

STOCK DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1933

(Under section 3 of the Act)

Date of commencement: 8th December, 1933.

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Citation and interpretation.

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Stock Diseases Regulations, 1933.
- (2) In these regulations —
 - “cattle” means bulls, oxen, cows, heifers and calves;
 - “contagious” includes “infectious”;
 - “clean” means to maintain 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 by the Director of Veterinary Services, or by the spraying of stock in a spray race with an effective tick destroying agent and the application of an effective tick destroying hand dressing approved by the Director of Veterinary Services;
 - “disease” means a disease specified in and for the purpose of these regulations;
 - “dip” means to submerge stock in a dipping tank containing an effective tick destroying agent;
 - “dipping tank” means any contrivance for the cleaning and dipping of stock by submerging, and structures incidental thereto, as approved by the Director of Veterinary Services;
 - “dipping tank area” means any area consisting of either the whole or any portion of any Government land, Eswatini nation land, or any urban area, comprising the communal grazing ground of all cattle which, in terms of these regulations, are required to be dipped in the same dipping tank;
 - “effective tick-destroying agent or hand-dressing” means 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 Director of Veterinary Services may from time to time prescribe, or such other applications as the Director of Veterinary Services may prescribe;
 - “equine” means horses, mules and asses;
 - “fence” means a fence of not fewer than four wires and not less than three feet six inches high;

- “gate” means a swinging gate of sufficient width to permit the unrestricted use of the road across which it is placed having regard to the traffic thereon, but of a width of not less than fourteen feet and a height of not less than three feet six inches and having an effective catch or fastening;
- “guard area” (see under “infected area”);
- “hides and skins” mean raw hides when removed from the carcasses of animals defined as stock;
- “infected area or guard area” means any area which the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be an infected area or guard area;
- “large stock” means cattle, horses, mules and asses;
- “litter” means hay or straw or other material which has been used for bedding;
- “Minister” means Minister for Agriculture;
- “official” means an officer of the Minister of Agriculture above the rank of assistant animal health inspector, a District Officer, a police officer, or such other person as the Minister may designate to be an official for the purposes of these regulations;
- “owner” when used in relation to any land or place, means 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, means 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 means every person who is the sole or part owner thereof, or if he has not for the time being the control or custody of the stock, the person who has such control or custody;
- “place” means any land or premises occupied or used by any person or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and also means any portion of land or any building specially pointed out by an official under these regulations and any dipping tank;
- “place of isolation” means any place pointed out by an official under these regulations for the grazing, stabling, isolation, concentration or confining of stock;
- “port of entry” means a place declared under these regulations to be a port of entry for stock;
- “property” includes any farm, land concession, sub-division of a farm or concession under separate ownership, but excludes any stand or erf in any urban area;
- “provisional quarantine” means a period of quarantine which may be imposed by an 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;
- “small stock” means sheep, goats, pigs and dogs;

“spray” means to spray stock in a spray race containing an effective tick destroying agent;

“spray race” means a mechanically operated contrivance for the cleaning of stock by spraying, with all structures incidental thereto, as approved by the Director of Veterinary Services;

“stock” means cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, pigs, dogs, domesticated wild animals, birds, including poultry, and any other animal which the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* declare to be stock for the purpose of these regulations;

“sufficient herds” when referring to the removal of cattle under permit 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 and 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” means a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, or anyone possessing a veterinary qualification recognised by that institution as equal to its own, or a possessor of a Bachelor of Veterinary Science degree of the University of East Africa, or the holder of the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Michigan, or the holder of the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine of Washington State University, or anyone possessing a veterinary qualification recognised by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette*.

[Amended H.C.N.70/1960; L.N.10/1965; L.N.2/1969; L.N.25/1969; L.N.30/1973;
L.N.9/1975.]

Specified diseases.

2. The following diseases are hereby specified for the purpose of these regulations, and shall be dealt with as hereinafter 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) Lumpy Skin.
- (i) Mange in Equines.
- (j) Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagious (Lung Sickness).
- (k) Rabies.
- (l) Rinderpest.
- (m) Scab in Sheep and Goats.
- (n) Sheep-pox.

- (o) Swine Erysipelas.
- (p) Swine Fever.
- (q) Trypanosomiasis (Nagana).
- (r) Tuberculosis.
- (s) Ulcerative Lymphangitis.
- (t) Newcastle Disease.
- (u) Fowl Cholera.
- (v) Contagious Epididymitis and Vaginitis (Epivag).
- (w) African Virus Disease of Pigs.
- (x) Bacillary White Diarrhoea.
- (y) Dourine.
- (z) Equine Infectious Anaemia.
- (aa) Equine Encephalomyelitis.
- (ab) Fowl Typhoid.
- (ac) Johne's Disease.
- (ad) Psittacosis.
- (ae) Sarcoptic Mange in Cattle, Dogs and Pigs.
- (af) Rift Valley Fever.
- (ag) Fowl Plague.
- (ah) Infectious Laryngotracheitis.
- (ai) Caprine Brucellosis (Goat).

[Added L.N.61/1997.]

Inspection and branding of cattle for export.

3. All cattle intended for export from Eswatini shall, before being exported, be inspected by an officer who shall, if he considers the cattle unlikely to introduce or spread disease amongst stock and other animals, cause the cattle to be branded for export.

[Added L.N.70/1966.]

Amount payable for inspection and branding.

4. The owner shall, within fifteen days after the export of his cattle, pay to a District Revenue Officer of the Government an amount of fifteen cents in respect of each head of cattle inspected and branded in accordance with regulation 3.

[Added L.N.70/1966.]

Penalties.

5. (1) A person who exports cattle not branded in accordance with regulation 3 is guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding six hundred emalangeni or to imprisonment for two years or both.

(2) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes regulation 4 shall be guilty of an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty emalangeni.

[Added L.N.70/1966.]

Importation of stock.

6. (1) On and after the date of publication of these regulations, no stock shall be imported into Eswatini except as provided in these regulations.

(2) Anyone desirous of importing stock into Eswatini shall first make application to the Director of Veterinary Services for a permit stating therein —

- (a) the number and kind of stock which it is desired to introduce;
- (b) the country, 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 authorised officer stating that the stock is free from disease and have not come from an infected area.

(3) On receipt of these particulars the Director of Veterinary Services 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 Eswatini against the introduction and spread of disease.

(4) The Director of Veterinary Services may order that any stock entering Eswatini be detained and inoculated against any disease or be tested for any disease or be cleaned, dipped or disinfected in such manner as he may direct.

(5) Any expenses incurred by the Director of Veterinary Services 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 Eswatini.

(6) All stock imported into Eswatini may be detained at the border until they have been examined by an official whom the Minister may designate for the purpose, and shall only be allowed to proceed when such official is satisfied that they are free from disease.

(7) If the case of stock which it has been found necessary to detain for examination, the owner shall make the necessary arrangements for feeding, watering, and herding the same, and if he fails 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 Director of Veterinary Services all costs shall be recoverable from the owner.

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

(9) Slaughter stock entering Eswatini may be branded with “S and arrow” at the discretion of the Director of Veterinary Services.

(10) In the case of stock entering Eswatini found suffering from or suspected of suffering from a disease, or suspected to have been in contact with stock suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease, the Director of Veterinary Services may order the owner to remove the stock over the border or in the alternative to retain them in Eswatini under such conditions as he may prescribe in the order.

(11) If for any reason it is impossible to have any infected or suspected stock returned over the border, the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may direct that the stock be slaughtered or dealt with in whatever manner he may prescribe.

(12) Stock which has strayed into or come into Eswatini except in manner provided by the regulations, may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, or dealt with in whatever manner the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may prescribe, and the person who shall import or cause such stock to be imported or allow such stock to stray into Eswatini or the person in charge of the same shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Movement of stock within Eswatini.

7. (1) No stock shall be moved from any one place to any other place in Eswatini until sufficient efficient herds are provided by the owner, to keep such stock under proper control and to prevent any such stock from straying.

(2) An owner of stock who fails to comply with this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Inspection of stock.

8. Any official appointed for the purpose by the Minister 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.

Prohibitions of exhibition and public sale of stock.

9. The Minister 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.

Disinfecting of public markets, etc.

10. 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 cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services at the close of each day during which they have been used in accordance with instructions laid down by the Director of Veterinary Services.

Dipping and cleansing of stock.

11. (1) The Director of Veterinary Services, or other official duly authorised in writing by the Minister, may cause any stock 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 so to dip, clean, wash, spray, hand-dress or disinfect in such manner and at such intervals and on such days and during such hours as may be specified in the order.

(2) 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.

(3) The Minister may prescribe a scale of fees for such dipping, cleaning, washing, spraying, hand-dressing or disinfecting.

(4) A person who fails or neglects to pay fees made under regulation 11(3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction by a court to a fine not exceeding five hundred emalangeni (E500.00) or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months:

Provided that the court shall, in addition to passing sentence further order the person to pay the fees owed within a specified period failing which the court may further order the sale of the person's stock by public auction to recover the fees owed.

[Amended H.70/1960; L.N.86/1987.]

(5) Any official may enter upon any place 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.

(6) If such official finds 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.

(7) If the owner after due warning in writing fails to maintain his dip at proper strength he shall be guilty of an offence.

(8) An owner of stock who —

(a) fails to dip, clean wash, spray, hand-dress or disinfect stock contrary to paragraph (1); or

(b) fails to comply with any requirement made under paragraph (2)

shall be guilty of an offence.

[Added L.N.82/1980.]

Right of entry upon private property.

12. (1) An official may enter upon any place to investigate or treat any disease or to visit any dipping tank.

(2) Where necessary he may travel along any private road or track and open and pass through any gate upon private property:

Provided that if the official finds any gate upon private property locked he shall give the owner an opportunity to unlock the gate before taking measures necessary to enable him to pass through the gate; and

Provided further that if it is necessary to construct roads or gates upon private property for the purpose of such visits, the construction and maintenance of such roads and gates shall be borne by the Government.

(3) Such gates shall be kept locked and duplicate keys shall be provided by the Government for the owner or occupier of such private property.

(4) Such roads or gates shall be used by officials or their employees only for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1).

Government dipping tanks.

13. The Minister 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.

Compulsory construction and use of dipping tanks, etc.

14. (1) The Minister 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 appliance 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 37(3) to (12) inclusive.

(2) The owner of land on which African owners of stock reside may be required by the Minister 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 by him.

(3) If such owner of stock refuses or fails to clean his stock as ordered by the owner of the land on which such stock owner resides, then the owner of the land shall report the matter to the District Officer, police post or stock inspector of the district in which he resides.

(4) Such reporting shall remove from the owner of the land the onus of taking further steps, to enforce the cleaning of the stock of the said owners, other than the provision of facilities for cleaning such stock.

(5) An owner of land failing to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding forty emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment not exceeding three months; but the payment of such fine or the suffering of such imprisonment shall not relieve the said owner of his obligations under this regulation.

(6) An owner who fails to clean his stock in terms of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

(7) An owner of stock, notwithstanding that such stock are free from tick infestation, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties in the paragraph (6) if it is shown that he has failed to dip or clean such stock at regular intervals as ordered by the Director of Veterinary Services.

Exemption from dipping.

15. The Director of Veterinary Services or a person duly authorised by him 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 regulation 11, and may during such period prescribe the interval of dipping or cleaning.

Inoculation of stock.

16. (1) The Director of Veterinary Services may order any stock within Eswatini to be inoculated in a manner approved by him against any disease, or to be tested for disease, to which these regulations apply.

(2) The Director of Veterinary Services shall appoint times and places hereinafter called "inoculation centres" at which he, or his duly authorised agent shall attend to perform inoculation ordered in terms of paragraph (1).

(3) Inoculation centres shall be so situated that all stock to be inoculated at any such centre can be driven to that centre and back to the place from whence they came in the space of one day between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening.

(4) The Director of Veterinary Services, shall by publication in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in Eswatini, give reasonable notice of the times during which he or his duly authorised agent shall be in attendance at an inoculation centre for the inoculation of the type of livestock to which the notice refers and in such notice shall call upon all persons living within an area to be specified and owning livestock of the specified type to present such livestock at the inoculation centre for the purpose of being inoculated.

(5) Any owner of livestock of the specified type situate within the area to which the notice mentioned in paragraph (4) refers, who fails to produce the livestock in his possession or under his control at the inoculation centre for inoculation during the hours specified shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction liable to a fine of fifty emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Post-mortems.

17. (1) A veterinary surgeon authorised by the Minister to inspect stock in order to ascertain whether they are infected with disease shall have the right to slaughter one or more animals and to make a post-mortem examination.

(2) Compensation to the owner shall be paid at the current market value but not exceeding forty emalangeni per head of such stock which on being slaughtered and examined are found to be free from the disease which was suspected.

Destruction of diseased animals and taking of smears.

18. (1) The Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may cause any animal including stock to be destroyed which —

(a) are found to be infected with disease; or

(b) have been in contact with any animal including stock infected with disease or have been in any infected area or place.

(2) Compensation may or may not be paid for any such animal including stock destroyed under this regulation at such rates as may be determined by the Minister.

(3) Save as is in this regulation provided, no compensation shall be payable in respect of any loss or damage caused by the exercise of the powers hereunder.

(4) In the event of the death of any cattle from any cause, including slaughter, every owner of such cattle, whether or not he had reason to suspect that the cattle were suffering from or had died from any disease, shall prepare organ smears from the dead animal as soon as possible and not later than twelve hours after death, and shall deliver the prepared smears to the nearest cattle guard, veterinary officer or animal health inspector as soon as possible.

(5) In lieu of preparing organ smears, a cattle owner may discharge his duty by delivering the specified organs of the carcass to a veterinary assistant of the tank area in which the animal died or to an animal health inspector or a veterinary officer within twelve hours after the death of the animal and such officer shall forthwith prepare the necessary organ smears and deliver them to the place of examination.

(6) Such organ smears shall be prepared from the spleen, a lymphatic gland, and marrow from one of the ribs except in the case of suspected anthrax when only a blood smear from the tip of the ear shall be taken and the carcass destroyed intact.

Report of death from disease.

19. (1) 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 death to the nearest official.

(2) In any prosecution for a 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.

(3) A 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 the manner laid down in this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) An official on receiving notice of the outbreak or suspected outbreak of a disease shall immediately communicate with the District Officer, or Director of Veterinary Services and shall use all possible means to investigate the report.

Quarantine of stock.

20. (1) An official may impose provisional quarantine and 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 are suspended of having been in contact with infected stock.

(2) Such isolation and provisional quarantine shall not exceed a period of thirty days unless authorised by the Minister or Director of Veterinary Services, and the official isolating or imposing provisional quarantine on the stock shall at once inform the District Officer of the district and within a reasonable time obtain the authority of the Director of Veterinary Services or Senior Veterinary Officer for such isolation.

(3) Costs incurred in connection with the isolation shall be recoverable from the owner of the stock.

(4) 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.

(5) A person who moves any stock or causes such stock to be moved to or from a place of isolation mentioned in this regulation, without permission in writing of an official shall be guilty of an offence.

Owners to be advised of stock disease.

21. (1) When the Director of Veterinary Services or Animal Health Inspector has ascertained that any case of disease has occurred on a 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 these regulations, and he shall also notify the District Officer of the district.

(2) The District Officer shall, on receipt from the Director of Veterinary Services or Animal Health 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 thereof.

(3) The notification mentioned in the last line of paragraph (2) may, in the alternative, be by notice in the *Gazette* and addressed, in general terms, to all owners of farms and owners of stock.

Owners' duties on occurrence of disease.

22. (1) 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 Director of Veterinary Services or other official;
- (e) on the direction of the Director of Veterinary Services or an assistant animal health 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.

(2) Stock in the vicinity of a place of isolation or in the vicinity of a place where an outbreak of disease has occurred shall be removed by the owner thereof to such place as an official may direct, and shall remain at such place until their removal is authorised by an official.

Restrictions on importation.

23. No person shall, without the written permission of the Director of Veterinary Services, import —

- (a) any animal product, including —
 - (i) milk and milk products;
 - (ii) uncooked meat, organs and viscera of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and other cloven hoof stock;
 - (iii) the hides and skins of such stock; or
 - (iv) hair, bristle, horns, hoofs, bones, blood and manure of any such stock;
- (b) any vegetable products including grass, grass hay, straw, lucerne, hay, maize stalks and kaffir corn stalks, but excluding tobacco and its products, industrial timber, basket ware, maize, kaffir corn, ground nuts, fruit and vegetables in bags, fruit and vegetables in boxes or crates without grass or straw, and walking sticks, ornaments and curios made of wood.

Powers of seizing and detention of stock.

24. (1) When any person is 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 District Officer of the district all the circumstances to the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture who may order any stock so seized and detained to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with in manner prescribed by him.

(2) If such stock is slaughtered the carcasses shall be dealt with in such manner as the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may determine.

(3) Where, in the exercise of a power conferred on him by these regulations, the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture has slaughtered an animal or caused an animal to be slaughtered or destroyed, he shall forthwith report the fact to the Minister.

Keeping of stock in infected urban areas.

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

- (a) they be kept within a stable or an enclosed piece of ground approved by the Director of Veterinary Services;

- (b) the grass or bush from the said area or place is not supplied to the stock as food or litter;
- (c) the deaths of any such stock be immediately reported to the District Officer;
- (d) 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 Director of Veterinary Services to a stable;
- (e) in the event of disease breaking out amongst stabled animals, no manure, litter, carcass, or any portion thereof shall be removed until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services and under written permission of the District Officer or Director of Veterinary Services.

Branding of stock in infected areas.

26. (1) The Minister shall when he considers it expedient to do so 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.

(2) Such branded stock shall not be removed from the infected area or place of isolation, except by the authority of the Director of Veterinary Services, when an inverted "R and Crown" brand shall be placed on the neck below the brand originally employed.

(3) 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.

(4) The person destroying such stock shall in the speediest manner possible report all the circumstances of the case to the nearest District Officer and shall produce for his inspection those portions of the hide bearing every brand which may be on the stock.

(5) All the particulars of the case shall be forwarded to the Director of Veterinary Services by the official to whom the report was made.

Duty to report death etc. of stock in infected area.

27. (1) If any stock within any infected area or place of isolation is slaughtered or dies or is sold, the owner thereof shall report the occurrence to the nearest official or to the Director of Veterinary Services.

(2) Any other official to whom such a report has been made shall immediately report it to the Director of Veterinary Services.

Infected areas.

28. (1) When any farm or place which adjoins a public road has been declared an infected area, the District Officer shall cause placards stating the disease on account of which the farm or place has been declared infected, to be placed in such manner as to be visible from the public road on the farm or place at the point where the road enters and leaves it.

(2) 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 a disease with which the stock is liable to become infected, except under the written authority of the Director of Veterinary Services.

(3) If stock from a clean farm or place or public road strays onto an infected area or place of isolation, such stock shall be considered as suspected and may be isolated in terms of these regulations.

(4) When any stray stock is found in an infected area or place of isolation —

- (a) it shall be confined and isolated as near as possible to the place where it has been found by any person who shall immediately report the finding of such stock to the Director of Veterinary Services or to the District Officer 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 Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may direct;
- (c) any stock which has been in contact with such stray stock may be isolated in terms of these regulations, and the owner of such stray stock shall be liable for all expenses.

Impounding of stock suspected to be or infected.

29. No person shall confine in a pound or in any public enclosure any stock which is suffering from, or is suspected to be suffering from a disease, but stock may be taken to a pound, provided a permit has been granted for their removal on the authority of the Director of Veterinary Services, or the District Officer and provided special provision has been made at such pound for its reception and isolation from healthy stock.

Disposal etc. of carcasses of infected stock.

30. (1) 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 directions of the Director of Veterinary Services or District Officer of the district and shall not be removed without his written permission.

(2) The hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal and carcasses or any portion thereof, of stray stock shall be disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the Director of Veterinary Services or District Officer of the district.

(3) The owner of the stock shall be liable in respect of all reasonable expenses incurred as a result of a disposal in terms of paragraph (2).

(4) No person shall move or cause to be moved or exhume or cause to be exhumed the hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal and carcasses of stock which have been buried by order of any official or by the owner of any such stock, whether such stock have died or been destroyed on account of a disease or otherwise.

Exportation and importation of carcasses.

30. No person shall export from or import to Eswatini any bones, hoofs, heads, horns, hides, offal or any parts of the carcass of any stock unless such parts of the carcass are for human consumption or unless they have been sterilised or disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services, Veterinary Officer or some officer duly authorised by him, and under permit issued by the Director of Veterinary Services or by such other officer as aforesaid.

“Stock” to include game.

31. For the purposes of regulations 29(4) and 30, “stock” shall be deemed to include any game or big game as defined by the Game Act, No. 51 of 1953.

Authority to move stock.

32. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations, it shall be competent for the Director of Veterinary Services or an animal health inspector to authorise and direct the movement of stock —

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

Prohibition against spread of disease and infection.

33. Any person who wilfully spreads any specified disease, or who wilfully infects with any such disease any stock or is found in possession of any hide, skin, or portion of the carcass of any stock that has died from any such disease, for the purpose of infecting any stock with any such disease shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Declaration of guard areas.

34. (1) The Minister 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.

- (2) Such area shall be known as a “guard area”.

Declaration of scheduled areas and offences in connection therewith.

35. (1) The Director of Veterinary Services may prescribe “scheduled areas” into or out of which no stock or stock products shall be moved, unless with the written permission of the Director of Veterinary Services.

(2) Any person who by his own act or neglect or that of his herdsman allows any stock to stray into or out of a scheduled area shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of fifty emalangeni or three months’ imprisonment.

(3) The areas listed in the Second Schedule are hereby prescribed as scheduled areas for the purposes of these regulations.

Branding and marking of stock.

36. (1) The Minister may for the better observance of these regulations cause any stock to be branded or marked with a distinctive brand or mark in such manner as he shall direct and may from time to time cause any stock which have been branded or marked to be branded or marked with a new or altered brand or mark.

(2) The owners and persons in charge of stock, shall when called upon by an official appointed by the Minister to brand or mark stock, assist in the branding or marking of their stock.

(3) A person refusing such assistance shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(4) After the branding or marking of stock at any place the official by whom or under whose supervision such branding or marking has been carried out shall hand the owner of such stock a list showing the number and description of the stock branded or marked at that place.

(5) Any person to whom such list has been so handed shall produce the same at any time on the request of any official.

(6) Any such person who on such request fails to produce such list shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) If any official finds that the stock in the custody of the person to whom such list has been handed does not correspond with the stock shown on such list he shall require such person to account for the discrepancy and if such person fails 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 District Officer of the district to account for such discrepancy, and if such person fails to appear as required by such notice or fails to account for such discrepancy to the satisfaction of the District Officer he shall be guilty of an offence and, in addition, any stock found in his custody not included in such list for which he has failed to account to the satisfaction of the District Officer may be confiscated.

Erection etc. of fences.

37. (1) The Minister may cause fences to be erected on any land for the purpose of suppressing or controlling diseases and such fences may be erected along the boundaries of or across any farms or land situated in such area as he may deem necessary.

(2) If the landowner does 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 Government.

(3) 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 five and a half per centum per annum, by equal annual instalments commencing two years after the fencing is completed, such instalments being so calculated and fixed that the cost and interest shall be wholly repaid within a period of fifteen years from the date when the first instalment became due.

(4) Such repayment shall be made by the adjoining landowners whose land has been divided by the fence, each landowner paying one-half of the cost of the dividing fence and interest.

(5) If the adjoining land is Eswatini area or a portion thereof one-half of the cost shall be paid by the Government.

(6) If a fence is erected within, and not on and along the boundaries of any farm, the cost shall be paid by the Government, and the fence when no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was erected may be removed by the Government, but the landowner shall have the right to purchase such internal fence at a price representing its total cost.

(7) 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.

(8) The Minister may call upon the owners to agree to the position of the fence on or before a date fixed by him, and if they fail to do so he may cause such fence to be erected without further reference to the owners.

(9) 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 stream or river.

(10) The Minister 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 Government in respect of such fence.

(11) If the owner fails or refuses to provide such security, the Minister may cause a notice in writing of the amount due by such owner to be sent to the Registrar of Deeds and the Registrar shall make an entry thereof in respect of the land fenced.

(12) Such entry shall constitute an hypothecation of the land in favour of the Government, 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.

(13) If 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 annually, during the continuance of the said lease or permit, interest at the rate of five and a half per centum upon the cost of the fence for which the owner is liable, and such payment shall be made with the rent of the land and shall be deemed in law to be part of such rent.

(14) No fence erected under these regulations shall be so constructed as to encroach upon any homestead, garden in a Eswatini area or village.

(15) 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.

(16) 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.

(17) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (16) shall be guilty of an offence.

(18) Any person who opens and leaves open or unfastened, or finding open neglects 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 ten emalangeni, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding twenty emalangeni, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Permits issued for moving stock.

38. (1) No person shall move, or permit or cause to be moved, any stock or carcass of any stock from any one property or dipping tank area to any other property or dipping tank area, except under the authority of a permit to be obtained from the Director of Veterinary Services, or other officer or person duly authorised by him to issue such permits.

[Sub-s (1) amended L.N.56/1969.]

(2) No person shall move, or permit or cause to be moved, any stock from one herd of stock to another herd of stock (whether such stock is grazing within the same dipping tank area or not) or from any herd of stock to any sale-yard, wherever situated, except under permit to be obtained from the Director of Veterinary Services, or other person or officer duly authorised by him to issue such permits:

Provided that in the case of any movement of any stock from one herd to another herd grazing within the same dipping tank area, permission for the movement may be given verbally by a veterinary officer, animal health inspector, assistant animal health inspector, or any other officer duly authorised thereto by the Director of Veterinary Services.

(3) Every owner of stock shall keep such stock within a fenced enclosure or prevent such stock from straying outside any place from which such stock may not be removed without a permit under these regulations.

(4) In all cases of removal of stock under permit from one part of Eswatini to another, sufficient herds shall be provided.

(5) A permit for a terminal movement of stock into an infected or guard area, or from one place to another in a guard area, shall authorise the drawing of a wagon or other vehicle by such stock.

(6) Any person who moves or causes to be moved any stock or carcass of any stock without first obtaining a permit as required by these regulations or who contravenes any condition or restriction of a permit, shall be guilty of an offence and in addition the stock so removed may be confiscated:

Provided, however, that the record of every case in which the sentence includes a confiscation of stock under this regulation shall be subject to review by the High Court.

[Sub-s. (6) amended L.N.56/1969.]

(7) Any permit for the removal of stock or carcass of any stock issued under these regulations shall state the number and class of stock to be moved, the properties from and to which the movement is to be made, as well as the route to be followed.

[Sub-s. (7) amended L.N.56/1969.]

(8) Such permit may be withdrawn at any time.

(9) The Director of Veterinary Services, or any officer or person authorised by him to issue permits for the removal of stock or carcass of any stock, under these regulations, may impose such restrictions or conditions thereon as are considered necessary by the person issuing such permit.

[Sub-s (9) amended L.N.56/1969.]

(10) Where under these regulations it is 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 such a permit has been issued to him.

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

Duty to furnish returns of stock.

39. Owners of land on which an African owner 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 African owner together with the numbers of stock belonging to each such owner as on the first of May and the first of November in such year.

Compliance with regulations where no local representative.

40. If a person, estate, company or co-partnership owns land with stock thereon which is the property of such owner and is absent from or does not have a representative or agent in Eswatini having authority to carry out the terms of these regulations, the Minister may authorise the due performance of these 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 disbursements.

Returns by local authorities.

41. In all cases controlled by municipal councils, town or village management boards, the town clerk, secretary or other authorised 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.

Inspection and enumeration of stock.

42. (1) Any official may inspect and count any stock and call upon all owners to produce all stock in their possession or under their control for the purpose of inspection and enumeration.

(2) Every owner shall keep the stock inspector of the area in which his stock is located advised of the dates and place of dipping of such stock with a view to facilitating such inspection or enumeration.

Exemption of such authorised persons.

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

Decision of Director of Veterinary Services to be final.

44. For the carrying out of these regulations the decision of the Director of Veterinary Services upon all veterinary matters shall be final.

Offences and penalties.

45. (1) 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.

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

(3) Any person hindering or obstructing the Minister or any official or 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.

(4) Any person who is found 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 three hundred emalangeni, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment not exceeding six months. (Amended L.N.17/1965.)

(5) A 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 five hundred emalangeni, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

[Amended L.N.17/1965; L.N.31/1970.]

Recovering of expenses.

46. Where the owner of stock is required to bear any expense incurred in respect of such stock, the amount thereof, if not already paid, may be recovered from the owner by action in any competent Court at the suit of the Director of Veterinary Services.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN DISEASES

Anthrax.

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

- (a) no person shall be allowed access to animals suffering from anthrax other than those necessary to their proper care;

- (b) 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;
- (c) notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (b), the Director of Veterinary Services shall have the power to dissect the carcass of, or to remove portions of, an animal which has died of anthrax if he considers it 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 Director of Veterinary Services, 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.

Caprine brucellosis.

47A. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of caprine brucellosis —

- (a) an owner of a goat, which has aborted its foetus, shall immediately report such abortion to the nearest Government Veterinarian or to an official of the Veterinary Services of Eswatini;
- (b) the Government veterinarian or the official of the Veterinary Services shall on receipt of the report mentioned in paragraph (a) or on his own findings or suspicion test all the affected stock or stock suspected to be affected and isolate and dispose of all the reactors in a manner prescribed by the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (c) under the supervision of the Government veterinarian or official of the Veterinary Services, the owner shall, as soon as practicable, properly and completely burn such foetus and foetal membrane and bury any remains thereof, if any, alternatively the owner shall properly bury such foetus and foetal membranes and whilst doing so, the owner or any other person shall ensure that no contact is made between the foetus, foetal membranes or the burnt remains with the owner's or any other person's eyes, mouth, nostrils or cuts on any part of the skin;
- (d) no person shall remove, sell or otherwise dispose of any stock which has aborted or any animal which may have been in contact with an aborted stock without the written permission of the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (e) an owner or any other person shall treat all stock that may or has been in contact with an infected stock or animal, in such a manner as the Director of Veterinary Services shall prescribe; and
- (f) any person who contravenes any part of these provisions commits an offence, and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding six hundred emalangeni (E600.00) or to imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years or to both fine and imprisonment on subsequent convictions.

[Added L.N.61/1997.]

Contagious abortion.

48. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of contagious abortion —
- (a) in the case of an outbreak of contagious abortion amongst stock, all infected animals shall be isolated and treated in a manner prescribed by the Director of Veterinary Services;
 - (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 Director of Veterinary Services 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 Director of Veterinary Services.

East Coast fever.

49. 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 Director of Veterinary Services, and under conditions prescribed by him;
 - (b) the Director of Veterinary Services may impose whatever restrictions he may think advisable on the movement of all cattle inside the infected or suspected area;
 - (c) if an area has been declared infected on account of East Coast fever, any person who, by his own act or neglect or that of his herds, allows any cattle to stray or be otherwise removed, except as provided for in these regulations, from any place within such area, shall be guilty of an offence;
 - (d) 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 Director of Veterinary Services;
 - (e) no person shall remove a hoof, head, or hide 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 it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services;
 - (f) the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture may cause any cattle to be destroyed —
 - (i) which is found to be infected with East Coast fever; or
 - (ii) which has been in contact with any cattle infected with such disease or has been in any area or place infected or suspected of being infected with such disease;

- (g) the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, any District Officer, the Director of Veterinary Services or any animal health inspector may cause to be destroyed any calves born in an area infected or suspected of being infected with East Coast fever;
- (h) compensation may be paid by the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture to the owner of any cattle destroyed under this regulation at such rates as may be determined by him.

Epizootic and ulcerative lymphangitis.

50. 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 Director of Veterinary Services, and the infected animal shall be kept isolated during the treatment;
- (b) if in the opinion of the Director of Veterinary Services the affected animal is incurable he may order it 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 such disease 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 connection with any other equine animal until such articles have been properly disinfected.

Glanders and farcy.

51. 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 Director of Veterinary Services;
- (b) any horse, ass, or mule certified by the Director of Veterinary Services 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 stable or building has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services 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 Director of Veterinary Services shall prescribe;
- (e) compensation may be paid for visibly healthy equines which, when the mallein test is applied to them by the Director of Veterinary Services, react to such test, and are afterwards destroyed by order of the Director of Veterinary Services in consequence of their having so reacted:

Provided that —

- (i) such reacting equines were tested and found to react for the first time subsequent to the date of publication of these regulations;
 - (ii) such reacting animals are not found amongst newly imported equines when these animals are tested by an authorised officer of the Government at the border of Eswatini or on arrival at their destination;
 - (iii) 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 forty emalangenani be paid for any animal destroyed as aforesaid, the value of any animal destroyed being determined by the Director of Veterinary Services;
 - (iv) compensation shall not be paid for any animals showing any clinical indication of glanders or farcy which are ordered to be destroyed by the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (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 Director of Veterinary Services.

Mange in equines.

52. 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 Director of Veterinary Services;
- (b) if in the opinion of the Director of Veterinary Services the affected animal is incurable it may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (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 person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule suffering from mange shall take it or allow it to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own.

Lung-sickness.

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

- (a) the Director of Veterinary Services 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 Director of Veterinary Services 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 they have been inoculated to the satisfaction of the Director of Veterinary Services, if 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 carcass of any animal which has 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 carcass be sold unless a permit to do so has been obtained from the Director of Veterinary Services

Rabies.

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

- (a) no person other than a Government veterinary officer shall treat or cause or permit to be treated in any manner whatsoever any animal infected or suspected of being infected with rabies;
- (b) the owner of any dog or cat which is suspected of being infected with rabies shall —
 - (i) isolate and securely confine it so as to prevent it biting or otherwise attacking human beings or other animals; or
 - (ii) immediately destroy it;

- (c) the owner of any animal which is infected with or suspected of being infected with rabies shall not permit access to such animal, or to the place where it is confined, by any person other than a Government veterinary officer or a person whose access thereto is essential for the proper care and feeding of such animal;
- (d) if it is necessary to move any dog or cat which is infected with or suspected of being infected with rabies, such movement shall be effected by placing the said dog or cat in a box or other container constructed and fastened to the satisfaction of a Government veterinary officer;
- (e) if any animal infected or suspected to be infected with rabies has died, or has been destroyed, the owner or the person who destroyed it shall isolate the carcass and protect it from the weather, other human beings and other animals until he has received instructions from a Government veterinary officer as to its disposal;
- (f) no person other than a Government veterinary officer shall incise or open or cause or permit to be incised or opened the carcass or any portion thereof of any animal which has died or is suspected of having died of rabies, or which was destroyed because it was infected with or suspected of being infected with rabies;
- (g) any dog or cat in which rabies has been definitely diagnosed shall be destroyed immediately by the owner thereof;
- (h) any dog or cat which has been in contact with an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with rabies shall be destroyed by the owner thereof, but if effective isolation and confinement to the satisfaction of a Government veterinary officer is practicable the officer may allow the dog or cat to be isolated and confined at such place, for such period and under such conditions as may be prescribed by him in writing;
- (i) if a dog which is infected with or which is suspected of being infected with rabies has, within a period of thirty days before or after such infection or suspicion of infection, been allowed free range or could have come into contact with any other dog, all owners of dogs within a radius of six miles, or such other radius as may be prescribed by the Government veterinary officer of any place where such first-mentioned dog was at large or could have come into contact with any other dog, shall keep all such dogs isolated and securely confined for a period of at least six months as from the last date upon which such first-mentioned dog was at large or could have come into contact with any other dog;
- (j) the owner of a dog or cat which has been isolated and confined in terms of this regulation shall without delay notify the nearest Government veterinary officer of any suspicious symptom which may develop in such animal;
- (k) if any dog which should have been isolated and confined in terms of this regulation is found on any land other than the land on which it should have been so isolated and confined the occupier of such land shall seize it and place it in isolation and confinement on such land and without delay report the matter to the nearest official.

Rinderpest.

55. 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 Director of Veterinary Services 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 authorised to carry out these regulations;
- (c) no person who has been in contact with the animals affected or suspected of being affected with rinderpest shall approach other cattle or shall leave the place until his hands and boots, or if boots are not worn, his feet, have been properly disinfected;
- (d) no farm stock (excepting a horse, ass, or mule) which has been in contact with any part of an animal which has died of rinderpest or with the excretions of an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest, shall be allowed to leave any farm or place without permission from the Director of Veterinary Services 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 animal shall be allowed to leave the infected area or place until its hoofs have been properly washed with disinfectant;
- (f) an animal suffering from rinderpest or which has been in contact with an animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (g) any cattle which has been or which is suspected of having been in contact with an animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be isolated and inoculated in a manner prescribed by the Director of Veterinary Services, or may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (h) no person shall without permission from the Director of Veterinary Services knowingly bring the bile, blood, flesh, milk, hide, or excreta of an animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest in contact with other cattle for any purpose whatever, or 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) 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 Director of Veterinary Services.

Scab in sheep and goats.

56. 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 becomes aware or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that they are infected with scab, he shall forthwith give notice of the fact in accordance with these regulations, and shall without delay cause any animal in his possession or charge to be isolated and treated in such manner as the Director of Veterinary Services shall direct;
- (b) no owner shall treat any sheep or goat which is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from scab, without the written permission of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services or an animal health inspector;
- (c) if any person fails to cleanse any infected sheep or goat in his possession or charge and is unable to give a satisfactory reason for such failure, the District Officer 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;
- (d) any official shall have power to detain and isolate any sheep or goat which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be infected with scab;
- (e) the hide and wool of any sheep and the hide and hair of any goat which has died while affected with scab shall not be removed from any place except under the written permission of the Director of Veterinary Services or other official and under the conditions prescribed by him;
- (f) any official shall have the power to order the disinfection of any pens, kraal, sheds, huts, vehicles, and yards which have been occupied by any sheep or goat infected or suspected of being infected with scab;
- (g) no person shall cause or allow any sheep to enter Eswatini 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 Director of Veterinary Services or by a person appointed by him, such sheep is certified to be free from contagious disease;
- (h) for the purpose of this regulation, 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;
- (i) in any infected area sheep and goats may be dipped at such periods as may be directed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

Swine fever and erysipelas.

57. 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 Director of Veterinary Services 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 his hands and boots, or in the case where boots were not worn, his feet have been properly disinfected;
- (d) any swine which within a period of thirty days has been in contact with any other swine suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas shall be isolated for such a time and in such a manner as the Director of Veterinary Services may prescribe;
- (e) any swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (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 Director of Veterinary Services;
- (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 Director of Veterinary Services.

Trypanosomiasis (nagana).

58. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of animal trypanosomiasis (nagana) —

- (a) no person shall permit to be moved or to stray from or into or within a trypanosomiasis (nagana) area any stock whether the same is or is 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 Director of Veterinary Services and in accordance with any conditions imposed by him.

Tuberculosis.

59. 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 Director of Veterinary Services;
- (b) all cattle found to be suffering from tuberculosis shall be branded by the Director of Veterinary Services 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.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Interpretation of regulations 61 to 69.

60. In regulations 61 to 69 inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires —

“disease” means foot and mouth disease;

“milk or milk product” does not include dried milk or cheese;

“slaughter-place” means a place on or at which animals are slaughtered.

Restriction as to movement of certain animal products.

61. (1) No person shall transport out of or into an infected area any milk or milk product, which has been sold or is being moved otherwise than in accordance with a written permit.

(2) An official may, in his discretion, issue such permit to the seller or to the transporter of such milk or milk product.

(3) Any person who contravenes paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine of two hundred emalangeni or to imprisonment for six months, or both.

Sanitary cordons and other measures.

62. (1) An official may establish such sanitary cordons and take such other measures as he considers necessary in order to restrict or prohibit the movement out of or into an infected area or a guard area of —

(a) animals or animal products,

(b) any other thing likely to introduce or spread disease amongst animals, and

(c) containers and vehicles, used for the conveyance of an animal or any other thing referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).

(2) The sanitary cordons shall be composed of, or guarded by, officials who, in addition to other officers, may, in the exercise of their functions —

(a) stop and search persons, containers and vehicles, and

(b) examine and detain animals or any other thing referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) and do any one or more of the following, disinfect, impound, destroy or otherwise dispose of them.

(3) Any person who obstructs an official or other officer in the performance of his functions under this regulation shall be guilty of any offence and on conviction liable to a fine of four hundred emalangeneni or to imprisonment for one year or both.

Examination and disinfection of vehicles and other things.

63. (1) An official may
- (a) examine a vehicle, container or any other thing which in his opinion is likely to introduce or spread the disease amongst animals; and
 - (b) if he considers it so likely, direct the owner or person in charge to disinfect it to the satisfaction of the official, at such time and place as the official may specify or, in default, may himself take all such steps as are necessary to prevent it from introducing or spreading the disease.

(2) A person who without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a direction given under paragraph (1)(b), or obstructs the official in the performance of his functions under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of four hundred emalangeneni or imprisonment for one year or both.

Restriction as to slaughter of animals.

64. (1) No person shall slaughter an animal or cause an animal to be slaughtered in an infected area otherwise than in accordance with a written permit issued by an official.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of E600 or imprisonment for two years or both.

(3) Any official may dispose of a carcass of an animal slaughtered in contravention of paragraph (1).

Control of slaughter-places, butcheries and dairies, etc.

65. (1) The owner or, if he is not the occupier, the occupier of a slaughter-place, dairy, butchery or any other premises on which animals, carcasses of animals and animal products are handled or sold shall maintain and operate them in such a manner, to the satisfaction of an official as to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) Where an official is not satisfied with the manner of maintenance or operation of premises referred to in paragraph (1), he may direct the owner or, as the case may be, the occupier to close them.

(3) Any person to whom a direction under paragraph (2) is given and fails forthwith to comply therewith shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of E600 or imprisonment for a period of two years or both.

(4) Where, under this regulation, an official directs the closure of premises, he shall forthwith report that fact to the Minister.

Control of infected areas.

66. (1) Notwithstanding any other law, no person shall hunt, shoot, or snare, an animal in an infected area.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine of E600 or imprisonment for a period of two years or both.

Construction of roads.

67. (1) Where it is necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of the disease, an official may construct roads or cause them to be constructed on any land whether or not such land is within the infected area.

(2) No person shall obstruct such a road or the use by public officers of such a road or cause any such obstruction.

(3) Any person who contravenes paragraph (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of E400 or imprisonment for one year or both.

Compensation.

68. (1) The Minister shall make prompt payment of full compensation in respect of any property compulsorily taken possession of or interest in or right over property compulsorily taken possession of in compliance with these regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), no compensation shall be paid in respect of the taking of possession or acquisition of any property —

- (a) by way of penalty for breach of these regulations, whether under civil process or after conviction; or
- (b) in circumstances where it is reasonably necessary to do so because the property is in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants; or
- (c) for so long as may be necessary for the purposes of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry:

Additional provisions relating to Foot-and-Mouth disease.

69. The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of the disease —

- (a) no animal or animal product shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected on account of the disease, unless the person in charge has written permission to do so from the Director of Veterinary Services;
- (b) no person shall be allowed access to the animals affected or suspected of being affected with the disease other than persons necessary for their proper care;
- (c) no person who has been in contact with an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with the disease shall approach other stock or shall leave the place until his hands and boots, and, if boots were not worn, his feet, have been thoroughly disinfected;
- (d) no animal, other than a horse, ass, or mule, which has been in contact with any part of an animal which has died of the disease, or with the excreta of an animal affected or suspected of being affected with the disease, shall be removed from the farm or place without permission from the Director of Veterinary Services and under conditions imposed by him;

- (e) no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to leave any farm or place in which the disease is known or suspected to have existed within the previous fifteen days, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to disinfect it;
- (f) animals suffering from the disease may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (g) all sheep, cattle, goats and pigs which have been in contact with animals suffering from the disease and all cattle, sheep, goats and pigs which are suspected of having been in contact with animals suffering from the disease shall be isolated for such time and in such a manner as the Director of Veterinary Services may prescribe, or they may be slaughtered by order of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture;
- (h) if an area has been declared infected on account of the disease, any person who by his own act or neglect or that of his herd allows any stock to stray into, out of or within such infected area shall be guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of stock registers. (First Schedule)

70. Every owner of stock in an infected area or in an area in which an outbreak of disease is suspected or in an area which has been declared by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* to be subject to the provisions of this regulation shall, in respect of all such stock as are susceptible to the disease with which the said area has been declared to be infected or suspected to be infected, and as are shown in the First Schedule, or in respect of all such stock as are specified in such notice, maintain a register substantially in a form prescribed by the Director of Veterinary Services, in which he shall record every day —

- (a) a description of any stock which has died or has been slaughtered on that day and the place of death or slaughter;
- (b) a description of any stock born on that day and the place of birth thereof; and
- (c) the description (including all brands and tattoo marks) and number of stock which has been moved from any place pointed out by an official to any other place on that day, the place from which and the place to which such stock was moved, and where applicable the number and date of the permit on the authority of which the movement was affected:

Provided that in the case of African stock owners, no register shall be required to be kept, but the African stock owner shall report the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) above to the cattle guard or person in charge of the dipping tank nearest to his place of residence, within twenty-four hours of the birth, death, slaughter or movement of any of the stock concerned, and such cattle guard or person in charge of the dipping tank shall record the information.

Performance of functions of Director of Veterinary Services by Director of Agriculture.

71. Every duty, power and function conferred upon the Director of Veterinary Services by these regulations may be performed and exercised as fully and effectually by the Director of Agriculture.

FIRST SCHEDULE

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Stock that are Susceptible</i>
Anthrax	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules, donkeys.
African Virus Disease of Pigs	Pigs.
Bacillary White Diarrhoea	Fowls, turkeys.
Contagious Abortion	Cattle, sheep, pigs.
Contagious Epididymitis and Vaginitis	Cattle.
Dourine	Horses, mules, donkeys.
East Coast Fever	Cattle.
Epizootic Lymphangitis	Horses, mules, donkeys.
Equine Infectious Anaemia	Horses, mules, donkeys.
Equine Encephalomyelitis	Horses, mules, donkeys.
Foot-and-mouth Disease	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs.
Fowl Plague	Birds, poultry.
Fowl Cholera	Birds, poultry.
Fowl Typhoid	Fowls, turkeys.
Glanders and Farcy	Horses, mules, donkeys.
Infectious Laryngotracheitis	Birds, poultry.
Johne's Disease	Cattle, sheep, goats.
Mange in Equines	Horses, mules, donkeys.
Newcastle Disease	Birds, poultry.
Pleuropneumonia	Cattle.
Psittacosis	Pigeons, caged canaries, parrots, budgerigars, and all birds of the parrot family.
Rabies	Dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules, donkeys.
Rift Valley Fever	Cattle, sheep.
Rinderpest	Cattle, sheep, goats.
Sarcoptic Mange in Cattle, Dogs and Pigs	Cattle, dogs and pigs.
Scab in Sheep or Goats	Sheep, goats.
Sheep-pox	Sheep.
Swine Erysipelas	Pigs.
Swine Fever	Pigs.
Trypanosomiasis (Nagana)	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, dogs.
Tuberculosis	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls.
Ulcerative Lymphangitis	Horses, mules, donkeys.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(1) An area of approximately one hundred yards in width along the Eswatini-Mozambique border which lies between the two fences which have been erected along this border and extending from the Usutu River in the South to Triangulation Station at Pondweni in the North.

(2) An area of approximately one hundred yards in width along the Eswatini-Transvaal border which lies between the two fences which have been erected along this border and extending from the Triangulation Station at Pondweni in the North to Triangulation Station Kamhlabane.

(3) The whole of Crown Land No. 214 in the Lubombo District.

(4) The area in the Lubombo District parallel to and to the West of the Eastern border of Eswatini area No. 23 extending from a point five hundred (500) yards west of Mpondweni beacon along the North Western border of Eswatini Area No. 23, then in a straight line parallel to the common border between Eswatini and Portuguese East Africa in a Southern direction to a point five hundred yards West of the common beacon between C.L. 214, Farms 713 and 714 in a straight line along the Northern border of Farm 713.

[Added L.N.7/1965.]
