

“poses aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like Force and Effect as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and all Persons offending against the same shall for each and every Offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such smaller Sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council may in any Case by such Order direct.”

And whereas a Contagious or Infectious Disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such Disorder from spreading;

Now, THEREFORE, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them, as aforesaid, make and ordain the following Order, namely:

It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said Disorder, from the ports and places following, or any or either of them, that is to say, Bristol; Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster; Birkenhead, in the county of Chester; and Holyhead, in the county of Anglesea.

And it is further ORDERED that this Order shall continue in force for three calendar months from and after the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Arthur Helps.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th day of September, 1862.

By the Lords of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord President.
Duke of Somerset.
Viscount Palmerston.
Mr. Lowe.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament, held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty’s Reign, intituled “An Act to prevent, until the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals,” (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament), after reciting that “a contagious or infectious disorder known or described as the Sheep Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take Measures to prevent such disorder from spreading;” it was and is enacted (amongst other things) as follows, namely:—“In case any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said Disorder, or any Disorder of the like Nature, be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought or attempted to be brought for the Purpose of being so exposed or offered for Sale, in any Market, Fair, or other open or public Place

“where other Animals are commonly exposed for Sale, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for any Clerk or Inspector or other Officer of such Fair or Market, or for any Constable or Policeman, or for any other Person authorized by the Mayor, or by any Two Justices of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place, or for any person authorized or appointed by Her Majesty in Council to seize the same, and to report such Seizure to the Mayor or any Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or Justice either to restore the same, or to cause the same, together with any Pens, Hurdles, Troughs, Litter, Hay, Straw, or other Articles, which he may judge likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he shall deem proper, or as may be directed in manner hereinafter provided; and any Person bringing or attempting to bring any Sheep, Lambs, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, or other horned Cattle, into any such Market, Fair, or open or public Place as aforesaid, knowing such Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle to be infected with or labouring under either of such Disorders as aforesaid, shall, upon Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was, and is further enacted as follows, that is to say:

“If any Person turn out, keep, or depasture any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorder, in or upon any Forest, Chase, Wood, Moor, Marsh, Heath, Common, waste Land, open Field, Road Side, or other undivided or uninclosed Land, such person shall, on Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say:—

“It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or more of them from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Animals, or of Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs, or other parts of any Animals, or of Hay, Straw, Fodder, or other articles likely to propagate Infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any Yard, Stable, Outhouse, or other place, or any Waggon, Carts, Carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any Animals dying in a diseased state or any Animals, Parts of Animals, or other Things, seized under the Provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the Purpose of causing Notices to be given of the Appearance of any Disorder among Sheep, Cattle, or other Animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the Purpose of giving Effect to the Provisions of this Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and all Provisions for any of the Purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like Force and Effect as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and all persons offending against the same shall for each and every Offence forfeit and pay any