



The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST JAMES'S PALACE, May 19, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levee which, by command of The Queen, was appointed to be held by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, at St James's Palace, on Wednesday the 6th of June next, is postponed until Tuesday the 19th of June next.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at the Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentation to Her Majesty.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1866.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to contagious or infectious diseases in cattle and other animals," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time to continue, or to renew if expired, all or any of the provisions, in the first part of that Act contained, for such time as shall be specified in such Order :

And whereas it is provided in the eleventh section of the said Act, which section is in the first part thereof, that Part I. of the said Act shall continue in force until the fifteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and no longer, unless continued or renewed by Order of Her Majesty in Council :

And whereas it is provided in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sections of the first part of the said Act as follows :—

Slaughter of Diseased Animals.

"12. Every Local Authority shall cause all animals affected with the cattle plague within its district to be slaughtered, and shall, by way of compensation for every animal so slaughtered, pay to the owner thereof such sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and not exceeding one half of the

value of the animal immediately before it was affected with the cattle plague, as to such Local Authority may seem fit.

"13. Every Local Authority shall cause every animal that has died of cattle plague, or has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with cattle plague within its district, to be buried as soon as possible, in its skin, in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

"14. Every Local Authority shall, within its district, cause the yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any animal affected with cattle plague has been kept while affected by the disease, or has died or been slaughtered, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and all hay, straw, litter, dung, or other articles that have been used in or about any such animal to be burnt or otherwise destroyed ; and no fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard, shed, stable, field, or other premises in which any animal affected with cattle plague has been kept while affected by the disease, or has died or been slaughtered, until the expiration of thirty days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises, in pursuance of this Act ; and every Local Authority shall direct the disinfecting the clothes of, and the use of due precautions by Inspectors, Cattle Overseers, and others in contact with animals affected by the cattle plague, with a view to prevent the spreading of contagion.

"15. A Local Authority may, if it thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal that has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal affected with cattle plague within its district ; and the owner of any animal so slaughtered may either dispose of the carcase on his own account, with a licence from some Officer appointed in that behalf by a Local Authority, or may require the Local Authority to dispose of the same, in which case such Local Authority shall pay to the owner thereof, by way of compensation, such sum, not exceeding twenty five pounds, as may equal three-fourths of the value of the animal slaughtered : Provided always, that the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any two or more of them, may reserve animals (ordered to be slaughtered as aforesaid) for the purpose of experimental treatment.

