



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

VOL. CXXIV.]

PRETORIA, FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1933.

[No. 1694.]

No. 58 of 1933.]

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the prevention of disease among stock in Swaziland;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers, authorities and jurisdiction conferred upon and committed to me by His Majesty under the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1903 as amended by the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1906 and the Swaziland Order-in-Council 1909, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. The Diseases of Stock Proclamation 1918 (No. 43 of 1918) and Regulations made thereunder shall be and are hereby repealed.

2. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner from time to time by notice in the *Gazette* to make alter and repeal regulations for Swaziland for all or any of the following purposes and to provide penalties for the breach thereof:—

- (1) The prevention of the introduction and spread among stock in Swaziland of any disease specified in such regulations.
- (2) The notification of outbreaks or suspected outbreaks of any such disease.
- (3) The regulation and prevention of the importation into Swaziland of stock from any place outside Swaziland and of the movement of stock, grass, moss, hay or hides in Swaziland.
- (4) The inspection of stock and the payment by the owner or person in charge of any stock of fees for the inspection of such stock.
- (5) The branding of stock and the payment by the owner or person in charge of any stock of all expenses connected therewith.
- (6) The detention, isolation, concentration, testing, inoculation, disinfection, cleaning and dipping or removal of stock and the payment by the owner or person in charge of any stock of all expenses connected with the detention, isolation, concentration, testing, inoculation, disinfection, cleaning and dipping or removal of such stock.
- (7) The slaughter of stock with or without compensation to the owners thereof.
- (8) The burial or destruction of carcasses and the payment by the owner or person in charge of such carcasses of all expenses connected with the burial or destruction of such carcasses.
- (9) The construction of dipping tanks upon and the fencing of any area or areas for the prevention of the introduction or spread among stock in Swaziland of any disease specified in such regulations and the charging of land so fenced or upon which dipping tanks have been constructed in favour of the Swaziland Administration in cases where fencing of private land or the construction of dipping tanks thereon has been effected out of public funds.

3. This Proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the Swaziland Diseases of Stock Proclamation, 1933, and shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Capetown this Thirtieth day of November One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-three.

E. R. G. R. EVANS,
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

No. 59 of 1933.]

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Whereas it is expedient to amend in certain respects the Bechuanaland Protectorate Special Court Further Amendment Proclamation, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the said Proclamation);

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. Sub-section (1) of section four of the said Proclamation is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

- (1) Whenever any person shall upon conviction in a Court of Resident Magistrate be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period exceeding three months or to a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds or to receive lashes or whipping the Magistrate pronouncing such sentence shall not later than fourteen days thereafter forward to the Registrar of the Special Court for review by the President of the Special Court the record of the proceedings in the case together with such remarks as he may desire to append.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as the Bechuanaland Protectorate Special Court Further Amendment Proclamation, 1933 and shall have force and take effect from the first day of January, 1934.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Capetown this Fourth day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-three.

H. J. STANLEY,
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 173 of 1933.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under and by virtue of the powers in him vested by section two of the Swaziland Diseases of Stock Proclamation, 1933, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following regulations.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown, 8th December, 1933.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these regulations—

- "cattle" shall mean bulls, oxen, cows, heifers and calves;
- "contagious" includes "infectious";
- "to clean" shall mean the maintaining of stock free from tick infestation by submerging such stock in a dipping tank containing an effective tick-destroying agent and the application of an effective tick-destroying hand dressing approved of by the Principal Veterinary Officer;
- "disease" shall mean a disease specified in and for the purpose of these regulations;
- "district" shall mean a district as defined under section eleven of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907;
- "dipping tank" shall mean any contrivance for the cleaning of stock by submerging, and structures incidental thereto;
- "effective tick-destroying agent or hand dressing" shall mean an aqueous solution containing the equivalent of .16 per centum of arsenious oxide or such other percentage of arsenious oxide or such other ingredients in such proportion as the Principal Veterinary Officer may from time to time prescribe; or such other applications as the Principal Veterinary Officer may prescribe;
- "equine" shall mean horses, mules and asses;
- "fence" shall mean a fence of not fewer than four wires and not less than three feet six inches high;
- "gate" shall mean a swinging gate of sufficient width to allow of the unrestricted use of the road across which it is placed having regard to the traffic thereon, but in any case of a width of not less than fourteen feet and a height of not less than three feet six inches in height and having an effective catch or fastening;
- "the Principal Veterinary Officer" shall mean the officer for the time being holding the appointment of Principal Veterinary Officer to the Swaziland Administration or any person appointed to act in that capacity;
- "infected area or guard area" shall mean any area in Swaziland which the High Commissioner may by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be an infected area or guard area;
- "large stock" shall mean cattle, horses, mules and asses;
- "litter" shall mean hay or straw or other material which has been used for bedding;
- "official" shall mean and include any Assistant Commissioner, Deputy-Assistant Commissioner, Principal Veterinary Officer, magistrate, stock inspector, any European member of the Swaziland Police, or any European appointed by the Resident Commissioner to assist in carrying 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 of or who is in 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 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;
- "provisional quarantine" means a period of quarantine which may be imposed by any official on any stock in all cases of or suspected outbreaks of a disease, or of any stock that may have been in contact with cases of or suspected cases of disease;
- "Resident Commissioner" shall mean the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland or any person lawfully discharging any duty imposed on the Resident Commissioner under these regulations;
- "small stock" shall mean sheep, goats, pigs and dogs;

- "stock" shall mean cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, pigs, dogs, 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" shall mean any person appointed as a stock inspector in Swaziland;
- "sufficient herds" shall be deemed to be not less than—
 - three for a herd of cattle up to fifty,
 - four for a herd of cattle over fifty up to one hundred,
 - five for a herd of cattle over one hundred up to two hundred and fifty,
 - and two additional herds for every additional fifty head of cattle or part thereof;
- "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 Fever).
- (b) Contagious Abortion.
- (c) East Coast Fever.
- (d) Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
- (e) Epizootic Lymphangitis.
- (f) Glanders and Farcy.
- (g) Heartwater of Cattle.
- (h) Mange in Equines.
- (i) Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagiosa (Lung Sickness).
- (j) Rabies.
- (k) Rinderpest.
- (l) Scab in Sheep and Goats.
- (m) Sheep-pox.
- (n) Swine Erysipelas.
- (o) Swine Fever.
- (p) Trypanozoonosis.
- (q) Tuberculosis.
- (r) Ulcerative Lymphangitis.

Importation and Transport of Stock.

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

4. Any one desirous of importing stock into Swaziland shall first make application to the Principal Veterinary Officer for a permit stating therein—

- (a) the number and kind of stock which it is desired to introduce;
- (b) the country, colony, territory, or province, and the particular district thereof from which they come;
- (c) the route by which they will travel;
- (d) the ultimate destination of each animal;

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

6. All stock, excepting dogs 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 Principal Veterinary Officer all costs shall be recoverable from the owner.

8. If the Principal Veterinary Officer deems it advisable to confine detained stock in kraals or stable, 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 Swaziland may be branded with "S and arrow" at the discretion of the Principal Veterinary Officer.

10. In the case of any stock entering Swaziland being found suffering from 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 Principal Veterinary Officer may order the owner to remove the stock over the border or in the alternative to retain them in

Swaziland 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 strayed into or come into Swaziland except in 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 allow such stock to stray into Swaziland 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 Swaziland 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 appointed for the purpose by the Resident Commissioner may enter upon any place whatsoever for the purpose of ascertaining whether any stock found in such place 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.

14. 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.

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

16. The Principal Veterinary Officer, or other official duly authorized in writing by the Resident Commissioner, may cause any stock within Swaziland to be dipped, cleaned, washed, sprayed, hand-dressed, or otherwise disinfected in such manner as he considers necessary, or may, by notice in the *Gazette* or otherwise, order the owners of any stock in Swaziland so to dip, clean, wash, spray, hand-dress or disinfect in such manner and at such intervals as may be specified in the order. For the purpose of effectively carrying out this dipping, cleaning, washing, spraying, hand-dressing or disinfecting an owner may be required to clip the hair from the ears and brushes of the tails of cattle. The Resident Commissioner may prescribe a scale of fees for such dipping, cleaning, washing, spraying, hand-dressing or disinfecting. All fees shall be recoverable by action from the owner of the stock in any competent Court.

17. It shall be lawful for any official to enter upon any place in Swaziland 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 or cleaning of stock. Should such official find on testing that the dipping fluid is not of the correct strength for the proper dipping or cleaning of stock he shall require the owner of the dipping tank to make the fluid the correct strength. If the owner after due warning in writing fails to maintain his dip at proper strength he shall be guilty of an offence.

18. The Resident Commissioner may provide dipping tanks for the common use of owners, and fix or approve a scale of fees for the dipping of stock in such tanks.

19. The Resident Commissioner may, for the purpose of more effectively preventing the spread of disease, require any owner of land or stock to construct a dipping tank and any structures incidental thereto or other appliance for the proper dipping or cleaning of such stock at his own expense or may cause to be constructed on any land a dipping tank and any structures incidental thereto or other appliances for the proper dipping or cleaning of stock, and may recover the expenditure incurred from the owner of the land on which such tank, structures or appliances have been constructed upon the terms and under the same conditions as are applicable to boundary fences under regulations Nos. fifty-eight to sixty-two inclusive.

20. The owner of land on which native owners of stock reside may be required by the Resident Commissioner to provide facilities, including the erection and maintenance of dipping tanks and the provision of effective tick-destroying agents, for the cleaning of such stock, on terms and conditions to be approved of by him.

In the event of any native owner of stock refusing or failing to clean his stock as ordered by the owner of the land on which the native resides then the owner of the land shall report the matter to the Assistant Commissioner, Deputy-Assistant Commissioner, police post or stock inspector of the district in which he resides. Such reporting shall remove from the owner of the land the onus of taking further steps, beyond the provision of facilities for cleaning the stock, to enforce the cleaning of the stock of native owners.

Any owner of land failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months; but the payment of such fine or the undergoing of such imprisonment shall not relieve the said owner of his obligations under this section.

21. Any owner who shall fail to clean his stock in terms of these regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months.

22. Any owner of stock, notwithstanding that such stock are free from tick infestation, shall be liable to the penalties in the last preceding section if it be shown that he has failed to dip or clean such stock at regular intervals as ordered by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

23. The Principal Veterinary Officer or any person duly authorized by him thereto in writing may, for considerations of weather, drought or condition of stock or for other causes beyond the control of the owner, temporarily exempt owners of stock in any areas from the provisions of section sixteen hereof, and may during such period prescribe the interval of dipping or cleaning.

A list of all exemptions granted under this section shall be posted whilst in operation at the Assistant Commissioner's or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner's Office and all police stations in the district and at the Stock Inspector's Office in the area in which the stock affected are located. No movement of cattle shall be permitted from an area in which total exemption from dipping under this section is in force unless such cattle have been cleaned four times at intervals not exceeding seven days.

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

25. 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 or examinations. 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.

26. 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.

Compensation may or may not be paid for any such stock destroyed under this regulation at such rates as may be determined by the Resident Commissioner.

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.

Duties of Owners when Suspicious of any Outbreak of Contagious Diseases.

27. 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 is suffering or has died from a disease he shall forthwith in the speediest manner possible report the same to the nearest official. In any prosecution for contravention of this regulation the onus of proving that he was not aware of the existence or nature of the disease shall rest upon the accused.

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

29. Any official on receiving notice of the outbreak or suspected outbreak of a disease shall immediately communicate with the Assistant Commissioner, Deputy-Assistant Commissioner or Principal Veterinary Officer and shall use all possible means to investigate the report.

30. It shall be lawful for an official to impose provisional quarantine and to isolate in a place to be pointed out by him any stock amongst which an outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease has occurred, or any other stock which have been or suspected of having been in contact with infected stock. Such isolation and provisional quarantine shall not exceed a period of thirty days unless authorized by the Resident Commissioner or Principal Veterinary Officer, and the official isolating or imposing provisional quarantine on the stock shall at once inform the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner of the district and within a reasonable time obtain the authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer for such isolation.

Any costs incurred in connection with the isolation shall be recoverable from the owner of the stock. The owner of any stock isolated under the provisions of this regulation may be ordered by an official to furnish such number of efficient herds as in the opinion of such official shall be necessary to herd and isolate such stock.

31. Any person who shall move or cause to be moved from or to a place of isolation as mentioned in the preceding regulation, any stock without permission in writing of an official shall be guilty of an offence.

32. When the Principal 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, the owner of the farm or place and also the owners of all contiguous areas with the action they are required to take under those regulations, and he shall also notify the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner of the district.

33. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner shall, on receipt from the Principal 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.

34. On becoming aware or suspicious of the occurrence of disease, the owner of the stock shall—

- (a) cause all infected and suspected stock and stock which may 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) 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 and shall immediately give notice to the occupiers of all contiguous areas;
- (d) to the best of his ability carry out the instructions of the Principal Veterinary Officer or other official;
- (e) on the direction of the Principal 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.

35. 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.

36. No person shall import into Swaziland any grass, moss, hay or any hides unless accompanied by a certificate under the hand of the Principal Veterinary Officer of any Province of the Union of South Africa or of the Province of Mozambique, or his authorized deputy, which permit must state that such hides have been previously thoroughly disinfected and that such grass, moss, or hay has come from an area free of contagious disease. Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

37. 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 or from a place outside an infected area or place of isolation to a place within such 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 Assistant Commissioner 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.

38. 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 Principal 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 Assistant Commissioner.
- (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 stock shall, in the event of disease breaking out amongst them, be immediately slaughtered or be conveyed under the instructions of the Principal 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 Principal Veterinary Officer and under written permission of the Assistant Commissioner or Principal Veterinary Officer.

39. The Resident Commissioner shall when considered expedient cause to be branded on the near side of the neck with an "R and Crown" any stock in an infected area or place of isolation. Such branded stock shall not be removed from the infected area or place of isolation, except by authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer, when an inverted "R and Crown" brand shall be placed on the neck below the brand originally employed.

40. If any stock, bearing one of the said "R and Crown" brands only, is found outside any such infected area or place of isolation it may be summarily destroyed by any person finding such stock, and such person shall at the expense of the owner 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 Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner and shall produce for his inspection those portions of the hide bearing every brand which may be on the stock. All the particulars of the case shall be forwarded to the Principal Veterinary Officer by the official to whom the report was made.

41. 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 or to the Principal Veterinary Officer. Any other official to whom such a report has been made, shall immediately report the same to the Principal Veterinary Officer.

42. When any farm or place which adjoins a public road has been declared an infected area, the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner 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 such a manner as to be visible from the public road on the said farm or place at the points where the road enters and leaves it.

43. 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 the stock is liable, except under the written authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer.

44. 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.

45. 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 any person who shall immediately report the finding of such stock to the Principal Veterinary Officer or to the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant-Commissioner of the district who shall issue instructions for its disposal in terms of these regulations;
- (b) if the services of a veterinary surgeon are not 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.

46. No person 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, provided a permit has been granted for their removal by the authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer or the Assistant Commissioner and provided special provision has been made at such pound for their reception and isolation from healthy stock.

47. 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 Principal Veterinary Officer, Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner of the district and shall not be removed without the written permission of such official.

48. The hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal and carcasses or any portion thereof, of stray stock shall be disposed of in accordance with the instruction of the Principal Veterinary Officer, Assistant Commissioner, or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner of the district. The owner of the stock shall be liable in respect of all reasonable expenses incurred.

49. 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 carcasses 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.

50. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations, it shall be competent for the Principal Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector to authorize and direct the movement of stock—

- (1) for the purpose of isolating, dipping, cleaning, quarantining or other such objects as may be deemed necessary to prevent or suppress an outbreak of disease;
- (2) for the purpose of obtaining food and water at his discretion and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

51. Any person who shall wilfully spread any specified disease, or shall wilfully infect with any such disease any stock or shall be found in possession of any hide, skin, or portion of the carcass of any stock that has died from any such disease as aforesaid, for the purpose of infecting any stock with any such disease shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years.

52. The Resident Commissioner may, on the outbreak of a proclaimed disease, or when there is suspicion of the existence of such disease declare as actively infected an area around and including the place where such disease exists or is supposed to exist. Such area shall be known as a "guard area".

Branding of Cattle.

53. The Resident Commissioner may for the better observance of these regulations cause any cattle in Swaziland to be branded with a distinctive brand in such manner as he shall direct and may from time to time cause any cattle which have been branded to be branded with a new or altered brand.

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

55. (1) After the branding of cattle 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 a list showing the number and description of the cattle 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 in the custody of the person to whom such list has been handed do not correspond with the cattle 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 Assistant Commissioner 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 Assistant Commissioner he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and, in addition, any cattle found in his custody not included in such list for which he has failed to account to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner may be confiscated.

Fencing.

56. The Resident Commissioner may at any time cause fences to be erected on any land in Swaziland for the purpose of suppressing or controlling disease; such fences may be erected along the boundaries of or across any farms or land situated in such area as he may deem necessary.

57. If the landowner shall not pay the cost of erecting any fence as aforesaid upon completion thereof, the cost shall be defrayed in the first instance out of moneys provided by the Swaziland Administration.

58. When any fence erected as aforesaid runs along the boundary of a farm, the cost of the erection of such fence shall, if not sooner repaid, be repaid, together with interest at the rate of 5½ per centum per annum, by equal yearly instalments commencing two years after the fencing is completed, such instalments being so calculated and fixed that the said cost and interest shall be wholly repaid within a period of fifteen years from the date when the first instalment became due.

59. Such repayment shall be made by the adjoining landowners whose land has been divided by the fence. Each such landowner shall pay one-half of the cost of the dividing fence and interest as aforesaid. When the adjoining land is native area or a portion of such area the one-half of the cost shall be paid from funds in the local Treasury of the Swaziland Administration.

60. When any fence as aforesaid shall be erected within, and not on and along the boundaries of any farm, the cost shall be paid from the funds of the local Treasury of the Swaziland Administration, and the fence when no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was erected may be removed by the Swaziland Administration; provided that the landowner shall have the right to purchase such internal fence at a price representing the total cost of such fence.

61. Where the bed of a stream or river lies immediately between or constitutes the boundaries of land owned by private owners, the fence may be erected on one or other bank of the river or stream and across it, or partly on one bank, across it, and partly on the other bank, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the owners whose lands are separated by the said stream or river. The Resident Commissioner may call upon the said owners to agree to the position of the said fence on or before a date fixed by him, and should they fail to do so he may cause such fence to be erected without further reference to the said owners. For the purposes of repayment, such fence shall be considered as dividing the lands of adjoining owners, and half the cost shall be recoverable from each owner whose lands are separated by the said stream or river.

62. The Resident Commissioner may call upon any owner whose land has been fenced in terms of these regulations to provide sufficient security for the repayment of any sums that may be due to the Swaziland Administration in its local Treasury in respect of such fence. If the owner shall fail or refuse to provide such security, the Resident Commissioner may cause a notice in writing to be sent to the Registrar of Deeds of the amount due by such owner, and the Registrar shall make an entry thereof in respect of the land fenced. Such entry shall constitute an hypothecation of the land in

favour of the Swaziland Administration, ranking from the date on which the entry was made and for the amount therein stated; provided that the Registrar may pass transfer of land so hypothecated if the transferee agrees in writing that any sums due and unpaid shall remain and be registered as a charge against the said land.

63. When any land held under lease or permit of occupation has been fenced in terms of these regulations during the terms of such lease or permit the lessee or permit holder shall on demand pay to the owner of such land yearly, during the continuance of the said lease or permit of occupation, interest at the rate of 5½ per centum upon so much of the cost of the fence as the owner is liable for, and such payment shall be made with the rent of the land and shall be deemed in law to be part of such rent.

64. No fence erected under these regulations shall be so constructed as to encroach upon any homestead, native garden or village.

65. 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.

66. 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 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.

67. 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 be guilty of an offence and 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.

Permits for Removal of Cattle.

68. No person shall move any cattle from any district to another except under permit to be obtained in every case from the Principal Veterinary Officer, who may impose whatever restrictions or conditions he may think necessary.

69. No person shall move or cause to be removed any cattle within any district except under permit to be obtained in every case from the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy-Assistant Commissioner 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 Principal Veterinary Officer before issuing such permit.

70. It shall be the duty of every owner of cattle 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.

71. A permit for a terminal movement of cattle into an infected or guard area, or from one place to another in a guard area, shall authorize the drawing of a wagon or other vehicle by such cattle.

72. Any person moving or causing to be moved 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 in addition the cattle so removed without the proper permission 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 by the President of the Special Court of Swaziland in manner, *mutatis mutandis*, as is provided by section twelve of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. Where under these regulations it shall be necessary to obtain a permit in writing from any official, the onus shall be upon any person charged with a contravention of such regulations to prove that a permit has been issued to him under these regulations.

76. 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.

77. Owners of land on which native owners of stock reside shall furnish within one calendar month of the first day of May and the first day of November in each year to the stock inspector of the area in which such land is situated a return showing the names of such native owner or owners together with the numbers of stock belonging to each such native owner as on the first of May and the first of November in such year.

78. Should any person, estate, company or co-partnership own land with stock thereon, the property of such person, estate, company, or co-partnership, and be absent from or not have a representative or agent in Swaziland having authority to carry out the terms of the regulations, the Resident Commissioner may authorize the due performance of the terms of the regulations in such manner as he may deem expedient, and any disbursements thereby incurred shall be recoverable by summary sale by auction of sufficient stock and goods, the property of such person, estate, company or co-partnership, to repay the said disbursements.

79. In all cases controlled by municipal councils, town or village management boards, the town clerk, secretary or other duly authorized official shall between the first and thirtieth day of May and November in each year, furnish to the stock inspector of the area in which the lands controlled by such councils or boards are situated a return showing the names of all stock owners on such lands, together with the number of stock belonging to each owner, that have been grazing on such lands during the months of April and October.

80. Any official shall have full power and authority to inspect and count any stock and to call upon all owners to produce all stock in their possession or under their control for the purpose of inspection and enumeration. Every owner shall keep the stock inspector of the area in which his stock are located advised of the dates and place of dipping of such stock with a view to facilitating the inspection or enumeration of the same.

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

82. For the carrying out of these regulations the decision of the Principal Veterinary Officer upon all veterinary matters shall be final.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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 recoverable from the owner by action in any competent court at the suit of the Principal Veterinary Officer.

86. 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.

87. Any person contravening or failing to comply with or 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.

88. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent contravention of any of these regulations, whether or not a penalty is specially provided for the contravention may be sentenced to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months.

*SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN DISEASES.**Anthrax.*

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

- No person shall be allowed access to animals suffering with anthrax other than those necessary to their proper care.
- When an animal has died of anthrax 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 at least six feet below the surface of the ground.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (b) of this regulation, the Principal Veterinary Officer 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.
- 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.
- No person, other than the Principal Veterinary Officer, shall knowingly withdraw blood for any purpose whatsoever from an animal suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, anthrax.

- 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.

Contagious Abortion.

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

- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer to sell the stock.
- All stock that may have been in contact with an animal that is infected with contagious abortion shall be treated in manner prescribed by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

East Coast Fever.

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

- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer, and under conditions prescribed by him.
- The Principal Veterinary Officer may impose whatever restrictions he may think advisable on the movement of all cattle inside the infected or suspected area.
- Whenever an area shall have been declared infected on account of East Coast fever, any person who shall, by his own act or neglect or that of his herds, allow any cattle to stray or be otherwise removed, except as provided for in these regulations, from any one place within such area, shall be guilty of an offence.
- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner to cause to be destroyed any cattle—
 - which are found to be infected with East Coast fever; or
 - 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;
- It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner, any Assistant Commissioner, the Principal 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.
- Compensation may be paid by the Resident Commissioner to the owner of any cattle destroyed under this regulation at such rates as may be determined by the Resident Commissioner.

Epizootic Lymphangitis and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.

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

- 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 Principal Veterinary Officer, and the infected animal shall be kept isolated during the treatment.
- If in the opinion of the Principal Veterinary Officer the affected animal is incurable he may order the said animal to be slaughtered.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 connection with any other equine animal until the said articles have been properly disinfected.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

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

- (a) No animal 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 Principal 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 excreta of animals affected or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, shall be removed from the farm or place without permission from the Principal 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 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, goats and pigs which have been in contact with animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease and all cattle, sheep, goats 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 Principal Veterinary Officer may prescribe, or they may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.

Glanders and Farcy.

94. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of glanders and 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- (b) Any horse, ass, or mule certified by the Principal 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 Principal 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 Principal Veterinary Officer shall prescribe.
- (e) Compensation may be paid for visibly healthy equines which, when the mallein test is applied to them by the Principal Veterinary Officer, react to such test, and are afterwards destroyed by order of the Principal 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 officer of the Swaziland 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 Principal 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
 - (f) All litter, harness and stable articles whatsoever which have been used in connection 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.

Mange in Equines.

95. 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- (b) If in the opinion of the Principal 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 has been occupied by an animal suffering from mange until that stall has been properly disinfected.
- (d) No owner or the person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule suffering from mange shall take the said animals or allow the said animals to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own.

Lung-sickness or Pleuro-pneumonia Contagiosa.

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

- (a) The Principal Veterinary Officer may order the destruction of any animal which he considers to be infected with lung-sickness for the purpose of obtaining virus, or if he is of opinion that such animal cannot be kept isolated to his satisfaction from all other susceptible animals.
- (b) If he is satisfied that isolation can be properly carried out he may allow the owner to isolate the infected animal and brand it with an "L and Crown" on the left side of the neck.
- (c) Any such branded animal shall be kept apart from healthy animals and shall not be removed from its place of isolation for a period of at least three months and then only under a special permit from the Principal Veterinary Officer and only for the purpose of immediate slaughter.
- (d) If any animal bearing the said "L and Crown" brand is found outside any such place of isolation without such special permit having been granted, it may be seized and summarily destroyed by any person or by the owner of the land upon which it is found trespassing, and no compensation shall be recoverable therefor.
- (e) All cattle which have been in contact with, or which there is reason to believe have been in contact with, and cattle suffering or suspected of suffering from lung-sickness shall be isolated and shall not be released until after they have been inoculated to the satisfaction of the Principal Veterinary Officer, provided such inoculation is considered necessary by him.
- (f) Such inoculated cattle shall remain isolated until three months have elapsed since the last infected head of cattle was removed from the herd or from the date upon which they were inoculated.
- (g) The carcasses of animals which have been slaughtered on account of lung-sickness shall not be sold or disposed of for food until the affected organs and tissues have been destroyed nor shall such carcasses be sold unless a permit to do so has been obtained from the Principal Veterinary Officer.

Rabies.

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

- (a) The introduction into Swaziland of any dog from Rhodesia or any country in which rabies is or is declared by notice in the *Gazette* to be prevalent is hereby prohibited, except under permit.
- (b) Any dog so introduced except under permit will be summarily destroyed.
- (c) Any person introducing a dog into Swaziland in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Rinderpest—Cattle Plague.

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

- (a) No cattle shall be removed to within or out of an area declared infected on account of rinderpest, unless the person in charge has written permission from the Principal 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 the 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 allowed to leave any farm or place without permission from the Principal 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 excreta 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 Principal Veterinary Officer, or such animals may be slaughtered by order of the Resident Commissioner.
- (h) No person without permission from the Principal Veterinary Officer shall knowingly bring the bile, the blood, the flesh, the milk, the hides, or the excreta 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.

Scab in Sheep and Goats.

99. The following additional provisions shall apply to scab in sheep and goats:—

- (a) Whenever the owner or person in charge of any sheep or goats 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 causes the animals in his possession or charge to be isolated and treated in such manner as the Principal Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector shall direct.
- (b) If any person fails to cleanse any infected sheep or goats in his possession or charge and is unable to give a satisfactory reason for his failure, the Assistant Commissioner of the district may in his discretion direct the police to arrange for the cleansing of the stock at the expense of the owner or person in charge, and the cost of such cleansing shall be recoverable as a debt by action in a competent Court.
- (c) Any official shall have power to detain and isolate any sheep or goats which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be infected with scab.
- (d) 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 Principal Veterinary Officer or other official and under the conditions prescribed by him.
- (e) Any official shall have the power to order the disinfection of any pens, kraals, sheds, huts, vehicles, and yards which have been occupied by sheep and goats infected or suspected of being infected with scab.
- (f) No person shall cause or allow sheep to enter Swaziland for winter grazing except through the following ports of entry: Oshoek, Fyfe's Store, Bell's Kop, Litchfield's, Roburnia, Hebron, Madola, Avoca, Mahamba, Voorslag, and Bergplaats, or such other or additional ports of entry as may hereafter from time to time be notified in the *Gazette*, and unless after being duly inspected by the Principal Veterinary Officer or by a person appointed by him, such sheep are certified to be free from contagious disease.
- (g) For the purpose of these regulations, if one sheep or goat in a flock be infected, the whole flock shall be deemed to be infected, and any two or more sheep or goats running together shall be considered a flock.
- (h) In any infected area sheep and goats may be dipped at such periods as may be directed by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

Swine Fever and Swine Erysipelas.

100. 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 Principal Veterinary Officer to do so.
- (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 Principal 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 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 Principal 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.

Trypanozoonosis.

101. 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 Principal Veterinary Officer and in accordance with any conditions imposed by him.

Tuberculosis.

102. 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 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- (b) All cattle found to be suffering from tuberculosis shall be branded by the Principal Veterinary Officer with a "T and Crown" and may 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.

103. The Resident Commissioner may from time to time appoint and remove such stock inspectors, native cattle guards, and other persons as he may think necessary for the purpose of these regulations.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 174 of 1933.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Alan Graham Marwick, Esquire, O.B.E., to act as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland during the absence on leave of Thomas Ainsworth Dickson, Esquire, C.M.G., M.C.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown, 8th December, 1933.

NOTICE.

POUND SALE, MLIBA POUND.

The following animal will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, the 20th December, 1933, at 1 p.m., at Mliba Police Post, if not previously claimed:—

1 Swazi ox, 4 years, red, branded P H L on left hind-quarter.

Terms: Cash to highest bidder.

L. P. PRETIOUS,
Poundmaster.

In the Insolvent Estate of MARTHINIS JOHANNES HENDRIK HERBST, of Mooihoek, Southern District of Swaziland.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALBERT MILLIN, Solicitor, of Mbabane, Swaziland, has been elected and appointed Sole Trustee of the above-named Insolvent Estate.

Notice is further given that the Third Meeting of Creditors in the said Insolvent Estate will be held before the Assistant Commissioner of the Southern District of Swaziland at Hlatikulu on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1934, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of—

- (a) allowing Creditors to prove claims;
(b) receiving the Trustee's Report and giving him directions as to the further administration of the Estate.

A. MILLIN,
Sole Trustee.

P.O. Box 24, Mbabane, Swaziland.

In the Insolvent Estate of the late ROBERT HARVEY SANCTUARY MORE, of the farm Singceni, Southern District of Swaziland.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALBERT MILLIN, Solicitor, of Mbabane, Swaziland, has been elected and appointed Sole Trustee of the above-named Insolvent Estate.

Notice is further given that the Third Meeting of Creditors in the said Insolvent Estate will be held before the Master of the Special Court of Swaziland at his office in Mbabane aforesaid on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1933, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of—

- (a) allowing Creditors to prove claims;
- (b) receiving the Trustee's Report and giving him directions as to the further administration of the Estate.

A. MILLIN,
Sole Trustee.

P.O. Box 24, Mbabane, Swaziland.

In the Insolvent Estate of JACOB VAN NIEKERK HELM, of Bremersdorp, Central District of Swaziland.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALBERT MILLIN, Solicitor, of Mbabane, Swaziland, has been elected and appointed Sole Trustee of the above-named Insolvent Estate.

Notice is further given that the Third Meeting of Creditors in the said Insolvent Estate will be held before the Assistant Commissioner of the Central District of Swaziland at Bremersdorp on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1933, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of—

- (a) allowing Creditors to prove claims;
- (b) receiving the Trustee's Report and giving him directions as to the further administration of the Estate.

A. MILLIN,
Sole Trustee.

P.O. Box 24, Mbabane, Swaziland.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE

Union of South Africa.

(Published on Fridays.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The subscription rates to the *Union Gazette* (including *Official Gazette of the High Commissioner, Gazettes Extraordinary, and Supplements, with Quarterly Index*) are as follows:—

£1 for six months (post free).

£2 for twelve months (post free).

Price per single copy, 6d.

Subscriptions are payable in advance to the Government Printer, Pretoria, and may commence from the 1st of any month, but cannot be accepted for a shorter period than six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of advertising are as follows:—

5s. per inch single column; repeats 3s.

10s. per inch double column; repeats 6s.

15s. per inch treble column; repeats 9s.

In order to arrive at the approximate space which an advertisement will occupy, advertisers should count the words in the body of the advertisement, and reckon—

For single column, 6 words to the line;

For double column, 14 words to the line;

For treble column, 21 words to the line;
and 8 lines to the inch.

In each case an additional half-inch at top and bottom should be allowed for heading and signature respectively. Fractions of an inch to be reckoned an inch.

Notices to Creditors and Debtors in the Estates of Deceased Persons and Notices by Executors concerning Liquidation Accounts lying for inspection are published in schedule form at 8s. per Estate.

A fixed charge of 12s. per Estate is made for publishing notices in the schedule forms prescribed in the Regulations made under the Insolvency Act, 1916.

In the case of forms 3 and 4, advertisers should count the words in the advertisements and reckon: 12s. for the first 36 words (or portion thereof) and 2s. for every additional 12 words (or portion thereof).

Notices of acceptance of complete specifications in respect of Applications for Letters Patent are inserted in three consecutive issues for 10s.

Applications for Naturalization are inserted for 13s. (which includes a copy of the *Gazette*).

Only Legal Advertisements are accepted for publication in the *Gazette*, and are subject to the approval of the Government Printer, who can refuse to accept or decline further publication of any advertisement.

The Government Printer reserves to himself the right to edit "copy".

No responsibility can be accepted for losses arising from omissions or typographical or other errors.

Manuscript of advertisements should be written on one side of the paper only, and all proper names plainly inscribed; in the event of any name being incorrectly printed as a result of indistinct writing, the advertisement can be republished only on payment of the cost of another insertion.

No Advertisement can be inserted unless it is Prepaid.

All cheques, bank drafts, postal orders, or money orders must be made payable to the Government Printer, Pretoria, and crossed "South African Reserve Bank". Cheques will only be accepted when initiated by the Bank.

J. J. KRUGER,
Government Printer.

STAATS- KOERANT

VAN DIE

Unie van Suid-Afrika.

(Verskyn elke Vrydag.)

INTEKENGELD.

Die intekengeld vir die *Unie-Staatskoerant* (insluitend die *Offisiële Koerant van die Hoë Kommissaris, Buitengewone Staatskoerante en Supplemente, met Kwartaal-indeks*) is as volg:—

£1 per ses maande (posvry).

£2 per twaalf maande (posvry).

Prys per los eksemplaar, 6d.

Intekengelde moet vooruitbetaal word aan die Staat drukker, Pretoria, en mag begin vanaf die 1ste van enige maand, maar kan nie aangeneem word vir 'n korter tydperk as ses maande nie.

ADVERTENSIES.

Die advertensietarief is as volg:—

5s. per duim, enkele kolom; herhalings 3s.

10s. per duim, dubbele kolom; herhalings 6s.

15s. per duim, driedubbele kolom; herhalings 9s.

Om die ruimte wat 'n advertensie sal beslaan, by berekening te bereken, moet adverteerders die woorde in die advertensie tel en reken:—

Vir enkele kolom, 6 woorde per reël;

Vir dubbele kolom, 14 woorde per reël;

Vir driedubbele kolom, 21 woorde per reël;
en 8 reëls per duim.

In elke geval moet 'n ekstra half-duim aan die bo- en onderkant bereken word vir die titel en ondertekening respektiewelik. Gedeeltes van 'n duim moet as een volle duim gereken word.

Kennisgewings aan Krediteure en Debiteure in die Boedel van Oorlede Persone en Kennisgewings van Eksekuteurs betreffende Likwidasierekenings wat ter insae lê, word gepubliseer in skedulevorm teen 8s. per Boedel.

'n Vaste bedrag van 12s. per Boedel word bereken vir die publikasie in skedulevorm van kennisgewings voorgeskryf deur die Regulasies opgestel volgens die Insolvensiewet, 1916.

In die geval van vorms 3 en 4, moet adverteerders die woorde in die advertensies tel en reken: 12s. vir die eerste 36 woorde (of gedeelte daarvan) en 2s. vir elke addisionele 12 woorde (of gedeelte daarvan).

Kennisgewings van aanneming van volledige spesifikasies met betrekking tot aansoek om Oktrooibriewe word vir 12s. in drie agtereenvolgende uitgawes geplaas.

Aansoek om Naturalisasie word vir 13s. geplaas, wat 'n bedrag van die *Staatskoerant* insluit.

Alleen wetlike advertensies word vir publikasie in die *Staatskoerant* aangeneem en is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Staatsdrukker, wat kan weier om advertensies aan te neem of verder te publiseer.

Die Staatsdrukker behou hom die reg voor om kopie te redigeer.

Geen verantwoordelikheid kan aanvaar word vir verliese wat deur uitlatinge of tipografiese of ander foute ontstaan.

Die manuskrip van advertensies moet alleen op een sy van die papier geskrywe word, en alle eiename moet duidelik geskrywe word; ingeval enige naam verkeerd gedruk word ten gevolge van onduidelike skrif, kan die advertensie alleen weer gepubliseer word teen betaling van die koste van die tweede plasing.

Geen advertensie kan geplaas word nie tensy dit vooruit betaal is.

Alle tjeks, bankwissels, posorders of poswissels moet opgemaak word op naam van die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria, gekruis wees "Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank". Alleen wat deur die Bank geparafeer is, sal aangeneem word.

J. J. KRUGER,
Staatsdrukker.