

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 Scotland 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 the 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 supercede 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:—"