

§9. In the event of the supposition that a dog is attacked with rabies, the matter shall be reported at once to the director of the police at Copenhagen, in the other market towns to the inspector of the police, and in the country to the sheriff, who shall see that the animal is at once properly chained up and isolated, and to arrange that it is examined as soon as possible by a veterinary surgeon; only, in the event of the impossibility of properly isolating or chaining up, it shall be killed at once. If the veterinary surgeon declares the dog mad it shall likewise be killed at once. The dead dog shall be dissected, and the result of the investigation sent without delay to the County Council (in Copenhagen to the director of the police). Every animal that has been bitten by a mad dog shall be killed unless the Minister of Agriculture gives his sanction to the exception thereof; the owner is entitled to compensation for domestic animals thus slaughtered, except for cats and dogs, according to the rules in paragraph 8, however, always subject to the consideration that the animal in question had been attacked by the disease. The flesh of these slaughtered animals must not be used as food for human beings or animals. When a single or only a few cases of rabies have occurred in a district, the sheriff (in Copenhagen the director of the police) can order by a public proclamation that in a closer defined district all dogs that are not chained shall bear a muzzle according to a closer description, until the order is repealed by a similar public proclamation. All loose running dogs which are not provided with the authorized muzzle shall be caught by the help of the police, and killed within three days in the event of their not being claimed and the costs and fines accruing paid.

In the event of rabies spreading so as to assume an alarming character, the sheriff (in Copenhagen the director of the police) shall order by means of a similar public proclamation that within a closer defined district, all dogs shall be chained and properly isolated or killed. In Copenhagen and the other market towns all dogs that are not chained and isolated shall be caught and killed by the help of the police.

Any one in the country shall be permitted to kill dogs that are not chained or isolated, and the inspector of the police shall hire persons for this work if he considers it necessary.

When rabies is or is believed to be spread here in the country, the Minister of the Interior shall, in order to prevent further spreading of the disease, be authorized to order, by an official proclamation, that all dogs shall be properly isolated and chained until further notice, within larger or smaller parts of the country, outside of that district where the disease has shown itself.

In the event of rabies having broken out in the adjoining districts of a neighbouring land the Minister of Agriculture shall, without respect to whether a case of the disease has occurred here in this country or not, be authorized to issue a similar proclamation affecting those jurisdictions adjoining the said boundary. With reference to the catching and killing of dogs which are found running loose, in spite of the order issued in this respect by the Minister of the Interior, the above mentioned similar instructions given in notices issued by the sheriffs in similar matters shall apply.

§10. As milder forms of contagious diseases amongst domestic animals, the following shall be considered :—

Pleuro-pneumonia, inflammatory fever, epizootical catarrhal fever (erysipelic influenza), with horses; anthrax emphysema with cows; together with every other disease with horses, cows, sheep, goats, and pigs during which a typhoid or putrid fever is developed.

B. Mouth disease or strangles to a high degree with horses; mild diseases in sexual organs with horses and cattle; pox and scab (sarkoptes and serratokoptes) with other domestic animals than sheep; ringworm; haircloth-sackmites with dogs; chicken-cholera with poultry.

With reference to the diseases mentioned under sections A and B it is the duty of the owner, or those who take care of the animals on his behalf, when there is reason to believe that the disease is present—(1) To inform the local police Magistrate, sheriff, or an authorized veterinary surgeon, when any of the diseases in section A may be found in his stock, or when any of the diseases in section B are found spreading amongst the stock; (2) not to allow the animals which are attacked by these diseases to be sent to markets, to cattle-shows, to strange or common meadows, placed in strange stables or other places for the pounding of animals for export or other purposes.

If the inspector of the police considers it necessary for the prevention of the spreading of the disease, he can order that the disease and the conditions at the place in question shall be examined by a veterinary surgeon, and on his proposition make regulations with respect to isolation and disinfection together with the use of the flesh, milk, or other products of the diseased animal, &c.

With reference to the diseases mentioned in paragraph A, when the special conditions of the locality may recommend it, the inspector of the police can in exceptional cases forbid that any of the animals in the stock which could be attacked by the disease in question, even if they are not ill or suspected of being ill, are removed from the property or come outside the boundaries of same or to the public ways adjoining; with reference to this order the inspector of the police shall always obtain the advice of the Veterinary Sanitary Board, which shall be done as far as possible before the order is issued.

§11. In cases of tuberculosis with cattle (including also udder tuberculosis with cows) and pigs, it is the duty of the owner or those who have care of his stock on his behalf—(a) Not to let animals which are obviously suffering from tuberculosis be taken to market, to cattle-shows, or to strange or common meadows, into strange stables, or other places where cattle are stocked for export or other purposes, neither dispose of such animals, except for slaughtering; (b) not to dispose of or to use for human food flesh of animals which are obviously suffering from tuberculosis, unless the slaughtered animal with its intestines have previously been examined by a veterinary surgeon, and that it has been stated by his certificate that the flesh can be used in this manner; (c) not to dispose of the milk of cows suffering from udder tuberculosis, neither to use the same for human food nor for manufacture of foods, and only to use it when boiled for food for animals.