



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,  
December 7, 1896.

At a Meeting of the Privy Council held this day in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Field Marshal the Right Honourable Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., and the Right Honourable Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, were sworn Lords Justices for the Government of Ireland during the absence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,  
December 8, 1896.

At a Meeting of the Privy Council held this day in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor was sworn as a Lord Justice for the Government of Ireland during the absence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 7, 1896.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs received, on the 26th ultimo, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Costarican Republic, a note, dated the 4th ultimo, denouncing Articles V., VI., and VII. of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain and the Republic of Costarica concluded on the 27th of November 1849.

This notice of denunciation, which is in conformity with the provisions of Article XV. of that Treaty, has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and Articles V., VI., and VII. of the Treaty will cease and determine accordingly on the 26th of November 1897.

All the other Articles of the Treaty will remain in force.

WHITEHALL, December 7, 1896.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the First Class, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

SHORE OR BANKS AT SADELL,  
KINTYRE.

REMOVAL OF MATERIALS PROHIBITED.

Whereas the Board of Trade, acting in pursuance of the Harbours Act, 1814, as amended by the Harbours Transfer Act, 1862, find it necessary for the protection of the Port of Greenock, to prohibit the taking or removing of any shingle or ballast from the shore or banks at Saddell, Kintyre,

Argyllshire, between the mouth of the stream or burn known as Allt Criche on the north, and the mouth of the stream or burn known as Allt na Beiste on the south, being within the said port :

Now the Board of Trade do hereby, by this Order, prohibit the taking or removing of any shingle or ballast from the shore or banks at Saddell between the points above mentioned.

COURTENAY BOYLE,  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Dated the 8th day of December 1896.

NOTE.—Any person removing shingle or ballast in contravention of this Notice is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £10.

## ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1896.)

### FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

#### CHAPTER 1.—PROHIBITION.

##### Prohibited Countries.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to land any animal brought from any of the countries or parts of countries mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, which countries and parts of countries are hereinafter referred to as scheduled countries.

#### CHAPTER 2.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

##### Conditions of Landing.

2.—(1) The landing of foreign animals at a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby made subject to the following conditions :

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any scheduled country.

Second. That the vessel has not within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any scheduled country.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any scheduled country.

(2) Animals shall not be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf unless and until the master of the vessel in which they are imported has on the occasion of such importation delivered to the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, a declaration made and signed that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

##### Charge of Animals on Landing.

3.—(1) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board ; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any animals so long as they remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs or of an Inspector of the Board except with the permission of the Commissioners or of the Inspector, as the case may be.

##### Disposal of Animals on Landing.

4. Animals when landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be driven by lairage-men to the nearest available reception-lair or lairs within the limits of the Wharf, there to await the examination of an Inspector of the Board, and, until so examined, shall not be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

##### Examination of Animals.

5.—(1) The animals shall be examined in a reception-lair by an Inspector of the Board during daylight.

(2) If on such examination all the animals are found free from disease, the Inspector of the Board may permit the animals to be retained in such lair, which shall thereupon cease to be a reception-lair; or he may permit them to be moved out of such lair and into such other parts of the Foreign Animals Wharf as the occupiers of the Wharf or their officers or the Inspector of the Board shall direct or permit.

##### Restrictions on Access to Foreign Animals Wharf.

6.—(1) No person, except the officers of Customs and lairage-men and the Superintendent of the Foreign Animals Wharf and an Inspector of the Board, and such other persons as may be specially authorised by an Inspector of the Board, shall during the time of the landing of the animals be admitted to the landing-stage, pier, quay, or other part of the Foreign Animals Wharf at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall at any time be admitted to any part of the Wharf which is being used as a reception-lair.

(2) The owner or occupier of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall give notice of the provisions of this Article by placards, which shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of any landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of the Wharf to which access is for the time being restricted by this Article.

##### Disinfection of Persons leaving Foreign Animals Wharf, &c.

7. All persons before leaving a landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall take such means for preventing the spreading of disease by washing and disinfecting themselves and by changing or disinfecting their clothes, or otherwise, as an Inspector of the Board may direct or require.

##### Provision of Overall Clothes.

8. The owner or occupier of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of the Board proper and suitable suits of overall clothes for the use of lairage-men and

other persons entering the Wharf, to be worn at such times as an Inspector of the Board may direct.

#### Regulations in case of Detection of Disease in Foreign Animals Wharf.

9. If it appears to an Inspector of the Board that disease exists or has lately existed in a reception-lair, or in any particular building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf, all the animals that are then within such reception-lair building, slaughter-house, or other part of a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be there detained by the Inspector of the Board or shall be moved to such other part of the Foreign Animals Wharf as he shall direct or permit, and the same shall be dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector of the Board.

#### Food and Water.

10.—(1) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupiers of the Wharf or the person in charge thereof with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupiers or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water, in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupiers of the Foreign Animals Wharf, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both, and the time when the same was so supplied.

#### Time for Slaughter.

11.—(1) Animals landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(3) The slaughter of the animals shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as an Inspector of the Board in any case may direct, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

#### Movement of Carcasses, Manure, &c.

12.—(1) No carcase, offal, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2) All dung and manure shall, before being so removed, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

(3) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

#### Removal of Fittings, &c., from Foreign Animals Wharf.

13.—(1) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at a Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be removed from such Wharf until they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 20 of this Order, and except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

#### Disinfection of Foreign Animals Wharf.

14. An Inspector of the Board may give notice in writing to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Wharf by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Wharf shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

#### Restriction on Use of Foreign Animals Wharf.

15.—(1) No animals other than foreign animals shall be at any time landed at or moved into, or kept in, a Foreign Animals Wharf.

(2) Any Animal being in a Foreign Animals Wharf shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Wharf shall apply to such animal.

(3) A Foreign Animals Wharf shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

#### CHAPTER 3.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

##### Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

16. All dung of foreign animals, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

##### Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

17.—(1) Dung of foreign animals, and partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate.

(2) All other fodder and litter brought in the same vessel with foreign animals may be landed without the previous consent of the Local Authority.

rity, but shall, when landed, remain under the charge of an Officer of Customs, and such fodder and litter shall not be removed from the place of landing except with the permission in writing of an Officer of Customs.

(3) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about foreign animals shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate unless they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (v.) of Article 20 of this Order previous to the landing thereof. If landed with such consent without having been so previously cleansed and disinfected they shall be forthwith cleansed and disinfected in the manner aforesaid by and at the expense of the owner, and shall not be removed or permitted to come in contact with any animals until so cleansed and disinfected.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

#### Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

18.—(1) All dung of foreign animals, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

#### Application of this Chapter.

19. This Chapter shall not apply in relation to foreign animals that have not been and are not intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

#### CHAPTER 4.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR FOREIGN ANIMALS.

##### Vessels.

20.—(1) Each compartment of a vessel shall, after the landing of foreign animals therefrom, and before any animal or cargo is placed in that compartment, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept; then
- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash; except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils, used for or about animals, shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

#### Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

21.—(1) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of foreign animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of foreign animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Application of this Chapter.

22. This Chapter shall not apply in relation to foreign animals that have not been and are not intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf.

#### CHAPTER 5.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS USED FOR HORSES, ASSES, OR MULES.

23.—(1) The provisions of Article 20 of the preceding Chapter shall, subject as hereinafter provided, apply to a vessel from which foreign horses, asses, or mules are landed, in all respects as if horses, asses, and mules were animals within the meaning of that Chapter.

(2) Provided that in the case of a horse, ass, or mule being carried in a horse-box, it shall be sufficient if such horse-box be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (a) The floor of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and
- (b) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

#### CHAPTER 6.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

##### Provisions as to Vessels carrying Foreign Animals.

24. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which foreign animals intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Wharf are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

#### (Parts of Vessel to be used.)

- (i.) Animals shall not be carried on more than three decks.
- (ii.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.
- (iii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper

management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iv.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(v.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

(vi.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary sufferings to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vii.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(viii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Space for Animals.)

(ix.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein to properly feed and rest during the voyage.

(Overcrowding.)

(x.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary sufferings to the animals within.

(Passage-Ways.)

(xi.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Ventilation.)

(xii.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xiii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Food and Water.)

(xiv.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours, they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xv.) All cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head and so as to stand athwartships.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xvi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of

animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvii.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle; and proper and suitable accommodation for all these persons shall be provided.

(Injured Animals.)

(xviii.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xix.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

25. Where any maimed or injured foreign animal is landed from a vessel the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

CHAPTER 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

26.—(1) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

Power to exclude Persons.

27.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Wharf, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

28.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Wharf will be required to disinfect

themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof, or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Wharf or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

#### General Power of Detention.

29. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

#### Duties of Local Authority and Police.

30. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

#### Offences.

31.—(1) If a slaughter of animals is not commenced at the time directed by this Order, or completed in accordance with the provisions of this Order, the person failing to cause such slaughter to be so commenced or completed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passageway, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Foreign Animals Wharf in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be),—the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts

or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

#### Revocation of Orders.

32. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; but this revocation shall not—

- (a) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by, or otherwise affect the past operation of, any of those Orders;
- (b) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order;
- (c) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order;

#### Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

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

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Foreign,” applied to animals, horses, asses, mules, and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom:

“Foreign Animals Wharf” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing:

“Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Wharf” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Wharf:

“Reception-lair” means a lair adjacent or near to the place of landing which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purposes of their examination:

“Lairage-men” means men specially appointed by the occupiers of a Foreign Animals Wharf for the purpose of landing animals at such Wharf and feeding and watering and tending them in a reception-lair:

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

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcase, and

the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

34. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER of 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries.

[Article I.]

- Austria Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina).
- Belgium.
- Brazil.
- Denmark (excluding Iceland).
- France.
- Germany.
- Gibraltar.
- Greece.
- Italy.
- Malta.
- Montenegro.
- Morocco.
- Natal.
- Netherlands.
- Norway, Province of Finmark in.
- Ottoman Dominions.
- Portugal.
- Portuguese State of East Africa.
- Roumania.
- Russia.
- Servia.
- Spain.
- Sweden.
- Zululand.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
	1895.	
5307	18 March . . .	The Foreign Animals Order of 1895.
5364	27 November . . .	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1895.
	1896.	
5384	18 March . . .	The Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1896.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1896.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—LANDING OF CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Landing-Places for Channel Islands Animals.

1.—(1) Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands to Great Britain (in this Order called Channel Islands animals) may, subject to the provisions of

this Order, be landed at any part of a port that may be for the time being defined by Special Order of the Board as a Landing-Place for Channel Islands animals, without being subject to slaughter or quarantine.

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

(3) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

2.—(1) The landing of Channel Islands animals at a Landing-Place under this Order is hereby made, subject to the following conditions:—

*First.* That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within twenty-eight days before taking them on board, had on board

any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country, other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, within twenty-one days before taking on board the animals imported, or at any time since taking them on board, entered or been in any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

(2) The animals imported shall not be landed unless and until—

(a) the owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Great Britain, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(b) the master of the vessel has satisfied the Commissioners of Customs, or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

#### Twelve Hours Detention.

3. Animals landed under this Order shall be detained in the Landing-Place for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

#### Examination and Consequences.

4.—(1) Animals landed under this Order shall not, until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Board, be moved from the Landing-Place, or be allowed to come in contact with any animals other than those forming part of the same cargo.

(2) The animals shall be examined by an Inspector of the Board during daylight, and such examination shall take place after the expiration of the twelve hours detention mentioned in the last preceding Article.

(3) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they may be moved with the permission of an Inspector of the Board from the Landing-Place, and shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of subsection seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894).

(4) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel is found to be affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals that are within the Landing-Place, and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals within the Landing-Place so detained to be slaughtered.

(5) If on such examination any animal landed from a vessel is found to be affected with any disease other than cattle plague and foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Board shall detain all the animals of the same kind as the diseased animal which were brought in the same vessel with the diseased animal, and shall immediately transmit information thereof by telegraph or other rapid means to the Board. The Inspector of the Board shall cause all the animals of the particular kind so detained to be slaughtered.

(6) The slaughter of the animals under paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as the Inspector of the Board in any case directs, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

#### Continuance of One Cargo.

5.—(1) For the purposes of this Order all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other period of detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

(2) Where an animal forming part of one cargo of animals landed under the provisions of this Order has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

#### Detention of Suspected Animals.

6. An Inspector of the Board may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any animal landed under this Order which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

#### Food and Water.

7.—(1) Animals landed under this Order at a Landing-Place shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupiers of the Landing-Place or the person in charge thereof, with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof, shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupiers or person from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3) The food supplied to sucking-calves in accordance with this Article shall be gruel or milk or other proper food.

(4) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupiers of the Landing-Place, and the owner and the consignee, and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both, and the time when the same was so supplied.



Movement of Animals, Carcasses, Manure, &c.

8.—(1) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be moved from a Landing-Place, or from any lair or other place therein, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Removal of Fittings &c. from Landing-Place.

9.—(1) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals, and have been landed from a vessel at a Landing-Place, shall not be removed from such Landing-Place until they have been cleansed and disinfected in manner provided by paragraph (5) of Article 15 of this Order, and except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2) If the Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Landing-Place.

10. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner or occupier, or Superintendent of a Landing-Place requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Landing-Place by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Landing-Place shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Landing-Place.

11.—(1) No animals, other than animals landed under this Order, shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in a Landing-Place.

(2) Any animal being in a Landing-Place shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a Channel Islands animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Landing-Place shall apply to such animal.

(3) A Landing-Place shall not be used for any purposes other than those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

Landing of Channel Islands Animals at Foreign Animals Wharf.

12. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the landing of any Channel Islands animal at a Foreign Animals Wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Great Britain, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 2.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

13. All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and

subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct, but no such fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils shall be landed except at a Landing-Place.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c.

14.—(1) All dung of animals that have been or are intended to be landed under this Order, and all partly consumed, or broken fodder, that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, or litter landed at a Landing-Place.

CHAPTER 3. — DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVEABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS.

Vessels.

15.—(1) Each compartment of a vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of any animals brought from the Channel Islands, and before any animal or cargo is placed in that department, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the compartment with which any animal, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2) Each part of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, and utensils used for or about animals shall be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Article before any other animal or any cargo is allowed to come in contact therewith.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

16.—(1) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of Channel Islands animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

## CHAPTER 4.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

## Provisions as to Vessels carrying Channel Islands Animals to Great Britain.

17. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which Channel Islands animals are carried to a port or place in Great Britain.

## (Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

## (Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

## (Space for Animals.)

(viii.) Sufficient space shall be allotted in every pen to enable the animals therein to properly feed and rest during the voyage.

## (Overcrowding.)

(ix.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

## (Passage-Ways.)

(x.) Between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

## (Ventilation.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

## (Light.)

(xii.) Arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

## (Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head and so as to stand athwartships.

## (Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the landing of animals from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

## (Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals; and every consignment of cattle shall be in charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants numbering with himself one for every twenty-five head of cattle.

## (Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered, unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

## (Shorn Sheep.)

(xvii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

## Slaughter of Injured Animals when landed.

18. Where any maimed or injured animal is landed from a vessel under this Order the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Board, or may, if he thinks fit, at any time slaughter that animal.

## CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## Carcases of Animals Dying on Voyage.

19.—(1) If a vessel arriving at a port has on board the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands and taken on board for the purpose of importation, but which has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival at the place of discharge, report the fact to the proper Officer of Customs there.

(2) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

## Power to exclude Persons.

20.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place, is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Landing-Place, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

## Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

21.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect: that persons before entering

such Landing-Place will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2.) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Landing-Place, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Landing-Place or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

#### General Power of Detention

22. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Channel Islands, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner of such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

#### Duties of Local Authority and Police.

23. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

#### Offences.

24.—(1) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Landing-Place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the Owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which

the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

#### Interpretation.

25. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

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

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Foreign Animals Wharf” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of foreign animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing:

“Landing-Place” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Board for the landing of Channel Islands animals:

“Superintendent of a Landing-Place” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Landing-Place:

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

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, or part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

“Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

#### Commencement.

26. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

#### Short Title.

27. This Order may be cited as the CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF  
AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 5TH DECEMBER 1896.)

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER  
OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

CHAPTER 1.—ANIMALS FROM ISLE OF MAN  
ADMITTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Unless and until the Board otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man may be landed in Great Britain without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine.

CHAPTER 2.—DISINFECTION.

Vessels.

2.—(1) A vessel shall, after the landing therefrom of animals brought from the Isle of Man, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of limewash: except that
- (iv.) The application of limewash shall not be compulsory as regards such part of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.
- (v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of limewash.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

Fodder and Litter.

(3) All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to animals brought from the Isle of Man, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

4.—(1) A moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading on or from a vessel of animals brought from the Isle of Man, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of such animals, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:—

- (i.) The same shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 3.—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals from the Isle of Man to Great Britain.

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply in the case of every vessel in or on which animals are carried from the Isle of Man to a port or place in Great Britain.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pen shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds, which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck, proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

## (Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

## (Securing of Cattle.)

(xiii.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

## (Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xiv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

## (Attendance.)

(xv.) The vessel shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

## (Injured Animals.)

(xvi.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered, unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

## (Returns as to Casualties.)

(xvii.) The owner or charterer of any vessel on which animals are carried, shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month send a copy of such record to the Board.

## (Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) From each first day of November to the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

## (Detention.)

6. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Board, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Board otherwise direct.

## CHAPTER 4.—FOOD AND WATER.

## Food and Water during Detention.

7. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

## Water at Place of Landing.

8. At every place where animals are landed under this Order, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously on request of any person having charge of any animal.

## Food at Place of Landing.

9. At every place where animals are landed under this Order, provision shall be made, to the

satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Board approve.

## CHAPTER 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## General Power of Detention.

10. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any animal, horse, ass, or mule brought from the Isle of Man, or with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought therefrom, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

## Offences.

11.—(1) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel or any animals thereon in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel, in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

## Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

## Interpretation.

13. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture;

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

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

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

“Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

“Master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

## Commencement.

14. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

## Short Title.

15. This Order may be cited as the ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1896.)

FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF 1896.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—CONDITIONS OF LANDING OF FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE.

Purposes for which Animals may be landed.

1. Foreign Animals may be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station to be defined by Special Order of the Board if intended for reshipment to a foreign country, or for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes, provided that the proposed landing has been in each case approved by the Board on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Reshipment to a Foreign Country.

2. The Landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for reshipment to a foreign country is hereby made, subject to the following conditions:—

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that it is intended for reshipment to a foreign country.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, it is free from disease.

Third. The animal shall not be moved alive out of the Station except into a vessel for exportation to a foreign country, and until reshipped shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Animals intended for Purposes of Exhibition, or for other Exceptional Purposes (other than reshipment).

3.—(1) The landing at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station of a foreign animal intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes (other than reshipment) is hereby made, subject to the following conditions:—

First. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring the purposes for which it is intended.

Second. The animal must be accompanied by a declaration of its owner or consignee or his agent declaring that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, it is free from disease.

Third. The animal when landed shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Board; and, until his arrival, it shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Fourth. The animal when landed shall be detained in the Station for such period as the Board in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Fifth. When moved out of the Station the animal shall be accompanied by—

(a) a certificate of an Inspector of the Board certifying that it is free from disease; and

(b) a Licence of an Inspector of the Board specifying the place of destination to which and the person to whom it is to be taken.

(2) The Inspector of the Board may, in accordance with instructions given by the Board, impose any conditions as to the subsequent movement of the animal or otherwise, and any such conditions shall be specified in the Licence.

(3) Any person moving the animal or doing any other act in contravention of any condition so specified shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Movement of Carcasses.

4.—(1.) No carcase shall be removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board.

(2) If an Inspector of the Board is of opinion that any carcase in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Board.

Disinfection of Dung and Manure.

5. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Disinfection of Quarantine Station.

6. An Inspector of the Board may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any portion of the Station by such owner or occupier, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the Station shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Board.

Restriction on Use of Quarantine Station.

7.—(1) No animals, other than foreign animals landed under this Order, shall be at any time landed at, or moved into, or kept in, a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

(2) Any animal being in a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be a foreign animal, and the provisions of this Order relating to the Station shall apply to such animal.

(3) A Foreign Animals Quarantine Station shall not be used for any purpose other than

those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, or any Order of the Board under the said Acts in relation thereto.

#### CHAPTER 2.—LANDING OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing subject to Customs Regulations.

8. All dung of foreign animals that have been or are intended to be landed at a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about such animals, and all other dung, fodder or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed in such manner, and at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

#### CHAPTER 3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exclude Persons.

9.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Station, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

10.—(1) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Station will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(2) An Inspector of the Board, or the Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such Station or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

General Power of Detention.

11. If it appears to the Principal Officer or Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or with respect to any foreign carcass, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either

for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

12. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Board to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do, or cause to be done, all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

13.—(1) If any animal, or any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing, shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the Foreign Animals Quarantine Station in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture:  
“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

“Superintendent of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person at the time being in charge of a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:

“Disease” means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine fever (that is to say, the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague):

“Carcass” means the carcass of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and part of a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse,

ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

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

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

#### Extent.

15. This Order does not extend to Ireland.

#### Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

#### Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS (QUARANTINE) ORDER OF 1896.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Copies of the above Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

December 8, 1896.

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

December 3, 1896.

#### AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Telegraph Learner in the London Postal Districts—Amy Eveline Foote.

Male Sorters, London—Oliver Charles Dabbs, George Jones Plowman.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Office of Works: Park-keeper in one of the Royal Parks—John Wilson.

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officer, Division I.—John Laing.

Prisons Department, Scotland: Warder — John Stewart.

Post Office: Postman, London—Arthur Robert Millard.

Sorting Clerk, Dublin — Edward James M'Alister.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners—Emma Lydia Golder (Brighton), Angus Kerr (Glasgow), Alice Mary Romanis (Folkestone), George Harvey Tonkin (Penzance).

Postmen—Herbert William Clark (Welwyn), Edward Walter Rowland Hall (Tonbridge), Alfred Spelman (Norwich).

#### FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY

#### COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Ernest Samuel Boyles, Thomas Hugh Collins, Stewart Lawrie Davidson, Alfred Smith Lamb, William Maclennan.

December 4, 1896.

#### AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Male Sorter, London — Henry William Knight.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Post Office: Postmen, London—William Arthur Burley, Frederick Alberto Fox, John Henry Welch.

Porter, London—Henry John Penney.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners—Arthur Ghey Alexander (Manchester), May Jefferies (Kingston-on-Thames).

Postmen—George Edward Graham (Altrincham), John M'Intosh (Aberdeen). George Needham (Oldham), Herbert Harry Paskell (Manningtree), Thomas Henry Nicholson Roulson (Normanton).

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

Admiralty: Staff Clerk—Frederick Walter Danter. Inland Revenue; Temporary Minor Staff Post in the Office of the Accountant and Comptroller General—William Nicholas Kennedy.

#### FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY

#### COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Patrick Kelly, Ronald Joseph Redhouse.

#### FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY

#### MESSENGER.

John Joseph O'Callaghan.

December 5, 1896.

#### WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Customs: Boatman—James Cross.

Board of Trade: Clerk or Deputy Superintendent in the Mercantile Marine Office, Liverpool—John Llewellyn James.

Boy Clerk in the Mercantile Marine Office, Cardiff—Edgar James Merry.

Post Office: Sorting Clerk and Telegraph Learner, Glasgow—Henry Green.

Postman, Heywood—John Edward Groves.

#### FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY

#### COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

William Duncan Dodd, Denis Joseph Nolan.



DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 5th December 1896, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.
—	No.	No.
Ayr ... ..	1	2
Mid-Lothian ... ..	1	25
TOTAL ... ..	2	27

SWINE FEVER INFECTED AREAS.

The following Area is now an Area Infected with Swine Fever under the above-mentioned Act:—

Ayrshire.—An Area comprising the Parishes of Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, Fenwick, Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Dundonald, in the County of Ayr, and also comprising the Burgh of Kilmarnock (16th November 1896).

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 5th December 1896, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

ANTHRAX.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
—	No.	No.
Aberdeen... ..	—	1
Forfar ... ..	1	1
TOTAL ... ..	1	2

GLANDERS (INCLUDING FARCY).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals which remained Diseased at the end of the previous Week.	Animals Reported during the Week as Attacked.
—	No.	No.	No.
Lanark ... ..	—	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	—	—	1

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Richard Noel Birkin, lately residing at 98 Addison Road, Middlesex.

Arthur Eaton, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, Kent, and Percy Eaton, 58 Underhill Road, Lordship Lane, Surrey, trading as Eaton & Company at 35 and 36 Bread Street, in the city of London, mantle manufacturers.

Rotheray Hill, 206 Clapham Road, Surrey.

W. Eyans Jackson, carrying on business at 9 St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, in the city of London.

Egidio Mezzadri, 13 Pantone Street, Haymarket, and 41 Whitcomb Street, Leicester Square, both in Middlesex, restaurant keeper.

H. Whitechurch, 76 Fort Road, Bermondsey, in the county of London, tally draper.

John Fletcher, 12 Green Street, trading at Peel Mill, both in Radcliffe, Lancashire, manufacturer.

William Giddins and William Morgan (trading as Giddins & Morgan), both residing at 54 Devonshire Road, Chorley, Lancashire, and trading at Devonshire Road aforesaid, builders.

William Thomas Ellison, The Thanets Arms Inn, Skip-ton, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

John William Palliser, 23 Greenhill Street, lately trading at St. James' Market, both in Bradford, Yorkshire, greengrocer's assistant, lately greengrocer.

David Lewis Reaney (formerly trading as the Bradford Wheel and Tyre Company), residing in lodgings at 62 Church Street, Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire, and formerly trading in Jubilee Street, Manningham aforesaid, cycle manufacturer's manager, formerly cycle manufacturer.

Edwin Albert Churchill, 3 Beaufort Villas, Kew, Surrey, lately trading at 178 High Street, Acton, Middlesex, of no occupation, lately butcher.

Evan Probert Owen (trading as Owen Brothers), residing at 17 Kensington Park, Stapleton Road, and trading at 280 Stapleton Road, both in the city and county of Bristol, corn, seed, and forage merchant.

Edward Irving Graham, Grassgarth, Sebergham, Cumberland, farmer.

Thomas Holliday and Christopher Holliday (trading as Holliday & Son), Slack Farm, Ainstable, Cumberland, farmers.

John Lewis, Mount Pleasant, Pencader, Carmarthenshire, weaver.

John Williams, Blaencwm, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire, farmer.

Robert George Stanley Banks, residing at The Lymes, Hillmorton, and trading at Hillmorton, Warwickshire, brickmaker.

William Abbot, lately residing at Crook, now of Alma Hotel, Bishop Auckland, both in the county of Durham, lately theatrical manager, now innkeeper.

George Oates, Buttsfield Terrace, Penshaw, and trading at Old Penshaw, county of Durham, joiner and builder.

Ellen Phillips (otherwise Farnam), 73 Carysfoot Road, Clissold Park, Middlesex, widow.

William Born, 67 Victoria Road, Exeter, boot and shoe maker's manager.

George James Morrott, 38 Teign Street, Teignmouth, Devonshire, mariner and general dealer.

Thomas Rowe, East Barton, Bickleigh, Devonshire, dairyman.

Richard William Webber, Chapel Street, Exmouth, Devonshire, butcher.

William West, Marsh Farm, Blatchbridge, near Frome, Somersetshire, farmer and dairyman.

Edward Stephen Woodroff, 135 Westgate Street, Gloucester, grocer.

William Davison, 247 Hainton Street, Great Grimsby, clerk.

Edmund Horace Packer, now of 33 Beast Banks, Kendal, formerly of High House, Crook, near Kendal, Westmorland, music master.

William Danby, Langton, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, farmer.

Frederick William Kenrick, lately residing and carrying on business at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, now residing at 102 Carysfoot Road, Clissold Park, Stoke Newington, in the county of London, formerly chemist, now out of business.

William Thomas Andrews, 10 Canal Terrace, Towns End, Middlewich, coal merchant, leather dresser, rug merchant, grocer and provision dealer.

George William Garbutt, Forrester's Arms, Wellington Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, licensed victualler.

Joseph Manton Smith, late of 20 Colwyn Road, Northampton, now at 83 and 86 Colwyn Road, Northampton, builder and house agent.

Richard Westbrook Baker, Barholm, Lincolnshire, farmer.

James Anthony Mitchell, 33 High Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, watchmaker and jeweller.

William Henry Walter Stewart, 26 Avondale Terrace, Devonport, engineer in Her Majesty's Navy.

Robert Obadiah Bunting, 23 Osborne Road, Southsea, Hampshire, gentleman.

Arthur Force, 113 High Street, Gosport, Hampshire, draper.

Christopher Francis Danby, Highfield Farm, Hunmanby, and Brigg House, Belle Vue Street, Filey, both in Yorkshire, farmer.

Josiah George Franklin, 47 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Salop, auctioneer.

Thomas Wootton, Hill Street, Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, grocer and provision dealer and off beer licence holder.

William Eaton, High Street, New Mills, Derbyshire, boot repairer, and Frank Hancock, Higher Level, Whaleybridge, Derbyshire, shoemaker, trading as Eaton & Hancock at Whaleybridge aforesaid, slipper manufacturers.

Jane Ann Griffin (trading as G. S. Herbert), 2 Salubrious Place, trading at 35 and 36 Wind Street, all in the county borough of Swansea, tobacconist.

John Jones, 223 High Street, in the county borough of Swansea, tailor.

James Bunt, Grant's Walk and 3 Bodmin Road, St. Austell, Cornwall, boot and shoe dealer and builder.

Mary Giles, 17 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey, late of 2 The Green, Richmond, Surrey, widow.

George William James, Wood Street, Park Village, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer and baker.

James Imlay Anderson, residing at the Temperance Hotel, Lowesmoor, in the city of Worcester, late of the Bull Inn, Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire, out of business, formerly innkeeper.

E. J. Romney, Netley House, North Malvern, Worcestershire, lately residing at Rusland Lodge, Wyche Road, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, of no occupation, spinster.

Charles Yapp, 25 Bransford Road, St. John's, in the city of Worcester, plumber and pumpmaker.

William Henry Jones, lately residing at 6 Collingwood Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and trading at 1 Berwyn Street, Llangollen, Denbighshire, fruiterer, seedsman, and poulterer.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, in the Week ended 5th December 1896, conformably with the Act of the 45th and 46th Victoria, cap. 37.

	QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat ... ..	60,800	3	32	8
Barley ... ..	165,024	0	26	2
Oats ... ..	17,271	6	17	0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1892 to 1895.

Corresponding Week in	QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE.					
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1892 ... ..	53,117	1	163,866	7	16,232	2	26	10	25	1	17	4
1893 ... ..	53,355	7	145,026	7	17,711	5	26	9	29	1	18	4
1894 ... ..	51,584	5	159,657	7	19,938	6	20	7	21	10	14	4
1895 ... ..	32,906	7	164,382	3	17,533	1	24	11	24	5	14	1

\* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the Local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the imperial bushel, or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

P. G. CRAIGIE.

Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S. W.,

December 5, 1896.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 5th December 1896, together with the Quantities Imported in the Corresponding Week of the Previous Year.

		QUANTITIES.	
		1895.	1896.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves...	Number	5,453	7,993
Sheep and Lambs	"	25,418	7,503
Swine	"	—	—
Fresh Meat:—			
Beef	Cwts.	40,255	53,282
Mutton	"	9,159	78,221
Pork	"	8,227	11,493
Salted or Preserved Meat:—			
Bacon	"	90,902	79,794
Beef	"	5,417	2,029
Hams	"	25,785	25,615
Pork	"	3,410	3,151
Meat unenumerated, salted and fresh	"	4,311	7,501
Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting	"	13,170	10,353
Dairy Produce and Substitutes:—			
Butter	"	50,217	58,089
Margarine	"	20,159	18,657
Cheese	"	58,062	43,706
Milk and Cream, fresh	Gallons	270	876
Condensed Milk	Cwts.	9,572	13,307
Eggs	Great Hundred	232,885	254,328
Poultry and Game	Value £	15,307	14,182
Rabbits, dead (not tinned)	Cwts.	4,760	5,641
Lard	"	33,397	15,015
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,907,000	1,480,800
Wheat Meal and Flour	"	332,700	400,030
Barley	"	729,000	751,290
Oats	"	227,000	476,050
Pease	"	58,590	99,930
Beans	"	85,740	35,310
Maize or Indian Corn	"	989,750	1,023,120
Fruit, Raw:—			
Apples	Bush.	96,592	334,352
Oranges	"	279,482	443,321
Lemons	"	24,535	71,226
Cherries	"	—	—
Plums	"	—	5
Pears	"	2,478	2,351
Grapes	"	837	1,153
Unenumerated	"	9,578	10,605
Hay	Tons	1,906	3,421
Hops	Cwts.	8,759	7,056
Vegetables:—			
Onions, raw	Bush.	73,018	77,652
Potatoes	Cwts.	7,426	14,138
Unenumerated	Value £	16,554	14,782

T. J. PITTAR.

## THE DUNEDIN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in the Petition presented by the above Company to the Right Honourable the Lords of Council and Session (First Division,—Mr. Couper, Clerk), praying their Lordships, *inter alia*, to confirm the reduction of capital as set out in said Petition, the following Interlocutor has been pronounced:—

“*Edinburgh, 4th December 1896.*—The Lords having resumed consideration of the Petition, together with the Report by Mr. C. B. Logan, No. 17 of Process, and heard Counsel for the petitioning Company, confirm the reduction of capital as resolved by the Special Resolution of the Company of 1st and 28th October 1896, as set forth in the Petition; approve of the Minute of Reduction of Capital set out in the Petition; dispense with the addition of the words “and reduced” to the Company name; authorise the registration of the present Order and of the said Minute by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Scotland; and decern; and appoint the Order and the said Minute to be advertised once in the *Edinburgh Gazette*. “J. P. B. ROBERTSON, I.P.D.”

And Notice is hereby given that said Interlocutor and the said Minute of Reduction of Capital have been registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 10th day of December 1896, and said Minute is in the following terms:—

“The capital of the said Dunedin Steamship Co. Limited is £73,250, divided into 1070 shares of £25 each, and 930 shares of £50 each. At the date of the registration of this Minute the said 1070 shares of £25 each are issued, and are fully paid. The remaining 930 shares of £50 each are not issued.”

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

BEVERIDGE, SUTHERLAND, & SMITH, S.S.C.

24A Bernard Street, Leith,  
10th December 1896.

## THE DALMENY OIL COMPANY LIMITED,

(Incorporated 20th October 1871.)

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Dalmeny Oil Company Limited (incorporated 20th October 1871), held on the 5th day of November 1896, there was duly passed, and at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, held on the 24th day of November 1896, there was duly confirmed, the following Special Resolution of the said Company, viz:—

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily; and that George Roberts, Builder, Edinburgh, and Archibald Burn Murdoch, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, be, and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up.
2. That the said Liquidators be, and are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be also named “The Dalmeny Oil Company Limited,” and with Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company, and that the Directors of this Company be, and are hereby authorised to make any minor adjustments or alterations on such Memorandum and Articles of Association as they may deem expedient.
3. That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting, and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators, on the one part, and the intended new Company Limited, on the other part, be, and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised, pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862, and specially of section 161 thereof, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated), in terms of the said Draft, with such modifications and alterations thereon (if any) as may be approved of by the Directors of this Company, and to carry the same into effect.

DRUMMOND & REID.

Edinburgh, 21 Charlotte Square,  
7th December 1896.

## THE BRESCIA MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY LIMITED,

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

## NOTICE.

IN terms of an Interlocutor, dated 5th December 1896, by the First Division of the Court of Session, notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the mortgage debenture holders of the Company will be held within the Registered Office of the Company at 93 Hope Street (273 Central Chambers), Glasgow, on Monday the 21st day of December 1896, at two o'clock afternoon.

This Meeting is summoned in accordance with “The Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870,” for the purpose of taking into consideration, and, if so resolved, of approving of the arrangement set forth for the reconstruction of the Company in a Minute of Agreement, dated 20th November 1896, entered into between the Brescia Mining and Metallurgical Company Limited and Liquidator thereof, of the first part, and Frederick Davison, 258 Bath Street, Glasgow, as Trustee for and on behalf of a Company about to be registered under the name of the Brescia Mining and Metallurgical Company Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, and having its Registered Office in Glasgow (hereinafter referred to as the new Company), of the second part, which Minute of Agreement is No. 59 of Process, and has amongst its objects the transfer of the whole property and assets of the Brescia Mining and Metallurgical Company Limited to the said new Company about to be incorporated, said new Company undertaking the whole obligations of the old Company.

The said Interlocutor ordains the Liquidator to forward to each mortgage debenture holder of the old Company a copy of the foresaid agreement. Any mortgage debenture holder who has not received a copy of the said agreement by post, will receive a copy thereof on applying at the foresaid Registered Office of the Company, to Mr. Thomas Watson Duncan, the Liquidator thereof, or to Messrs. Lindsay, Meldrum, & Oatts, Writers, 87 West Regent Street, Glasgow, or to the Subscriber. Holders of debentures must, to enable them to take part in the business of the Meeting, send their debentures to the Liquidator previous to the Meeting, or produce them at the Meeting.

JOHN RHIND, S.S.C.,

Agent for the Liquidator.

12 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh,  
11th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of WILLIAM F. BURNLEY & COMPANY LIMITED, incorporated under “The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886,” having its Registered Office at 147 Bath Street, Glasgow, held at Glasgow on the 9th day of December 1896, the following Extraordinary Resolution was passed, viz:—

“That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, under the provisions of “The Companies Acts, 1862,” and Acts explaining and amending the same.”

And at the same Meeting, James Muir, C.A., 149 West George Street, Glasgow, was appointed Liquidator of the said Company.

WRIGHT, JOHNSTON, MACKENZIE, & ROXBURGH,  
150 St. Vincent Glasgow, Agents.

10th December 1896.

A PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Ayrshire at Ayr, at the instance of John Paterson, Grocer and Wine Merchant, Prestwick, against TOMSON LAING, Artist, Prestwick; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Tomson Laing to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Ayr, upon the 22nd day of December 1896, at ten o'clock forenoon, for public Examination, at which Diet all his Creditors are required to appear.

THOMAS ANDREW, Solicitor, Ayr,  
Agent for the Petitioner.

Ayr, 10th December 1896.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Forfarshire at Dundee, at the instance of David Wight & Company, Wholesale Italian Warehousemen and Importers, 27, 29, and 31 East Howard Street, Glasgow, against WILLIAM WATT, 207 Perth Road, Dundee; and the Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire has ordained the said William Watt to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court House at Dundee, on Thursday the 24th day of December 1896, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for Examination, at which all his Creditors are required to attend.

BRODIE & BUCHAN, Solicitors, Dundee,  
Agents.

Dundee, 10th December 1896.

#### NOTICE.

**A** PETITION for Cessio having been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Hamilton, at the instance of William Keenan, Provision Merchant, Cullybackey, County Antrim, Ireland, against J. M'CUCCLOCH, Egg Merchant, Bellshill, the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said J. M'CUCCLOCH to appear for public Examination within the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Hamilton, upon the 22nd day of December current, at half-past ten o'clock forenoon, when all his Creditors are required to attend.

JAMES HOGG, Agent for Petitioner.

Clydesdale Bank Limited, Bellshill,  
9th December 1896.

**T**HE Estates of JAMES DINGWALL, Coal and Lime Merchant, 47 High Street, Perth, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to William James Wood, Accountant, 16 High Street, Perth, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before 18th February 1897. The Creditors will meet before the Sheriff, within the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Perth, on Friday, 12th March 1897, at two o'clock afternoon.

ALEX. STEWART, Solicitor, Perth,  
Agent for Trustee.

**T**HE Estates of JACOB FOSTER, 131 Main Street, Gorbals, Glasgow, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to William Brodie Galbraith, Chartered Accountant, 107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before 31st December 1896. The Creditors meet before the Sheriff (Strachan), within the County Buildings, Glasgow, on Friday, 22nd January 1897, at 10.30 o'clock A.M.

W. B. GALBRAITH, C.A., Trustee.

**T**HE Estates of JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, Grocer and Provision Merchant, 66 Stevenson Street, Glasgow, and residing at 211 Gallowgate there, have, in virtue of and for the purposes of the Cessio Acts, been transferred to James M'Lay, C.A., 94 Hope Street, Glasgow, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. Creditors must lodge their claims with the Trustee on or before 27th January 1897. The Creditors meet before the Sheriff-Substitute, within his Chambers, Room No. 24, County Buildings, Glasgow, on 17th February 1897, at 10.30 o'clock forenoon.

WILLIAM S. BAIRD, Agent of the Trustee.

131 Hope Street, Glasgow,  
10th December 1896.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark, at the instance of S. Camraas & Son, Wholesale Clothiers, New Park Street, Leeds, P. M'Avoy & Company, Wholesale Clothiers, 87 Gallowgate, Glasgow, J. & W. Campbell & Company, Warehousemen, 137 Ingram Street, Glasgow, William Walker, Warehousemen, 10 Gartland Street, Glasgow, Meldrum Brothers & Company, Warehousemen, 24 Queen Street, Glasgow, and David Black & Company, Warehousemen, 11 Queen Street, Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of HUGH GILMORE SMITH, now or recently Clothier, 837 Govan Road, Govan, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Hugh Gilmore Smith to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

MACKAY & BOYD, Agents,  
48 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow, 7th December 1896.

**T**HE Estates of JOHN MURRAY, residing at East Howcreek, Annan, were Sequestered on the 11th day of December 1896, by the Court of Session.

The first Deliverance is dated the 18th day of November 1896.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 21st day of December 1896, within Messrs. Lyon & Turnbull's Rooms, 51 George Street, Edinburgh.

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 18th day of March 1897.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh.

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

W. & J. L. OFFICER, W.S.,

21 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

**S**EQUESTRATION of Mrs. AGNES IRVINE or ANDREW, Grocer, St. Ninians, wife of John Andrew, Carter, St. Ninians, Stirling.

**R**ICHARD M'CUCCLOCH, Accountant, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the Estate; and Alexander Miller, Sacell Brewery Company, Paisley, James Steele Fisher, Wine Merchant, 93 Ingram Street, Glasgow, and John Meikle, Accountant, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The Examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court House, Stirling, on Thursday the 17th day of December current, at eleven o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the Trustee's Chambers, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 29th day of December current, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

RICHARD M'CUCCLOCH, Trustee.

10th December 1896.

**A**S Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of JOHN ROGER, Grocer and Italian Warehouseman, St. Andrews, I hereby call a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held in the Chambers of Messrs. Romaces & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of January 1897, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 11th December 1896.

In the SEQUESTRATION of JAMES M'LEAN,  
Confectioner, Castle Street, Montrose.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors on the above Sequestrated Estates will be held in my Chambers, 62 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 5th January 1897, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application for my discharge from the office of Trustee.

D. MACLAREN, Trustee.

Edinburgh, 10th December 1896.

In the SEQUESTRATION of JOHN FORSYTH,  
Spirit Merchant, Albert Arms, Girvan.

RICHARD M'COLLOCH, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee, hereby gives notice that a first Dividend will be paid within his Counting House, 51 West Regent Street, Glasgow, upon Saturday the 23rd day of January 1896.

RICHARD M'COLLOCH, Trustee.

Glasgow, 7th December 1896.

DONALD MUSTARD, Solicitor in Elgin, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of PATRICK GATHERER, Solicitor, Elgin, as sole Partner of the Firm of G. & P. Gatherer, Solicitors, Elgin, and as an Individual, hereby intimates that his account of intrusions, brought down to 28th ultimo, has been duly audited by the Commissioners.

D. MUSTARD, Trustee.

Elgin, 10th December 1896.

SEQUESTRATION of BROWN & COMPANY, House Furnishers and Window-Blind Makers, 33 South Portland Street, Glasgow, as a Company, and George C. Brown, a Partner of said Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to the 26th instant, has been duly audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute.

JAS. R. MACKAY, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, 27th November 1896.

ROBERT GREENWOOD MORTON, Accountant, 6A George Street, Edinburgh, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer, 5 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have audited the account of his intrusions, brought down to 24th November last, and that they have postponed a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

ROBERT G. MORTON, Trustee.

Edinburgh, 11th December 1896.

AS Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of JAMES LINDSAY, JR., 9 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, I hereby intimate that the Commissioners have postponed a Dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.

H. HAY BROWN, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 11th December 1896.

In the SEQUESTRATION of the Estates of JAMES TWEEDIE, of Quarter and Rachan, Peeblesshire.

JOHN SCOTT TAIT, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, hereby intimates that his accounts, brought down to 6th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, and that they have postponed payment of a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

JOHN SCOTT TAIT, Trustee.

Chambers, 67 George Street, Edinburgh,  
10th December 1896.

THOMAS LANDELLS SELKIRK, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of HERD & ALLAN, Joiners, Airdrie, and Henry Herd and William Allan, both Joiners in Airdrie, as the Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the Estate, brought down till 27th November 1896, has been made up by him and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

T. L. SELKIRK, Trustee.

64 West Regent Street, Glasgow,  
9th December 1896.

#### TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of JAMES MUNRO, sometime Saddler, 120 High Street, Elgin, now Commercial Traveller, 5 Millgate, Cupar-Fife.

BY virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn at Elgin, dated 8th December 1896, James Munro, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn at Elgin, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of the Sequestration of his Estates, in terms of the Statutes.

ALLAN & BLACK, Solicitors, Elgin,

Agents for the said James Munro.

Elgin, 9th December 1896.

THE Firm or Copartnership of A. G. KIDD & SON, Bread and Biscuit Manufacturers, Dundee, of which the undersigned were the sole Partners, was of this date DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The Business will be carried on by the Subscriber Thomas Behrens Kidd for his own behoof under the former Firm name of A. G. KIDD & SON, and he will receive payment of all debts due to the Firm, and all obligations of the Firm will be discharged by him.

The Business carried on by the Firm at 8 Reform Street has been acquired by the Subscriber A. G. Kidd, and will be carried on by him for his own behoof and under his own name.

Dated this 31st day of October 1896.

THOS. B. KIDD.

Witnesses to the Signature of Thomas Behrens Kidd—

DAVID STEWART, No. 1 Bank Street,  
Dundee, Law-Clerk.

JOHN IRVING, No. 1 Bank Street,  
Dundee, Law-Clerk.

AND, G. KIDD.

Witnesses to the Signature of Andrew Graham Kidd—

WILL. F. HILL, 38 Whitehall Street,  
Dundee, Solicitor.

CHARLES SCOTT, 38 Whitehall Street,  
Dundee, Law-Apprentice.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery between the Subscribers carrying on business as Sugar Merchants in Glasgow and Greenock under the Firm of A. & E. SANDEMAN, has been DISSOLVED.

The Subscriber Archibald Sandeman, junior, will continue to carry on the Business of A. & E. Sandeman for his own behoof.

T. P. FINLAY.

JAS. S. TYTLER, of 18 Kilblain Street, Greenock, Law-Clerk,

ALEXANDER BLACKWOOD, of 18 Kilblain Street, Greenock, Law-Apprentice,  
Witnesses to the Signature of T. P. Finlay.

ARCHD. SANDEMAN, JR.

DUNCAN MACNIVEN, of 172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Writer,

ROBT. OGG, of 172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Clerk-at-Law,  
Witnesses to the Signature of Archd. Sandeman, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery between the Subscribers carrying on business in Glasgow and Greenock as Sugar Merchants, under the Firm of J. & G. MACDONALD, has been DISSOLVED.

T. P. FINLAY.

JAS. S. TYTLER, of 18 Kilblain Street, Greenock, Law-Clerk,

ALEXANDER BLACKWOOD, of 18 Kilblain Street, Greenock, Law-Apprentice,  
Witnesses to the Signature of T. P. Finlay.

ARCHD. SANDEMAN, JR.

DUNCAN MACNIVEN, of 172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Writer,

ROBT. OGG, of 172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Clerk-at-Law,  
Witnesses to the Signature of Archd. Sandeman, jr.

NOTICE.

*All Notices and Advertisements are inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette at the risk of the Advertiser.*

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