected of being diseased:

the expression "carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

the expression "fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

the expression "litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

the expression "foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from a country out of the United Kingdom:

* The District has now been created a Municipal Borough by the name of the "Borough of Hove."

the expression "inspector of the Board of Agriculture" or "inspector of a local authority" means a person appointed to be an inspector for purposes of this Act by the Privy Council or the Board of Agriculture, or by a local authority, as the case may be; and the expression "inspector," used alone, means such a person, by whichever authority appointed: A.D 1894

the expression "veterinary inspector" means an inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Board of Agriculture:

the expressions "police area" and "police force" with respect to the City of London mean the said city and the police thereof, and with respect to any other place have the same meaning as in the Police Act, 1890:

the expression "district," when used with reference to a local authority, means the area for which the local authority exercises powers under this Act: 53 & 54 Vict. c. 45.

the expression "the Customs Acts" means the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act: 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

the expression "justice" means justice of the peace:

the expression "railway company" includes a company or person working a railway under lease or otherwise:

the expression "Order of Council" means an Order of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1875 to 1886:

the expression "order of the Board of Agriculture" means an order made by the Board of Agriculture under this Act or under any enactment by this Act repealed.

(2.) In the computation of time for purposes of this Act, a period reckoned by days from the happening of an event or the doing of an act or thing shall be deemed to be exclusive of the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done.

Special Provisions as to Scotland.

60. In the application of this Act to Scotland:

(1.) The local authority and the local rate shall respectively be— Local authority and local rate in Scotland.

(a) for each burgh not being a burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies, the magistrates and town council, and a rate to be levied equally upon owners and occupiers within the burgh;* and

(b) for each county and any burgh to which section fourteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applies,

* The burghs to which section 14 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, applied are burghs which contained according to the census of 1881 a population of less than 7,000.

- A.D. 1894.
—
- 52 & 53 Vict.
c. 50. and any royal burgh which does not return or contribute to return a member to Parliament, the county council, and a rate within the county to be levied equally upon owners and occupiers as an item of the consolidated county rates, and within such burghs and royal burghs to be ascertained, fixed, and paid to the county council as provided by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.
- 53 & 54 Vict.
c. 67. (2.) The expression "county" means a county as defined by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889;*
(3.) the expression "burgh" means a burgh which returns or contributes to return a member to Parliament;
- 52 & 53 Vict.
c. 50. (4.) the expressions "police area" and "police force" have the same meaning as in the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890;
51 & 52 Vict.
c. 41. (5.) "Value according to the valuation roll" shall be substituted for "rateable value";
(6.) With respect to the delegation of powers by a county council section seventy-three of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be substituted for section twenty-eight of the Local Government Act, 1888;† and
(7.) All deeds made or granted by a local authority under this Act shall in addition to being sealed be signed by two members of the local authority and by the clerk of the local authority.
- Purchase of
land in
Scotland. 61. The provisions of this Act relating to the purchase of land shall have effect with respect to Scotland as if section ninety of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, were thereby applied, instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875; and in the said section ninety the local authority and local rate under this Act shall be substituted for the local authorities and the assessment therein mentioned.
- 30 & 31 Vict.
c. 101.
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55. 62. The provisions of this Act relating to borrowing by local authorities shall, as regards Scotland, be modified as follows:—
(i) those provisions shall have reference to the amount only of the local rate, and not to the proportion thereof;
(ii) the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board; and
(iii) borrowing by a local authority shall not be subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875; and in lieu thereof, as regards borrowing by local authorities of counties, the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall apply, and as regards borrowing by local authorities of burghs the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the commissioners, shall be
- 38 & 39 Vict.
c. 83.
- 10 & 11 Vict.
c. 16.

* County as defined in section 105 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, means a county exclusive of any burgh wholly or partly situate therein, and does not include a county of a city.

† The provision of section 73 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, relating to delegation of powers, is set forth on page 91.

deemed to have been incorporated with this Act, 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 judicial factor.

A.D. 1894.

63.—(1.) An inspector of the Board of Agriculture shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout Scotland or that part thereof for which he is appointed.

Powers and qualifications of inspectors in Scotland

(2.) Any person may be appointed and be a veterinary inspector in Scotland who holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

64. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland—

Legal proceedings in Scotland.

- (1.) Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an order of the Board of Agriculture made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary order under this Act or an order of the Board may be made in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts;
- (2.) 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 common form;
- (3.) The section of this Act relating to appeals to quarter sessions shall not apply;
- (4.) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, the part of every fine or forfeiture recovered under this Act, which is not in this Act directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same, shall be paid as follows:
 - (a) to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court;
 - (b) to the collector of the county, in aid of the county general assessment portion of the consolidated rates of the county, when the court is the justice of the peace court;
 - (c) to the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court; and
 - (d) to the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court;
- (5.) Nothing in this section shall apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts.

A.D. 1894

Special Provisions as to Ireland.

Powers of
Lord
Lieutenant
and Privy
Council.

65. For the purposes of the execution of this Act in Ireland—

- (1) the powers by this Act conferred on the Board of Agriculture shall be vested in the Lord Lieutenant acting by the advice of the Privy Council, in this Act referred to as the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular local authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Chief Secretary as a Privy Councillor;
- (2) any act of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under this Act done otherwise than by Order in Council shall be sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council: and every act done and signified by an instrument so signed shall be deemed to have been duly done by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council; and every such instrument shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof;
- (3) any power under this Act vested in the Chief Secretary except as a Privy Councillor may, in his absence, be exercised by the Under Secretary for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant;
- (4) an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under this Act is referred to therein as an Order in Council; and
- (5) subject to the provisions of this and subsequent sections of this Act relating to Ireland, the provisions of this Act relating to the Board of Agriculture and to orders of the Board of Agriculture and to officers of the said Board shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and to Orders in Council, and to orders of the Lord Lieutenant and to officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purposes of this Act.

Communica-
tion of orders
from and to
Ireland.

66. In order to secure uniformity of action every Order in Council and every order of the Board of Agriculture made under this Act shall, with all practicable speed, be communicated to the Board of Agriculture, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as the case may be.

Provision as
to local
authorities,
lands, and
borrowing in
Ireland.

67.—(1.) The local authorities in Ireland shall be the boards of guardians of the several poor law unions, and the district of each local authority shall be the poor law union.

(2.) The provisions of this Act relating to the purchase of land by local authorities shall, as regards Ireland, have effect as

if instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, there were thereby applied section two hundred and three of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may acquire land.

A.D. 1894.

38 & 39 Vict.

c. 55.

41 & 42 Vict.

c. 52.

(3.) The provisions of this Act relating to borrowing by local authorities shall, as regards Ireland, have effect as if sections two hundred and thirty-seven to two hundred and forty-six of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, were thereby applied instead of the Local Loans Act, 1875, and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may borrow, and as if the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland were substituted for the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

41 & 42 Vict.

c. 52.

38 & 39 Vict.

c. 83.

68. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit,—

Provisions

respecting

officers of

local

authorities in

Ireland.

(i) for defining the numbers, qualifications, and powers of inspectors and valuers, and other officers of local authorities, and the terms and conditions of their appointment, and regulating their duties; and

(ii) for fixing the periods for which they are to be appointed, and their remuneration and allowances.

69.—(1.) The provisions of this Act requiring local authorities to keep appointed veterinary inspectors shall not extend to Ireland; and the powers and duties by this Act conferred and imposed on a veterinary inspector shall in Ireland be vested in and discharged by an inspector; but where a person appointed to be an inspector in Ireland has the qualification of a veterinary inspector under this Act, he may be styled a veterinary inspector.

Qualifications
and powers of
inspectors in
Ireland.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit for uniting two or more poor law unions into a district for the purposes of inspection, and for authorizing or directing the local authorities of those unions to appoint and keep appointed a veterinary inspector for the united district, and for regulating the mode of appointing such inspector, and the amount of his remuneration, and the mode in which the several unions shall contribute thereto; or the Lord Lieutenant may, if he thinks fit, appoint a veterinary inspector for the united district, on such terms and conditions with reference to contribution by the several unions towards the travelling expenses and allowances of the inspector as the Lord Lieutenant thinks fit.

(3.) An inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant shall have, throughout Ireland, or that part thereof for which he is appointed, all the powers by this Act conferred on a veterinary inspector of the Board of Agriculture.

(4.) In the application of this Act to Ireland the expression "inspector of the Board of Agriculture" shall mean a person

A.D. 1894. — appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of this Act by the Lord Lieutenant, and "inspector of a local authority" means an inspector appointed by a local authority or by local authorities under this section, and the expression "inspector" means such an inspector by whichever authority appointed.

Expenses of local authorities in Ireland. 70. The remuneration and allowances of an inspector or valuer of a local authority in Ireland, and all money payable as compensation for animals slaughtered by direction of the local authority, shall when due be paid by the treasurer of the union out of union funds.

General Cattle Diseases Fund for Ireland. 71.—(1.) The General Cattle Diseases Fund established by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, shall continue for the purpose of the execution of this Act in Ireland, and any money at the commencement of this Act standing to the credit of the fund, not being money paid to the cattle-pleuro-pneumonia account, shall, in the first instance, constitute the general account of the fund.

(2.) The Chief Secretary may, as and when he thinks fit, certify to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage on the net annual value of the property in all the poor law unions is required for the purposes of this Act.

(3.) Thereupon the Local Government Board for Ireland shall by order under their seal assess that sum on the several poor law unions in proportion to the net annual value of the property therein, and shall send copies of the order to the guardians and to the treasurer of each union.

(4.) Thereupon the treasurer of each poor law union shall out of union funds pay over the amount assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be placed to the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund. The guardians of each union shall debit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum, according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(5.) No larger sum shall be levied under this Act at any one time than is equivalent to a poundage of one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the poor law unions; nor shall any larger sum be levied under this Act in the whole than is equivalent, taken with any money before the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, carried to the Cattle Plague Account, and with any sums levied under that Act to a poundage of eightpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions.

(6.) On receipt of a certificate of the Chief Secretary to the effect that any part of the sum standing to the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund is not required for purposes of that fund, the Local Government Board for Ireland shall by order under their seal assign the proportions returnable to the several poor law unions, according to the net annual value of the

A.D. 1894.

property therein; and the Bank of Ireland shall, on a direction to that effect from the Chief Secretary, remit the sum so assigned to the treasurers of the unions; and the guardians of each union shall, on receipt of that sum, credit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(7.) The expression "net annual value of property" in this section means the net annual value of property rateable to the relief of the poor according to the valuation in force for the time being.

(8.) The expression "union funds" in this Act means any money in the hands of the treasurer of a poor law union to the credit of the guardians of the union, and if at any time the assets in the treasurer's hands are not sufficient for any purpose of this Act, then union funds shall be taken to include the moneys next received by the treasurer and placed to the credit of the guardians.

72.—(1.) The treasurer of a poor law union on proof to the Chief Secretary of the payment by a local authority of any money for remuneration, expenses, allowances, or compensation, in accordance with this Act, shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, and to an order by the Chief Secretary for payment from the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of one half of the money so proved to have been paid, subject, in the case of compensation, to all proper deductions for money received by the local authority in respect of animals slaughtered; and the amount so ordered shall be paid accordingly to the treasurer for the union.

Application of
General Cat-
tle Diseases
Fund.

(2.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation was paid by the treasurer of a union was, within seven days immediately before its slaughter, brought into that union solely for the purpose of being shipped out of Ireland from a port in that union within those seven days, or of being sold at a fair to be held in that union within those seven days, and that neither the owner nor the person in charge thereof had been guilty, in relation to it, of any offence against this Act, then the Chief Secretary shall order payment to the treasurer in manner aforesaid of the whole of the money paid in compensation in respect of that animal.

(3.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation has been paid by a local authority ought not to have been slaughtered, the Chief Secretary may, notwithstanding anything in this section, withhold his order for payment out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of any money in respect of that animal.

(4.) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of this Act, and not otherwise provided for by this Act, shall be defrayed out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

A.D. 1894.

Expenses of
Lord Lieuten-
ant in case of
slaughter for
pleuro-pneu-
monia, foot-
and-mouth di-
sease, or
swine-fever.

73. For the purpose of defraying the costs incurred by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of the sections of this Act which relate to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and the payment of compensation on account of such slaughter, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) There shall be paid to the General Cattle Diseases Fund—

(a) such moneys (not exceeding twenty thousand pounds in any one year) as may be provided by Parliament towards defraying the costs incurred by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter of cattle, animals, or swine on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever; and

(b) all sums received by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the sale of the carcasses of cattle, animals, or swine, slaughtered by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, after deducting any amount payable thereout as excess to the owners of the cattle, animals, or swine, under this Act;

and the amounts so paid shall be carried to the separate account, called the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account of the said Fund (which account is in this Act referred to as the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland), and the moneys standing to the credit of the said account shall be applicable solely to the purposes of the sections of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of Agriculture of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, and the payment of compensation on account of such slaughter, and any expenses incurred in connection therewith;

(2.) Provided that of the money provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts for Great Britain and Ireland not more than fifty thousand pounds shall be so provided for the costs of the execution of this Act as respects swine-fever in any one year.

(3.) The costs and expenses under this Act which in the case of Great Britain are by this Act made payable out of the money standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain shall in the case of Ireland be paid by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council out of the moneys standing to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland, and, if those moneys are insufficient, shall be paid out of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

(4.) The regulations contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall apply to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland.

A.D. 1894.

74. The provisions of this Act relating to the police and to constables shall apply to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force and of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force.

Police in
Ireland.

75. For the purposes of the application of this Act to Ireland:—

Recovery of
penalties and
summary pro-
ceedings in
Ireland.

- (1) Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted, and any fine in respect thereof may be recovered, and any money by this Act or an Order in Council made recoverable summarily may be recovered, and any summary order under this Act or an Order in Council may be made, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts;
- (2) the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts relative to appeals against orders and convictions shall apply to orders and convictions and to dismissals of complaints under this Act;
- (3) a court of summary jurisdiction may consist of one or more justices; and
- (4) fines recovered under this Act shall be applied as follows; that is to say, a part thereof not exceeding one third may be awarded to the informer, and the rest shall be awarded to the Crown, to be applied in aid of the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

76. In the application of this Act to Ireland:

Publication
and proof of
Orders in
Council in
Ireland.

- (1.) The Dublin Gazette shall be substituted for the London Gazette;
- (2.) A copy of the Dublin Gazette purporting to be printed by the Queen's authority shall be conclusive evidence in all courts and legal proceedings of the date, contents, due making, and publication of any order appearing therein and purporting to be an Order in Council;
- (3.) An Order in Council may also be proved by the production of an instrument purporting to be certified to be a true copy thereof by the Clerk of the Privy Council, or the person for the time being acting as such; and that instrument shall be conclusive evidence in all courts and legal proceedings of the date, contents, due making, and publication of the order.

77. The Lord Lieutenant, with the approval of the Treasury, may fix the salaries and allowances of the officers and persons acting in execution of this Act in or under the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland; and the same, and all charges and expenses incurred in the maintenance and management of that department, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Expenses of
Veterinary
Department
in Ireland

Supplemental.

78.—(1.) The Acts specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column to that schedule.

Repeal of
enactments
in schedule.

A.D. 1894.

(2.) Notwithstanding such repeal, every Order of Council and in Council, and every order of the Board of Agriculture, or regulation of a local authority made, and every licence granted, and every committee or sub-committee constituted, and every inspector appointed, under any of the enactments repealed, shall continue and be as if this Act had not been passed; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, cancelled, or otherwise dealt with under this Act, as if it had been made, done, or granted under this Act.

Short title.

79. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

SCHEDULES.

Section 11.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the cattle are affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and except in such other cases as the Board of Agriculture think fit by order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by order cattle may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

3. Cattle may be moved into, within, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

PART II.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease except where, as regards movement into such a place, the animals are affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and except in such other cases as the Board of Agriculture think fit by order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by order animals may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

3. Animals may be moved into, within, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by order of the Board, and not otherwise.

Section 18, 73

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS AS TO CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNTS.

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the moneys provided by Parliament towards defraying the cost of the execution of the provisions of this Act relating to the slaughter by the Board of Agriculture or the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of cattle, animals, or swine, on account of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever,

may be apportioned between Great Britain and Ireland in such manner as the Treasury in communication with the Board and the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

2. At the end of every financial year, accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain and the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland shall be made up in such form and with such particulars as may be directed by the Treasury, and such accounts shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as public accounts in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury may make, and shall be laid before Parliament, together with his report thereon.

3. If at the end of any financial year the Treasury, after communication with the Board of Agriculture, or the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as the case may be, are satisfied that the balance standing to the credit of either of the said Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts, or any part of such balance, will not be required for the purposes of this Act, they may—

(a) in the case of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain direct such balance or part to be paid in the proportions provided by this schedule into the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, in repayment of any sums which have been paid to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account out of the said Local Taxation Accounts; and

(b) in the case of the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Ireland, direct such balance or part to be paid into the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund in repayment of any sums which have been paid out of the said general account for any of the purposes to which the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account is by this Act applicable;

and in either case the Treasury may direct any balance or part which may not be required for such repayment to be paid into the Exchequer.

4. The proportions in which any sum is to be paid out of or into the Local Taxation Account and the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account under this Act shall be eighty-eight per centum of such sum out of or into the Local Taxation Account, and twelve per centum out of or into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account.

5. All money paid under this Act out of or into the Local Taxation Account shall in account be charged against or credited to the proceeds of the probate duty.

6. All moneys paid under this Act out of or into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account shall in account be charged against or credited to the residue of the Scotch share of the local taxation (customs and excise) duties in manner provided by section two of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890.

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 60.

7. Payments out of or into the said Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts, and all other matters relating to the accounts and to the moneys standing to the credit of the accounts shall be made and regulated in such manner as the Treasury direct.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Sections 24, 26,
27.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

PART I.

Slaughter at Port of Landing.

1. The animals shall be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by order of the Board of Agriculture, to be called a foreign animals wharf.

2. The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

3. The animals shall not be moved alive out of the wharf.

A.D. 1894.

PART II.

Quarantine.

1. The animals shall be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by order of the Board of Agriculture, to be called a foreign animals quarantine station.

2. The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs direct, and subject to such conditions in respect of the animals, or of the vessel from which they are landed, as the Board by order prescribe.

3. When landed the animals shall be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the local authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals, or other persons, and approved by the Board.

4. The animals shall not be moved out of the quarantine station except on conditions prescribed by order of the Board.

5. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part of this schedule the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, shall apply to animals within a foreign animals quarantine station.

Section 30.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

COMMITTEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

1. Every local authority shall form and keep up a committee or committees, and may appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a committee may be exercised, and may at any time add to or diminish the number of the members of a committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another committee or committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a committee, who shall act accordingly.

2. A committee may consist wholly of members of the local authority or partly thereof, and partly of other persons, being rated occupiers in the district of the local authority, and otherwise qualified, as the local authority think fit.

3. A local authority may except in so far as it is otherwise provided by order of the Board of Agriculture delegate all or any of their powers, except the power to make a rate, to a committee, with or without conditions or restrictions.

4. A local authority may revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee.

5. A local authority may, if they think fit, appoint and designate one committee as their executive committee.

6. An executive committee shall have all the powers of the local authority, except the power to make a rate, and may, if they think fit, appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them [except in so far as it is otherwise provided by order of the Board] all or any of the powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and revoke or alter any such delegation, and appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a sub-committee may be exercised, and add to or diminish the number of the members of a sub-committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another sub-committee or other sub-committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee who shall act accordingly.

7. Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee.
8. 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.
9. A committee, and a sub-committee of an executive committee, may elect a chairman of their meetings.
10. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman so elected is not present at the time appointed for a meeting, the members then present shall choose a chairman for that meeting.
11. A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.
12. Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members, including the chairman, present and voting on the question; and in case of equal division, the chairman shall have a second vote.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 78.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.	The whole Act, except section thirty-four.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 13 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 47 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Transfer of Parts of Districts Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 32 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886.	The whole Act, except section nine.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 30 ...	The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889.	Section three.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 14 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-pneumonia) Act, 1890.	The whole Act.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 47 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892.	The whole Act.
56 & 57 Vict. c. 43 ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.	The whole Act.

INDEX

TO

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

BOARD in this Index means Board of Agriculture.

ACTS incorporated or referred to in this Act :

- Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 30), in sec. 1.
- Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 16), in sec. 62.
- Customs Acts, *see* Customs Acts.
- Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), in secs. 3, 31, 41, 60.
- Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50), in secs. 60, 62.
- Local Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 83), in secs. 42, 62, 67.
- Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 60), in Second Schedule.
- Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 14), in sec. 32.
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), in sec. 45.
- Police Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 45), in sec. 59.
- Police (Scotland) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 67), in sec. 60.
- Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), in secs. 33, 61, 67.
- Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 52), in sec. 67.
- Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 101), in sec. 61.
- Public Works Loans (Money) Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 58), in sec. 42.
- Summary Jurisdiction Acts, in sec. 54.
- Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts, in sec. 75.
- Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, in sec. 64.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY, *see* County.

ADVERTISEMENT, *see* Publication.

ANIMALS :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- may be extended by Board, sec. 22 (xxxvi.).

APPEAL from Court of Summary Jurisdiction :

- In England, sec. 55.
- In Scotland, sec. 64 (3).
- In Ireland, sec. 75 (2).

AREA, *see* Infected Area.

AUDIT of CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNTS, Second Schedule (2).

BOARD of AGRICULTURE, execution of Act in Great Britain by, sec. 1.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE ACT, 1889, Board to act under, sec. 1.

BOARD of GUARDIANS the local authority in Ireland, sec. 67.

BOARD of TRADE, authority of, for burial of carcase washed ashore, sec. 46.

BOAT, *see* Vessel.

BONES included in "carcase," sec. 59.

BOROUGH :

Local authority for, sec. 3.

Assessed to county rate, repayment to, sec. 41 (1).

With separate quarter sessions, exemption of, from expenses, sec. 41 (2).

BOROUGH COUNCIL, where local authority, sec. 3 (1).

BORROWING by local authority :

In England, sec. 42.

In Scotland, sec. 62.

In Ireland, sec. 67.

BURGH :

Definition of, sec. 60 (3).

Local authority for, sec. 60 (1).

Application of fines &c., in, sec. 64 (4).

BURIAL of CARCASE, of animal slaughtered under Act, or diseased or suspected at death, sec. 22 (xvi).

Washed ashore, sec. 46.

Use of land by Board or local authority for, sec. 20 (4).

Purchase of land by local authority for, in England, sec. 33 ; in Scotland, sec. 61 ; in Ireland, sec. 67.

BYELAWS by local authority for wharves, sec. 32 (3).

CANALS, *see* Rivers Canals or Navigations.

CARCASE :

Definition of, sec. 59.

Proceeds of sale of, slaughtered under Act, secs. 18 (1) (b), 20 (3).

Disposal, burial &c. of, of animal slaughtered under Act, sec. 20 (2), (4).

Use and purchase of land for burial of, secs. 20 (4), 33, 61, 67.

Movement of, sec. 22 (iv.), (xvii).

Destruction or disposal of, in infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).

Digging up buried, secs. 22 (viii), 53 (1), (xi).

Destruction or disposal of, of animal slaughtered under Act or diseased or suspected at death, sec. 22 (xvi).

Movement of, into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1), (vii).

Seizure of foreign, sec. 30 (1) (xii).

Provision by local authority of places for reception of, sec. 32.

Washed ashore, expenses incidental to, sec. 46.

Placing, of diseased or suspected animal in river &c. or sea, an offence, sec. 52 (vii).

Fines for offences relating to, secs. 51 (iii), 53 (1) (xi).

Of foreign animals, *see* Foreign Animals.

CATTLE, definition of, sec. 59.

CATTLE PLAGUE :

Within definition of "disease," sec. 59.

Special provisions as to, secs. 5-7.

Declaration of, by inspector, sec. 5 (1).

Service of such declaration, sec. 5 (2).

Effect of such service, sec. 5 (3).

Service of such declaration on adjoining occupiers, sec. 5 (4).

Effect of such service, sec. 5 (5).

Information to be given by inspector, sec. 5 (6).

Proceedings by Board in case of, sec. 5 (7)-(10).

Slaughter of animals by Board with compensation in case of, sec. 7.

CATTLE PLAGUE INFECTED AREA, constitution, alteration, and freedom of, sec. 6.

CATTLE PLAGUE INFECTED PLACE :

Declaration of by inspector, sec. 5 (3), (5).

Declaration of by Board, sec. 5 (10) (a).

Alteration of limits of, sec. 5 (10) (b).

How freed, sec. 5 (9) (10) (c).

CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT for GREAT BRITAIN, sec. 18, Second Schedule.

Costs of slaughter of animals in pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease payable out of, secs. 14 (5), 15 (3).

Costs of slaughter of swine and prevention of swine-fever payable out of, sec. 16 (3).

Costs incidental to slaughter payable out of, sec. 17.

Money provided by Parliament payable to, sec. 18 (1) (a).

Proceeds of sales of carcasses payable to, sec. 18 (1) (b).

Limit of Parliamentary vote to, in respect of swine-fever, sec. 18 (1).

Contributions to, out of local taxation accounts in case of deficiency, sec. 18 (2), Second Schedule.

Audit of, Second Schedule (2).

Return as to, to Parliament, Second Schedule (2).

Payments out of or into, regulated by Treasury, Second Schedule (7).

CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT for IRELAND, sec. 73, Second Schedule.

CERTIFICATE :

Of disease by veterinary inspector conclusive evidence, sec. 44 (5).

No fee to be charged for, sec. 47.

Offences as to, sec. 53 (iv-viii).

CHANNEL ISLANDS, animals brought from, secs. 26, 28.

CHARGE, none to be made for certificate, licence, inspection, &c., sec. 47.

CHIEF SECRETARY to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND, secs. 65, 71, 72.

CIRCLE, *see* Infected Circle.

CITY of LONDON :

Definition of "police area" and "police force" in, sec. 59.

Local authority for, sec. 3.

Local authority for, to be local authority for county of London as to foreign animals, sec. 3.

CLEANSING, *see* Disinfection.

CLERK of the LOCAL AUTHORITY :

When prescribed by Board, sec. 30 (3).

Deeds to be signed by, in Scotland, sec. 60 (7).

CLERK of the PRIVY COUNCIL of IRELAND, secs. 65, 76.

CLOTHES, disinfection of, secs. 22 (vii), 30 (1) (xi).

COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, loans to local authorities, sec. 67.

COMMITTEE of LOCAL AUTHORITY :

Regulations as to, sec. 31, Fourth Schedule.

Provisions as to, in Scotland, sec. 60 (6).

Executive, sec. 31 (2), Fourth Schedule.

Board may limit power of delegation to, sec. 31 (2).

Joint, for united district of two local authorities, sec. 39 (5), (7).

Expenses of joint, sec. 39 (6).

COMMON :

Diseased or suspected animal on, secs. 21 (1) (vi), 22 (xii).
Use of, for burial, sec. 20 (4). *See also* sec. 33 (1).

COMPENSATION :

By Board in case of slaughter for cattle plague, sec. 7.
for pleuro-pneumonia, sec. 14.
for foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 15.
for swine-fever, sec. 16.

In case of slaughter by local authority, sec. 19.

For animal reserved for observation and treatment, sec. 20.

May be deducted from insurance, sec. 20 (5).

Power to withhold, sec. 20 (7).

Ascertainment of value of animal slaughtered, sec. 22 (xi).

Orders as to payments for, out of moneys provided by Parliament
sec. 22 (xv).

Fraudulently obtaining, an offence, sec. 53 (1) (x).

In Ireland, provision as to, secs. 70, 72.

**COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL, Audit of Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia
Accounts by, Second Schedule.**

CONSTABLE :

Notice of disease to, sec. 4 (1) (b).

Information of disease to be given by, sec. 4 (2).

To enforce Act and Orders of Board, sec. 43 (1).

Person obstructing may be apprehended, sec. 43 (3).

Powers of, to detain, and apprehend without warrant, sec. 43.

Report of, to superior officer, sec. 43 (6).

Inspector has powers of, sec. 44 (1).

In Ireland, sec. 74.

CONTACT with DISEASE :

Animals liable to slaughter for, secs. 7, 14, 15, 16, 19.

Regulations as to animals in, sec. 21 (2).

Disinfection of clothes of persons in, sec. 22 (vii).

COUNTY :

Local authority for, in England and Wales, sec. 3.

Local authority for, in Scotland, sec. 60 (1) (b).

Definition of, in Scotland, sec. 60 (2).

COUNTY COUNCIL :

Where local authority, sec. 3 ; in Scotland, sec. 60

Delegation of powers by, sec. 31.

**COUNTY of LONDON, local authority for, in relation to foreign animals
sec. 3.**

COURT of QUARTER SESSION, appeal to, sec. 55.

COURT of SUMMARY JURISDICTION :

Proceedings in England, secs. 51-4.

Proceedings in Scotland, sec. 64.

Proceedings in Ireland, sec. 75.

Appeal from, *see* Appeal from Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

CUSTOMS ACTS :

Definition of, sec. 59.

Offence against, if thing improperly landed and forfeiture, sec. 56.

As to fine or forfeiture under, secs. 56, 57 (5).

**CUSTOMS COMMISSIONERS, control by, of foreign animals when landed at
foreign animals wharf or quarantine station, Third Schedule.**

DECLARATION :

- Of cattle plague, sec. 5.
- Of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 8.
- Of other diseases, sec. 10.
- Cancellation of, by Board, sec. 10 (3).
- Publication of, by placards &c., sec. 22 (1).
- No stamp duty payable on or fee chargeable for, sec. 47.

DEEDS, execution of, by local authority in Scotland, sec. 60 (7).

DEFAULT of LOCAL AUTHORITY, proceedings in case of, sec. 34.

DEFINITIONS of terms in Act, sec. 59, and (Scotland), sec. 60.

DESTRUCTION :

- Of carcase &c. in infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).
- Of carcase of animal slaughtered under Act or diseased or suspected at death, sec. 22 (xvi).
- Of thing in or removed from port, sec. 30 (1) (ix).

DETENTION of VESSEL, *see* Vessel.

DIGGING UP of CARCASE, *see* Carcase.

DISEASE :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- may be extended by Board, sec. 22 (xxxv).
- Presumption of knowledge of, sec. 57 (1).
- Certificate of veterinary inspector to be conclusive evidence of, sec. 44 (5).

DISEASED, definition of, sec. 59.

DISEASED ANIMAL :

- Separation of, sec. 4 (1) (a).
- Notice to constable of, sec. 4 (1) (b).
- Regulations as to, affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease. *See* Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
- In markets &c., sec. 22 (ix).
- In transit by railway or vessel, sec. 22 (x).
- In transit by road, sec. 22 (xi).
- On common &c., sec. 22 (xii).
- Seizure, detention, and disposal of, where order contravened, sec. 22 (xiii).
- Liability, in case of seizure, of owner of, sec. 22 (xiii).
- Disposal of carcase of, sec. 22 (xvi).
- Landed. *See* Foreign Animals.

DISINFECTION :

- Of infected place or area, sec. 22 (vi).
- Of clothes of person in contact with disease, sec. 22 (vii).
- Of market, lair, and other places used for animals, sec. 22 (xx).
- Of vessel &c. used in transit of animals, sec. 22 (xxi).
- Modes of, orders as to, sec. 22 (xxii).
- Of port, sec. 30 (1) (viii).
- Of thing in or removed from port, sec. 30 (1) (ix).
- Of clothes of persons in port, sec. 30 (1) (xi).
- Burden of proof of due, sec. 57 (2).

DISTRICT :

- Definition of, with reference to local authority, sec. 59.
- Powers of local authority limited to, sec. 38 ; except as to purchase of land, sec. 33 (4).

DISTRICT—*cont.*

- Transfer of, or of part of, by one local authority to another, sec. 39.
- Formation of united, under joint committee of local authorities, sec. 39 (5).
- Of local authority in Ireland, sec. 67 (1).

DOGS :

- Power of Board to make orders for muzzling or keeping under control of, sec. 22 (xxx).
- For seizure, detention, and disposal of stray, sec. 22 (xxxi).
- Recovery of expenses of detention from owner of, sec. 22 (xxxi).

DUBLIN GAZETTE :

- Publication of Orders in Council in, sec. 76.
- Evidence, sec. 76.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, Act applicable to, sec. 74.

DUNG :

- Movement of, sec. 22 (iv), (xvii).
- Destruction or treatment of, in infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).
- Inland transit of, sec. 22 (x).
- Of foreign animals, *see* Foreign Animals.
- Movement of, into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (vii).
- Seizure of foreign, sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Provision by local authority of place for reception of foreign, sec. 32.
- Fines for offences relating to, sec. 51 (iii).

ENTRY :

- Powers of inspector of, into premises, pens, vehicles, vessels &c., sec. 44 (2), (3).
- Statement by inspector of reasons for, sec. 44 (4).
- Additional powers of, by inspector of Board in pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, sec. 44 (6).
- Refusal of right of, an offence, sec. 52 (vi).

EVIDENCE :*

- Certain orders of Board and local authority conclusive, as to existence of disease &c., sec. 10 (5).
- Record of slaughter admissible as, sec. 20 (6).
- Order of Board as to default by local authority conclusive, sec. 34 (3).
- Regulations of local authority, sec. 37.
- Certificate of disease by veterinary inspector conclusive, sec. 44 (5).
- None required of appointment or handwriting of officer of Board or local authority, sec. 48 (1).
- Of authority or excuse in case of offence, burden of proof, secs. 52, 53.
- Presumption of knowledge of disease &c., sec. 57 (1).
- Burden of proof of disinfection, sec. 57 (2).
- Person charged with offence may give, sec. 57 (3).
- In Ireland, secs. 65, 76.

EXHIBITION, *see* Market :

- Foreign animals intended for, sec. 27, Third Schedule, Part II.

EXPENSES :

- Of Board in relation to—
 - Cattle plague, sec. 7 (3).
 - Pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and swine-fever, *see* Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account.
- Of detention of diseased or suspected animal, sec. 22 (xiii).
- In respect of stray dogs, sec. 22 (xxxi).

* As to proof of orders &c. of Board under Documentary Evidence Acts, *see* page 108.

EXPENSES—*cont.*

- Payment and recovery of, in respect of animals, sec. 22 (xxxii).
- In respect of default by local authority, sec. 34.
- Of transferred district, sec. 39.
- Of joint committee of local authorities, sec. 39 (6).
- Of local authority payable out of local rate, sec. 40 (1).
- Of local authority for county of London a general county purpose, sec. 40 (3).
- Power of local authority to borrow for, sec. 42.
- In connection with carcase washed ashore, sec. 46.
- Of publication of orders of Board &c., sec. 49.
- Annual return to Parliament to state, of Board and local authorities, sec. 50.
- In Ireland, secs. 72, 73, 77.

FAIR, *see* Market.

FALSE PRETENCE, obtaining licence &c., or compensation by, offences, sec. 53 (v), (vi), (x).

FEE, none to be charged for certificate, licence, inspection &c., sec. 47.

FINE or FORFEITURE :

- For offence against the Act, sec. 51.
- Under Customs Acts, sec. 56.
- Recovery of, in England and Wales, sec. 54 ; in Scotland, sec. 64 (1).
- Application of, when recovered, in England and Wales, sec. 57 (5) ; in Scotland, sec. 64 (4) ; in Ireland, sec. 75.

FODDER and LITTER :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Movement of, sec. 22 (iv), (xvii).
- Destruction of, disposal of, in, or removed from, infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).
- Movement into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (vii).
- Seizure of foreign, sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Provision by local authority of place for reception of, sec. 32.
- In relation to foreign animals, *see* Foreign Animals.
- Fines for offences relating to, sec. 51.

FOOD :

- Provision of, for animals during transit by sea, sec. 22 (xxiv).
- for animals detained, sec. 22 (xxvii).
- by railway companies, sec. 23.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE :

- Within definition of "disease," sec. 59.
- Declaration of, by inspector of local authority, sec. 8 (1).
- Service of such declaration, sec. 8 (2).
- Effect of such service, sec. 8 (3).
- Information to be given by inspector, sec. 8 (4).
- Proceedings by local authority in case of, sec. 8 (5 *et seq.*).
- Slaughter of animals by Board in case of, sec. 15 (1).
- Compensation for animals slaughtered, sec. 15 (2).
- Fund out of which costs of slaughter are payable, sec. 15 (3).
- Animal affected with :
 - In market &c., sec. 21 (1) (i).
 - In lair, sec. 21 (1) (ii).
 - In transit by land or water, sec. 21 (1) (iii).
 - In foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station, sec. 21 (1) (iv).
 - In slaughter-house, sec. 21 (1) (v).
 - On common, sec. 21 (1) (vi).
 - Not on owner's premises, sec. 21 (1) (vii).

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED AREA :

- Report of local authority as to, sec. 8 (9).
- Declaration of, sec. 9 (1) (a).
- Alteration of limits of, sec. 9 (1) (b).
- How freed, sec. 9 (1) (c).
- Markets &c. within, secs. 8 (9), 9 (2).
- Movement of animals into, within, or out of, sec. 11 (2), First Schedule, Part II.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED PLACE :

- Declaration of, by inspector, sec. 8 (3).
- Declaration of, by local authority, sec. 8 (6), (7).
- Freed by local authority, sec. 8 (8), (11).
- Declaration of, by Board, sec. 8 (12), (a).
- Alteration of limits of, by Board, sec. 8 (12), (b).
- Freed by Board, sec. 8 (12), (c).
- Movement of animals into, within, or out of, sec. 11 (2), First Schedule, Part II.

FOREIGN, definition of, sec. 59.

FOREIGN ANIMALS :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Local authority in relation to, for county of London, sec. 3.
- Diseased when landed, withholding compensation for, sec. 20 (7).
- Provisions as to slaughter of, at port of landing, secs. 24, 30 (1) (v), Third Schedule, Part I.
- Slaughter of, at port of landing, sec. 24.
- Power for Board to prohibit landing of, sec. 25.
- Prohibition of landing of, obligatory, except where security against foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 25.
- Provisions as to landing of, without slaughter or quarantine, sec. 26.
- Provision as to landing, subject to quarantine, sec. 27, Third Schedule, Part II.
- Orders of Board in relation to, to be laid before Parliament, sec. 29.
- Regulation of ports in relation to, sec. 30.
- Regulation of movement of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, dung &c., in port, sec. 30 (1) (vii).
- Disinfection and destruction of thing in or removed from port, sec. 30 (1) (ix).
- Seizure and detention of, or of foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung &c., sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Provision of wharf or place for reception of, by local authority, sec. 32.
- Annual return to Parliament of diseased, sec. 50.
- See also* Foreign Animals Quarantine Station and Foreign Animals Wharf.

FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION :

- Animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease in, sec. 21 (1) (iv).
- Landing of foreign animals at, sec. 27, Third Schedule, Part II.
- Supervision of animals in, Third Schedule, Part II. (2).
- Approval by Board of sheds in, Third Schedule, Part II. (3).
- Movement of Animals out of, Third Schedule, Part II. (4).
- Slaughter of diseased animals in, and compensation, Third Schedule, Part II. (5).

FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF :

- Animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease in sec. 21 (1) (iv).
- Landing, supervision, and slaughter of foreign animals at, sec. 24, Third Schedule, Part I.

FOREIGN COUNTRY :

Prohibition or regulation of importation from, secs. 24-30, Third Schedule.

FORFEITURE, *see* Fine or Forfeiture.

FRAUD, obtaining licence &c., or compensation by, offences, sec. 53 (1) (v), (vi), (x).

GAZETTE, *see* London Gazette, Dublin Gazette.

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND, secs. 71-73.

GOAT, within definition of "animals," sec. 59.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, certificate of, qualification for veterinary inspector, sec. 63 (2).

HIGHWAY :

Animal driven on, *see* Transit by Road, and sec. 22 (xi).

Diseased or suspected animal on side of, sec. 22 (xii).

HOG CHOLERA, *see* Swine-fever.

HURDLE, *see* Utensils.

ILLNESS of ANIMAL :

Notice in case of, sec. 4 (3).

Presumption of knowledge of, sec. 57 (1).

IMPRISONMENT for offence against Act, secs. 52, 53 (2).

INFECTED AREA :

For diseases other than cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 10.

Orders of the Board and local authority as to, conclusive evidence, sec. 10 (5).

Exclusion of persons from, by notice, sec. 13.

Publication of notice of, orders as to, sec. 22 (i).

Movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of, sec. 22 (ii).

Isolation of animals in, sec. 22 (iii).

Movement of carcasses &c. into, within, or out of, sec. 22 (iv).

Destruction of carcasses &c. in, or removed from, sec. 22 (v).

Disinfection of, sec. 22 (vi).

See also Cattle Plague Infected Area, Pleuro-pneumonia Infected Area, and Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Area.

INFECTED CIRCLE :

Constitution of, sec. 12.

Power of Board to make orders as to, sec. 12 (3).

INFECTED PLACE :

For diseases other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 10.

Orders of the Board and local authority as to, conclusive evidence, sec. 10 (5).

Exclusion of persons from, by notice, sec. 13.

Publication of notice of, orders as to, sec. 22 (i).

Movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of, sec. 22 (ii).

Isolation of animals in, sec. 22 (iii).

Movement of carcasses &c., into, within, or out of, sec. 22 (iv).

Destruction of carcasses &c., in, or removed from, sec. 22 (v).

Disinfection of, sec. 22 (vi).

INFECTED PLACE—*cont.*

- Disinfection generally in case of, sec. 22 (vii).
- Part of port to be declared to be, by Board only, sec. 30 (2).
- See also* Cattle Plague Infected Place, Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place, and Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Place.

INSPECTOR :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Duties of, on outbreak of cattle plague, sec. 5.
 - pleuro-pneumonia, sec. 8.
 - foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 8.
- Appointment of, by local authority, sec. 35 (1).
- Removal of, by Board, if unfit, sec. 35 (3).
- Notices, reports &c., by, to be sent to Board, sec. 36.
- Has powers of a constable, sec. 44 (1).
- Entry of premises by, sec. 44 (2).
- Entry of pen, vessel, vehicle, or boat by, sec. 44 (3).
- Statement by, of reasons for entering, sec. 44 (4).
- Evidence of appointment or handwriting unnecessary, sec. 48 (1).
- In Ireland, secs. 65, 68-70, 77.
- See also* Veterinary Inspector.

INSPECTOR of BOARD :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Powers of, may extend throughout England, sec. 44 (6).
- Powers of entry of, in pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and swine-fever, sec. 44 (6).
- Detention by, of vessels in port for default, sec. 45.
- Powers of, may extend throughout Scotland, sec. 63 (1).
- See also* Inspector.

INSPECTOR of LOCAL AUTHORITY, *see* Inspector.

- Definition of, sec. 59.

INSURANCE, compensation may be deducted from, sec. 20 (5).

IRELAND :

- Special provisions as to, secs. 65-77.
- Moneys payable by Parliament for execution of Act in, sec. 73, Second Schedule.

ISLE OF MAN, animals brought from, secs. 26, 28.

ISOLATION or SEPARATION :

- Of diseased animals, sec. 4 (1) (a).
- Of animals in infected place or area, sec. 22 (iii).
 - newly purchased, sec. 22 (xvii).
- Offences as to, sec. 52 (ii).

JUDICIAL FACTOR, appointment of, for mortgages in Scotland, sec. 62.

JUSTICE, means Justice of the Peace, sec. 59.

KNOWLEDGE of disease or illness where presumed, sec. 57 (1).

LAIR :

- Diseased or suspected animal in, secs. 21 (ii), 22 (ix).
- Disinfection of, sec. 22 (xx).
- Provision of, by local authority, sec. 32.

LAND :

- Use of, for burial of carcasses, sec. 20 (4).
- Purchase &c. of, by local authority in England, sec. 33 ; in Scotland, sec. 61 ; in Ireland, sec. 67.

LANDING :

- Of foreign animals in the United Kingdom, secs. 24-30, Third Schedule
- Of thing improperly, an offence, sec. 56 (1).
- Thing improperly landed, forfeited, sec. 56 (2).

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACT :

- The Summary Jurisdiction Acts applicable to, sec. 54.
- General provisions as to, sec. 57.
- Provisions as to, in Scotland, sec. 64.
- Provisions as to, in Ireland, sec. 75.
- See also Evidence.*

LICENCE :

- Issue and production of movement, sec. 22 (xviii).
- No fee to be charged for, sec. 47.
- Offences in relation to, secs. 52 (iii), 53 (1) (i-ix).

LITTER, *see* Fodder and Litter.

LOANS, *see* Borrowing.

LOCAL AUTHORITY :

- In England and Wales, sec. 3.
- For Hove, sec. 58.
- In Scotland, sec. 60 (1).
- In Ireland, sec. 67 (1).
- To enforce Act and orders of Board, sec. 2.
- Regulations of, for infected circle, sec. 12 (3).
- Slaughter by, sec. 19.
- Record of slaughter by, sec. 20 (6).
- Board may authorise, to make regulations, sec. 22 (xxxiv).
- Constitution of, by Board in relation to port for purposes of foreign animals, sec. 30 (3).
- Committee of :
 - Regulations as to, sec. 31, Fourth Schedule.
 - May consist partly of rated occupiers not being members of local authority, Fourth Schedule (2).
 - Joint, in case of united district, sec. 39 (5) (6).
- Provision of wharves, stations, lairs &c. by, sec. 32.
- Tolls by, for use of wharves &c., sec. 32 (4) (7).
- Application of sums received for such use, sec. 32 (5).
- Returns to Board in respect of such wharves &c., sec. 32 (6).
- Power of, to acquire land for wharves &c., or burial of carcasses, in England, sec. 33 ; in Scotland, sec. 61 ; in Ireland, sec. 67.
- Proceedings in case of default of, sec. 34.
- Expenses incurred by default of, sec. 34.
- Appointment of inspectors by, sec. 35 (1).
- Appointment of veterinary inspector by, sec. 35 (2).
- Information to be given to Board by, sec. 36.
- Order or regulation of, how proved, sec. 37.
- Powers under Act extend to their district only, sec. 38 ; except as to purchase of land, sec. 33 (4).
- Transfer of powers by one, to another local authority, sec. 39.
- Power to form united district under joint committee, sec. 39 (5) (7).
- Expenses of, payable out of local rate, sec. 40.
 - for City of London, a general county purpose, sec. 40 (3).
 - relief of certain boroughs from, sec. 41.
 - in Ireland, sec. 70.
- Power of, to borrow, in England, sec. 42.
 - in Scotland, sec. 62.
 - in Ireland, sec. 67.
- Liable for expenses incidental to carcase washed ashore, sec. 46.
- Where such expenses are recoverable from owner of vessel, sec. 46 (2).
- Publication by, of orders of Board, licences &c., sec. 49 (4).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 :

- Classification of boroughs by reference to, sec. 3.
- Powers of local authority to delegate powers under, sec. 31 (1).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD :

- Payment by, to Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account, sec. 18 (2).
- Jurisdiction of, as regards borrowing by local authority, sec. 42.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for IRELAND, sec. 71.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889 :

- Burghs classified by reference to, sec. 60 (1).
- County defined by reference to, sec. 60 (2).
- Section 73 of, applicable to delegation of powers by county council, sec. 60 (6).
- Borrowing provisions applicable, sec. 62 (iii).

LOCAL RATE :

- What is, for purposes of Act, in England and Wales, sec. 40 ; in Hove, sec. 58 ; in Scotland, sec. 60 (1) ; in Ireland, sec. 70.
- When prescribed by Board, sec. 30 (3).
- Where compensation payable out of, sec. 19.
- Proceeds of sale of carcases to go to, sec. 20 (2).
- Expenses of local authority payable out of, sec. 40 (1).
- Special provision as to county of London, sec. 40 (3).
- Power of local authority to borrow on security of, secs. 42, 62.

LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT :

- Contribution from, to Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain, sec. 18 (2), Second Schedule.
- Repayment of surplus to, Second Schedule.
- Moneys payable out of or into, to be charged or credited to probate duty, Second Schedule (5).

LOCAL TAXATION (SCOTLAND) ACCOUNT :

- Contribution from, to Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain, sec. 18 (2), Second Schedule.
- Moneys to be charged or credited as provided by Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, *see* Second Schedule (6).

LONDON, *see* City of London, County of London.

LONDON GAZETTE, publication of notice of order of Board in, sec. 49 (3).

LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, powers of, secs. 65-77.

MARKET :

- In pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth infected area, secs. 8 (9), 9 (2).
- Exposure of diseased or suspected animal in, secs. 21 (i), 22 (ix).
- Holding of, sec. 22 (xix).
- Disinfection of, 22 (xx).
- Wharf &c., provided by local authority to be, for certain purposes, sec. 32 (3).

MARKING OF ANIMALS :

- Power of Board to make order as to, sec. 22 (xxviii).

MORTGAGES by local authority, *see* Borrowing.

MOVEMENT :

- Of cattle into, within, or out of pleuro-pneumonia infected place or area, sec. 11 (1), First Schedule, Part I.
- Of animals in case of foot-and-mouth disease infected place or area, sec. 11 (2), First Schedule, Part II.
- Of animals out of foreign animals wharf, Third Schedule, Part I.

MOVEMENT—cont.

- Of animals out of foreign animals quarantine station, Third Schedule, Part II.
- Of animals into, within, or out of infected circle, sec. 12.
- Of animals and persons,
 - Into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (ii).
 - Into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1), (iv), (x).
- Of carcases, fodder &c.,
 - Into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (iv).
 - Into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (vii).
- Of diseased or suspected animals on railway, canal &c., or in vessels, sec. 22 (x).
- See also* Transit.

MOVEMENT LICENCE :

- Production of, sec. 22 (xviii).
- No fee to be charged for, sec. 47.
- Offences in relation to, sec. 52 (iii), sec. 53 (1), (i-ix).

MUZZLING, *see* Dogs.**NET ANNUAL VALUE of PROPERTY, definition of, in Ireland, sec. 71 (7).****NOTICE :**

- Of disease :
 - Provisions as to, sec. 4.
 - Duty of constable receiving, sec. 4 (2).
 - Orders of Board as to, sec. 4 (2) (3).
- Of declaration of disease, service of, in cattle plague, sec. 5 ; in pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 8.
- Of exclusion of persons from infected place or area, sec. 13.
- Of infected place, orders of Board as to, sec. 22 (1).
- Orders by Board as to service of, sec. 22 (xxxiii).
- To be in writing, sec. 48 (2).
- Service of, sec. 48 (3), (4).
- Of order of Board to be published in London Gazette, sec. 49 (3).
- Offence of failure to give, sec. 52 (ii) (iii).

OBSERVATION and TREATMENT :

- Board may reserve animal for, sec. 20 (1).
- Compensation to be paid for such animal, sec. 20 (1).

OFFAL, included in carcase, sec. 59.**OFFENCE :**

- Ground for withholding compensation, sec. 20 (7).
- Fine for, sec. 51.
- What is, under Act, secs. 52, 53.
- Second or subsequent, sec. 52.
- Plea of lawful authority or excuse, burden of proof, secs. 52, 53 (1) (xi).
- Imprisonment for, secs. 52, 53 (2).
- Where deemed to have been committed, sec. 57 (4).
- Prosecution for, in Scotland, sec. 64.
- in Ireland, sec. 75.

ORDER, power of Board to make as to :

- Notice of disease, sec. 4 (2), (3).
- Infected circle, sec. 12.
- Slaughter by local authority in diseases other than cattle plague, sec. 19.
- Animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 21.
 - In market, sec. 21 (1) (i).
 - In lair, sec. 21 (1) (ii).

ORDER—*cont.*

- In transit by land or water, sec. 21 (1) (iii).
- In foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station, sec. 21 (1) (iv).
- In slaughter-house, sec. 21 (1) (v).
- On common, sec. 21 (1) (vi).
- Not on owner's premises, sec. 21 (1) (vii).
- Notice of infected place or area, sec. 22 (i).
- Movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (ii).
- Isolation of animal in infected place or area, sec. 22 (iii).
- Movement of carcase &c. into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (iv).
- Destruction or disposal of carcase &c. in infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).
- Disinfection of infected place or area, sec. 22 (vi).
- Disinfection of clothes, sec. 22 (vii).
- Digging up buried carcase, sec. 22 (viii).
- Exposure of diseased or suspected animal in market, sec. 22 (ix).
- Transit by railway &c. of diseased or suspected animals &c., sec. 22 (x).
- Transit by road of diseased or suspected animals, sec. 22 (xi).
- Placing diseased or suspected animal on common &c., sec. 22 (xii).
- Seizure of diseased or suspected animal, sec. 22 (xiii).
- Liability of owner &c. of animal seized, sec. 22 (xiii).
- Ascertainment of value of animal slaughtered, sec. 22 (xiv).
- Payments for compensation out of money provided by Parliament, sec. 22 (xv).
- Destruction or disposal of carcase of animal slaughtered or diseased or suspected at death, sec. 22 (xvi).
- Movement of animals, carcasses &c., sec. 22 (xvii).
- Isolation of animals newly purchased, sec. 22 (xvii).
- Issue and production of movement licences, sec. 22 (xviii).
- Holding of markets, fairs &c., sec. 22 (xix).
- Disinfection of markets &c., sec. 22 (xx).
- Disinfection of vessels &c. used in transit of animals, sec. 22 (xxi).
- Modes of disinfection, sec. 22 (xxii).
- Prohibition of conveyance of animals by specified vessels, sec. 22 (xxiii).
- Provision of food, water, ventilation to animals during sea transit, sec. 22 (xxiv).
- Protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during sea transit, sec. 22 (xxv).
- Protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit, sec. 22 (xxvi).
- Provision of food and water to animals detained, sec. 22 (xxvii).
- Marking of animals, sec. 22 (xxviii).
- Prohibition of use of vessel &c. in respect of which penalty recovered, sec. 22 (xxix).
- Muzzling and keeping under control of dogs, sec. 22 (xxx).
- Seizure, detention, and disposal of dogs, sec. 22 (xxxi).
- Recovery of expenses of detention of dogs, sec. 22 (xxxi).
- Payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals, sec. 22 (xxxii).
- Form or mode of service of notices &c., sec. 22 (xxxiii).
- Authority to local authority to make regulations, sec. 22 (xxxiv).
- Extension of definition of "disease," sec. 22 (xxxv).
- Extension of definition of "animals," sec. 22 (xxxvi).
- Generally for better execution of Act, sec. 22 (xxxvii).
- Provision of food and water by railway companies, sec. 23.
- Prohibition of landing of foreign animals, sec. 25.
- Allowing and regulating landing of foreign animals not for slaughter or quarantine, sec. 26.

ORDER—cont.

- Admission of foreign animals to quarantine, sec. 27.
- Animals from Channel Islands or Isle of Man, sec. 28.
- The ports for landing of foreign animals, sec. 30 (1) (i).
- Limits of ports for purposes of Act, sec. 30 (1) (ii).
- Defining parts of ports, sec. 30 (1) (iii).
- Movement of animals into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (iv).
- Examination and slaughter of animals in port, sec. 30 (1) (v).
- Disposal of animals (not foreign animals) in port, sec. 30 (1) (vi).
- Movement and disposal of carcasses, fodder &c. into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (vii).
- Disinfection of port, sec. 30 (1) (viii).
- Disinfection or destruction of things in or removed from port, sec. 30 (1) (ix).
- Movement of persons into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (x).
- Disinfection of clothes of persons in port and generally, sec. 30 (1) (xi).
- Seizure of foreign animal, carcass, fodder &c., sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Prevention generally of introduction of disease, sec. 30 (1) (xiii).
- Constitution of local authority in relation to foreign animals, sec. 30 (3).

ORDER in COUNCIL in IRELAND, secs. 65, 66, 68, 69, 75, and 76.

ORDER of BOARD :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- In relation to foreign animals to be laid before Parliament, sec. 29.
- In relation to default by local authority, conclusive evidence, sec. 34 (3).
- May be altered or revoked, sec. 49 (1).
- Effect of, sec. 49 (2).
- Publication of notice of, in London Gazette, sec. 49 (3).
- Publication by local authority of, sec. 49 (4).
- Defect or irregularity in publication of, sec. 49 (5).
- To be sent to Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, sec. 66.

ORDER of COUNCIL :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Saving of effect of, sec. 78.

ORDER of LOCAL AUTHORITY, *see* Regulation of Local Authority.

PARLIAMENT :

- Orders of Board as to foreign animals to be laid before, sec. 29.
- Annual return to be laid by Board before, sec. 50.
- Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts to be annually laid before, Second Schedule (2).
- Money provided by :
 - Compensation for slaughter in cattle plague payable out of, sec. 7 (3).
 - Limit of, for swine-fever, sec. 18 (1).
 - Orders as to payments out of, sec. 22 (xv).
 - Apportionment of, between Great Britain and Ireland, Second Schedule (1).
 - As to Ireland, secs. 73, 77, Second Schedule.
 - See also* Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account.

PENALTY for offence under Act, *see* Fine.

PENS :

- Removal of, into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (iv).
- Destruction or disposal of, being in or removed from infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).
- Disinfection of, used in connection with the carrying of animals, sec. 22 (xxi).

PENS—cont.

- Prohibition of use of, in respect of which penalty recovered, sec. 22 (xxix).
- Power of inspector to enter, sec. 44 (3).
- Offences in relation to, secs. 52 (vi), 53 (xii).

PERSONS :

- Exclusion of, by notice from building in infected place or area, sec. 13.
- Movement of, into, within or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (ii).
- Disinfection of clothes of, secs. 22 (vii), 30 (1) (xi).
- Movement of persons into, within, or out of defined part of port sec. 30 (1) (x).

PLACE of EXHIBITION, see Market.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA :

- Within definition of "disease," sec. 59.
- Declaration of, by inspector of local authority, sec. 8 (1).
- Service of such declaration, sec. 8 (2).
- Effect of such service, sec. 8 (3).
- Information to be given by inspector, sec. 8 (4).
- Proceedings by local authority in case of, sec. 8 (5, *et seq.*).
- Slaughter of cattle by Board in case of, sec. 14.
- Compensation for cattle slaughtered, sec. 14 (3).
- Fund out of which costs of slaughter are payable, sec. 14 (5).
- Animals affected with :
 - In market &c., sec. 21 (1) (i).
 - In lair, sec. 21 (1) (ii).
 - In transit by land or water, sec. 21 (1) (iii).
 - In foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station, sec. 21 (1) (iv).
 - In slaughter-house, sec. 21 (1) (v).
 - On common, sec. 21 (1) (vi).
 - Not on owner's premises, sec. 21 (1) (vii).

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA INFECTED AREA :

- Report of local authority as to, sec. 8 (9).
- Declaration of, sec. 9 (1) (a).
- Alteration of limits of, sec. 9 (1) (b).
- How freed, sec. 9 (1) (c).
- Markets &c. within, secs. 8 (9), 9 (2).
- Movement of cattle into, within, or out of, sec. 11 (1), First Schedule, Part I.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA INFECTED PLACE :

- Declaration of, by inspector, sec. 8 (3).
- Declaration of, by local authority, sec. 8 (6), (7).
- Freed by local authority, sec. 8 (8), (11).
- Declaration of, by Board, sec. 8 (12) (a).
- Alteration of limits of, by Board, sec. 8 (12) (b).
- Freed by Board, sec. 8 (12) (c).
- Movement of cattle into, within, or out of, sec. 11 (1), First Schedule, Part I.

POLICE :

- To enforce Act and orders of Board, sec. 43 (1).
- See Constable.*

POLICE ACT, 1890, "police area" and "police force" defined by reference to, sec. 59.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| POLICE AREA | } Definition of, in England, sec. 59 ; in Scotland, sec. 60 (4). |
| POLICE FORCE | |

POOR LAW UNION, the district of the local authority in Ireland, sec. 67.

PORT :

- For landing foreign animals prescribed by Board, sec. 30 (1) (i).
- Limits of, for purposes of Act defined by Board, sec. 30 (1) (ii).
- Parts of, defined by Board, sec. 30 (1) (iii).
- Movement of animals into, within, or out of, sec. 30 (1) (iv).
- Examination and slaughter of animals in, sec. 30 (1) (v).
- Disposal of animals (not foreign animals) in, sec. 30 (1) (vi).
- Movement and disposal of carcasses, fodder &c. into, within, or out of, sec. 30 (1) (vii).
- Disinfection of, sec. 30 (1) (viii).
- Disinfection or destruction of things in, or removed from, sec. 30 (1) (ix).
- Movement of persons into, within, or out of, sec. 30 (1) (x).
- Disinfection of clothes of persons in, and generally, sec. 30 (1) (xi).
- Seizure of foreign animal, carcase, fodder &c., sec. 30 (1) (xii).
- Declaration of, to be an infected place by Board only, sec. 30 (2).
- Constitution of local authority for, in relation to foreign animals, sec. 30 (3).
- Detention in, of vessel by inspector of Board, sec. 45.
- Of exportation and landing of diseased foreign animals, return to Parliament to state, sec. 50.

PRESUMPTION as to offences, sec. 52, 53, 57 (1), (2).

PRIVY COUNCIL of IRELAND, powers of Lord Lieutenant and, secs. 65-77.

PROCURATOR FISCAL, proceedings by, sec. 64 (2).

PROSECUTION, *see* Legal Proceedings under Act.

PUBLICATION :

- Of notice of infected place or area, sec. 22 (1).
- Of notice of orders of Board in London Gazette, sec. 49 (3).
- By local authority of orders of Board, licences &c., sec. 49 (4).
- Defect or irregularity in, sec. 49 (5).
- Of Orders in Council in Dublin Gazette, sec. 76.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS, loans to local authorities by, sec. 42 (4).

PURCHASE of LAND by LOCAL AUTHORITY :

- In England, sec. 33.
- In Scotland, sec. 61.
- In Ireland, sec. 67.

PURPLES, *see* Swine-fever.

QUARANTINE, provisions as to landing of foreign animals subject to, sec. 27, Third Schedule, Part II.

QUARANTINE STATION, *see* Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

QUARTER SESSIONS, appeal to, sec. 55 ; in Ireland, sec. 75 (2).

RAILWAY COMPANY :

- Definition of, sec. 59.
- Provision by, of food and water, sec. 23.
- See also* Movement ; Transit by railway.

RECEIVER of WRECK, expenses of burial or destruction of carcase by, sec. 46.

RECORD of SLAUGHTER :

- By local authority, sec. 20 (6).
- Admissible in evidence, sec. 20 (6).

RED DISEASE, *see* Swine-fever.

REGULATIONS of LOCAL AUTHORITY :

As to infected circles, sec. 12 (3).

Board may authorise local authority to make, sec. 22 (xxxiv).

How proved, sec. 37.

Must be authorised by Act or order of Board, sec. 37 (3).

REMOVAL, *see* Movement.

RETURN :

By local authority of receipts and expenditure in respect of wharf &c. to be made to Board, sec. 32 (6).

By Board to Parliament, annually, sec. 50.

RIVERS, CANALS, or NAVIGATIONS :

Movement of diseased or suspected animals on, sec. 22 (x).

Offence to throw diseased carcase into, sec. 52 (vii).

ROYAL COLLEGE of VETERINARY SURGEONS, member of, a veterinary inspector, sec. 59.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY FORCE, Act applicable to, sec. 74.

RUMINATING ANIMALS, within definition of animals, sec. 59.

SALE and SALE-YARD, *see* Market.

SCOTLAND, special provisions relating to, secs. 60-64.

SEA, offence to throw carcase of diseased animal into, within three miles of shore, sec. 52 (vii).

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND :

Payment by, to Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account, sec. 18 (2).

Jurisdiction with regard to borrowing by local authorities, sec. 62.

SEPARATION, *see* Isolation or Separation.

SERVICE :

Orders of Board as to, sec. 22 (xxxiii).

Of notice &c., mode of, sec. 48 (3), (4).

SHEEP, within definition of "animals," sec. 59.

SHEEP-POX, within definition of "disease," sec. 59.

SHEEP-SCAB, within definition of "disease," sec. 59.

SHERIFF, warrant by, in Scotland, sec. 64 (2).

SHIP, *see* Vessel.

SHIPPING of animals or thing in contravention of Act, &c., an offence, sec. 56.

SLAUGHTER

By Board :

In cattle plague, sec. 7.

In pleuro-pneumonia, sec. 14.

In foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 15.

In swine-fever, sec. 16.

By local authority in diseases other than cattle plague, sec. 19.

Compensation for animals slaughtered by local authority out of local rate, sec. 19.

Disposal of carcase of animal slaughtered, sec. 20 (2).

Excess from sale of carcase payable to owner, sec. 20 (3).

Burial of carcase, sec. 20 (4).

Compensation may be deducted from insurance, sec. 20 (5).

Record of, by local authority, sec. 20 (6).

SLAUGHTER --*cont.*

Of dogs, orders as to, sec. 22 (xxxi).

Of foreign animals at port of landing, sec. 24, Third Schedule.

Of diseased animals in quarantine station, Third Schedule, Part II.

Regulations as to, of animals in port, sec. 30 (1) (v).

In Ireland, sec. 72.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease in, sec. 21 (v).

SOLDIER, *see* Swine-fever.

STAMP DUTY, exemption of instruments from, sec. 47.

STREAM, *see* Rivers, Canals, or Navigations.

SUFFERING of ANIMALS, prevention of, during transit. sec. 22 (xxv), (xxvi).

SUMMARY JURISDICTION, COURT of, *see* Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

SUSPECTED :

Definition of, sec. 59.

Animals, *see* Diseased Animal.

SWINE within definition of "animals," sec. 59.

SWINE-FEVER :

Within definition of "disease," sec. 59.

Includes typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, and swine-plague, sec. 59.

Slaughter by Board in case of, sec. 16 (1).

Compensation for swine slaughtered, sec. 16 (2).

Fund out of which costs of slaughter are payable, sec. 16 (3).

Limit of Parliamentary vote for, sec. 18 (1).

SWINE-PLAGUE, *see* Swine-fever.

THOROUGHFARE, *see* Highway.

TIME, computation of, sec. 59 (2).

TOLLS :

Chargeable by local authority for use of wharves &c., sec. 32 (4), (7).

May be made security for loans, sec. 42 (5).

TRANSFER of powers from one local authority to another, sec. 39.

TRANSIT by RAILWAY :

Of diseased or suspected animal, secs. 21 (iii), 22 (x).

Of dung or thing likely to spread disease, sec. 22 (x).

Protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during, sec. 22 (xxvi).

TRANSIT by ROAD :

Of diseased or suspected animal, secs. 21 (iii), 22 (xi).

Protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during, sec. 22 (xxvi).

TRANSIT by Sea :

Prohibition of conveyance by any specified vessel, sec. 22 (xxiii), (xxix).

Provision of food, water, and ventilation during, sec. 22 (xxiv).

Protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during, sec. 22 (xxv).

See also Port.

TREASURY :

Regulations by, as to slaughter in cattle plague, sec. 7 (2) (ii).

Apportionment by, of moneys provided by Parliament between Great Britain and Ireland, Second Schedule (1).

Control by, of Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Accounts, Second Schedule.

Approval of, to expenditure in Ireland, sec. 77.

TREATMENT, of animals, *see* Observation and Treatment.
of carcases &c., sec. 22 (v).

TYPHOID FEVER of SWINE, *see* Swine-fever.

UNINCLOSED LAND, *see* Common.

UNION FUNDS, definition of, in Ireland, sec. 71.

UNITED DISTRICT :

Formation of, sec. 39 (5).

Expenses of, sec. 39 (6).

In Ireland, for inspection, sec. 69.

UNITED KINGDOM :

Importation of foreign animals into, secs. 24-30, Third Schedule.

Animals imported into, foreign animals, sec. 59.

UTENSILS, HURDLES &c. :

Removal of, into, within, or out of infected place or area, sec. 22 (iv).

Destruction or disposal of, being in, or removed from, infected place or area, sec. 22 (v).

Removal of, into, within, or out of port, sec. 30 (1) (vii).

VALUATION ROLL in SCOTLAND, value according to, sec. 60 (5).

VALUE, ascertainment of, of animal slaughtered, sec. 22 (xiv).

VALUERS in Ireland, secs. 68, 70.

VEHICLE :

Cleansing and disinfection of, sec. 22 (xxi).

Prohibition of use of, in respect of which penalty recovered, sec. 22 (xxix).

Powers of inspector to enter, sec. 44 (3).

Offences in relation to, secs. 52 (vi), 53 (1) (xii), 57 (2).

VENTILATION, provision for, during transit by sea, sec. 22 (xxiv).

VESSEL :

Carriage of diseased or suspected animal &c. in, sec. 22 (x).

Disinfection of, sec. 22 (xxi).

Prohibition of use of, sec. 22 (xxiii), (xxix).

Powers of inspector to enter, sec. 44 (3), (4).

Detention of, in port by inspector of Board, sec. 45.

Expenses of burial of carcases thrown &c. from, sec. 46.

Offences in relation to, secs. 52 (vi), 53 (1) (xii), 57 (2).

VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

Definition of, sec. 59.

Advice of, to local authority in pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sec. 8 (5), (11).

Appointment of at least one, by local authority, sec. 35 (2).

Certificate of disease by, conclusive evidence, sec. 44 (5).

Qualification, in England, sec. 59.

in Scotland, sec. 63 (2).

in Ireland, sec. 69.

WATER :

Provision of, for animals during transit by sea, sec. 22 (xxiv).

for animals detained, sec. 22 (xxvii).

by railway companies, sec. 23.

WHARF :

Provision of, by local authority, sec. 32.

Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (in part), applicable to, sec. 32.

Byelaws for, to be approved by Board, sec. 32 (3).

Returns to Board in respect of, sec. 32 (6).

Jurisdiction of Board in relation to tolls for, sec. 32 (7).

Acquisition of land for, secs. 33, 61, 67.

See also Foreign Animals Wharf, Foreign Animals Quarantine Station and Port.

[59 & 60 VICT. CH. 15.]

CHAPTER 15.

A.D. 1896. An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 [20th July 1896.]

Be it 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:

Slaughter of foreign animals. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 57. 1.—(1.) For section twenty-four of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, shall be substituted the following section, namely:—
 “The provisions set forth in Part I. (slaughter at port of landing) of the Third Schedule to this Act shall apply to all foreign animals other than—

(a) foreign animals the landing of which is for the time being prohibited by order of the Board of Agriculture; and

(b) foreign animals intended for exhibition or other exceptional purposes, and the landing of which is allowed for the time being by the Board, subject to the provisions of Part II. (quarantine) of the Third Schedule to this Act.”

(2.) Section twenty-six of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby repealed.

Commence-
ment of Act. 2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January next after the passing thereof.

Short title
and con-
struction. 3. This Act may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, and shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ACT 1889

[52 & 53 VICT. CH. 30.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1889

Sections.

1. Establishment of Board of Agriculture.
2. Powers and duties of Board.
3. [*Repealed.*]
4. Power to transfer other powers of Government departments
5. Staff and remuneration and expenses.
6. Style and seal of Board.
7. Proceedings of Board.
8. Power of President to sit in Parliament.
9. Transfer of officers.
10. Ultimate abolition of Land Commissioners.
11. Construction of Acts and documents.
12. Definitions.
13. Repeal.
14. Short title.

SCHEDULES.

[52 & 53 VICT. CH. 30.]

CHAPTER 30.

An Act for establishing a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain.

[12th August 1889.]

Be it 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:

1.—(1.) There shall be established a Board of Agriculture consisting of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons (if any) as Her Majesty the Queen may from time to time think fit to appoint during Her Majesty's pleasure: Provided that the Board shall not be entitled to act unless the President or one of the officers of State above mentioned is present.

(2.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen from time to time to appoint any member of the Privy Council to be President of the Board during Her Majesty's pleasure.

(3.) The Board shall be deemed to be established on the appointment of the President thereof.

2.—(1.) There shall be transferred to the Board of Agriculture—

- (a) the powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Acts mentioned in Part One of the First Schedule to this Act;

Establish-
men of Board
of Agri-
culture.

Powers and
duties of
Board.

A.D. 1889.

(b) the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under the Acts mentioned in Part Two of the First Schedule to this Act or under any other Act, whether general, local and personal, or private; and

(c) on such date as shall be fixed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury all powers and duties vested in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings under the Survey Act, 1870.

33 & 34 Vict.
c. 13.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture shall also undertake the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture, and forestry, and may also undertake the inspection of, and reporting on, any schools which are not public elementary schools, and in which technical instruction, practical or scientific, is given in any matter connected with agriculture or forestry, and the aiding of any school which admits such inspection, and in the judgment of the Board is qualified to receive such aid and the aiding of any system of lectures or instruction connected with agriculture or forestry, and the inspection of and reporting on any examinations in agriculture or forestry.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture may also make or aid in making such inquiries, experiments, and research, and collect or aid in collecting such information as they may think important for the purpose of promoting agriculture or forestry.

Power as to
dogs.

*3. The Board of Agriculture may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say—

(a) for prescribing and regulating the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control;

(b) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs, and of dogs not muzzled, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention;

and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, shall apply as if the said purposes were among the purposes mentioned in section thirty-two of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

41 & 42 Vict.
c. 74.

Power to
transfer other
powers of
Government
departments.

4. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council from time to time by order to transfer to the Board of Agriculture such powers and duties of any Government department as are conferred by or in pursuance of any statute, and appear to Her Majesty to relate to agriculture or forestry, and to be of an administrative character;

Provided that before any such order is made, the draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than thirty days on which such House is sitting, and if either of such Houses before the expiration of such thirty days presents an address to Her Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of any new draft order.

Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall in any respect affect the exclusive control of the Secretary of State in Council of India over the candidates for the Indian Forest Department at Cooper's Hill College or elsewhere.

A.D. 1889.

5.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time appoint a secretary and such officers and servants as the Board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine. Staff and remuneration and expenses

(2.) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the President, if not one of the Officers of State above mentioned, nor any other Officer of State receiving a salary, the annual salary of two thousand pounds a year, and to the secretary, officers, and servants of the Board such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(3.) All expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture in the execution of their duties under this Act, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

6.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may sue and be sued, and may for all purposes be described, by that name. Style and seal of Board.

(2.) The Board shall have an official seal which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and such seal shall be authenticated by the signature of the president or some member of the Board, or of the secretary, or some person authorized by the President of the Board to act on behalf of the secretary.

(3.) In the execution and discharge of any power or duty transferred to the Board of Agriculture by or in pursuance of this Act, the Board shall adopt and use the style and seal of the Board of Agriculture and no other.

7.—(1.) Every document purporting to be an order, licence, or other instrument issued by the Board of Agriculture, and to be sealed with the seal of the Board, authenticated in manner provided by this Act, or to be signed by a secretary or any person authorised by the President of the Board to act on behalf of the secretary shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such order, licence, or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown. Proceedings of Board.

(2.) A certificate signed by the President or any member of the Board of Agriculture, that any order, licence, or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Board is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.*

8.—(1.) The office of President of the Board of Agriculture shall not render the person holding the same incapable of being elected to, or sitting or voting as a member of, the Commons House of Parliament, and shall be deemed to be an office included in Schedule H. of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, Power of President to sit in Parliament.

* As to proof of orders, regulations or documents of the Board under the Documentary Evidence Acts, see page 108.

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 102. s. 52.
31 & 32 Vict.
c. 48. s. 51.
31 & 32 Vict.
c. 49. s. 11.

A.D. 1889. — Schedule H. of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and Schedule E. of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

(2.) The President of the Board of Agriculture, if not one of the officers of State above in this Act mentioned, shall take the oath of allegiance and official oath, and shall be deemed to be included in the first part of the schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.

Transfer of
officers.

9.—(1.) There shall be transferred and attached to the Board of Agriculture such of the persons employed under the Privy Council or any other Government department, in or about the execution of the powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act to the Board of Agriculture as the Privy Council, or Government department, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine.

(2.) There shall be transferred and attached to the Board of Agriculture all persons employed under the Land Commissioners for England.

(3.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time distribute the business of the Board amongst the several persons transferred thereto in pursuance of this Act in such manner as the Board may think right, and those officers shall perform such duties in relation to that business as may be directed by the Board.

Provided that such persons shall, while they continue in office, be in no worse position as respects their tenure of office, salaries, or superannuation allowances than they would have been in if this Act had not passed.

(4.) Any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act which transfers any powers or duties to the Board of Agriculture shall extend this section to the persons employed in or about the execution of those powers and duties.

Ultimate
abolition of
Land
Commis-
sioners.

10. After the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, no person shall be appointed to the office of Land Commissioner for England.

Provided that any person who holds office as Land Commissioner at the passing of this Act shall be assigned such position in or under the Board of Agriculture as Her Majesty may direct, so that he is not placed in any worse position as respects his tenure of office, salary, or superannuation allowance than he would have been in if this Act had not passed.

Construction
of Acts and
documents.

11.—(1.) In the construction and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, judgment, decree, order, award, deed, contract, or other document passed, or made before the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, but so far only as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers or the discharge of the duties by this Act, or any Order in Council made in pursuance thereof, transferred to that Board, the name of that Board shall be substituted for

A.D. 1889.

the Privy Council, Land Commissioners for England, Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, Copyhold Commissioners, Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, or other Commissioners or Government department, as the case may require, and anything authorised or required to be done by, to, or before an Assistant Commissioner of any of the above-named Commissioners may be lawfully done by any officer of the Board of Agriculture for the time being assigned for that purpose.

(2.) Where anything has been commenced by or under the authority of the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department, before the transfer to the Board of Agriculture of any powers or duties by or in pursuance of this Act, and such thing is in relation to the powers or duties so transferred, such thing may be carried on and completed by or under the authority of the Board of Agriculture.

(3.) Where at the time of the transfer of any powers or duties by or in pursuance of this Act, any legal proceeding is pending, to which the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department are parties, and such proceeding has reference to the powers and duties transferred by or in pursuance of this Act, the Board of Agriculture shall be substituted in such proceeding for the Privy Council, Land Commissioners, or other Government department, and ~~such~~ proceeding shall not abate by reason of such substitution.

12. In this Act—

Definitions.

The expression "agriculture" includes horticulture:

The expression "the Treasury" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

The expression "the Privy Council" means Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

13. The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are, Repeal. as from the date or the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect the tenure of office, salary, or allowance of any person holding office at the passing of this Act, and shall not affect the exercise by the Board of Agriculture, of any power which at the passing of this Act can be exercised by the Land Commissioners for England, and shall not affect the validity of any order or act which prior to the date of the said establishment has been made or done by the Privy Council, and all orders of the Privy Council in force at the date in relation to the powers and duties transferred by this Act to the Board of Agriculture shall continue in force until revoked or altered by that Board.

14. This Act may be cited as the Board of Agriculture Act, Short title. 1889.

A.D. 1889.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 2.

PART I.

*Acts relating to Powers and Duties of the Privy Council
transferred to Board of Agriculture.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 68. ...	The Destructive Insects Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74. ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 13. ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 47. ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Transfer of Parts of Districts Act, 1884.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 32. ...	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886.

PART II.

*Acts relating to Powers and Duties of Land Commissioners for England.
Tithe Rentcharge Acts.*

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 71. ...	An Act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
7 Will. 4. and 1 Vict. c. 69.	An Act to amend an Act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 64. ...	An Act to facilitate the merger of tithes in land.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 62. ...	An Act to explain and amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 15. ...	An Act further to explain and amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 54. ...	An Act to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts for a time to be limited.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 73. ...	An Act further to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 104. ...	An Act to explain the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and to continue the officers appointed under the said Acts until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 93. ...	An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89. ...	An Act to alter certain provisions in the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the copyhold Acts, and the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land; and to make provision towards defraying the expense of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Office.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 42. ...	The Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Act, 1873.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
40 & 41 Vict. c. iii. ...	The Vicar's Rate in Halifax Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 42. ...	An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.
42 & 43 Vict. c. clxxvi. ...	The London (City) Tithes Act, 1879.
44 & 45 Vict. c. cxvii. ...	The London (City) Tithes (St. Botolph Without, Aldgate) Act, 1881.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 32. ...	The Tithe Rentscharge Redemption Act, 1885.
49 & 50 Vict. c. 54. ..	The Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886.
51 & 52 Vict. c. lxxix. ...	The St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, Tithe Rate Act, 1888.

Copyhold Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 35 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1841.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 23 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1843.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 55 ...	The Copyhold Act, 1844.
14 & 16 Vict. c. 51... ..	The Copyhold Act, 1852.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 94... ..	The Copyhold Act, 1858.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89... ..	An Act to alter certain provisions in the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the Copyhold Acts, and the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land; and to make provision towards defraying the expense of the Copyhold Inclosure, and Tithe Office.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 73... ..	The Copyhold Act, 1887.

Inclosure of Commons and Allotments Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 118	The Inclosure Act, 1845.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 70	The Inclosure Act, 1846.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 111	The Inclosure Act, 1847.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 99	The Inclosure Act, 1848.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 83	The Inclosure Act, 1849.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 53... ..	The Inclosure Commissioners Act, 1851.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 79... ..	The Inclosure Act, 1852.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 97... ..	The Inclosure Act, 1854.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 31	The Inclosure Act, 1857.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 43	The Inclosure Act, 1859.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 89	The Inclosure, &c., Expenses Act, 1868.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 19... ..	The Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 56... ..	The Commons Act, 1876.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 56... ..	The Commons (Expenses) Act, 1878.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 37... ..	The Commons Act, 1879.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 15... ..	The Commonable Rights Compensation Act, 1882.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 48... ..	The Allotments Act, 1887.

A.D. 1889.

Metropolitan Commons.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 122 ...	The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 107 ...	The Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 71... ..	The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1878.

Drainage and Improvement of Land Acts.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 101... ..	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1846.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 11... ..	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1847.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 38... ..	An Act to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 119	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1848.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 31	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1850.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 91... ..	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1851.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 9	The Public Money Drainage Act, 1856.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 133	The Land Drainage Act, 1861.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 114	The Improvement of Land Act, 1864.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 101	The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 56... ..	The Limited Owners Residences Act, 1870.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 84... ..	The Limited Owners Residences Act (1870) Amendment Act, 1871.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55	The Public Health Act, 1875.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 31... ..	The Limited Owners, Reservoirs, and Water Supply Further Facilities Act, 1877.

Other Duties.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
12 & 13 Vict. c. xci.	The General Land Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1849.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 62... ..	An Act to alter and amend certain Acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.
16 & 17 Vict. c. cliv.	The Lands Improvement Company's Act, 1853.
18 & 19 Vict. c. lxxxiv.	The Lands Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1855.
19 & 20 Vict. c. lxx.	The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Act, 1856.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 44... ..	The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858.
22 & 23 Vict. c. lxxxii.	The Land Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1859.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 59... ..	The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860.
23 & 24 Vict. c. clxix.	The Land Loan and Enfranchisement Company's Act, 1860.
23 & 24 Vict. c. clxx.	The Scottish Drainage and Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1860.
26 & 27 Vict. c. cxl.	The Lands Improvement Company's Amendment Act, 1863.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 70... ..	An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land to certain portions of the Forest of Dean called Walmore Common and the Bearce Common, and for authorising allotments in lieu of the forestal rights of Her Majesty in and over such commons.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 118 ...	The Public Schools Act, 1868.
34 & 35 Vict. c. clviii. ...	The Thames Valley Drainage Act, 1871.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 62. ...	The Public Schools (Eton College Property) Act, 1873.
37 & 38 Vict. c. xxii. ...	The Thames Valley Drainage Act, 1874.
40 & 41 Vict. c. xxxvi. ...	The Somersetshire Drainage Act, 1877.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 48. ...	The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and Statutes made thereunder.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 46. ...	The Universities and College Estates Amendment Act, 1880.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 41. ...	The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 38. ...	The Settled Land Act, 1882.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. ...	The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1883.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 67. ...	The Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) Act, 1884.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 30. ...	The Settled Land Acts (Amendment) Act, 1887.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 20. ...	The Glebe Lands Act, 1888.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Section 13

Session and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Will. 4 c. 71.	An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales.	Section two.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. ...	The Copyhold Act, 1841 ...	Sections one, two, four, five, seven, eight, and nine.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 118. ...	The Inclosure Act, 1845 ...	Sections two, six, and eight.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 53.	The Inclosure Commissioners Act, 1851.	The whole Act, except section nine.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 73.	An Act for continuing the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission, and entitling the Commissioners to Superannuation Allowance.	The whole Act so far as unrepealed.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 68.	The Destructive Insects Act, 1877.	Section six.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74.	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.	Section eight from "the powers by this Act conferred" inclusive to the end of the section, being sub-section two, and section fifty-eight, from "any Act of the Privy Council" inclusive to the end of the section, being sub-section six.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 38.	The Settled Land Act, 1882.	Section forty-eight down to "may require of the three several bodies of commissioners aforesaid," being the end of sub-section five, inclusive.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888.

[51 & 52 VICT. CH. 41.]

(*Sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 28.—Referred to in Section 31 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*)

(2.) The county council shall, with the exceptions herein-after mentioned, have power to delegate, with or without any restrictions or conditions as they may think fit, any powers or duties transferred to them by or in pursuance of this Act, either to any committee of the county council appointed in pursuance of this Act, or to any district council in this Act mentioned; the county council may also, without prejudice to any other power whether to appoint committees or otherwise, delegate to the justices of the county sitting in petty sessions any power or duty transferred by this Act to the county council in respect of the licensing of houses or places for the public performance of stage plays, and in respect of the execution as local authority of the Explosives Act, 1875, or of the Act relating to contagious diseases of animals.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 17.

(3.) Provided that the county council shall not under this section delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan.

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS CLAUSES ACT, 1847.

[10 & 11 VICT. C. 14.]

(*Except Sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60 thereof.—Referred to in Section 32 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*)

An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for constructing or regulating Markets and Fairs. [23rd April 1847.]

Whereas it is expedient to comprise in One Act sundry Provisions usually contained in Acts of Parliament authorising the Construction or Regulation of Markets and Fairs, and that as well for avoiding the Necessity of repeating such Provisions in each of the several Acts relating to such Undertakings as for ensuring greater Uniformity in the Provisions themselves: Be it 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, That this Act shall extend only to such Markets or Fairs as shall be authorised by any Act of Parliament hereafter to be passed which shall declare that this

Extent of
Act.

Act shall be incorporated therewith; and all the Clauses of this Act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Act, shall apply to the Undertaking authorised thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such Undertaking, and shall, with the Clauses of every other Act, which shall be incorporated therewith, form Part of such Act, and be construed therewith as forming One Act.

And with respect to the Construction of this Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, be it enacted as follows: Interpretation.

II. The Expression "the special Act" used in this Act shall be construed to mean any Act which shall be hereafter passed authorising the Construction or Regulation of a Market or Fair, and with which this Act shall be incorporated; and the Word "prescribed" used in this Act in reference to any Matter herein stated shall be construed to refer to such Matter as shall be prescribed or provided for in the special Act, and the Sentence in which such Word occurs shall be construed as if instead of the Word "prescribed" the Expression "prescribed for that Purpose in the special Act" had been used; and the Expression "the Lands" shall mean the Lands which shall by the special Act be authorized to be taken or used for the Purposes thereof; and the Expression "the Undertaking" shall mean the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorized to be constructed or regulated; and the Expression "the Undertakers" shall mean the Persons authorised by the special Act to construct or regulate the Market or Fair.

III. The following Words and Expressions in both this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, shall have the Meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or Context repugnant to such Construction; (that is to say,)

Words importing the Singular Number shall include the Plural Number: Number, and Words importing the Plural Number shall include also the Singular Number:

Words importing the Masculine Gender shall include Females: Gender: The Word "Person" shall include a Corporation whether aggregate or sole:

The Word "Lands" shall include Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, or Heritages, of any Tenure:

The Word "Lease" shall include a Missive of and an Agreement for a Lease:

The Expression "the Market or Fair" shall mean the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorized to be constructed or regulated:

The Word "Cart" shall include Waggon, and also any Carriage used wholly or chiefly for the Conveyance of Goods:

- " Driver : " The Word " Driver " shall include the Carter or other Person having the care of any Cart :
- " Cattle : " The Word " Cattle " shall include Horse, Ass, Mule, Ram, Ewe, Wether, Lamb, Goat, Kid, or Swine :
- " Collector : " The Expression " the Collector " shall mean the Person appointed by the Undertakers to collect the Stallages, Rents, or Tolls authorized by the special Act, shall include the Assistants of the Collector :
- " Month : " The Word " Month " shall mean Calendar Month :
- " Superior Courts : " The Expression " Superior Courts," when the Matter submitted to the Cognizance of the Court arises in *England* or *Ireland*, shall mean Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record at *Westminster* or *Dublin*, as the Case may require, . . . and when such Matter arises in *Scotland* it shall mean the Court of Session :
- " Oath : " The Word " Oath " shall include Affirmation in the Case of Quakers, and any Declaration lawfully substituted for an Oath in the Case of any other Persons allowed by Law to make a Declaration instead of taking an Oath :
- " County : " The Word " County " shall include Riding or other Division of a County having a separate Commission of the Peace ; and in *Scotland*, any Division of a County having a separate Sheriff ; and it shall also include County of a City or County of a Town :
- " Justice : " The Word " Justice " shall mean Justice of the Peace acting for the Place where the Matter requiring the Cognizance of any such Justices arises ; and if such Matter arise in respect of Lands situated not wholly in any One Jurisdiction shall mean a Justice acting for the Place where any Part of such Lands shall be situated ; and where any Matter is authorized or required to be done by two Justices, the Expression " Two Justices " shall be understood to mean Two or more Justices assembled and acting together :
- " Two Justices : " The Expression " Two Justices " shall be understood to mean Two or more Justices assembled and acting together :
- " Sheriff : " The Word " Sheriff " shall mean the Sheriff Depute of the County in *Scotland* in which the Matter submitted to the Cognizance of the Sheriff arises, and shall include the Substitutes of such Sheriff Depute :
- " Quarter Sessions." The Expression " Quarter Sessions " shall mean Quarter Sessions as defined in the special Act ; and if such Expression be not there defined it shall mean the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be held at the Place nearest to the Market or Fair, or the Principal Office thereof for the County or Place in which the Market or Fair is situate, or for some Division of such County having a Separate Commission of the Peace.

Citing the Act.

And with respect to citing this Act or any Part thereof, be it enacted as follows :

Short Title.

IV. In citing this Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal Instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the Expression " **The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847.**"

V. For the purpose of incorporating Part only of this Act with Form in any Act hereafter to be passed it shall be enough to describe the which Portions of this Clauses of this Act with respect to any Matter in the Words Act may be introductory to the Enactment with respect to such Matter, and incorporated to enact that the Clauses so described, or that this Act, with the in other Exception of the Clauses so described, shall be incorporated with Acts. such Act, and thereupon all the Clauses of this Act so incorporated shall, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by such Act, form Part of such Act, and such Act shall be construed as if such Clauses were set forth therein with reference to the Matter to which such Act relates.

And with respect to the Construction of the Market or Fair, *Construction of Market or Fair.* and the Works connected therewith, be it enacted as follows:

X. Subject to the Provisions in this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, the Undertakers, for the Purpose of constructing a Place for holding the Market or Fair, may execute any of the following Works; (that is to say,) *Undertakers subject to Provisions of this and the special Act, may execute the Works herein named.*

They may enter upon any Lands described in the special Act, or the Schedule thereto, and other Lands purchased by them or belonging to them, and set out such Parts as they think necessary for the Purposes of the Market or Fair, and thereupon from Time to Time build and maintain such Market Places or Places for Fairs, and such Stalls, Sheds, Pens, and other Buildings or Conveniences for the Use of the persons frequenting the Market or Fair, and for weighing and measuring Goods sold in the Market or Fair, and for weighing Carts, as they may think necessary.

They may from Time to Time on such Lands as aforesaid make and maintain all such Roads and Approaches as they may think necessary for the convenient Use of the Persons resorting to the Market or Fair.

XI. Provided always, That in the Exercise of the Powers by Undertakers this or the special Act granted the Undertakers shall do as little to make satisfaction for Damage as can be, and shall make full Satisfaction in manner Damage done. herein and by the special Act and any Act incorporated therewith provided to all Parties interested for all Damages sustained by them by reason of the Exercise of such Powers.

And with respect to the holding of the Market or Fair, and the Protection thereof, be it enacted as follows: *Holding of Market, &c*

XII. Before the Market or Fair shall be opened for public Use the Undertakers shall give not less than Ten days notice of Before the Market or Fair shall be opened the Time when the same will be opened, and such Notice shall be given by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating Notice to be given by within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills Undertakers. posted on some conspicuous Place within those limits.

XIII. After the Market Place is opened for public Use every Sales elsewhere than Person other than a licensed Hawker who shall sell or expose in Markets, for Sale in any place within the prescribed Limits, except in his or in Shops, own Dwelling Place or Shop, any Articles in respect of which &c. prohibited,

Tolls are by the special Act authorized to be taken in the Market, shall for every such offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty shillings.

Market Days. XIV. After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public Use the Undertakers shall hold Markets and Fairs therein on the prescribed Days (if any), and on such other Days as the Undertakers shall appoint from Time to Time by any Byelaw to be made in pursuance of this or the special Act.

Penalty for selling or exposing for Sale unwholesome Meat, &c. XV. Every Person who shall sell or expose for Sale any unwholesome Meat or Provisions in the Market or Fair shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five pounds for every such Offence; and any Inspector of Provisions appointed by the Undertakers may seize such unwholesome Meat or Provisions, and carry the same before a Justice, and thereupon such Proceedings shall be had as are herein-after directed to be had in the Case of any Cattle or Carcase seized in any Slaughter-house and carried before a Justice; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder the Inspector of Provisions from seizing or carrying away such unwholesome Meat or Provisions shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

Penalty for obstructing Market or Fair Keeper. XVI. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person appointed by the Undertakers to superintend the Market or Fair, or to keep Order therein, whilst in the Execution of his Duty, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Slaughter houses. And with respect to Slaughter-houses, be it enacted as follows:

Power to erect Slaughter-houses. XVII. Where by the special Act the Undertakers shall be empowered to provide Slaughter-houses they may from Time to Time erect, on any Land purchased by them under the Provisions of this or the special Act or any Act incorporated therewith, any Buildings, or set apart and improve any Buildings belonging to them, for the slaughtering of Cattle, and so soon as the same shall be ready for Public Use the Undertakers shall give Notice to that effect by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills posted on some conspicuous Place within the said Limits.

Nothing to protect Undertakers from an Indictment for Nuisance. XVIII. Provided that nothing in this or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, shall protect the Undertakers from an Indictment for Nuisance, or from any other legal Proceeding, in respect of any such Slaughter-house as aforesaid.

Penalty on slaughtering Cattle, &c., elsewhere than in Slaughter-houses. XIX. After the Expiration of Ten Days from the Publication and posting of such Notice no Person shall slaughter any Cattle or dress any Carcase for Sale as Human Food or Food of Man in any Place within the Limits of the special Act other than a Slaughter-house which was in use as such before and at the Time of the passing of the special Act, and has so continued ever since,

or the Slaughter-houses made in pursuance of this and the special Act; and every Person who shall, after such Notice as aforesaid, slaughter any such Cattle or dress for Sale any such Carcase within the Limits of the special Act in any Place other than one of such Slaughter-houses, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

XX. The Inspector of Provisions, or any Officer appointed by the Undertakers for that Purpose, may at all Times of the Day, with or without Assistants, enter into and inspect all Buildings erected or set apart by the Undertakers for slaughtering Cattle, and examine whether any Cattle or the Carcase of any Cattle is deposited there; and in case such Officer shall find any Cattle, or the Carcase or Part of the Carcase of any such Cattle, which shall appear unfit for the Food of Man, he may seize and carry the same before a Justice, and such Justice shall forthwith order the same to be further inspected and examined by competent Persons; and in case upon such Inspection and Examination such Cattle, Carcase, or Part of a Carcase, shall be found unfit for the Food of Man, such Justice shall order the same to be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such Way as to prevent the same being exposed for Sale or used for the Food of Man; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder such Inspector or other Officer in the Discharge of any of the Duties aforesaid shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence.

Inspection of
Slaughter-
houses.

And with respect to weighing Goods and Carts, be it enacted as follows:

*Weighing of
Goods and
Cart.*

XXI. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Weighing Houses or Places for weighing or measuring the Commodities sold in the Market or Fair, and shall keep therein proper Weights, Scales, and Measures, according to the Standard Weights and Measures for the Time being for weighing such Commodities as aforesaid, and shall appoint proper Persons to attend to the weighing or measuring such Commodities at all Times during which the Market or Fair is holden.

Weights and
Measures for
weighing
Commodities
sold at
Markets and
Fairs.

XXII. Every Person selling or offering for Sale any Articles in the Market or Fair shall, if required so to do by the Buyer, cause the same to be weighed or measured by the Weights and Scales or Measures provided by the Undertakers; and any such Person who shall refuse, on Demand, to cause such Articles to be weighed or measured in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Articles to be
weighed if
requested by
the Buyer.

XXIII. Every Person appointed by the Undertakers to weigh or measure any Articles sold in the Market or Fair who shall refuse or neglect to weigh or measure the same when required shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Penalty for
Refusal to
weigh.

Machines for weighing Carts, &c.

XXIV. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Buildings or Places for weighing Carts in which Goods are brought for Sale within the Market or Fair or the prescribed Limits, and shall keep therein Machines and Weights proper for that Purpose, and shall from Time to Time appoint a Person in every such Building or Place to afford the Use of such Machines to the Public by weighing such Carts with or without their Loading, as may be required.

Weighing of carts with their loads; and after discharge.

XXV. The Driver of every such Cart shall, at the Request of the Buyer or Seller of such Goods, or his Agent, take such Cart, with or without the Loading thereof, to the nearest of the said Weighing Machines, and shall permit the same to be weighed; and if such Cart be weighed with its Load thereupon the Driver shall, if required, take such Cart after its Load has been discharged to the Weighing Machine nearest to such Place of Discharge, and permit it to be re-weighed without such Load; and if any such Driver shall for the Purposes aforesaid be required to take such Cart a greater Distance than Half a Mile, including the going to and returning from such Machines respectively, the Owner of the Cart shall be paid for every Horse which shall be used in drawing such Cart Two-pence for the First Half Mile, and a like Sum for every additional Half Mile; and such Payment shall be made by the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed as aforesaid before the Driver thereof shall be obliged to take it as aforesaid for the Purpose of having it weighed.

Penalty on Drivers for refusing to take Carts to be weighed, &c.

XXVI. The Driver of any such Cart who shall not, upon being so requested as aforesaid, and having such Payment made or tendered as aforesaid, take the same to such Weighing Machine as herein-before directed, or who shall refuse to assist in the weighing of the same, shall forfeit to the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Penalties on Drivers committing Frauds in weighing.

XXVII. Every Driver of any such Cart weighed at any Weighing Machine to be provided in pursuance of this or the special Act who shall commit any of the following Offences shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each Offence; (that is to say,)

If he at the Time of weighing any such Cart knowingly have anything in or about the same other than the proper Loading thereof:

If he alter any Ticket denoting the Weight of any such Cart or the Loading of the same:

If he make or use, or be privy to making or using, any Ticket falsely stating the Weight of any such Cart or the Loading thereof:

If he, after the weighing of any such Cart with the Loading thereof, remove any Part of such Loading, and afterwards dispose of or attempt to dispose of or represent the Residue

of such Loading as being the full Loading denoted by such Ticket :

If he, between the Time when the Cart and the Loading thereof have been so weighed and the Time when such Cart is weighed without such Loading, change the Wheels of such Cart, or make any other Change upon it after being required to allow such Cart to be weighed without the Loading thereof :

If he be guilty of any other fraudulent Contrivance to misrepresent the Weight of any such Cart or of the Loading thereof.

XXVIII. If the Buyer or Seller of any Goods brought in any Cart for Sale within the Market or Fair, and which shall be required to be weighed as aforesaid, shall do anything to such Cart or its Loading whereby the true Weight thereof respectively shall be altered before such weighing, he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty on Buyers or Sellers for committing Frauds in weighing.

XXIX. The person for the Time being appointed to keep any Weighing Machine provided in pursuance of this or the special Act shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds in any of the following Cases ; (that is to say,)

Penalties for Frauds committed by the Machine Keeper.

If he wilfully neglect, on Application, duly to weigh any Cart, with or without its Loading, as the case may be, that is brought to the Machine kept by him to be weighed :

If he do not fairly weigh every such Cart, with or without Loading, as the Case may be :

If he do not deliver to the Buyer or Seller of any such Loading, or to any Person interested therein, on Application, a Ticket or Account specifying the true Weight of such Cart, with or without such Loading, as may be required :

If he give to the Driver of any such Cart a false Ticket or Account of the Weight of such Cart, with or without the Loading thereof :

If he weigh any Cart, with or without its Loading, knowing that anything had been done to such Cart or to the Loading thereof to alter the true Weight thereof respectively :

If he knowingly assist in or connive at any Fraud concerning the weighing of any Cart or the Loading thereof, or make or connive at making any False Representation of the Weight of the same respectively.

XXX. Every Person who shall knowingly act or assist in committing any Fraud respecting the weighing or Weight of any Cart, or the Loading thereof, in pursuance of this or the special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty on other Parties committing Frauds as to weighing.

And with respect to the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken by the Undertakers, be it enacted as follows :

Tolls.

XXXI. Unless it be otherwise provided by the special Act, the Undertakers shall not demand or receive any Stallage, Rent,

Tolls, &c. not to be demanded until Market or Fair completed

or Toll until the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house in respect of the Use of which the same shall be demanded shall be completed and fit for the Use of the Persons resorting thereunto.

Certificate of Two Justices to be Evidence that Market or Fair is completed.

XXXII. A Certificate under the Hand of any Two Justices shall be conclusive Evidence that the same is completed and fit for public Use as aforesaid; and any such Justices shall sign such Certificate on Proof being adduced to them that the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house is so completed and fit for public Use.

Tolls, &c., to be paid on demand to Undertakers or Collector.

XXXIII. The several Stallages, Rents, or Tolls payable in respect of the Market or Fair or Slaughter-house shall be paid from Time to Time, on Demand, to the Undertakers or the Collector, or other Person authorized by the Undertakers to receive the same.

Tolls for weighing, &c., to be paid before goods, &c., are weighed, &c.

XXXIV. The tolls payable in respect of weighing or measuring marketable Commodities, or Carts with or without Goods, shall be paid to the Person authorized by the Undertakers to weigh or measure the same by the Persons bringing such marketable Commodities or Carts to be weighed or measured, before the same are weighed or measured.

Tolls in respect of Cattle brought to Market for sale.

XXXV. The Tolls in respect of Cattle brought to the Market for Sale shall become due as soon as the Cattle in respect whereof they are demandable are brought into the Market Place, and before the Cattle are put into any Pen, or tied up in such Market Place; and if the Cattle be not removed within One Hour after the Close of the Market, another Toll shall become due in respect of the Cattle so omitted to be removed.

Stallages, Tolls, &c. may be varied from Time to Time.

XXXVI. The Undertakers may from Time to Time change the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken in respect of the Market or Fair, or for the Slaughter-houses, or for weighing and measuring, provided that the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls in no case exceed the Amounts authorized by the special Act.

Penalty on taking a greater Toll than authorized.

XXXVII. Every Person who shall demand or receive a greater Toll than that authorized to be taken under the Provisions of this or the special Act shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Recovery of Tolls by Distress, &c.

XXXVIII. If any Person liable to the Payment of any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorized by this or the special Act to be taken do not pay the same when demanded, the Undertakers or their Lessee, or any Person authorized by the Undertakers or their Lessee to collect the same, may levy the same in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, and in *Scotland* by Pounding and Sale, of all or any of the Cattle or other Articles in respect of which such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, is payable, or of any other Cattle or other Articles in the Market belonging to the Person liable to

pay such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, or under his Charge, or such Tolls may be recovered in any Court having competent Jurisdiction.

XXXIX. If any Dispute arises concerning any such Stallage, Disputes, re-
Rent, or Toll, such Dispute shall be determined in *England* or *Ireland* by a Justice, and in *Scotland* by the Sheriff, and such Justice or Sheriff shall on Application made to him, determine the same, and make such Order therein, and award such Costs to either Party, as to him shall seem proper; and in default of Payment, on Demand, of the Money which shall be so awarded, and of the Costs, the same shall be forthwith levied in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, and in *Scotland* by Poinding and Sale, and the Justice or Sheriff shall issue his Warrant accordingly.

XL. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person authorized to collect any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorized by this or the special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Penalty for
obstructing
Collector of
Rents, &c.

XLI. The Undertakers or their Lessee shall from Time to Time cause to be painted on Boards, or to be printed and attached to Boards in large and legible Characters, a List of the several Stallages, Rents, and Tolls, from Time to Time payable under this and the special Act, and shall cause a Board containing such List to be conspicuously set up and continued in the Market or Fair, and in each Weighing House and Slaughterhouse provided by the Undertakers, to which each such List shall relate, and no Stallage, Rent, or Toll shall be payable during the Time such List is not so set up, or for anything not specified therein: Provided always, that if such List shall be destroyed, injured, or obliterated, the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls shall continue to be payable during such Time as shall be reasonably required for the Restoration of such List, in the same Manner as if such List had continued in the State required by this Act.

List of Tolls,
&c., to be set
up in con-
spicuous
Places.

And with respect to the Byelaws to be made by the Undertakers be it enacted as follows:

Byelaws.

XLII. The Undertakers may from Time to Time make such Byelaws as they think fit for all or any of the following Purposes; (that is to say,)

Byelaws may
be made for
all or any of
the Purposes
herein
named.

For regulating the Use of the Market Place and Fair and the Buildings, Stalls, Pens, and Standings therein, and for preventing Nuisances or Obstructions therein, or in the immediate Approaches thereto:

For fixing the Days, and the Hours during each Day, on which the Market or Fair shall be held:

For Inspection of the Slaughter-houses and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper State, and for removing Filth and Refuse at least once in every Twenty-four Hours, and

for requiring that they be provided with a sufficient Supply of Water, and preventing the Exercise of Cruelty therein :

For regulating the Carriers resorting to the Market or Fair, and fixing the Rates for carrying Articles carried therefrom within the Limits of the special Act :

For regulating the Use of the Weighing Machines provided by the Undertakers, and for preventing the Use of false or defective Weights, Scales, or Measures :

For preventing the Sale or Exposure for Sale of unwholesome Provisions in the Market or Fair :

And the Undertakers may from Time to Time, as they shall think fit, repeal or alter any such Byelaws ; provided always, that such Byelaws shall not be repugnant to the Laws of that Part of the United Kingdom where the same are to have effect, or to the Provisions of this or the special Act, or of any Act incorporated therewith ; and such Byelaws shall be reduced to Writing under the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or the Hands and Seals of Two of the Undertakers if they be not a Body Corporate, and, if affecting other Persons than the Officers and Servants of the Undertakers, shall be printed and published as herein provided.

Byelaws may be enforced by Penalties.

XLIII. The Undertakers, by the Byelaws so to be made by them, may impose such reasonable Penalties as they shall think fit not exceeding Five Pounds for each Breach of such Byelaws ; provided that every such Byelaw shall be so framed as to allow the Justices or Sheriff before whom any Penalty imposed thereby shall be sought to be recovered to order the whole or Part only of such Penalty to be paid.

No Byelaws to come into operation until approved by Secretary of State.

XLIV. No Byelaws made under the Authority of this or the special Act (except such as may relate solely to the Officers or Servants of the Undertakers) shall come into operation until the same shall be allowed in the Manner prescribed by the special Act, or, if no Manner be prescribed, until the same shall be allowed by the Justices at Quarter Sessions if the Market or Fair be in *England* or *Ireland*, or the Sheriff if the Market or Fair be situate in *Scotland*, and in either Case approved under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ; and it shall be incumbent on the Justices at Quarter Sessions, or the Sheriff as the Case may be, on the request of the Undertakers, to examine into the Byelaws which may be tendered to them for that Purpose, and to allow of or disallow the same as to them may seem meet.

Notice of Application for Allowance of Byelaws.

XLV. Provided always, That no such Byelaw shall be allowed in manner herein mentioned unless Notice of the Intention to apply for an Allowance of the same shall have been given in One or more Newspapers of the County in which the Market or Fair shall be situated, or, if there be no Newspaper in such County, in one or more Newspapers of the adjoining County, One Month

at least before the Hearing of such Application; and any Party aggrieved by any such Byelaw, on giving Notice of the Nature of his Objection to the Undertakers Ten Days before the Hearing of the Application for the Allowance thereof, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard thereon, but not so as to allow more than One Party to be heard upon the same Matter of Objection.

XLVI. For One Month at least before any such Application for Allowance of any Byelaw a Copy of such proposed Byelaws shall be kept at the Principal Office of the Undertakers, and shall be put up in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and all Persons at all reasonable Times may inspect such Copy without Fee or Reward, and the Undertakers shall furnish every Person who shall apply for the same with a Copy thereof, or of any Part thereof, on Payment of Sixpence for every One hundred Words so to be copied.

Copy of proposed Byelaws to be opened for Inspection.

XLVII. The said Byelaws shall be published in the prescribed manner, and when no Manner of Publication is prescribed they shall be printed, and the Clerk of the Undertakers shall give a printed Copy thereof to every Person applying for the same without Charge and a Copy thereof shall be painted or placed on Boards, and put up in some conspicuous Part of the principal Office of the Undertakers, and also in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and such Boards, with the Byelaws thereon, shall be renewed from Time to Time as Occasion shall require, and shall be open to Inspection without Fee or Reward; and in case the said Clerk shall not permit the same to be inspected at all reasonable Times he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Publication of Byelaws.

XLVIII. All Byelaws made and confirmed according to the Provisions of this and the Special Act, when so published and put up, shall be binding upon and be observed by all Parties, and shall be a sufficient Warrant for all Persons acting under the same.

Byelaws to be binding on all Parties.

XLIX. The Production of a written or printed Copy of the Byelaws requiring Confirmation by the Court of Quarter Session or the Sheriff, authenticated by the Signature of the Judge or of the Chairman of the Court or the Sheriff who shall have approved of the same, and requiring Approval under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and a written or printed Copy of the Byelaws not requiring such Confirmation or Approval, authenticated by the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or under the Hands of the Undertakers if not incorporated, or any Two of them, shall be Evidence of the Existence and making of such Byelaws in all Cases of Prosecution under the same, without Proof of the Signature of such Judge, Chairman, or Sheriff, or such Secretary of State, or the Common Seal or Signature of the

Proof of Publication of Byelaws.

Undertakers; and with respect to the Proof of the Publication of any such Byelaws, it shall be sufficient to prove that a painted Board containing a Copy thereof was put up and continued in manner by this Act directed, and in case of its afterwards being displaced or damaged, that such Board was replaced or restored as soon as conveniently might be, unless Proof be adduced by the Party complained against that such painted Board did not contain a Copy of such Byelaws, or was not duly put up or continued as directed by this Act.

Accounts.

Annual
Account to be
made up by
the Under-
takers.

L. And with respect to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Undertakers, be it enacted, That the Undertakers shall in every Year cause an annual Account in abstract to be prepared, showing the whole Receipt and Expenditure of all Rents and other Monies levied by virtue of this or the special Act for the Year ending the Thirty-first day of *December*, or some other convenient Day in each Year, under the several distinct Heads of Receipt and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of such Account, duly audited or certified by the Chairman of the Undertakers, and by the Auditors, if any, and shall send a Copy of the said Account, free of Charge, to the Clerk of the Peace in *England* and *Ireland*, and the Sheriff Clerk in *Scotland*, of the County in which the Market or Fair is situate, on or before the Expiration of One Month from the Day on which such Accounts shall end, which Account shall be open to the Inspection of the Public at all seasonable Hours, on Payment of the Sum of One Shilling for every such Inspection; and if the Undertakers omit to prepare or send such Account as aforesaid they shall forfeit for every such Omission the Sum of Twenty Pounds.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.

[57 & 58 VICT. CH. 60.]

(Section 692.—Referred to in Section 45 (3) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.)

Enforcing
detention of
ship.

692.—(1.) Where under this Act a ship is to be or may be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any officer of the Board of Trade, or any officer of customs, or any British consular officer may detain the ship, and if the ship after detention or after service on the master of any notice of or order for detention proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the master of the ship, and also the owner, and any person who

sends the ship to sea, if that owner or person is party or privy to the offence, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorized to detain the ship, or any surveyor or officer of the Board of Trade or any officer of customs, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or surveyor being taken to sea, and also to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding ten pounds for every day until the officer or surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and the expenses ordered to be paid may be recovered in like manner as the fine.

(3.) Where under this Act a ship is to be detained an officer of customs shall, and where under this Act a ship may be detained an officer of customs may, refuse to clear that ship outwards or to grant a transire to that ship.

(4.) Where any provision of this Act provides that a ship may be detained until any document is produced to the proper officer of customs, the proper officer shall mean, unless the context otherwise requires, the officer able to grant a clearance or transire to such ship.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICT. CH. 50.]

(*Sub-section (1) of Section 73.—Referred to in Section 60 (6) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*)

73.—(1.) A county council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, transact their business (including the hearing of appeals against or applications to be relieved from payment of rates) by means of general meetings of their body or committees as the council may think expedient. But the council shall not delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan: Provided that nothing in this Act shall derogate from the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in regard to the appointment on committees under the said Acts of persons not being members of the local authority thereunder.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1869.

[32 & 33 VICT. C. 70.]

(Sub-sections (2) (3) and (4) of Section 28 (local), relating to the markets of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London with the Fifth Schedule, referred to in that Section.—Not repealed by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.)

Special provisions
respecting
metropolis.

28. With respect to the metropolis, notwithstanding anything in this Act or in the second schedule thereto, the following provisions shall have effect:

- (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, 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.

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.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

[41 & 42 VICT. CH. 74.]

*(Section 34.—Not repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.)**Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk shops.*

*34. The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them:

Power for Privy Council to make orders relative to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.

(i.) For the registration with the local authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk.

(ii.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.

(iii.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

(iv.) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

(v.) For authorizing a local authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1886.

[49 & 50 VICT. CH. 32.]

(Section 9.—Not repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.)

9.—(1.) The powers vested in the Privy Council of making general or special orders under section thirty-four of the principal Act, for the purposes in that section mentioned, are hereby transferred to and shall henceforth be exerciseable by the Local Government Board; every such order shall have effect as if enacted in this section, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Government Board may direct, and the said Board may from time to time alter or revoke any such order.

Transfer to Local Government Board of powers of Privy Council under s. 34.

(2.) For the purposes of the said section and this section, and of any order in force thereunder, the expression local authority, unless the context otherwise requires, in the metropolis has the same meanings as in the principal Act, and elsewhere has the same meanings as in the Public Health Act, 1875.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

* Repealed as to London and re-enacted by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (see section 28 of that Act).

54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.

(3.) Any expenses incurred by a local authority in the metropolis in pursuance of section thirty-four of the principal Act, as amended by this section, shall be defrayed out of the local rate applicable to their expenses under the principal Act; and any expenses so incurred by any other local authority shall be defrayed as if they were incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in the case of a rural sanitary authority shall be deemed to be general expenses.

(4.) The local authority and their officers, for the purpose of enforcing the said orders and any regulations made thereunder, shall have the same right to be admitted to any premises as the local authority, within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and their officers have, under section one hundred and two of that Act, for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisance thereon; and if such admission is refused the like proceedings may be taken, with the like incidents and consequences as to orders for admission, penalties, costs, expenses, and otherwise, as in the case of a refusal to admit to premises for any of the purposes of the said section one hundred and two, and as if the local authority mentioned in the said Act included a local authority in the metropolis as defined in this section.

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise any person, except with the permission of the local authority under the principal Act, to enter any cowshed or other place in which an animal affected with any disease is kept, and which is situate in a place declared to be infected with such disease.

(5.) The like penalties for offences against orders or regulations made for the purposes of section thirty-four of the principal Act as amended by this section may be imposed by the Local Government Board or local authority making the same, and such offences may be prosecuted and penalties recovered in a summary manner, and subject to the like provisions, as if such orders or regulations were byelaws of a local authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, and as if the local authority mentioned in that Act included a local authority in the metropolis as defined in this section.

(6.) Whereas under the powers of the principal Act the Privy Council have made an Order known as the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, and certain authorities have made regulations under that Order, or having effect in pursuance thereof; and it is expedient by reason of the foregoing provisions of this section to make provision respecting such order and regulations: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

(a.) The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, and any regulations thereunder, or having effect in pursuance thereof, made by any local authority under the principal Act, other than the local authority of a county, shall be deemed to have been made respectively by the Local Government Board and by a local authority under

this section; and any such regulations made by the local authority of a county, within the meaning of the principal Act, shall, so far as they extend to the district of any local authority as defined in this section, be deemed to have been made by such local authority.

- (b.) So much of any register kept by the local authority of any county under the said order as relates to the district of any local authority as defined in this section, or a copy thereof, shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, be delivered to the local authority by the local authority of the county.

*(7.) In the application of this section to Scotland, the expression "Local Government Board" shall mean the Board of Supervision for relief of the Poor and for Public Health; the expression "local authority" shall mean the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867; the expressions "Public Health Act, 1875," and "section one hundred and two of the said Act" shall mean respectively the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and section seventeen of the said Act; the expression "byelaws of a local authority" shall mean rules and regulations made by a local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867; and generally the board of supervision and the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, shall have all the powers of the Privy Council, and the local authority under section thirty-four of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, with regard to the regulation of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops: Provided always, that no general or special order made by the board of supervision under this section shall be binding until it has been confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Secretary for Scotland shall think fit. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.

(8.) In the application of this section to Ireland, the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board; the expression "local authority" shall mean an urban or rural sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and that Act and section one hundred and eighteen thereof shall respectively be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875, and for section one hundred and two of the said last-mentioned Act, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1879 shall be substituted for the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.

* By the *Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894*, the powers of the Board of Supervision were vested in the Local Government Board for Scotland.

The *Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867*, was repealed and re-enacted (in part) by the *Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897*.

(3267.)

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
ORDER OF 1885.

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, the 15th day of
June, 1885.

BY HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT :

LORD PRESIDENT.

MR. TREVELYAN.

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, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER OF 1885.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland only.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of former Order.

5. The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, is hereby revoked: Provided that nothing in this Order shall be deemed to revive any Order of Council thereby revoked or to invalidate or make unlawful anything done before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

6.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the District of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein in accordance with this Article.

(2.) Every Local Authority shall keep a Register of persons from time to time carrying on in their District the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the Register.

(3.) The Local Authority shall register every such person, but the fact of such registration shall not be deemed to authorize such person to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any particular building or in any way preclude any proceedings being taken against such person for non-compliance with or infringement of any of the provisions of this Order or any Regulation made thereunder.

(4.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their District, and, if they think fit by placards, hand-bills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(5.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(6.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours, for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

7.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the commencement of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the commencement of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a) for the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b) for the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c) for the protection of the milk therein against infection or contamination.

Contamination of Milk.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (a) to allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (b) if himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, after the receipt of notice of not less than one month from the Local Authority calling attention to the provisions of this Article, to permit any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal to be within, communicate directly with, or ventilate into, any dairy or any room used as a milk-store or milk-shop.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used, as a sleeping apartment, or for any purpose incompatible with the

proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Regulations of Local Authority.

13. A Local Authority may from time to time make Regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies.
- (b.) For prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen.
- (c.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.
- (d.) For prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail against infection or contamination.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

*14. The following provisions shall apply to Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order :

- (i.) Every Regulation shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority.
- (ii.) The Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them not less than one month before the date named in such Regulation for the same to come into force.
- (iii.) If at any time the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall not come into operation, or shall thereupon cease to operate, as the case may be.

Existence of Disease among Cattle.

†15. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a) shall not be mixed with other milk ; and
- (b) shall not be sold or used for human food ; and
- (c) shall not be sold or used for food of swine or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

* Altered by the Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Amending Order, 1886 pages 100-101.

† Altered by the Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1899, page 101.

Acts of Local Authorities.

16.—(1.) All orders and Regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, or any Order revoked thereby, and in force at the making 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.

(2.) Forms of Registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, or any Order revoked thereby, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Scotland.

17. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to interfere with the operation of The Cattle-Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866.

C. L. PEEL.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS
AMENDING ORDER, 1886.

[*The recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Act of 1886, hereby Order as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as “The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amending Order of 1886.”

Article 2.—Article 14 of the Order of 1885 shall be altered by the substitution therein of the words “Local Government Board” for the words “Privy Council” occurring therein.

Article 3.—If any person is guilty of an offence against the Order of 1885, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this Order.

Article 4.—In this Order the expression “Local Authority” means—

In the City of London and the Liberties thereof, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London

acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of that City in Common Council assembled:

In the Metropolis, except the City of London and the Liberties thereof, the Metropolitan Board of Works:
Elsewhere than in the Metropolis, the Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this First day of November, in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.)

CHAS. T. RITCHIE,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER OF 1899.

[*The recitals are omitted.*]

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us in that behalf, We hereby Order as follows:—

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as “The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1899.”

Article 2.—Article 15 of the Order shall be altered so that, for the purposes of the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof the expressions in the said Article which refer to disease shall include, in the case of a cow, such disease of the udder as shall be certified by a veterinary surgeon to be tubercular; and the Order and the Amending Order shall apply and be construed with the modifications necessary to give effect to this Article.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Seventh day of February, in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.)

HENRY CHAPLIN,
President.

S. B. PROVIS,
Secretary.

THE DOGS ACT, 1871.

[34 & 35 VICT. C. 56]

An Act to provide further Protection against Dogs.

[24th July 1871.]

Whereas it is expedient that further protection should be provided against dogs:

Be it 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 :

Stray dogs may be detained and sold or destroyed.

1. From and after the passing of this Act any police officer or constable may take possession of any dog that he has reason to suppose to be savage or dangerous straying on any highway, and not under the control of any person, and may detain such dog until the owner has claimed the same, and paid all expenses incurred by reason of such detention.

Where the owner of any dog taken possession of by any constable is known, a letter, stating the fact of such dog having been taken possession of, shall be sent by post or otherwise to the owner at his usual or last known place of abode.

When any dog taken in pursuance of this Act has been detained for three clear days where the owner is not known as aforesaid, or for five clear days where he is so known, without the owner claiming the same, and paying all expenses incurred by its detention, the chief officer of police of the district in which such dog was found may cause such dog to be sold or destroyed.

Any moneys arising from the sale of any dogs in pursuance of this section shall be paid to the account of the local rate, and be applied to the purposes to which the rate is applicable.

All dogs detained under this section shall be properly fed and maintained at the expense of the local rate.

Dangerous dogs may be destroyed.

2. Any court of summary jurisdiction may take cognizance of a complaint that a dog is dangerous, and not kept under proper control, and if it appears to the court having cognizance of such complaint that such dog is dangerous, the court may make an order in a summary way directing the dog to be kept by the owner under proper control or destroyed, and any person failing to comply with such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which he fails to comply with such order.

Restriction upon dogs being at large if danger from mad dogs is apprehended.

3. The local authority may, if a mad dog or a dog suspected of being mad is found within their jurisdiction, make, and when made vary or revoke, an order placing such restrictions as they think expedient on all dogs not being under the control of any person during such period as may be prescribed in such order throughout the whole of their jurisdiction, or such part thereof as may be prescribed in such order.

Any person who acts in contravention of any order made in pursuance of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Due notice of such order shall be published, at the expense of the local rate.

The provisions in this Act contained as to the detention and sale or destruction of dogs found straying on the highway shall apply to dogs found at large in contravention of any order made in pursuance of this section.

4. In England and Ireland any penalty under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and in Scotland all such penalties shall be prosecuted and recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction, under the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1864.

5. In this Act—

Definition of terms.

For the purposes of this Act and in reference to the districts mentioned in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto, "local authority" and "local rate" mean the bodies of persons mentioned in the second column and the rate mentioned in the third column of the said schedule:

"Summary Jurisdiction Acts" mean as follows:

As to England, the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders," and any Acts amending the same;

As to Scotland, "The Summary Procedure Act, 1864";

As to Ireland, within the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district; and elsewhere in Ireland, "The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851," and any Act amending the same:

"Court of summary jurisdiction" means, in England and Ireland, any two justices of the peace or any metropolitan stipendiary or other magistrate empowered by law to do alone or with others any act authorized to be done by more than one justice of the peace; and in Scotland, any justice or justices of the peace, sheriff or sheriff substitute, police or other magistrate, or officer, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given, or proceedings before whom may be regulated, by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any Acts therein referred to:

The expression "police district" means,—

In England,—

1. The city of London and the liberties thereof;
2. The metropolitan police district;
3. Any county, riding, part, division, or liberty of a county, borough, city, town, place, or union, or combination of places maintaining a separate police force; and all the police under one chief constable shall be deemed to constitute one force for the purposes of this definition:

In Scotland,—

Any area maintaining a separate police force, and all the police under one chief constable shall be deemed to constitute one force for the purposes of this definition:

In Ireland,—

1. The police district of Dublin metropolis;

2. Any district, whether city, town, or country, over which is appointed a sub-inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary:

The expression "chief officer of police" means,—

In England,—

1. In the city of London and the liberties thereof, the Commissioner of City Police;
2. In the Metropolitan police district, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis;
3. Elsewhere, the chief constable, or head constable, or other officer, by whatever name called, having the chief command of the police in the police district in reference to which such expression occurs:

In Scotland,—

The chief constable, superintendent of police, or other officer, by whatever name called, having the chief command of the police in the police district in reference to which such expression occurs:

In Ireland,—

1. In the police district of Dublin metropolis, either of the commissioners of police for the said district;
2. In any other police district, the sub-inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary:

Any act or thing by this Act authorized to be done by the chief officer of police may be done by any person authorized by him in that behalf:

"Highway" includes any street or any place of public resort.

Saving of local Acts and of sect. 18 of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.

6. This Act shall not affect the powers contained in the eighteenth section of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, or in any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes; and in places where any such local or other Act is in force, proceedings may be taken under such local or other Act, or under this Act, as may be deemed expedient.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as "The Dogs Act, 1871."

SCHEDULE.

ENGLAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
City of London and the liberties thereof.	The Commissioner of City Police.	The rate applicable to maintenance of police.
Metropolitan police district	The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis.	Do.

ENGLAND—continued.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
Any borough subject to the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy - six, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales."	The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council.	The rate applicable to maintenance of police.
Any district (no portion of which is included in a borough) for the time being subject to the jurisdiction of any commissioners, trustees, or other persons intrusted by any Local Act, not being a Turnpike Act or a Highway Act, with powers of improving, cleansing, or paving any part of such district.	The commissioners, trustees, or other body of persons so intrusted.	Do.
Places in England not included in the above description.	The justices in petty sessions assembled at their usual place of meeting.	Do.

SCOTLAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
Burghs, Royal or Parliamentary, not subject to the separate jurisdiction of police commissioners or trustees.	The town council ...	The revenue of the burgh or any rate applicable to sewers leviable by the town council.
Burghs and places where police commissioners or trustees exercise the functions of police commissioners or trustees under any general or local Act.	The police commissioners.	Any rate leviable by the commissioners or trustees, or any fund belonging to them.
Any place in Scotland not included in the above description.	The sheriff or sheriff substitute.	The rate applicable to the maintenance of police.

IRELAND.

District of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority.	Local Rate.
The city of Dublin ...	The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council ...	The borough rate or borough fund.
Towns corporate with the exception of Dublin.	The Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the town council ...	
Towns having commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act made in the ninth year of the reign of George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make provision for the lighting, cleansing, and watching of cities, and towns corporate and market towns in Ireland in certain cases."	The commissioners...	Any rate levied by the commissioners.
Towns having town commissioners under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 103), or under any other Local Act.	The town commissioners ...	
Townships having commissioners under Local Acts.	The township commissioners ...	
Places in Ireland not included in the foregoing descriptions.	The justices of the peace for the petty sessions of the district in which such place is situate.	The grand jury cess.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES PROTECTION ACT, 1893.

[56 & 57 VICT. CH. 61.]

(*Except Sections 2 and 4 and the Schedule, which are temporary.*)

An Act to generalize and amend certain statutory provisions for the protection of persons acting in the execution of statutory and other public duties. [5th December 1893.]

Be it 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 :

1. Where after the commencement of this Act any action, prosecution, or other proceeding is commenced in the United Kingdom against any person for any act done in pursuance, or execution, or intended execution of any Act of Parliament, or of any public duty or authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of any such Act, duty, or authority, the following provisions shall have effect:

(a) The action, prosecution, or proceeding shall not lie or be instituted unless it is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof:

(b) Wherever in any such action a judgment is obtained by the defendant, it shall carry costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client:

(c) Where the proceeding is an action for damages, tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded. If the action was commenced after the tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after the tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of the tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action:

(d) If, in the opinion of the court, the plaintiff has not given the defendant a sufficient opportunity of tendering amends before the commencement of the proceeding the court may award to the defendant costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

This section shall not affect any proceedings by any department of the Government against any local authority or officer of a local authority.

3. This Act shall not apply to any action, prosecution, or other proceeding for any act done in pursuance or execution, or intended execution, of any Act of Parliament, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of any Act of Parliament, or on account of any act done in any case instituted under an Act of Parliament, when that Act of Parliament applies to Scotland only, and contains a limitation of the time and other conditions for the action, prosecution, or proceeding.

5. This Act may be cited as the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

PROOF OF ORDERS, &c., OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACTS, 1868 TO 1895.

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 37. 45 & 46
Vict. c. 9. 58
& 59 Vict. c. 9.

By virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 to 1895, *prima facie* evidence of any order, regulation, or document issued by the Board of Agriculture may be given in all courts of justice and in all legal proceedings whatever; either (1) by the production of a copy of the London or Edinburgh Gazette purporting to contain such order, regulation, or document; (2) by the production of a copy of such order, regulation, or document purporting to be printed by the Government printer or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office; or (3) by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the President or any member of the Board of Agriculture, or the Secretary of the Board, or any person authorized by the President to act on behalf of the Secretary of the Board. No proof is required of the handwriting or official position of any person certifying to the truth of the copy or extract.

CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT, 1898.

[61 & 62 VICT. CH. 36.]

(Sections 1-3.—See Section 57 (3) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.)

A.D. 1898.
—
Competency
of witnesses
in criminal
cases.

1. Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows:—

- (a.) A person so charged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon his own application:
- (b.) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution:
- (c.) The wife or husband of the person charged shall not, save as in this Act mentioned, be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon the application of the person so charged:
- (d.) Nothing in this Act shall make a husband compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, or a wife compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage:

A.D. 1898.

- (e.) A person charged and being a witness in pursuance of this Act may be asked any question in cross-examination notwithstanding that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged :
- (f.) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any other offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless—
- (i) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is then charged ; or
 - (ii) he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses for the prosecution ; or
 - (iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence :
- (g.) Every person called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, give his evidence from the witness box or other place from which the other witnesses give their evidence :
- (h.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section 11 & 12 Vict. eighteen of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, or any right of the person charged to make a statement without being sworn.

2. Where the only witness to the facts of the case called by the defence is the person charged, he shall be called as a witness immediately after the close of the evidence for the prosecution.

Evidence of
person
charged.

3. In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether evidence has been called for the defence, the fact that the person charged has been called as a witness shall not of itself confer on the prosecution the right of reply.

Right of
reply.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
ACT, 1887.

[50 & 51 VICT. CH. 27.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Application of Act.
3. Interpretation.
4. Accommodation for weighing cattle to be provided.
5. Cattle to be weighed at option of seller or buyer.
6. Penalty for refusal to weigh cattle or to give ticket, &c.
7. Penalty for fraud.
8. Tolls for weighing cattle.
9. Power to exempt certain markets and fairs from provisions of Act.
10. Application of Act to Scotland and Ireland.

CHAPTER 27.

A.D. 1887. An Act to amend the Law with respect to weighing Cattle in
Markets and Fairs. [8th August 1887.]

Whereas it is expedient to afford the like facilities for weighing cattle in markets and fairs as are afforded for weighing goods and carts under the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, in markets and fairs to which that Act applies:

10 & 11 Vict.
c. 14. 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:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887.

Application of Act. 2. This Act, save as is herein-after provided, shall apply to all markets and fairs in which tolls are for the time being authorized to be taken and actually are taken in respect of cattle by any company, corporation, or person; and every such company, corporation, or person is in this Act called "the market authority."

Interpretation. 3. In this Act the word "cattle" includes ram, ewe, wether, lamb, and swine.

Accommodation for weighing cattle to be provided. 4. In or near to every market or fair to which this Act applies, the market authority shall provide and maintain sufficient and proper buildings or places for weighing cattle brought for sale within the market or fair, and shall keep therein or near thereto

weighing machines and weights for the purpose of weighing cattle, and shall appoint proper persons to have charge of such machines and weights, and to afford the use of such machines and weights to the public for weighing cattle as may be from time to time required.

A.D. 1887.

The market authority shall have the accuracy of such weighing machines and weights tested at least twice in every year by the local inspector of weights and measures of and for the county, borough, or place where the market is situate, and the cost of such testing shall be borne by such market authority.

If the market authority fail to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall not be lawful for them to demand, receive, or recover any toll whatever in respect of any cattle brought to the market or fair for sale so long as such failure continues, but this enactment shall not apply till after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Any person who demands or receives any toll in respect of cattle in any market or fair to which for the time being this Act applies, but in which the market authority have not complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

5. Every person selling, offering for sale, or buying any cattle in a market or fair provided with accommodation for weighing cattle may require such cattle to be weighed, and the tolls payable in respect of the weighing shall be paid by the person requiring the cattle to be weighed to the person authorized by the market authority to receive the tolls.

Cattle to be weighed at option of seller or buyer.

6. Every person appointed by the market authority to weigh cattle sold in the market or fair, who —
(a) refuses or neglects to weigh the same when required; or
(b) refuses or neglects to deliver to the seller or buyer a ticket specifying the true weight of the cattle weighed; or
(c) gives to any person a false ticket or account of any cattle weighed;
shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings and not less than half a crown.

Penalty for refusal to weigh cattle or to give ticket, &c.

7. Every person who knowingly acts or assists in committing any fraud respecting the weighing of any cattle weighed in pursuance of this Act, shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for fraud.

8. The market authority may from time to time (unless otherwise expressly provided by any Act) demand and receive in respect of the weighing of cattle tolls not exceeding the amounts specified in the schedule to this Act, or such other amounts as may be authorized by the Local Government Board to be taken by the market authority; and sections thirty-six to forty-one

Tolls for weighing cattle.

A.D. 1887. (both included) of the **Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847**, shall
 10 & 11 Vict. apply to the tolls mentioned in this section, as if this Act were
 c. 41. the special Act, and the market authority were the undertakers.

Power to
 exempt cer-
 tain markets
 and fairs
 from pro-
 visions of Act.

9.—(1.) The market authority of any market or fair may at any time apply to the Local Government Board to be exempted from the provisions of this Act on the ground that the sale of cattle at such market or fair is or is likely to be so small as to render it inexpedient to enforce the provision and maintenance of a place for weighing cattle and of a weighing machine under this Act; and thereupon the Local Government Board may by order declare that this Act shall not apply to such market or fair until after the expiration of a time not exceeding three years to be limited by such order. Any order made under this section may at any time be wholly or partially rescinded, altered, or extended by any subsequent order of the Local Government Board.

(2.) This Act shall not apply to any market or fair to which any order under this section applies so long as it is declared by such order that this Act shall not apply thereto.

Application
 of Act to
 Scotland and
 Ireland.

10. In the application of this Act to Scotland and Ireland this Act shall be read and construed as if for the expression "the Local Government Board" there were substituted, as regards Scotland, the expression "the Secretary for Scotland," and as regards Ireland, the expression "the Local Government Board for Ireland."

THE SCHEDULE.

	Not exceeding
For every head of cattle other than sheep or swine	... Twopence.
For sheep or swine, every five or less number	... One Penny.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
ACT, 1891.

[54 & 55 VICT. CH. 70.]

A.D. 1891.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Transfer of powers under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 9.
2. Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 4 as to accommodation for weighing cattle.
3. Statistics as to weight and sale of cattle.
4. Application of Act to auction marts.
5. Application to Ireland.
6. Construction and short title.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 70.

An Act to amend the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle)
Act, 1887. [5th August 1891.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Markets and Fairs 50 & 51 Vict.
(Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887 (herein-after referred to as the c. 27.
principal 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:

1. As from the passing of this Act the powers under section Transfer of
nine of the principal Act of the Local Government Board as to powers under
England and Wales and of the Secretary for Scotland as to 50 & 51 Vict.
Scotland, shall be transferred to and vest in the Board of c. 27. s. 9.
Agriculture, and the powers under the same section of the Local
Government Board for Ireland shall be transferred to and vest
in the Irish Land Commission.

2.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair to Amendment
which the principal Act for the time being applies shall, unless of 50 & 51
exempted by order of the Board of Agriculture from the re- Vict. c. 27. s.
quirements of this section, provide and maintain to the satisfac- 4. as to accom-
tion of the Board sufficient and suitable accommodation for modation for
weighing cattle. weighing
cattle.

A.D. 1891.

(2.) Default in complying with the requirements of this section shall be deemed default in complying with the requirements of section four of the principal Act.

Statistics as to
weight and
sale of cattle.

3.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair held in any of the places mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall send to the Board of Agriculture returns, at such intervals, and in such form and with such particulars as the Board of Agriculture by order prescribe, showing, so far as the market authority can ascertain the same, the number of cattle entering and the number and weight of cattle weighed at the market or fair, and the price of the cattle sold thereat. Such market authority may, for the purpose of making a prescribed return, cause any cattle which have been sold at the market to be weighed without fee.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture shall publish the returns so sent, or abstracts thereof, or extracts therefrom, in such manner as they think most expedient for the information of the public.

(3.) If a market authority wilfully makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(4.) If any person makes any false or fraudulent statement in any return made in pursuance of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(5.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time vary or add to the list of places in the schedule to this Act.

Application
of Act to auc-
tion marts.

4.—(1.) An auctioneer shall not, unless exempted by order of the Board of Agriculture from the requirements of this section, sell cattle at any mart where cattle are habitually or periodically sold, unless there are provided at that mart similar facilities for weighing cattle as are required by the principal Act and this Act in the case of cattle sold at a market or fair to which the principal Act applies.

(2.) Every auctioneer who in any place from which returns are required to be made under this Act sells cattle at any such mart as aforesaid shall, unless exempted as aforesaid, make the like returns to the Board of Agriculture with respect to cattle entering, weighed, and sold at that mart as are required by this Act to be made by a market authority, and shall be subject to the like penalty for making any false or fraudulent statement in any such return.

(3.) If any such auctioneer makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, the auctioneer, or, if he is in the employment of any person, the person by whom he is employed, shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(4.) This section shall not come into operation until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. A.D. 1891.

5. This Act shall, in its application to Ireland, be construed as if for the expression "the Board of Agriculture" were substituted the expression "the Irish Land Commission." Application to Ireland.

6. This Act shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891. Construction and short title.

SCHEDULE.

ENGLAND.

Ashford.	London (Metropolitan Cattle Market).
Birmingham.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bristol.	Norwich.
* Carlisle.	Salford.
Leicester.	Shrewsbury.
Leeds.	Wakefield.
Lincoln.	York.
Liverpool (Stanley Market).	

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.	† Falkirk.
Dundee.	Glasgow.
Edinburgh.	Perth.

IRELAND.

Belfast.	Dublin.
Cork.	

* Added by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1898.

† Added by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1898.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 27TH DECEMBER, 1895.)

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
RETURNS (ENGLAND) ORDER OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The market authority of every market held in any of the places specified in the First Schedule to this Order (being the places mentioned in the Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, as the places in England from which returns are required to be made), and every auctioneer who sells cattle sheep or swine at any mart where cattle sheep or swine are habitually or periodically sold in any of the said specified places, shall send to the Board of Agriculture once in every week a return in the form specified in the Second Schedule to this Order setting forth, so far as the market authority or the auctioneer, as the case may be, can ascertain the same, the number of cattle sheep and swine entering the market or mart, and the number and weight of cattle sheep and swine weighed at the market or mart during the seven days next before the date of the sending in of the return, the price of the cattle sheep and swine sold during those seven days at the market or mart, and the other particulars indicated in the said form.

2. The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1893 is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

3. This Order may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1896.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIST OF PLACES IN ENGLAND FROM WHICH RETURNS ARE REQUIRED
TO BE MADE.

Ashford.	London (Metropolitan Cattle
Birmingham.	Market).
Bristol.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Carlisle.	Norwich.
Leicester.	Salford.
Leeds.	Shrewsbury.
Lincoln.	Wakefield.
Liverpool (Stanley Market).	York.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF RETURN.

England.

This Return to be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places in England mentioned in the Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70) as places from which Returns are required to be made.

NUMBER, LIVE WEIGHT, AND PRICES OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.

Name of Place		
Name of Market or Mart.....		
Total number of	{ Cattle.....	
Animals entering the	{ Sheep.....	Seven days ending... ..
Market or Mart.	{ Swine.....	

Particulars as to Cattle, Sheep, and Swine weighed.

Class of Live Stock.	Quality.	Number.	Animals sold at per Stone Live Weight.		Animals sold otherwise.		Remarks.
			Price per stone of 14 lbs.	Weight in Stones of 14 lbs.	Aggregate Weight in Stones of 14 lbs.	Aggregate Price.	
			<i>s. d.</i>	Stones.	Stones.	£ <i>s. d.</i>	

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

* Added by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1898.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 27TH DECEMBER, 1895.)

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
RETURNS (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The market authority of every market held in any of the places specified in the First Schedule to this Order (being the places mentioned in the Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, as the places in Scotland from which returns are required to be made), and every auctioneer who sells cattle sheep or swine at any mart where cattle sheep or swine are habitually or periodically sold in any of the said specified places, shall send to the Board of Agriculture once in every week a return in the form specified in the Second Schedule to this Order setting forth, so far as the market authority or the auctioneer as the case may be, can ascertain the same, the number of cattle sheep and swine entering the market or mart, and the number and weight of cattle sheep and swine weighed at the market or mart during the seven days next before the date of the sending in of the return, the price of the cattle sheep and swine sold during those seven days at the market or mart, and the other particulars indicated in the said form.

2. The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1893 is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

3. This Order may be cited as the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1896.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIST OF PLACES IN SCOTLAND FROM WHICH RETURNS ARE
REQUIRED TO BE MADE.

Aberdeen.
Dundee.
Edinburgh.

*Falkirk.
Glasgow.
Perth.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF RETURN.

Scotland.

This Return to be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places in Scotland mentioned in the Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70) as places from which Returns are required to be made.

NUMBER, LIVE WEIGHT, AND PRICES OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Name of Place.....
Name of Market or Mart.....
Total number of { Cattle.....
Animals entering the { Sheep Seven days ending.....
Market or Mart { Swine.....

Particulars as to Cattle, Sheep and Swine weighed.

Class of Live Stock.	Quality.	Number.	Animals sold at per Cwt. Live Weight.		Animals sold other-wise.		Remarks.
			Price per Cwt.	Weight in Cwts.	Aggregate Weight in Cwts.	Aggregate Price.	
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

* Added by the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1898.

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.

(5288.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
 2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
 3. No Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists or is suspected
 4. Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.
 5. Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Place.
 6. Removal of Dung or other Things.
 7. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.
 8. Disposal of Carcases.
 9. Digging up.
 10. Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.
 11. Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.
 12. Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.
 13. Food and Water during Detention.
 14. Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.
 15. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.
 16. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.
 17. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
 18. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 19. Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.
 20. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
 21. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 22. Offences.
 23. Documents and Forms.
 24. Interpretation.
 25. Revocation of Order.
 26. Extent.
 27. Commencement.
 28. Short Title.
- SCHEDULES.

(5288.)

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

No Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists or is suspected.

3. No animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and no carcase, fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing shall be moved out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist or has within ten days existed or been suspected to exist.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

4.—(1.) Where by virtue of a declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under section five of the Act of 1894), a shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or officer of the Board, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, and

shall place constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or officer of the Board, the Local Authority and their officers and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Place.

5.—Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorised in writing by an Inspector or officer of the Board, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

(a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein ; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
- (d) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of cattle-plague (other than an animal slaughtered by order of the Board under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant ;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following : The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal

while affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle-plague—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
 - (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
 - (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
 - (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
 - (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
 - (f) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
 - (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;
- the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with cattle-plague, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with cattle-plague to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm,

field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with cattle-plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle-plague in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply to the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

14. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with cattle-plague or the carcase of an animal that was affected with cattle-plague is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

15. Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the

animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

16. Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the

Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

20. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague:

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with cattle-plague under the Act of 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as THE CATTLE-PLAGUE ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____ hereby declare that it appears to me that cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

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 shed, field, or other place, (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 (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers within one Mile.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

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 (Form A) as filled up and
signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field,
or other place therein described, and all lands and buildings contiguous
thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a Place infected
with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the
Board of Agriculture. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of
lands and buildings, part [*or the whole*] whereof lies within one mile
from that shed, field, or other place to take notice that in consequence
of the Declaration aforesaid and of this notice, the said lands and
buildings of which you are occupier have become and are part of the
Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and
declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *I.J.* of
I, *G.H.* of _____, of _____, being an
Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
[*or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture*], hereby prohibit
the movement of the following animal, namely,
from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place
where the animal is to be detained*], and I hereby require you to take
notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order
of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not
lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal
that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid;
or
- (d) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal
to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) *G.H.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice
to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest
police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is
issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this

Notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To *I.J.* of
I, G.H., of _____, being
 an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of _____
 [or being an Inspector of the Board of
 Agriculture], hereby withdraw, as from this _____ day of
 _____, 18____, the Notice signed by
 and served upon you on the _____ day of
 18____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Signed) *G.H.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September -	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter I (Cattle- Plague) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to cattle-plague.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1895.

(5289.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
 2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
 3. No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.
 4. Removal of Dung or other Things.
 5. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.
 6. Report to Board of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.
 7. Disposal of Carcases.
 8. Digging up.
 9. Disinfection by Inspector or Officer of Board.
 10. Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.
 11. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Board.
 12. Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.
 13. Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 14. Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.
 15. Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.
 16. Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.
 17. Food and Water during Detention.
 18. Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.
 19. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.
 20. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.
 21. Granting of Movement Licences.
 22. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
 23. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 24. Movement of Cattle &c. with Licence of Board.
 25. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
 26. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 27. Offences.
 28. Documents and Forms.
 29. Interpretation.
 30. Revocation of Orders.
 31. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
 32. Extent.
 33. Commencement.
 34. Short Title.
- SCHEDULES.

(5289.)

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1895.

(By the Board of Agriculture.)

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the head of cattle being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the head of cattle so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.

3. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Movement Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland

navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected head of cattle, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

5.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any head of cattle, prohibiting the movement of such head of cattle from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Report to Board of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

6. Where it appears to a Local Authority that there is within their District any head of cattle which has been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact, with any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or otherwise exposed to the infection thereof, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a head of cattle which has died of pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place

at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Disinfection by Inspector or Officer of Board.

9. An Inspector or officer of the Board may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for a head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such head of cattle, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Board.

11. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Board to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, with the view of

preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof specified by the Board.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

12. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last preceding Article of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

13.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be deemed to authorize—

- (a) the movement of any cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia; or
- (b) the movement of any cattle in or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other disease otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894 and any Order of the Board in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, cattle shall not be deemed to be moved within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the cattle being untrucked or rebooked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

14. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of cattle in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

15. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if a head of cattle is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Cattle.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and also all cattle being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such cattle so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be kept separate during such movement and detention from cattle not so affected.

(iv.) The cattle so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Reports.)

(vi.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(vii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(viii.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.

16.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where cattle are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where cattle are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected head of cattle on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected head of cattle on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected head of cattle to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of cattle in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of cattle under that Article shall apply in the case of any cattle exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

17. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention, and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the head of cattle or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-house an Infected Place by Board only.

18. A slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcase of an animal that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

19. Where in England or Wales a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the head of cattle shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party

of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

20. Where in Scotland a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the head of cattle shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with

respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of a head of cattle under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the head of cattle to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a head of cattle or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Cattle &c. with Licence of Board.

24. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any head of cattle, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively

Local Authority to enforce Order.

26. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a head of cattle or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcase is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcase, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a requirement of an Inspector or an officer of the Board under this Order, the owner and the lessee, and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

28.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

29. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

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

“Diseased cattle” or “suspected cattle” means cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia:

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

30. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders hereby revoked, or either of them, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders hereby revoked, or either of them, before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

31. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders by this Order revoked, or either of them, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to a head of cattle or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector of the Board.

Extent.

32. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

33. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

34. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER of 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

I, *A.B.* of _____, the Inspector appointed by
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby
declare that it appears to me that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within
fifty-six days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that is
to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

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 shed, field, or other
place, (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 (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and
that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, has
become and is a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the
determination and declaration of the Board of Agriculture.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) *A.B.*

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To *G.H.* of _____
I, *E.F.* of _____, of _____, being an Inspector
appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby prohibit the
movement of the following head of cattle, namely,
from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the
animal is to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in
consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board
of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any
person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

(a) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid ;
or

- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein ; or
(c) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
(d) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
(Signed) _____ E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.

(Article 5.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I. E. F.

, of

being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county]
of [or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture],
hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 ,
the Notice signed by and served upon you on
the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement
of the head of cattle referred to in that Notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____
(Signed) *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
4298	1890. 11 December - - -	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1891.
4390	1891. 18 February - - -	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Supplemental) Order of 1891, No. 2.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

(5290.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
3. Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
4. Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.
5. Removal of Dung or other Things.
6. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.
7. Disposal of Carcases.
8. Digging up.
9. Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
10. Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for temporary detention, or of Vehicles &c.
11. Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.
12. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.
13. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.
14. Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.
15. Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.
16. Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.
17. Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.
18. Foot-and-Mouth Disease found in a Market Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit
19. Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.
20. Food and Water during Detention.
21. Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.
22. Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.
23. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.
24. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.
25. Withholding of Compensation.
26. Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.
27. Record of Slaughter.
28. Granting of Movement Licences.
29. Production of Licences; Names and Addresses
30. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority
31. Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.
32. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
33. Local Authority to enforce Order.
34. Weekly Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
35. Offences.
36. Documents and Forms.
37. Interpretation.
38. Revocation of Order.
39. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
40. Extent.
41. Commencement.
42. Short Title.

SCHEDULES.

(5290.)

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, in making an inquiry, under sub-section five of section eight of the Act of 1894, into the correctness of an Inspector's declaration respecting the existence

of foot-and-mouth disease in any place, shall obtain the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(2.) Every such Veterinary Inspector or person shall on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.

4. In addition to the Rules for foot-and-mouth disease contained in Part II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1894, the following Additional Rules shall have effect in relation to an Infected Place:

Rule 1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorized in writing by an Inspector or officer of the Board or by an Inspector of the Local Authority, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(a) The shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(b) The floor of the shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(c) The same parts of the shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any yard or other place of that nature is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such yard or place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(4.) The Local Authority may by Regulation require the occupier of any such shed or other place to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(5.) Where the Local Authority have made no Regulation under this Article the provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for temporary detention, or of Vehicles &c.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place used for

the temporary keeping or detention of animals prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place at his own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required:

- (b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals, on land otherwise than on a railway:
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

11.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, thing, or vehicle to which the two last preceding Articles of this Order apply shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority or to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the carrying out of the provisions of those Articles.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of animals into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to

move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any animal so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

14. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.

15. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of animals into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their District or within their District shall not be deemed to authorize—

- (a) the movement of any animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease; or
- (b) the movement of any animal into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, swine-fever, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894 and any Order of the Board in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, animals shall not be deemed to be moved from into or within the District of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part

thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the animals being untrucked or rebooked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

18. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth

disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animal Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

21. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or the carcase of an animal that was affected

with foot-and-mouth disease is found, shall not by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Board.

Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.

22.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered—

- (a) any cattle, sheep, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected; and
- (b) any cattle, sheep, or swine being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article—

- (a) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and
- (b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

23.—(1.) Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such

court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Board with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

24.—(1.) Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Board, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Board and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or officer of the Board, then the Board shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Board in relation thereto may be deducted by the Board from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Board under this Article.

(2.) Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Board.

Withholding of Compensation.

25. —(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

27. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Granting of Movement Licences.

28. —(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of an animal under this

Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

29.(1.) Every person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

30.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

31. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

32. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

33. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

34. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

35.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner

and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an animal is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

36.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

37. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Diseased Animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease:

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease under the Act of 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

"Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

38. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

39. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to an animal or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector of the Board.

Extent.

40. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

41. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

42. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(SECTION 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed
by _____, being the Local Authority for the
[county] of _____, hereby declare that
it appears to me that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten
days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) *[here describe the place where the disease is found]*.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.*Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To C.D. of _____, the Inspector appointed
I, A.B. of _____, being the Local Authority for the
by _____, hereby give you notice,
[county] of _____, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (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 (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed]*, and that in
consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become
and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease subject to the
determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

*Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers of
Contiguous Lands.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To E.F. of
I, A.B. of
by
[county] of
that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this
notice [*copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*],
and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein
described, has become and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth
disease subject to the determination and declaration of the Local
Authority.

Dated this

day of

, 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 6.)

*Notice to Owner or Persons in Charge prohibiting Movement of
Animals.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To I.J. of
I, G.H.
being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of
[or being an Inspector of the Board of
Agriculture], hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal,
namely, from or out of [*here describe
the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained*]
and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this
Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture
under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until
this Notice is withdrawn,—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid;
or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal
that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid;
or
- (d) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal
to which the Notice applies.

Dated this

day of

, 18 .
(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this
Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the
nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 6.)

*Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge
Prohibiting Movement of Animals.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To *I.J.* of

I, G.H.

, of

being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county]
of [or being an Inspector
of the Board of Agriculture], hereby withdraw, as from this
day of , 18 , the Notice signed by
and served upon you on the day of , 18 ,
prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this

day of

, 18 .

(Signed) *G.H.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
4909	1892. 6 April - -	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1892, No. 2.

THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

(5291.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
 2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
 3. Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Place.
 4. Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.
 5. Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.
 6. Removal of Dung or other Things.
 7. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.
 8. Disposal of Carcases.
 9. Digging up.
 10. Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.
 11. Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.
 12. Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.
 13. Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.
 14. Sheep-Pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.
 15. Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep
 16. Food and Water during Detention.
 17. Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.
 18. Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.
 19. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.
 20. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.
 21. Withholding of Compensation.
 22. Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.
 23. Record of Slaughter.
 24. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
 25. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 26. Movement of Sheep &c. with Licence of Board.
 27. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
 28. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 29. Weekly Returns of Sheep-Pox.
 30. Offences.
 31. Documents and Forms.
 32. Interpretation.
 33. Revocation of Order.
 34. Extent.
 35. Commencement.
 36. Short Title.
- SCHEDULES.

(5291.)

THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which sheep-pox exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect).

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that shed, field, or other place is situate.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Board of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the Infected Place, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in an Infected Place any adjoining part of the District of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be an Infected Place.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Board the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

4.—Rule 1. Sheep shall not be moved out of an Infected Place.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from an Infected Place except in manner hereinafter provided.

Rule 3. A carcase may be removed from an Infected Place—

- (i) with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcase in that case being first skinned; or
- (ii) with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority

permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose

of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer;

(b.) The Licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and the carcase shall not be taken to any other place;

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there;

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the District of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence;

(e.) The carcase so taken into the District of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

Rule 4. The skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, shall not be removed from an Infected Place, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 5. Sheep shall not be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.

5.—(1.) Where a Local Authority have declared an Infected Place, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that Place to be free from sheep-pox.

(2.) A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox shall forthwith report to the Board the fact of such declaration having been made.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6.—It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland

navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may give a Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any sheep prohibiting the movement of such sheep from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of a sheep which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for

the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any sheep that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.

10.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep shall be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under the next following Article required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of such occupier.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected: and

(b.) For requiring the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(2.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

12.—(1.) Where the power of causing any shed, place, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Board, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Sheep-Pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

14. If a sheep is found to be affected with sheep-pox—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Sheep.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the sheep affected with sheep-pox, and also all sheep

being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the sheep affected with sheep-pox to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected.

(iv.) The sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Board only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of a sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the

sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for Foreign Animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

16. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses

incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Board only.

17. A slaughter-house in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox or the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Board.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(a) any sheep suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b) any sheep being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same flock or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article—

(a) where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

19. Where in England or Wales a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.

(v.) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment.

(vi.) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Local Authority under this Article.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

20. Where in Scotland a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of the Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:

(iii.) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven

days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.

(v.) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within seven days after the date of his appointment and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Local Authority and the owner.

(vi.) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Local Authority in relation thereto may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Local Authority under this Article.

Withholding of Compensation.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order where the sheep was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the sheep an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

22. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

23. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

24.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector, or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep &c. with Licence of Board.

26. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

27. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

28. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Sheep-Pox.

29. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall

forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

30.—(1.) If a sheep or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

31.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and

officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared, and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Diseased sheep” or “suspected sheep” means a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox:

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with sheep-pox under this Order:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

33. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____ hereby declare that it appears to me that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

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 shed, field, or other place (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 (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To *G.H.* of
I, *E.F.*, of , being an Inspector appointed by the
Local Authority of the [county] of [or being an Inspector of
the Board of Agriculture], hereby prohibit the movement of the following
sheep, namely, from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed,
or other place where the sheep is to be detained] and I hereby require you
to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of
the Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued,
it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

- (a) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid ; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that
may be thereon or therein ; or
- (c) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid ; or
- (d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to
which the Notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice
to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest
police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is
issued, provides that if a sheep is moved in contravention of this Notice
the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge
thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement,
and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or
other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in
contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the
sheep is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the
penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

*Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in charge
Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To *G.H.* of
I, *E.F.*, of , being an Inspector
appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of
[or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby withdraw,
as from this day of , 18 , the Notice

signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18____, prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that Notice.
 Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.
 (Signed) *E.F.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter 4 (Sheep-Pox) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-pox.

SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1898.

(5847.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
3. Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Sheep-Scab.
4. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority.
5. Treatment of Sheep detained under preceding Article.
6. Disinfection for Sheep-Scab.
7. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.
8. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.
9. Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.
10. Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.
11. Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.
12. Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.
13. Prohibition to Expose or Move Sheep Affected with, or Suspected of, Sheep-Scab.
14. Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.
15. Food and Water during Detention.
16. Granting of Movement Licences.
17. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

18. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 19. Movement of Sheep &c. with Licence of Board.
 20. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
 21. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 22. Monthly Returns of Sheep-Scab.
 23. Offences.
 24. Documents and Forms.
 25. Interpretation.
 26. Revocation of Order.
 27. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
 28. Extent.
 29. Commencement.
 30. Short Title.
- SCHEDULES.

(5847.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 13th September 1898.)

SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep so affected, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Sheep-Scab.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of sheep-scab shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, or the carcase of any such sheep, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority.

4.—(1.) A Local Authority, on being satisfied by an inquiry under the preceding Article of the existence of sheep-scab, shall forthwith take such steps as may be practicable to secure the isolation of any sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, or which have been in the same flock or in the same field, yard, shed, or other like place, with sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and for that purpose an Inspector of a Local Authority may serve a Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep requiring that such sheep be detained on or in any farm, field, yard, shed, or other place specified in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force,—

(a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place of detention; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other sheep into such place; or

(d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies; or

(e.) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcase of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which the Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any sheep to which a Notice applies to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes of isolation or feeding or other necessary purpose, may serve a further similar Notice on the owner or person in charge of the sheep requiring that the sheep be detained on or in such other place,

and thereupon such sheep may be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice.

(3.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4.) Before a Notice is so withdrawn the Local Authority shall satisfy themselves, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified as above mentioned, that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention specified in such Notice are free from sheep-scab.

(5.) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board.

Treatment of Sheep detained under preceding Article.

5.—(1.) Where a Notice under the preceding Article has been served, the owner or person in charge of the sheep to which the Notice applies shall from time to time, if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority, cause all such sheep to be treated in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Provided that sheep which have been so treated under and in accordance with this Article shall not be again required to be treated until after the expiration of 14 days.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection for Sheep-Scab.

6.—(1.) Any place in which a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab has been kept, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows:

(a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such sheep shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such sheep has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(c.) The same parts of the place shall be washed over with lime-wash or some other disinfectant approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

- (d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be, where practicable, cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (e.) Every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such sheep, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for other sheep, be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and, where practicable, washed over with lime-wash prepared from freshly burnt lime or some other disinfectant approved by the Inspector.
- (2.) If the owner or occupier of any such place fail to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for such default, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier.
- (3.) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

7.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of sheep-scab into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Great Britain.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Great Britain, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any sheep so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation, within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

8.—A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land

or by water of sheep within the whole of their District, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

9.—A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority, or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Power to make Regulations not to be deputed.

10.—The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

11.—For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the District of a Local Authority, or within the part of the District, to which the Regulation applies, where they are moved through the District, or such part thereof, by railway from a place outside the District, or such part thereof, to another place outside the District, or such part thereof, without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked or re-booked within the District, or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.

12.—A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Sheep Affected with, or Suspected of, Sheep-Scab.

13.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or

- (b.) to place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

14.—Where a sheep is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and also, where the sheep is exposed in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, all other sheep in or on such market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, being or having been in the same flock or in contact with the sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and the sheep so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions (namely):

(Isolation of Sheep.)

(i.) If the Local Authority are satisfied by the inquiry prescribed by Article 3 of this Order that sheep-scab exists among the sheep so seized, the Local Authority shall cause the sheep, unless slaughtered under the following provision of this Article, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there isolated under the provisions of Article 4 of this Order.

(Slaughter of Sheep.)

(ii.) A sheep so seized may by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, be slaughtered at the place where it is seized or detained, or be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which case the sheep shall be moved to the slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the sheep, and shall forthwith report the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(iii.) In case of a sheep affected with sheep-scab being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place, or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place where the sheep affected with sheep-scab was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(Expenses.)

(iv.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals Wharves &c.)

(v.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf, or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

Food and Water during Detention.

15.—An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Granting of Movement Licences.

16.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of sheep under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, shall not be available if granted by the owner of the sheep to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the sheep or exposing the sheep for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the sheep is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the sheep is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep &c. with Licence of Board.

19.—Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

20.—Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

21.—The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Monthly Returns of Sheep-Scab.

22.—When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds sheep-scab in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

23.—(1.) If a sheep, or carcase, or thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcase, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcase, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a sheep, or carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, fails, on demand made under this Order, to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

24.—Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

25.—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

26.—The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

27.—All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, and which relate to movement of sheep into their District from other Districts, or to movement of sheep within their District, or to the prohibition or regulation of the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board.

Extent.

28.—This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

29.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Short Title.

30.—This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. T. TENNANT,

Assistant Secretary.

(L.S.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 4.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____, hereby require the following sheep, namely; _____ to be detained on or in [here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

- (a.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any sheep to which this Notice applies; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which this Notice applies; or
- (e.) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcass of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which this Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board of Agriculture.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep or carcass or thing is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcass, or thing, is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM B.

(Article 4.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.L. of

I, A.B., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby withdraw, as from this _____ day of _____, 18____, the Notice prohibiting movement signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18____.

(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Board of Agriculture.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5292	1895. 22 February	The Sheep-Scab Order of 1895.

THE SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1894.

(5193.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
3. Declaration of Infected Place.
4. Rules for Infected Place.
5. Removal of Dung or other Things.
6. Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.
7. Disposal of Carcases.
8. Digging up.
9. Cleansing and Disinfection by Inspector or Officer of Board.
10. Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles &c. used in conveyance, of Swine.
11. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.
12. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.
13. Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.
14. Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.
15. Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.
16. Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.
17. Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.
18. Food and Water during Detention.
19. Offences.
20. Granting of Movement Licences.
21. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
22. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
23. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
24. Documents and Forms.
25. Interpretation.
26. Revocation of Order.
27. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
28. Extent.
29. Commencement.
30. Short Title.

SCHEDULES.

(5193.)

THE SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1894.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the pig so affected is.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine-fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine-fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1893 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which swine-fever exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that swine-fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place an Inspector of a Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed Infected Place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed, or other place within the limits prescribed by the Declaration shall become and be a Place infected with swine-fever.

(4.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed send the Declaration to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

(5.) An Infected Place declared under this Article shall continue to be an Infected Place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing signed by an Inspector or officer of the Board acting under special instructions of the Board and served on the occupier of the premises within the Infected Place.

(6.) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by the Board by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the premises affected by such Notice.

Rules for Infected Place.

4.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Rule 2. Carcases of swine shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Rule 3. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Board or an Inspector of the Local Authority, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless authorized in writing by an Inspector or officer of the Board or by an Inspector of the Local Authority, enter any sty or place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such sty or place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and his boots with a solution of carbolic acid or other disinfectant.

Rule 6. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever shall not tend any pig not so affected or suspected.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thorough-

fare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board or of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority or Board.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board may give Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board, as the case may be,—

- (a) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
 - (b) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
 - (c) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
 - (d) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.
- (2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.
- (3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of any pig that at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of swine-fever (other than a pig slaughtered under the Acts of 1878 to 1893) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase 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;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:

The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article or in any Regulation made under this Article any carcase may be removed and buried or disposed of in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Cleansing and Disinfection by Inspector or Officer of Board.

9.—(1.) An Inspector or officer of the Board may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine-fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or officer of the Board may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine-fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or officer of the Board may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine-fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter, to which this Article applies shall give all rea-

sonable facilities to an Inspector or officer of the Board for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or officer under this Article.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles &c. used in conveyance, of Swine.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of swine-fever, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of swine prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place at his own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required:

(b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying swine, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway.

(c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of swine-fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any swine so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

12. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine-fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

13. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last two preceding Articles to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

14.—(1.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine-fever or the movement of swine—

- (a) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or
- (b) in or into or out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place; or
- (c) in or into or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Place.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved into or within the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through the District by railway from a place outside the District to another place outside the District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or rebooked within the District.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Order any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

(4.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall authorize movement into within or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Area in contravention of the provisions of any Order of the Board.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales &c.

15. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine-fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

16.—(1.) Where a pig is found to be affected with swine-fever—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
 - (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
 - (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
 - (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
 - (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
 - (f) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
 - (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;
- then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine-fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine-fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(iv.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Board.

(v.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in

charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter.

(Declaration of an Infected Place by Board only.)

(vi.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine-fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Board.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vii.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, **unless and until** a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(viii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

(Expenses.)

(ix.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

17.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine-fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 4 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine-fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, officer or constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Offences.

19.—(1) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is removed, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Granting of Movement Licences.

20.—(1.) A License shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the

Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

21.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

22.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

23. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Documents and Forms.

24. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

25. In this Order—

The Board means the Board of Agriculture:

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Acts of 1878 to 1893 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893:

Swine-fever means the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague:

Infected Place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a Place for the time being declared to be infected with swine-fever under this Order:

Inspector includes Veterinary Inspector:

Landing-place for foreign animals means a part of a port approved or defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine:

Carcass means the carcass of a pig, and includes part of such a carcass, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Police force and police area have the meanings assigned to them by the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, as the case may be:

Article means Article of this Order.

Revocation of Order.

26. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

27. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall continue in force until revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to a pig or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector of the Board.

Extent.

28. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

29. This Order shall commence to take effect on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Short Title.

30. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE-FEVER ORDER OF 1894.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORM A.

(ART. 3.)

Declaration of Infected Place.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE-FEVER.

To C.D.

of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice as the occupier of the following premises, that is to say [*here insert the limits of the infected place*] that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place within the aforesaid limits is hereby declared to be a swine-fever infected place for the purposes of the said Order.

Dated this

day of

, 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send this Declaration to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

FORM B.

(Art. 6.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE-FEVER.

To G.H.

of

I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of [or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby require the following swine, namely, to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and I hereby require you to take notice that in consequence of this Notice the following provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say):—after the service of a Notice in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture upon the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (d) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

Dated this day of

18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

*[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]**To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.*

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

FORM C.

(Art. 6.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE-FEVER.

To G.H.

I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the [county] of [or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of 18 , prohibiting movement of the swine referred to in that Notice.
Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5134	1893. 12th October - -	The Swine-Fever Order of 1893.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE-FEVER) ORDER
OF 1896.

(5518.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Extent.
2. Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine.
3. Exhibitions of Swine, Fat or Store, by Licence of Local Authority.
4. Sale of Swine, Fat or Store, with Licence of Local Authority in cases where the Animals have been on Premises for 28 days.
5. Markets Fairs and Sales of Fat Swine by Licence of Local Authority.
6. Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.
7. Copies of Licences for Markets &c. to be sent to Board.
8. Revocation by Board of Licences.
9. Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.
10. Markets Fairs Sales on Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Board.
11. Attendance at Markets Fairs and Sales.
12. Saving as to Sales of Foreign Animals.
13. Limitation on Granting of Movement Licences.
14. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
15. Offences.
16. Interpretation.
17. Commencement.
18. Short Title.

SCHEDULE.

(5518.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 11th December 1896.)

MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE-FEVER)
ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Extent.

1. This Order shall (except as otherwise expressed) apply to the Districts and parts of Districts of Local Authorities defined for that purpose by any Order of the Board.

Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine.

2. Notwithstanding any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board, no market fair sale or exhibition of swine, fat or store, shall be held in a District to which this Order applies except as expressly authorized by this Order.

Exhibitions of Swine, Fat or Store, by Licence of Local Authority.

3.—(1.) An exhibition of swine, fat or store, (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Area,) may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority, on such conditions, if any, as they think expedient.

(2.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, by such Licence authorize the sale at such exhibition of the swine exhibited thereat on such conditions, if any, as they think expedient.

(3.) A Local Authority shall not grant a Licence for an exhibition under this Article unless they are satisfied that the proposed exhibition is a bonâ fide agricultural show, and that the swine are to be exhibited thereat for competition.

Sale of Swine, Fat or Store, with Licence of Local Authority in cases where the Animals have been on Premises for 28 days.

4.—(1.) A sale of swine, fat or store, (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Area,) may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely)—

(i.) that the sale is held on a farm or premises not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place; and

(ii.) that no pig on the said farm or premises is affected with swine-fever; and

(iii.) that each pig exposed at the sale has been on the said farm or premises for a period of not less than twenty-eight clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held; and

(iv.) that during that period no pig has been brought on to the said farm or premises, and that no pig on the said farm or premises has during that period in any way been exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the sale, and shall also specify the farm or

premises where and the date when the sale is to be held, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the farm or premises where such sale is held.

Markets Fairs and Sales of Fat Swine by Licence of Local Authority.

5.—(1.) A market fair or sale of fat swine (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Area) may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority on the following conditions (namely):

- (i.) All swine exposed at the market fair or sale so licensed shall forthwith after their arrival thereat be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.
- (ii.) Every pig that is exposed at the market fair or sale so licensed, whether it is sold thereat or not, shall be slaughtered within four days after and exclusive of the day on which the market fair or sale is held.
- (iii.) Swine exposed at the market fair or sale so licensed shall not afterwards be exposed at any other market fair or sale or at any exhibition in Great Britain, whether such other market fair sale or exhibition is held in any District to which this Order applies or not, and such swine shall not be moved from the market fair or sale so licensed otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.
- (iv.) Any swine exposed at the market fair or sale so licensed may be moved from the place where such market fair or sale is held to any other place with a Movement Licence (in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the market fair or sale is held, which Licence shall be in force for not more than five days inclusive of the day of issue and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted and the name or description of the slaughter-house, pigsty, or other place of destination to which the swine are to be moved.
- (v.) If the place of destination is in the District of another Local Authority then the Local Authority granting the Movement Licence shall cause a copy thereof to be forthwith sent to that other Local Authority.
- (vi.) The swine moved under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence required by this Article.

(vii.) The swine while being moved under this Article and until they are slaughtered shall so far as practicable be kept separate from all swine not marked for slaughter under this Order.

(viii.) The Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination is situate shall take such steps as are necessary to insure that the swine are moved to the said place and are slaughtered there within four days after and exclusive of the day on which the market fair or sale was held.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a market fair or sale under this Article shall be signed by the clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article, by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the market fair or sale (as owner of a market, or as an auctioneer, or otherwise), and shall also specify the place where the market fair or sale is to be held, and may authorize the holding of periodical markets fairs or sales on stated days for a time limited, not exceeding one month, but the Licence may be renewed from time to time, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a market fair or sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such market fair or sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the market, fair-ground, or sale-yard where such market fair or sale is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall not grant a Licence for a market fair or sale under this Article unless they are satisfied that the market fair or sale is to be held in a market, fair-ground, or sale-yard which is capable of being cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the next following Article.

(5.) Movement of swine under this Article is subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine into the District of the Local Authority, but nothing in any such Regulation shall permit the movement of swine in contravention of this Order.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.

6. Every market, fair-ground, and sale-yard in which a market fair or sale of fat swine is held under the last preceding Article, shall so soon as practicable after the holding of the market fair or sale, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleansed and disinfected as follows—

- (i.) all parts of the market, fair-ground, or sale-yard that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly swept and scraped, and all dung, sawdust, litter, or other matter effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) the same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct; and
- (iv.) the sweepings and scrapings shall be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Copies of Licences for Markets &c. to be sent to Board.

7. A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a market fair sale or exhibition under this Order.

Revocation by Board of Licences.

8. If the Board are of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a market fair sale or exhibition under this Order, that the holding of such market fair sale or exhibition thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector of the Board or of a person authorized by the Board to grant the same, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Markets Fairs Sales or Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Board.

10. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions and in addition thereto a market fair or sale or exhibition of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board after inquiry are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render such market fair sale or exhibition necessary or expedient.

Attendance at Markets Fairs and Sales.

11.—(1.) A Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall attend at every market or fair licensed under this Order.

(2.) A fit person or a sufficient number of fit persons shall be appointed by the Local Authority to attend at every market or

fair licensed under this Order, for the purpose of granting thereat on behalf of the Local Authority such Movement Licences as are required under this Order.

(3.) A fit person appointed by the Local Authority may, if the Local Authority think fit, on the request of the person holding any sale licensed under this Order (other than a market or fair), attend thereat, and grant thereat on behalf of the Local Authority such Movement Licences as are required under this Order.

Saving as to Sales of Foreign Animals.

12. Nothing in this Order shall apply to any sale of swine in any Foreign Animals Wharf.

Limitation on Granting of Movement Licences.

13. A Movement Licence granted under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine, or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the market fair or sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

14.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences.

15.—(1.) If a market fair sale or exhibition is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence of a Local Authority or of the Board thereunder, the person licensed to hold or holding the same, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the market fair sale or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed or exhibited thereat, and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale

or exhibition, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the market fair sale or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence of a Local Authority or of the Board thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or exhibiting the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person licensed to hold or holding the market fair sale or exhibition, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence of a Local Authority or of the Board thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence of a Local Authority or of the Board thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If any person exposes or exhibits a pig at any market fair sale or exhibition in Great Britain in contravention of paragraph (iii) of Article 5 of this Order, the owner or consignee of such pig and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(8.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

16. In this Order—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Swine-Fever Infected Area” means an area declared by Special Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area:

“Swine-Fever Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with swine-fever under any Order of the Board:

“Fat swine” means swine intended for slaughter:

“Store swine” means swine other than fat swine:

“Expose” means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale:

“Exhibit” means exhibit at an exhibition:

“Farm or premises” includes two or more adjoining farms or premises in the same occupation.

Commencement.

17. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

18. This Order may be cited as the MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE-FEVER) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

(Article 5.)

Movement of Fat Swine from a Licensed Market, Fair, or Sale for Slaughter.

SWINE-FEVER.

MOVEMENT
LICENCE.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

No.

SWINE-FEVER.

[same as number of
Licence.]

MOVEMENT LICENCE FOR FAT SWINE FROM LICENSED
MARKET, FAIR, OR SALE FOR SLAUGHTER.

Licence granted for
movement of fat swine
from the licensed mar-
ket [or fair, or sale]
held at

No.

on the day of

I, A.B. of , being a person authorized by the Local
Authority of the [county] of to grant Movement
Licences for the movement of fat swine from licensed markets,
fairs, and sales, do hereby license the movement of the under-
mentioned swine to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, pig-
sty, or other place for slaughter.

18

to the slaughter-house
pig-sty or other place
at

Name and Address of
Licensee.

Name and Address of Person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	Place where Licenced Market &c. was held and Date when held.	Description of Slaughter-House Pig-Sty or other Place to which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is avail-
able for days.

This Licence is available for (*not exceeding five*) days, includ-
ing the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

This counterfoil is
to be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

A copy of this
Licence must forth-
with be sent to the
Local Authority of the
district in which is
situate the place to
which the swine are
to be moved.

Dated this day of , 18

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Licence.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Licence is issued provides, in effect, as follows :

The swine moved under this Licence must while at the licensed market &c. named in this Licence have been marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus + each line being not less than nine inches long.

The swine moved must be accompanied by this Licence.

The swine while being moved and until they are slaughtered must so far as practicable be kept separate from all swine not marked for slaughter.

The swine must be slaughtered at the slaughter-house, pig-sty, or other place specified in this Licence within four days after and exclusive of the day on which the licenced market &c. named in this Licence was held.

This Licence is not available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine, or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the market fair or sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Caution.—Persons acting without such a Licence where such a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the Licence has expired, or countfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a Licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect or committing other offences with respect to Licences, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

SWINE-FEVER (INFECTED AREAS) ORDER
OF 1896.

(5393.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Infected Area.
2. Restriction on Movement of Swine within out of or into Infected Area.
3. Movement of Swine within out of or into Infected Area.
4. Licence for Movement within or out of Infected Area.
5. Licence for Movement into Infected Area.
6. Licence for Movement within Infected Area for Breeding Purposes.
7. Straying of Swine on Highways.
8. As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through Infected Area.
9. Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.
10. Granting of Movement Licences.
11. Delivery of Declarations.
12. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
13. Local Authority to enforce Order.
14. Offences.
15. Interpretation.
16. Commencement.
17. Short Title.

SCHEDULE.

(5393.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 14th April 1896.)

SWINE-FEVER (INFECTED AREAS) ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Infected Area.

1. This Order shall apply only to an Area declared by Special Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area which Area is in this Order referred to as an Infected Area.

Restriction on Movement of Swine within out of or into Infected Area.

2. Swine shall not be moved along a highway or thoroughfare within out of or into an Infected Area, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to the movement of swine where they are moved through an Infected Area by railway from a place outside that Area to another place outside that Area without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or rebooked within that Area.

Movement of Swine within out of or into Infected Area.

3.—(1.) Swine (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Place) may be moved within out of or into an Infected Area with a Movement Licence (in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), which Licence shall be in force for not more than four days inclusive of the day of issue and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted, the number and description of the swine to be moved, and the name or description of the place and premises from which and the place and premises to which the swine are to be moved, and shall only be granted on a Declaration of the owner of the swine or of his agent authorized in writing for this purpose to the effect hereinafter provided, as to the correctness of which Declaration the person granting the Licence shall satisfy himself before granting the Licence.

(2.) The swine moved under this Order shall be accompanied by the Licence and Declaration required by this Order.

(3.) The swine shall be moved to the specified premises by a route to be prescribed in the Licence.

(4.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Licence granted under this Order.

(5.) Provided that movement of swine under this Order is subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine into or within the District of the Local Authority, but nothing in any such Regulation shall permit the movement of swine in contravention of this Order.

Licence for Movement within or out of Infected Area.

4. If the movement is to be within or out of an Infected Area the Movement Licence must be the Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which the premises from which the swine are to be moved are situate, and the Declaration shall (except where the movement is to be within an Infected Area for breeding purposes) be to the effect—

(a) that the swine to be moved have been bred and exclusively fed on the premises from which they are to be

moved or have been on such premises for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and

- (b) that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (c) that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

Licence for Movement into Infected Area.

5. If the movement is to be into an Infected Area the Movement Licence must be the Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which the premises to which the swine are to be moved are situate, and the Declaration shall be to the effect—

- (a) that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever and have not been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (b) that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

Licence for Movement within Infected Area for Breeding Purposes.

6.—(1.) If the movement is to be within an Infected Area for breeding purposes the Movement Licence must be the Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which the premises from which the swine are to be moved are situate, and the Declaration shall be to the effect—

- (a) that the premises from which and the premises to which the swine are to be moved are both situate within the Infected Area; and
- (b) that the swine are to be moved for breeding purposes, and for no other purpose; and
- (c) that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and
- (d) that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (e) that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

(2.) A Licence granted for the movement of swine for breeding purposes under this Order shall be available for the movement of the swine back to the premises from which they were moved under the Licence by the route specified in the Licence: Provided that such movement shall take place within the four days during which such Licence is available.

Straying of Swine on Highways.

7.—(1.) No pig shall be allowed to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof within an Infected Area.

(2.) If any person allows a pig to so stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through Infected Area.

8. For the purposes of this Order, swine landed from Ireland at a port or place in an Infected Area shall not be deemed to be moved within out of or into that Area where they are moved to any place of destination out of that Area in accordance with the following conditions:

(a.) When landed the swine shall be moved forthwith by the most direct available route to the nearest available railway station (such station being within that Area) on the line of railway by which the swine are to be moved to their place of destination.

(b.) The swine shall be kept at the said railway station until trucked, and shall then be moved by railway to the place of destination without untrucking.

Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector of the Board or of a person authorized by the Board to grant the same, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Granting of Movement Licences.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may appoint fit and proper persons for the purpose of granting, subject to the provisions of this Article, Movement Licences for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) A Licence shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order, where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the persons granting the Licence, as the case may be, the movement of the swine is necessary or expedient.

(3.) Provided that a Movement Licence granted under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine

to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Delivery of Declarations.

11.—(1.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the Declaration on which it is granted.

(2.) The person granting such Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of the Declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(3.) The person granting such Licence shall deliver the Declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

12.—(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

13. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

14.—(1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made

under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Interpretation.

15. In this Order—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“Swine-Fever Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with swine-fever under any Order of the Board.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER (INFECTED AREAS) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Movement Licence.

SWINE-FEVER.

MOVEMENT
LICENCE.

* Here add, as the case may be—
"Movement within the Infected Area"
"Movement out of the Infected Area"
"Movement into the Infected Area"
"Movement within the Infected Area for Breeding purposes"
the addition in every case to be initialed by the person granting the Licence.

No. .

[same as number of Licence.]

Licence granted on the Declaration of

for movement of Swine from

to

Name and Address of Licensee

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for FOUR days.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

A Copy of this Licence must forthwith be sent to the Board of Agriculture.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SWINE-FEVER INFECTED AREA—MOVEMENT LICENCE FOR SWINE.

•

No. .

I, A.B. of , being a person authorized by the Local Authority of the [county] of to grant Movement Licences for the movement of swine within out of and into Swine-Fever Infected Areas or within such Areas for breeding purposes, and having satisfied myself as to the correctness of the several statements in the accompanying Declaration of the owner or of his agent authorized in writing for this purpose, do hereby license the movement of the under-mentioned swine to the under-mentioned premises by the following route (that is to say) [here prescribe the route].

Name and Address of Person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	Name or Description of Place and Premises from which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or Description of Place and Premises to which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Licence is available for FOUR days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Licence is not available except when accompanied by the Declaration on which it is granted.

If this Licence is expressly stated to be for movement within the Infected Area for breeding purposes it is available for the double movement, namely, from the premises from which the swine are moved to the above-mentioned premises and back to the premises from which they were moved, but not elsewhere: Provided that both movements take place within the four days during which this Licence is available, and by the prescribed route, and that both premises are situate within the same Swine-Fever Infected Area.

[This Licence does not authorize movement to a market, fair, exhibition, sale, public lair, or other like place within the Swine-Fever Infected Area.]

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 .

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Licence.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Licence is issued provides, in effect, as follows :

The swine must be moved to the place and premises specified in this Licence by the route prescribed in this Licence.

The swine moved under this Licence must be accompanied by this Licence and the Declaration.

This Licence is not available if it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

If the movement is *within* or *out of* the Swine-Fever Infected Area the Declaration must (except where the movement is to be within the Infected Area for breeding purposes) be to the effect that the swine to be moved have been bred and exclusively fed on the premises from which they are to be moved or have been on such premises for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period ; and that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever ; and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

If the movement is *into* the Swine-Fever Infected Area the Declaration must be to the effect that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever and have not been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever ; and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

If the movement is *within* the Infected Area *for breeding purposes* the Declaration must be to the effect that the premises from which and the premises to which the swine are intended to be moved are both situate within the same Swine-Fever Infected Area ; and that the swine are to be moved for the purpose of the breeding of swine and for no other purpose ; and that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period ; and that the swine are not affected with swine-fever and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever ; and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

The person granting this Licence must, for the identification of the Declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

The person granting this Licence must deliver the Declaration produced to him when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him

Caution.—Persons acting without such a Licence where such a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the Licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a Licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to Licences, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of the swine inserted in the Licence must be the same as the number and description in the Declaration on which the Licence is granted.

SWINE-FEVER (SUSPECTED ZONES) ORDER OF 1896.
(5448.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Suspected Zone.
 2. Restriction on Movement of Swine into Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions in Suspected Zone.
 3. Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine in Suspected Zone.
 4. Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.
 5. Saving as to Sales of Foreign Animals.
 6. Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone.
 7. Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone for Slaughter only.
 8. Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone otherwise than under the preceding Article.
 9. As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through Suspected Zone.
 10. Saving for Regulations of Local Authority.
 11. Movement of Swine within Suspected Zone.
 12. Movement of Swine and Sales of Swine by Licence of Board.
 13. Granting of Movement Licences.
 14. Delivery of Declarations.
 15. Production of Licences and Declarations ; Names and Addresses.
 16. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 17. Saving for Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.
 18. Offences.
 19. Interpretation.
 20. Commencement.
 21. Short Title.
- SCHEDULE.

(5448.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 24th August 1896.)

SWINE-FEVER (SUSPECTED ZONES) ORDER
OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Suspected Zone.

1. This Order shall apply only to a district or area declared by Special Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Suspected Zone which Zone is in this Order referred to as a Suspected Zone.

Restriction on Movement of Swine into Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions in Suspected Zone.

2. No swine shall be moved into any market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition in a Suspected Zone unless they are accompanied by a Declaration of the owner of the swine or of his agent authorized in writing for this purpose to the effect—

- (a.) that the swine so moved have been on the premises from which they have been so moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before such movement, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and
- (b.) that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (c.) that the swine are not moved out of a Swine-Fever Infected Place and that the movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine in Suspected Zone.

3.—(1.) Notwithstanding any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board, no market fair sale or exhibition of swine, in this Order referred to as a Sale, shall be held in a Suspected Zone except as expressly authorized by this Order.

(2.) A Sale may be held in a Suspected Zone with a Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which the same is to be held, but in the case of a Sale to be held in a market fair-ground or sale-yard, or of an exhibition, only on condition that the person to whom the Licence is granted will not permit any pig to be moved into the market fair-ground or sale-yard or place of exhibition, as the case may be, in contravention of the preceding Article.

(3.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a Sale under this Article shall be signed by the clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the condition contained in this Article by specifying the same as a condition on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the Sale, and shall also specify the place where

the Sale is to be held, and may authorize the holding of periodical Sales on stated days for a time limited, not exceeding one month, but the Licence may be renewed from time to time, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(4.) The Licence for a Sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such Sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the place where such Sale is held.

(5.) A Local Authority shall not grant a Licence for a Sale under this Article unless, in cases where the Sale is to be held in a market fair-ground or sale-yard, the Local Authority are satisfied that the market fair-ground or sale-yard where the Sale is to be held is capable of being cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the next following Article.

(6.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a Sale under this Article.

(7.) If the Board are of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a Sale under this Article, that the holding of the Sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

(8.) A Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall attend at every Sale licensed under this Article to be held in a market fair-ground or sale-yard.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

4. Every market fair-ground and sale-yard in which a Sale is held under the last preceding Article, shall so soon as practicable after the Sale, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleansed and disinfected by the owner or lessee or occupier thereof as follows—

- (i.) all parts of the market fair-ground or sale-yard that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly swept and scraped, and all dung, sawdust, litter, or other matter effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) the same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct; and
- (iv.) the sweepings and scrapings shall be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Saving as to Sales of Foreign Animals.

5. Nothing in this Order shall apply to any sale of swine in a part of a port defined by the Board for the landing of foreign animals.

Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone.

6. Swine shall not be moved by land or by water out of a Suspected Zone, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to the movement of swine where they are moved through a Suspected Zone by railway from a place outside that Zone to another place outside that Zone without unnecessary delay and without the swine be untrucked or rebooked within that Zone.

Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone for Slaughter only.

7.—(1.) Swine (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Place or a Swine-Fever Infected Area and their movement not being prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board) may be moved out of a Suspected Zone for the purpose of being slaughtered with a Movement Licence (in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) of the Local Authority of the District in which the place or premises from which the swine are to be moved are situate, which Licence shall be in force for not more than four days inclusive of the day of issue and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted, the number and description of the swine to be moved, and the name or description of the place or premises from which the swine are to be moved for slaughter.

(2.) The swine shall, before the movement is commenced, be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus+, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(3.) The swine moved out of the Suspected Zone under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence required by this Article, and shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, and shall while being moved and until they are slaughtered be kept so far as practicable separate from all other swine not so marked, and shall be slaughtered within four days after their movement out of the Suspected Zone.

Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone otherwise than under the preceding Article.

8.—(1.) Swine (not being in a Swine-Fever Infected Place and their movement not being prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board) may be moved out of a Suspected Zone with a Movement Licence (in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) of the Local Authority of the District in which the place or premises from which the swine are

to be moved are situate, which Licence shall be in force for not more than four days inclusive of the day of issue and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted, the number and description of the swine to be moved, and the name or description of the place or premises from which the swine are to be moved, and shall only be granted on a Declaration of the owner of the swine or of his agent authorized in writing for this purpose to the effect herein-after provided, as to the correctness of which Declaration the person granting the Licence shall so far as practicable satisfy himself before granting the Licence.

(2.) The Declaration shall be to the effect—

- (a.) that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and
- (b.) that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as afore-said been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (c.) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place and their movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board.

(3.) The swine moved out of the Suspected Zone under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence and Declaration required by this Article, and shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, and shall while being moved be kept so far as practicable separate from all swine other than those to which the Licence relates.

(4.) The Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Licence granted by them under this Article.

(5.) Where the place or premises from which the swine are to be moved are in a Swine-Fever Infected Area, the Licence required by this Article shall be dispensed with.

*As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through
Suspected Zone.*

9. For the purposes of this Order, swine landed from Ireland at a port or place in a Suspected Zone shall not be deemed to be moved out of that Zone where they are moved to any place of destination out of that Zone in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i.) When landed the swine shall be moved forthwith by the most direct available route to the nearest available railway station (such station being within that Zone) on the line of railway by which the swine are to be moved to their place of destination.

- (ii.) The swine shall be kept at the said railway-station until trucked, and shall then be moved by railway out of the Zone without untrucking.

Saving for Regulations of Local Authority.

10. Movement of swine under the three last preceding Articles is subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine into the District of the Local Authority, but nothing in any such Regulation shall permit the movement of swine in contravention of this Order.

Movement of Swine within Suspected Zone.

11. Movement of swine within a Suspected Zone is subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof.

Movement of Swine and Sales of Swine by Licence of Board.

12. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, a Licence for the movement of swine may be granted by an Inspector of the Board or a person authorized by the Board to grant the same, and a Licence for a Sale may be granted by the Board, but such Licences will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the granting thereof necessary or expedient.

Granting of Movement Licences.

13.—(1.) A Local Authority may appoint fit and proper persons for the purpose of granting, subject to the provisions of this Article, Movement Licences for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) A Licence shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order, where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the movement of the swine is necessary or expedient.

(3.) Provided that a Movement Licence granted under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Delivery of Declarations.

14. —(1.) A Licence granted under this Order for the movement of swine out of a Suspected Zone otherwise than for slaughter only is not available except when accompanied by the Declaration on which it is granted.

(2.) The person granting such Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of the Declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(3.) The person granting such Licence shall deliver the Declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

Production of Licences and Declarations ; Names and Addresses.

15. —(1.) Any person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence or a Declaration is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence or Declaration, if any, necessary for the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Any person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

16. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Saving of Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.

17. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of the Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.

Offences.

18. —(1.) If a Sale is held in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence of a Local Authority or of the Board thereunder, the person licensed to hold or holding the Sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the Sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed or exhibited thereat, and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the Sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the pur-

chaser thereof of any pig, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the Sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(3.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence or Declaration is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(5.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(6.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(7.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each ac-

ording to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Interpretation.

19. In this Order—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“Swine-Fever Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with swine-fever under any Order of the Board:

“Swine-Fever Infected Area” means an Area declared by Special Order of the Board to be a Swine-Fever Infected Area:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Commencement.

20. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Short Title.

21. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER (SUSPECTED ZONES) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. T. TENNANT,

(L.S.)

Authorized by the President.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Movement Licence.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SWINE-FEVER.

MOVEMENT.
LICENCE.

* If the movement is for slaughter only, here add the words—

"For slaughter only" the addition to be initialled by the persons granting the Licence.

No. .

[same as number of Licence.]

† Strike out words in brackets if the movement is for slaughter only.

Licence granted on the Declaration of

for movement of Swine [otherwise than] for slaughter only from

Name and Address of Licensee

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for FOUR days.

The counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

In case of movement of swine otherwise than for slaughter only, a copy of the Licence must forthwith be sent to the Board of Agriculture.

SWINE-FEVER SUSPECTED ZONE.

MOVEMENT LICENCE FOR SWINE.

No. .

I, A.B. of , being a person authorized by the Local Authority of the [county] of to grant Movement Licences for the movement of swine out of Swine-Fever Suspected Zones, and having so far as practicable satisfied myself that the under-mentioned swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, or a Swine-Fever Infected Area and that their movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture given under any Order of the Board, [and that the statements in the accompanying Declaration are correct,] do hereby license the movement of the under-mentioned swine out of the Swine-Fever Suspected Zone.

Name and Address of Person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	Name or Description of Place or Premises from which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate

This Licence is available for FOUR days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of 189

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Licence.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

The Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Licence is issued provides, in effect, as follows :

This Licence is not available if it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee of the swine, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone for Slaughter only.

If the swine are moved out of the Suspected Zone for slaughter only they must, before the movement is commenced, be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

The swine must be accompanied by this Licence and must be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, and must while being moved and until they are slaughtered be kept so far as practicable separate from all other swine not so marked, and must be slaughtered within four days after their movement out of the Suspected Zone.

Movement of Swine out of Suspected Zone otherwise than for Slaughter only.

If the swine are moved out of the Suspected Zone otherwise than for slaughter only, the Licence can only be granted on a Declaration of the owner of the swine or of his agent authorized in writing for this purpose to the effect—that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the Licence, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and that the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place and their movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board given under any Order of the Board; as to the correctness of which Declaration the person granting the Licence must so far as practicable satisfy himself before granting the Licence.

The swine must be accompanied by this Licence and Declaration on which it is granted, and must be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, and must while being moved be kept so far as practicable separate from all other swine.

The person granting this Licence must, for the identification of the Declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

The person granting this Licence must deliver the Declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

The number and description of the swine inserted in the Licence must be the same as the number and description in the Declaration on which the Licence is granted.

Caution.—Persons acting without such a Licence where such a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the Licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a Licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to Licences, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

(5795.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article

1. Extent.
 2. Restriction on Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District.
 3. Declaration Countersigned by Police Necessary for Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District.
 4. Regulations as to Movement under Preceding Article.
 5. Detention of Swine for Fourteen Days after Movement.
 6. Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Local Authority.
 7. Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.
 8. Movement out of Licensed Markets &c.
 9. Attendance at Markets &c.
 10. Revocation by Board of Licences.
 11. Markets &c. of Swine by Licence of Board.
 12. Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.
 13. Documents and Forms.
 14. As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through a Swine Movement District.
 15. Straying of Swine on Highways.
 16. Saving for Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement.
 17. Saving for Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.
 18. Production of Declarations and Permits; Names and Addresses.
 19. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 20. Offences.
 21. Short Title.
- SCHEDULE.

(5795.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 13th May 1898.)

SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling

them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Extent.

1. This Order shall apply only to such Districts or parts of Districts of Local Authorities as may be declared by Special Order of the Board of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Board) to be subject to this Order, and such Districts and parts of Districts are hereinafter referred to as Swine Movement Districts.

Restriction on Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District.

2. Swine shall not be moved along a highway or thoroughfare in a Swine Movement District, whether in a vehicle or not, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

Declaration Countersigned by Police Necessary for Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District.

3.—(1.) Swine may be moved in a Swine Movement District with a Declaration of the owner of the swine or of his agent authorized for this purpose in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(2.) If the swine about to be moved are not at the date of the Declaration in a Swine Movement District or if they are then at a railway-station wharf or other place within a Swine Movement District to which they have been moved otherwise than along a highway or thoroughfare in the District, then the Declaration may be in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(3.) If the movement is to be for breeding purposes the Declaration must be in the Form C set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

(4.) The Declaration shall previous to any movement along a highway or thoroughfare in a Swine Movement District be countersigned by an Officer of the Police Force of such District duly authorized in that behalf by the Local Authority : Provided that where the movement extends to more than one Swine Movement District a Declaration duly countersigned by a Police Officer of the first District in which such movement occurs shall not require to be further countersigned by a Police Officer of any other District.

(5.) A Declaration shall be signed in duplicate and one copy shall be retained by the Police Officer countersigning it and be disposed of by him as the Local Authority may direct.

Regulations as to Movement under Preceding Article.

4.—(1.) The swine moved under the preceding Article shall be accompanied by the Declaration required by that Article and shall be moved to the place of destination stated in the Declaration by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, and where the swine are moved for breeding purposes they shall also be so moved back to the place from which the movement commenced.

(2.) In no case shall a Declaration be in force for more than four days inclusive of the day of the date thereof and the movement to which it relates shall be completed within that period.

(3.) A Declaration shall forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine be delivered up at the nearest Police Station, except in the case of the swine being moved to a market fair sale or exhibition licensed by the Local Authority under this Order, in which case it shall be there delivered up to the person appointed to receive the same.

Detention of Swine for Fourteen Days after Movement.

5. Swine moved under this Order cannot be again moved alive along a highway or thoroughfare in a Swine Movement District until the expiration of fourteen days, except under and in accordance with the Article hereinafter contained relating to movement out of a market fair sale or exhibition licensed by the Local Authority under this Order.

Markets Fairs Sales and Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Local Authority.

6.—(1.) A Local Authority may grant a Licence for a market fair sale or exhibition of swine within a Swine Movement District, if they are satisfied that the market fair sale or exhibition is to be held in a market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition which is capable of being cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the next following Article.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a market fair sale or exhibition under this Article shall be signed by the clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the market fair sale or exhibition (as owner of a market, or as an auctioneer, or otherwise), and shall also specify the place where the market fair sale or exhibition is to be held, and may authorize the holding of periodical markets fairs sales or exhibitions on stated days for a time limited, not exceeding one month, but the Licence may be renewed from time to time, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider

best fitted to insure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a market fair sale or exhibition under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such market fair sale or exhibition by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition where such market, fair, sale or exhibition is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a market fair sale or exhibition under this Article.

(5.) A fit person or a sufficient number of fit persons shall be appointed by the Local Authority and named in the Licence for the purpose of receiving Declarations and granting Permits for movement of swine from the market fair sale or exhibition in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(6.) No swine shall be moved along a highway or thoroughfare into a market fair sale or exhibition licensed under this Article unless accompanied by the Declaration required by the preceding Articles of this Order, and unless the Declaration is delivered up at the entrance to the market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition to the person appointed to receive the same.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.

7. Every market fair-ground sale-yard and place of exhibition in which a market fair sale or exhibition of swine is held under the last preceding Article, shall so soon as practicable after the holding of the market fair sale or exhibition, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleansed and disinfected as follows—

- (i.) all parts of the market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly scraped and swept, and all dung, sawdust, litter, or other matter effectually removed therefrom ; then
- (ii.) the same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water ; then
- (iii.) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct ; and
- (iv.) the scrapings and sweepings shall be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movement out of Licensed Markets &c.

8.—(1.) Swine exposed at a market fair sale or exhibition licensed under this Order may be moved from the

market fair-ground sale-yard or place of exhibition to any other place either within or without the District with a Permit in the Form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect, which Permit shall be in force for not more than two days inclusive of the day of issue.

(2.) The swine moved under this Article shall be accompanied by the Permit required by this Article, and shall be moved to the place of destination stated in the Permit by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.

(3.) A Permit shall forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine be delivered up at the nearest Police Station.

(4.) Where the swine are moved under and in accordance with a Permit under this Article, no Declaration shall be required though such swine are moved along a highway or thoroughfare in a Swine Movement District.

Attendance at Markets &c.

9. A Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall attend at every market fair sale or exhibition licensed under this Order.

Revocation by Board of Licences.

10. If the Board are of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a market fair sale or exhibition under this Order, that the holding of such market fair sale or exhibition thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Markets &c. of Swine by Licence of Board.

11. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions and in addition thereto a market fair sale or exhibition of swine may be held with a Licence of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board after inquiry are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render such market fair sale or exhibition necessary or expedient.

Movement of Swine by Licence of Board.

12. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector of the Board or of a person authorized by the Board to grant the same, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Documents and Forms.

13. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply forms of Declaration and Permit and such other documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

As to Movement of Swine landed from Ireland through a Swine Movement District.

14. For the purposes of this Order, swine landed from Ireland at a port or place in a Swine Movement District shall not be deemed to be moved along a highway or thoroughfare in that District where they are moved to any place of destination out of that District in accordance with the following conditions :

- (a.) When landed the swine shall be moved forthwith by the most direct available route to the nearest available railway-station on the line of railway by which the swine are to be moved to their place of destination.
- (b.) The swine shall be kept at the said railway-station until trucked, and shall then be moved by railway out of the District without untrucking.

Straying of Swine on Highways.

15.—(1.) No pig shall be allowed to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof within a Swine Movement District.

(2.) If any person allows a pig to so stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Saving for Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement.

16. Movement of swine under this Order is subject to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board for prohibiting or regulating the movement of swine into or within the District of the Local Authority, but nothing in any such Regulation shall permit the movement of swine in contravention of this Order.

Saving for Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.

17. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of the Swine-Fever (Infected Areas) Order of 1896.

Production of Declarations and Permits; Names and Addresses.

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Declaration or a Permit is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Board or of a Local

Authority, produce and show to him the Declaration or Permit, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

19. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

20.—(1.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Declaration or a Permit is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved under this Order fails to deliver up the Declaration or Permit after the completion of the movement as prescribed by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Short Title.

21. This Order may be cited as the SWINE-FEVER (MOVEMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent for Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

DECLARATION OF OWNER OR HIS AGENT.

I, *A.B.* of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of [or being the agent authorized for this purpose by *A.B.* the owner of] the undermentioned swine, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare—

- (a.) that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least fourteen days immediately before making this Declaration, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period; and
- (b.) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of fourteen days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (c.) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture given under any Order of the Board.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

[To be signed] *A.B.*

Number and Description of Swine above referred to and Name and Description of Place and Premises from and to which the Swine are to be moved—

I. Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	II. Name or Description of Place and Premises from which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	III. Place of Destination, stating Name or Description of Place and Premises to which Swine are to be moved, and stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Declaration is available for FOUR days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Declaration is not available for the movement of swine until it has been countersigned by an Officer of the Police Force of the Swine Movement District duly authorized in that behalf by the Local Authority.

Where the movement extends to more than one Swine Movement District a Declaration duly countersigned by a Police Officer of the first District in which such movement occurs does not require to be further countersigned by a Police Officer of any other District.

Signature and No. of Police Officer _____

Police District _____

Note.—This Declaration must accompany the swine and must forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine be delivered up at the nearest Police Station, except in the case of the swine being moved to a market fair sale or exhibition in which case it must be there delivered up to the person appointed to receive the same.

The swine must be moved to the Place of Destination by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.

Caution.—A person making a Declaration false in any material particular is liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent for Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District (to be used only where the Swine are brought into the District from without).

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

DECLARATION OF OWNER OR HIS AGENT.

I, *A.B.* of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of [*or* being the agent authorized for this purpose by *A.B.* the owner of] the undermentioned swine, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare—

- (a.) that the swine are not at the date hereof in a Swine Movement District [*or* are at the date hereof at a railway-station wharf or other place within a Swine Movement District to which they have been moved otherwise than along a highway or thoroughfare in the District]; and
- (b.) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever, and have not been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (c.) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture given under any Order of the Board.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189 .

[To be signed] *A.B.*

Number and Description of Swine above referred to and Name and Description of Place and premises from and to which the swine are to be moved—

I. Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	II. Name or Description of Place and Premises from which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	III. Place of Destination, sta- ting Name or Description of Place and Premises to which Swine are to be moved, and stating Dis- trict of Local Authority in which situate.

This Declaration is available for FOUR days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

This Declaration is not available for movement of swine until it has been countersigned by an Officer of the Police Force of the Swine Movement District duly authorized in that behalf by the Local Authority.

Where the movement extends to more than one Swine Movement District a declaration duly countersigned by a Police Officer of the first District in which such movement occurs does not require to be further countersigned by a Police Officer of any other District.

Signature and No. of Police Officer _____

Police District _____

Note.—This Declaration must accompany the swine and must forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine be delivered up at the nearest Police Station, except in the case of the swine being moved to a market fair sale or exhibition in which case it must be there delivered up to the person appointed to receive the same.

The swine must be moved to the Place of Destination by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.

Caution.—A person making a Declaration false in any material particular is liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to fine and imprisonment.

FORM C.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent for Movement of Swine in a Swine Movement District for Breeding purposes.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

DECLARATION OF OWNER OR HIS AGENT.

I, *A.B.* of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of [*or being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B. the owner of*] the undermentioned swine, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare—

- (*a.*) that the swine are to be moved for breeding purposes, and for no other purpose ; and
- (*b.*) that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least fourteen days immediately before the making of this Declaration, and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period ; and
- (*c.*) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of fourteen days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever ; and
- (*d.*) that the swine are not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and that the movement of such swine is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board of Agriculture given under any Order of the Board.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 .

[To be signed] *A.B.*

Number and Description of Swine above referred to and Name and Description of Place and Premises from and to which the Swine are to be moved—

I. Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	II. Name or Description of Place and Premises from which Swine are to be moved, and to which they are to be returned, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	III. Name or Description of Place of Destination to which Swine are to be moved for Breeding pur- poses, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

This Declaration is available for FOUR days, including the day of the date hereof, *and no longer*.

This Declaration is only available for movement for breeding purposes and is available for the double movement, namely,—from the premises from which the swine are moved to the abovementioned Place of Destination and back to the premises from which they were moved, but not elsewhere: Provided that both movements take place within the four days during which this Declaration is available.

The swine must be moved to the Place of Destination and back to the premises from which they were moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.

This Declaration does not authorize movement to a market fair sale or exhibition public lair or other like place.

This Declaration is not available for movement of swine until it has been countersigned by an Officer of the Police Force of the Swine Movement District duly authorized in that behalf by the Local Authority.

Where the movement extends to more than one Swine Movement District a Declaration duly countersigned by a Police Officer of the first District in which such movement occurs does not require to be further countersigned by a Police Officer of any other District.

Signature and No. of Police Officer _____

Police District _____

Note.—This Declaration must accompany the swine and must forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine be delivered up at the nearest Police Station.

Caution.—A person making a Declaration false in any material particular is liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to fine and imprisonment.

FORM D.

Permit No. _____

*Permit for Movement of Swine from Licensed Market Fair Sale
or Exhibition in Swine Movement District.*

Market (or as the case
may be) held at _____

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

PERMIT.

No. _____

on _____

I, C.D. of _____ being the person
appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of _____
, to grant Permits for the movement of swine
from the undermentioned licensed [market fair sale or exhibition
as the case may be] do hereby grant to
this my Permit to move the undermentioned swine to the
undermentioned Place of Destination :—

No. of Swine to be
moved _____

Description _____

I. Name and Address of Owner of Swine.	II. Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	III. Name or Description of Market Fair Sale or Exhibition from which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	IV. Name or Description of Place of Destina- tion to which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

(Signed) _____

Dated) _____

This Permit is available for TWO days, including the day of
the date hereof, and no longer.

Granted to Mr _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

of _____

NOTE.—This Permit must accompany the swine and must
forthwith after the completion of the movement of the swine
be delivered up at the nearest Police Station.

The swine must be moved to the Place of Destination by the
nearest available route and without unnecessary delay.

This Permit is avail-
able for 2 days.

Where the swine are moved under and in accordance with
this Permit, no Declaration is required though they are moved
along a highway or thoroughfare in a Swine Movement
District.

This counterfoil is to
be retained by the
person granting the
Permit.

Caution.—Persons who alter or commit other offences with
respect to these Permits are liable under the Diseases of
Animals Act, 1894 to fine and imprisonment.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1894.

(5235.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Glanders or Farcy.
 2. Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 3. Notice of Disease.
 4. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
 5. Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.
 6. Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules.
 7. Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.
 8. Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing &c.
 9. Prohibition to expose or move Diseased or Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.
 10. Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.
 11. Expenses.
 12. Removal of Dung or other Things.
 13. Slaughter with Compensation.
 14. Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.
 15. Special Provision as to movement of Diseased or Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules for Slaughter.
 16. Record of Slaughter.
 17. Disposal of Carcases.
 18. Digging up.
 19. Weekly Returns as to Disease.
 20. General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 21. Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.
 22. Exemption of Army Department and Veterinary Colleges.
 23. Offences.
 24. Interpretation.
 25. Revocation.
 26. Existing Regulations.
 27. Extent.
 28. Commencement.
 29. Short Title.
- SCHEDULE.

(5235.)

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1894.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Glanders or Farcy.

1. For the purposes of this Order disease means glanders, and includes that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy, and diseased or suspected means affected with or suspected of being affected with glanders.

*Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals
Act, 1894.*

2. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders (including farcy) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section four so far as regards notice of disease;

Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter and compensation);

Section twenty-two (Orders);

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section forty-five (detention of vessels);

Section forty-six (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Disease.

3.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

4.—An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894, and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

5.—(1.) The Local Authority may if they think fit give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.,

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules.

6.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule :
- (b) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy : and
- (c) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule :

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order of the Board for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

7.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about, any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule :
- (b) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway :

(c) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected: and

(d) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing &c.

8. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Diseased or Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale;
- (b) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale;
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the case provided for by Regulation A of the next following Article a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare;
- (e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or

place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

10.—(1.) Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and the Local Authority shall cause such horse, ass, or mule to be as soon as practicable examined by a Veterinary Inspector or a Veterinary Surgeon, and the horse, ass, or mule shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule so seized is found to be diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may, notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding Article, be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or other place convenient for such slaughter to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If the horse, ass, or mule so seized is suspected only of disease it shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may, notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding Article, be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or other place convenient for such slaughter for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized moved and detained but not slaughtered as aforesaid proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Regulation C.—Disinfection in these cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Expenses.

11. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the

execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter with Compensation.

13.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered any diseased horse, ass, or mule: Provided that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Board of Agriculture first obtained.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered any suspected horse, ass, or mule, having previously obtained the consent of the owner thereof.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

(a) Where the horse, ass, or mule was diseased, the compensation shall be such sum as the Local Authority think expedient, being a minimum in the case of a horse of two pounds and in the case of an ass or mule of ten shillings: Provided that in no case shall the amount of compensation, if above the said minimum, exceed one-fourth of the value of the animal immediately before it became diseased.

(b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

14. Where in England or Wales a horse, ass, or mule, not being a diseased horse, ass, or mule, is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the value of the animal shall for the purpose of compensation be such sum as may have been agreed upon between the Local Authority and the owner of the

animal before the animal was slaughtered, or, where no such agreement has been entered into, such sum as may be determined in manner following (that is to say):—

- (i.) The Local Authority shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.
- (ii.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (iii.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.
- (iv.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.
- (v.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.
- (vi.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1894.

Special Provision as to movement of Diseased or Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules for Slaughter.

15.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, a Local Authority may cause any horse, ass, or mule liable to be slaughtered by them under Article 13 of this Order to be moved in a properly constructed float or van to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or other place convenient for such slaughter.

(2.) Any float or van, which has been used for the conveyance of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, shall immediately after each occasion of such use be cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the float or van and all other parts thereof with which the horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings, have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and

other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of the float or van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the float or van shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the float or van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Record of Slaughter.

16. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form prescribed by the Board, a record relative to horses, asses, or mules slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Disposal of Carcases.

17.—(1.) The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase 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;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any such carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Board, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

18. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

Weekly Returns as to Disease.

19. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

20.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

21.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department and Veterinary Colleges.

22. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department, or to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of any Veterinary College affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons: Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to the carcasses of such horses, asses, or mules, nor to exempt any Local Authority from any obligation imposed on them in regard to the disposal of such carcasses.

Offences.

23.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation

of a Local Authority made under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark clipped, painted, or stamped on any horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order—

The Board means the Board of Agriculture:

The Act of 1894 means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

Carcase means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules :
 Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order :
 Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation.

25. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked :
 Provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations.

26. Any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the Order revoked by this Order, or under the Order revoked by that Order, and in force at the commencement of this Order, shall, unless altered or revoked by the Local Authority, remain in force for such time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made, and for the purposes of this Order shall be deemed to have been made under this Order.

Extent.

27. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

28. This Order shall come into operation on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Short Title.

29. This Order may be cited as THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1894.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5020	1892. 26 September ...	The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1892.

RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

(5578.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
 2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
 3. Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.
 4. Compulsory Slaughter of Dogs.
 5. Owners to give facilities for Slaughter.
 6. Post-Mortem Examination.
 7. Dogs Deemed to be Exposed to Infection.
 8. Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs Exposed to Infection.
 9. Isolation of Animals.
 10. Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.
 11. Disposal of Carcases.
 12. Digging up.
 13. Record of Slaughter.
 14. Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.
 15. Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.
 16. Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.
 17. Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.
 18. Powers of the Board of Agriculture.
 19. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 20. Weekly Returns of Rabies.
 21. Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 22. Offences.
 23. Interpretation.
 24. Revocation of Order.
 25. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
 26. Extent.
 27. Commencement.
 28. Short Title
- SCHEDULES.
-

(5578.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 23rd March 1897.)

RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

3.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any shed, stable, building, kennel,

field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, kennel, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Compulsory Slaughter of Dogs.

4. A Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every dog within their District which is diseased or suspected or which has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog.

Owners to give facilities for Slaughter.

5.—(1.) Where the power of causing any dog to be slaughtered under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and person in charge of such dog shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Post-Mortem Examination.

6.—(1.) Where an animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority shall, previous to the disposal of the carcase, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf who shall forthwith report to the Board in such form as may be required the result of such examination.

(2.) The owner and the person in charge of any such carcase shall give all reasonable facilities for the purpose of such examination, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) A certificate of a Veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with rabies shall for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and this Order be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

Dogs Deemed to be Exposed to Infection.

7. Every dog shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place or otherwise in contact with any diseased or

suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs Exposed to Infection.

8. The Local Authority shall so far as practicable secure the isolation of dogs which have been exposed to the infection of rabies by causing Notices under the next following Article to be served with all practicable speed on the owner or person in charge of every such dog within their District and by taking all necessary steps to enforce compliance with every Notice served under such Article.

Isolation of Animals.

9.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Board may serve a Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any dog or other animal requiring the same to be kept in a kennel, shed, or other building, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Board—

- (a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein ; or
- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid ; or
- (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice given by him under this Article to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., and to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows :

- (i.) If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
- (ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with

as the Local Authority think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained by the Local Authority, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.

- (iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient : Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred by the Local Authority in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to places subject to section eighteen of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, that is to say, to the city of London and the county of London.

Disposal of Carcases.

11.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant ;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following : The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knackers'-yard approved for the purpose by the Board, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Record of Slaughter.

13. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to diseased or suspected animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any place used by a diseased or suspected animal, and of any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal :
- (b.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway :
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : and
- (d.) For requiring the occupier of any such place, and the owner of any such utensil, vehicle, or thing to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of such owner or occupier.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

15.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, vehicle, or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

17. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Board of Agriculture.

18. Any power by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively, and in any such case the provisions of this Order shall apply as if the power were being exercised by the Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

19. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Rabies.

20. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that rabies exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith

make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

21. Horses, asses, mules, and dogs (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :

Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter) ;

Section forty-three (powers of police) ;

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcase is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcase, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee

and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a dog or other animal is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by a Notice served under this Order, the owner of the dog or other animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the same is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a dog or other animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

23. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture :

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

“Animals” includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, mules, and dogs :

“Disease” means rabies, “diseased” means affected with rabies, and “suspected” means suspected of rabies :

“Public place” includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park garden or pleasure ground, common, uninclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access :

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector :

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

24. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked subject to the provisions as to existing Regu-

lations contained in the next following Article : Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) All Regulations made by a Local Authority—

- (a.) under Article 11 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder &c.*) ; and
- (b.) under Article 15 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter*) ;

of the Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order are hereby revoked.

(2.) All other Regulations made by a Local Authority under the said Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board and shall have effect as if this Order had not been made.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as the RABIES ORDER OF 1897.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 9.)

*Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of
Dogs or other Animals.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the [county] of , [or being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture], hereby require the following animal, namely,

to be kept in [*here describe the kennel, shed, or other building where the animal is to be kept*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Board of Agriculture under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Board,—

- (a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein ; or
- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, or building as aforesaid ; or
- (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which this Notice applies.

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

N.B.—A dog or other animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

Caution.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Notice, the occupier of the place where the dog or other animal is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, and the owner of the dog or other animal moved, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog or other animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Article 9.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, do hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , requiring isolation of the dog or other animal referred to in that Notice.

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

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W., and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5293	1895. 22 February - - -	The Rabies Order of 1895.

THE ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.

(5905.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Notice of Disease.
2. Duty of Inspector to act immediately.
3. Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to Existence of Anthrax.
4. Milk of Diseased Cow not to be removed.
5. Restriction on Movement of Animals out of or into Place of Outbreak.
6. Provision as to Removal of Dung &c. out of Place of Outbreak.
7. Disposal of Carcases.
8. Digging up.
9. Disinfection in case of Anthrax.
10. Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing
11. Prohibition of Exposure or Movement of Diseased or Suspected Animals.
12. Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.
13. Powers of Board of Agriculture.
14. Local Authority to enforce Order.
15. Weekly Returns of Anthrax.
16. Extension of certain sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
17. Presumption of Knowledge of Disease.
18. Offences.
19. Interpretation.
20. Revocation of Order.
21. Extent.
22. Commencement.
23. Short Title.

SCHEDULE.

(5905.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 17TH JANUARY 1899.)

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a diseased, or suspected, animal, that is to say, an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so diseased, or suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so diseased, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased, or suspected, animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to Existence of Anthrax.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of anthrax shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a veterinary practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a diseased, or suspected, animal, or the carcase of any such animal, shall give all reasonable facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Milk of Diseased Cow not to be Removed.

4. It shall not be lawful to remove the milk of any diseased cow from the shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which the cow is or has been kept.

Restriction on Movement of Animals out of or into Place of Outbreak.

5.—(1.) No animal shall, except as expressly authorized by this Article, be moved out of or into any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, until an Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that no animal remaining on the premises is diseased, and that the premises have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2.) Any horse, ass, or mule which is not diseased may be moved thereout to any place.

(3.) All other animals which are in such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, and which are not diseased, may, and should in every case where it is practicable, be moved thereout by the owner, under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient place of detention for the purpose of isolation, and the animals so moved shall, after their arrival at the place of detention, be there kept separate by the owner thereof from all other animals and not moved thereout for a period of seven days.

(4.) Provided that any animal which is not diseased may be moved out of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place as aforesaid, or from the said place of detention, to the nearest available slaughter-house under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority for the purpose of being forthwith slaughtered.

*Provision as to Removal of Dung &c. out of Place of
Outbreak.*

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any dung, litter, broken fodder, or any other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased animal, out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, except to a place approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to which animals will not have access, and any such dung or other thing as aforesaid so removed shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place to which animals will not have access, and which is removed from any dwelling house, and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, the carcase being buried at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and with a layer of lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Board, cause the carcase to be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents, and for that purpose to be taken, in charge of an officer of

the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other place approved for the purpose by the Board.

(2.) A carcase of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by the Local Authority, or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered except for the purpose of being buried or destroyed by the Local Authority.

(3.) Before a carcase is removed for burial or destruction under this Article, all the natural openings thereof shall be effectually plugged with tow or some suitable material saturated in a strong solution of carbolic acid or other suitable disinfectant. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood, except by or under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector, and so far as may be necessary for the purpose of microscopical examination.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Board or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Board, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Disinfection in case of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected under the direction of an Inspector, and in the mode provided by this Article—

(a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter;

(b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased animal;

(c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:

(i.) All such parts of a shed, stable, building, or other like place as are hereby required to be cleansed and disinfected shall be thoroughly sprinkled with freshly burnt lime or other suitable disinfectant, and then swept out, and all

dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place with which the diseased animal or its droppings or any discharge from the nostrils or other parts of the animal has come in contact, shall, so far as practicable, be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant;

(iv.) In the case of a field or any other place as aforesaid which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be cleansed and disinfected as the Local Authority or their Inspector may think fit.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid shall be as follows:

(i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

(iii.) It shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant.

(4.) All dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, field, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10. Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle, shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Prohibition of Exposure or Movement of Diseased or Suspected Animals.

11.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased, or suspected, animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased, or suspected, animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased, or suspected, animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased, or suspected, animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased, or suspected, animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order an animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article may be moved by or under the direction of an Inspector of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place.

Movement of Animals &c. with Licence of Board.

12. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, carcase, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or officer of the Board, which Licence will only be granted where the Board, after inquiry, are satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of Board of Agriculture.

13. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Board or an Inspector of the Board respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

14. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Anthrax.

15. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that anthrax exists, or has existed, in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

16. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Presumption of Knowledge of Disease.

17. Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against the Act of 1894 relative to anthrax, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of that disease, unless and until he shows, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

Offences.

18.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a carcase is removed or buried or destroyed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Order, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the carcase to be so removed, buried, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

19. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules:

“Disease” means anthrax, and “diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax:

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector:

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

20. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order and any Regulations made by a Local Authority thereunder are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order or Regulations hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order or Regulations hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

21. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

22. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

23. This Order may be cited as the ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1899.
In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5294	1895. 22 February	The Anthrax Order of 1895.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) ORDER OF 1895.

(5305.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 1.—ON VESSELS.

Article.

1. Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.
2. Detention.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

3. Food and Water during Detention.
4. Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.
5. Food at Unshipping Places.
6. This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals &c.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Article.

7. Trucks, Horse-Boxes &c.
8. Overcrowding
9. Shorn Sheep.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10.

PART II.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—WATER TRAFFIC.

11. Vessels.
12. Fodder and Litter.
13. Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.
14. This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals &c.

CHAPTER 6.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

15. Horse-Boxes.
16. Horse-Boxes, Guard's Vans &c.
17. Trucks.
18. Vans.
19. Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.
20. Pens.

CHAPTER 7.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

21. Vans.

CHAPTER 8.—LANDING PLACES.

22.

CHAPTER 9.—OFFENCES.

23.

PART III.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 10.—MARKETS, FAIRS &c.

24. Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets &c.

CHAPTER 11.—INSPECTORS.

25. Exceptional Qualification of Veterinary Inspector.
26. Notice to Board as to Inspectors.

CHAPTER 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Publication of Orders of the Board by Local Authority
 28. Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.
 29. Printed Documents and Forms.
 30. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 31. Interpretation.
 32. Revocation of Orders.
 33. Existing Regulations of Local Authority.
 34. Commencement.
 35. Short Title.
- SCHEDULE

(5305.)

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 1.—ON VESSELS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

1. Except as otherwise expressed, the provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which animals are carried to or from any port or place in Great Britain: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. This provision (iv.) shall not until otherwise ordered by the Board apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction. This provision (viii.) shall not until otherwise ordered by the Board apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck, proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrange-

ments shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein

(Food and Water.)

(xiii.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours, they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiv.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvi.) A vessel on which animals are carried shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvii.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Returns as to Casualties.)

(xviii.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month send a copy of such record to the Board.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xix.) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

(Saving for Ferry Boats &c.)

(xx.) The foregoing provisions of this Article, except as regards overcrowding, shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of every such boat or vessel shall be such as to protect, so far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering.

Detention.

2. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Board, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Board otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

3. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Board shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Place.

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

Food at Unshipping Places.

5. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Board, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of

food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Board approve.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, &c.

6. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes, &c.

7. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

8. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

9. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which sheep shorn and unclothed are being carried shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or

other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

11.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall if not removed from the vessel be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quick-lime.

(3.) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

12. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, **animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation,**

shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

13.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, &c.

14. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels or things used for or about foreign animals, provision as to which is made by a separate Order of the Board.

CHAPTER 6.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

15.—(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, &c.

16.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) If the animal so taken out was accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:

(a) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, and litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

(ii.) If the animal so taken out was not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(c) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(d) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(e) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) In all cases the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

17.—(1.) A railway truck, if used for animals on a railway, shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder

or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

18.—(1.) A van used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

19.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

20.—(1.) Every pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day and before it is used on such next following day: Provided that, where such user is on a Saturday, the Monday following shall be considered to be the next following day for such purpose.

(2.) Every such pen or other place **shall** be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the pen or other place with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 7.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

21.—(1.) A van used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 8.—LANDING-PLACES.

22.—(1.) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a Foreign Animals Wharf or to a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station or to a Landing-Place for Foreign Animals.

CHAPTER 9.—OFFENCES.

23. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART III.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 10.—MARKETS, FAIRS &c.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

24.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

CHAPTER 11.—INSPECTORS.

Exceptional Qualification of Veterinary Inspector.

25. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the Veterinary Certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,) to be a Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in Great Britain, namely,—that he is registered as an Existing Practitioner under section fifteen of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, or that previous to the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or Veterinary Adviser under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

Notice to Board as to Inspectors.

26. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector is appointed under section thirty-five of the Act of 1894, or there is any change in the name or address or District of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Board.

CHAPTER 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Publication of Orders of the Board by Local Authority.

27. When an Order of the Board is sent, under sub-section four of section forty-nine of the Act of 1894, by the Board to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the District of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills containing a copy of or an abstract from such Order of the Board either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where Local Notices are usually exhibited in the District of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.

28.—(1.) Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Board shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2.) A Local Authority may by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them.

(3.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Board a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

(4.) If the Board are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

29. Except where it is otherwise provided for in any Order of the Board, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Board.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

30. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

31. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Board" means the Board of Agriculture:

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

"Foreign" applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom:

"Disease" includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and swine-fever), glanders (including farcy), rabies, and anthrax:

"Diseased" or "suspected" means affected with disease or suspected of being diseased:

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

"Van" means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

32. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

33. All Regulations made by a Local Authority as to the cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals under any Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Board.

Commencement.

34. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

35. This Order may be cited as THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September ..	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.
3586	1887. 25 August ...	The Animals (Amendment) Order of 1887, No. 3.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.
5074	1893. 28 February ...	The Regulations of Local Authorities Order of 1893.	The whole Order so far as it is unrevoked.

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER OF
1895.

(5306.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Water Supply on Railways.
2. Revocation of Order.
3. Commencement.
4. Short Title.

SCHEDULES.

(5306.)

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER OF
1895.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Water Supply on Railways.

1. The railway companies working the railways named in the First Schedule to this Order shall make a provision of water, to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be carried or having been carried on those railways.

Revocation of Order.

2. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the part of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS ORDER OF 1895.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

(L.S.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Abbey	Great Eastern.
Aberbran	Neath and Brecon.
Aberdeen	Caledonian.
Aberdovey	Cambrian.
Aberfeldy	Highland.
Aberfoyle	North British.
Abergavenny	Great Western.
Aberlour	Great North of Scotland.
Abermule	Cambrian.
Aberystwith	Cambrian.
Accrington	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Achnasheen	Highland.
Acle	Great Eastern.
Aldershot	London and South-Western.
Aldershot Town	South-Eastern.
Alford	Great Northern.
Alford (Aberdeenshire)	Great North of Scotland.
Alloa	North British.
Almond Bank... ..	Caledonian.
Alnwick	North-Eastern.
Alston	North-Eastern.
Althorne	Great Eastern.
Alton	North Staffordshire.
Alvescot	Great Western.
Alyth	Caledonian.
Alyth Junction	Caledonian.
Amptill	Midland.
Andover Junction	London and South-Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway
Andover Town	London and South-Western.
Annan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Appledore	South-Eastern.
Arbroath	Caledonian and Dundee and Arbroth (Joint).
Ardler	Caledonian.
Ardlin	North British.
Ardrossan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ardwick	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Arrchar and Tarbet	North British.
Arundel	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Ashbourne	North Staffordshire.
Ashford	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Ashford	South-Eastern.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Aspatia	Maryport and Carlisle.
Attleborough	Great Eastern.
Auchinleck	Glasgow and South-Western.
Auchterarder	Caledonian.
Audley End	Great Eastern.
Auldgirth	Glasgow and South-Western.
Axminster	London and South-Western.
Aylesbury	Great Western and Metropolitan.
Aylesbury	London and North-Western.
Aylsham Town	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Aylsham	Great Eastern.
Ayr	Glasgow and South-Western.
Bacup	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bala	Great Western.
Baldock	Great Northern.
Balfour	North British.
Ballindalloch	Great North of Scotland.
Balloch	North British.
Bamber Bridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Banbury	Great Western.
Banbury	London and North-Western.
Banff	Great North of Scotland.
Bangor... ..	London and North-Western.
Barmouth	Cambrian.
Barnard Castle	North-Eastern.
Barnby Siding	Great Eastern.
Barnet (New)... ..	Great Northern.
Barnsley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Barnsley	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Barnstaple	Great Western.
Barnstaple	London and South-Western.
Barons Lane Siding	Great Eastern.
Barrhead	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Barrow	Furness.
Barrow (Ramsden Dock)	Furness.
Basingstoke Junction	London and South-Western.
Bath	Midland.
Battlesbridge	Great Eastern.
Bearstead	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Beattock	Caledonian.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Beccles	Great Eastern.
Beckenham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Beckenham	South-Eastern.
Bedale	North-Eastern.
Bedford	London and North-Western.
Bedford	Midland.
Beer Ferris	London and South-Western.
Beeston Castle	London and North-Western.
Belford	North-Eastern.
Belgrove	City of Glasgow Union.
Bervie	North British.
Berwick-on-Tweed	North British.
Bettisfield	Cambrian.
Beverley	North-Eastern.
Bicester	London and North-Western.
Billericay	Great Eastern.
Birchington	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Birkenhead (Shore Road)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Birkenhead (New Station)	Great Western.
Birkenhead	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Birmingham	Great Western.
Birmingham	London and North-Western.
Birmingham	Midland.
Bishop Auckland	North-Eastern.
Bishops Stortford	Great Eastern.
Blackburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blackford	Caledonian.
Blackpool (T.R.)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blair Atholl	Highland.
Blairgowrie	Caledonian.
Blandford	London and South-Western and Midland.
Blandford	Somerset and Dorset.
Blankney	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Blencow	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Bletchley	London and North-Western.
Bluestone	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Bluntisham	Great Eastern.
Boat of Garten	Highland.
Bodmin Road... ..	Great Western.
Bolton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bolton	London and North-Western.
Bonar Bridge... ..	Highland.
Bootle... ..	Furness.
Bordesley	Great Western.
Boroughbridge	North-Eastern.
Boston	Great Northern.
Botley	London and South-Western.
Bottisham	Great Eastern.
Boughrood	Cambrian.
Bowling	North British.
Bradford (Adolphus Street)	Great Northern.
Bradford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bradford	Midland.
Braintree	Great Eastern.
Brandon	Great Eastern.
Breamore	London and South-Western.
Brechin	Caledonian.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Brecon	Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction
Brentwood and Warley	Great Eastern.
Bridge of Dun	Caledonian.
Bridgwater	Great Western.
Bridgwater	London and South-Western and Midland.
Bridgwater	Somerset and Dorset.
Bridlington	North-Eastern.
Brigg	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Brighouse	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Brighton	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Bristol	Great Western.
Bristol	Midland.
Brockenhurst... ..	London and South-Western.
Brockholes	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bromsgrove	Midland.
Broughton	Furness.
Broughty Ferry	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Broxbourne	Great Eastern.
Builth... ..	Cambrian.
Bullgill	Maryport and Carlisle.
Bungay	Great Eastern
Burgh	Great Northern.
Burnham Market	Great Eastern.
Burnham-on-Crouch	Great Eastern.
Burnley (Bank Top)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Burntisland	North British.
Burton (Joint Station)	London and North-Western, and North Staffordshire.
Burton... ..	Midland.
Burwell	Great Eastern.
Bury	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bury St. Edmunds	Great Eastern.
Buttington	Cambrian.
Buxton	London and North-Western.
Buxton	Midland.
Caerphilly	Rhymney.
Caersws	Cambrian.
Caerwys	London and North-Western.
Callander	Caledonian.
Cambridge	Great Eastern.
Cambridge	Great Northern.
Cambridge	London and North-Western.
Camp Hill	Midland.
Canterbury	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Canterbury	South-Eastern.
Cardiff	Great Western.
Cardiff	Rhymney.
Carlisle	Caledonian.
Carlisle	London and North-Western.
Carlisle	Maryport and Carlisle.
Carlisle	Midland.
Carlisle	North British.
Carlisle (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Carmarthen Junction	Great Western.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen and Cardigan.
Carnarvon	London and North-Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Carnforth	London and North-Western, and Furness and Midland Joint.
Carno	Cambrian.
Carnoustie	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Carron Bridge	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castle Douglas	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castleton	North-Eastern.
Cawston	Great Eastern.
Cemmes Road... ..	Cambrian.
Chard	London and South-Western.
Chard Junction	London and South-Western.
Charing	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chatburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Chatham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chelmsford	Great Eastern.
Chester (Northgate)... ..	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Chester... ..	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Chesterfield	Midland.
Chichester	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Chippenham	Great Western.
Cholsey and Moulsoford	Great Western.
Cirencester	Great Western.
Cirencester	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Cleckheaton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Clitheroe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Closeburn	Glasgow and South-Western.
Coatbridge	Caledonian.
Cobham	London and South-Western.
Cockermouth	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Cockermouth	Maryport and Carlisle.
Colchester	Great Eastern.
Cold Norton	Great Eastern.
Coldstream	North-Eastern.
Colne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Congleton	North Staffordshire.
Conon	Highland.
Conway	London and North-Western.
Corbridge	North-Eastern.
Corfe Castle	London and South-Western.
Cornhill	Great North of Scotland.
Corpusty	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Corwen	Great Western.
Cosham (Joint Station)	London, Brighton, and South Coast and London and South-Western.
Coupar Angus	Caledonian.
Coventry	London and North-Western.
Craigellachie	Great North of Scotland.
Crail	North British.
Craven Arms	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Crediton	London and South-Western.
Creetown	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint.
Cresswell	North Staffordshire.
Crewe	London and North-Western.
Crewkerne	London and South-Western.
Criccieth	Cambrian.
Crieff	Caledonian.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Crowle	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Croydon	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Croydon	South-Eastern.
Crynant	Neath and Brecon.
Cullingworth	Great Northern.
Cumnock (A. & C.)	Glasgow and South-Western.
Cupar	North British.
Daggons Road	London and South-Western.
Dailly	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalbeattie	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalkeith (or Eskbank)	North British.
Dalmellington	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalry	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dalston	Maryport and Carlisle.
Dalton	Furness.
Dalwhinnie	Highland.
Dandaleith	Great North of Scotland.
Darlington (Bank Top)	North-Eastern.
Darlington (Hope Town)	North-Eastern.
Dartford	South-Eastern.
Darwen	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Denbigh	London and North-Western.
Denny	Caledonian.
Dentonholme (Carlisle)	Glasgow and South-Western.
Derby	Great Northern.
Derby	London and North-Western, and North Staffordshire (Joint).
Derby	Midland.
Dereham	Great Eastern.
Dersingham	Great Eastern.
Devonport	London and South-Western.
Devynock	Neath and Brecon.
Dewsbury	London and North-Western.
Didcot	Great Western.
Dingwall	Highland.
Dinnet	Great North of Scotland.
Diss	Great Eastern.
Doldowlod	Cambrian.
Dolgelly (Joint Station)	Cambrian and Great Western.
Doncaster	Great Northern.
Doncaster	Midland.
Donington Road	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Dorchester	London and South-Western.
Dorking	South-Eastern.
Doune	Caledonian.
Dover	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Downton	London and South-Western.
Drayton	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Driffild	North-Eastern.
Drigg	Furness.
Dubton	Caledonian.
Dudley	Great Western.
Dudley Hill	Great Northern.
Dufftown	Great North of Scotland.
Dullingham	Great Eastern.
Dumfries	Caledonian.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Dumfries	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dumfries House	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dunbar	North British.
Dunblane	Caledonian.
Dundee, East	Dundee and Arbroath (Joint).
Dundee, West	Caledonian.
Dundee, (Tay Bridge Station)	North British.
Dunfermline	North British.
Dunkeld	Highland.
Dunmow	Great Eastern.
Dunning	Caledonian.
Dunse	North British.
Dunstable (Church Street) ...	Great Northern.
Dunstable (London Road) ...	Great Northern.
Dyffryn	Cambrian.
Eastleigh	London and South-Western.
East Linton	North British.
East Rudham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Ecclefechan	Caledonian.
Edinburgh	Caledonian.
Edinburgh (Haymarket) ...	North British.
Edington Junction	London and South-Western and Midland.
Eggesford	London and South-Western
Elgin (Morayshire Station)	Great North of Scotland.
Elgin	Highland.
Ellesmere	Cambrian.
Ellon	Great North of Scotland.
Elsenham	Great Eastern.
Elstree	Midland.
Ely	Great Eastern.
Endon	North Staffordshire.
Epping	Great Eastern.
Errol	Caledonian.
Erwood	Cambrian.
Ettily Heath	North Staffordshire.
Evercreech Junction	London and South-Western and Midland.
Evercreech Junction	Somerset and Dorset.
Evesham	Great Western.
Evesham	Midland.
Exeter (St. Davids)	Great Western.
Exeter	London and South-Western.
Eye	Great Eastern.
Fakenham (Town)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Fakenham	Great Eastern.
Falkirk Tryst Sidings	Caledonian.
Fambridge	Great Eastern.
Fareham	London and South-Western.
Farnborough	London and South-Western.
Farnham	London and South-Western.
Farningham Road	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Faversham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Fenns Bank	Cambrian.
Ferryhill	North-Eastern.
Firsby	Great Northern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Fleetwood	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Folkestone	South-Eastern.
Forden	Cambrian.
Fordham	Great Eastern.
Fordingbridge	London and South-Western.
Fordoun	Caledonian.
Forfar	Caledonian.
Forres	Highland.
Fortrose	Highland.
Forteviot	Caledonian.
Four Crosses	Cambrian.
Fourstones	North-Eastern.
Frome	Great Western.
Fullerton Bridge	London and South-Western.
Gainsboro'	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Galashiels	North British.
Garstang	London and North-Western.
Gayton Road	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Georgemas	Highland.
Giggleswick	Midland.
Gillingham	London and South-Western.
Girvan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Gisburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Glamis	Caledonian.
Glasgow (St. Rollox)	Caledonian.
Glasgow (South Side)	Caledonian.
Glasgow (Bellgrove)	City of Glasgow Union.
Glasgow (Bellgrove)	North British.
Glasgow (Sighthill)	North British.
Glastonbury	London and South-Western and Midland.
Gloucester	Great Western.
Gloucester	Midland.
Godmanchester	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Golspie... ...	Highland.
Goole	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Gosberton	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Gosport	London and South-Western.
Gourock	Caledonian.
Grahamston	North British.
Grampound Road	Great Western.
Grantham	Great Northern.
Granton (near Edinburgh)... ..	North British.
Grantown	Highland.
Gravesend	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Gravesend	South-Eastern.
Great Ormesby	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Great Yarmouth (Vauxhall)	Great Eastern.
Greenloaning	Caledonian.
Greenock	Caledonian.
Greenock Harbour	Glasgow and South-Western.
Grimsby	Great Northern.
Grimsby (Dock Station)	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grimsby Town (Passenger)... ..	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grosmont	North-Eastern.
Guestwick	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Guildford	South-Eastern.
Guildford	London and South-Western.
Guthrie	Caledonian.
Guyhirne	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint)
Gwyddelwern... ..	London and North-Western.
Haddenham	Great Eastern.
Haddington	North British.
Hadleigh	Great Eastern.
Hailsham	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Halesworth	Great Eastern.
Halifax	Great Northern.
Halifax (Pellon)	Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire (Joint).
Halifax	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Haltwhistle	North-Eastern.
Ham Street	South-Eastern.
Hanley	North Staffordshire.
Hardwick Road	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Harecastle	North Staffordshire.
Harlech	Cambrian.
Harleston	Great Eastern.
Harling Road... ..	Great Eastern.
Harlington	Midland.
Harlow	Great Eastern.
Harrietsham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Harrow	London and North-Western.
Harwich	Great Eastern.
Hatfield	Great Northern.
Havant	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hawarden	Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay.
Hawick	North British.
Hay	Midland.
Haydon Bridge	North-Eastern.
Headcorn	South-Eastern.
Headingley	North-Eastern.
Heckmondwike	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Helpringham	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint)
Hendon	Midland.
Hereford (Barton)	Great Western.
Hereford (Barrs Court)	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Hereford (Moorfields)	Midland.
Herne Bay	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Herne Hill	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Hertford	Great Eastern.
Hertford	Great Northern.
Hexham	North-Eastern.
Heyford	Great Western.
Highbridge	Great Western.
Highbridge	London and South-Western and Midland
Highlandman	Caledonian.
High Wycombe	Great Western.
Hindley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hitchin	Great Northern.
Hitchin	Midland.
Hockley	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Hogwell Siding	Great Eastern.
Hollingbourne	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Holmfield	Great Northern and Lancashire and York shire (Joint).
Holmfirth	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holsworthy	London and South-Western.
Holyhead	London and North-Western.
Holywood	Glasgow and South-Western.
Honiton	London and South-Western.
Hook	London and South-Western.
Horley	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hornby	Midland.
Hornsey	Great Northern.
Horsebridge	London and South-Western.
Horsham	London, Brighton and South Coast.
Huddersfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Huddersfield	London and North-Western.
Hull (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Huntingdon	Great Northern.
Huntley	Great North of Scotland.
Hurlford	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ilford	Great Eastern.
Ingatestone	Great Eastern.
Ingrow	Great Northern.
Insch	Great North of Scotland.
Invergordon	Highland.
Inverkeillor	North British.
Inverness	Highland.
Inverurie	Great North of Scotland.
Ipswich	Great Eastern.
Irvine	Glasgow and South-Western.
Isleham	Great Eastern.
Ivy Bridge	Great Western.
Keighley	Great Northern.
Keith	Great North of Scotland.
Keith	Highland.
Kelso	North British.
Kemsing	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Kendal	London and North-Western.
Kerry	Cambrian.
Keswick	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Kettering	Midland.
Kibworth	Midland.
Kidderminster	Great Western.
Killearn	North British.
Killochan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kilmarnock	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Kilmarnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kinbuck	Caledonian.
Kington	Great Western.
Kingston	London and South-Western.
Kingussie	Highland.
Kinross	North British.
Kirkby Stephen	North-Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Kirkconnel	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkcudbright	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkgunzeon	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkham	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Kittybrewster... ..	Great North of Scotland.
Knaresborough	North-Eastern.
Knighton	London and North-Western.
Knottingley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ladybank	North British.
Lairg	Highland.
Lampeter	Manchester and Milford.
Lanark	Caledonian.
Lancaster	London and North-Western.
Lapford	London and South-Western.
Larbert	Caledonian.
Launceston	London and South-Western.
Laurencekirk	Caledonian.
Leamington	Great Western.
Leamington (Milverton Station).	London and North-Western.
Leeds (Low Level)	Great Northern.
Leeds	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Leeds	London and North-Western.
Leeds	Midland.
Leeds (Marsh Lane)	North-Eastern.
Leeds (Wellington Street)	North-Eastern.
Leek	North Staffordshire.
Leeming Lane	North-Eastern.
Leicester	Great Northern.
Leicester	Midland.
Leigh	North Staffordshire.
Leighton	London and North-Western.
Leith (South)... ..	North British.
Lenham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Lenwade	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Leominster	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Leuchars	North British.
Lewes	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Leyburn	North-Eastern.
Leyland	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Lichfield (City Station)	London and North-Western.
Lichfield (Trent Valley)	London and North-Western.
Lidford	London and South-Western.
Lincoln	Great Northern.
Lincoln	Midland.
Linlithgow	North British.
Liphook	London and South-Western.
Liskeard... ..	Great Western.
Littlehampton	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Liverpool (Huskisson)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Liverpool (Wavertree Road)	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Liverpool (North Docks)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool (Canada Docks)	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Stanley)	London and North-Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Llanbedr and Pensarn ...	Cambrian.
Llanbrynmair... ..	Cambrian.
Llandilo	Great Western.
Llandoverly	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Llanfechain	Cambrian.
Llanfyllin	Cambrian.
Llanidloes	Cambrian.
Llansaintffraid	Cambrian.
Llanymynech... ..	Cambrian.
Llwyngwril	Cambrian.
Llyncllys	Cambrian.
Lockerbie	Caledonian.
London (Holloway)... ..	Great Northern.
London (King's Cross Goods)	Great Northern.
London (Paddington)... ..	Great Western.
London (Willow Walk) ...	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
London (Stewart's Lane) ...	London, Chatham, and Dover.
London (Maiden Lane) ...	London and North-Western.
London (Nine Elms)	London and South-Western.
London (Kentish Town) ...	Midland.
London (Poplar)	North London.
London (Bricklayers' Arms)	South-Eastern.
Longport	North Staffordshire.
Long Preston	Midland.
Longridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Longton	North Staffordshire.
Longtown	North British.
Loughboro'	Midland.
Louth	Great Northern.
Lowestoft	Great Eastern.
Low Moor	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ludlow	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Luton	Great Northern.
Luton	Midland.
Lymington Town	London and South-Western.
Lynn (Town)	Great Eastern.
Lytham	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Macclesfield	London and North-Western.
Macclesfield	Macclesfield Committee.
Macclesfield	North Staffordshire.
Machynlleth	Cambrian.
Madeley	London and North-Western.
Magdalen Road	Great Eastern.
Magor	Great Western.
Maidstone	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maidstone	South-Eastern.
Maldon (East)	Great Eastern.
Maldon (West)	Great Eastern.
Malton	North-Eastern.
Manchester (London Road)	London and North-Western.
Manchester (Cross Lane) ...	London and North-Western.
Manchester	Midland.
Manningtree	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Mansfield	Midland.
March	Great Eastern.
Mardocks	Great Eastern.
Margate	South-Eastern.
Market Drayton	Great Western.
Market Drayton	North Staffordshire.
Market Harboro'	Midland.
Market Rasen... ..	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Market Weighton	North-Eastern.
Markinch	North British.
Marlborough	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Marshfield	Great Western.
Martin Mill	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maryport	Maryport and Carlisle.
Masborough	Midland.
Massingham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Mauchline	Glasgow and South-Western.
Maud	Great North of Scotland.
Maxwelltown	Glasgow and South-Western.
Maybole	Glasgow and South-Western.
Meikle... ..	Caledonian.
Mellis	Great Eastern.
Melmerby	North-Eastern.
Melton	Great Eastern.
Melton	Midland.
Melton Constable	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Melton Mowbray	Great Northern and London and North Western (Joint).
Meopham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Merthyr	Great Western.
Methven	Caledonian.
Micheldever	London and South-Western.
Middlesborough	North-Eastern.
Midhurst	London and South-Western.
Mildenhall	Great Eastern.
Milford	Great Western.
Milford Junction	North-Eastern.
Milliken Park	Glasgow and South-Western.
Millom... ..	Furness.
Minster	South-Eastern.
Minsterley	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Mirfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Mold	London and North-Western.
Monmouth (Troy)	Great Western.
Montgomery	Cambrian.
Montrose	Caledonian.
Montrose	North British.
Moorside and Wardley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Morecambe	Midland.
Moreton	London and South-Western.
Morpeth	North-Eastern.
Motherwell	Caledonian.
Muirkirk	Glasgow and South-Western.
Muir of Ord	Highland.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Nairn	Highland.
Narberth	Pembroke and Tenby.
Neath	Great Western.
Neath Yard	Neath and Brecon.
Needham	Great Eastern.
Nelson	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Newark	Great Northern.
Newark	Midland.
Newbridge-on-Wye	Cambrian.
Newbury	Great Western.
New Camnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Newcastle (Forth Station)	North-Eastern.
Newcastle (New Bridge Street).	North-Eastern.
Newcastle	North Staffordshire.
Newhaven	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
New Luce	Glasgow and South-Western.
Newmarket	Great Eastern.
New Milford	Great Western.
Newport (Mon.)	Great Western.
Newport (Salop)	London and North-Western.
New Southgate	Great Northern.
Newton Abbot	Great Western.
Newton Stewart	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint.
Newtown	Cambrian.
Norbury	North Staffordshire.
Normanton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Normanton	Midland.
Northallerton	North-Eastern.
Northampton	London and North-Western.
Northampton	Midland.
North Dean	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
North Tawton	London and South-Western.
North Walsham	Great Eastern.
North Woolwich	Great Eastern.
Northwich	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Norton Bridge	North Staffordshire.
Norton-in-Hales	North Staffordshire.
Norwich (City)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Norwich (Trowse)	Great Eastern.
Nottingham	Great Northern.
Nottingham	Midland.
Nuneaton	London and North-Western.
Oakamoor	North Staffordshire.
Oakham	Midland.
Okehampton	London and South-Western.
Old Cumnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Oldham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oldham (Glodwick Road)	London and North-Western.
Oldham (Clegg Street)	Oldham, Ashton under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge.
Old Meldrum	Great North of Scotland.
Ongar	Great Eastern.
Ore	South-Eastern.
Ormskirk	Lancashire and Yorkshire
Oswestry	Cambrian.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Oswestry	Great Western.
Oxenholme	London and North-Western.
Oxford	Great Western.
Cxford	London and North-Western.
Paddock Wood	South-Eastern.
Padiham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Paisley... ..	Glasgow and South-Western.
Peebles... ..	North British.
Pembroke	Pembroke and Tenby.
Penrhyndeudraeth	Cambrian.
Penrith	London and North-Western.
Penruddock	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith
Penzance	Great Western.
Perth	Caledonian.
Perth	North British.
Peterboro'	Great Eastern.
Peterboro'	Great Northern.
Peterboro'	London and North-Western.
Peterboro'	Midland.
Petersfield	London and South-Western.
Pevensey	London, Brighton, and South Coast
Pickering	North-Eastern.
Pinchbeck	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Pipe Gate	North Staffordshire
Pitlochry	Highland.
Pluckley	South-Eastern.
Plymouth	Great Western.
Plymouth (Friary)	London and South-Western.
Poole	London and South-Western
Pool Quay	Cambrian.
Portmadoc	Cambrian.
Portsmouth (Lancashire)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portsmouth (Joint Station)... ..	London and South-Western, and London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Potter Hanworth	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Potter Heigham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Preston... ..	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston (Maudlands)	Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western (Joint).
Preston (Oxhey Market)	London and North-Western.
Prittlewell	Great Eastern.
Pudsey (Greenside)	Great Northern.
Pulborough	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pwllheli	Cambrian.
Queenborough	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Racks	Glasgow and South-Western.
Radcliffe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsbottom	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsey	Great Eastern.
Ramsgate	South-Eastern.
Ravensthorpe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rawtenstall	Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Rayleigh	Great Eastern.
Reading	Great Western.
Reading	South-Eastern.
Redbridge	London and South-Western.
Red Hill	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Red Hill	South-Eastern.
Reedham	Great Eastern.
Reepham	Great Eastern.
Reigate	South-Eastern.
Retford	Great Northern.
Retford	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rhayader	Cambrian.
Rhuddlan	London and North-Western.
Richmond	North-Eastern.
Rimington	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ringwood	London and South-Western.
Ripon	North-Eastern.
Robertsbridge	South-Eastern.
Rochester	North Staffordshire.
Rochdale	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rochester	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Rochford	Great Eastern.
Rolleston-on-Dove	North Staffordshire.
Romford	Great Eastern.
Romsey	London and South-Western.
Rotherham	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rotherham	Midland.
Roths	Great North of Scotland.
Royston	Great Northern.
Rugby	London and North-Western.
Rugeley	London and North-Western.
Ruskington	Great Northern and Great Eastern (Joint).
Ruthin	London and North-Western.
Ruthwell	Glasgow and South Western.
Rye	South-Eastern.
Saffron Walden	Great Eastern.
St. Albans	Great Northern.
St. Albans	Midland.
St. Andrews	North British.
St. Austell	Great Western.
St. Boswells (New Town)	North British.
St. Budeaux	London and South-Western.
St. Germain's Siding	Great Eastern.
St. Ives	Great Eastern.
St. Olaves	Great Eastern.
Salford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Salisbury	Great Western.
Salisbury	London and South-Western.
Salwick	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Sampford Courtnay	London and South-Western.
Sandal	Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (Joint).
Sandwich	South-Eastern.
Sanquhar	Glasgow and South-Western.
Saxmundham	Great Eastern.
Seamer Junction	North-Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Seascale	Furness.
Selby	North-Eastern.
Selsdon Road	South-Eastern.
Semley	London and South-Western.
Settle	Midland.
Sevenoaks	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Sevenoaks	South-Eastern.
Shalford	South-Eastern.
Sheffield	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Sheffield	Midland.
Shenfield and Hutton	Great Eastern.
Shepherd's Well	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Shepreth	Great Northern.
Shepton Mallet	London and South-Western and Midland.
Shepton Mallet	Somerset and Dorset.
Sherborne	London and South-Western.
Shorncliffe	South-Eastern.
Shrewsbury	Great Western.
Shrewsbury	London and North-Western.
Silloth	North British.
Silverdale	North Staffordshire.
Sittingbourne	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Six Mile Bottom	Great Eastern.
Skipton	Midland.
Sleaford	Great Northern.
Slough	Great Western.
Smeeth	South-Eastern.
Snaith	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Soham	Great Eastern.
Sole Street	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Southall	Great Western.
Southampton	London and South-Western.
Southend-on-Sea	Great Eastern.
Southminster	Great Eastern.
South Stockton	North-Eastern.
Southwick	Glasgow and South-Western.
Spalding	Great Northern.
Stafford	London and North-Western.
Stalybridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Stalybridge	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Stalham	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Stamford	Great Northern.
Stamford	Midland.
Staplehurst	South-Eastern.
Stewarton	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Steyning	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Stirling	Caledonian.
Stirling (Cowpark)	North British.
Stockbridge	London and South-Western.
Stockton (North Shore)	North-Eastern.
Stoke	North Staffordshire.
Stoke Ferry	Great Eastern.
Stone	North Staffordshire.
Stonea	Great Eastern.
Stonehaven	Caledonian.
Stowmarket	Great Eastern.
Stranraer	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).
Stranraer Harbour	Portpatrick and Wigtownshire (Joint).

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Stratford	Great Eastern.
Stratford-on-Avon	Great Western.
Strichen	Great North of Scotland.
Strome Ferry... ..	Highland.
Strood	South-Eastern.
Sturminster Newton	London and South-Western and Midland.
Sturminster Newton	Somerset and Dorset.
Sudbury	Great Eastern.
Sudbury	North Staffordshire.
Sunderland (Monkwearmouth).	North-Eastern.
Surbiton	London and South-Western.
Swaffham	Great Eastern.
Swaffham Prior	Great Eastern.
Swanage	London and South-Western.
Swansea	Great Western.
Swansea	London and North-Western.
Swathling	London and South-Western.
Swindon	Great Western.
Swindon	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Syston	Midland.
Tain	Highland.
Talgarth	Cambrian.
Tallington	Great Northern.
Talsarnau	Cambrian.
Tamworth	London and North-Western.
Tarff	Glasgow and South-Western.
Tattenhall Road	London and North-Western.
Taunton	Great Western.
Tavistock	Great Western.
Tavistock	London and South-Western.
Tayport	North British.
Tebay	North-Eastern.
Templecombe... ..	Somerset and Dorset.
Tewkesbury	Midland.
Thame	Great Western.
Thames Haven	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Thirsk	North-Eastern.
Thornhill	Glasgow and South-Western.
Thorpe-le-Soken	Great-Eastern.
Thrapston	London and North-Western.
Three Cocks	Cambrian.
Threlkeld	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Thursford	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Thurso	Highland.
Tilbury	London, Tilbury, and Southend
Tisbury	London and South-Western.
Tiverton	Great Western.
Tivetshall	Great Eastern.
Todmorden	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Torrington	London and South-Western.
Totnes	Great Western.
Tottenham	Great Eastern.
Towneley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Towyn	Cambrian.
Tregaron	Manchester and Milford.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Trimley	Great Eastern.
Troutbeck	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Trowbridge	Great Western.
Truro	Great Western.
Tufnell Park	Great Eastern.
Tullibardine	Caledonian.
Tunbridge	South-Eastern.
Tunbridge Wells	South-Eastern.
Tunstall	North Staffordshire.
Turriff	Great North of Scotland.
Tutbury	North Staffordshire.
Tweedmouth	North-Eastern.
Twyford	Great Western.
Ulverston	Furness.
Umburleigh	London and South-Western.
Uttoxeter	North Staffordshire.
Wainfleet	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Kirkgate)	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (Joint).
Wakefield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Midland.
Walmer	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Walsingham	Great Eastern.
Waltham Cross	Great Eastern.
Warboys	Great Eastern.
Wareham	London and South-Western.
Warrington	London and North-Western.
Warwick	Great Western.
Waterfoot	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Watford	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	Midland.
Wellington (Salop)	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Wel	Great Western.
Welshpool	Cambrian.
Welwyn	Great Northern.
Wem	London and North-Western.
Westenhanger	South-Eastern.
West Hartlepool	North-Eastern.
Westhoughton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
West Kilbride... ..	Glasgow and South-Western.
Weston... ..	North Staffordshire.
Weybridge	London and South-Western.
Weyhill	Midland and South-Western Junction.
Weymouth	Great Western.
Wetherby	North-Eastern.
Wheathampstead	Great Northern.
Whitchurch	London and North-Western.
Whitehaven	London and North-Western and Furness Joint.
Whitmore	London and North-Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Whittlesford	Great Eastern.
Whitwell and Reepham ...	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Wickford	Great Eastern.
Wigan	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wigan	London and North-Western.
Wigton	Maryport and Carlisle.
Wilton	London and South-Western.
Wimbledon	London and South-Western.
Wimborne	London and South-Western.
Winchester	London and South-Western.
Winchfield	London and South-Western.
Wisbech	Great Eastern.
Wisbech	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Wishaw (Central)	Caledonian.
Witham	Great Eastern.
Woking	London and South-Western.
Wolverhampton	Great Western.
Wolverhampton (Wednesfield Heath).	London and North-Western.
Wolverton	London and North-Western.
Wood Green	Great Northern.
Woodham Ferris	Great Eastern.
Wool	London and South-Western.
Worcester (Butts Branch) ...	Great Western.
Worcester (Shrub Hill) ...	Great Western.
Worcester	Midland.
Worstead	Great Eastern.
Wrexham	Great Western.
Wrexham	Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay.
Wroxham	Great Eastern.
Wymondham... ..	Great Eastern.
Yarm	North-Eastern.
Yarmouth (Beach)	Midland and Great Northern (Joint).
Yeovil (Penn Mill)	Great Western.
Yeovil Town (Joint)	London and South-Western.
Yeovil Junction	London and South-Western.
York (Holgate Bridge)	North-Eastern.
York (Foss Islands)... ..	North-Eastern.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	1886. 16 September ...	The Animals Order of 1886.	The whole of Chapter 28 (Water Supply on Railways) and the Third Schedule.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

(5886.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses.
 2. Provisions as to Vessels carrying Horses.
 3. Water at Shipping Places.
 4. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 5. Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 6. Offences.
 7. Interpretation.
 8. Commencement.
 9. Short Title.
-

5886.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1898.)

EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses.

1. It shall not be lawful to convey in a vessel from any port in Great Britain any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other reason cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Horses.

2. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which horses are carried from any port or place in Great Britain to any port or place outside the British Islands, except vessels belonging to Her Majesty.

(Fittings of Vessels.)

- (i.) Each horse shall be carried in a separate box or stall of sufficient size, which shall be so constructed as to be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of a horse thrown against it.

(ii.) The floor of each box or stall shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens, or shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(iii.) Each box or stall shall be provided with suitable means for slinging the horse carried.

(iv.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to horses shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(v.) Horses while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Ventilation.)

(vi.) All parts of the vessel on which horses are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the horses carried.

(Light.)

(vii.) All parts of the vessel over which the horses pass, or in which they are stalled, shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the horses.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) Between every two rows of horses, and in front of every single row of horses, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Food and Water.)

(ix.) Horses carried on a vessel shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Horses.)

(x.) All horses while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading of horses on a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the horses.

(Attendance.)

(xii.) A vessel on which horses are carried shall carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the horses.

Water at Shipping Places.

3. At every place in Great Britain where horses are put on board of vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Board, for a supply of suitable water for the horses; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any horse.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Horses shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as provide for offences and legal proceedings.

Offences.

6. If any horse is conveyed or anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the person in charge of the horse in respect of which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place in which (as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"The British Islands" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the EXPORTATION OF HORSES ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

(5510.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER 1.—PROHIBITION.

Article.

1. Prohibited Countries.

CHAPTER 2.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

2. Conditions of Landing.
3. Charge of Animals on Landing.
4. Disposal of Animals on Landing.
5. Examination of Animals.
6. Restrictions on Access to Foreign Animals Wharf.
7. Disinfection of Persons leaving Foreign Animals Wharf &c.
8. Provision of Overall Clothes.
9. Regulations in case of Detection of Disease in Foreign Animals Wharf.
10. Food and Water.
11. Time for Slaughter.
12. Movement of Carcases, Manure &c.
13. Removal of Fittings &c. from Foreign Animals Wharf.
14. Disinfection of Foreign Animals Wharf.
15. Restriction on Use of Foreign Animals Wharf.

CHAPTER 3.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG
FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Article.

16. Landing subject to Customs Regulations.
17. Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder &c. of Foreign Animals.
18. Disinfection of Dung, Fodder &c. of Foreign Animals.
19. Application of this Chapter.

CHAPTER 4.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND
OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR FOREIGN ANIMALS.

20. Vessels.
21. Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.
22. Application of this Chapter.

CHAPTER 5.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND
OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR HORSES, ASSES, OR MULES.

- 23.

CHAPTER 6.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

24. Provisions as to Vessels carrying Foreign Animals.
25. Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

CHAPTER 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

26. Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.
 27. Power to exclude Persons.
 28. Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.
 29. General Power of Detention.
 30. Duties of Local Authority and Police.
 31. Offences.
 32. Revocation of Orders.
 33. Interpretation.
 34. Extent.
 35. Commencement.
 36. Short Title.
- SCHEDULES.

(5510.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling

them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

CHAPTER 1.—PROHIBITION.

Prohibited Countries.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to land any animal brought from any of the countries or parts of countries mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, which countries and parts of countries are herein-after referred to as scheduled countries.

CHAPTER 2.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Conditions of Landing.

2.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby made subject to the following conditions :

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any scheduled country.

Second. That the vessel has not within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any scheduled country.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any scheduled country.

(2.) Animals shall not be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf unless and until the master of the vessel in which they are imported has on the occasion of such importation delivered to the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, a declaration made and signed that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

3.—(1.) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board ; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any animals so long as they remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs or of an Inspector of the Board except with the permission of the Commissioners or of the Inspector, as the case may be.

Disposal of Animals on Landing.

4. Animals when landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be driven by lairage-men to the nearest available reception-lair or lairs within the limits of the Wharf, there to await the examination of an Inspector of the Board, and, until so examined, shall not be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

Examination of Animals.

5.—(1.) The animals shall be examined in a reception-lair by an Inspector of the Board during daylight.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals are found free from disease, the Inspector of the Board may permit the animals to be retained in such lair, which shall thereupon cease to be a reception-lair, or he may permit them to be moved out of such lair and into such other parts of the Foreign Animals Wharf as the occupiers of the Wharf or their officers or the Inspector of the Board shall direct or permit.

Restrictions on Access to Foreign Animals Wharf.

6.—(1.) No person, except the officers of Customs and lairage-men and the Superintendent of the Foreign Animals Wharf and an Inspector of the Board, and such other persons as may be specially authorized by an Inspector of the Board, shall during the time of the landing of the animals be admitted to the landing-stage, pier, quay, or other part of the Foreign Animals Wharf at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall at any time be admitted to any part of the Wharf which is being used as a reception-lair.

(2.) The owner or occupier of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall give notice of the provisions of this Article by placards, which shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of any landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of the Wharf to which access is for the time being restricted by this Article.

Disinfection of Persons leaving Foreign Animals Wharf &c.

7. All persons before leaving a landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall take such means for preventing the spreading of disease by washing and disinfecting themselves and by changing or disinfecting their clothes, or otherwise, as an Inspector of the Board may direct or require.

Provision of Overall Clothes.

8. The owner or occupier of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of the Board proper and suitable suits of overall clothes for the use of lairage-men and other persons entering the Wharf, to be worn at such times as an Inspector of the Board may direct.

Regulations in case of Detection of Disease in Foreign Animals Wharf.

9. If it appears to an Inspector of the Board that disease exists or has lately existed in a reception-lair, or in any particular building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf, all the animals that are then within such reception-lair, building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be there detained by the Inspector of the Board or shall be moved to such other part of the Foreign Animals Wharf as he shall direct or permit, and the same shall be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector of the Board.

Food and Water.

10.—(1.) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupiers of the Wharf or the person in charge thereof with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupiers or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3.) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4.) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupiers of the Foreign Animals Wharf, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894 ; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both and the time when the same was so supplied.

Time for Slaughter.

11.—(1.) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(3.) The slaughter of the animals shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as an Inspector of the Board in any case may direct, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

Movement of Carcases, Manure &c.

12.—(1.) No carcase, offal, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) All dung and manure shall, before being so removed, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

(3.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Removal of Fittings &c. from Foreign Animals Wharf.

13.—(1.) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be removed from such Wharf until they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 20 of this Order, and except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Foreign Animals Wharf.

14. An Inspector of the Board may give notice in writing to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Wharf by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Wharf shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Foreign Animals Wharf.

15.—(1.) No animals other than foreign animals shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Foreign Animals Wharf.

(2.) Any animal being in a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Wharf shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorized by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

CHAPTER 3.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

16. All dung of foreign animals, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder &c. of Foreign Animals.

17.—(1.) Dung of foreign animals, and partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall

not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate.

(2.) All other fodder and litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals may be landed without the previous consent of the Local Authority, but shall, when landed, remain under the charge of an Officer of Customs, and such fodder and litter shall not be removed from the place of landing except with the permission in writing of an Officer of Customs.

(3.) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate unless they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 20 of this Order previous to the landing thereof. If landed with such consent without having been so previously cleansed and disinfected, they shall be forthwith cleansed and disinfected in the manner aforesaid by and at the expense of the owner, and shall not be removed or permitted to come in contact with any animals until so cleansed and disinfected.

(4.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder &c. of Foreign Animals.

18.—(1.) All dung of foreign animals, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

Application of this Chapter.

19. This Chapter shall not apply in relation to foreign animals that have not been and are not intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

CHAPTER 4. — DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR FOREIGN ANIMALS.

Vessels.

20.—(1.) Each compartment of a vessel shall, after the landing of foreign animals therefrom, and before any animal

or cargo is placed in that compartment, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils, used for or about animals, shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

21.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of foreign animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of foreign animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Application of this Chapter.

22. This Chapter shall not apply in relation to foreign animals that have not been and are not intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

CHAPTER 5.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR HORSES, ASSES, OR MULES.

23.—(1.) The provisions of Article 20 of the preceding Chapter shall, subject as hereinafter provided, apply to a vessel from which foreign horses, asses, or mules are landed, in all respects as if horses, asses, and mules were animals within the meaning of that Chapter.

(2.) Provided that in the case of a horse, ass, or mule being carried in a horse-box, it shall be sufficient if such horse-box be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : and
- (b.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

CHAPTER 6.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Foreign Animals.

24. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which foreign animals intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

- (i.) Animals shall not be carried on more than three decks.
- (ii.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.
- (iii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iv.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(v.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

(vi.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vii.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(viii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Space for Animals.)

(ix.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein to properly feed and rest during the voyage.

(Overcrowding.)

(x.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Passage-Ways.)

(xi.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Ventilation.)

(xii.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xiii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Food and Water.)

(xiv.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours, they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xv.) All cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head and so as to stand athwartships.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xvi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvii.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle; and proper and suitable accommodation for all these persons shall be provided.

(Injured Animals.)

(xviii.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xix.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

25. Where any maimed or injured foreign animal is landed from a vessel the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the

Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

CHAPTER 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

26.—(1.) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

Power to exclude Persons.

27.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Wharf, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

28.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Wharf will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof, or of any building therein, a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Wharf or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their

clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

29. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery 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.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

30. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

31.—(1.) If the slaughter of animals is not commenced at the time directed by this Order, or completed in accordance with the provisions of this Order, the person failing to cause such slaughter to be so commenced or completed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the

owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passageway, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Foreign Animals Wharf in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

32. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked ; but this revocation shall not—

- (a.) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by, or otherwise affect the past operation of, any of those Orders ;
- (b.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order ;
- (c.) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture :

“The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

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

“Animals ” mean cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

“Foreign,” applied to animals, horses, asses, mules, and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom :

“Foreign Animals Wharf ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing :

- “Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Wharf :
- “Reception-lair” means a lair adjacent or near to the place of landing which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purposes of their examination :
- “Lairage-men” means men especially appointed by the occupiers of a Foreign Animals Wharf for the purpose of landing animals at such Wharf and feeding and watering and tending them in a reception-lair :
- “Disease” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague) :
- “Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :
- “Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals :
- “Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals :
- “Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :
- Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

34. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries.

[Article 1.]

Austria Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina).
 Belgium.
 Brazil.
 Denmark (excluding Iceland).
 France.
 Germany.
 Gibraltar.
 Greece.
 Italy.
 Malta.
 Montenegro.
 Morocco.
 Natal.
 Netherlands.
 Norway, Province of Finmark in.
 Ottoman Dominions.
 Portugal.
 Portuguese State of East Africa.
 Roumania.
 Russia.
 Servia.
 Spain.
 Sweden.
 Zululand.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
	1895.	
5307	18 March - -	The Foreign Animals Order of 1895.
5364	27 November -	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1895.
	1896.	
5384	18 March - -	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1896.

CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

(5511.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER 1.—LANDING OF CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

Article.

1. Landing-Places for Channel Islands Animals.
2. Conditions of Landing.
3. Twelve Hours Detention.
4. Examination and Consequences.
5. Continuance of One Cargo.
6. Detention of Suspected Animals.
7. Food and Water.
8. Movement of Animals, Carcases, Manure &c.
9. Removal of Fittings &c. from Landing-Place.
10. Disinfection of Landing-Place.
11. Restriction on Use of Landing-Place.
12. Landing of Channel Islands Animals at Foreign Animals Wharf.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG,
FODDER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

13. Landing subject to Customs Regulations.
14. Disinfection of Dung, Fodder &c.

CHAPTER 3.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND
OTHER APPARATUS.

15. Vessels.
16. Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

CHAPTER 4.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

17. Provisions as to Vessels carrying Channel Islands Animals to Great Britain.
18. Slaughter of Injured Animals when Landed.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.
20. Power to exclude Persons.
21. Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.
22. General Power of Detention.
23. Duties of Local Authority and Police.
24. Offences.
25. Interpretation.
26. Commencement.
27. Short Title.

5511.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—LANDING OF CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Landing-Places for Channel Islands Animals.

1.—(1.) Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands to Great Britain (in this Order called Channel Islands animals) may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be landed at any part of a port that may be for the time being defined by special Order of the Board as a Landing-Place for Channel Islands animals, without being subject to slaughter or quarantine.

(2.) The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such Regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

2.—(1.) The Landing of Channel Islands animals at a Landing-Place under this Order is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported, or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or

carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

(2.) The animals imported shall not be landed unless and until—

(a) 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 Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(b) the master of the vessel has satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours Detention.

3. Animals landed under this Order shall be detained in the Landing-Place for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

4.—(1.) Animals landed under this Order shall not, until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Board, be moved from the Landing-Place, or be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

(2.) The animals shall be examined by an Inspector of the Board during daylight, and such examinations shall take place after the expiration of the twelve hours detention mentioned in the last preceding Article.

(3.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they may be moved with the permission of an Inspector of the Board from the Landing-Place and shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894).

(4.) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel is found to be affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals that are within the Landing-Place and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals within the Landing-Place so detained to be slaughtered.

(5.) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel

is found to be affected with any disease other than cattle-plague and foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals of the same kind as the diseased animal which were brought in the same vessel with the diseased animal and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals of the particular kind so detained to be slaughtered.

(6.) The slaughter of the animals under paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as the Inspector of the Board in any case directs, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

Continuance of One Cargo.

5.—(1.) For the purposes of this Order all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other period of detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

(2.) Where an animal forming part of one cargo of animals landed under the provisions of this Order has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

6. An Inspector of the Board may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any animal landed under this Order which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Food and Water.

7.—(1.) Animals landed under this Order at a Landing-Place shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupiers of the Landing-Place or the person in charge thereof with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupiers or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2.) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3.) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4.) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient

supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupiers of the Landing-Place, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both and the time when the same was so supplied.

Movement of Animals, Carcases, Manure &c.

8.—(1.) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be moved from a Landing-Place, or from any lair or other place therein, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Removal of Fittings &c. from Landing-Place.

9.—(1.) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at a Landing-Place shall not be removed from such Landing-Place until they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 15 of this Order, and except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Landing-Place.

10. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Landing-Place requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Landing-Place by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Landing-Place shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Landing-Place.

11.—(1.) No animals other than animals landed under this Order shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Landing-Place.

(2.) Any animal being in a Landing-Place shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this

Article, be deemed to be a Channel Islands animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Landing-Place shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Landing-Place shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorized by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

Landing of Channel Islands Animals at Foreign Animals Wharf.

12. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the landing of any Channel Islands animal at a Foreign Animals Wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Great Britain, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

13. All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct, but no such fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils shall be landed except at a Landing-Place.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c.

14.—(1.) All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Landing-Place.

CHAPTER 3.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS.

Vessels.

15.—(1.) Each compartment of a vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of any animals brought from the Channel Islands,

and before any animal or cargo is placed in that compartment, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals, shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils used for or about animals shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

16.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of Channel Island animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 4.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Channel Islands Animals to Great Britain.

17. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which Channel Islands animals are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Space for Animals.)

(viii.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein to properly feed and rest during the voyage.

(Overcrowding.)

(ix.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary sufferings to the animals therein.

(Passage-Ways.)

(x.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Ventilation.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head and so as to stand athwartships.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xvii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

18. Where any maimed or injured animal is landed from a vessel under this Order the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

19.—(1.) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands and taken on board for the purpose of importation, but which has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

Power to exclude Persons.

20.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Landing-Place, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

21.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Landing-Place will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Landing-Place or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

22. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery 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.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

23. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing directing or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each, according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Landing-Place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in

which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

25. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

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

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Foreign Animals Wharf” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing:

“Landing-Place” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of Channel Islands animals.

“Superintendent of a Landing-Place” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Landing-Place:

“Disease” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague):

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

“Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

“Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

26. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

27. This Order may be cited as the CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

(5512.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER 1.—ANIMALS FROM ISLE OF MAN ADMITTED INTO GREAT
BRITAIN.

Article.

1.

CHAPTER 2.—DISINFECTION.

2. Vessels.

3. Fodder and Litter.

4. Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

CHAPTER 3.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

5. Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals from the Isle of Man to
Great Britain.

6. Detention.

CHAPTER 4.—FOOD AND WATER.

7. Food and Water during Detention.

8. Water at Place of Landing.

9. Food at Place of Landing.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

10. General Power of Detention.

11. Offences.

12. Local Authority to enforce Order.

13. Interpretation.

14. Commencement.

15. Short Title.

(5512.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 8th December 1896.)

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—ANIMALS FROM ISLE OF MAN ADMITTED INTO
GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man may be landed in Great Britain without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine.

CHAPTER 2.—DISINFECTION.

Vessels.

2.—(1.) A vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of animals brought from the Isle of Man, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of limewash: except that

(iv.) The application of limewash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Fodder and Litter.

3. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to animals brought from the Isle of Man, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

4.—(1.) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading on or from a vessel of animals brought from the Isle of Man, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 3.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals from the Isle of Man to Great Britain.

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which animals are carried from the Isle of Man to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

- (i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.
- (ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient workings of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

- (iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.
- (iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.
- (v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.
- (vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.
- (vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

- (viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.
- (ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck, proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Returns as to Casualties.)

(xvii.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month send a copy of such record to the Board.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before so being carried.

Detention.

6. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Board, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Board otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 4.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

7. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Place of Landing.

8. At every place where animals are landed under this Order, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Place of Landing.

9. At every place where animals are landed under this Order provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Board approve.

CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General Power of Detention.

10. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Isle of Man, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same: and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery 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.

Offences.

11.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

13. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

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

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

14. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

15. This Order may be cited as the ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF
1896.

(5513.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER 1.—CONDITIONS OF LANDING OF FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT
TO QUARANTINE.

Article.

1. Purposes for which Animals may be landed.
2. Animals intended for Reshipment to a Foreign Country.
3. Animals intended for Purposes of Exhibition, or for other Exceptional Purposes (other than Reshipment).
4. Movement of Carcases.
5. Disinfection of Dung and Manure.
6. Disinfection of Quarantine Station.
7. Restriction on Use of Quarantine Station.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND
OTHER THINGS.

8. Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

CHAPTER 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

9. Power to exclude Persons.
10. Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.
11. General Power of Detention.
12. Duties of Local Authority and Police.
13. Offences.
14. Interpretation.
15. Extent.
16. Commencement.
17. Short Title.

(5513.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1896.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF
1896.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—CONDITIONS OF LANDING OF FOREIGN ANIMALS
SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE.

Purposes for which Animals may be landed.

1. Foreign animals may be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station to be defined by Special Order of the Board if intended for reshipment to a foreign country, or for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes, provided that the proposed landing has been in each case approved by the Board on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Reshipment to a Foreign Country.

2. The landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for reshipment to a foreign country is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that it is intended for reshipment to a foreign country.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that to the best of his knowledge and belief it is free from disease.

Third. The animal shall not be moved alive out of the Station except into a vessel for exportation to a foreign country, and until reshipped shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Purposes of Exhibition, or for other Exceptional Purposes (other than Reshipment).

3.—(1.) The landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes (other than reshipment) is hereby made subject to the following conditions:

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring the purposes for which it is intended.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that to the best of his knowledge and belief it is free from disease.

Third. The animal when landed shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, it shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Fourth. The animal when landed shall be detained in the Station for such period as the Board in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Fifth. When moved out of the Station the animal shall be accompanied by—

(a.) a Certificate of an Inspector of the Board certifying that it is free from disease; and

(b.) a Licence of an Inspector of the Board specifying the place of destination to which and the person to whom it is to be taken.

(2.) The Inspector of the Board may in accordance with instructions given by the Board impose any conditions as to the subsequent movement of the animal or otherwise, and any such conditions shall be specified in the Licence.

(3.) Any person moving the animal or doing any other act in contravention of any condition so specified shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Movement of Carcases.

4.—(1.) No carcase shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2.) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any carcase in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Dung and Manure.

5. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Disinfection of Quarantine Station.

6. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Station by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Station shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Quarantine Station.

7.—(1.) No animals other than foreign animals landed under this Order, shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

(2.) Any animal being in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Station shall apply to such animal.

(3.) A Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorized by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS,
AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

8. All dung of foreign animals that have been or are intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessels with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

CHAPTER 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exclude Persons.

9.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Station, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

10.—(1.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Station will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Station or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

11. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect

to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery 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.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

12. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

13.—(1.) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Foreign Animals Quarantine Station in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

"Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station" includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:

"Disease" means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine-plague):

"Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER
OF 1897.

(5734.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Animals from Norway Prohibited.
 2. Interpretation.
 3. Short Title.
-

(5734.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1897.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1897.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Animals from Norway Prohibited.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to land any animal brought from Norway, and the First Schedule (*Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries*) to the Foreign Animals Order of 1896 shall be read and have effect as if the whole of Norway were included in the list of prohibited countries and parts of countries mentioned in that Schedule.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Foreign Animals Order of 1896.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1897.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

(5797.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Swine from the United States Prohibited.
 2. Offences.
 3. Extent.
 4. Commencement.
 5. Short Title.
-

(5797.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 13th May 1898.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Swine from the United States Prohibited.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to land any swine brought from the United States of America.

Offences.

2. If a pig is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the pig is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Extent.

3. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1897.

(5611.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Prohibition of Importation of Dogs.
 2. Licences for Importation in Particular Cases.
 3. Applications for Licences.
 4. Conditions of Licence.
 5. Restriction on Granting of Licences.
 6. Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.
 7. Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
 8. Local Authority to enforce Order.
 9. Offences.
 10. Interpretation.
 11. Extent.
 12. Commencement.
 13. Short Title.
-

(5611.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Dated 7th May 1897.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1897.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Prohibition of Importation of Dogs.

1. Dogs brought to Great Britain from any other country (except Ireland or the Isle of Man) shall not be landed in

Great Britain otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Licences for Importation in Particular Cases.

2. The Board may in any particular case grant a Licence authorizing the landing of a dog, and such dog may thereupon be landed subject to and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Applications for Licences.

3. Any application for a Licence under the preceding Article is to be made in writing to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., and is to be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner of the dog to which the application relates or by his agent authorized in writing for this purpose containing the following information (namely)—

- (i.) the description of the dog, stating so far as possible for purposes of identification, the particulars of its breed, sex, age, and colour ;
- (ii.) the country from which it is proposed to be brought ;
- (iii.) the port at which it is proposed to be landed ; and
- (iv.) the place to which it is proposed after being landed to be moved for the purposes of such detention and isolation as may be required by the Board, and also the route by which it is proposed to be moved to such place of detention.

Conditions of Licence.

4.—(1.) The Board may insert in any Licence granted under this Order authorizing the landing of a dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes—

- (a.) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog by and at the expense of its owner for any period not exceeding six months at a place to be provided for that purpose by such owner and to be described in the Licence ; or
- (b.) for regulating the movement of the dog to such place of detention and its movement during the period of detention prescribed by the Licence.

(2.) A dog landed under the authority of a Licence granted under this Order shall be detained and isolated in accordance with the conditions of such Licence, and shall not be moved in contravention of any such condition.

Restriction on Granting of Licences.

5. An applicant for a Licence to be granted under this Order for the landing of a dog will be required to satisfy the Board that proper and suitable arrangements can be made for such detention and isolation of the dog as appears to the Board to be necessary or desirable.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

6.—(1.) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2.) The dog, in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

7. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :

Section forty-three (powers of police) ;

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors) ;

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

8. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local authority.

Offences.

9.—(1.) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts defaults or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

10. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture :

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 :

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

11. Except where otherwise expressed this Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

12. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

13. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1897.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1898.

(5810.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Dogs from Channel Islands.
 2. Commencement.
 3. Short Title.
-

(5810.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 14TH JUNE 1898.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1898.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Dogs from Channel Islands.

1. Unless and until the Board of Agriculture otherwise order, the provisions of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 dated the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven shall not extend or apply to dogs brought to Great Britain from the Channel Islands.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1898.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.









