



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES' PALACE, February 22, 1895.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that His Royal Highness The Duke of York will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James' Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Monday the 11th March next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at the Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

## SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, have made an Ordinance relating to Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science in the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and have ordered the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, in terms of section 20, sub-section (1), of the said Act.

ROBT. FITZROY BELL, Secretary.

18 Duke Street, Edinburgh,  
15th February 1895.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889.  
52 and 53 Vict. c. 55.

## ORDINANCE No. 62.

[GENERAL, No. 24.—REGULATIONS FOR HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.]

At Edinburgh, the fifteenth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (*b*) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (*d*) the granting of Degrees and the institution of new Degrees:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

### DEGREE OF D.Sc.

I. Graduates who have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second-class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of their gradua-

tion in Arts, under the same conditions as if they held the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

II. Research Students within the meaning of Ordinance No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research and for the appointment of Research Fellows], may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Science of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study or research under that Ordinance, although they have not taken the Degree of Bachelor of Science or the Degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid, in that University; provided—

- (1) That they hold the Degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Medicine of a Scottish or any recognised University, or a Degree of any such University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to the Degree of Bachelor of Science or to the Degree of Master of Arts with first or second-class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; provided that candidates who hold any such Degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students with a view to the Degree of Doctor of Science, to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours or to a Final Science examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.
- (2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the Degree, and that they produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study or research undertaken by them during that period.
- (3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

III. All candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, to be approved by the Senatus on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science; provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall also be bound to pass such an examination conducted orally or practically, or by written papers, or by all of these methods, on the subjects of his special study or of his thesis, as may from time to time be determined. The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by him that the work has been done and the thesis composed by himself.

#### DEGREE OF D. PHIL.

IV. Graduates who have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second-class honours in Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

V. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance

No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the appointment of Research Fellows], although they have not taken the Degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid in that University; provided—

- (1) That they hold the Degree of Master of Arts with first or second-class honours in Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a Degree of any recognised University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such Degree with honours as aforesaid; provided that candidates who hold such a Degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students, with a view to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to pass an examination equivalent to an honour's examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.
- (2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions, or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the Degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.
- (3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

VI. All candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus; provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

#### DEGREE OF D. LITT.

VII. Graduates who have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in any group other than Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

VIII. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the Degree of Doctor of Letters of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the Appointment of Research Fellows], although they have not taken the Degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid in that University; provided—

- (1) That they hold the Degree of Master of

Arts with first or second class honours in any group except Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a Degree of any recognised University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such Degree with honours as aforesaid; provided that candidates who hold such a Degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students with a view to the Degree of Doctor of Letters, to pass an examination equivalent to an honours examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.

- (2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions, or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the Degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.
- (3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

IX. All candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Letters shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus; provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

#### GENERAL.

X. Notwithstanding and in supplement of the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General. No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations], Sections XIV. and XV., the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint such Professors or Lecturers as it may think suitable to conduct the examination of candidates who may offer themselves under the provisions either of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science] or of this Ordinance, for the Degree of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Letters; and the University Court shall, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, appoint an additional Examiner to act along with them. Such additional Examiner shall be a person of recognised eminence in the subject of the thesis, or memoir, or work which is to be submitted for approval. The result of the examination shall be reported to the appropriate Faculty or Committee of Senatus.

XI. The Degrees of Doctor of Science in Mental Science or Doctor of Science in Philology shall no longer be conferred by any Scottish University.

XII. Candidates who have already completed the necessary attendance on classes required for the Degree of Doctor of Science in Mental

Science or Doctor of Science in Philology, under regulations hitherto in force in any Scottish University, may proceed to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or of Doctor of Letters, as the case may be, under this Ordinance; provided such candidates comply with the provisions of Section VI. or Section IX. hereof, as the case may be, and that a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of their graduation as Masters of Arts.

XIII. The Degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Letters shall in no case be conferred on Persons who have not satisfied the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIV. The fee to be paid for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be ten guineas.

XV. The fee to be paid for the Degree of Doctor of Letters shall be ten guineas.

XVI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In witness whereof these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

L. S.

A. S. KINNEAR,  
Chairman.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACTS.

##### Alteration of Parish Areas.

##### ORDER No. VII.

##### PARISHES OF CAVERS AND KIRKTON. (NEW PARISH OF CAVERS.)

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Parochial Board of Cavers that I should issue an Order, under section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and section 46 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, uniting the Parish of Kirkton and the Parish of Cavers into one Parish;

And whereas, after consulting with the Authorities concerned, and causing a local inquiry to be held, I am of opinion that it is expedient to give effect to the said representation;

And whereas I caused the Proposed Order to be published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 8th January 1895:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Baronet, Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, do, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Local Government (Scotland) Acts, order as follows:—

1. The Parish of Kirkton and the Parish of Cavers shall be united into one Parish, to be called the Parish of Cavers.

2. The debts, liabilities, property, and assets of the Parochial Board of Kirkton and the Parochial Board of Cavers shall be transferred to the Parish Council of Cavers.

3. The ratepayers within the area comprised in the aforesaid Parish of Kirkton shall not be liable to be assessed for any part of the debt already incurred in connection with the Burial Ground

provided for the Parish of Cavers under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855.

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of Creditors or of persons having vested interests.

5. For the purpose of receiving the Parish Council Register prior to the first election, and summoning the first statutory meeting of the Parish Council of Cavers, in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, the Inspector of Poor of the now existing Parish of Cavers shall be deemed to be the Inspector of Poor of the Parish constituted by this Order.

This Order shall take effect immediately for all purposes connected with the election of Parish Councils, and on the 15th day of May 1895 for all other purposes.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Whitehall this 4th day of March 1895.

L. S.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,  
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACTS.  
Alteration of Parish Areas.

ORDER No. VIII.

PARISHES OF ST. ANDREWS AND ST.  
LEONARDS.

(NEW PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS AND ST.  
LEONARDS.)

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Parochial Board of St. Andrews that I should issue an Order, under section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and section 46 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, uniting the Parish of St. Leonards and the Parish of St. Andrews into one Parish;

And whereas, after consulting with the Authorities concerned, and causing a local inquiry to be held, I am of opinion that it is expedient to give effect to the said representation;

And whereas I caused the proposed Order to be published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 8th January 1895:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Baronet, Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, do, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Local Government (Scotland) Acts, order as follows:—

1. The Parish of St. Leonards and the Parish of St. Andrews shall be united into one Parish, to be called the Parish of St. Andrews and St. Leonards.

2. The debts, liabilities, property, and assets of the Parochial Board of St. Leonards and the Parochial Board of St. Andrews shall be transferred to the Parish Council of St. Andrews and St. Leonards.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of Creditors or of persons having vested interests.

4. For the purpose of receiving the Parish Council Register prior to the first election, and

summoning the first statutory meeting of the Parish Council of St. Andrews and St. Leonards, in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, the Inspector of Poor of the now existing Parish of St. Andrews shall be deemed to be the Inspector of Poor of the Parish constituted by this Order.

This Order shall take effect immediately for all purposes connected with the election of Parish Councils, and on the 15th day of May 1895 for all other purposes.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall this 4th day of March 1895.

L. S.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,  
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACTS.  
Alteration of Parish Areas.

ORDER No. IX.

PARISHES OF SLAMANNAN AND FALKIRK.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Parochial Board of the Parish of Slamannan that I should issue an Order, under section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and section 46 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, detaching from the Parish of Falkirk the portion thereof disjoined therefrom in 1725, and united *quoad sacra* to the said Parish of Slamannan, and attaching the said portion to the Parish of Slamannan;

And whereas, after consulting with the Authorities concerned, and causing a local inquiry to be held, I am of opinion that it is expedient to give effect to the said representation;

And whereas I caused the proposed Order to be published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 11th January 1895:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Baronet, Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, do, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Local Government (Scotland) Acts, order as follows:—

1. The portion of the Parish of Falkirk disjoined therefrom in 1725, and united *quoad sacra* to the Parish of Slamannan, shall cease to be part of the Parish of Falkirk, and shall form part of the Parish of Slamannan.

2. The Parish Council of Slamannan shall assume responsibility for and shall relieve the Parish Council of Falkirk of all advances which the latter body may be called upon to make for or on account of any pauper whose claim is derived (1) from birth in the said portion of the Parish of Falkirk prior to the 15th day of May 1895, or (2) from residence for the statutory period in the said portion of the Parish of Falkirk prior to the 15th day of May 1895.

3. The said disjoined portion of the Parish of Falkirk shall cease to be part of the County Council Electoral Division of Falkirk Landward, and so much thereof as lies to the east of the road leading from Slamannan to Falkirk, called the West Road, shall be added to and form part

of the Electoral Division of Slamannan East, and the remainder shall be added to and form part of the Electoral Division of Slamannan West.

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of Creditors or of persons having vested interests; and all questions of adjustment consequential on this Order are expressly reserved.

5. This Order shall take effect immediately for all purposes connected with the election of Parish Councils in the Parishes of Slamannan and Falkirk, and on the 15th day of May 1895 for all other purposes.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall this 4th day of March 1895.

L. S.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,  
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACTS.

Alteration of Parish Areas.

ORDER No. X.

PARISHES OF ABBEY, PAISLEY, AND  
RENFREW.

(NEW PARISH OF PAISLEY.)

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Town Council of the Burgh of Paisley that I should issue an Order, under section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and section 46 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, uniting the Abbey Parish and the Parish of Paisley, and the portion of the Parish of Renfrew situated within the boundaries of the Burgh of Paisley, into one Parish;

And whereas, after consulting with the Authorities concerned, and causing a local inquiry to be held, I am of opinion that it is expedient to give effect to the said representation;

And whereas I caused the proposed Order to be published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 11th January 1895:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Baronet, Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, do, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Local Government (Scotland) Acts, order as follows:—

1. The portion of the Parish of Renfrew situated within the boundaries of the Burgh of Paisley shall cease to be part of that Parish.

2. The Abbey Parish and the Parish of Paisley, and the portion of the Parish of Renfrew situated within the boundaries of the Burgh of Paisley, shall be united into one Parish, to be called the Parish of Paisley.

3. The debts, liabilities, property, and assets of the Parochial Board of the Abbey Parish, and the Parochial Board of the Parish of Paisley, shall be transferred to the Parish Council of Paisley.

4. The Abbey Landward School Board shall henceforth be known as the Paisley Landward School Board.

5. For the purpose of receiving the Parish Council Register prior to the first election, and summoning the first statutory meeting of the Parish Council of Paisley, in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, the Inspector of the Poor of the now existing Abbey Parish shall be deemed to be the Inspector of Poor of the Parish constituted by this Order.

6. The Parish Council of Paisley shall assume responsibility for and shall relieve the Parish Council of Renfrew of all advances which the latter body may be called upon to make for or on account of any pauper whose claim is derived (1) from birth in the said portion of the Parish of Renfrew prior to the 15th day of May 1895, or (2) from residence for the statutory period in the said portion of the Parish of Renfrew prior to the 15th day of May 1895.

7. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of Creditors or of persons having vested interests, and all questions of adjustment consequential on this Order are expressly reserved.

This Order shall take effect immediately for all purposes connected with the election of Parish Councils, and on the 15th day of May 1895 for all other purposes.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Whitehall this 4th day of March 1895.

L. S.

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN,  
Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

#### 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 moved 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 there 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 there 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 authorised 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.*

21.—(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 authorised 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 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.*

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 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 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, 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, 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 \_\_\_\_\_, the Inspector appointed by *I, A.B.* of \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 ACTS, 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.

### THE SHEEP-SCAB 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-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.

#### *Treatment for Sheep-Scab.*

3.—(1) Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

(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 Disinfection of Places and Things.*

4.—(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.*

5.—(1) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or 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 Movement of Sheep, Fleeces, &c.*

6. A Local Authority may make such Regu-

lations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

- (a) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;
- (b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists, of sheep that have been in the same field, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-scab; and
- (c) For prohibiting or regulating the removal from any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise 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 sheep which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased remains in the field, shed, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a shed or other like place until the same has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

*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 England or Wales or Scotland.

(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 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 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.—(1) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall not be deemed to authorise—

- (a) the movement of any sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab; or
- (b) the movement of any sheep into or out of any place or area infected with cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, 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, 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 rebooked 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 Diseased or Suspected Sheep.*

13.—(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, 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 unin-

closed 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.

*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 of this Order, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(Diseased Sheep.)

(i.) If the sheep so seized is found to be affected with sheep-scab the Local Authority shall cause it, unless slaughtered, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient.

(Suspected Sheep.)

(ii.) If the sheep so seized is suspected only of sheep-scab it shall be dealt with as follows:—

(iii.) The suspected sheep 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 sheep so seized may 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 slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; 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 slaughter-house to which the suspected sheep is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(c) The suspected sheep so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house 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 sheep, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(d) 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 sheep is moved into the District of that other Local Authority

(e) The suspected sheep so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house 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 sheep, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(v.) The suspected sheep, 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 sheep

being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(vi.) If the suspected sheep 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 affected at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vii.) In case of a diseased sheep 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 diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(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.

*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.

*Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.*

16. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorised or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

*Granting of Movement Licences.*

17.—(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.*

18.—(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, 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.*

19.—(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.*

20. 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.*

21. 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.*

22. 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.*

23. 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.*

24.—(1) If a sheep, or carcase, or any thing is moved in contravention of 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 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, 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, 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.

(3) If a 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, 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, 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.*

25. 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.*

26. 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-scab:

‘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.*

27. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, 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 or 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 Orders or the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

*Existing Regulations of Local Authority.*

28. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders or the parts of 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.

*Extent.*

29. This Order extends to Great Britain.

*Commencement.*

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

*Short Title.*

31. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP SCAB 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.

SCHEDULE.

*Orders Revoked.*

No.	Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
3446	16 September . . . . . 1886	The Animals Order of 1886	The whole of Chapter 5 (Sheep-Scab) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-scab.
4846	9 March . . . . . 1892	The Sheep-Scab Movement Order of 1892	The whole Order.
5026	5 October . . . . .	Montgomery—Sheep - Scab—Movement	The whole Order.

THE RABIES 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:—

*Extention of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*

1. 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 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);

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.

*Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.*

2.—(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 it shall be forthwith slaughtered.

(ii.) If a dog is suspected it shall be detained and kept or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient.

(iii.) If the dog is not diseased or suspected, it shall be detained in some proper place

and there be 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.

(iv.) 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.

*Notice of Disease.*

3.—(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.*

(4) 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.*

5.—(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.

*Disposal of Carcases.*

6.—(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 authorised 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-slaughter'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.*

7. 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.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.*

8.—(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 or cart or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animals 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 place, utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of the owner or occupier thereof.

(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 or thing or vehicle 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.*

9.—(1) 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.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.*

10.—(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 muzzling of dogs while in or on any public place with such exemptions (if any) as the Local Authority think fit:

(b) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of dogs not muzzled:

(c) For providing for the recovery by the Local Authority of the expenses incurred by them in respect of the detention of any dog seized and detained and disposed of under any such Regulations from the owners thereof; and

(d) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereat.

(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 Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.*

11. A 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 of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or any part thereof:
- (b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal: and
- (c) For regulating the removal out of any stable, building, kennel, 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 animal:

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order of the Board for the time being in force.

*Compulsory Slaughter of Diseased Dogs.*

12. A Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every diseased dog within their District.

*Slaughter of Diseased Animals (other than Dogs).*

13.—(1) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any diseased animal (other than a dog) within their District.

(2) Provided that if the owner of any animal (other than a dog) proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Board first obtained.

*Slaughter of Suspected Animals (including Dogs) with Compensation.*

14.—(1) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any suspected animal, and shall pay as compensation for every animal slaughtered under this Article the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(2) Provided, that if the owner of any animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Board first obtained.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter.*

15. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of the three last preceding Articles of this Order: 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.

*Post-Mortem Examination.*

16.—(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 examinations shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and the person in charge or such carcase 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.

*Record of Slaughter.*

17. 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.

*Production of Licences—Names and Addresses.*

18.—(1) Every person in charge of an animal, carcase, or thing being moved, where 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.*

19.—(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.

*Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.*

20. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of the Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes.

*Movement of Animals, &c., with Licence of Board.*

21. 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.*

22. 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.*

23. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

*Weekly Returns of Rabies.*

24. 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.

*Offences.*

25.—(1) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner of the dog, 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.

(2) If a show or exhibition of dogs is held in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the person holding the show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show 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.

(3) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If a person in charge of an animal, car-

case, or thing being moved, where 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.

(7) 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.

*Interpretation.*

26. 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, and 'diseased animal' means an animal affected with rabies :

'Suspected animal' means an animal suspected of rabies, and includes any animal which has been bitten by any diseased or suspected animal or which has been in the same stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact, with any diseased or suspected animal, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection 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 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.*

27. 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 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.*

28. 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.

*Extent.*

26. Except where otherwise expressed, this Order extends to Great Britain.

*Commencement.*

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

*Short Title.*

31. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES 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.

## SCHEDULE.

*Order Revoked.*

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5030	1892. 14 October,	The Rabies Order of 1892.

## THE ANTHRAX 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 his behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

*Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*

1. 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 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.*

2.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax, 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 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 affected or suspected animal is or was.

*Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

3. 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, 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.*

4.—(1) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax in any shed, 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 shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cow not to be Removed.*

5. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building, or other place the milk of any cow which is affected with or suspected of anthrax.

*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, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, 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 moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

*Disposal of Carcases.*

7.—(1) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of anthrax 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 removed from any dwelling-house and at such a distance from any well or water-course as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, and at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, having a layer of lime not less than one foot deep beneath, and a similar layer of lime above, the carcase;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised 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) Before a carcase is removed for burial or destruction under this Article it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(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.

#### *Disinfection in case of Anthrax.*

9.—(1) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article:—

- (a) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered;
- (b) every utensil, pen, burdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;
- (c) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2) The mode of cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:—

- (i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal, or its droppings, or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal, has come in contact, shall be, so far as practicable, thoroughly

washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime, or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use:

(iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(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 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.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5) The Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

#### *Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.*

10.—(1) 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.

(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 of Animals, Fodder, &c.*

11. A 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 of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof;

(b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and

(c) For regulating the removal out of any shed, 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 animal;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise 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

animal which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased or suspected remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

*Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.*

12.—(1) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered—

- (a) any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected; and
- (b) any animal 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 anthrax, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will, so far as possible, prevent effusion of blood.

(3) 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 anthrax the compensation shall be one-half of 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.

(4) Provided, that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Board first obtained.

*Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.*

13. Where in England or Wales an animal is slaughtered on account of anthrax by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, 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 the Local Authority 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 Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent give 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 the Local Authority 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 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.*

14. Where in Scotland an animal is slaughtered on account of anthrax by order of the Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, 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 the Local Authority 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 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 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 the Local Authority 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 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.*

15.—(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.*

16. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorised or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

*Record of Slaughter.*

17. A Local Authority shall keep, in the form provided by the Board, a record relative to animals 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.*

18.—(1) Every 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, 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.*

19.—(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.*

20. 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 Board of Agriculture.*

21. 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.*

22. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

*Weekly Returns of Anthrax.*

23. 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.

*Offences.*

24.—(1) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of 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 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,—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 and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) 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.

(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 an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Documents and Forms.*

25. 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.*

26. 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.*

27. 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 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.*

28. 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.

*Extent.*

29. This Order extends to Great Britain.

*Commencement.*

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

*Short Title.*

31. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX 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.

SCHEDULE.

*Order Revoked.*

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5049	1892. 16 December	The Anthrax Order of 1892.

SWINE FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND) TEMPORARY ORDER OF 1895 (No. 2).

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 :—

*Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Temporary Order of 1894 continued until 31st May 1895.*

1. The Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Temporary Order of 1894 shall be read and have effect as if the thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five were substituted for the thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four in Article 1 of that Order, as the date from and immediately after which that Order shall cease to operate, and the operation of that Order which was continued by subsequent Orders is hereby further continued accordingly.

*Existing Regulations of Local Authority.*

2. Any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Temporary Order of 1894 as continued by subsequent Orders and in force on the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall, unless altered or revoked by such Local Authority, remain in force until the thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

*Short Title.*

3. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE FEVER (MOVEMENT FROM IRELAND) TEMPORARY ORDER OF 1895 (No. 2).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L. S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,  
Secretary.



SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

March 1, 1895.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by

Warrant under his hand and seal, to appoint Mr. John Ogilvie to be Sheriff-Clerk and Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Peebles, in room of Mr. Thomas Wilson Dickson deceased.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN of the Number of Swine that have Died of Swine Fever or that have been Slaughtered in Scotland by order of the Board of Agriculture during the Week ended 23rd February 1895.

SWINE FEVER.

COUNTY.	Number of Swine that Died of Swine Fever.	Number of Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been exposed to infection.	Number of Swine Slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
Forfar . . . . .	1	1	—
Lanark . . . . .	7	40	1
Mid-Lothian . . . . .	4	13	—
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN of the Number of Places in Scotland upon which Contagious or Infectious Disease (except Pleuro-Pneumonia, Sheep Scab, and Swine Fever) has been reported to have existed during the Week ended 23rd February 1895, with particulars relating thereto.

COUNTY.	Farms or other Places.			Animals Attacked.		Diseased Animals.				Cases which existed in previous Weeks not reported until this Week.	
	Number reported upon this Week which have been previously reported upon.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have taken place during the Week.	Total Number reported upon during the Week.	Remaining Diseased from the previous Week.	Attacked during the Week.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.	Fresh Outbreaks.	Animals Attacked.
<b>ANTHRAX.</b>											
Aberdeen . . . . .	3	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ayr . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Banff . . . . .	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Forfar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Perth . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GLANDERS (including FARCY).</b>											
Mid-Lothian . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

WINDSOR CASTLE, February 27, 1895.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:—

Mr. Takaaki Kato, to present his Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and to deliver Viscount Aoki's Letter of Recall.

WAR OFFICE, March 1, 1895.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated 25th July 1892:—

#### SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

##### ARTILLERY.

*1st Ayrshire and Galloway Volunteer Artillery.*

Captain and Honorary Major Alexander M'Clymont, retired.

##### RIFLE.

*The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).*

Major John Scott.

*1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain and Honorary Major John Archibald Roxburgh.

*3rd Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifles.*

Major John Bennie Wilson.

*4th Volunteer Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).*

Surgeon-Major Johnstone Macfie, M.D.

*5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel James Johnston.

*4th (Stirlingshire) Volunteer Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).*

Major David Frew.

*1st Dumbartonshire Volunteer Rifles.*

Quartermaster and Honorary Major John Birrell.

DOWNING STREET, February 27, 1895.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated the 21st February 1895, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to amend the Letters Patent dated the 22nd March 1879, constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

WHITEHALL, February 28, 1895.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

for granting unto the Reverend William Page Roberts, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, void by the death of the Reverend James Duncan, M.A.

WHITEHALL, February 28, 1895.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Emerich Edward, Baron Acton, D.C.L., LL.D., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in the room of Sir John Robert Seeley, K.C.M.G., deceased.

#### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

The Board of Agriculture have appointed Richard Herbert Chichester to be a Temporary Assistant Inspector for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act, *vice* Frederick William Rowland Garnett resigned.

Board of Agriculture, 26th February 1895.

INLAND REVENUE, February 26, 1895.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice that the situation of Night Watchman in any Office in their service is added to Schedule B of the Order in Council dated the 4th June 1870.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

March 1, 1895.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give notice that an Open Competitive Examination for Boy Clerkships in the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Belfast, commencing on the 30th April 1895, under the Regulations dated 27th November 1894, and published in the London Gazette of the same date.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination is not fewer than 120.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission has not received, on or before the 19th April, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on a prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary at once.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

March 1, 1895.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give notice that an Open Competitive Examination for the situation of Assistant of Excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held under the

Regulations dated 17th August 1894, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Inverness, Portree, Stornoway, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, commencing on the 7th May 1895.

Not fewer than fifty Candidates will be appointed on the result of this Examination, if so many should be found qualified.

No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission has not received, on or before the 25th April, an application, in the Candidate's own handwriting, on a prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary at once.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

March 1, 1895.

The following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names:—

February 25, 1895.

**AFTER OPEN COMPETITION AND UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.**

Inland Revenue: Assistant of Excise—Henry William Seex.

#### AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Telegraph Learners in the London Postal Districts—Mabel Helen Hadfield, Florence Annie Morgan.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Prisons Service, Ireland: Warder—William Frederick Shaw.

Supreme Court of Judicature, England: Third Class Clerk in the Office of the Masters in Lunacy—Gerald Edgell Mills.

Post Office: Postmen, London—James Edward Morris, Charles Frederick Sage, Sidney Austin Wayling.

Porter, London—John Cameron.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners—William Howell Davies (Rochdale), Christie Prangnell (Birmingham).

Postmen—Edward Charles Hooper (Preston), William Henry Edwin Lockyer (Leicester).

**UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.**

Science and Art Department: Keeper (2nd Grade) in South Kensington Museum—William Walter Watts.

February 26, 1895.

#### AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Inland Revenue: Assistant of Excise—William James Lawson.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officers, Division I.—William James Cannon, William James Cornforth.

Assistant Matrons—Mary Hannah Armstrong, Florence Annie Newton.

Prisons Service, Ireland: Warders—Thomas James Bredin, William Duane.

Post Office: Postman, London—James Robert Dobinson.

Porter, London—John George Harris.

Postman, Dublin—Peter Casey.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, Bristol—Francis James Burgess, William George Iles, Edward John Matthews, Edgar George Melville, Charles Frederick Tippet.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, Manchester—Theresa Benson Dale, Horatio John Graham, Edward Parry.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners—John Headridge (Glasgow), Edward Thomas James (Gloucester), Elizabeth Jane M'Michael (Lanark).

Postmen—Robert Austin (Londonderry), James Nicholas Maddern (Penzance), William Mackie Smith (Kilmarnock).

**UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.**

Sub-Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools—Francis Villiers Hornby.

#### FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS.

Thomas Charles Yeates, Percy James Cook.

February 27, 1895.

#### AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Inland Revenue: Assistant of Excise—James Creevey.

Post Office: Female Telegraph Learners in the Central Office, London—Cecil Mary Johnson, Jeannie Chalmers Shepherd.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Metropolitan Police Court Service: Messenger—Hedley Marshall Evans.

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officer, Division I.—Frank Raymond.

Registrar-General's Office, England: Boy Messenger—Henry Anderson.

Post Office: Postmen, London—Charles Thomas Ffitch, Arthur Godfrey Glossop, Frank Richardson, Ernest Albert Edward Thrush.

Skilled Mechanic—William Henry Brittlebank.

Sorting Clerk, Dublin—Michael Joseph Emoe.

Sorting Clerk and Telegraph Learner, Leeds—Robert M'Burnie.

Postmen—John Anderson (Wishaw), Frederick Elleray (Manchester), Albert Ernest Ellis (Harwich), William Henry Firth (Halifax),

Edward John Garrett (Berkhampsted), William David Hards (Portsmouth), Peter Jacka (Penzance), Harry Lyon (Bolton), William Cartwright Nash (Ramsgate), Patrick Rafferty (Kells), Henry Storrie (Coldstream), Charles Sutton (Nantwich), Ernest Merriek Thomas (Wolverhampton), Frederick Alfred Woolley (Hemel Hempstead).

UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL  
OF 4TH JUNE 1870.

Board of Agriculture: Ordnance Survey Engravers—Joseph Henry Beddy, Kevin Callaghan, William Couper, William Cross, Frederick John Lewington, Charles Patrick Stewart, John Pybus White.

Clerks—William Abraham, Alexander Kienz, George Henry Leney, Charles Arthur Lowe, Arthur Richard Scorey, Frank Taylor, John Williams.

Superintendent of Computing—William Davidson.

Computer—Edwin Walter Senior.

Draughtsmen—William Godfrey Angley, George Francis Buckle, Charles Collison, Hugh Creegan, Walter Deavin, Joseph Devany, Edward Edwards, Thomas Farr, Robert Hooper, Robert M'Donald, Oliver Olinthus Lambly Moody, Rowland Hill Mooney, Frederick Walter Nightingale, George Pringle, William Ainslie Pringle, William Hogarth Reid, Charles Arthur Wells, John Francis West, Joseph Willcock.

Hill Draughtsman—Simpson Horne.

Field Examiners—John Alexander Banks, Allan Carbery, Daniel Card, Henry Creegan, John Currie, Alexander Duff, Angus Mackenzie, William Suter, John Sweeney, Francis Ward.

Superintendent (Hydraulic Press Department)—Frederick William Heath.

Observers—William Roberts, Frank Wilmhurst.

Printer—Joseph Cassidy.

Surveyors—Isaac Arthur, Evan Evans, Roderick Fraser, James Harold, Hugh Munro, John Munro, Solomon Williams.

India Audit Office or India Office: Second Class Clerk—Ernest Sydney Evans.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
COPYIST.

Hubert Eden.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
March 1, 1895.

In pursuance of the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 12th February 1876, the Civil Service Commissioners hereby announce that the under-mentioned Appointments, Transfer, and Promotion in the Civil Service were notified to them in the month of February 1895:—

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiralty—David John Evans, to be Assistant Naval Storekeeper (Second Class).

John Power, to be Junior Assistant, Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

William George White, to be Dockyard Writer.

Agriculture, Board of (Ordnance Survey)—Joseph Henry Beddy, Kevin Callaghan, William Couper, William Cross, Frederick John Lewington, Charles Patrick Stewart, and John Pybus White, to be Engravers.

William Abraham, William Godfrey Angley, Isaac Arthur, John Alexander Banks, George Francis Buckle, Allen Carbery, Daniel Card, Joseph Cassidy, Charles Collison, Henry Creegan, Hugh Creegan, John Currie, William Davidson, Walter Deavin, Joseph Devany, Alexander Duff, Edward Edwards, Evan Evans, Thomas Farr, Roderick Fraser, James Harold, Frederick William Heath, Robert Hooper, Simpson Horne, Alexander Kienz, George Henry Leney, Charles Arthur Lowe, Robert M'Donald, Angus Mackenzie, Oliver Olinthus Lambly Moody, Rowland Hill Mooney, Hugh Munro, John Munro, Frederick Walter Nightingale, George Pringle, William Ainslie Pringle, William Hogarth Reid, William Roberts, Arthur Richard Scorey, Edwin Walter Senior, William Suter, John Sweeney, Frank Taylor, Francis Ward, Charles Arthur Wells, John Francis West, Joseph Willcock, John Williams, Solomon Williams, and Frank Wilmhurst, to be Civil Assistants of other grades.

Charity Commission—Walter William Folkard, to be Recorder of Unreported Charities.

Harry Kingdon, to be Clerk in Charge of the Endowed Schools Department.

Consular Service—Francis Edward Drummond-Hay, to be Vice-Consul at Algiers.

Deeds, Registry of (Ireland)—Bernard Joseph Brady, Abraham Daniel, William Dartnell, Mark Leonard, Joseph Keown Quail, John Ronayne, and Frederick Arthur Sandys, to be appointed to Temporary Staff Posts as Searchers.

Education Department—Thomas George Germain, to be Inspector's Assistant.

Home Office—Francis Villiers Hornby, to be Sub-Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

India Audit Office, or India Office—Ernest Sydney Evans, to be Second Class Clerk.

Inland Revenue—Jabez Edward Howe, to be appointed to the Minor Staff Post of Control Clerk, City Stamp Office.

Irish Land Commission—James Dodds, to be Second Class Clerk (for service under the Congested Districts Board).

National Debt Office—William Taylor, to be Assistant Comptroller.

Post Office—Joseph Charles Middleton, to be Sub-Postmaster (Ramsey, Huntingdon).

Margaret O'Neill, to be Sub-Postmistress (Carlisle Circus, Belfast).

David Ferguson Ritchie, to be Sorting Clerk, Edinburgh.

William Culhane, William Drake, and Michael Joseph Emoe, to be Sorting Clerks, Dublin.

Science and Art Department—William Walter

Watts, to be Keeper (Second Grade), South Kensington Museum.

Supreme Court of Judicature (England)—Gerald Edgell Mills, to be Third Class Clerk in the Office of the Masters in Lunacy.

Treasury—Roland Field Wilkins, to be Clerk.

War Office—Catherine Elizabeth Smith, to be Woman Typist.

Woods, Office of—Thomas George Lucas, to be Survey Clerk in the Quit Rent Office, Dublin.

#### CLERKS OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

Admiralty—Thomas Henry Hart, Inglis Hardie Kilgour, George Henry Schafer, Harry Oswald Simmons, and Louis Frank Thorne.

Agriculture, Board of (for temporary duty)—Percy James Langley.

Customs (for temporary duty)—Ford Cheeseright.

Deeds, Registry of (Ireland)—Edward Conway Egan.

Fisheries Office (Ireland)—William James Hadden.

Inland Revenue—Percy William Longhurst and William Alfred Webb.

Local Government Board (England)—Joseph Francis Marie Holden, George Stanley, and William Strugnell Watkins.

Local Government Board (Ireland), for temporary duty—Alfred Thomas Byrne and Thomas Peyton.

Public Works Office (Ireland), for temporary duty—Henry Patrick Boland.

Registrar-General's Office (Ireland)—William Alfred Thomas Shorto.

#### BOY CLERKS.

Admiralty (for temporary duty)—Harold John Tyler Proctor.

Charity Commission (for temporary duty)—Frederick William Bennett Hinde.

Education Department—Leonard Green, James Dyce Grieve, Frank Lacy, and Walter Unwin.

Exchequer Office (Scotland)—John M'Kinlay.

Fisheries Board (Scotland)—Alexander Oliphant and (for temporary duty) Alexander Calder.

Inland Revenue—David Daniel, Joseph James Gibson, and William Alfred M'Kears.

Local Government Board (Ireland), for temporary duty—John James Gilfoyle and Denis Hegarty.

Lunacy Board (Scotland)—James John Marshall.

Post Office—Walter Percy Bell, Albert Arthur Bignell, Harry Ashworth Brook, William Alfred Greig, John Francis Greatbach Hilton, John Isaac Lambert, John James M'Crory, Henry Thomas M'Culloch, George James Mitchell, Arthur Vivian Moran, Cecil Bartlett Parker, Leonard Stone, Albert Tilley, and Philip Arthur Tipping.

Science and Art Department—William Goodman Haines.

Scotch Education Department—Walter Charles Stewart.

Trade, Board of—Percy Hebburn.

War Office—Herbert Augustine Stanley Kelham and William James Uniacke.

#### TRANSFER,

with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:—

Home Office—John M'Gregor, Clerk of the Second Division, from the Post Office.

#### PROMOTION UNDER CLAUSE 18 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1876.

Admiralty—John James O'Neill, to be Assistant Expense Accounts Officer (Second Class).

## BANKRUPTS

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

A. Baggs, 125 Huddleston Road, Tufnell Park, lately trading at 2 Station Buildings, Hornsey Rise, both in Middlesex, ham and provision dealer.

Robert George Clements (trading as R. G. Clements & Son), 56 Norfolk Road, Dalston, Middlesex, lately trading at 20 Jewry Street, in the city of London, drug merchant.

Loftus Harvey, 35 Brockley Road, Lewisham, Kent, lately residing and trading at the Holland Arms, 1 St. Mary Abbots Terrace, High Street, Kensington, in the county of London, out of business, lately licensed victualler.

Alfred Nicholls Hillier, 11 Southampton Row, lately residing and carrying on business at 53 Southampton Row, and afterwards at 37 Southampton Row, all in the county of London, watch importer.

Charles Kittell, now or late of 18 Temple Chambers, in the city of London, present residence the petitioning creditor is unable to ascertain, turf commission agent.

John Slocombe, formerly trading at Carlton Park, Whitehall, St. George's, near Bristol, Gloucestershire, formerly residing at 10 Sydenham Terrace, Tottenham, and afterwards at Myrtle Villa, Whitehall Road, Bristol aforesaid, but whose present residence the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain, builder.

Jonathan Lewis Young, residing at Parkside, Walthamstow, Essex, and employed at 67 Fore Street, in the city of London, and formerly having carried on business at 52 Fore Street aforesaid, employed as a manager to a limited company, formerly dealer in phonographs.

William Henry Bartlett, Ffrwd Crescent, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, fish and fruit salesman.

John Wrighton, Stuchbury, Northamptonshire, farmer.

Henry Sutton, lately residing at 2 Sefton Terrace, Craigydon, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, now 149 Manchester Road, Mossley, Lancashire, formerly lodging-house keeper, now out of business.

Thomas Williams, 73 Pool Street, Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire, butcher.

John Clemson, 6 New Street, Aston New Town, formerly 32 Lodge Road, Hookley, both in Birmingham, Warwickshire, fruiterer.

James Gregory, 107 Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Worcestershire, concert hall manager.

Arthur William Jordan (trading as F. E. Powell & Co.), lodging at Oakford, Poplar Avenue, Sandon Road, lately residing and now trading at 88 Bath Street, Snow Hill, all in the city of Birmingham, cabinet brass founder.

Arthur Leason, the Golden Elephant, Castle Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.

Tom Lewis Harry Williams (trading as Lewis Williams), 143 Gooch Street, Birmingham, and 258 Ladypool Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, Warwickshire, hosier and hatter.

James Henry Broughton, 124 Low Town, Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley, Yorkshire, grocer.

Illingworth Baxter, Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancashire, and Dinah Baxter, 86 Arden Terrace, Accrington aforesaid, trading as I. & D. Baxter, at 13 and 15 Abbey Street, Accrington aforesaid, pawnbrokers, jewellers, and clothiers.

Frederick John Roper, 258 High Road, Chiswick, Middlesex, draper.

Albert Edward Bickley, residing and trading at Earls Court, Sefton Park, Ashley Hill, in the city of Bristol, builder.

Joseph Tinn (trading as the Deepfields Sheet Iron Company), Begbrook, Frenchay, Gloucestershire, and Ellerslie, Beech Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, trading at Temple Gate, in the city of Bristol, and at the Deepfields Sheet Iron Works, near Bilston, Staffordshire, manufacturer and merchant, and manager of a limited company.

Robert Hayward, Gazeley, Suffolk, grocer and draper.

George Walter Willson, 9 Emmanuel Road, Cambridge, lately trading in copartnership with Charles Newman Turner, as G. W. Willson & Co., at St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge, builder.

Henry Thomas Naylor, Seaton House, Seaton, in the parish of Ickham, Kent, retired quartermaster.

John Thomas Rees, 145 Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig, Glamorganshire, grocer.

William Thomson, residing and carrying on business at Sunnyside, Llandaff Yard, Glamorganshire, commission agent.

Jane Virtue, 36 Dunraven Place, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, dealer in second-hand clothes, a married woman trading separately and apart from her husband.

Edwin Craven Broad, Ferndale Cottage, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, bookbinder.

Edward Jones, Raymond Cottage, Worcester Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wheelwright and blacksmith.

John Lait Major, 8 Queen's Retreat, Cheltenham, and Benjamin Orice Rutland, 3 Calcutta Terrace, Gloucester Road, Cheltenham, trading as Major & Rutland, at Imperial House, Promenade, Cheltenham, practical tailors.

Charles William Hands, residing and trading at 1 Lawrence Sherriffe Street, Rugby, Warwickshire, wine and spirit merchant.

Charles Berry, 11 Arundel Terrace, Cavendish Place, Eastbourne, Sussex, greengrocer.

George Armstrong, Clay Hill Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex, horse dealer.

George Smith, Peacock's Hey Farm, near New Road, Talk o' the Hill, Staffordshire, farmer.

Bevin, Able, & Co. (other than Harry Albert Christopher Bevin), Canterbury Supply Stores, Ruardean, Gloucestershire, grocers, drapers, and general shopkeepers.

William Allison, late residing and carrying on business at 69 Queen Street, now residing at 6 Liverpool Street, Hessle Road, both in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, refreshment-house keeper.

William Thomas Doyle Burgoyne, formerly residing and trading at 65 Russell Street, now 80 West Parade, both in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, cycle dealer and maker.

Alfred Cuthbert, 6 Clyde Terrace, Anlaby Road, and the Theatre Royal, Paragon Street, both in the borough of Kingston-upon Hull, lessee and manager.

John Arthur Davies, Pendleton House, Spencer Place, in the city of Leeds, late company's managing director, now of no occupation.

Oliver Hewitt and James Bannister (trading as Hewitt & Bannister), both residing at 16 Wiring Field, Main Road, Armley, in the city of Leeds, and trading at 14 Stone Row, Mistress Lane, Armley aforesaid, boot manufacturers.

William Parish, 190 Burley Road, in the city of Leeds, hay and straw dealer.

George Walker, 40 Wortley Lane, Leeds, Yorkshire, contractor.

William Cooke, 99 Station Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and trading at 21 Derby Road, Loughborough aforesaid, butcher.

William Lewis, 15 Rees Street, Twynnyrodyn, Merthyr Tydfil, travelling draper.

Wolfe Sherman, 197 Baring Street, South Shields, county of Durham, general dealer.

William Arthur Jones, 50 Albert Avenue, Newport, Monmouthshire, electrical engineer and works manager.

Philip Noble, 6 Redland Street, Newport, Monmouthshire, and trading at 172 Dock Street, formerly residing at 9 Church Road, and 172 Dock Street, and trading at 73 High Street, all in Newport aforesaid, confectioner.

Fred Walker Gricewood, the Shoulder Mutton Inn, Aasenby, near Thirsk, innkeeper.

Emma Durr, residing at 13A Rutland Street, lately trading at the Market Place and Sneinton Market, all in Nottingham, job millinery dealer, wife of Michael Durr, of the same place, tailor, having separate property, and lately trading separately from her husband.

Albert Spiller, 48 Wood Street, Cilfynydd, Glamorganshire, collier.

Harry George Munceton, 302 Commercial Road, Landport, Hampshire, butcher.

Charles Gillham, 6 Cholmeley Road, Reading, and Thomas Gillham, 15 Coventry Road, Reading, lately carrying on business as Gillham & Son, lately carrying on business at 23 King's Road, Reading, plant, seed and potato growers.

William Styring Mycock, residing in lodgings at 88 Clough Road, Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, and trading at Bridge Gate, Rotherham aforesaid, hosier.

Richard Timmis, residing at Stapleton, and carrying on business at Stapleton and Wesley, Salop, farmer.

Joseph Henry Pearson (trading as the Central Meat Market Company), late Rink Buildings, Hudson Road, Sunderland, and trading at 126 Coronation Street, 25 Hudson Road, 15 Thornton Place, 42½ Trimdon Street, 147 High Street East, all in Sunderland, and also at the Terrace, Southwick, and formerly at Back North Terrace, Seaham Harbour, meat salesman.

William Joint, 19 St. Helen's Road, in the county borough of Swansea, tailor and tobacconist.

Henry Charles Bailey, Eastcourt, in the parish of Burbage, Wiltshire, grocer, general shopkeeper, and painter and glazer.

Thomas Arnall, Tolgus, Redruth, Cornwall, material dealer and merchant.

Charles Bennett, Fore Street, Bodmin, Cornwall, tailor and outfitter.

Thomas Campbell, 92 Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, boot and shoe maker.

William Kay, Woodlesford, Yorkshire, butcher.

William Lawrence, the Village Inn, Newtown, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.

Richard Jones Thomas (trading as R. J. Thomas & Co.), High Street, Llansaintffraid, Glynceiriog, Denbighshire, and trading at Llansaintffraid, Glynceiriog aforesaid, and at Glyndyfrdwy, Corwen, Merionethshire, grocer and draper.

William Bowling, 24 Bewlay Street, Bishopthorpe Road, York, late of Throstle Bower, Mytholmroyd, Halifax, and formerly of Witherby, all in Yorkshire, corn miller's traveller, formerly corn mill manager.

In Parliament—Session 1895.]

#### NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY BILL.

(Erection of Signal Cabins at and near Waverley Station; Amendment of Acts.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the North British Railway Company (herein called 'the Company') intend to apply to Parliament in the present session for leave to insert additional provision in the Bill now pending in the House of Commons under the above name or short title, and by such additional provision to authorise the Company to erect and maintain signal cabins in such parts of and positions in their Waverley Station west of the Waverley Bridge and elsewhere on their Property between the Waverley

Bridge and the West Boundary of Princes Street Gardens, and of such dimensions, all as may be determined by the Company or as may be prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade or as may be otherwise provided for by such additional provision, and (if and so far as may be necessary) to alter or repeal the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament restricting the erection of buildings by the Company between Waverley Bridge and the West Boundary of Princes Street Gardens, and in particular to alter or repeal so far as may be necessary so much of section 39 of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Consolidation Act, 1852, and of the Schedule (A) therein referred to as relates to or limits the erection of buildings and of any other enactment covenant or agreement express or implied which it may be necessary or expedient to alter or repeal in order to give effect to the objects aforesaid.

Dated the 1st day of March 1895.

JAMES WATSON,  
8 George Street, Edinburgh,  
Solicitor for the Bill.

SHERWOOD & CO.,  
7 Great George Street, Westminster,  
Parliamentary Agents.

**I**NTIMATION is hereby given that Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MURRAY, of Touchadam and Polmaise, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands and Estates of TOUCHADAM and POLMAISE, in the County of Stirling, including the Superiorities of lands of trifling extent in the Counties of Lanark and Peebles, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr. Shaw, Clerk), in terms of the Entail Acts and particularly the Acts 11 and 12 Vic., c. 36; 38 and 39 Vic., c. 61; and 45 and 46 Vic., c. 53, and relative Acts of Sederunt, for authority to Deterail the said Lands and Estates of Touchadam and Polmaise, including as aforesaid, in the said Counties of Stirling, Lanark, and Peebles. Date of Interlocutor ordering intimation, 28th February 1895.

RUSSELL & DUNLOP, W.S.,  
Agents for Petitioner.

20 Castle Street, Edinburgh,  
1st March 1895.

**I**NTIMATION is hereby given that the Right Honourable SHOLTO GEORGE WATSON DOUGLAS, of Saughton, Earl of Morton, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands and Estate of SAUGHTON, and Others, in the Counties of Edinburgh and Berwick, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr. Shaw, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 36, for authority to uplift the sums of £5730, £1129, 7s. 9d., and £25, amounting in all to the sum of £6884, 7s. 9d., consigned in the British Linen Company Bank, the said first and last-named sums, consigned in 1890 and 1893 respectively, being the amounts of the monies received from the North British Railway Company on account of land taken by them from the said Entailed Lands and Estate, and for deterioration and other damage thereby occasioned to the

remainder of the said Entailed Lands and Estate, and for and in respect of the Petitioner's dispensing with the erection of two Bridges across the lines of the said Company, and the said £1129, 7s. 9d., consigned in 1892, being the sum received from the Water of Leith Purification and Sewerage Commissioners on account of an easement or way-leave obtained by them over parts of the said Lands and Estate, and a right of absolute property conveyed to them in other portions thereof, and to apply the same in repayment of the sum of £142, 5s. 5d. expended by the Petitioner on permanent improvements on the said Lands and Estate, and for which he obtained decree but not payment, and in repayment *pro tanto* of the sum of £7086, 6s. 9d. expended by him on permanent improvements on the said Lands and Estate, or of such other sum as may be established to have been expended on the same; and further, to grant Warrant to and ordain the British Linen Company to make payment to the Petitioner of the said consigned sums of £5730, £1129, 7s. 9d., and £25. Date of Interlocutor ordering intimation, 28th February 1895.

DAVID CAMPBELL, S.S.C.,  
Petitioner's Agent.

Edinburgh, 31 Moray Place,  
1st March 1895.

#### THE MEDICAL STORES LIMITED.

**A**T a Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company, duly convened and held at the Registered Office, 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on the 2nd day of February 1895, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, duly convened and held at 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on the 2nd day of March 1895, the said Special Resolutions were duly confirmed:—

- (1) That this Company be wound up voluntarily; and
- (2) That Thomas Guthrie, C.A., Glasgow, be and is hereby appointed Liquidator to conduct the winding up.

GEO. D. ANDERSON, Chairman.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1880, has been presented to the Sheriff of the Counties of Renfrew and Bute at Greenock, by Elizabeth Robertson, spinster, residing at 129 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, against ROBERT LYON, Jeweller, sometime carrying on business at 33 Kempock Street, Gourrock, now at 61 Rue-end Street, Greenock; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Robert Lyon to appear for public Examination within the Proof Room, Sheriff Court Buildings, Greenock, upon the 15th day of March 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, when all his Creditors are required to appear.

JOHN E. WILSON, Writer,

107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, Agent.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff Court of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan at Dumbarton, at the instance of Leckie, Graham, & Co., Saddlers, &c., 116 Union Street, Glasgow, Pursuers, against JAMES R. THOMSON, JUNIOR, Killermont, by Maryhill, Defender; upon which Petition a Warrant has been granted requiring all Creditors of said Defender to appear within the Chambers of the Sheriff-Substitute, County Buildings, Dumbarton, upon 22nd March current, at twelve noon, at which Diet the said

Defender has been ordained to appear for public Examination; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

W. W. STRAIN, 9 Blythswood Square, Glasgow,  
Pursuers' Agent.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn at Inverness, at the instance of James Ross Young, Cashier, Mile-end Avenue, Aberdeen, Pursuer, against DAVID G. SMITH, Draper and General Merchant, Nethy Bridge, in the County of Inverness, Defender; and all Creditors of the said David G. Smith are hereby required to appear in the Sheriff Court House, The Castle, Inverness, upon the 15th day of March current, at twelve o'clock noon, at which Diet the said David G. Smith is ordained to appear for public Examination.

FRASER & MACCALLUM, Solicitors, Inverness,  
Agents for the Pursuer.

Queensgate Chambers, Inverness,  
2nd March 1895.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Petition has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Fife and Kinross at Cupar, at the instance of Macdonald, Falconer, & Co., Auctioneers, 1 Shrub Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, Pursuers, against WILLIAM BUCHAN, Hawker, Cupar-Fife, Defender, praying the Court to appoint a Trustee who shall take the management and disposal of the Defender's Estates for behoof of his Creditors, to ordain the Defender to execute a Disposition *omnium bonorum* to and in favour of such Trustee for their behoof, and to direct that the expenses of obtaining the Decree to follow thereon and of the Disposition *omnium bonorum* shall be paid out of the readiest funds conveyed by said Decree or Disposition; and all the Creditors of the said William Buchan are hereby required to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court Room, Cupar, upon the 14th day of March 1895, at a quarter before eleven o'clock forenoon, when the said William Buchan is ordained to appear for public Examination.

PAGAN & OSBORNE, Writers, Cupar,  
Agents.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Petition has been presented in the Sheriff Court of Fife and Kinross at Cupar, at the instance of W. P. Taylor, Fish Curer, Point Law, Aberdeen, Pursuer, against EDWARD GLEN, Fishmonger, Cupar-Fife, Defender, praying the Court to appoint a Trustee who shall take the management and disposal of the Defender's Estates for behoof of his Creditors, to ordain the Defender to execute a Disposition *omnium bonorum* to and in favour of such Trustee for their behoof, and to direct that the expenses of obtaining the Decree to follow thereon and of the Disposition *omnium bonorum* shall be paid out of the readiest funds conveyed by said Decree or Disposition; and all the Creditors of the said Edward Glen are hereby required to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court Room, Cupar, upon the 14th day of March 1895, at a quarter before eleven o'clock forenoon, when the said Edward Glen is ordained to appear for public Examination.

PAGAN & OSBORNE, Writers, Cupar,  
Agents.

**THE** Estates of ANDREW WALKINSHAW, Baker and Grocer in Duns, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to James Millar, Solicitor, Duns, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before 16th May next. The Creditors meet before the Sheriff, within the Sheriff Court House, Duns, on Friday the 7th June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

JAS. MILLAR, Trustee.

Duns, 2nd March 1895.

**THE** Estates of JOHN DAVIDSON, Clothier, Bowling, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to Dugald M'Alister, Accountant, 94 Hope Street, Glasgow, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before 19th March 1895. The Creditors will meet before the Sheriff, within the Sheriff Court House, Dumbarton, on Tuesday, 9th April 1895, at 11.30 o'clock forenoon.

DUGALD M'ALISTER,  
Trustee.

**THE** Estates of HENRY WILSON, Baker and Confectioner, 20 and 22 English Street, Dumfries, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to James Cumming Raff Macdonald, W.S., Dumfries, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before the 12th day of April 1895. The Creditors meet before the Sheriff, within the Sheriff Court House at Dumfries, on Friday the 3rd day of May 1895, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

WM. THOMSON, Agent.

Dumfries, 1st March 1895.

**THE** Estates of MRS. JANE FORD or NAPIER, residing at 122 Queen Street, Peterhead, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to Alexander Brown, Draper, Peterhead, as Trustee for behoof of her Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before the 27th day of June 1895. The Creditors meet before the Sheriff, within the Sheriff Court House, Peterhead, on the 19th day of July 1895, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

C. GORDON MASSON, Solicitor, Peterhead,  
Agent for Pursuer.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Hamilton, at the instance of William Brown & Company, Solicitors, Hamilton, for Sequestration of the Estates of the Deceased JAMES NISBET, Portioner, Greenfield, Hamilton, the Sheriff-Substitute on 1st instant granted Warrant to cite William Brown Thomson, David Lang, John Finlay, Norman M'Ivor, David Smith, Daniel Nisbet, and Ernest Nisbet, Trustees all of the said deceased James Nisbet, to appear in Court on an *inducia* of twenty-one days from the date of such citation, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

J. B. SOUTTER, Solicitor, Hamilton,  
Agent for Petitioner.

**THE** Estates of JOHN M'CRORIE, Timber Merchant, Kincardine-on-Forth and Cowdenbeath, and residing at Cowdenbeath, carrying on business under the Firm of JOHN M'CRORIE & SONS, of which he is the sole Partner, were Sequestrated on the 1st day of March 1895, by the Sheriff of Fife and Kinross at Dunfermline. The first Deliverance is dated the 1st day of March 1895.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1895, within St. Margaret's Hall, Dunfermline.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 1st day of July 1895.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JAS. CURRIE MACBETH, Agent.

20 Guildhall Street, Dunfermline.



**THE** Estates of the Deceased ALEXANDER YOUNG, sometime Dairyman, Moorepark, Govan, were Sequestrated on the 1st day of March 1895, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first Deliverance is dated the 1st day of March 1895.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, 14th March 1895, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before 1st July 1895.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

RONALD & JEFFREY, Writers,  
170 Hope Street, Glasgow, Agents.

**THE** Estates of WILLIAM BOYD & COMPANY, Chemical Manufacturers, Fife Chemical Works, Thornton, and William Boyd and John Semple Mackintosh, Chemical Manufacturers there, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as such, and as Individuals, were Sequestrated on the 2nd day of March 1895, by the Court of Session.

The first Deliverance is dated the 2nd day of March 1895.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1895, within the Tontine Hotel in Cupar, Fifeshire.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 2nd day of July 1895.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff Court of Fifeshire.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

CARRUTHERS & GEMMELL, Writers,  
62 Bath Street, Glasgow, Agents.

**THE** Estates of JAMES JARDINE, Spirit Merchant, Sykeside, by Coatbridge, were Sequestrated on the 2nd day of March 1895, by the Court of Session.

The first Deliverance is dated the 2nd day of March 1895.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1895, at two o'clock afternoon, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 2nd day of July 1895.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark at Glasgow.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

CLARK & MACDONALD, S.S.C., Agents.  
7 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,  
4th March 1895.

In the SEQUESTRATION of JOHN FRASER, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 273 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that, in terms of the Bankruptcy Statutes, a Deed of Arrangement between the Bankrupt and four-fifths in number and value of his Creditors has been lodged in the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire at Glasgow; and that the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Murray) has pronounced an Order in reference to the said Deed of Arrangement in the following terms:—  
*Glasgow, 4th March 1895.*—Having seen the Deed of Arrangement produced, before answer appoints intimation of the production thereof and of this Deliverance to be made by advertisement published in the Edinburgh Gazette and Glasgow Herald, and also by a circular posted to every Creditor who does not concur

in the said Deed, requiring all parties interested who desire to oppose the approval of the said Deed to lodge in the hands of the Clerk of Court a Notice of Appearance within ten days from the date of such publication or posting, reserving thereafter to appoint a Diet for hearing all parties interested, and to make any inquiries which may be deemed necessary; meantime, appoints the said Deed and the process to remain with the Clerk of Court, subject to inspection.

'A. ERSKINE MURRAY.'

M'LELLAND, MALLOCH, & DONALD,  
49 West Regent Street, Glasgow,  
Agents.

**ROBERT MACPHERSON**, Chartered Accountant in Greenock, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of DANIEL M'COLL, lately Clerk and House Factor, who at the date of his Sequestration resided at No. 7 Lynedoch Street, Greenock, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Office, No. 33 Cathcart Street, Greenock, on Wednesday the 27th day of March 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

R. MACPHERSON, C.A., Trustee.

Greenock, 4th March 1895.

**ROBERT MACPHERSON**, Chartered Accountant in Greenock, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of MATTHEW PARK, sometime Joiner and Builder in Greenock, now Inspector of Buildings there, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Office, No. 33 Cathcart Street, Greenock, on Thursday the 28th day of March 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

R. MACPHERSON, C.A., Trustee.

Greenock, 4th March 1895.

**WILLIAM COUPER TAIT**, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of JAMES BURNS, Restaurant Keeper and Hotel Proprietor, Vicar Street, Falkirk, hereby calls a General Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the Chambers of Davis, Tait, & Co., Chartered Accountants, 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 28th day of March 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for the Trustee's discharge.

WM. COUPER TAIT, Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

**SEQUESTRATION** of ANDREW DOUGANS, Wholesale Ironmonger, 31 Argyle Street, Glasgow, and residing at 7 Broomhill Avenue, Partick, Glasgow.

**THE** Trustee hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the Chambers of J. L. & T. L. Selkirk, C.A., 64 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 27th March 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge.

T. L. SELKIRK, Trustee.

Glasgow, 2nd March 1895.

**ROBERT LEARMOND**, Saddler, 69 Haymarket Terrace, and 4 Gibson Terrace, Edinburgh.

**A** FIRST Dividend will be paid within the Chambers of Messrs. Hodge & Smith, C.A., 6A George Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday, 18th March 1895, to those Creditors whose claims have been duly lodged and admitted.

ROBERT G. MORTON, Trustee.

6A George Street, Edinburgh,  
5th March 1895.

In the SEQUESTRATION of ARCHIBALD WILSON PATRICK, Engineer, residing at Five Roads, Kilwinning.

**J**OHN MEIKLE, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee, hereby gives notice that a Dividend will be paid within his Chambers, 157A Hope Street, Glasgow, upon the 19th day of April next.

JOHN MEIKLE, Trustee.

Glasgow, 1st March 1895.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN M'CALLUM, Cabinet-maker, Oban.

**A**S Trustee on the above Sequestered Estate, I hereby intimate that an account of my intrusions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to the 15th ultimo, has been made up by me, audited and approved by the Commissioners, and that on and after Tuesday the 16th day of April 1895, there will be paid at the Office of Messrs. John Wilson & Stirling, C.A., 154 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, a second and final and equalising Dividend to those Creditors whose claims have been duly lodged and admitted.

GEO. D. STIRLING, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

In the SEQUESTRATION of ANDREW AITKEN, Farmer, Balcormo, in the Parish of Carnbee.

**C**HARLES GORDON DAWSON, Banker, Colinsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that a first and final Dividend will be paid within the Office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited at Colinsburgh, upon the 17th day of April 1895.

CHAS. G. DAWSON, Trustee.

Colinsburgh, 28th February 1895.

In the SEQUESTRATION of PETER COUPER, Accountant, Edinburgh.

**T**HE Trustee hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a Dividend.

ROBT. C. MILLAR, Trustee.

30 York Place, Edinburgh,  
28th February 1895.

**D**AVID THOMAS DRYNAN, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestered Estates of the late DAVID WALKER, sometime Property Agent, afterwards Builder and Portioner in Glasgow, who resided at No. 6 Charing Cross there, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of this Estate, brought down to the 12th ultimo, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and authorised him to dispense with sending circulars to the Creditors.

DAVID T. DRYNAN, C.A.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

**A**S Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of THOMAS HUNTER, Grocer, 92 and 94 Thistle Street, South Side, Glasgow, I hereby intimate that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

ROBT. DEMPSTER, Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th March 1895.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES GOODWIN & COMPANY, Engineers and Ironfounders, Ardrossan and Motherwell, and John Goodwin, Clydeview, Motherwell, Robert Boyd Goodwin, Arran Place, Ardrossan, John Topping Goodwin, Ironfounder, Ardrossan, and David Boyd Goodwin, sometime residing at Orchardview, Motherwell, now at Stewarton, Partners of the said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

**T**HE Trustee hereby intimates that the accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to 17th February 1895, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of Dividends until the recurrence of another statutory period.

J. W. STEWART, C.A., Trustee.

150 Hope Street, Glasgow,  
2nd March 1895.

In the Sequestered Estate of JOHN NEIL, Biscuit Manufacturer, Glasgow.

**I**HAVE to intimate that, by order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, I have presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanark at Glasgow, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by me, or for which I was held responsible, before the date of my Sequestration.

JOHN NEIL.

Glasgow, 2nd March 1895.

#### TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestered Estates of JAMES THOMPSON DOWLING, Commission Agent, 54 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

**B**Y virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, James Thompson Dowling, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of the Sequestration of his Estates, in terms of the Statutes.

JAMES T. DOWLING.

Glasgow, 1st March 1895.

#### NOTICE.

**T**HE Executors of the late Mr. John Milne, sole Partner of MESSRS. MILNE & PLEDGE, Wholesale Warehousemen, Imperial Place, Aberdeen, hereby intimate that they have sold and conveyed over, as at 31st December 1894, the whole stock-in-trade, current accounts, and obligations of the Firm of Messrs. Milne & Pledge, together with the goodwill of the Concern, to the deceased's two sons, Arthur Pledge Milne and William Ernest Milne, who will as from that date carry on the Business under the name of MILNE & PLEDGE as heretofore.

The Firm will continue to pay all debts due by, and collect all accounts due to, the Concern.

SARAH LOUISA MILNE.  
JOHN GLANVILLE MILNE.  
JAMES MACBETH.  
WILL. SCOTT.  
A. P. MILNE.  
WILLIAM ERNEST MILNE.

ARTHUR SAMUEL TAWSE, Writer, 123½ Union Street, Aberdeen, Witness.

ALEXANDER CLARK MACDONALD, Law-Apprentice, 123½ Union Street, Aberdeen, Witness.

123½ Union Street, Aberdeen,  
28th February 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery carrying on Business as Commission Agents at 85 Queen Street, Glasgow, under the Firm of SHARPE & M'CUCCLOCH, was DISSOLVED as at this date, by the retiral of the Subscriber Alexander M'Cuclloch.

The other Subscriber James Frederick Sharpe is authorised to receive payment of all debts due to, and will pay all debts due by, the dissolved Firm.

Glasgow, 7th January 1895.

ALEXR. M'CUCCLOCH.

J. D. CUNNISON, Adv. Agent, 186 Fleet Street, London, E.C.,

JAS. W. CUNNISON, Clerk, 186 Fleet Street, London, E.C.,

Witnesses to the Signature of the said Alexander M'Cuclloch.

JAMES FREDERICK SHARPE.

WILLIAM D. KER, Writer, Glasgow,

JOHN HOOD RANKIN, Law-Apprentice, 140 Hope Street, Glasgow,

Witnesses to the Signature of the said James Frederick Sharpe.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnery of FLEMING & SMITH, General Warehousemen, 14 Cathcart Street, Greenock, of which the Subscribers were the sole Partners, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Partners; and the Subscriber James Fleming has with-

drawn from the Partnership and from all liability in connection therewith.

The Subscriber John Smith has now acquired the entire Business for his individual behoof, and all claims against the Firm will be paid by him, to whom also all debts due to the Firm now belong.

JAS. FLEMING.

JOHN SMITH.

GEORGE PATTERSON, Storeman, 14 Cathcart Street, Greenock, Witness.

JEANIE M'CORQUODALE, Clerk, 14 Cathcart Street, Greenock, Witness.

Greenock, 1st March 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of P. & W. CRAWFORD, as Farmers and Horse Dealers at Eastfield, Carruchan, and Nether Dargavel, all near Dumfries, was DISSOLVED of mutual consent on 21st February 1895.

The liabilities of the Firm will be discharged on application to either of the Partners, to whom also all outstanding accounts due to the Firm may be paid.

PETER CRAWFORD.

WM. CRAWFORD.

DAVID COATES, Blacksmith, Eastfield, Dumfries, Witness.

JANET CRAWFORD, residing at Eastfield, Dumfries, Witness.

28th February 1895.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have ordered the adoption of the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements in the Edinburgh Gazette, to take effect from 1st October 1891, and that all fees should be payable in Postage or Inland Revenue Stamps. In pursuance of this Order no Notices will be received for insertion in the Gazette which do not bear Postage or Inland Revenue Stamps for the amount due under the said Scale, in addition to Ninepence for each copy of the Gazette required:—

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All Letters must be Post Paid.

REGINALD MACLEOD,  
Keeper of Gazette.

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