

- (ii.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order ;
- (iii.) 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 Order 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 :
- “Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :
- “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 :
- “Market Authority” means the persons in occupation of a Foreign Animals Wharf, whether as owner, lessee, or otherwise :
- “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 market authority for the purpose of landing animals at a 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) :
- “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 extends to England, Wales, and Scotland.

#### Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of August one thousand nine hundred and three.

#### Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1903.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and three.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Prohibited Countries and Parts of Countries.  
[Article 1.]

Argentine Republic.  
Austria Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina).  
Belgium.  
Bolivia.  
Brazil.  
Cape Colony.  
Chile, Republic of.  
Columbia.  
Denmark (excluding Iceland).  
Equador.  
France.  
Germany.  
Gibraltar.  
Greece.  
Guiana (British).  
Guiana (Dutch).  
Guiana (French).  
Italy.  
Malta.  
Mexico.  
Montenegro.  
Morocco.  
Natal.  
Netherlands.  
Norway.  
Ottoman Dominions.  
Paraguay.  
Peru.  
Portugal.  
Portuguese State of East Africa.  
Roumania.  
Russia.  
Servia.  
Spain.  
Sweden.  
Uruguay.  
United States of America (as regards the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, only).  
Venezuela.  
Zululand.