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Am by Ch 25 No 2 CHAPTER 25. No. 2.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Ordinances
Ch. 25. No. 2—
1940.
No. 8—1942.
„ 13—1948.
„ 46—1950.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Commence-
ment.

[1st June, 1921.]

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Interpre-
tation.

2. In this Ordinance—

“ animal ” includes cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, goats, dogs and feline animals;

“ carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

“ cattle ” includes bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves, and the water buffalo;

“ Deputy Director ” means the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry);

“ disease ” means rinderpest (that is to say, the disease commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, glanders, bovine piroplasmosis (splenic fever), foot and mouth disease, variola ovina or sheep pox, sheep scab, foot rot, tuberculosis, swine fever, variola vaccinia or cow pox, rabies, and surra and any other disease which the Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, declare to be a disease within the meaning of this Ordinance;*

*Epizootic Lymphangitis, see *Royal Gazette* of 22.9.1921; Equine Encephalomyelitis, see *Royal Gazette* of 6.1.1939.

“diseased” means affected with disease;

“Examiner” means the Examiner of animals imported into the Colony, and includes an Assistant Examiner;

“fodder” means hay or other substance used or commonly used for food of animals;

“foreign” applied to animals and things, means brought to the Colony from any place outside the Colony;

“litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

“officer” means a gazetted police officer or a subordinate police officer;

“suspected” means suspected of being diseased.

Examiners.

3. (1) The Governor may appoint an Examiner of animals imported into the Colony and such and so many Assistant Examiners as may, in the opinion of the Governor, be required for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance and of the regulations made thereunder.

Appoint-
ment of
Examiners.

(2) The Examiner shall be a veterinary surgeon: Provided that the Governor may, if he thinks fit, temporarily appoint a medical practitioner, not being a veterinary surgeon, to act as Examiner.

(3) The Examiner shall be paid such salary as the Governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, may approve; and Assistant Examiners shall be paid by fees in the prescribed manner.

4. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a diseased animal shall—

Segregation
and notice
to the
Police.

(a) as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so diseased; and

(b) with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so diseased to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

(2) The officer to whom such notice is given shall forthwith give information thereof to such person or authority as may be prescribed.

(3) The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of any animal, and for supplementing or varying, for these purposes, any of the provisions of this section.

Declaring
place to be
infected.

5. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor, whenever it shall appear expedient so to do, by order to declare any part of the Colony to be infected with disease.

(2) The Governor may, if he shall think fit, by order, extend, contract or otherwise alter the limits of any infected area.

(3) Any such order may be at any time revoked by the Governor.

Declaration
of infected
place by
Deputy
Director.

6. (1) When it appears to the Deputy Director that any disease exists in any stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a statement thereof.

(2) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the statement on the occupier of that stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place.

(3) Thereupon that stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place shall be and become an infected area subject to the determination and order of the Governor.

(4) The Deputy Director shall, with all practicable speed, send copies of his statement and notice to the Governor.

(5) The Governor shall forthwith, on receipt of such copies, proceed to consider the same, and, if satisfied that such course is expedient, or necessary, shall by order determine and declare such place an infected area and prescribe the limits of the infected area, and may, if he thinks fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place to which the Deputy Director's statement relates.

(6) If the Governor is not satisfied that such course is expedient or necessary, he shall, by order, determine and declare such place not an infected area, and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the stable,

shed, field, pasture, or other place shall cease to be an infected area.

7. The Deputy Director may cause any diseased or suspected animal or any animal having been in the same stable, shed, pen, herd, or flock, or in contact with any diseased or suspected animal in any part of the Colony, whether declared to be an infected area or not, to be slaughtered in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Slaughter of diseased or suspected animals.

8. The Governor may award, for the compulsory slaughter of any animal under the provisions of this Ordinance, such compensation as he may think fit out of any funds provided for that purpose by the Legislative Council.

Compensation for animals slaughtered.

9. Any animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Ordinance, or which may die after becoming infected with disease, shall be destroyed, buried, or otherwise disposed of as soon as possible in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Director for the time being in force.

Burial of animal.

10. Where any part of the Colony is stated or declared to be an infected area, it shall not be lawful to allow any animal to be taken or moved or to stray into or out of such infected area otherwise than in the prescribed manner.

Straying of animals.

Exceptional powers for transit, etc.

11. The Governor in Council may prescribe such further or other provision as may be necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be diseased or suspected—

General orders as to diseased animals.

(a) while exposed for sale in any place; or

(b) while placed in a stable, pen, lair, or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c) while in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(d) while in a detention station provided for the purposes of this Ordinance; or

(e) while being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or

(f) while being on unenclosed land; or

(g) generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of such animal.

Disease and movement generally.

Power to
make
regulations.

12. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing or regulating or prohibiting anything to be done, as the circumstances may require, for all or any of the following purposes—

(1) the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration;

(2) the movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of an infected place or area;

(3) the isolation or separation of animals in an infected place or area;

(4) the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, within, or out of an infected place or area;

(5) the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout;

(6) the cleansing and disinfection of infected places and areas or parts thereof;

(7) the disinfection of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons;

(8) the digging up of carcasses which have been buried;

(9) the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or sale yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale;

(10) the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread

disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried on railways, rivers, or inland navigation or in coasting vessels or otherwise;

(11) the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares or elsewhere;

(12) the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on unenclosed lands or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways;

(13) the seizure, detention, and disposal of diseased or suspected animals exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder; and the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of such animal to the expenses in connection with the seizure, detention and disposal thereof;

(14) the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of carcasses of animals slaughtered by order of the Deputy Director;

(15) the movement of animals, and the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, and the isolation of animals newly purchased;

(16) the issue and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things;

(17) the holding of markets, exhibitions, and sales of animals;

(18) the cleansing and disinfection of places used for the holding of markets, exhibitions, or sales of animals or for lairage of animals, and of yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals;

(19) the cleansing and disinfection of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith;

(20) the methods of cleansing and disinfection;

(21) for prohibiting the conveyance of animals by any specified vessel to or from any port in the Colony for such time as the Governor in Council may consider expedient;

(22) for insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing;

(23) for protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing;

(24) for protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit;

(25) for securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof;

(26) the marking of animals;

(27) for prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against this Ordinance;

(28) the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals;

(29) the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments;

(30) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Ordinance, the definition of disease in this Ordinance, so that the same shall for those purposes, or any of them, comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in this Ordinance;

(31) for extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Ordinance, the definition of animal in this Ordinance, so that the same shall for those purposes, or any of them, comprise any kind of four-footed beasts, in addition to the animals mentioned in this Ordinance;

(32) for securing the examination of cattle for bovine tuberculosis and the testing of cattle with tuberculin;

(33) for securing the examination of goats for tuberculosis and the testing of goats with tuberculin;
and

(34) generally, for the better execution of this Ordinance or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease.

Importation of animals.

13. The Governor in Council may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into the Colony, make regulations for prohibiting the landing of animals or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, grain, litter, dung, or other thing brought from any specified country out of the Colony, or any specified part of any such country, and he shall prohibit the landing of such animals or carcasses whenever he is not satisfied, with respect to any such country or any specified part thereof, that, having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein or imported therefrom, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals or carcasses, and for the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to the administration of such laws, the circumstances are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals or carcasses.

Regulations
for prohi-
biting
importation
of animals.

14. The Governor in Council may make regulations for all or any of the following purposes—

Regulation
of ports.

(a) for prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed;

(b) for defining the limits of ports for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(c) for defining parts of ports;

(d) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within, or out of a defined part of a port;

(e) the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter of animals in a defined part of a port;

(f) the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals, and being in a defined part of a port;

(g) the removal of carcasses, fodder, grain, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, within, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof when likely to introduce or spread disease;

(h) the cleansing and disinfection of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof;

(i) the disinfection or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout;

(j) the movement of persons into, within, or out of a defined part of a port;

(k) the disinfection of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease;

(l) the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread;

(m) for prescribing the fees and expenses to be payable in or about the execution of the regulations under this section and the persons by whom the same are to be paid;

(n) generally, for the better execution of this Ordinance in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease.

Offences and legal procedure.

Police to enforce Ordinance, etc.

15. (1) The members of the Police Force shall execute and enforce this Ordinance and every regulation and order made thereunder.

Powers of apprehension, etc.

(2) Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against this Ordinance or any regulation or order made thereunder, any constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him, and if his name and address are not known to the constable and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, such constable may, without warrant, apprehend him, and may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine any animal, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition.

(3) If any person obstructs or impedes a constable in the execution of this Ordinance or of any regulation or order made thereunder, or assists in any such obstructing

or impeding, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend the offender.

(4) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(5) The foregoing provisions of this section respecting constables extend and apply to any person called by them to their assistance.

16. (1) The Deputy Director may at any time enter any land or shed to which this Ordinance applies or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing— General powers of Deputy Director.

(a) that disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed; or

(b) that the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or

(c) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, or of a regulation or order made thereunder; or

(d) that this Ordinance, or a regulation or order made thereunder, has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) The Deputy Director may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Ordinance, or a regulation or order made thereunder, has not been or is not being complied with.

(3) The Deputy Director entering as hereinbefore by this section authorised shall, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering.

(4) A certificate of the Deputy Director to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance or of any regulation or order made thereunder, be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

Penalties for offences.

17. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, he shall, for every such offence, be liable—

(a) to a fine of ninety-six dollars; or

(b) if the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a fine of twenty-four dollars for each animal; or

(c) where the offence is committed in relation to carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing (exclusive of animals), to a fine of forty-eight dollars in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton, in addition to the first fine of ninety-six dollars.

General offences.

18. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, that is to say—

(a) if, where required by this Ordinance or by a regulation or order made thereunder to keep an animal separate as far as practicable or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so; or

(b) if he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by this Ordinance or by a regulation or order made thereunder, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do; or

(c) if he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Ordinance or by regulation or order made thereunder to be not lawful or to be an offence by him under this Ordinance; or

(d) if he refuses to the Deputy Director or an Examiner, acting in execution of this Ordinance or of a regulation or order made thereunder, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Deputy Director or Examiner is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes the Deputy Director or an Examiner or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding; or

(e) if he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, trench, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within

three miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected;

and, on a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence against the same paragraph of this section, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the court, to be imprisoned for six months in lieu of the penalty to which he is liable under this Ordinance.

19. Any offence against this Ordinance may be prosecuted and any penalty in respect thereof and any fees, expenses, or money recoverable under this Ordinance or any regulation or order thereunder may be recovered in the manner provided by the Summary Courts Ordinance. Procedure.

20. (1) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this Ordinance relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge. Burden of proof.

(2) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Ordinance in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfection thereof.

(3) Every offence against this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint or matter for summary proceeding under this Ordinance or regulation or order of the Governor or of the Governor in Council under this Ordinance shall be deemed to have arisen, either in any place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of or proceeded against happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge, complaint, or proceeding.

CHAPTER 25. No. 2.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

R.G. 19.5.21.
" 13.1.38.

Regulations under section 12 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

PART I.

NOTICE AND PUBLICATION OF INFECTED PLACE OR AREA.

1. (1) When the Governor in Council has declared a place to be infected with disease and prescribed the limits of the infected area, a notice in accordance with Form 1 in the schedule to these regulations shall be served on the owners and occupiers of all premises and lands in the infected area, and placards containing the wording of the notice shall be posted about the boundaries of the infected area.

(2) When the Governor in Council has declared a place to be no longer infected, a notice in accordance with Form 2 in the schedule to these regulations shall be served on the owners and occupiers of all premises and lands in the infected area, and placards containing the wording of the notice shall be posted about the boundaries of the infected area.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS.

2. (1) Animals shall not be moved, or allowed to stray, out of or into an infected place or area without an order in writing from the Government Veterinary Officer, except as expressly authorised by these regulations.

(2) Any animal which is not diseased or suspected to be diseased may be moved out of an infected place or area to the nearest slaughter house for the purpose of being slaughtered forthwith or to some other premises not in the infected area, but in either case the animal must be accompanied with an order signed by the Government Veterinary Officer.

(3) The occupier of an infected place shall prevent access of animals to any diseased or suspected animal or carcase or to any part of the premises which has been exposed to infection of disease from an animal or carcase.

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS.

3. (1) No person except the person tending the animal shall enter any field, shed or other place being part of an infected place or area, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has been recently kept, unless authorised in writing by the Government Veterinary Officer.

(2) Every person upon leaving any such field, shed or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes when the Government Veterinary Officer so orders.

(3) A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected, except with the permission of the Government Veterinary Officer.

MOVEMENT OF CARCASES, DUNG, LITTER, FODDER, ETC.

4. No carcase, dung, litter, fodder, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall be removed from an infected place or area except with the permission in writing of the Government Veterinary Officer.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES, DUNG, LITTER, FODDER, ETC.

5. A diseased carcase or the carcase of any diseased animal slaughtered by order of the Governor in Council shall be disposed of as follows:

(1) The carcase shall be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature upon the farm or premises upon which the carcase is or at the nearest suitable place for the purpose.

(2) The carcase shall be disinfected and shall then be taken to the Detention Station and shall there be destroyed by exposure to ~~a high~~ temperature or by chemical agents.

(3) When the circumstances do not permit of the disposal of the carcase by either of the foregoing methods, the Government Veterinary Officer shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place to which animals shall not have access, and which is removed from any dwelling house and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, the carcase being buried at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth and with a layer of lime not less than one foot deep below and above it. Where possible the place shall be the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered.

(4) In the case of Anthrax, before a carcase is moved for burial or destruction under this regulation, all the natural openings thereof shall be effectually plugged with tow or some suitable material soaked in a saturated solution of carbolic acid or other disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood except by the Government Veterinary Officer, and so far only as may be necessary for the purpose of microscopical or cultural examination.

(5) The Government Veterinary Officer shall cause all dung, litter, fodder and other matter to be well mixed with quicklime and to be effectually removed from all animals or to be burnt or destroyed when it appears to him to be likely to spread disease.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

6. The Government Veterinary Officer whenever he considers it necessary shall cause to be cleansed and disinfected under his own directions or those of a competent person to be named by him, and in the mode provided by these Regulations:

(a) All those parts of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal has died or been slaughtered or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, or any other shed, stable, building, field or other place in an infected place or area;

(b) Every utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing used for or about any diseased animal or carcase or any hurdle or thing aforesaid in any infected place or area;

(c) Every vessel, truck, van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased animal or carcase or any vessel, truck, van or vehicle as aforesaid in any infected place or area.

DIGGING UP.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the permission of the Government Veterinary Officer, to dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under these regulations or otherwise.

HOLDING OF MARKETS, SALES OF ANIMALS, ETC., IN AN INFECTED AREA.

8. (1) No markets, exhibitions or sales of animals shall be held in an infected area except with the permission of the Governor in Council.

(2) Any market, exhibition or sale of animals held in an infected area may by order of the Governor in Council be limited to animals intended for slaughter.

PROHIBITION OF EXPOSURE OR MOVEMENT OF DISEASED AND SUSPECTED ANIMALS.

9. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or a fair or in a sale yard or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair or any place where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, river or inland navigation or in a coasting vessel; or

(d) to carry, lead or drive or cause to be carried, led, or driven a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the side of a highway; or

(g) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or to be on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations, an animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this regulation may be moved by order and under the direction of the Government Veterinary Officer to some convenient and isolated place.

PROCESS OF SEIZURE, ETC.

10. (1) When in contravention of the last preceding section of these Regulations a diseased or suspected animal is exposed, driven, carried, kept or otherwise dealt with, in or on any market, fair, ground, sale yard, place or exhibition, lair, railway station, coasting vessel, common or uninclosed land, field, yard, farm yard or other place, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The Government Veterinary Officer shall cause to be seized the diseased or suspected animal and also all animals in or on the market, fair, sale yard or other place as aforesaid which in his opinion have been exposed to infection by contact with the diseased or suspected animal;

(b) The Government Veterinary Officer shall cause all animals so seized to be moved to some convenient premises for such detention and isolation as he considers necessary;

(c) The Government Veterinary Officer shall cause as far as practicable all diseased or suspected animals to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not diseased or suspected;

(d) The Government Veterinary Officer shall serve a notice signed by him of the existence of disease on the owner of the premises to which the diseased, suspected, or in contact animals have been moved, and thereupon those premises shall become an infected place subject to the determination of the Governor in Council;

(e) Any market, fair, sale yard, place of exhibition, railway station, vessel, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm yard or other such places shall not be used or be permitted to be used for animals by any market authority or the owner or the occupier of any such place until that portion of the market or other place aforesaid mentioned where the diseased or suspected animal was found has been as far as practicable cleansed and disinfected and a certificate to that effect has been given by the Government Veterinary Officer.

FOOD AND WATER DURING DETENTION.

11. The Government Veterinary Officer detaining any animal under these regulations shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its

detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

MARKING OF ANIMALS.

12. In the case of any outbreak of disease, animals moved into or out of an infected place or area, shall, whenever the Government Veterinary Officer so orders, be marked in such manner as specified by the Government Veterinary Officer, and the marking shall be at the expense of the owner.

CIRCULATION OF NOTICES.

13. The Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the circulation of all notices and for the posting of all placards in accordance with these regulations.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF VESSELS, VEHICLES, ETC.

14. The Government Veterinary Officer may absolutely or conditionally prohibit the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, or these regulations.

PRESCRIBED METHOD OF CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

15. (1) The place or thing shall be, if the nature thereof so permit, be scraped and where necessary swept, and the scrapings, sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom.

(2) The place or thing or the part thereof required to be cleansed and disinfected shall be thoroughly washed with—

(a) a 1 per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime (containing not less than 30 per cent. available chlorine), or

(b) a 5 per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than 95 per cent. solution of actual carbolic acid) followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash, or

(c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above mentioned solution of carbolic acid followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings and the dung, sawdust, litter and the matter removed under this regulation shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed or if destruction is not practicable be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from all animals.

FEEES.

16. (1) In the case of an outbreak of disease, the Senior Veterinary Officer shall use any Antiserum, Vaccine, Antitoxin, or Bacterial Filtrate, or carry out any microscopical examination of blood, milk, skin scrapings, or any other thing, when, in his opinion, the use of the aforesaid mentioned preparations or the microscopical examination of such things are necessary in order to stop the spread of disease: Provided that in the case of an outbreak of disease among animals owned by any person who employs a Veterinary Surgeon holding a degree approved by the Veterinary Surgeons' Registration Board, the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) may authorise such Veterinary Surgeon to perform all or any of the duties required to be performed under the Regulations with respect to animals owned by that person, in which case the fees prescribed by paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Regulation shall not be payable.

(2) The following fees shall be payable by the owner, and in the case of any animal imported into the Colony by the consignee or importer, of the animal in respect of its examination or the use of any of the undermentioned preparations: Provided that the Governor in Council may in any special case vary such fees.

(a) For each dose of Antiserum, Antitoxin, or Vaccine in all animals except sheep, pigs, and goats	\$0.24
(b) For each dose of Antiserum, Antitoxin, or Vaccine in sheep, pigs, and goats	\$0.24
(c) For each dose of Mallein or Tuberculin	\$0.24
(3) The following fees shall be payable by the consignee or importer of animals imported into the Colony:—		
(i) On first inspection—		
(a) For every horse or mule...	\$0.96
(b) For every ass, bull, cow, ox, calf, dog, or feline animal	\$0.48
(c) For every pig, sheep, or goat	\$0.12
(ii) For a certificate of non-infection—		
(a) In the case of a vessel in which any horse, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, or calf is imported, if not more than 5 animals are imported	\$2.40
If more than 5 animals are imported	\$4.80
(b) In the case of a vessel in which no horse, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, or calf is imported, if not more than 5 animals	\$0.96
If more than 5 animals	\$1.92
(iii) For Examiner's visits to an animal in detention (other than dogs or feline animals or animals intended for slaughter) and for issue of certificate of freedom from disease after detention—		
If in detention for a period of 1 month or less	\$2.40
If in detention for a period of more than 1 month...	\$4.80
(iv) For Examiner's visits to a dog or feline animal in detention (to be paid on landing)	\$4.80
(4) All fees payable under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Regulation shall be paid into the General Revenue of the Colony and may be recovered at the suit of the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) in any Court of competent jurisdiction.		

PART II.

(TRANSIT AND GENERAL.)

Regulations under subsections (21)—(24) of section 12.

FOOD AND WATER DURING VOYAGE.

1. Animals carried in a vessel coming into or going out of any port of the Colony for a voyage which on an average takes more than twenty-four hours shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

VENTILATION.

2. All parts of a vessel in which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to the animals carried.

SEPARATION OF MIXED CONSIGNMENTS.

3. Calves, sheep, goats and swine if carried in the same pen with any head of cattle (other than a calf) or a horse, ass or mule shall be separated therefrom by a suitable partition, but this provision shall not apply to the consignee of a cow with its unweaned calf if they are separated from other animals.

OVERCROWDING.

4. The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals thereon.

SECURING OF CATTLE.

5. All cattle shall while being carried on a vessel be securely tied by the head or neck.

INJURED ANIMALS.

6. If any animal on a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty. The person in charge of the animal shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel.

PROVISION TO BE MADE AT UNSHIPPING PLACE.

7. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the Government Veterinary Officer for the speedy and convenient landing of the animals and for a supply of water and food for them as soon as possible after landing.

SECURING OF CATTLE IN RAILWAY TRUCKS.

8. (1) All bulls, whether polled or not, shall while being carried in a railway truck or other railway vehicle be securely tied by the head or neck.

(2) All horned stock carried in the same railway truck or other railway vehicle with a bull shall, unless separated therefrom by a suitable partition, be securely tied by the head or neck.

CARRIAGE BY RAILWAY OF UNFIT ANIMALS.

9. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof or his agent or any person in charge thereof to be carried by railway if owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended transit by railway.

COWS IN CALF.

10. No cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof or his agent or any person in charge thereof to be carried by railway if the calving of the cow during the transit by railway is reasonably probable.

SEPARATION OF MIXED CONSIGNMENTS.

11. Calves, sheep, goats and swine if carried in the same railway truck or other railway vehicle with any head of cattle (other than a calf) or a horse, ass, or mule, shall be separated therefrom by a suitable partition, but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf, if they are separated from other animals.

SCHEDULE.

FORM 1.

I hereby declare, in accordance with the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, under which this Notice is given, that owing to an outbreak of _____ at _____ situated in _____ is an infected place and I hereby declare the following area to be an infected area, that is to say _____. The movement of persons and animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, utensils and any such thing out of and into the said area shall be subject to the said Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder.

Date.

Governor.

FORM 2.

I hereby declare, in accordance with the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, under which this Notice is given, that the _____ situated _____, is no longer an infected place and the following area, that is to say _____ is no longer an infected area, and the said Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder no longer apply to the said place and area.

Governor.

VETERINARY EXPORT CERTIFICATES REGULATIONS.

G.N. 128-
1949.

Regulations made under section 12 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Veterinary Export Certificates) Regulations.

2. For every veterinary export certificate issued by a Government Veterinary Officer the following fees shall be charged:—

(a) for a certificate in respect of cattle, horses, mules and asses	...	\$2.00
(b) for a certificate in respect of sheep, swine, goats, dogs and feline animals	\$1.00

R.G.
17.10.42.

Regulations made under subsection (33) of section 12 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Control of certain Veterinary Articles Regulations.

2. No article, product, or material, set out in the Schedule hereto, shall be imported into the Colony except with prior written permission granted by or on behalf of the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry); and any articles, products or materials in respect of which written permission shall not have been obtained as aforesaid shall be deemed to be prohibited goods for the purposes of the Customs Ordinance.

3. No article, product, or material, set out in the Schedule hereto shall be administered to any animal except by a Veterinary Surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons (Registration) Ordinance.

SCHEDULE.

1. Material commonly used, for the protective inoculation of animals against disease.

2. Material commonly used for immunising animals against disease including any Vaccine, Bacterin and Anti Sera which is so commonly used.

3. Biological products commonly used for diagnosing disease in animals.

In this Schedule the term "disease" has the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Regulations made under section 13 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

R.G. 10,1.29.
 „ 13.6.29.
 „ 3.12.36.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Importation of Animals Regulations.
2. In these Regulations, the expression "animal" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep, swine and goats.
3. Animals from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic shall not be landed in the Colony unless accompanied by a certificate stating that such animals have never been exposed to infection from Foot and Mouth disease.
 In the case of Animals from the United Kingdom such certificate shall be given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in London; in the case of animals from Northern Ireland, by the Ministry of Agriculture in Belfast; and in the case of animals from the Irish Republic, by the Department of Agriculture in Dublin.
4. Animals from countries in Europe, other than the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, and from Asia, Africa, and South America (with the exception of British Guiana and Venezuela), shall not be landed in the Colony unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer or Examiner of Animals and countersigned by the British Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Officer stating that such animals have never suffered from Foot and Mouth disease and are from a district which has been free from that disease for at least six months previous to exportation.
5. The importation of clover-footed animals in accordance with Regulations 3 and 4 above shall only be allowed after a permit has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) to import animals.
6. These Regulations shall not apply to animals which pass through the official Quarantine Stations and ports of shipment in the United Kingdom.

Regulations made under section 14 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

R.G. 19.5.21.
 „ 13.1.38.

PORTS FOR LANDING FOREIGN ANIMALS REGULATIONS.

1. Foreign animals shall be landed at the following ports on arrival in this Colony;
 Port-of-Spain,
 San Fernando,
 Scarborough.

Foreign animals may not be landed at other ports except by special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Government Veterinary Officer through the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry).

LIMITS OF PORTS.

2. (1) The Port of Port-of-Spain shall be such part of the Gulf of Paria as is confined within a radius of three miles from the Customs House of Port-of-Spain.
 (2) The Port of San Fernando shall be such part of the Gulf of Paria as is confined within a radius of one and a quarter miles from the Customs House of San Fernando.
 (3) The Port of Scarborough shall be such part of Rocky Bay as is confined within a radius of one mile from the Customs House of Scarborough.

PARTS OF PORTS.

3. (1) The Port of Port-of-Spain shall be divided into the following parts for the purpose of these Regulations:
 (a) Customs House.
 (b) Queen's Wharf.

- (c) St. Vincent Wharf.
 - (d) The Landing Stage at Sea Lots attached to the Detention Station.
 - (e) Any Quarantine Station used for Detention of Foreign Animals in Port-of-Spain.
 - (f) The part of the Gulf of Paria included in the Port.
- (2) The Port of San Fernando shall be divided into the following parts for the purpose of these Regulations:—
- (a) San Fernando Wharf.
 - (b) Any Quarantine Station used for Detention of Animals at San Fernando.
 - (c) The part of the Gulf of Paria included in the Port.
- (3) The Port of Scarborough shall be divided into the following parts for the purpose of these Regulations:—
- (a) The Wharf of Scarborough.
 - (b) Any Quarantine Station used for the detention of animals in Scarborough.
 - (c) The part of Rocky Bay included in the Port.

INSPECTION OF FOREIGN ANIMALS.

4. No foreign animal shall be landed or water borne for the purpose of being landed until such animal shall have been inspected by an Examiner of Animals.

RETURN BY MASTER OF VESSEL.

5. The master of every vessel in which any animal shall be imported into this Colony shall deliver to the Examiner of Animals a return according to the Form A in the Schedule to these regulations, to be signed by such master, stating the name of the vessel, and her owner, the port of shipment, the number and description of animals shipped on board of such vessel at such a port, the number and description of animals to be landed, the consignee or importer of such animals, the day of departure of vessel from such port of shipment, the port or ports, if any, at which such vessel may have entered or called during her voyage, the number and description of animals, if any, landed at every such port, the number of animals which may have died or been destroyed during the voyage, the day of the same being so lost or destroyed, and the cause of such loss or destruction of every such animal; and the Examiner of Animals shall keep all such Returns.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-INFECTION.

6. If the Examiner shall on such inspection be satisfied that all the animals on board of such vessel are not infected with or labouring under disease he shall grant to the Master a Certificate to that effect according to the Form B in the Schedule to these Regulations, and thereupon it shall be lawful to land the animals mentioned at the place mentioned in the Certificate.

INFECTED ANIMALS AND INCONTACTS.

7. (1) If the Examiner of Animals shall be of opinion that any foreign animal is labouring under or infected by disease he shall, if he shall see fit, make an order according to the Form C in the Schedule to these regulations, to be delivered to the master of such vessel, that such animal shall be destroyed.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Examiner in any case if he shall see fit, to make an order according to the Form D in the Schedule to these Regulations, to be delivered to the master, that all animals on board of such vessel except such as the Examiner may have ordered or may order to be destroyed, shall be detained until the Examiner shall make order for their discharge, and such animals shall be detained on board of such vessel or may at the option of the master be landed at such wharf or quay and be detained at such place, as shall be allowed by such Examiner, to be named in such order.

FOREIGN ANIMALS, DURING DETENTION.

8. (1) All animals so ordered to be detained shall during the time of their detention be subject to the inspection of the Examiner of Animals, and the

Examiner may from time to time make order in writing according to Form C in the Schedule to these Regulations to be delivered to the consignee that any animal so detained be destroyed.

(2) In order to diagnose glanders in equidæ (horses, asses and mules), tuberculosis in cattle, tuberculosis of the udder in cows, sheep scab in sheep, and surra in equidæ (horses, asses and mules) the Government Veterinary Officer shall carry out tests when he considers it necessary, and the fees for such tests shall be as prescribed in these Regulations and be payable by the consignee or importer of the animals.

(3) The carcase of an animal that has died from anthrax or is suspected to have died from this disease during detention shall not be eviscerated until the examination of a blood smear from a vein of the external ear in the case of ruminants and of a smear of blood from a vein of the external ear or a smear from the gelatinous exudate about the throat in horses and pigs shall have been examined by the Government Veterinary Officer.

If such a diagnosis is positive the carcase shall be destroyed forthwith.

(4) In order to stop the spread of disease during the detention of foreign animals the Government Veterinary Officer, may, when he considers this measure necessary, carry out methods of immunisation in all animals that have been in contact with diseased animals. Fees as prescribed by these regulations for each dose of Anti-serum, Anti Toxin, Bacterial filtrate or Vaccine shall be paid by the owner of the animals immunised.

(5) Any medicines supplied by the Government or the City or Borough Council for the treatment of any animal under orders of the Examiner of Animals during detention shall be paid for by the owner of the animal at the rates specified in Government or Corporation contracts for the supply of such medicines to these authorities, or in the absence of any such contract at the current local prices of such medicines.

(6) If the Examiner shall be satisfied that no foreign animal so detained has shown symptoms of disease during such period as he considers fit, he shall at the request of the owner of such animal grant a certificate to that effect, hereafter called "A certificate of freedom from Disease" according to the Form E in the Schedule to these Regulations, and thereupon such animals may be disposed of in such manner as the owner shall see fit.

ANIMALS NOT BEING FOREIGN ANIMALS.

9. (1) An animal not being a foreign animal may be landed at any of the aforesaid ports, with the exception of the landing stage attached to the Detention Station at Sea Lots, without being examined by an Examiner of Animals, and on landing may be disposed of in such a manner as the owner shall see fit.

(2) An animal not being a foreign animal that has been in contact with a foreign animal or a carcase, or any dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles or any other thing landed at any of the said ports or moved away from such ports in contravention of these Regulations shall for the purposes of these Regulations be deemed to be a foreign animal and be dealt with in accordance with the orders of the Examiner of Animals.

(3) In the case of an outbreak of disease among animals not being foreign animals arriving at any of the said ports, the Master shall notify the Harbour Authorities for the information of the Examiner of Animals, of the said outbreak of Disease, and such animals may at the discretion of the Examiner of Animals be treated as Foreign Animals.

Evidence of Outbreak of Disease shall be sudden death of one or more of the animals—exception to be made in the case of accidents—or sudden appearance of abnormalities in the habits of a third or more of the number of animals during the voyage or after the arrival of the vessel at a port.

PROHIBITION OF LANDING AND MOVING CARCASES, ETC., AND THE SEIZURE OF CARCASES, ETC.

10. (1) It shall not be lawful to land:—

(a) A carcase of an animal which has died or been slaughtered on board a vessel while in port or during the voyage, or

- (b) the dung of any such animal, or
- (c) any partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to any such animal,
- (d) any litter that has been supplied to any such animal, or
- (e) any fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about any such animals, unless they have been scraped and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water and subsequently disinfected in the manner prescribed in these regulations, unless the permission of the Examiner of Animals has been obtained.

(2) It shall not be lawful to move about or out of any wharf or quay, landing stage, etc.

- (a) the carcase of an animal that has died at any such part of a port;
- (b) any offal, pen, horse-box, fodder, litter, dung, or manure belonging to such animal except with the permission of the Examiner of Animals.

All dung and manure shall before being so removed be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Examiner of Animals.

If the Examiner of Animals is of opinion that any carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the instructions of the Examiner of Animals.

(3) The Comptroller of Customs, Port Health Authorities, and City or Borough Council may seize and detain any carcase, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pen, hurdles or utensils landed or moved about or out of any port in contravention of these regulations.

Any carcase or thing as aforesaid so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the instruction of the Examiner of Animals.

RESTRICTION ON ACCESS TO FOREIGN ANIMALS' WHARF.

11. (1) The Examiner of Animals shall direct the landing of foreign animals whenever he considers this measure necessary, and during the landing of foreign animals he may when he thinks fit allow only Customs Officers, Harbour Authorities, Port Health Officials, Officers of the City or Borough Council, lairagemen, persons employed in handling foreign animals on landing vessels and such other persons as may be specially authorised by him to be present, to be on any wharf, quay or landing place during the landing of such animals.

(2) No persons other than those mentioned in this regulation shall when the Examiner so orders, assist to move about or out of any part of a port any foreign animals.

DISINFECTION.

12. (1) (a) The Examiner of Animals shall when he considers such a measure necessary, give orders to all such officials and other persons as aforesaid to disinfect themselves and their clothes in a manner specified in such order, and thereupon every such person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

(b) Any person other than those authorised to be present during the landing of foreign animals at any landing place or any one who moves or assists in the moving of animals in contravention of these regulations about or out of any port shall disinfect himself and his clothes in accordance with the Examiner of Animals' orders.

(2) The Examiner of Animals may, when he considers such a measure necessary in order to stop the spread of disease, give orders that—

- (a) such parts, as he considers necessary, of any vessel that has come to a port with foreign animals, after the unloading of such animals; or
- (b) any barge, boat or other landing vessels;
- (c) any horse box or pen that has been occupied by animals;
- (d) any landing bridge or other apparatus used for landing of vessels,

shall be scraped and swept and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water and subsequently disinfected in the manner prescribed in these regulations.

(3) All dung from any part of such vessel or landing vessel or barge or boat or horse-box or pen or anything used for or assisting in the landing of animals shall be mixed with quick lime and thereafter be destroyed with fire or be disposed of as the Examiner orders.

(4) The Examiner of Animals may give notice in writing to Port Health Authorities, City or Borough Councils or Managers of any Quarantine Station forming part of any port requiring the cleansing and disinfection of any Wharf, Quay, Landing Stage or Detention Station, and when that notice shall have been given, that part of the Wharf, Quay, Landing Stage or Detention Station shall not be used for animals unless and until it has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Examiner of Animals.

RESTRICTION OF USE OF LANDING VESSEL.

13. All boats, barges or any other waterborne vehicle used for landing of animals shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated when the Examiner of Animals considers this measure necessary.

REMOVAL OF FITTINGS, HURDLES, PENS, ETC. FROM FOREIGN ANIMALS' WHARF.

14. (1) The Examiner of Animals may, when he considers it necessary, issue orders that no fittings, hurdles, pens or utensils that have been used for or about animals and which have been landed from a vessel at a Foreign Animals' Wharf shall not be removed from such wharf unless they have been scraped and subsequently disinfected in the manner prescribed by these regulations and unless the permission of the Examiner of Animals for the removal thereof has been obtained.

(2) If the Examiner is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid mentioned may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or dealt with in accordance with the orders of the Examiner of Animals.

METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

15. (1) The place or thing or the part thereof required to be disinfected shall be thoroughly washed with—

(a) a one per cent. (minimum) solution of chloride of lime (containing not less than 30 per cent. available chloride); or

(b) a five per cent. (minimum) solution of carbolic acid (containing not less than 95 per cent. of actual carbolic acid) followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash; or

(c) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above mentioned solution of carbolic acid followed by a thorough sprinkling with limewash.

(2) The application of limewash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of a vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

METHOD OF DESTRUCTION OF CARCASSES.

16. (1) Any animal for the destruction whereof any order may be made shall be destroyed in such manner as the Examiner of Animals shall direct, and the carcass of every animal so destroyed or the carcass of any foreign animal that has died within any part of a port shall be disposed of in the following manner:

(a) in the case of a carcass on board of a ship, the carcass shall be taken out to sea and sunk at a distance of not less than five miles from the nearest part of the shore of the Colony.

(b) in the case of a carcass on a wharf, quay, landing stage or detention station, it shall be buried at a depth of six feet or burnt in accordance with the instructions of the Examiner of Animals.

17. (1) The official hours of inspection of foreign animals arriving in any port shall be between:—

9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days,

9 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

(2) The following overtime fees shall be paid to the Examiner of Animals by the consignee or importer—

Between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m.	\$ 5.00
Between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.	5.00
Between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.	10.00
On Saturdays between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.	5.00
On Sundays and Bank Holidays between 6 a.m. and 12 noon ...	5.00
From 12 noon onwards ...	10.00

GENERAL POWER OF DETENTION.

18. If it appears to the Comptroller of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, or with respect to any foreign carcase, fodder, litter, dung or other thing that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same, and he shall forthwith notify the facts to the Examiner of Animals, who may give such directions as he thinks fit either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred in respect of detention thereof) as he thinks fit.

EXAMINERS WHO ARE NOT QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEONS.

19. Any Examiner of Animals not being a qualified Veterinary Surgeon shall report to the Director of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) whatever steps he shall have taken to check the introduction of disease at any port owing to the arrival of foreign animals that in his opinion are diseased or suspected to be so.

RECOVERY OF FEES AND EXPENSES.

20. All fees and expenses authorised by these regulations may be recovered by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Return to be made by Master of Vessel.

Name of Vessel
 Name of Owner
 Name of Master
 Name of Consignee or Importer of Animals
 Port of Shipment
 Day of departure of vessel from port of shipment
 Number and description of Animals shipped at port of shipment
 Name of port or ports touched at during voyage
 Number and description of Animals landed at any port so touched at
 Number of Animals lost or destroyed during voyage and cause and time of loss or destruction
 Number and description of Animals to be landed
 Date

Master.

FORM B.

Certificate of Non-Infection, allowing Animals to be landed.

I _____, hereby certify that I have on the _____ day of _____, inspected _____ on board of the _____ (_____, master) imported from _____, and that the same are not infected with or labouring under disease and I permit the same to be landed at _____.

Date _____

Examiner of Animals.

FORM C.

Order for Destruction.

I _____, hereby order that the animals hereinafter described, that is to say _____ (*state number and description*) being certain of the animals imported in the _____ (_____, master) be forthwith destroyed by [*state mode of destruction*] and that the carcasses shall be disposed of as follows [*state method*].

Date _____

Examiner of Animals.

FORM D.

Order of Detention.

I _____, hereby order that the animals hereinafter described imported in the _____ (_____, master) (with the exception of _____ which I have ordered or hereby order to be destroyed) be detained until I make order for their discharge [*and if the master shall elect to land the animals, proceed as follows*]: and at the request of the said master I do hereby allow the said animals to be landed at [*state wharf, quay, or other place*] and detained at [*describe the place where they are to be detained*].

Date _____

Examiner of Animals.

FORM E.

Certificate of Freedom from Disease.

I _____, hereby certify that the following animals imported in the _____ (_____, master) and which by my order of the _____ day of _____ were ordered to be detained and have been detained in (describe the place of detention) allotted by me as a place of detention, are not infected by disease and that there is no longer any fear of infection from same.

Date _____

Examiner of Animals.

Regulations made under section 14 (n) of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

R.G.
24.12.31.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Importation of Frozen Carcases and Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs Regulations.

PART I.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FROZEN CARCASES.

2. Frozen Carcases of animals from South America (with the exception of British Guiana and Venezuela) shall not be landed in the Colony unless accompanied by a

certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer or Examiner of Animals and countersigned by the British Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Officer stating that such animals have never suffered from Foot and Mouth disease in the case of all animals and Swine Fever in the case of pigs, and are from a district which is free from such diseases.

3. No frozen carcasses of animals shall be landed in the Colony except in conformity with the last preceding Regulation and until the certificates accompanying the same shall have been countersigned by the Examiner of Animals of this Colony.

PART II.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS.

4. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge—

- (a) any meat, bones, offal, or other part of the carcass of an animal; or
- (b) any swill; or

(c) any other broken or waste foodstuffs which have been in contact with meat, bones, offal, or other part of the carcass of an animal

shall before he allows any such articles to be brought into contact with or fed to animals or before he sells or otherwise disposes of them to any other person cause such articles to be boiled.

(2) No person shall permit any animal to be brought into contact with any article mentioned in subsection (1) of this regulation, unless and until the article has been boiled.

PART III.

5. In these Regulations:—

“ animal ” means cattle, sheep, pigs or goats;

“ boiled ” means exposed for a period of at least one hour by any process to a temperature of not less than 212° F., and the expression “ boiling ” shall be construed accordingly;

“ swill ” means any broken or waste foodstuffs including table or kitchen refuse, scraps or waste, containing any meat, bones, offal or portions thereof, or any other part of the carcass of an animal.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Regulations made under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

R.G.
20.12.28.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Tuberculosis in Cattle Regulations.

2. The Government Veterinary Officer or any other Veterinary Surgeon authorised by him in writing may at any time enter any premises, pen, vehicle or boat to secure the examination of cattle for tuberculosis and the testing with tuberculin.

3. The Government Veterinary Officer or any other Veterinary Surgeon authorised by him in writing may examine cattle for tuberculosis and apply the Tuberculin test to cattle whether such cattle show or do not show signs from which the disease may be suspected.

4. The owner and occupier of any premises, pen, vehicle or boat and any person in his employment and the owner of, and any person in control of cattle shall render such reasonable assistance to the Government Veterinary Officer or any other Veterinary Surgeon appointed by him in writing, as may be required for the purposes of these Regulations. Any such person refusing such assistance shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

5. All cattle imported into the Colony other than those intended for immediate slaughter shall be subjected to the Tuberculin test unless accompanied by a certificate approved by the Examiner of Animals stating that the animal has come from an accredited herd, or has been tested by the Tuberculin test without reaction immediately before shipment.

6. Any such imported cattle which react to the Tuberculin test shall be detained at the Detention Station and there slaughtered.

7. All expenses incurred under Regulations 5 and 6 shall be paid by the Consignee or Importer of the cattle.

8. Every person who does anything in contravention of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of \$96.00.