

give exceptions to this isolation, ordering at the same time the necessary precautions which are to be observed—for example, with respect to disinfection, &c.

When a serious contagious disease has broken out amongst cows, which it is feared will spread, the Minister of Agriculture can issue regulations forbidding the delivery of milk, butter-milk, or whey from dairies or milk-dealers, unless the same have been subjected to a heat of not less than 70 degrees Reaumur.

In the case of foot-and-mouth disease the Minister of Agriculture shall be authorized, to prevent a further spreading of the disease, to order, for a larger or smaller area of the country, that all dogs shall be chained up or led in a leash, so that the regulations contained in section 9 concerning the catching and slaughtering of dogs shall apply for dogs which are found running loose contrary to this regulation.

§7. The extent to which the regulations which the police are authorized to order in accordance with §6 shall be brought into use, and when they shall be withdrawn, shall be decided upon by the inspector of the police in accordance with the report of the veterinary surgeon and other information received.

The inspector of the police shall also as far as possible investigate the conditions at the place in question, decide in what manner the arrangements ordered are to be carried out, and supervise the execution of same. Should these be neglected by the owner the inspector of the police can take the necessary steps according to paragraph 17. Should the owner consider himself injured by these arrangements he can demand the decision of the County Council.

If it is thought that the contagion has been brought from another place, or that it can have spread to other stocks, exact information as to same shall be obtained, and the necessary precautions taken without delay. In the event of traces of the disease being followed to other jurisdictions, the inspector of the police for these districts shall be informed.

§8. In the event of the supposition that the disease which has broken out is pleuro-pneumonia with oxen, cattle-plague, or swine-fever, the inspector of the police shall have some of the animals slaughtered and abducted in order to form a definite decision in the case.

Those animals which form the declaration of the veterinary surgeon can be regarded as undoubtedly attacked by one of the diseases, which according to §2 are taken under or can be taken under the public special care, can be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture to be slaughtered. Similarly the said Minister, when such is considered necessary for the repression of the disease, can order that the entire stock in which the disease has broken out, or part thereof, shall be slaughtered.

Every horse which, according to the report of the veterinary surgeon, is attacked by glanders and farcy shall be slaughtered. In the event of the suspicion that glanders has broken out in a stock, and if there are reasons to believe that the contagion herefrom can have spread to a greater extent, the inspector of the police can order the suspected horse or horses slaughtered in order to ascertain exactly how the matter is standing, though only when the chief veterinary physician or the Veterinary Sanitary Board have agreed to same.

In the event of a stock of horses having been isolated on account of suspicion of glanders, the owner can demand that it is decided within the expiration of four weeks whether the isolation is repealed or the slaughtering of the suspected horses shall take place. When this is the case the public authorities are entitled to subject the animal to a mallein test. Should the animal die from the effects of the test, the owner is entitled to compensation as if slaughtering had taken place.

Those animals which are killed in this manner shall be dissected, and the results obtained herefrom sent without delay to the Minister of Agriculture through the County Council. The owner is entitled, within a definite time stated by the inspector of the police, and at his own cost, to summon a certificated veterinary surgeon to be present at the dissection, and participate in the decision of the question as to whether the animal has been attacked by the stated disease; should there be doubt or difference of opinion amongst the veterinary surgeons, the case shall be decided by the Veterinary Sanitary Board.

Before the slaughtering the inspector of police shall have the animal valued by three men chosen by him for the purpose. The value of the animal is decided according to its condition when slaughtered, although in such manner that no reference is paid to the real or supposed disease which caused same; the value of the animal in slaughtered condition is deducted from the amount; the resulting sum is paid the owner in full, so far as the result of the dissection is proving that the animal was not attacked by any of the diseases named in the present paragraph; in contrary cases he is only entitled to four-fifths of the sum in question.

In the event of a slaughtered animal having been attacked by the disease in question through conditions of which the owner is responsible, he loses all right to compensation from the public authorities, which would otherwise have been given him.

Compensation, as well as expenses of valuation and slaughtering, is defrayed half by the State Treasury and half by the County Allotment Fund when in the country; in Copenhagen and the other market towns from the Municipal Treasury of Copenhagen. The outlays for the market towns of the counties in question will afterwards be collected.

If at the termination of a financial year it is found that the collective expenses with respect to this present Act exceed an amount of 10 öre for each "barrel hard corn" of the county area (*Note: A "barrel hard corn" is a measurement of space of land grown with corn varying from 10 to 30 acres, according to quality of soil*) this said excess shall be supplied by the Treasury. In a like manner the Treasury shall compensate the City of Copenhagen and the market towns, the latter taken within each county, that portion of the expenses in question which at the termination of a financial year exceed the amount of 2½ öre per head of the population. For Bornholm the Treasury shall compensate the collective county fund that portion of the expenses which, according to a financial year, exceeds the amount of 11 öre for each "barrel of hard corn" of the island.