

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 28 OF 1926.

PUBLISHING REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION TWO OF
THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE DISEASES OF
STOCK PROCLAMATION, 1926.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by section two of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Diseases of Stock Proclamation, 1926, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following regulations for the Bechuanaland Protectorate, herein after referred to as "the territory."

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

B. E. H. CLIFFORD,
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown, 26th March, 1926.

DISEASES OF STOCK.

REGULATIONS MADE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWERS IN HIM VESTED BY SECTION TWO
OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE DISEASES OF STOCK PRO-
CLAMATION, 1926.

Definitions.

1. In these regulations—

- "Administration" shall mean the Administration of the territory;
- "cattle" shall mean bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, and calves;
- "Chief Veterinary Officer" shall mean the officer for the time being holding the appointment of Chief Veterinary Officer to the Administration or any person appointed to act in that capacity;
- "contagious disease" or "infectious disease" shall mean a disease specified in and for the purpose of these regulations;
- "dip fluid" shall mean an effective scab-destroying liquid of sufficient strength to ensure the destruction of the scab mite;
- "dipping" shall mean the immersion in dip fluid for a period of not less than two minutes of the bodies of the animals to be treated, and the submersion of the heads of such animals in dip fluid at least twice during such operation;
- "district" shall mean a district as defined under High Commissioner's Notice No. 119 of 1923, or any notice amending that notice;
- "fence" shall mean a substantial large stock-proof fence, with gates at places where it crosses a public or private road and with suitable appliances where it crosses any obstacle;
- "Government veterinary officer" shall mean the officer for the time being holding the appointment of Government veterinary officer to the Administration or any person appointed to act in that capacity;
- "infected area" or "suspected area" shall mean and include any area of land in the territory which the Resident Commissioner may declare or cause to be declared under and for the purpose of any provision of this notice an infected or suspected area as the case may be;
- "infected sheep" shall mean—
 - (a) any sheep infected with scab;
 - (b) any sheep forming part of a flock in which there are sheep so infected;
 - (c) any sheep which have been in contact with any infected sheep or have intermixed with any flock of scab-infected sheep within six weeks;

- (d) any sheep which have or which have had within six weeks the same grazing ground in common with scab-infected sheep;
- (e) any sheep which have been kept or confined in any kraal, sleeping-place, or other premises in which infected sheep have been kept and which has not subsequently been declared by an inspector to be free from infection;
- “Magistrate” shall mean the official lawfully appointed as such to any district in the territory and shall include an Acting Resident Magistrate, Assistant Resident Magistrate, or Acting Assistant Resident Magistrate;
- “official” shall mean and include any Magistrate, Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, cattle export inspector, stock inspector, or scab inspector, or any person appointed to act in any such capacity, and also any member of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police appointed by the Resident Commissioner to carry out the provisions of these regulations;
- “owner,” when used in relation to any land or place, shall mean the registered owner thereof when he is in actual occupation of any land, and when the owner is not in occupation of his own land, the expression when so used shall mean any person who, whether as lessee, licensee, or otherwise entitled, has for the time being the charge, control, and management or occupation of the land or place;
- “owner,” when used in relation to stock, shall mean—
- (a) every person who is the sole or part owner thereof;
- (b) if the sole or part owner has not for the time being the control or custody of the stock, the person who has such control or custody of the stock;
- “place” shall mean any land or premises owned or occupied or used by any person or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and shall also mean any portion of land or any building specially pointed out by an official under these regulations and any dipping tank;
- “place of isolation” shall mean any place pointed out by an official under these regulations for the grazing, stabling, isolation, concentration, or confining of stock;
- “port of entry” shall mean a place declared under and for the purpose of these regulations to be a port of entry for stock;
- “public road” shall mean any public road or road of necessity in the territory established under and by virtue of Proclamation No. 48 of 1907;
- “Resident Commissioner” shall mean the Resident Commissioner of the territory or any person lawfully discharging any duty imposed on the Resident Commissioner under these regulations;
- “scab” shall mean the disease caused, in the case of sheep, by the parasites known as the *Sarcoptes scabii*, variety *ovis*; *Psoroptes communis*, variety *ovis*; and in the case of goats by the parasites known as the *Sarcoptes scabii*, variety *capri*; *Psoroptes communis*, variety *capri*; and *Symbiotes communis*, variety *capri*;
- “sheep” shall include goats;
- “small stock” shall mean sheep, goats, pigs, and dogs;
- “special quarantine area” shall mean any area of land defined as such under and for the purpose of any of these regulations;
- “stock” shall mean cattle, sheep, camels, goats, horses, mules, asses, pigs, and the slaughtered carcass or portion of the slaughtered carcass of such animals, and for certain purposes dogs and other carnivora and monkeys, and any other animal which the High Commissioner may by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be stock for the purpose of these regulations;
- “stock inspector” or “scab inspector” shall mean any person appointed as a stock inspector or scab inspector in the territory;

"veterinary surgeon" shall mean a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Great Britain, or any one possessing a veterinary qualification recognized by that institution as equal to their own.

DISEASES.

2. The following diseases are hereby specified for the purpose of these regulations and shall be dealt with as herein after directed:—

- (a) Anthrax (splenic),
- (b) bacillary necrosis,
- (c) contagious abortion,
- (d) dourine,
- (e) East Coast fever,
- (f) epizootic lymphangitis,
- (g) foot-and-mouth disease,
- (h) glanders and farcy,
- (i) mange in equines,
- (j) pleuro-pneumonia, contagious (or lung-sickness),
- (k) quarter evil,
- (l) rabies,
- (m) rinderpest,
- (n) scab in sheep,
- (o) sheep-pox,
- (p) swine erysipelas,
- (q) swine fever,
- (r) trypanozoonosis,
- (s) tuberculosis,
- (t) ulcerative lymphangitis,

and any other disease to which stock are liable, and which the High Commissioner may by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be a disease for the purpose of this notice.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORT OF STOCK.

3. On and after the date of publication of these regulations, no stock shall be imported into the territory except as provided in these regulations.

4. Any one desirous of importing stock into the territory shall first make application to the Chief Veterinary Officer, or through any other official to the Chief Veterinary Officer, for a permit stating

- (a) the number and kind of stock which it is desired to introduce;
- (b) the country, colony, territory, or province, and the particular district and farm from which they come;
- (c) the route by which they will travel; and if required shall produce a certificate from a Government veterinary surgeon or some duly authorized officer stating that the stock is free from disease and have not come from an infected area. On receipt of these particulars, the Chief Veterinary Officer may grant a permit for the importation of the stock provided such importation is not prohibited by any special regulation and subject to such conditions as he may consider desirable to impose in order to protect the territory against the introduction and spread of any disease.

5. It shall be lawful for the Chief Veterinary Officer to order that any stock entering the territory shall be detained and inoculated against any disease or be tested for any such disease or be dipped or disinfected in such manner as he may direct. Any expenses incurred by the Chief Veterinary Officer in connexion with the detention, examination, inoculation, testing, dipping, or disinfection of such stock shall be borne by the person bringing or importing the stock into the territory.

6. All stock, excepting dogs and other carnivora or monkeys coming from countries in which rabies does not exist, imported on or after the date of publication of these regulations, may be detained at the border until they have been examined by an official appointed for the purpose, and shall only be allowed to proceed when such official is satisfied that they are free from disease.

7. In the case of stock which it has been found necessary to detain for examination, it shall be the duty of the owner to make the necessary arrangements for feeding, watering, and herding the same, and if he fail to make such arrangements, such stock shall remain, at the risk of the owner, at the place where they are detained, and if they are fed, watered, or herded by order of the Chief Veterinary Officer, all costs shall be recoverable from the owner.

8. If the Chief Veterinary Officer deems it advisable to confine detained stock in kraals or stables, the expense of feeding and all extra expenses connected with attendance shall be borne by the owner of the detained stock.

9. Slaughter stock entering the territory may be branded with a special brand at the discretion of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

10. In the case of any stock entering the territory being found or suspected of suffering from a disease, or being suspected to have been in contact with stock suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease, the Chief Veterinary Officer may order the owner to remove the stock over the border or in the alternative to retain them in the territory under such conditions as he may prescribe in the order. If for any reason it is impossible to have any infected or suspected stock returned over the border, the Resident Commissioner may direct that the stock shall be slaughtered or dealt with in whatever manner he may prescribe.

11. Any stock which shall have come into the territory except in the manner provided by these regulations may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner, or dealt with in whatever manner the Resident Commissioner may prescribe, and the person who shall import or cause such stock to be imported or the person in charge of the same shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

12. No stock shall be moved from any one place to any other place in the territory until sufficient efficient herds are provided by the owner to keep such stock under proper control and to prevent any such stock from straying. Any owner of stock who fails to comply with this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

13. Any official shall have the power at any time to inspect any stock wherever such stock may be kept, driven, or depastured, or may enter upon any place whatsoever for the purpose of ascertaining whether any stock is suffering from a disease, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether the regulations in respect to the cleaning and disinfection of the said place have been properly carried out, and may take with him such assistants and such animals, vehicles, instruments, appliances, drugs, or other things whatsoever as will enable him more effectively to perform such duty.

14. Any person who in any suspected or infected area is found collecting or in possession of ticks or any other living thing or any article, or removes any infected stock with intent to infect stock therewith or to spread amongst stock any disease, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of £500 or to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

15. Any person who within the territory is found in possession of ticks or any other living thing or any articles with the intent mentioned in the last preceding regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to the penalties in that regulation prescribed. The burden of disproving any such intent shall in any prosecution under this or the last preceding regulation lie on the accused.

16. The Resident Commissioner may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease, prohibit in any district or portion thereof the holding of exhibitions of stock and the sale of stock on public markets and in private sale-yards.

17. All public markets and private sale and auction yards, butchers' shops, and slaughterpoles, and all structures and enclosures connected therewith in which stock have been confined shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer at the close of each day during which they have been used, in accordance with instructions laid down by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

18. The Chief Veterinary Officer, or other official authorized in writing by him, may order any stock within the territory to be dipped, washed, sprayed, or otherwise disinfected if he considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of disease, and the Resident Commissioner may prescribe a scale of fees for such dipping, washing, spraying, or disinfecting. All such fees shall be recoverable by action in any competent court.

19. It shall be lawful for any official to enter upon any place in the territory for the purpose of taking fluid from any dipping tank, and to test such fluid to ascertain if it is of the correct strength for the proper dipping of stock. Should such official find on testing that the dipping fluid is not of the correct strength for the proper dipping of stock, he shall require the owner of the dipping tank to make the fluid the correct strength.

20. It shall be lawful for the Chief Veterinary Officer to order any stock within the territory to be inoculated in a manner approved by him against disease or to be tested for disease to which these regulations apply.

21. Any veterinary surgeon authorized by the Resident Commissioner to inspect stock for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are infected with disease shall have the right to slaughter one or more animals and to make a post-mortem examination. Compensation to the owner will be paid to the amount of the current market value (not exceeding twenty pounds per head) of such stock which on being slaughtered and examined are found to be free from the disease which was suspected.

22. It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner to cause to be destroyed any stock

- (a) which are found to be infected with disease; or
- (b) which have been in contact with any stock infected with disease or have been in any infected area or place;

or to prohibit the removal from any place of any forage, grass, hay, grass rushes, or any article or living thing likely to convey or spread any disease.

Save as in these regulations mentioned, no compensation shall be payable in respect of any loss or damage caused by the exercise of the powers of these regulations.

23. As soon as the owner of any place or any owner of stock or any veterinary surgeon who may be called in by the owner has reason to suspect that any stock in his charge or possession or in respect of which he has been called in is suffering or has died from a disease, he shall forthwith in the speediest manner possible report the same to the nearest official and shall obtain a written acknowledgment of such notice, which shall be prima facie evidence that the notice required by this regulation has been duly given.

24. Any person hearing of any suspected outbreak of disease, whether the stock are in his charge or his property or not, who shall fail to report it in the manner laid down in the preceding regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

25. Any official on receiving notice of the outbreak or suspected outbreak of a disease shall immediately communicate with the Chief Veterinary Officer, and shall use all possible means to investigate the report.

26. It shall be lawful for an official to isolate in a place to be pointed out by him any stock amongst which an outbreak of disease has or is suspected to have occurred, or any other stock which have been or are suspected of having been in contact with infected stock. Such isolation shall not exceed a period of thirty days unless authorized by the Resident Commissioner or Chief Veterinary Officer, and the official isolating the stock shall within a reasonable time obtain the authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer for such isolation. Any costs incurred in connexion with the isolation shall be recoverable from the owner of the stock. Any owner of stock isolated under the provisions of this regulation may be ordered by any official to furnish such number of efficient herds as in the opinion of such official shall be necessary to herd and isolate such stock.

27. No person shall move or cause to be moved from or to a place of isolation as mentioned in the preceding regulation any stock without the permission in writing of the official in charge of such place of isolation.

28. When the Chief Veterinary Officer or stock inspector has ascertained that any case of disease has occurred on any farm or place, he shall acquaint the owner of the stock and the owner of the farm or place with the action they are required to take under these regulations, and he shall also notify the Magistrate of the district.

29. The Magistrate shall, on receipt from the Chief Veterinary Officer or stock inspector of a signed notification of the outbreak of a disease, forthwith cause all owners of farms and owners of stock in the neighbourhood to be notified of the outbreak.

30. On becoming aware of the occurrence of disease, the owner of the stock shall—

- (a) cause all infected stock and stock which have been exposed to infection to be kept in a place separate from all other stock liable to be infected or to carry the disease;
- (b) to prevent such stock from leaving such place or being kept within one hundred yards of any public road or of an adjoining farm or place unless confined in a stable or kraal;
- (c) cause the stock actually infected to be tied up or put into a kraal or an enclosed camp;
- (d) to the best of his ability carry out the instructions of the Chief Veterinary Officer or any official;
- (e) on the direction of the Chief Veterinary Officer or stock inspector cause any stock infected with disease or suspected of being so infected, or any stock which may have been in contact with such infected stock, to be moved to any other place or to be isolated or concentrated in accordance with such directions.

31. Any stock in the vicinity of any place of isolation or in the vicinity of any place where an outbreak of disease has occurred shall be removed by the owner thereof to such place or places as any official may direct, and shall remain at such place or places until their removal shall be authorized by an official.

32. It shall be the duty of every owner of any stock within any infected area or place of isolation to keep such stock within a fenced enclosure or to provide sufficient efficient herds to prevent such stock from straying outside any area or place from which such stock may not be removed without a permit under these regulations.

33. It shall be the duty of every owner of stock within any infected area or place of isolation to keep the carcass or any portion of the carcass of stock which has died of disease or is suspected of having died of disease, or which has been destroyed as suffering from disease, and all such carcasses or portions of carcasses shall be dealt with and afterwards disposed of in the manner prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

34. When any person shall be found removing or causing to be removed, or to have removed or to have caused to be removed; any stock from any infected area or place of isolation to a place outside such infected area or place of isolation, or from a place outside an infected area or place of isolation to a place within such infected area or place of isolation, or from one place to another within an infected area or place of isolation without the permit for removal prescribed by any regulation for the time being in force; or when any person shall fail or refuse to produce the permit to remove such stock required by any regulation for the time being in force, or if such stock be found straying, the loss of which has not been previously reported to the police or the ownership of which has not been declared within forty-eight hours, then any official may seize and detain any such stock and take the same to a place of isolation, and shall thereupon report through the Magistrate of the district all the circumstances to the Resident Commissioner, who may order any stock seized and detained as aforesaid to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with in manner prescribed by him. If the same be slaughtered, the carcasses shall be dealt with in such manner as the Resident Commissioner may determine.

35. If within the limits of any town or urban area any area or place has been declared an infected area or place of isolation under these regulations, no stock shall be kept in any such area or place except under the following conditions:—

- (1) That they be kept within a stable or an enclosed piece of ground approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (2) That the grass or bush from the said area or place be not supplied to the stock as food or litter.
- (3) That the deaths of any such stock be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate.
- (4) That in the case of stock allowed to be kept in an enclosed piece of ground which is not a stable or yard, the said stock shall, in the event of disease breaking out amongst them, be immediately slaughtered or be conveyed under the instructions of the Chief Veterinary Officer to a stable.
- (5) That in the event of disease breaking out amongst stabled animals, no manure, litter, carcass, or any portion thereof shall be removed until the same has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer, and then under written permission of the Magistrate or Chief Veterinary Officer.

36. Whenever it is considered expedient to do so, the Resident Commissioner shall cause to be branded on the near side of the neck with a brand which may be prescribed by the Resident Commissioner by notice in the *Gazette* any stock in an infected area or place of isolation. Stock so branded shall not be removed from any infected area or place of isolation except by authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer, when the said brand shall be again placed on the neck below the brand originally employed.

37. If any stock bearing one of the said brands only is found outside any such infected area or place of isolation, it may be seized and summarily destroyed by any person finding such stock, and such person shall bury or cause to be buried every carcass intact at the place where the stock was destroyed. The person destroying such stock shall in the speediest manner possible report all the circumstances of the case to the nearest Magistrate and shall produce for his inspection those portions of the hide bearing the brand and any other brand which may be on the stock. All the particulars of the case shall be forwarded to the Chief Veterinary Officer by the official to whom the report was made.

38. If any stock within any infected area or place of isolation shall be slaughtered or shall die or shall be sold, the owner of the same shall report the occurrence to the nearest official, by whom the Chief Veterinary Officer shall be advised.

39. Any person who shall import into the territory from any other country, colony, territory, or province any vehicle (other than railway or motor vehicle) and wagon gear or cart gear or harness, also hay, grass, or any horns or skins taken from any animal, without a permit signed by the Resident Commissioner or some person appointed by him to sign such permits, or by the Chief Veterinary Officer, shall be guilty of an offence against the regulations.

40. When any farm or place which adjoins a public road has been declared an infected area, the Magistrate of the district shall cause placards stating the disease on account of which the farm or place has been declared infected to be placed in a manner visible from the public road on the said farm or place at the two points where the road enters and leaves it.

41. No person shall drive or conduct, or permit or cause to be driven or conducted, any stock along any portion of a public road which has been declared infected with disease to which that stock is liable, unless an official notice has been published to the effect that they may do so.

42. If stock from a clean farm or place or public road stray on to an infected area or place of isolation, such stock shall be considered as suspected and may be isolated in terms of these regulations.

43. When any stray stock are found in an infected area or place of isolation—

- (a) they shall be confined and isolated as near as possible to the place where they have been found by the owner of the land or by any official, who shall immediately report the finding of such stock to the Chief Veterinary Officer or Magistrate of the district, and shall act in accordance with the official instructions conveyed to him;
- (b) if the services of a veterinary surgeon are not immediately available, the stock shall be regarded as suspected of being infected with a disease and may be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Resident Commissioner may direct;
- (c) stock which have been in contact with the said stray stock may be isolated in terms of these regulations, and the owner of the stray stock shall be liable for all expenses.

44. No persons shall confine in a pound or in any public enclosure any stock which is suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, a disease, but such stock may be taken to a pound, if a permit has been granted for their removal by the authority of the Magistrate of the district or the Chief Veterinary Officer and if special provision has been made at such pound for their reception and isolation from healthy stock.

45. The hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal, and carcasses, or any portion thereof, of all stock dying of a disease or slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of these regulations shall be disposed of in accordance with the direction of the Chief Veterinary Officer or Magistrate of the district and shall not be removed without his written permission.

46. The hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal, and carcasses of stray stock shall be disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Veterinary Officer or Magistrate of the district. The owner of the stock shall be liable in respect of all reasonable expenses incurred, which shall be recoverable from him.

47. No person shall move or cause to be moved or exhume or cause to be exhumed the hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal, or any part of the carcass of any stock that may have been buried by order of any official or by the owner of any such stock, whether the stock have died or been destroyed on account of a disease or otherwise.

BRANDING OF CATTLE.

48. The Resident Commissioner may cause any cattle or sheep in the territory to be branded with a distinctive brand in such manner as he shall direct, and may from time to time cause any cattle or sheep which have been branded to be branded with a new or altered brand.

49. The owners and persons in charge of cattle or sheep shall, when called upon by an official appointed by the Resident Commissioner to brand cattle or sheep, assist in the branding of their cattle or sheep. Any such person refusing such assistance when so called upon shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

50. (1) After the branding of cattle or sheep at any place, the official by whom or under whose supervision such branding has been carried out shall hand to the owner of such cattle or sheep a list showing the number and description of the cattle or sheep branded at that place.

(2) Any person to whom such list has been so handed shall produce the same at any time on the request of any official. Any such person who on such request fails to produce such list shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(3) If any official shall at any time find that the cattle or sheep in the custody of the person to whom such list has been handed do not correspond with the cattle or sheep shown on such list, he shall require such person to account for the discrepancy, and if such person shall fail to account for the discrepancy to the satisfaction of such official, such official shall give him notice in writing requiring him to appear before the Magistrate of the district to account for such discrepancy, and if such person shall fail to appear as required by such notice or shall fail to account for such discrepancy to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the district, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and, in addition, any cattle or sheep found in his custody not included in such list for which he has failed to account to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate may be confiscated.

FENCES.

51. The Resident Commissioner may at any time cause fences to be erected on any land in the territory for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease. Any such fence erected for the purposes of these regulations shall remain the property of the Administration and may at any time be removed. No fence erected under these regulations shall be so constructed as to encroach upon any homestead, native garden, or village.

52. Any person who wilfully injures or removes any fence or portion thereof erected under these regulations, or any gate or other appliance forming part or serving the purpose thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

53. Any person who accidentally damages any fence or gate or other appliance forming part or serving the purpose thereof shall to the best of his ability repair such damage, and shall in the speediest manner possible report such damage to the nearest official or to the owner of the land on which such fence or gate is erected. Any person failing to comply with this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

54. Any person who shall—

- (a) open and leave open or unfastened; or
- (b) finding open, neglect on passing through to shut and fasten a gate in any fence, whether erected under these regulations or otherwise, shall on conviction be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month.

CATTLE REMOVAL PERMITS.

55. No person shall move any cattle from any district of the territory to another, or from any place to any other place within the territory, except under permit to be obtained in every case from the Chief Veterinary Officer or an official, who may impose whatever restrictions or conditions they may think necessary.

56. No person shall move or cause to be removed any cattle within any district of the territory except under permit to be obtained in every case from the Magistrate of the district or other official specially appointed by the Resident Commissioner to issue permits under these regulations, who shall, whenever it is possible, consult the Chief Veterinary Officer before issuing such permit.

57. It shall be the duty of every owner of cattle in the territory to keep such cattle within a fenced enclosure or to provide sufficient efficient herds to prevent such cattle from straying outside any place from which such cattle may not be removed without a permit to do so under these regulations.

58. Any Magistrate or stock inspector may order the isolation at the owner's expense for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Chief Veterinary Officer or Government veterinary officer may in writing determine of any cattle removed without the permit required by these regulations from any place to any other place. Any person in charge of such cattle who fails to comply with such order, and any person who hinders or interferes with the carrying out of any such order, shall be guilty of an offence.

59. It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner from time to time by notice published in such manner as he shall think fit to declare that the removal of cattle within certain areas, or between certain places during certain periods may be effected without the permit provided for in these regulations, and by a further notice published in like manner to cancel or amend any such notice.

60. No cattle shall be deemed to be removed within the meaning of these regulations merely by reason that such cattle shall be found moving from place to place within the limits of any land to the occupation whereof or to the use whereof for the purpose of grazing cattle or allowing them to drink water the owner of such cattle is entitled.

61. Any person moving or causing to be removed any cattle without first obtaining the permit to do so as laid down in these regulations, or contravening any condition or restriction of a permit, shall be guilty of an offence, and the cattle so removed without the proper permit first being obtained, or moved in contravention of any condition or restriction of a permit, may be confiscated; provided, however, that the record of every case in which the sentence shall include confiscation of cattle under this regulation shall be subject to review as provided in section 18 of Proclamation of the 10th June, 1891.

62. Nothing in the preceding regulations relating to permits for the removal of cattle shall apply to cattle travelling to and from a dipping tank at which the owners have been ordered to dip their cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

63. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to duly authorized persons who are conducting investigations with regard to contagious diseases.

64. For the carrying out of these regulations, the decision of the Chief Veterinary Officer upon all veterinary matters shall be final.

65. Any person giving false information with intent to deceive or mislead any official as to any matter dealt with in these regulations, or refusing to give any information in his possession, shall be guilty of an offence.

66. It shall be an offence against these regulations for any person, other than the persons mentioned in these regulations, to issue any of the permits mentioned therein.

67. Any permit for the removal of stock issued by an official under these regulations shall state the number and class of stock to be moved and the route to be followed. The person in whose name the permit is made out shall be entirely responsible for all the conditions and restrictions of such permit being carried out. Such permit may be withdrawn at any time.

68. Any person failing to comply with any of the conditions or restrictions of any permit issued under these regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

69. Where under these regulations the owner of stock is required to bear any expenses incurred in respect of such stock, the amount thereof, if not duly paid, may be recovered from the owner by action in any competent court at the suit of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

70. Any person hindering or obstructing the Resident Commissioner or any official or any person in the discharge of his powers or duties, or failing or refusing to comply with any lawful order given under these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

71. Any person contravening or failing to comply with or being guilty of an offence against any of these regulations for which no penalty is specially provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

72. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under these regulations, whether or not a penalty is specially provided for the contravention, may be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour, without the option of a fine, for a period not exceeding six months.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN DISEASES.

Anthrax.

73. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of anthrax:—

- (a) No person shall be allowed access to animals suffering with anthrax other than those necessary to their proper care.
- (b) When an animal has died or is suspected of having died of anthrax, the carcass shall be properly burned, and where burning is impossible, the carcass shall be buried intact.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (b) of this regulation, the Chief Veterinary Officer or official authorized by him shall have the power to dissect the carcass of, or to remove portions of, an animal which has died of anthrax should he consider this action necessary.
- (d) Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portions of an animal which has died, or is suspected of having died, of anthrax shall use all reasonable means of disinfecting his person and apparel.
- (e) No person, other than the Chief Veterinary Officer or official authorized by him, shall knowingly withdraw blood for any purpose whatsoever from an animal suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, anthrax.
- (f) All excreta, litter, and discharges whatsoever from an animal suffering from anthrax shall be buried or burned, and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain shall be properly disinfected.
- (g) All incontinent animals shall be inoculated with a reliable vaccine and quarantined for fourteen days following the inoculation, or such longer period as the Chief Veterinary Officer may in writing determine.

Contagious Abortion.

74. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of contagious abortion:—

- (a) In the case of an outbreak of contagious abortion occurring amongst stock, all infected animals shall be isolated and treated in a manner prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of any stock which is infected with contagious abortion unless the purchaser has received written notification of the stock's condition at the time of sale, and the seller has obtained written permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer to sell the stock.

- (c) All stock that may have been in contact with an animal that is infected with contagious abortion shall be treated in a manner prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

East Coast Fever.

75. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of East Coast fever:—

- (a) No cattle shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected or suspected of being infected on account of East Coast fever, or from one place to another within such infected or suspected area, except by written permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer, and under conditions prescribed by him.
- (b) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose whatever restrictions he may think advisable on the movement of all cattle inside the infected or suspected area.
- (c) No grass, hay, moss, or other vegetable matter grown on an infected or suspected area, or manure from an infected or suspected area, shall be transported out of that area or from one place to another within such infected or suspected area, except by permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (d) No person shall remove the hoofs, heads, or hides of cattle from an infected or suspected area or place, or from one place to another within an infected or suspected area or place, unless the same have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (e) It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner to cause to be destroyed any cattle—
- (1) which are found to be infected with East Coast fever;
 - (2) which have been in contact with any cattle infected with such disease or have been in any area or place infected or suspected of being infected with such disease.
- (f) It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner, any Magistrate, the Chief Veterinary Officer or Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector to cause to be destroyed any calves born in any area infected or suspected of being infected with East Coast fever.
- (g) Compensation may be paid by the Resident Commissioner to the owner of any cattle destroyed under this regulation.

Epizootic Lymphangitis and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.

76. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of epizootic lymphangitis and ulcerative lymphangitis:—

- (a) The owner or person in charge of an animal affected with epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis shall carry out any course of treatment prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, and the infected animal shall be kept isolated during the treatment.
- (b) If in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer the affected animal is incurable, he may order the said animal to be slaughtered.
- (c) No horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which is occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis, and no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis until that stall has been properly disinfected.
- (d) No owner of, or person in charge of, a horse, ass, or mule suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis shall take such animal or allow such animal to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own.
- (e) No litter or harness and no stable articles whatsoever which have been directly or indirectly in contact with any animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis shall be used in connexion with any other equine animal until the said articles have been properly disinfected.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

77. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of foot-and-mouth disease:—

- (a) No animals shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected on account of foot-and-mouth disease unless the person in charge has written permission to do so from the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) No person shall be allowed access to the animals affected or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease other than persons necessary for their proper care.
- (c) No persons who have been in contact with the animals affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease shall approach other stock or shall leave the place until their hands and boots and, if boots were not worn, their feet have been thoroughly disinfected.
- (d) No animals, other than horses, asses, and mules, which have been in contact with any part of an animal dead of foot-and-mouth disease, or with the excretions of animals affected or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, shall be removed from the farm or place except with permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer and under conditions imposed by him.
- (e) Horses, asses, and mules shall not be allowed to leave any farm or place in which foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to exist, or in which foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to have existed within the previous fifteen days, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to disinfect them.
- (f) Animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.
- (g) All sheep, cattle, and pigs which have been in contact with animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, and all cattle, sheep, and pigs which are suspected of having been in contact with animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, shall be isolated for such time and in such a manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer may prescribe, or they may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.

Glanders or Farcy.

78. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of glanders or farcy:—

- (a) Any horse, ass, or mule which is suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy, or which is suspected to have been in contact with an animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from glanders or farcy, may be tested with mallein by order of the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) Any horse, ass, or mule certified by the Chief Veterinary Officer to be suffering from glanders or farcy shall be slaughtered by his order, and for the proper carrying out of this measure he shall have power to call in the assistance of the police, who shall, on written instructions from him, carry out the destruction of the infected animal.
- (c) No horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stable or building, or to occupy a stable or building, which is occupied by an animal showing clinical symptoms of glanders or farcy, and no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stable or building, or to occupy a stable or building, which is occupied by an animal which reacts to mallein, until the affected or reacting animal has been removed and the said stable or building has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer or his representative.
- (d) Any horse, ass, or mule which has reacted to mallein may be slaughtered, or shall be isolated in such a place and in such a manner and for such a time as the Chief Veterinary Officer shall prescribe.

- (e) Compensation may be paid for visibly healthy equines which, when the mallein test is applied to them, by the Chief Veterinary Officer, react to such test, and are afterwards destroyed by order of the Chief Veterinary Officer in consequence of their having reacted; provided that—
- (1) such reacting equines were tested and found to react for the first time subsequent to the date of publication of these regulations;
 - (2) such reacting animals are not found amongst newly imported equines when these animals are tested by an authorized official of the Administration at the border of the territory or on arrival at their destination;
 - (3) no compensation will be paid on a greater scale than two-thirds of the value of the animal destroyed, and in no case shall a greater sum than twenty pounds be paid for any animal destroyed as aforesaid. The value of any animal destroyed will be determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer;
 - (4) compensation will not be paid for any animals showing any clinical indication of glanders or farcy which are ordered to be destroyed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (f) All litter, harness, and stable articles whatsoever which have been used in connexion with any horse, ass, or mule clinically affected with glanders or farcy, or any horse, ass, or mule which has reacted to mallein, shall be destroyed or shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Mange in Equines.

79. The following additional provisions shall apply to mange in equines:—

- (a) The owner or person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule affected with mange shall carry out any course of treatment prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) If in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer the affected animal is incurable, the said animal may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.
- (c) No horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which is occupied by an animal suffering from mange, and no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from mange until that stall has been properly disinfected.
- (d) No owner of or person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule suffering from mange shall take the said animal or allow the said animal to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own.

Pleuro-pneumonia, Contagious (or Lung-sickness).

80. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of lung-sickness:—

- (a) It shall be lawful for the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector to destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal found suffering from the disease of lung-sickness or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be suffering from lung-sickness.
- (b) Compensation shall be paid to the owner of any animal so destroyed to the amount of one-third of the market value of the animal before infection; such compensation shall be assessed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector by whom or by whose orders such animal was destroyed, and shall in no case exceed four pounds.
- (c) Any person who is the owner of animals susceptible to the disease of lung-sickness which have been in contact with an animal infected with lung-sickness shall inoculate or cause to be inoculated all such animals at his own expense, and shall isolate them for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector may by notice in writing determine.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

- (d) It shall be lawful for the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector, or any other competent person authorized by the Resident Commissioner to inoculate or cause to be inoculated at the expense of the owner any animal susceptible to the disease of lung-sickness which has been in contact with any animal infected with lung-sickness, and to isolate, or cause to be isolated, such animals for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector may by notice in writing determine.
- (e) Any person hindering or obstructing the Chief Veterinary Officer, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector or any other person authorized by the Resident Commissioner while engaged in carrying out the provisions of these regulations shall upon conviction be liable to a fine of fifty pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.
- (f) No compensation whatever shall be paid to the owner of animals so destroyed who shall have failed to report immediately that his stock had become or was suspected of being infected with the disease of lung-sickness, but in the case of any animal being destroyed as being suspected to be suffering from the disease of lung-sickness which is found on post-mortem examination not to have been suffering from the said disease, the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner shall be two-thirds of the market value of the animal at the time of its destruction, such amount not to exceed eight pounds.

Rabies.

81. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of rabies:—

- (a) The introduction into the territory of any dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey from any country in which rabies is or is declared by notice in the *Gazette* to be prevalent is hereby prohibited.
- (b) Any dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey so introduced will be summarily destroyed.
- (c) Any person introducing a dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey into the territory in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.
- (d) The Resident Commissioner or any person thereto authorized by him may order that any dog or other species of carnivora or monkey within the territory shall be isolated, muzzled, or destroyed.

Rinderpest—Cattle Plague.

82. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of rinderpest:—

- (a) No cattle shall be moved to, within, or out of an area declared infected on account of rinderpest unless the person in charge has written permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer to do so.
- (b) No person shall be allowed access to stock affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest other than the persons necessary for their proper care and officers authorized to carry out these regulations.
- (c) No persons who have been in contact with animals affected or suspected of being affected with rinderpest shall approach other cattle or shall leave the place until their hands and boots or, if boots are not worn, their feet have been properly disinfected.

- (d) No farm stock (with the exception of horses, asses, or mules) which have been in contact with any part of an animal dead of rinderpest, or with the excretions of animals affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest, shall be removed from the farm or place without permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer and under conditions imposed by him.
- (e) No horse, ass, or mule which has been in contact with any part of an animal which has died of rinderpest, or is suspected of having died of rinderpest, and no horse, ass, or mule which has been in contact with cattle suffering from this disease or with the excretions of such animals, shall be allowed to leave the infected area or place until the hoofs have been properly washed with disinfectant.
- (f) Animals suffering from rinderpest or which have been in contact with animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.
- (g) All cattle which have been or which are suspected of having been in contact with animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be isolated and inoculated in a manner prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, or such animals may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.
- (h) No person without permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer shall knowingly bring the bile, the blood, the flesh, the milk, the hides, or the excretions of animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest in contact with other cattle for any purpose whatever, or shall remove such substance out of the infected area or place of isolation.
- (i) Quarantine shall not be removed at any earlier date than fourteen days after the death, slaughter, or recovery of all infected animals, and only if paragraph (g) of this regulation has been complied with.
- (j) No person shall use any material taken from any animal suffering from rinderpest for the purpose of the inoculation of any stock unless he has previously obtained authority to do so from the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Scab in Sheep.

83. The following additional provisions shall apply to scab in sheep:—

- (a) Whenever the owner of any sheep shall become aware or shall have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the same are infected with scab, he shall forthwith give notice of the fact in accordance with the general regulations, and shall without delay cause the animals in his possession or charge to be isolated and treated in such manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer or stock inspector or scab inspector shall direct.
- (b) Every owner of sheep shall, if required by notice from any official, dip all his sheep twice at such times and within such period as may be defined in such notice, and every such notice shall specify the district or area within which such dipping shall take place. The second dipping shall in every case take place within not less than eight or more than fourteen days after the date of the first dipping.
- (c) During and after the completion of compulsory dipping of all flocks in any area, no sheep shall be introduced into any such area without the owner having first obtained the written permission of a scab inspector. Such permission may include such directions as to dipping as may be deemed advisable.
- (d) If any person fails to cleanse or dip any infected sheep in his possession or charge and is unable to give a satisfactory reason for his failure, the Magistrate of the district may in his discretion direct the police to arrange for the cleansing or dipping of the stock at the expense of the owner or person in charge, and the cost of such cleansing or dipping shall be recoverable as a debt by action in a competent court.

- (e) Any official shall have power to detain and isolate any sheep which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be infected with scab.
- (f) The hides and wool of sheep and the hides and hair of goats which have died while affected with scab shall not be removed from any place except under the written permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer or other official and under the conditions prescribed by him.
- (g) Any official shall have the power to order the disinfection or enclosure of any sleeping-places, pens, kraals, sheds, huts, vehicles, yards, and other premises which have been occupied by sheep infected or suspected of being infected with scab. Such disinfection or enclosure shall take place within such period and in such manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer or stock inspector or scab inspector shall direct.
- (h) Any owner or person in charge of sheep who shall remove or cause or permit to be removed any infected sheep to any area mentioned in regulation 89 or who shall by carelessness or neglect allow any infected sheep to stray on to such area shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations.
- (i) An official upon becoming aware of the existence of scab among sheep in any district or area for which he has been appointed shall serve upon the owner of the infected sheep an order in writing to isolate the sheep and shall with all practicable speed cause the sheep to be dipped. It shall be lawful for an official in his discretion to dip any infected sheep three times with intervals of from eight to fourteen days between the dippings if in his opinion circumstances justify it.

84. Whenever any sheep are dipped by or under the orders of a scab inspector, compensation may be paid by the Resident Commissioner at rates to be determined by him, not exceeding ten shillings per head for full-grown animals, and two shillings and sixpence per head for lambs and kids in respect of any such animals as may die within forty-eight hours of such dipping, and as the direct results thereof; provided that no compensation shall be paid—

- (a) if the number of animals so dying does not exceed two per centum of the number of animals dipped for or on behalf of the same owner; or
- (b) if the owner shall fail forthwith to report the death of any such animals to the nearest scab inspector or police officer, and to afford a reasonable opportunity for an examination to be made of the body of any such animal in order to ascertain the cause of death.

85. The charge for dipping where such dipping shall have been carried out by a scab inspector at the owner's expense shall be at a rate to be fixed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, and any such charge shall, if not paid within one month after demand made, be recoverable in any competent court at the suit of the Resident Commissioner.

86. A scab inspector may require the station master at any station, or other official of any railway administration or company having the charge of trucks used for the conveyance of sheep within any area to which this Proclamation applies, to clean such trucks after they have been used for that purpose.

87. The chief or headman of any village who finds therein any stray sheep infected or suspected of being infected with scab shall isolate them and report at once to the nearest official, who shall direct the chief or headman as to their treatment, and with such direction the chief or headman shall comply without delay,

88. It shall be lawful for the Administration to erect dipping tanks in the territory, and it shall be an offence for any person to damage or interfere with any dipping tank so erected or dipping fluid contained therein or the water supply of any such tank.

89. The regulations regarding scab shall be of force and effect within the following areas:—

That area of land lying to the west of the Barolong farms and south of a line running parallel to and 20 miles north of the Molopo River, but excluding any portion of the Bangwaketse Reserve which may fall within such area.

The Barolong farms.

The farm Panyani or Ramathlabama's Kuil adjoining Ramathlabama Spruit.

The farm Hildavale.

The Lobatsi Block.

The Bamalete Reserve.

The farm Crocodile Pools.

The farm Forest Hill.

The farm Traquair.

The Gaberones Block, including the Crown Reserve.

Swine Fever and Swine Erysipelas.

90. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of swine fever and swine erysipelas:—

(a) No swine shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected on account of swine fever or swine erysipelas unless the person in charge has written permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer so to do.

(b) No person shall be allowed access to swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever or swine erysipelas other than persons necessary for their proper care.

(c) No person who has been in contact with the swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever or swine erysipelas shall approach other swine or shall leave the place until their hands and boots or, in the case where boots were not worn, the feet have been properly disinfected.

(d) Any swine which within a period of thirty days have been in contact with other swine suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas shall be isolated for such a time and in such a manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer may prescribe.

(e) Any swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.

(f) No manure or litter from swine suffering from or suspected to be suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas shall be transported outside the infected area unless it has been burned to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(g) Quarantine shall not be removed at an earlier date than thirty days after the slaughter or death of the last affected animal, and only in case of disinfection having been carried out to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Trypanozoonosis.

91. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of animal trypanozoonosis:—

(a) No person shall permit to be moved or to stray from or into or within a trypanozoonosis area any stock, whether the same are or are not infected with disease.

(b) Stock not affected with disease may be removed from or introduced into or moved within any such area upon written permission previously obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer and in accordance with any conditions imposed by him.

Tuberculosis.

92. The following additional provisions shall apply to tuberculosis:—

- (a) All stock suspected of suffering from tuberculosis may be submitted to the tuberculin test by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (b) All cattle found to be suffering from tuberculosis shall be branded by the Chief Veterinary Officer with a brand which may be prescribed by the Resident Commissioner by notice in the *Gazette*, and shall be slaughtered within a period of six months from the date on which the disease was diagnosed.
- (c) All animal viscera showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be buried or otherwise destroyed.
- (d) The milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder shall not be given to other animals unless it has been boiled.
- (e) No stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from tuberculosis shall be used for any other animal until the said stall has been properly disinfected.