



SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO
The London Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of March, 1866.

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

PRESENT,

Lord President.
Duke of Somerset.
Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Milner Gibson.
Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Göschen.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and seven, 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," and from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the Session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and nineteen, it is (amongst other things) enacted, that 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 pro-

hibiting 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 to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that 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 the said Act.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, generally designated as the "Cattle Plague," has lately appeared, and now prevails, amongst cattle in England and Wales:

And whereas divers Orders have been made by the Lords of the said Council in relation to the cattle plague, and it is expedient to consolidate, amend, and add to the said Orders:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given under the said Act so continued as aforesaid, order as follows:

Preliminary.

1. Part I. of this Order, with the first schedule hereto, and the regulations 26 and 27 of Part II. which relate to the isolation of infected places, and the rules with respect to infected places, shall come into operation immediately. The re

sidue of this Order shall not come into operation until the 16th day of April, 1866. The whole of this Order shall remain in force from the time of its coming into operation until it is revoked or altered.

2. This Order shall apply to England and Wales only.

PART I.

Definitions.

3. In the construction of this Order the following terms shall have the meanings herein-after assigned to them; that is to say,

"Person" shall include a Body of Persons, corporate or unincorporate:

"Cattle" shall mean bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf:

"Animal" shall mean cattle as above defined, sheep, lambs, goats, and swine:

"Disease" shall mean the cattle plague:

"Diseased" shall mean affected by the cattle plague:

"England" shall include Wales:

"Privy Council" shall mean the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, or any two of them:

"Borough" shall mean any place for the time being subject to an Act passed in the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, intituled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales:"

"County" shall not include a county of a city or county of a town, but shall include any riding, division, or parts of a county having a separate Commission of the Peace:

The Liberty of St. Alban's, and the Liberty of the Isle of Ely, and the Soke of Peterborough, shall respectively be deemed to be separate counties, but all other liberties and franchises of counties shall be considered as forming part of the county by which they are surrounded, or if partly surrounded by two or more counties, then as forming part of that county with which they have the longest common boundary:

"The Metropolis" shall include all parishes and places in which the Metropolitan Board of Works have power to levy a main drainage rate, exclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

Every place that is not, according to the foregoing definitions, a borough, a county, or a part of the metropolis, or is not separately mentioned in the first schedule hereunto annexed, shall be deemed to form part of the county, as herein-before defined, to the county rate of which it is assessed, or, if not so assessed, of the county within which it is situate.

Local Authority.

4. For the purposes of this Order, "District," "Local Authority," "Local Rate," and "Clerk of Local Authority" shall respectively mean the places, bodies of persons, rate, and officer in the first schedule hereto annexed in that behalf mentioned.

5. Any Local Authority may from time to time form one or more Committee or Committees consisting wholly of its own members, or partly of its own members and partly of such other persons, being rated occupiers in the district and qualified in such other manner as the Local Authority may determine, and may delegate, with or without

conditions or restrictions, to any Committee so formed, all or any powers conferred on the Local Authority by this Order, and may from time to time revoke, add to, or alter any powers so given to a Committee.

A Committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman elected is not present at the time appointed for holding a meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting. A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. The quorum of a Committee shall consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by the Local Authority that appointed it, or, if no number be prescribed, of three members. Every question at a meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and voting on that question; and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The proceedings of a Committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy or vacancies amongst its members, or, in case of a Committee appointed by the General or Quarter Sessions of a county, by the termination of the Sessions by which it was appointed.

A Local Authority may from time to time add to or diminish the number of the members or otherwise alter the constitution of any Committee formed by it under this Order, and may dissolve any such Committee.

Any Committee formed under the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866, shall be deemed to be a committee of a Local Authority for the purposes of this Order, within the district of such Local Authority as defined by this Order.

6. The Local Authority of any borough which is assessed to the county rate of any county may, with the consent of the Local Authority of such county, such consent being testified in writing, by a letter signed by the clerk of such last-mentioned authority, declare, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within such county, that such borough is annexed to such county for the purposes of this Order, and from the date of the publication of such notice such borough shall, for the purposes of this Order, form part of the district of the Local Authority of such county.

7. Every Local Authority shall perform all such duties as are imposed upon it by this Order, and shall make such reports to the Privy Council as the Council may from time to time require.

Appointment of Officers, &c.

8. Every Local Authority shall from time to time appoint such inspectors or other officers as it thinks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Order within its district; it shall assign them such duties and award them such salaries and allowances as it thinks expedient, and may revoke any appointment so made.

9. Every inspector or other officer appointed by a Local Authority previously to the date of this Order, for any purpose relating to the cattle plague, and holding office at such date, shall be deemed an inspector or officer for the purposes of this Order within the district of such Local Authority as defined by this Order, and be subject to the provisions thereof, in the same manner as if he had been appointed thereunder.

10. Every inspector shall furnish the Privy Council with such information in regard to the

cattle plague as they may from time to time require.

11. Every Local Authority may provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of any documents or forms requisite for the purposes of this Order.

12. All expenses incurred by a Local Authority in carrying into effect this Order shall be defrayed out of the local rate.

13. Any person appointed or to be appointed by the Privy Council an Inspector for the purposes of this Order shall, throughout the whole of England, have all the powers which an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority has within his district, and any direction of the Privy Council shall, as respects such Inspector, be of the same validity as a direction of a Local Authority in the case of an Inspector appointed by it.

PART II.

Diseased Animals.

14. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased animal shall forthwith give notice thereof to such officer as may have been appointed by the Local Authority of the district to receive such notices; or, if no such officer has been appointed, to a police constable, whose duty it shall be to report without delay to the Local Authority the fact of such notice having been given to him. Any person failing to comply with this regulation as to giving notice shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

15. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased Animal shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from animals not diseased. Any person failing to comply with this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

16. No diseased animal, and no animal which has, within the preceding twenty-eight days, been in the same shed or stable or in the same herd or flock or in contact with a diseased animal, shall be removed alive from the premises where such animal may be, except with a licence from the Local Authority of the district, which licence shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place within the district of such Local Authority where it can be conveniently slaughtered, or kept apart from all other animals until such Local Authority is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating disease; provided that no such licence shall authorize such animal to be removed in contravention of the 17th regulation of this Order.

If any animal is removed in contravention of this regulation, the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such animal, and also the person removing the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

17. No diseased animal, and no animal that has within the preceding twenty-eight days been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with a diseased animal, shall—

1. Be placed or kept in any common or unenclosed land, or in any field or other place insufficiently fenced;
2. Be sent or brought to any fair or market, or exposed for public sale;

3. Be driven along or allowed to stray upon any highway or the sides thereof;

4. Be sent or carried by any railway, canal, river, or other inland navigation, or by any coasting or sea-going vessel.

If any animal is dealt with in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal, and also the company or person other than the owner dealing with the same in contravention of this regulation, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

18. Where any offence is committed with respect to any animal under the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th regulations of this Order, or any of them, the Local Authority of the district, and any authority of a fair or market in which such animal may be, may, by themselves or their officers, cause such animal to be slaughtered and buried, and recover from the owner in a summary manner all expenses so incurred.

19. All diseased animals, whether they have been slaughtered or have died of the disease, shall be buried by the owner as soon as practicable in some proper place, with their skins slashed in such a manner as to prevent their being made of any use, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall be otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be directed by any regulations made by the Local Authority, and approved by the Privy Council.

If any diseased animal is not buried or otherwise disposed of in pursuance of this Regulation, the owner of such diseased animal shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and it shall be lawful for the Local Authority to bury or otherwise dispose of any such animal, and to use any convenient place on the premises of the owner for that purpose.

The Local Authority may recover from the owner in a summary manner any expenses incurred by it under this regulation.

20. No person shall dig up any diseased animal, or part of a diseased animal. Any person acting in contravention of this Regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

21. Every Local Authority shall within its district, at its own expense, cause the premises in which diseased animals have been to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; and the occupier of such premises shall give all facilities for such cleansing and disinfecting. Any occupier of premises failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

22. No fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which a diseased animal has been kept while affected by disease, or has died, or been slaughtered, until the expiration of thirty days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises. If any fresh animal is admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of such yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

23. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall be destroyed, or, with the sanction of the Local Authority, shall be disinfected and dealt with to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or any other article is not destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in pursuance of this regulation, the Local Authority may cause the same to be destroyed or disinfected, and recover in a summary manner all expenses incurred by it from the occupier of the premises on which such articles were found, and in addition thereto such occupier shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

24. The dung of a diseased animal, and all hay, straw, or litter, or any other article that has been in contact with or used about a diseased animal, shall not be removed from the premises where such animal has been, except for the purpose of being destroyed or disinfected and dealt with in compliance with this Order and with a licence of an Inspector specifying the place at which it is to be destroyed or disinfected and dealt with, and shall not be removed beyond the limits of the district of the Local Authority in which the said premises are situated without the consent in writing of the Local Authority into whose district it is moved. If such dung, hay, straw, litter, or other article is removed in contravention of this regulation, the occupier of the premises from which it is removed, and also the person removing the same, shall be respectively deemed guilty of an offence against this Order; and it shall be lawful for the Local Authority to destroy or disinfect any such article, and to recover the expenses of such destruction or disinfection from the said occupier.

25. Every Local Authority shall direct the disinfecting of clothes of, and the use of due precautions by, Inspectors and other officers brought into contact with diseased animals, with a view to prevent such Inspectors or Officers spreading contagion. Any Inspector or Officer disobeying the directions of any Local Authority as to such disinfection and use of due precautions shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Infected Places.

26. The authorities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, any Local Authority as to any place within its district shall, and the Privy Council as to any place in England may, by Order made at any time after the passing of this Order, and published in manner hereinafter mentioned, declare any place in which disease amongst animals at that time exists, together with such an area, including such place, as to such authority may seem to be required, to be an "infected place," from and after a date to be specified in such Order; and the authority declaring a place to be infected may, at the expiration of one month after the disappearance of disease in that place, by Order published in like manner, declare such place to be free from disease, and after the publication of such last-mentioned Order such place shall cease to be an "infected place" within the meaning of this Order, unless again declared in manner aforesaid to be "an infected place."

Any Local Authority may include in the area of an "infected place" any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the consent of such last-mentioned authority, testified in writing by a letter signed by the clerk of such authority.

The area of an "infected place" may be described by reference to a map deposited at some specified place, or by reference to parishes, townships, farms, or otherwise, as the authority may think expedient.

An Order declaring a place to be an "infected place" shall be published by notice being posted up in or near the "infected place," and, so far as is possible, in all places where notices are usually posted up, within five miles of such "infected place," or in such other manner as the authority declaring the place to be infected may think expedient.

The Local Authority, on declaring any place infected, shall forthwith report by post to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

No objection shall be taken in any legal proceeding in respect of an "infected place" on the ground that due notice has not been given of such place having been declared to be an "infected place."

Any Order made by the Privy Council, under this regulation shall supersede any Order inconsistent with it that may have been made by a Local Authority.

27. The following rules shall be observed with respect to "infected places," in addition to the other regulations of this Order with respect to diseased animals; that is to say:—

1. No animal shall be moved out of an "infected place."
2. No hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or offal of animals shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the licence of some Officer of the Local Authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such articles have not formed part of a diseased animal, and, if necessary, have been properly disinfected.
3. No carcase of, or undressed meat that has formed part of, any bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf, shall be moved out of an "infected place," without the licence of some Officer of the Local Authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such carcase is not that of a diseased animal, or that such meat has not formed part of a diseased animal.
4. No dung of animals, and no hay, straw, litter, or other articles forming the food of animals, or used for or about animals, shall be removed out of an infected place without the licence of some officer of the Local Authority appointed to issue such licences certifying that such articles have not been in contact with or used about a diseased animal.
5. A licence for the purpose of this regulation must be in writing, and shall not authorize the removal of any articles beyond the district of the Local Authority in which the infected place is situated without the licence of the Local Authority into whose district it is proposed to move such articles.

If any animal, dung of animals, hide, skin, horn, hoof, offal, meat, hay, straw, litter, or other articles, is or are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such animal or articles, and also the person moving the same, or causing, directing, or permitting the same, to be moved, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

All constables and police officers shall enforce the provisions of this regulation; to the utmost of their power, and may apprehend all persons committing any offence against this regulation, and may require all animals and articles being moved out of such place in contravention of this regulation to be forthwith taken back within the limits of such place.

This regulation shall not apply to any animal or article carried by railway through an infected place.

Markets and Fairs.

28. No market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle shall be held until the 1st day of June, 1866, except as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,

First. Cattle belonging to the owner or occupier of premises that are not situate within the limits of an infected place, if the cattle are free from disease, and have been in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than twenty-eight days immediately previous to the sale, may be sold on such premises;

Secondly. Markets may be held, with the licence of the Privy Council, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter; Provided that no cattle shall be removed from such market until they have been marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter according to the custom of such market, or, if there is no such custom, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail; and all cattle required to be marked by this regulation shall be slaughtered within four days from the date of the holding of such market (if sold) by or by the order of the purchaser, or (if not sold) by or by the order of the owner, and shall in no instance be taken, in the case of cattle brought to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, beyond the limits of the Metropolis, including the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and in the case of cattle brought to any other market, beyond such limits as may be described in the licence of the Privy Council allowing such market, and under such conditions with respect to their movement within such limits as may be imposed by such licence.

If any cattle are sold in contravention of this regulation, both the seller and the purchaser of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be marked by this regulation are not so marked, the persons for the time being in charge of such cattle shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle required to be slaughtered by this regulation are not so slaughtered, the purchaser or owner of such cattle or his agent (as the case may be) shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

If any cattle are removed in contravention of this regulation, the person removing such cattle, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal of such cattle, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

29. No sheep, lambs, goats, or swine shall be brought into or exposed for sale in any market licensed for the sale of cattle under the last preceding regulation, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter, and all such sheep, lambs, goats, and swine, when brought into or exposed for sale in any such market, shall be subject to the last preceding regulation, in the same manner as if they were cattle, except that they shall be marked in such manner as the market authority may direct, instead of in the manner prescribed by the said regulation.

Foreign Cattle.

30. Until the first of June One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six all cattle brought by sea

from any place out of the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and no such cattle shall be removed alive from such town or place except by sea.

"Town or place" in this regulation shall, according to circumstances, mean as follows:

1. The area of the Metropolis including the City of London and the Liberties thereof;
2. The area of any borough or such other limits as may be defined by the Privy Council in respect of such borough;
3. In the case of any other town or place, such area as may be defined by the Privy Council to constitute such town or place.

Cattle brought by sea from any part of the United Kingdom into England.

31. No cattle brought by sea from any place in the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be removed from such town or place alive, without a certificate from the Local Authority having jurisdiction in such town or place that such cattle have been examined by some Officer appointed for that purpose by such authority, and that such cattle are free from disease; but such certificate shall not exempt such cattle from any other regulation of this Order with respect to the movement of cattle or otherwise; provided, nevertheless, that, in the case of cattle landed in any place in England from Ireland, the certificate of the Local Authority, that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted, in the case of a fat-stock licence, by the person authorized to grant the same as sufficient for the purpose of granting such licence, and, in the case of a store-stock licence, such certificate shall be accepted by the Justice as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent and to the certificate of the occupiers required by the form of the said store-stock licence.

"Town or place" shall in this regulation have the same meaning as in the preceding regulation.

Special Regulations within the Metropolis.

32. The following additional regulations shall be in force as respects the movement of cattle within the Metropolis, inclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof:

1. No cattle shall be removed from the Metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid; provided that where any person occupies a farm situate partly within and partly without the Metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, or any other contiguous premises so situate, he may, with a licence from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis (which licence such Commissioner is hereby empowered from time to time to grant, and, if he think fit, to revoke), and for a time not exceeding seven days from the date of such licence, move from one part of such premises to another any animal not diseased which has been in his own possession for twenty-eight days immediately previous to the date of such licence, and has been marked in such manner as the said Commissioner of Police may direct.

If any cattle are removed from the Metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and also the person in charge of the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

2. No cattle shall be moved along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place within the Metropolis, inclusive as aforesaid, except for a distance not exceeding five hundred yards from part to part of the same farm or to water, without a licence from the said Commissioner of Police; and every such licence shall state the number and description of animals licensed to be removed, and the place of their destination, and shall be valid only for twenty-four hours from the date thereof; provided that this clause of this Order shall not apply to any animals intended for immediate slaughtering which are sent to or from the said Metropolitan Cattle Market.

If any cattle are moved along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and also the person in charge of the same, shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Movement of Cattle.

33. No cattle shall be moved on any highway between sunset and sunrise, except within the limits of the Metropolis, inclusive of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, or of any other city or town.

No cattle shall be moved by or upon any railway, canal, navigation, river, or highway, or by any vessel coastwise, without a licence, except for a distance not exceeding five hundred yards from one part of the same farm to the other.

Licences shall be of two descriptions—

1. A licence for cattle intended for immediate slaughter, hereinafter called a fat stock licence;
2. A licence for other cattle, hereinafter called a store stock licence:

A fat stock licence shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked A. in the second schedule annexed hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

A store stock licence shall be in the form, and contain the particulars, and be signed in the manner appearing in the form marked B. in the said second schedule, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

No cattle shall be moved as aforesaid out of the district of the Local Authority in which they are, without a licence in one of the forms aforesaid, such form being applicable to the class of cattle moved; but where cattle are moved only within the district of a Local Authority, that Local Authority may make Regulations for granting licences, in such form as it thinks fit, for the movement of such cattle, so that the conditions of such licences be not more stringent than the conditions of the licences in the said second schedule.

If any cattle are moved in contravention of this regulation, the owner of such cattle, and the person directing or permitting the removal of the same, and the company or person conveying the same shall respectively be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Cattle brought by land from Scotland into England may be moved in England with the same licences that in Scotland authorize their removal from the district of one Local Authority to another, in pursuance of any Order of the Privy Council in force for the time being.

34. No person shall drive or allow any cattle under his charge to be driven or to stray into any enclosed field, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, and any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

Movement of Hides and Skins, &c.

35. No hide, skin, horn, or hoof of animals shall be moved by highway, railway, canal, river, or other mode of conveyance unless effectually covered.

If any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs are moved in contravention of this regulation, the person sending the same, and the person moving the same, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

36. No regulation of this Order, shall apply to the following hides, skins, horns, and hoofs (that is to say),

- (1.) Hides, skins, horns, or hoofs imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa, or America:
- (2.) Hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or glue pieces that have been effectually limed for manufacturing purposes.

But the burden of proving that any hides, skins, horns, or hoofs are such as are authorized by this regulation to be removed shall lie upon the person charged with moving the same in contravention of this Order.

Regulations as to Dogs.

37. A Local Authority may make such orders as it thinks expedient for preventing the propagation of disease by means of dogs, and may order any stray dogs to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as it thinks fit.

Cleansing of Pens and Trucks.

38. Every railway or other Company or person carrying animals for hire shall, on every occasion after any animal has been taken out of any pen, carriage, truck, or boat used by such Company or person, and before any other animal or article is placed therein, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect every such pen, carriage, truck, or boat in such manner as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct.

The expression "truck" shall include any horsebox or other vehicle used in the carrying of animals.

If any pen, carriage, truck, or boat is at any time used in contravention of this regulation, the Company or person by whom it is used shall, every time that such pen, truck or boat is used, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Powers of Officers employed under this Order.

39. Any inspector or other officer empowered to carry this Order into effect, may, if authorized so to do by any General or Special Order in writing of the Local Authority, enter any field, stable, cow shed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that cattle affected by disease are to be found, or have been, or have been buried, or otherwise disposed of, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Order, or enter into the station or premises of any railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the

pens, carriages, trucks, boats, or other vehicles used by such company or person have been duly cleansed and disinfected, and if any person refuses admission to, or obstructs or impedes, or aids in obstructing or impeding any such inspector or other officer, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

40. It shall be lawful for any officer authorized by a Local Authority so to do, or for any constable or police officer, to inspect any railway truck, cart, boat, or other vehicle by land or by water, in which animals, hay, manure, litter, straw, and other articles used for or about animals are carried, and to examine the person in charge of the same, with a view to ascertain whether any animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order; and such officer may, if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles are being moved in contravention of this Order, apprehend without warrant the person in charge of the same, and bring him before a Justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and such Justice, if satisfied that there are good grounds for suspecting that such animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, such animals or articles to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable, and such animals or articles may be detained and the person brought before the Justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and, if satisfied that the animals or articles were moved in contravention of this Order, may direct the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

The constable or other police officer detaining any animals in pursuance of this Regulation shall cause them to be supplied with requisite food and water during their detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of such animals may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animals.

41. It shall be lawful for any constable or police officer, or for any officer authorized by a Local Authority so to do, to stop and detain any animal moved, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting is being moved in contravention of this Order, and to apprehend without warrant the person in charge of such animal, and bring him before a Justice, who shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and such Justice, if satisfied that such animal was being moved in contravention of this Order, may direct, by writing under his hand, the animal so moved to be detained, and the person in charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable, and such animal may be detained and person brought before the Justices accordingly.

Upon such person being brought before the two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and, if satisfied that the animal was being moved in contravention of this

Order, may direct the same to be slaughtered and buried, or to be otherwise disposed of, as they think most expedient for the prevention of the spreading of disease amongst animals.

Any constable, police, or other officer detaining any animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and any expenses incurred by such officer in respect of any animal may be recovered in a summary manner from the person in charge, or from the owner of the animal.

42. If any person having charge of any animal or thing being moved on a highway, railway, canal, navigation, or river, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite under this Order, being required by any constable, police officer, or officer authorized by a Local Authority, to produce the licence (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing, fails so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

43. Every person guilty of an offence against this Order shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and where any such offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of twenty pounds. And where any such offence is committed with reference to any dung, offal, hay, litter, straw, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds may be imposed for every half ton in weight of such dung or other thing after the first half ton.

44. Any Local Authority may appear before any Justices, or in any legal proceedings, by its clerk, or by any agent authorized by it in writing under the hands of two of its members, and any railway company or other body corporate may appear before any Justices or in any legal proceedings by their secretary, or by any member of their board of management, or by any agent authorized in writing under the hands of any two members of such board.

PART III.

Repeal of Orders.

45. On and after the sixteenth of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six there shall be revoked, so far as respects England and Wales, the following Orders, or so much thereof as may be in force; that is to say,

- The Order of July 24th, 1865,
- of November 23rd, 1865,
- of December 16th, 1865,
- of January 20th, 1866,
- of February 6th, 1866,
- of February 23rd, 1866.

And all notices published by any Local Authority in pursuance of such Orders shall cease to have any effect, without prejudice nevertheless to the prosecution of any offence that may have been committed against the said Orders or Notices, or any of them, or to the recovery of any penalty in respect of such offence.

Arthur Helps.

The FIRST SCHEDULE.

Districts of Local Authority.	Description of Local Authority of District set opposite its Name.	Local Rate.	Clerk of Local Authority.
Counties except the Metropolis	The Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled	The county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate	Clerk of the Peace.
The Metropolis	The Metropolitan Board of Works	Rate or fund applicable to the payment of the general expenses of the Board	The Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
City of London and the Liberties thereof	The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen	Consolidated sewers rate	Town Clerk.
Boroughs	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by the Council	The Borough fund or Borough rate	Town Clerk.
District of Local Board of Oxford	The Local Board	Rate leviable by the Local Board	Clerk of the Local Board.

The SECOND SCHEDULE.

A.

Fat Stock Licence.

I, *A.B.*, of *(a)* hereby license the removal of the under-mentioned fat cattle marked with the letter X *(b)*, from the premises of *(c)* of *(e)* in the county of *(d)* at *(f)*

(a) This licence may be granted by the local authority of the place from which the cattle are removed, or any person appointed by such local authority to grant such licence.

(b) The cattle must be marked with the letter X on the hind quarter.

(c) Here insert licensed market or place of slaughter, &c.

in the county of *(d)* such cattle to proceed as follows: *(d)*

And I grant this licence after satisfying myself that the said premises are not within an infected place, and that no case of cattle plague has existed on the said premises, or within one mile of the outward boundary of such premises, within twenty-eight days immediately preceding the date of this licence; and that the said animals have been on the said premises for the said period of twenty-eight days *(e)*. This licence shall be in force for *(f)* days, and no longer.

Dated, &c. &c.

(d) Describe route. The highway, if the animals proceed by highway, must not pass through, or within a mile of, the outward boundary of any "Infected Place."

(e) In the case of cattle landed in any place in England or Ireland, the certificate of the Local Authority, that such cattle are free from disease, shall be accepted by the person authorized to grant this licence as sufficient for the purpose of granting such licence.

(f) Not to exceed three days.

Description of Cattle.

Number of Cattle.	Breed.	Age.	Bull, Cow, Ox, or Calf.

(Signed)

B.

Store Stock Licence.

I *(a)* of *(b)* one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place from which it is proposed to move the under-mentioned animals, having

satisfied myself of the correctness of the declaration annexed hereto, hereby license the person under-mentioned to move the said cattle by the under-mentioned route, provided that the said cattle shall not be driven through any "Infected Place," or within one mile of the outward boundary of such place.

Number and Description of Animals.	Name and Address of Seller or Owner.	Route to be taken.	Name and address of the Buyer, Owner, or Person to whose Premises the Animal is to be sent for Breeding Purposes.	Name of Drover, &c.

This licence shall be available for six days, and no longer.

Declaration of Owner or his Agent. (a)

(To be annexed to foregoing Declaration.)

I, *A.B.*, of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby declare that the cattle marked _____ (which I have sold) *(b)* to _____ are free from cattle plague, and that no case of cattle plague has, within the two months immediately preceding my making this declaration, existed upon the premises from which I desire to move such cattle, or within two miles of the outward boundary of such premises:

(a) This declaration must be made by the owner, or his agent, in the presence of the Justice. In the case of cattle landed in any place in England from Ireland the certificate of the local authority to the effect that the cattle are free from disease shall be accepted by the Justice as equivalent to the declaration of the owner or his agent and the certificate of the two occupiers.

(b) If the cattle are being moved on change of tenancy or on change of pasture, or from premises in one place to premises in another in the occupation of the same person, insert instead of the words [which I have sold] the words [which I desire to move from _____ to _____]. If the cattle are required to be moved for the purpose of breeding, insert instead of the words [which I have sold] the words [which I desire to send for breeding purposes to _____].

And I further declare, that the said cattle have all of them been on the said premises for twenty-eight days immediately preceding my making this declaration, and have not during that time been in contact with any newly purchased animals.

Dated this _____ day of _____ Signed by [*Declarant*].

Certificate to accompany Declaration.

We, the undersigned, being each of us occupiers of upwards of one hundred acres of land, and living within a distance of *(c)* _____ miles of the premises of *A.B.*, have viewed the cattle described in his declaration, and to the best of our knowledge certify them to be free from cattle plague; and we believe that the statements contained in the declaration of the said *A.B.* are correct.

Dated _____
I.J. of O.
K.L. of P.

(c) The occupiers must, if possible, be persons living within two miles distance from the premises of *A.B.*; if they live at a greater distance than two miles from those premises, the Justice must satisfy himself that they have reasonable means of knowing the truth of the facts, which they certify.

