

ANNOTATED LAWS OF PALESTINE

A STATEMENT OF THE STATUTE LAW
OF PALESTINE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
WITH CROSS-REFERENCES, ANNOTATIONS
TO DECIDED CASES, NOTES ON PRACTICE, ETC.

BY

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FOREWORD

BY

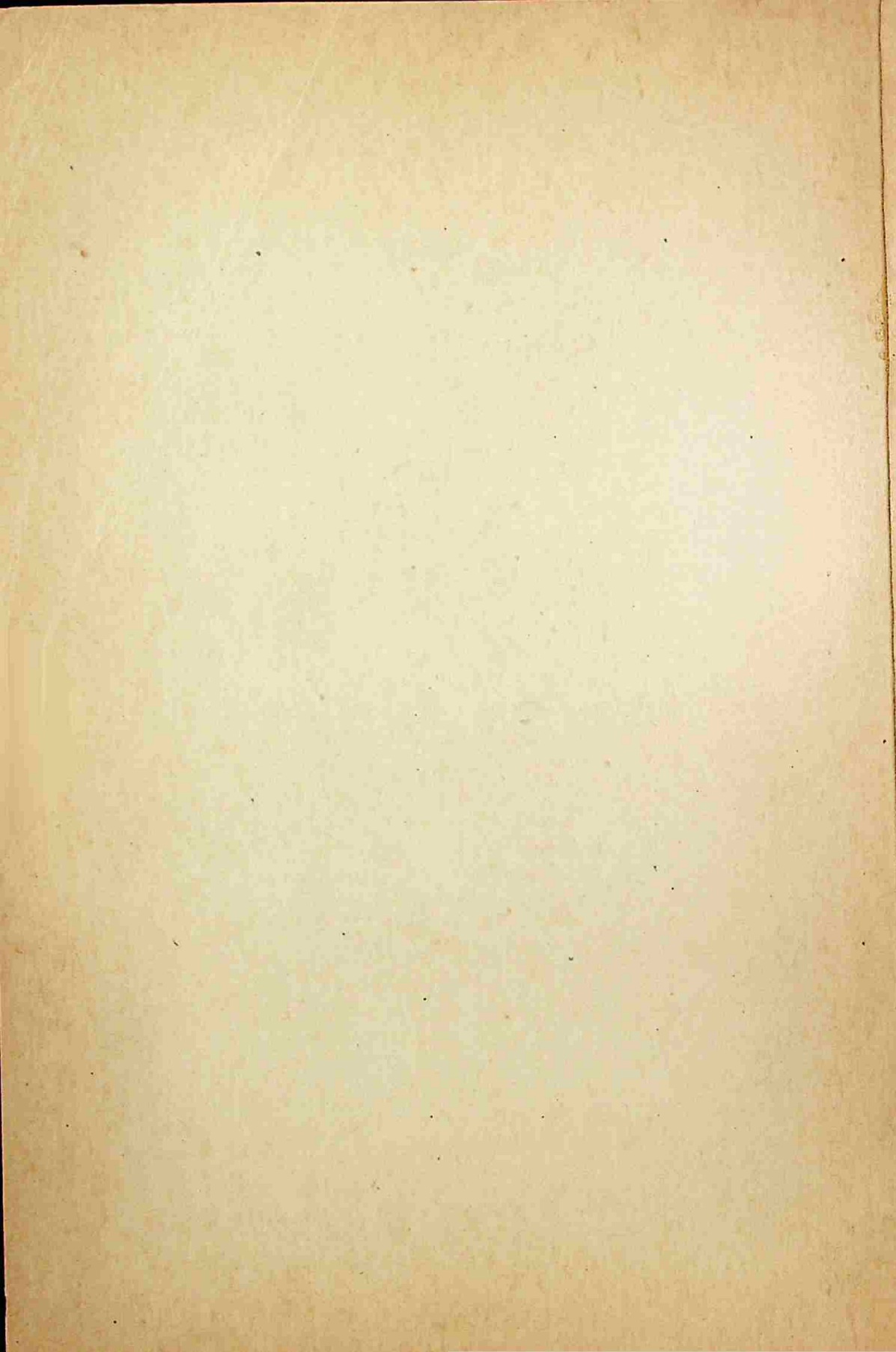
SIR W. J. FITZGERALD, K.B., K.C., M.C.
CHIEF JUSTICE OF PALESTINE

Vol. I.

ANIMAL DISEASES

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- (i) that the stock have been examined by a duly authorised veterinary officer in the country of export immediately before shipment, and

"Stock" was substituted for "cattle" by the rules dated 15.9.34.

- (ii) that, on such examination, no animal was found to be affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot and mouth disease, or other animal contagious disease;

- (b) a declaration signed by the master of the vessel that—

(i) either:—

(I) no stock destined for any country other than Palestine has been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage, or

(II) if any such stock has been on board the vessel the country of origin of such stock and the ports at which the animals were embarked and/or disembarked.

(i) was enacted by the rules dated 15.9.34.

(ii) during the voyage, none of the stock to be landed in Palestine has been taken or allowed on shore at a place from which the introduction into Palestine of stock of the same kind is prohibited;

(iii) no disease affecting stock has occurred during the voyage.

- (c) Any certificate or declaration which is required to be delivered to an Inspecting Officer under this rule, or in accordance with the schedule hereto as from time to time amended, shall be written in either French or English in addition to being written in the language of the exporting country.

Sub-rule (c) was enacted by the rules dated 15.2.34.

(2) If any disease affecting stock has occurred during the voyage, the master shall make a declaration giving particulars as to it.

See also note at the beginning of these rules.

8. The master shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, the certificate and declaration referred to in the last preceding rule to an inspecting officer, together with any other declarations or certificates required in accordance with the Schedule to these rules.

Obligation
of master
as to certificate,
etc.

9. All stock on the vessel shall be examined by an inspecting officer who, if satisfied that the prescribed declarations and/or cer-

Examination
of stock,

tificates are in order and that the provisions of these rules and the Schedule to these rules have been complied with and that the stock on the vessel are free from disease, may issue a permit for the stock to be landed and removed at the owner's risk and expense to the animal quarantine station, Haifa.

Disposal of diseased or infected stock.

10. If the inspecting officer certifies that any of the stock are diseased or infected, all the stock shall be refused entry, or shall be landed and destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

Fodder or litter for use of stock on board not to be landed.

11. Fodder or litter which has been taken on board at any port for the use of stock being conveyed to Palestine may be landed at the Port of Haifa with the permission of the Inspecting Officer for the use of such stock while in quarantine, provided that, if in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer such fodder or litter may cause or spread any disease affecting stock, such fodder and/or litter shall be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

As enacted by the rules dated 22.3.35.

Equipment for stock used on vessel may be destroyed, etc.

12. Clothing, fittings, utensils, crates or boxes, harness, saddlery, implements or any other appliances or things used on any vessel in connection with stock introduced into Palestine may be destroyed, refused admission or, on the issue of a permit by an inspecting officer, may be introduced into Palestine:

Provided that such clothing, fittings, utensils or other appliances or things shall, if allowed to be introduced, be subjected, at the expense of the importer, to treatment and disinfection prescribed in the next following rule and to such further treatment and disinfection as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

Disinfection of rugs, etc.

13. — (1) Rugs and other clothing and similar articles shall, if steam under pressure is available, be subjected to moist steam at a pressure of from .70 kilogrammes to 1.05 kilogrammes to the square centimetre for twenty minutes after the expulsion of air from the disinfecting chamber: if steam under pressure is not available, rugs and other clothing and similar articles shall be soaked in a hot soapy creosol solution or other approved disinfectant solution for not less than one hour.

(2) All unstuffed harness and saddlery shall be disinfected by thorough washing with an approved disinfectant solution: stuffed

harness shall be stripped of all stuffing and lining and saturated with an approved disinfectant solution: the old lining and stuffing shall be burned.

(3) Utensils, mangers, feeding troughs, pens and hurdles shall be disinfected by saturating and scrubbing with an approved disinfectant solution or shall be painted thoroughly and completely with an approved mixture.

Introduction of Animals by Land.

14. No animal shall be introduced by land into Palestine except through one of the following animal quarantine stations, namely,— Land routes.
 Ras-en-Naquara, Manawat, Jish, Buzieh, Jisr Banat Ya'qub, Samakh, Jisr Majami', Jisr Sheikh Hussein, Jisr Damiya, Allenby Bridge, Hebron, Beersheba, Gaza or Khan Yunis, and all animals entering by land shall enter only by the following routes prescribed below—

A. SYRIA—PALESTINE FRONTIER:—

- (a) to Ras-en-Naquara, approached by the Beirut-Acre road;
- (b) to Manawat, approached by all roads from Fassuta, Iqrit and Wadi Kurn;
- (c) to Jish, approached by the Bint el Jbeil—Marus el Ras and Wad el Jish road;
- (d) to Buzieh, approached by the Hasbeyah—Jdeideh—Khirbeh road via Metulla;
- (e) to Jisr Banat Ya'qub, approached by the Damascus—Rosh Pinna road.

B. TRANSJORDAN—PALESTINE FRONTIER:—

- (a) to Samakh, approached by the Um Keiss el Hammeh road;
- (b) to Jisr Majami', approached by the Irbid—Beisan road;
- (c) to Jisr Sheikh Hussein, approached by the Ajlun—Beisan road;
- (d) to Jisr Damiya, approached by the Es Salt—Arab Masufieh—Jisr Damiya—Nablus road;
- (e) to Allenby Bridge, approached by the Es Salt—Jericho—Jerusalem road;
- (f) to Hebron, via El Kerak—Ghor Safi—Nagb Amwas—Nagb Zuweika—Nagb Abu Kitada—Khirbet el Tawani Ail el Boweika.

C. EGYPT—PALESTINE FRONTIER:—

- (a) to Khan Yunis, via El Arish and Rafa;
 (b) to Beersheba, via Kussaima and Auja Hafir.

D. BY RAIL:—

- (a) to Haifa, Samakh, or Jisr Majami—from Syria, the Lebanon and Transjordan;
 (b) to Haifa, Gaza, or Khan Yunis—from Egypt:

Provided that any horse, mule, donkey or camel may be consigned by rail to Jaffa or Jerusalem if—

- (a) not less than three days' notice of the arrival of such animals is given by the owner to the Veterinary Officer of Jaffa or Jerusalem, as the case may be; and
 (b) such animals on arrival are kept in approved premises and isolated therein for a period of four days.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

General Provisions.

15. — (1) The following fees shall be charged for the examination of any imported stock (other than stock imported for slaughter in quarantine) poultry and transport animals:

Fees.

	Mils per head
(a) Horses and camels:—	
(1) imported by sea	150
(2) imported by land	40
(b) Cattle:—	
(1) imported by sea	150
(2) imported by land	40
(c) Sheep and goats	20
(d) Swine	40
(e) Calves, foals, camels and swine unweaned	20
(f) Lambs and kids, unweaned	10
(g) Transport animals	20
(h) Poultry	3

Sub-rule (1) was enacted by the rules dated 22.3.35.

(2) The following fees shall be charged for the examination of stock imported for slaughter in quarantine and shall be paid prior to movement or slaughter of any animal of the consignment:—

- (a) To the Veterinary Officer, Haifa, for the period during which the animal is detained at the Quarantine Station of Haifa:—

Cattle (other than calves weighing	
less than 100 kilos)	300 mils per head.
Calves weighing less than 100 kilos	90 mils per head.
Sheep, goats and swine	60 mils per head.

- (b) To the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon of Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqva or Jerusalem, as the case may be, on account of each head of stock transferred from the Quarantine Station at Haifa, for any period during which the animal is detained in the municipal slaughter house lairs at Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqva or Jerusalem, or to the Veterinary Officer, Jaffa or Jerusalem, as the case may be, in respect of each head of stock detained at Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqva or Jerusalem or premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer:—

Cattle (other than calves weighing	
less than 100 kilos)	200 mils per head.
Calves weighing less than 100 kilos	60 mils per head.
Sheep, goats and swine	40 mils per head.

Sub-rule (2) was enacted by the rules dated 22.9.36.

- (3) The following fees shall be charged, in addition, for the treatment of imported or transport animals—

- (a) anti-anthrax inoculation—

for the treatment by inoculation with an anthrax serum or vaccine—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) cattle, horses and camels | 35 mils per head; |
| (ii) sheep, goats and swine | 25 mils per head; |

- (b) shearing and clipping of sheep and goats—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) for a consignment not exceeding twenty animals, for each animal | 5 mils; |
| (ii) for a consignment exceeding twenty animals, for each animal | 3 mils; |

- (c) dipping of cattle, sheep and goats—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) for a consignment not exceeding twenty animals, for each animal | 2 mils; |
| (ii) for a consignment exceeding twenty animals, for each animal | 1 mil; |

- (d) testing of cattle and horses with tuberculin or mallein or for dourine, for each animal 50 mils;

The words "or for dourine" were added by the rules dated 22.3.35.

- (e) blood testing of cattle for contagious abortion, for each animal 50 mils;

- (f) blood testing of poultry, for each bird 10 mils:

Provided that if an owner refuses or fails to remove his animals from quarantine on the expiry of the period prescribed in the schedule hereto or to slaughter his animals within the period prescribed in rule 17(a) of these rules, in the former case a fee of fifty mils per head per diem and in the latter case a fee of five hundred mils per head and diem may be charged, as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

Provided further that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to cattle, sheep, goats and pigs imported by, and for the use of, His Majesty's Forces.

The first proviso was enacted by the rules dated 22.3.35. The second proviso was enacted by the rules dated 13.3.42.

detention
stock
animal
quarantine
stations.

16. Every head of imported stock, other than stock imported for slaughter in quarantine, shall, unless otherwise dealt with in accordance with the directions of the Chief Veterinary Officer, be detained in one of the animal quarantine stations mentioned in rules 9 and 14 or on other approved premises: the period of detention shall begin from the time of the arrival of the stock.

The words "or on other approved premises" were inserted by the rules dated 19.12.38.

Provided that the Chief Veterinary Officer may, in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose, direct—

- (a) owners as to which of the animal quarantine stations the stock shall be driven for detention therein;

- (b) the transfer of stock undergoing quarantine from one station to another.

The proviso was enacted by the rules dated 21.3.40.

See also note at the beginning of these rules.

Stock imported
by sea for
slaughter in
quarantine.

17. The following conditions shall apply to any stock imported by sea for slaughter in quarantine—

- (a) the stock shall be slaughtered by the owner within a period of thirty days from the date of landing at the port of Haifa;

The rules dated 22.3.35 substituted fourteen for thirty days. Thirty days were again substituted by the rules dated 22.5.40.

- (b) no such stock shall be moved from the animal quarantine station until branded or otherwise marked and until authority for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Officer, Haifa: any stock moved from the animal quarantine station shall be sent either direct to the slaughter house at Haifa and there slaughtered forthwith, or to the towns of Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqva or Jerusalem but to no other places: any animals sent to the above mentioned places shall proceed by rail and not by road and, on arrival, shall be sent forthwith to the slaughter house lairs or to other approved premises and shall be detained there till authority to slaughter has been obtained from a Veterinary Officer;

But see Stock Imported by Sea (Removal for Slaughter in Quarantine Rules), *post*.

- (c) if the importer fails to slaughter the stock within the prescribed period, the Chief Veterinary Officer may dispose of such stock by sale or slaughter and shall remit the proceeds of the sale or slaughter to the importer, after deduction of any expenses incurred.

18. — (1) During the prescribed period of detention in quarantine animals shall be housed, fed or otherwise managed as directed by the inspecting officer and shall undergo such examination and treatment as may be directed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Examination
of animals
detained in
quarantine.

(2) Examination and treatment may include, in the case of any—

- (a) horse, the mallein test;
- (b) cattle, the tuberculin test;
- (c) sheep and goats, shearing and clipping;
- (d) stock, dipping;
- (e) stock, inoculation with anthrax vaccine or serum;
- (f) poultry, agglutination test.

(3) All wool and hair removed by shearing and clipping from sheep and goats shall be immersed and saturated in such solution as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of these rules.

Disposal of stock in quarantine found to be diseased.

19. If any stock detained in quarantine reacts to any approved diagnostic test, or, if in the opinion of the inspecting officer, such stock is diseased, they, together with any infected stock, shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

Release from quarantine of healthy stock.

20. On the expiration of the respective periods of detention prescribed in the Schedule to these rules for the several kinds of imported stock, the inspecting officer may, if such stock are not infected or diseased and if the fees and expenses due have been paid, release them.

Procedure on owner refusing to remove, or dispose of, animals as directed or to pay fees.

21. If the owner refuses or fails for seven days to remove his animals from quarantine on the expiry of the prescribed period, or to dispose of any animal as directed by the Chief Veterinary Officer or to pay any fees or expenses incurred, the animals may be sold, or slaughtered and sold or otherwise disposed of by order of the Chief Veterinary Officer:

Provided that, if the amount realised from the sale of the animals or the meat thereof is more than the total amount of fees and expenses payable, the balance of the proceeds, after deducting the amount of fees and expenses due and expenses incurred in connection with the sale, slaughter or other disposal of the animals, shall be paid to the owner or other person entitled thereto.

Animals, etc., not to be moved from quarantine station without permission.

22. No animal, vehicle or goods shall be taken into or out of an animal quarantine station without the written permission of the inspecting officer and without compliance with the conditions prescribed therein, and any stock, vehicle or goods other than those permitted by the inspecting officer, found in any quarantine station, shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

Duty to assist in preventing spread of disease.

23. All persons employed or being in an animal quarantine station shall obey the orders and carry out the instructions of the inspecting officer in charge, and all owners shall assist in every way in their power to prevent the spread of any disease affecting stock.

24. Any litter used in connection with any stock in quarantine, and the excreta of such stock, shall be burned if the inspecting officer so orders or otherwise disposed of as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs. Litter, etc., to be disposed of as directed.
25. The owner of any imported animal shall pay all fees and expenses connected with inspection, examination, transportation, quarantining, housing, sustenance, disinfecting, dipping, dressing, and the veterinary or other treatment of any such animal from the time of its arrival at an animal quarantine station until it is released from detention or quarantine, or trans-shipped, or otherwise disposed of. Owner liable for fees.
26. Any loss sustained with respect to any imported animal while being conveyed to, or from, or whilst in, quarantine (whether by accident, or by sickness arising from natural causes or contracted from other stock, or by the destruction or detention or quarantine or treatment or dipping or dressing or handling or theft of such animal) shall be borne by the owner. Owner liable for loss.
27. The cost of slaughter of any animal in quarantine and the burial or incineration of any condemned carcase shall be borne by the owner. Owner to bear cost of slaughter.
28. Any imported or transport animal may be branded or otherwise marked as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs. Branding.
29. Any inspecting officer may, on the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine, detain any animal which he suspects to be affected with disease until a definite diagnosis has been established. Power to detain suspected animal after expiry of quarantine. Rules dated-16.5.31.
- 29A. When all or any of the documents which, under the provisions of these rules, must accompany imported stock are not in order or are missing, the Chief Veterinary Officer nevertheless may, in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose, authorise the entry of the stock into Palestine. Power of Chief Veterinary Officer.
- The rule was enacted by the rules dated 21.3.40.
30. Nothing in these rules shall apply to horses, mules, donkeys and camels which are on the establishment of His Majesty's forces, the Transjordan frontier force and the Palestine police force. Saving of animals the property of His Majesty, etc. Rules dated-16.5.31.

THE SCHEDULE.

(Rule 3.)

PART I.

CYPRUS.

(1) Every shipment of stock shall be accompanied by a declaration from the owner that—

- (a) the animals have been located in Cyprus for not less than two months immediately preceding shipment, and
- (b) they have been free from disease and have not been vaccinated against anthrax within a period of fourteen days immediately preceding the date of shipment.

(2) The stock on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty eight hours.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Part I of the Schedule to the Animal Quarantine Rules, the Chief Veterinary Officer may, in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose, cause stock imported from Cyprus to be released without undergoing the prescribed period of quarantine.

Saving provisions as enacted by the Animal Quarantine (Importation of Cyprian Stock) Rules, 1939.

PART II.

TRANSJORDAN.

(1) Stock on arrival at an animal quarantine station shall be detained in quarantine for the following period—

cattle	four days;
sheep and goats	three days;
lambs and kids	one day;
swine	eight days;
horses	four days;
camels	two days;

(2) Every consignment shall be accompanied by the following declaration and certificate—

(a) a declaration from the owner—

- (i) that the stock have been located in Transjordan for not less than two months immediately preceding export, and
- (ii) that they have been free from disease and have not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the said two months;

(b) a certificate by a veterinary officer of the Government of Transjordan that the stock were free from disease at the time of export, such certificate stating the date on which the stock were examined:

Provided always that, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer that the owner has been unable to obtain such certificate by reason of the fact that no government veterinary surgeon was available, he may exempt him from this condition.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART III.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(1) Stock of Turkish, Lebanese, Syrian and Transjordanian origin may be introduced into Palestine from Syria and the Lebanon, whether by sea or land route.

"Iraqi" was omitted from the list of countries of origin by the rules dated 15.8.36.

(2) Every head of stock introduced by land shall be detained in quarantine for the following periods—

cattle	four days;
sheep and goats	three days;
lambs and kids	one day;
swine	eight days;
horses	four days;
camels	two days.

(3) Every head of stock introduced by sea shall be detained in quarantine for the following periods—

cattle	eight days;
sheep and goats	three days;
swine	eight days;
horses	four days.

The rules dated 13.12.39 substituted three for six days in respect of sheep and goats.

(4) Every shipment or consignment of such stock shall be accompanied by the following declaration and certificate—

(a) a declaration from the owner—

(i) that the stock are of Turkish, Lebanese, Syrian or Transjordanian origin and have been located in Syria or the Lebanon for not less than two months immediately preceding shipment or export, and

See note to sub-sec. (1), supra.

(ii) that they have been free from disease and have not been in contact with any animals suffering from disease during the said two months;

(b) a certificate by a veterinary officer of the Government of Syria or the Lebanon, as the case may be, that the stock were free from disease at the time of shipment or export, such certificate stating the date on which the stock were examined:

Provided that, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer that the owner has been unable to obtain a certificate by reason of the fact that no government veterinary officer was available, he may exempt him from this condition.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

PART IV.
EGYPT.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Stock on arrival at an animal quarantine station shall be detained in quarantine for the following periods—

cattle	four days;
sheep and goats	three days;
lambs and kids	one day;
swine	eight days;
horses	four days;
camels	two days;

(2) Every consignment shall be accompanied by the following declaration and certificate—

(a) a declaration from the owner—

(i) that the stock have been from birth in Egypt, and

(ii) that they have been free from disease and have not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the two months immediately preceding export;

(b) a certificate by a veterinary officer of the Government of Egypt certifying that the stock were free from disease at the time of export, such certificate stating the date on which the stock were examined:

Provided always that, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Veterinary Officer that the owner has been unable to obtain such certificate by reason of the fact that no government veterinary officer was available, he may exempt him from this condition.

Prohibition.

Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Schedule to the Animal Quarantine Rules, the importation of horses, mules or donkeys from Egypt shall be prohibited until the revocation of these rules.

Saving provision enacted by Prohibition of Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys (Egypt) Rules, 1944.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

PART V.
TURKEY.

(1) Sheep, goats, swine and horses may be introduced into Palestine from Turkey.

(2) Every shipment of animals shall be accompanied by—

(a) a declaration from the owner—

(i) that the animals have been from birth in Turkey, and

(ii) that they have been free from disease and have not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the two months immediately preceding shipment;

(b) in the case of horses, a certificate of a mallein test from a veterinary surgeon stating the date on which the test was applied, together

with the endorsement by a government veterinary officer at the port of shipment of the owner's declaration and of any mallein certificate given by any other veterinary surgeon to the effect that after due inquiry he has no reason to doubt its correctness;

- (c) horses, sheep, goats and swine introduced by sea shall be detained in quarantine for the following periods—

*Rules dated-
16.5.31.*

horses	four days;
sheep and goats	three days;
swine	eight days;

The rules dated 21.12.39 substituted three days for six in respect of sheep and goats.

- (3) Cattle for slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Turkey.

*Rules dated-
29.11.32.*

(4) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates—

- (a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment to the effect that—

- (i) such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at Istanbul, Smyrna, Adalia or Mersina for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine during which period they have not been in contact with any other stock, and

"Adalia" was added by the rules dated 19.6.34.

- (ii) such cattle are free from foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other contagious disease at the time of shipment to Palestine;

- (b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul certifying that to the best of his knowledge and belief the statements made in the certificate required under paragraph (a) are correct.

- (5) (a) Cattle, sheep and goats may be imported from Turkey by rail, consigned to Samakh Railways Station in Palestine.

- (b) No such cattle shall be imported into Palestine unless and until the owner obtains a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant such permit, or when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit so granted.

- (c) Every consignment of such cattle, sheep or goats shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised veterinary officer of the Government of Turkey certifying that the animals have been examined within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their departure from Turkey by rail and found free from any disease.

- (d) Such cattle, sheep or goats shall, on arrival in Palestine, be detained in quarantine for the following periods:—

Cattle	six days;
Sheep and Goats	three days:

Provided that the Chief Veterinary Officer may, at his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to prescribe, order the release of any consignment of such animals or part thereof, before the expiry of the period of quarantine specified herein.

(e) The Chief Veterinary Officer may, at his discretion, prescribe in what manner and by which route any cattle imported by rail shall be transported from the quarantine station to destination in Palestine.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 15(1) of these rules, a fee of 150 mils per head shall be charged for the examination of cattle imported by rail.

Sub-sec. (5) was enacted by the rules dated 14.8.40.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART VI.

BULGARIA.

NOTE: The rules of 6.1.39 prohibited the importation of sheep and goats from Bulgaria, until revocation of those rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this part of the schedule.

*Rules dated-
24.5.33.*

(1) Cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine and sheep and goats for any purpose may be imported from Bulgaria.

Sheep and goats were omitted from the sub-sec. (1) by the rules dated 28.11.34.

(2) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say,—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment certifying—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle, sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty four hours of their embarkation and that, on such examination, no animal was found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and

(iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a);

(c) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

(3) Sheep and goats shall on arrival be quarantined at the port of Haifa Quarantine Station, for six days.

Sub-sec. (3) was enacted by the rules dated 28.11.34.

(4) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Bulgaria with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued,

Sub-sec. (4)-(7) were enacted by the rules dated 9.8.35.

(5) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district to the effect:—

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuropneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Bulgaria from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from

foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Bulgaria from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(c) Certificates signed by the nearest British Consuls authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rule (5) (a) and (b) hereof.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

(6) The certificates required by sub-rules (5) (a) and (5) (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

(7) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Bulgaria. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART VII.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules.

(1) Cattle may be introduced into Palestine from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

(2) The cattle on arrival into Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for seven days.

(3) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg certifying that all such cattle have been from birth in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and that no case

- of foot and mouth disease has been certified by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to have occurred in that country during the six months immediately preceding their shipment;
- (b) tuberculin and contagious abortion test certificates signed by a veterinary officer of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, such certificates stating the dates on which the tests were applied;
 - (c) a certificate, signed by a government veterinary officer of the locality in which the cattle have been located for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, that he has, within ten days immediately preceding the date of their movement, examined them and found them free from foot and mouth disease and other animal contagious diseases.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART VIII.

RUSSIA (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS).

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

- (1) Cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be introduced into Palestine via Alexandria from Russia.
- (2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire of Alexandria certifying that the cattle—
 - (a) are of Russian origin,
 - (b) have been isolated for at least fifteen days in the quarantine enclosures at Alexandria and have not been in contact with any other animals during their detention at Alexandria, and
 - (c) are free from foot and mouth disease and other animal contagious diseases at the time of shipment from Alexandria to Haifa.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART IX.

SWITZERLAND.

NOTE: The Rules of 11.3.39. prohibited the importation of sheep and goats from Switzerland until revocation of those rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this part of the Schedule.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

Sheep and goats.

- (1) Sheep and goats may be introduced into Palestine from Switzerland.
As amended by the rules dated 10.1.40.
- (2) Every shipment of such sheep and/or goats shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—
 - (a) a certificate signed by the government veterinary officer at the port of shipment to the effect that—

- (i) such sheep and/or goats have been examined by him at the port of shipment within twenty four hours of embarkation for Palestine, and
 - (ii) on such examination no animal was found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, anthrax, sheep pox and goat pox;
 - (b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul certifying that to the best of his knowledge and belief the statements made in the certificate required under paragraph (a) are correct.
- (3) The sheep and/or goats, on arrival in Palestine, shall be detained in quarantine for six days.

Cattle.

(4) Cattle may be imported from Switzerland with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant, or when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

Sub-secs. (4)-(6) were enacted by the rules dated 19.6.35

(5) No shipment of such cattle destined for Palestine shall be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

(a) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the District to the effect that:—

(i) no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their consignment by rail to the quarantine enclosures established by the Government of Switzerland at Arth-Goldau and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement and found free from such diseases.

(ii) the cattle have been moved from such district to the quarantine enclosures at Arth-Goldau in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision.

(b) A certificate signed by the Government Veterinary Officer in charge of the quarantine enclosures at Arth-Goldau to the effect that:—

(i) the cattle have been detained in the quarantine enclosures at Arth-Goldau for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their consignment by rail to the port of Trieste and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) the cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of their consignment to Trieste and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

- (iv) the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in the quarantine enclosures and taken for use during the transit journey by rail to the Port of shipment to Palestine has/have been obtained in Switzerland from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three calendar months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and
- (v) the cattle have been consigned by rail from the quarantine enclosures to the Port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which has/have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and sealed with a seal the design of which is shown at the foot of the certificate.
- (c) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules (a) and (b) hereof.
- (d) A certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at the Port of Trieste certifying that:—
- (i) the cattle arrived at Trieste by rail in a vehicle or vehicles the seals of which were intact, and
 - (ii) the cattle were taken from the vehicle or vehicles directly to the ship destined for Palestine for embarkation, and
 - (iii) such cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at Trieste while awaiting embarkation for Palestine, and
 - (iv) such cattle were shipped within twenty-four hours of their arrival by rail at the Port of shipment.

The certificates required by sub-rules (5) (a) and (5) (b) of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

(6) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Switzerland. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

PART X.
HOLLAND.

As enacted by the rules dated 30.11.35.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Holland with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the District to the effect

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding the date of their movement from such district to the quarantine enclosures established by the Government of Holland at Leeuwarden or at the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to such quarantine enclosures and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been moved from such district to the quarantine enclosures at Leeuwarden or to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision.

(b) A certificate signed by the Government Veterinary Officer in charge of the quarantine enclosures at Leeuwarden or at the port of shipment to the effect:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in the quarantine enclosures for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their consignment by rail to the port of shipment or their shipment, as the case may be, and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, has occurred among such cattle during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of their entrainment to the port of shipment or shipment, as the case may be, and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, and

(iv) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(v) that the fodder and/or litter used for such cattle while in the quarantine enclosures and taken for use during the transit journey by rail to the port of shipment and/or during the voyage from the port of shipment to Palestine has/have been obtained in Holland from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three calendar months immediately pre-

ceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and

(vi) in the case of cattle detained in the quarantine enclosures at Leeuwarden, that such cattle have been consigned by rail from the quarantine enclosures to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which has/have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision.

(c) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment in the case of cattle detained in quarantine at Leeuwarden, certifying that:—

(i) the cattle arrived at the port of shipment by rail, and

(ii) the cattle were taken from the vehicle or vehicles directly to the ship destined for Palestine for embarkation, and

(iii) such cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at the port of shipment while awaiting embarkation for Palestine, and

(iv) such cattle were shipped within twenty-four hours of their arrival by rail at the port of shipment.

(d) Certificates signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules (a), (b) and (c) hereof.

(3) The certificates required by sub rules 2 (a) and 2 (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred in (iv) of the sub-rule have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Holland. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART XI.

BELGIUM.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle may be imported from Belgium with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer of the district to the effect—

- (i) that no cases of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and
 - (ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Belgium from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;
- (b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment to the effect—
- (i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that, during that period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and
 - (ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and
 - (iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and
 - (iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Belgium from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;
- (c) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a).

(3) The certificates required by paragraph (a) and (b) respectively of section 2 of this Part shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter paragraph shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Belgium: any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART XII.

ITALY.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle may be imported from Italy with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer of the district to the effect—

(i) that no cases of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Italy from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment to the effect—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that, during that period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Italy from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(c) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a).

(3) The certificates required by paragraphs (a) and (b) respectively of section 2 of this Part shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter paragraph shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph have been applied.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART XIII.

AUSTRIA.

Replaced by the Rules dated 23.11.35, revoked by the Rules dated 1.6.38.

PART XIV.

POLAND.

As enacted by the rules dated 1.5.35.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Poland.

(2) No shipment of such cattle destined for Palestine shall be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

(a) A certificate signed by a Government Officer of the District to the effect that:—

(i) the district of origin of the cattle has been free from bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia for six calendar months immediately preceding their movement from such district to the quarantine enclosures established by the Government of Poland at Gdynia or Sniatyn-Zalusze,

(ii) that the cattle have been moved from such district to the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Sniatyn-Zalusze in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision.

(b) A certificate signed by the Government Veterinary Officer in charge of the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Sniatyn-Zalusze to the effect—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in the quarantine enclosures for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their consignment by rail to the Port of Constanza or their shipment from the Port of Gdynia and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle has occurred among such cattle during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of their entrainment to the Port of Constanza, or their shipment from the Port of Gdynia, and have been found

free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for such cattle while in the quarantine enclosures and taken for use during the transit journey by rail to the Port of shipment and/or during the voyage from the Port of shipment to Palestine has/have been obtained in Poland from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three calendar months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and, in addition, in the case of cattle detained in the quarantine enclosures at Sniatyn-Zalusze.

(v) that such cattle have been consigned by rail from the quarantine enclosures to the Port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which has/have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and sealed with a seal the design of which is shown at the foot of the certificate.

(c) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules (a) and (b) hereof.

(d) A certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of Constanza certifying that:—

(i) the cattle arrived at the port of shipment by rail in a vehicle or vehicles the seals of which were intact, and

(ii) the cattle were taken from the vehicle or vehicles directly to the ship destined for Palestine for embarkation, and

(iii) such cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at the Port of shipment while awaiting embarkation for Palestine, and

(iv) such cattle were shipped within twenty-four hours of their arrival by rail at the Port of shipment.

(3) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Poland with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

Sub-secs. (3)-(5) were enacted by the rules dated 6.3.36.

(4) No shipment of such cattle destined for Palestine shall be allowed to land in Palestine until the production by the owner of the following certificates, that is to say:—

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

(a) a certificate signed by the Head of the Veterinary Service in Poland stating:—

(i) that during the three calendar months immediately preceding the movement of such cattle to the quarantine enclosures established by the Government of Poland at Gdynia or Sniatyn-Zalusze no case of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or cattle plague (Rin-

- derpest) has been certified to exist at any place within the jurisdiction of the Government of Poland, and
- (ii) the pedigree numbers of such cattle;
- (b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district stating:
- (i) that such cattle have been from birth in the district in which they were examined at the time of the issue of the certificate, and
 - (ii) that no case of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has been certified to have occurred in such district or in any of the surrounding districts during the five years immediately preceding the movement of such cattle to the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Snyatin-Zalusze, and
 - (iii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease or cattle plague has been certified to have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which such cattle were kept during the three calendar months immediately preceding their movement to the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Snyatin-Zalusze, and
 - (iv) that such cattle and all other animals on the premises on which such cattle were kept immediately before their movement to the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Snyatin-Zalusze have been examined by him and found free from contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease and cattle plague, and
 - (v) that such cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and contagious bovine abortion (the dates on which such tests were applied being set out in the certificate) and have been found free from such diseases, and
 - (vi) that such cattle have been moved from the premises to the quarantine enclosures at Gdynia or Snyatin-Zalusze in a vehicle or vehicles of a kind approved by the Government of Poland for the purpose and in such manner as to prevent them from coming into contact with any other cattle or animals, and that before such cattle were loaded into any such vehicle the latter was cleansed and disinfected under his supervision in accordance with directions given by the said Government, and
 - (vii) the pedigree numbers of such cattle;
- (c) a certificate signed by the Government Veterinary Officer in charge of the quarantine enclosure at Gdynia or Snyatin-Zalusze similar to the one prescribed in the case of cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine under sub-rule 2 (b) hereof;
- (d) a certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 4(b) and (c) hereof;
- (e) in the case of cattle shipped from Constanza a certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at that port similar to the one prescribed under sub-rule 2 (d) hereof;
- (f) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that:—
- (i) any other animals on board the vessel or which have been on

board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities before shipment as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein, and

- (ii) the cattle for breeding purposes from Poland on board the vessel were placed in a separate part of the vessel so that no other animals on board could come in contact with them during the voyage to Palestine.

(5) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Poland; any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART XV.

ROUMANIA.

NOTE: The Rules dated 6.1.39 prohibited the importation of sheep and goats from Roumania, until revocation of these rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this part of the schedule.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine and sheep and goats for any purpose may be imported from Roumania.

As amended by the rules dated 30.9.34.

(2) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say,—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment certifying—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that, during such period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

- (iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty four hours of their embarkation and that, on such examination, no animal was found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and
- (iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;
- (b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a);
- (c) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

(3) Sheep and goats shall on arrival be quarantined at the port of Haifa Quarantine Station, for six days.

Sub-sec. (3) was enacted by the rules dated 30.9.34.

(4) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Roumania with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

Sub-secs. (4)-(7) were enacted by the rules dated 30.3.35.

Sub-secs. 4-7 are here renumbered as the 1935 Rules failed to take account of the sub-sec. enacted by the 1934 Rules, supra.

(5) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

- (a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the District to the effect:—
 - (i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stocks on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

- (ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Roumania from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.
- (b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:—
- (i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and
- (ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and
- (iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and
- (iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Roumania from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.
- (c) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificate required under sub-rule (4) (a) hereof.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

(6) The certificates required by sub-rule (4) (a) and (4) (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

(7) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Roumania. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note to sub-sec. (4), supra.

See also note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART XVI.
YUGOSLAVIA.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle, sheep and goats for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Yugoslavia.

(2) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say,—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment certifying—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle, sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty four hours of their embarkation and that, on such examination no animal was found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and

(iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a);

(c) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

The original sub-sec. 3 was repealed by the Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys from European Countries Rules, 1935.

(3) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Yugoslavia with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

Sub-secs. (3)-(5) were enacted by the rules dated 6.3.36.

(4) No shipment of such cattle will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates:—

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary officer of the District stating:

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Yugoslavia from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and

(iii) the pedigree numbers of such cattle;

(b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment stating:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that, during that period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion (the dates on which such tests were applied being set out in the certificate) and have been found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Yugoslavia from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and

(v) the pedigree numbers of such cattle;

(c) a certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificate required under sub-rule (4) (a) hereof.

(5) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Yugoslavia. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

See note, at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART XVII.

GERMANY.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle may be imported from Germany with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer of the district to the effect—

(i) that no cases of foot and mouth disease cattle plague or pleuropneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port or shipment has/have been obtained in Germany from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment to the effect—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the

date of their shipment to Palestine, and that, during that period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Germany from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(c) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a).

(3) The certificates required by paragraphs (a) and (b) respectively of section 2 of this Part shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter paragraph shall in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Germany; any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART XVIII.

DENMARK.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle, sheep and goats for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Denmark.

(2) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say,—

(a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised government veterinary officer at the port of shipment certifying—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that, during such period, they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

- (ii) that no case of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle, sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and
 - (iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty four hours of their embarkation and that, on such examination, no animal was found to be affected with foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and
 - (iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;
- (b) a certificate signed by the nearest British consul authenticating the signature of the government veterinary officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (a) ;
- (c) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

(3) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Denmark with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

Sub-sccs. (3)-(6) were enacted by the rules dated 16.3.34.

(4) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

- (a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district to the effect:—
- (i) that no cases of foot and mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and found free from such diseases, and
 - (ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected

under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Denmark from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Denmark from localities certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(c) Certificates signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 4 (a) and (b) hereof.

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

(5) The certificates required by sub-rules (4) (a) and (4) (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

(6) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours, and, in case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Denmark. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note to sub-sec. (3), supra.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART XIX.
GREAT BRITAIN.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

The Schedule is repealed by the Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys from European Countries Rules, 1935, as regards the importation of those animals.

(1) Stock may be introduced into Palestine from Great Britain:

Provided that no cattle, sheep, goats or swine from Great Britain shall be introduced into Palestine without a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit.

(3) Every shipment of stock shall be accompanied by certificates signed by a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain to the effect that—

(a) in the case of cattle, sheep, goats and swine, the animals have been admitted to a quarantine station in accordance with the provisions of the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 of Great Britain, set forth in the Annex to this Part, and, in addition, in the case of cattle, they have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such disease, such certificate stating, *inter alia*, the dates on which the tests were applied;

See Annex p. 515, infra.

Clause (b) was repealed by the rules dated 23.3.35.

(c) the fodder and/or litter taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage has been obtained in Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 of Great Britain.

See Annex, p. 515, infra.

(4) The stock on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty eight hours.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

THE ANNEX

I. QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF 1928.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(Dated 30th March, 1928).

See p. 514, supra, sec. 3(a) and 3(c).

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1. — (1) The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereinafter referred to as the Minister, may specially approve and authorise the use of any specified premises in Great Britain as a quarantine station for animals intended for export to a place of destination outside Great Britain in accordance with the provisions and for the purposes of this Order, and subject to such other conditions and rules as the Minister may prescribe; and it shall not be lawful to use any premises for the said purposes which have not been so approved and authorised.

Approval by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of premises as quarantine station for animals intended for export.

(2) Premises approved and authorised for use as a quarantine station for the said purposes, hereinafter referred to as an approved quarantine station, shall not, whilst such approval is operative, be used for any other purpose.

(3) The Minister may at any time revoke any approval and authority given by him for the use of specified premises as a quarantine station for the purposes of this Order and thereupon the said premises shall cease to be an approved quarantine station.

2. An animal shall not be moved into an approved quarantine station nor from an approved quarantine station to any vessel for shipment or elsewhere except with permission in writing granted by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry and subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Restriction of use of approved quarantine station to certain animals.

3. Every application for permission to move an animal into an approved quarantine station shall be made on the forms and subject to the stipulations prescribed by or on behalf of the Minister.

Application for admission of animals to an approved quarantine station to be in prescribed form.

4. — (1) Permission for the movement of an animal into an approved quarantine station shall not be granted except in respect of:—

Necessary qualifications for animals admitted into an approved quarantine station.

(a) an animal which has been on premises in Great Britain situate outside a radius of at least fifteen miles from any place on which cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, has been certified under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders of the Minister thereunder exist during the period of three calendar months immediately preceding the date of the granting of the permission;

(b) an animal on premises in Great Britain on which all the animals have been examined, after the date of application for admission by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry and certified by him to be free from cattle plague, foot and mouth disease or pleuro-pneumonia; and

(c) an animal which is intended for movement from the quarantine station, after the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine therein, direct to a vessel for export in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2) An animal when being moved to an approved quarantine station with permission granted under this Order, shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner of the animal at the time of the movement or by his authorised agent to the effect—

(i) that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is free from any contagious or parasitic disease and that during the three months immediately preceding the movement the animal has not been exposed to infection; and

(ii) that the animal has been consigned to the quarantine station in vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with directions given by an Inspector of the Ministry.

Movement of animals from an approved quarantine station to a vessel for shipment.

5. — (1) Permission under this Order authorising the movement of an animal from an approved quarantine station to a vessel for shipment shall not be granted unless the animal has, during the prescribed period of quarantine in the quarantine station, which period shall be of not less than fourteen days duration, remained free from cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia.

(2) An animal when being moved from an approved quarantine station to a vessel for shipment shall be accompanied by

(a) the written permission required under this Order;

(b) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry to the effect that the animal was admitted to the quarantine station in accordance with the provisions of this Order, has been detained and isolated in the quarantine station under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry for a period of not less than fourteen days and has during that period remained free from cattle plague, foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia.

(3) Fodder or litter supplied for the use of the animals during the voyage shall be obtained in Great Britain under permission given by or on behalf of the Minister and only from districts certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for a period of at least three calendar months immediately preceding the granting of such permission.

Restriction on use of fodder, litter, etc., in an approved quarantine station.

6. No fodder or litter shall be used for or about animals at an approved quarantine station or be moved into such station except with permission given by or on behalf of the Minister and such permission shall be given only in respect of fodder or litter obtained from districts in Great Britain certified to have been free from foot and mouth disease for a period of at least three calendar months immediately preceding the granting of such permission.

Restriction on access of unauthorised persons to an approved quarantine station.

7. No person shall enter an approved quarantine station except with permission in writing given by or on behalf of the Minister. Any such permission shall contain any conditions as to personal disinfection or otherwise which the Minister may deem necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious diseases of animals.

8. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any branch of the provisions of this Order or of any rules made hereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927. Offences.
9. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority. Local Authority to enforce Order.
10. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:— Interpretation.
 "Animals" means cattle, sheep, goats and swine;
 "Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;
 "Person" includes a body corporate;
 "The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
11. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty eight. Commencement.
12. This Order may be cited as Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928. Short title.
- In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty eight.

(L.S.)

J. JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

2. RULES MADE UNDER THE QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF 1928.

The following rules are hereby made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the above Order for observance at a quarantine station approved by the Minister for use for animals intended for export.

1. No animal shall be admitted to the quarantine station except in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Order.
2. Only persons authorised by or on behalf of the Minister shall be permitted to enter the quarantine station, and then only when properly clothed in overalls and rubber boots which are to be left in the quarantine station. Such persons must apply to the manager or person in charge for permission to enter the station.
3. A manager or person in charge must be provided at the quarantine station who shall be in charge of the animals at all times and prevent the entry of persons, animals or things other than those authorised by or in accordance with the above-mentioned Order.
4. Attendants shall wear overalls when at work which must be left inside the quarantine station with the manager or person in charge when attendants leave.
5. Any animal in the quarantine station may be treated by the owner's veterinary surgeon provided that:—
 - (i) the veterinary surgeon is properly clothed in disinfectable over-

alls and boots and disinfects himself immediately before entering and on leaving the station,

(ii) the permission of the Ministry is first obtained.

6. An Inspector of the Ministry shall have access to the quarantine station at all times and shall visit and inspect the animals throughout the period of quarantine as may be directed by the Ministry.

7. Pans of disinfectant shall be kept constantly at the entrance to the quarantine station and all persons shall disinfect their boots on entering or leaving the station.

8. All manure shall be stored in a part of the quarantine station approved by the Ministry and it shall be sprayed periodically with disinfectant and disposed of as may be directed by an Inspector of the Ministry.

9. No fodder or litter shall be taken into quarantine station except by permission given by or on behalf of the Minister.

10. No carcasses shall be allowed to leave the quarantine station without permission of an Inspector of the Ministry.

11. No animal shall be removed from the quarantine premises to a vessel for shipment until after the expiration of the prescribed period of not less than fourteen day's quarantine and then only under the provisions of the above-mentioned Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty eight.

(L.S.)

J. JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

PART XX.

TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

1. Transport animals shall be examined by an inspecting officer and, if found to be free from disease, shall be released from quarantine and a permit, valid for three months in respect of each animal, shall be granted to the owner.

2. Any transport animal which reacts to an approved diagnostic test or, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, is diseased shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

PART XXI.

HUNGARY.

As enacted by the rules dated 24.7.37.

NOTE: By the Rules dated 11.3.39 the importation of sheep and goats from Hungary is prohibited until revocation of those rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this schedule.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Hungary.

(2) No shipment of cattle destined for Palestine shall be allowed to land in Palestine until the production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

(a) a certificate signed by the Head of the Veterinary Service in Hungary stating that during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the export of such cattle no cases of cattle plague (Rinderpest), contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease have been certified to exist at any place within the jurisdiction of the Government of Hungary;

(b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer stating:—

(i) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their entrainment to the port of shipment and found free from any infectious or contagious disease, and

(ii) that a sufficient supply of fodder and/or litter was taken for use during the transit journey by rail to the port of shipment and during the voyage from the port of shipment to Palestine, and

(iii) that such cattle have been consigned by rail in a vehicle or vehicles which has or have been cleaned and disinfected under his supervision and sealed with a seal the design of which is shown at the foot of the certificate;

(c) a certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificate required under paragraph (2) (b) hereof:—

(d) a certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of shipment certifying that:—

(i) the cattle arrived at the port of shipment by rail in a vehicle or vehicles the seals of which were intact, and

(ii) the cattle were taken from the vehicle or vehicles directly to the ship destined for Palestine for embarkation, and

(iii) the cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at port of shipment while awaiting embarkation, and

(iv) such cattle were shipped within twenty-four hours of their arrival by rail at the port of shipment;

(e) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any other animals on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities before shipment as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

(3) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Hungary with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant, or when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(4) No shipment of such cattle destined for Palestine shall be allowed

to land in Palestine until the production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

- (a) A certificate signed by the Head of the Veterinary Service in Hungary similar to that prescribed by paragraph (2) (a) hereof in respect of cattle for slaughter in quarantine;
- (b) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer similar to that prescribed by paragraph (2) (b) hereof;
- (c) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer stating that such cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases and showing the pedigree numbers of the cattle and the dates on which the tests have been applied;
- (d) a certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under paragraph (4) (b) and (c) hereof;
- (e) a certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of shipment similar to that prescribed by paragraph (2) (d) hereof;
- (f) a certificate signed by the master of the vessel similar to that prescribed by paragraph (2) (e) hereof;

(5) Cattle for breeding purposes on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on approved premises and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Hungary. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(6) Sheep and goats may be imported from Hungary. They shall on arrival in Palestine be quarantined for six days.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART U.
LITHUANIA.

As enacted by the rules dated 20.10.34.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Lithuania with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

- (a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district to the effect:—

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him twenty four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Lithuania from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Lithuania from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained:

(c) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 2 (a) and (b) hereof.

(3) The certificates required by sub-rules (2) (a) and (2) (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Lithuania. Any animal which gives

a. positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(5) Cattle, sheep and goats for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Lithuania .

(6) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

(a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment certifying:—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle, sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of their embarkation and that on such examination no animal was found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and

(iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificate required under sub-rule 6 (a) hereof.

(c) A certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

PART XXII,
SUDAN.

As enacted by the rules dated 27.2.41.

NOTE: See also Animal Diseases (Importation of Camels from Sudan). Rules, 1944, ante.

(1) Cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine and sheep and goats for any purpose may be imported from Sudan by one of the following routes:—

- (a) by sea from Port Sudan direct to Haifa;
- (b) by sea from Port Sudan direct to Port Said or Alexandria in Egypt and thence by reshipment to Haifa;
- (c) by rail from Wadi Halfa in the Sudan to Port Said or Alexandria in Egypt and thence by sea direct to Haifa;
- (d) by rail direct from the Sudan, or via an animal quarantine station in Egypt, to Haifa or Lydda, and
- (e) in addition, in the case of sheep and goats only, by rail to Gaza.

(2) No such cattle shall be imported into Palestine unless and until the owner obtains a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant such permit or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit so granted.

(3) Every consignment of such cattle arriving directly from the Sudan shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Sudan Veterinary Authorities in accordance with the Sudan Government rules governing the export of slaughter cattle and in the form approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Government of Palestine.

(4) Every consignment of such cattle arriving via Egypt, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorised veterinary officer of the Government of Egypt giving a description of the cattle consigned to Palestine and stating —

- (a) that such cattle were imported from the Sudan (the date of their arrival and route to be indicated) accompanied by the certificate issued by the Sudan Veterinary Authorities in accordance with the rules of the Sudan Government governing the export of slaughter cattle (copy of the certificate to be appended);
- (b) that such cattle were isolated in quarantine parks of the Government of Egypt pending their consignment to Palestine and that during the period of their detention in quarantine and at the time of departure no cases of cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or any other contagious or infectious disease communicable to cattle were observed by him.

(5) Any such cattle arriving by rail at Haifa or Lydda shall be removed forthwith by, and at the expense of, the owner in an approved motor vehicle and/or by an approved route, to the animal quarantine station at Haifa or Lydda, as the case may be.

(6) Such cattle shall be marked by the owner as directed by, and to the satisfaction of, the Inspecting Officer.

(7) No such cattle shall be moved from Haifa or Lydda unless and until a permit for removal has been obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer or his authorised representative who may at his discretion—

(a) refuse to grant such permit, or when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit so granted, and

(b) attach to such permit such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

(8) Such cattle shall be slaughtered only at the slaughter-house of Haifa, Jerusalem, Jaffa or Tel Aviv and any such cattle moved from Haifa or Lydda animal quarantine station to Jerusalem, Jaffa or Tel Aviv shall proceed to destination by rail and/or in an approved motor vehicle and by an approved route direct to the quarantine lairs situated adjacent to the respective slaughter-house where they shall be isolated pending slaughter.

(9) Any railway truck used for the conveyance of such cattle shall be disinfected by, and at the expense of, the Palestine Railways Administration and any motor vehicle used for this purpose shall be disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner of the cattle to the satisfaction of an Inspecting Officer.

(10) Such cattle shall be slaughtered within a period of thirty days from the date of their arrival at Haifa or Lydda or, in the case of cattle moved to Jerusalem, Jaffa or Tel Aviv, within the period indicated on the permit issued under paragraph (7) hereof by the Chief Veterinary Officer or his representative.

If the owner fails to slaughter the cattle within the period aforesaid, the Chief Veterinary Officer may dispose of such cattle by sale or slaughter and shall remit the proceeds of the sale or slaughter to the owner, after deduction of any expenses incurred.

In addition, a fee of five hundred mils per head per diem may be charged, if the Chief Veterinary Officer so directs, when the cattle are not slaughtered within the prescribed period.

(11) The following fees shall be charged for the examination and detention of such cattle and shall be paid prior to the removal or slaughter of any animal of the consignment, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 15(2) of the principal rules:—

(a) to the Inspecting Officer — 300 mils per head

(b) to the Municipal Veterinary Officer
of Jerusalem, Jaffa or Tel Aviv, as
the case may be — 200 mils per head.

(12) If any case of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, cattle plague or any other disease is detected among such cattle by an Inspecting Officer, all the cattle of the consignment shall be disposed of as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs and, in the case of seaborne traffic, all the cattle of the consignment may be refused entry.

(13) It shall be the duty of the municipal councils, within their area, to provide such facilities as may be required for the quarantine of such cattle pending slaughter and for the disinfection of motor vehicles and to assist

the Chief Veterinary Officer and any Inspecting Officer to execute the provisions of these rules.

(14) Sheep and goats from the Sudan consigned to Haifa, Lydda or Gaza shall be detained in quarantine for three days.

(15) Every consignment of sheep and goats shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer of the Government of the Sudan or Egypt, as the case may be, certifying that they have been examined within twenty-four hours of their departure and found free from disease.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART XXIII.

IRAQ.

As amended by the rules dated 18.9.37.

(1) Stock may be imported from 'Iraq' whether by land or sea route, provided that cattle shall be imported by rail only and shall be consigned from Tel-Kochek Railway Station directly to Samakh or Haifa Railway Station.

As enacted by the rules dated 29.8.39.

(2) Any stock imported on the hoof, shall on arrival in Palestine, be detained in quarantine for the following periods:—

Sheep and goats	— three days;
swine	— eight days;
horses	— four days;
camels	— two days;

(3) Any stock imported by land route and conveyed by rail or in motor vehicles, and any stock imported by sea route, shall, on arrival in Palestine, be detained in quarantine for the following periods:—

cattle	— six days;
swine	— eight days;
horses	— four days;
camels	— two days;
sheep and goats	— three days;

As amended by the rules dated 26.8.38.

Provided that sheep and goats imported by land route and conveyed by rail or in motor vehicles, may be taken directly to the towns of Jerusalem, Haifa, and Jaffa for detention in quarantine for a period of six days on approved premises with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(4) Every consignment of stock, except cattle, conveyed by rail or in motor vehicles, and any stock, except cattle, imported by sea, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of Iraq to the effect that the stock were free from disease at the time of export. The certificate shall state the date on which the animals were examined.

(5) No consignment of cattle shall be allowed entry into Palestine until the production of the following certificates, that is to say:—

- (a) a certificate issued by the Head of the Veterinary Service of Iraq to the effect that no cases of cattle plague or bovine contagious pleuro-pneumonia disease have occurred in Iraq during the six months immediately preceding the export of the cattle to Palestine;
- (b) a certificate issued by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer of the Government of Syria at Tel-Kochek to the effect that —

As amended by the rules dated 26.8.38.

- (i) the cattle, to be described in the certificate, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of their departure for Palestine and have been found free from any infectious or contagious disease, and
- (ii) such cattle have been consigned by rail from Tel Kochek to Samakh in a vehicle or vehicles which has/have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and sealed with a seal the design of which is shown at the foot of the certificate, and
- (iii) a sufficient quantity of fodder and litter for such cattle, obtained in Iraq, has been taken with the cattle for use on the journey to Palestine.

(6) A Veterinary Officer's decision as to whether any stock imported into Palestine is of Iraqi origin and as to whether such stock was imported by motor transport, rail or otherwise, shall be final.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 15(1) of the Animal Quarantine Rules, a fee of 150 mils per head shall be charged for the examination of cattle imported from Iraq by land route.

As amended by the rules dated 25.4.41.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART W.

GREECE.

As enacted by the rules dated 16.2.35.

NOTE: By the rules dated 11.3.39 the importation of sheep and goats from Greece is prohibited until revocation of those rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Schedule.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

See also Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries Emergency Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Greece with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer who may refuse to grant or, when granted, suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

- (a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district to the effect:—

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of, the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Greece from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(c) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 2 (a) and (b) hereof.

(3) The certificates required by sub-rules (2) (a) and (2) (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Greece. Any animal which gives a

positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(5) Sheep and goats for any purpose and cattle for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from Greece.

(6) — (1) No shipment of such cattle, sheep and/or goats destined for Palestine will be allowed to land in Palestine until production by the consignee of the following certificates, that is to say:—

(a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment certifying:—

(i) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats has occurred among such cattle, sheep and/or goats during the period of their detention in quarantine, and

(iii) that such cattle, sheep and/or goats have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of their embarkation and that on such examination no animal was found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease of cattle, sheep and/or goats, and

(iv) that the fodder fed to such cattle, sheep and/or goats while in quarantine and taken on board for consumption by the animals during the voyage, and/or litter used by such animals while in quarantine and taken on board for the use of the animals during the voyage, has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government Veterinary Officer inserted on the certificate required under sub-rule 6 (1) (a) hereof.

(c) A certificate signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that any cattle, sheep and/or goats on board the vessel or which have been on board the vessel during the course of the voyage and destined for any country other than Palestine have undergone such quarantine formalities at the port of shipment and otherwise as would have entitled them, had they been destined for Palestine, to land therein.

(2) Sheep and goats shall on arrival be quarantined at the Port of Haifa Quarantine Station for six days.

Clause 7 of the above rules was repealed by the Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys from European Countries Rules, 1935.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART X.

LATVIA.

As enacted by the rules dated 5.12.35.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from Latvia with a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(2) Every shipment of such cattle shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the District to the effect:—

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia have occurred on, or within a radius of twenty kilometres of the premises on which the cattle have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty-four hours immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(ii) that the cattle have been consigned to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to the port of shipment has/have been obtained in Latvia from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect:—

(i) that such cattle have been detained in quarantine enclosures at the port of shipment for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their shipment to Palestine, and that during that period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty-four hours of the date of shipment and have been found free from foot and-mouth disease, cattle plague, or bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and

(iii) that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion within 14 days as from date of shipment and found free from such diseases, and

(iv) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken on board for use during the voyage, has/have been obtained in Latvia from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained.

(c) Certificates signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 2 (a) and (b) hereof.

(3) The certificates required by sub-rules 2 (a) and 2 (b) respectively of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, and the certificate required by the latter sub-rule shall, in addition to such pedigree numbers, state the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

(4) The cattle on arrival in Palestine shall be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours, and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in Latvia. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART Y.

IRISH FREE STATE.

As enacted by the rules dated 3.3.36.

See also Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, post.

(1) Cattle for breeding purposes or for the purpose of slaughter in quarantine may be imported from the Irish Free State.

(2) Any person who intends to import cattle for breeding purposes shall obtain before shipment of any such cattle a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer. The Chief Veterinary Officer may refuse to grant, or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(3) Any cattle shipped to Palestine directly from a port in the Irish Free State shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the Irish Free State to the effect:—

(i) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia have occurred in the Irish Free State during the six months immediately preceding the shipment of the cattle to Palestine, and

(ii) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their shipment and have been found free from any infectious or contagious disease and, in addition,

(iii) in the case of cattle for breeding purposes that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases.

(4) The certificate required by sub-rule (3) of this paragraph shall state the pedigree numbers of the cattle, in the case of cattle for breeding purposes, and the dates on which the tests referred to in (iii) of that sub-rule have been applied.

(5) Cattle for breeding purposes shall, on arrival in Palestine, be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle, they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in the Irish Free State. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(6) Any cattle shipped to Palestine via the port of Liverpool in Great Britain, shall, in addition to the certificate required by sub-rule (3) of this paragraph, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Great Britain, to the effect that the cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at the port of Liverpool while awaiting embarkation for Palestine.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

PART Z.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As enacted by the rules dated 4.12.36.

(1) Cattle, sheep and goats for breeding purposes or for the purpose of slaughter may be imported from the United States of America.

(2) Any person who intends to import cattle for breeding purposes shall obtain before shipment of any such cattle a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer. The Chief Veterinary Officer may refuse to grant, or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

(3) Any cattle shipped to Palestine directly from a port in the United States of America shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the United States of America stating:—

(a) that no cases of foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague or contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia have occurred in the United States of America during the six months immediately preceding the shipment of the cattle to Palestine, and

(b) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their shipment and have been found free from infectious or contagious disease, and

(c) in the case of cattle for breeding purposes, that the cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and found free from such diseases.

(4) The certificate required by sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph shall, in the case of cattle for breeding purposes, state the pedigree numbers of the cattle and the dates on which the tests referred to in (c) of that sub-paragraph have been applied.

(5) Cattle, sheep and goats imported from the United States of America shall, on arrival in Palestine, be detained in quarantine for a period of forty-eight hours and, in the case of female cattle imported for breeding purposes they shall be strictly isolated on premises approved by the Chief Veterinary

Officer and tested for bovine contagious abortion after an interval of thirty days from the date on which the test was made in the United States of America. Any animal which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(6) Any cattle, sheep or goats from the United States of America destined for Palestine and shipped via a port not situated within the United States of America shall in addition to the certificate required by sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the territory in which such port is situated to the effect that the cattle, sheep or goats have not come into contact with any other stock at such port while awaiting embarkation for Palestine.

(7) The signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers issuing the certificates required by sub-paragraphs (3) and (6) of this paragraph shall be authenticated by the nearest British Consul.

See note at the beginning of the rules.

IMPORTATION OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES.

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Animal Quarantine (Importation of Slaughter Cattle from infected Countries) Emergency Rules, 1938, and shall be read as one with the Animal Quarantine Rules, hereinafter referred to as the principal rules.

Importation of
cattle from
certain
countries.

2. — (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the principal rules and the schedule thereto, cattle for slaughter in quarantine may be imported from the countries set out in the schedule to these rules subject to the following conditions:—

(a) No such cattle shall be imported into Palestine unless and until the owner obtains a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant such permit, or, when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit so granted.

(b) Such cattle shall be slaughtered in the Municipal Slaughter House at Haifa within thirty days from the day of landing at the Port of Haifa.

Thirty days were substituted for seven by the rules dated 9.10.39 and 22.5.40.

If the owner fails to slaughter the cattle within this period, the Chief Veterinary Officer may dispose of such cattle by sale or slaughter and shall remit the proceeds of the sale or slaughter to the owner, after deduction of any expenses incurred.

If the owner fails to slaughter such cattle within the said period, a fee of five hundred mils per head per diem may be charged, as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

(c) Such cattle shall be marked by the owner on the date of landing as directed by, and to the satisfaction of, the Inspecting Officer.

(d) No shipment of such cattle shall be allowed entry into Paestine if unaccompanied by the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate signed by a duly authorised Government Veterinary Officer of the district in the country of origin to the effect:—

(I) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred on, or within a radius of 30 kilometres of, the locality in which the cattle have been kept for the forty five days immediately preceding their movement to the quarantine enclosures in the country of origin, and that such cattle, together with all other stock on the premises, have been examined by him within twenty four hours immediately preceding their movement to such quarantine enclosures and found free from any contagious or infectious disease, and

(II) that the cattle have been consigned to the quarantine enclosures in the country of origin by rail and/or motor transport in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision, and the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle during their transport to such quarantine enclosures has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained;

(ii) A certificate signed by the Government Veterinary Officer in charge of the quarantine enclosures in the country of origin to the effect:—

(I) that such cattle have been detained in such quarantine enclosures for fourteen days immediately preceding the date of their consignment by rail to the port of shipment or their embarkation, as the

- case may be, and that during such period they have not been in contact with any other animals, and
- (II) that no case of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred among the whole consignment of such cattle during their detention in quarantine, and
- (III) that such cattle have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their consignment by rail to the quarantine enclosures or the port of shipment, as the case may be, and have been found free from foot-and-mouth disease or any other contagious or infectious disease communicable to cattle, and
- (IV) that the fodder and/or litter used for the cattle while in quarantine and taken for use on board the vessel during the voyage to Palestine has/have been obtained from localities certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the period of three months immediately preceding the date on which such fodder and/or litter was/were obtained, and, in addition, in the case of cattle detained in quarantine enclosures not situated in the port from which they are to be shipped to Palestine,
- (V) that such cattle have been consigned by rail from the quarantine enclosures in the country of origin to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which has/have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and sealed with a seal the design of which is shown at the foot of the certificate;
- (iii) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under paragraphs (i) and (ii) hereof;
- (iv) A certificate signed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of shipment, in the case of cattle arriving from quarantine enclosures not situated in the port certifying that:—
- (I) the cattle arrived at the port of shipment by rail in a vehicle or vehicles the seals of which were intact, and

- (II) the cattle were taken from the vehicle or vehicles directly to the ship destined for Palestine for embarkation, and
 - (III) such cattle have not come in contact with any other stock at the port of shipment while awaiting embarkation for Palestine, and
 - (IV) such cattle were shipped within twenty four hours of their arrival by rail at the port of shipment.
- (e) If any case of foot-and-mouth disease is detected among cattle arriving at the Port of Haifa at the time of their examination by an Inspecting Officer on board the vessel or on the quay, all the cattle conveyed by such vessel shall be refused entry into Palestine, or, if allowed entry, disposed of as directed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

The last sentence, beginning with the word "or", was added by the rules dated 9.10.39.

(2) The provisions of the principal rules shall, save in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of these rules, apply to the importation of any cattle from the countries set out in the schedule to these rules and to any cattle imported from such countries.

THE SCHEDULE.

BULGARIA, (added by rules dated 21.12.38).
DENMARK,
GREECE, (added by rules dated 19.1.39).
HUNGARY,
POLAND,
YUGOSLAVIA,
ROUMANIA,
LITHUANIA,
Turkey, (Deleted by rules dated 22.10.40).

POULTRY.

NOTE: See also Importation of Poultry from Great Britain Rules, the Prohibition of Importation of Poultry Rules and the Prohibition of Importation of Poultry (Syria and Lebanon) Rules, *post*.

1. These rules may be cited as the Animal Quarantine (Poultry) Rules, 1935.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Animal Quarantine Rules, 1931, and any amendments thereof or additions thereto, and to the following conditions poultry from any country may be imported into Palestine by sea or land.

Conditions applicable to the importation of poultry by sea:

3. No poultry shall be allowed to land in Palestine until the production by the owner of the following permit and certificates, that is to say:—

- (a) A permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Government of Palestine authorising the owner to import poultry into Palestine;
- (b) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the district in the country of origin to the effect that:—
 - (i) no cases of fowl plague, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry have occurred in the locality where the poultry have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and
 - (ii) the poultry have been moved from such locality to the port of shipment in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected under his supervision;
- (c) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer at the port of shipment to the effect that the poultry have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their embarkation and that on such examination no bird was found to be affected with fowl plague, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry;
- (d) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signatures of the Government Veterinary Officers inserted on the certificates required under sub-rules 3 (b) and (c) hereof.

As regards importation of poultry from Great Britain, see Importation of Poultry from Great Britain Rules, *post*.

4. The certificates required by sub-rules 3 (b) and 3 (c) of the preceding rule shall state the number of birds and the number of receptacles in the consignment.

5. — (1) Poultry shall be landed only at the port of Haifa or Jaffa.

(2) Poultry landed at the port of Haifa or Jaffa shall be removed by the owner thereof directly to his premises, provided that such premises have been approved by a Veterinary Officer, or to any other approved place, and shall there be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of rules 16 and 17 hereof;—

Provided that such premises shall, in the case of poultry landed at the port of Haifa, be situated within the boundaries of the municipal area of Haifa or within a radius of three kilometres from such boundaries, and in the case of poultry landed at the port of Jaffa, be situated within the boundaries of the municipal area of Jaffa or Tel-Aviv, or within a radius of three kilometres from such boundaries.

As enacted by the rules dated 3.10.36.

6. In the event of the owner failing to remove his imported poultry from the Customs premises at the Port of Haifa or Jaffa within a time considered reasonable by an Inspecting Officer, the poultry shall be removed on the instructions of an Inspecting Officer at the owner's risk and expense to any approved premises, and the owner shall pay to the Inspecting Officer all charges incurred for their removal to, and accommodation at, the approved premises.

*Conditions applicable to importation of poultry
by rail or motor transport:*

7. No poultry conveyed by rail or motor transport shall be allowed to enter Palestine until the production by the owner of the following permit and certificate, that is to say:—

- (a) A permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Government of Palestine authorising the owner to import poultry into Palestine;
- (b) A certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the district in the country of origin to the effect that;
 - (i) no cases of fowl plague, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry have occurred in the locality where the poultry have been kept for the three months immediately preceding their movement to the port of shipment, and
 - (ii) the poultry have been examined by him within 24 hours of the date of their export to Palestine, and on such examination no bird was found to be affected with fowl plague, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry.

8. Poultry conveyed by rail into Palestine shall be consigned only to the towns of Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv or Jerusalem and shall, on arrival be removed by the owner directly to his premises provided that such premises have been approved by a Veterinary Officer, or to any other approved place, and shall there be detained or slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of rules 16 and 17.

9. The driver of any motor vehicle conveying poultry into Palestine shall stop at the nearest frontier animal quarantine station in Palestine and shall

- (a) produce to the Superintendent of the Animal Quarantine Station his driving licence, to enable the Superintendent to ascertain the driver's name and licence number, and the permit and certificate required in accordance with the provisions of rule 7 hereof,
- (b) afford all facilities for the inspection, examination and checking of birds,
- (c) pay, on behalf of the owner of the consignment of poultry, all quarantine fees due, and
- (d) when allowed by the Superintendent of the Animal Quarantine Station, proceed with the poultry directly to destination and report to the nearest Veterinary Officer the delivery of the poultry at the approved premises within 12 hours of his arrival at destination.

10. Any poultry introduced by motor transport shall, on arrival at the approved premises, be detained in isolation or slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of rules 16 and 17.

General conditions.

11. No poultry shall be imported into Palestine from any country by land, consigned by rail or motor transport, and sea without a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer, who may refuse to grant, or when granted, may suspend or revoke any permit issued.

12. Poultry shall not be introduced into Palestine by animal transport except from Trans-Jordan. Poultry so introduced from Trans-Jordan shall not consist of more than fifty birds in any one consignment.

As enacted by the rules dated 11.5.37.

13. No poultry shall be introduced by land into Palestine except through one of the animal quarantine stations mentioned in rule

14 of the Animal Quarantine Rules, 1931, and all such poultry shall enter only by one of the routes prescribed therein.

Provided that poultry conveyed by rail may be consigned to the towns of Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv or Jerusalem as indicated in rule 8 hereof.

14. Poultry conveyed by animal transport into Palestine shall be detained at the nearest frontier animal quarantine station for 24 hours and, if found healthy after such period, shall be released.

15. Pedigree or pure-bred poultry or other birds intended to be used as foundation birds or for breeding or for improvement of the breed of poultry, imported by sea or land, shall, in addition to any other certificates required under these rules, be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin to the effect that such birds have been tested with negative results for bacillary white diarrhoea disease within 21 days immediately preceding the date of their shipment or transportation to Palestine.

Such poultry, on arrival in Palestine, shall be detained in isolation on the owner's premises and tested for bacillary white diarrhoea disease after an interval of ninety days from the date on which the test was made in the country of origin, and no eggs laid by such poultry shall be used for hatching purposes until so tested. Any bird which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

As regards importation of poultry from Great Britain, see Importation of Poultry from Great Britain Rules, *post*.

16. Poultry introduced by land (conveyed by rail or motor transport) and sea shall, on arrival at owner's premises or any other approved place be either

(a) detained in quarantine for a period of six days as from the date of arrival at such premises before being released from quarantine, or

(b) slaughtered, plucked and drawn within a period of twenty one days as from the date of arrival at such premises, provided authority to do so is obtained by the owner from the Veterinary Officer, and no bird of the consignment is released from quarantine alive. All feathers, crops and intestines shall be burned or buried.

17. In the event of any disease occurring during the period of detention in quarantine on the premises of the owner or any other

approved place, the poultry shall be disposed of by the owner, under the supervision of, and within the period prescribed by, an Inspecting Officer, as follows:—

- (a) Every bird which is diseased or suspected to be diseased shall be destroyed and the carcass burned or buried.
- (b) The remaining birds of the consignment shall be slaughtered on the premises or released subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- (c) Any birds slaughtered, shall be plucked and drawn on the premises and their carcasses, excluding the feathers, crops and intestines, if passed by an Inspecting Officer as fit for human consumption, may be sold as food; otherwise they shall be burned or buried. All feathers, crops and intestines shall be burned or buried.

As enacted by the rules dated 23.9.38.

18. (a) Any premises used for the detention in quarantine of any imported poultry and all the equipment and fixtures of such premises shall, during the detention of such poultry and on the release of the poultry from quarantine or disposal by slaughter, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner as directed by, and to the satisfaction of, an Inspecting Officer. All sweepings and droppings shall be disposed of as directed by an Inspecting Officer.

Sub-rule (a) as enacted by the rules dated 23.9.38.

- (b) No receptacle used for the importation of poultry shall be removed from the owner's premises or any other approved place without the authority of an Inspecting Officer and prior to being first disinfected under his supervision and to his entire satisfaction.

Provided that if, in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer, it is necessary to destroy any receptacle used for the importation of poultry in order to prevent the introduction and spread of disease, such receptacle shall be destroyed by fire by and at the expense of the owner either at the owner's premises or at any other place approved by a Veterinary Officer.

Proviso as enacted by the rules dated 3.10.36.

19. The rules regulating the introduction of poultry into Palestine made under the Diseases of Animal Ordinance, 1926, and pub-

lished in Gazette No. 275 of the 16th January, 1931, are hereby repealed.

These rules shall come into operation upon the 15th day of February, 1936, and shall be deemed not to have been in operation before the date hereof.

The rules were brought into operation, as above, by the rules dated 17.12.35.

ANIMALS AND POULTRY.
(SEA TRANSPORT).

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|---|------------------------------|
| <p>1. These rules may be cited as the Animals and Poultry (Sea Transport) Rules, 1936.</p> | Citation. |
| <p>2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—
 “Animals” except where it is otherwise expressly stated, means cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminating animals, horses, mules, donkeys and swine.
 “Cattle” means bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, springers and calves.
 “Springer” means a cow or heifer heavy in calf.
 “Poultry” means domestic fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons.
 “Port” includes place.</p> | Interpretation. |
| <p>3. The provisions of these rules shall apply to any vessel on which animals or poultry are carried for importation to or exportation from Palestine. Provided that the provisions of rules 4(1) (b), 6(1), (2) and (3), 7(1) and 9 shall not apply to vessels carrying animals for importation to Palestine on a voyage which normally takes less than eighteen hours.</p> | Application of rules. |
| <p>4. — (1) Animals shall not be carried
 (a) on more than three decks; or
 (b) on any deck which is not completely closed in at the sides and covered with a permanent deck above, except that between each first day of May and the next following thirtieth day of September inclusive, animals may be carried on an open superstructure deck, provided that the fittings are as far as possible in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the first schedule to these rules; or
 (c) in tiers one above the other on any deck or on top of any erection on a deck; or</p> | Parts of vessels to be used. |

- (d) on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried, and shall in no other case be carried on hatches where the coamings exceed forty-five centimetres in height above the deck, and where other means of access to the space below is not provided; or
- (e) in the hold of any vessel which has not sufficient space between its deck and its bottom to allow the animals to stand upright in their natural position with at least thirty centimetres of clear space between the highest part of such animals when so standing and the deck above; or
- (f) in any part of the vessel where they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or the safety of the ship.

(2) Whilst on board a vessel, animals shall be properly protected from injury or unnecessary suffering and from exposure to the weather or seas.

(3) Poultry shall be carried only on the open deck which shall be completely closed in at the sides and covered with a canvas roof above to afford effective protection to the poultry against the weather or seas.

5. — (Revoked by the rules dated 3.7.40).

Pens, crates
and fittings
in vessels.

6. — (1) All animals shall be carried in pens unless they are confined in a suitable crate, box or other receptacle. Where a crate, box or other receptacle is used for this purpose, it shall be so secured or fixed as to prevent its displacement by the sea or the motion of the vessel, and shall be so constructed and placed as to admit a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried and to ensure a measure of protection equivalent to that provided for animals carried in pens.

Crates, boxes or other receptacles containing animals shall not be carried in tiers.

(2) No pen shall exceed three hundred and thirty five centimetres in length (fore and aft) and two hundred and seventy five centimetres in breadth, and each pen shall be constructed in such a manner and with materials of such strength as to be able to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. Where animals are carried on an open superstructure deck, the fittings shall comply with the provisions of the first schedule to these rules.

(3) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent animals from slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper foot-

holds, securely fastened to the deck by suitable means, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand, saw-dust or other suitable material.

(4) Any part of the ship's structure or fittings liable to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off and all pens shall be entirely free from obstructions.

(5) Poultry shall be carried in crates, the dimensions of which shall be in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the second schedule to these rules. The crates used for the carrying of poultry shall be secured or fixed so as to prevent their displacement by the sea or motion of the vessel and shall be so constructed and placed as to admit a proper supply of fresh air to all the poultry carried.

Crates used as aforesaid may be carried in tiers provided that the total height of the crates after placing one above the other on the deck does not exceed three metres.

7. — (1) Sufficient space shall be provided in every pen to enable the animals therein properly to feed and rest during the voyage.

Space for
animals
and poultry.

The minimum space per head shall be seventy five centimetres in width for cattle over four hundred and fifty kilogrammes in weight and sixty centimetres in width for cattle under four hundred and fifty kilogrammes in weight. Where, however, one beast is carried by itself, the minimum space shall be ninety centimetres. These measurements shall be in a fore and aft direction.

(2) On vessels carrying animals for importation to Palestine on a voyage which normally takes less than eighteen hours, sufficient space shall be provided to enable the animals carried properly to feed and rest and an adequate quantity of sand or other suitable material shall be strewn on the floor in order to prevent animals from slipping.

(3) A space of at least one metre in width shall be provided between any two rows of crates containing poultry to enable the poultry therein to be fed and watered properly.

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

Overcrowding.

9. There shall be a continuous fore and aft passageway of a minimum width of ninety centimetres between every two rows of animals and in front of every single row of animals, except that at the ends of passageways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstruc-

Passageways.

tions less than ninety centimetres in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of forty five centimetres. There shall also be an athwartship passageway of a minimum width of forty five centimetres communicating with the fore and aft passageways in each compartment. For this purpose the hatch may be used as the athwartship passageway. All the passageways shall be kept free from obstructions other than as provided above.

Ventilation.

10. Separate ventilation shall be provided for each compartment on each deck, and, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, there shall be for each enclosed compartment, mechanical means of ventilation, by electric fans or otherwise, of sufficient capacity entirely to change the air once every three minutes. In the case of enclosed compartments on the main deck or above, natural ventilation may be accepted, if circumstances warrant it, subject to the approval of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Light.

11. All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned and all parts of the vessel on which poultry are carried shall be properly and sufficiently lighted, and provision shall be made at all times for adequate light for the proper tending of the animals and poultry. This shall be provided by means of lights placed not more than six metres apart, each light being of not less than forty watts. Where a light is masked by beams or other obstructions, extra lights shall be fitted.

Food and water.

12. — (1) A sufficient quantity of suitable food and water shall be provided to feed and water adequately all the animals and poultry carried, taking into consideration the possibility of unforeseen delay on the voyage owing to weather or other causes. Proper weather-tight accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of food.

(2) Suitable troughs shall be provided on the floor of each pen or of part of the vessel on which animals are carried not less than twenty centimetres in height. Troughs for sheep and pigs must be kept watertight.

Securing of cattle.

13. All cattle, whether polled or not, shall be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering, and so as to stand athwartships facing the passageways.

Separation of mixed consignments.

14. — (1) The following classes of animals shall be carried in separate pens according to their classes, namely, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, mules and donkeys. Provided that in the case of a

vessel carrying animals to a port in Palestine on a voyage which normally takes less than eighteen hours, animals of the classes specified herein may be carried either in separate parts of such vessel or in separate pens according to their classes.

(2) The following classes of poultry shall be carried in separate crates according to their classes, namely, domestic fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons.

15. — (1) Approaches, gangways, passageways, cages and other apparatus, and also any parts of a vessel used for the loading, discharging or movement of animals shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

Approaches,
gangways
and other
apparatus.

(2) Gangway doors not less than one hundred and seventy centimetres in height and one hundred and fifty centimetres in width, shall be fitted in the ship's side above the main (freeboard) deck so placed, as far as practicable, that the animals can be driven direct across the deck clear of hatchways or other obstructions.

(3) Where necessary, companions shall be provided to enable attendants to gain access to spaces occupied by animals below, apart from the main hatchways, in the event of the latter being battened down.

16. — (1) In addition to the crew necessary for working the ship, a sufficient number of attendants shall be carried to tend animals and poultry properly.

Attendants.

(2) Proper and suitable accommodation for such attendants shall be provided.

17. — (1) Suitable provision shall be made for draining the urine and surface water from all parts of the vessel used for the carriage of animals.

Drainage.

Sufficient scuppers shall be provided in the main (freeboard) deck and above adequately to drain overboard the urine and surface water.

(2) Provision shall be made by means of tanks, bilges, wells or other means to drain off the urine and the water used for washing down the decks in all compartments below the main (freeboard) deck.

18. An adequate water service shall be provided for extinguishing fire and for washing down all spaces occupied by animals and poultry.

Fire and
wash deck
appliances.

Handling of
animals while
in port.

19. — (1) No animal shall be conveyed in any lighter to or from a vessel in the course of importation to or exportation from Palestine unless such lighter has been approved for such purpose by the Port Officer.

(2) The maximum number of animals which may lawfully be carried by any lighter shall be determined by the Port Officer.

(3) Every lighter used in the conveyance of animals to or from a vessel in the course of importation to or exportation from Palestine shall be strewn with shingles or sand so as to prevent the animals from slipping.

(4) Shingles or sand shall be strewn on those parts of the deck or other part of a vessel which is about to load or unload animals, on which such animals will be hoisted or otherwise dealt with so as to prevent the animals from slipping.

(5) No animal shall be hoisted or lowered during embarkation or disembarkation except with the aid of proper canvas slings or a hoisting box or cradle approved by the Port Officer.

(6) In the handling of any animal at a port in Palestine in the course of importation or exportation a goad of a pattern approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer shall alone be used, and the animal shall not be beaten with sticks.

Approved
killing
instruments.

20. Every vessel on which an animal is carried shall carry a proper killing instrument, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Such instrument shall be capable of discharging a bullet or captive bolt, and it shall be the duty of the owner and the master of every such vessel to see that the instrument is on board, together with sufficient ammunition. The instrument and ammunition shall be produced to a Veterinary Officer when so required by him.

Injured
animals.

21. If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause such animal to be slaughtered by means of an approved killing instrument, 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.

Animals dying
on voyage.

22. If an animal taken on board for the purpose of landing in Palestine has died or been slaughtered during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival of the vessel at the place of discharge in Palestine, report the fact to the Veterinary

Officer at the port. The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Veterinary Officer.

23. The master of a vessel on which animals are carried shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured, while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every voyage make a return to the Veterinary Officer at the port of disembarkation showing the total number of each class of animals shipped on the voyage, and whether any, and if so, how many animals died or were killed or injured on the voyage, and the cause of such deaths, slaughter or injury.

Returns as to casualties.

24. — (1) No animal shall be permitted by the master of the vessel to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon to or from any port in Palestine if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended passage.

Carriage by sea of unfit animals.

(2) No pregnant animal shall be permitted by the master of the vessel to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon to or from any port in Palestine if it is reasonably probable that the animal will normally give birth during the voyage.

25. No animals or poultry shall be permitted to be landed at a port in Palestine unless and until there is delivered to the Veterinary Officer at the port a declaration signed by the master of the vessel to the effect that such animals or poultry have been accommodated on board the vessel as prescribed by these rules and that all other provisions thereof relating to the treatment of animals or poultry upon such vessel have been complied with.

Declaration by master of vessel.

26. The master, owner or agent of any vessel or lighter within or upon which any animals or poultry are loaded, carried or unloaded otherwise than in accordance with these rules shall be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1926.

Offences.

27. These rules shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1937.

Commencement.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Rules 4(1)(b) and 6(2)).

SPECIFICATIONS OF FITTINGS FOR CARRIAGES OF ANIMALS.
EXPOSED SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS.Dimensions
of pens.

1. The pens shall be of the following dimensions in the clear:—

	Length (fore and aft)	Breadth	Height (deck to roof)
Maximum	335 cms.	275 cms.	-
Minimum	90 cms.	245 cms.	200 cms.

Top of breast boards and horizontal division boards shall be 115 cms. from the deck.

Vertical division boards shall extend from deck to roof.

Construction
of pens.

2. Pens shall be four-sided enclosures, composed of stanchions, divisions boards, front boards, and back-sheathing, all covered by a roof.

Front cants
for pens.

3. Front cants for pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. pine, fitted on the inboard side of the front stanchions, with 15 cms. side vertical, and bolted to the deck with 15 mms. nut and screw or tapped bolts, spaced about 170 cms. apart; or, if on a wooden deck, shall be fastened by 15 mms. coach screws, spaced about 85 cms. apart.

Rear cants.

4. Rear cants of similar materials and dimensions as those of front cants, and also similarly secured to the deck, shall be fitted on the inboard side of the rear stanchions. Rear cants shall have holes 13 cms. by 5 cms., cut out where necessary to allow of drainage into the waterways. Alternatively, the heels of the rear stanchions may be secured to the deck by angle lugs.

Front stanchions
of pens.

5. Front stanchions of pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms., pitch or red pinch, the 15 cms. side to be fore and aft. They shall be secured at the heels by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts through the cants and at the heads by 13 mms. nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. The stanchions shall be spaced 170 cms. apart, measured from centre to centre. The front stanchion should be preferably higher above the deck to allow a suitable slope to the roof outboard.

Rear
stanchions
of pens.

6. Rear stanchions of pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. pitch or red pine, the 15 cms. side to be fore and aft. They shall be secured at the heels by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts through the cants or angle lugs, and at the heads by 13 mms. nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. Rear stanchions shall also be efficiently secured to the bulwark rail by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts. The stanchions shall be spaced 170 cms. apart, measured from centre to centre.

Fore and
afters.

7. 10 cms. x 7.5 cms. fore and afters shall be fitted along the upper ends of the front and rear stanchions, 15 cms. below the top. These fore and afters are to be continuous and secured to every stanchion with 13 mms. nut and screw bolts.

8. Roof rafters shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. (15 cms. vertical) spaced 170 cms. apart, bolted to each rear and front stanchion and shall extend 45 cms. inboard of the front stanchions.

Roof rafters.

9. The roof shall be of 38 mms. fir, tongued and grooved, laid fore and aft across the full length of the rafters, and shall be continuous. (See paragraph 20 of this schedule).

Roof.

10. The back sheathing shall be of 38 mms. fir, tongued and grooved, extending from the top of the rear cant, where fitted, to a height of 135 cms. above the floor of the pen, and shall be secured to the inboard sides of the rear stanchions.

Back sheathing.

Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 5 cms. shall be left between the bottom of the sheathing and deck for drainage purposes.

In addition, an outer sheathing of 5 cms. fir, tongued and grooved, shall be fitted from the bulwark rail to the roof, and secured to the outboard sides of the rear stanchions. (See paragraph 20 of this schedule).

11. A sufficient number of freeing ports, as may be determined by the competent freeboard assigning authority shall be left clear of pens for freeing the deck space of water, and there shall be a space of not less than 115 cms. in width abreast one of the freeing ports to form a gangway for loading and discharge.

Access to
freeing ports
and scuppers.

The waterways shall be kept clear of fittings, and suitable provision shall be made for access to the scuppers for clearing them when necessary.

12. The front boards shall consist of (a) a breast board of white pine or other suitable wood, 25 cms. x 65 cms., the top of the board being 115 cms. above the floor of the pen; the boards shall be bolted to the front stanchions on their inboard sides with 15 mms. nut and screw bolts; and (b) a lower board of similar material and dimensions bolted in a similar manner to the front stanchions, so that the lower edge shall rest on the front stanchion cant.

Front boards.

The breast boards shall be drilled with holes of 38 mms. in diameter in the centre of the boards at suitable intervals to take the head ropes.

13. At each end of every row of pens including the athwartship passages to the freeing ports, horizontal boards shall be fitted as follows:— The top board shall be 22 cms. x 6 cms., level with the breast board; the bottom board shall be 38 cms. x 6 cms. fitted close to the deck. These boards shall be portable and fitted into cleats or channels fastened to the front and rear stanchions. The divisions between the pens shall consist of two 23 cms. x 63 cms. vertical boards placed side by side, fitting into sockets in the deck or floor of the pen and secured at the head to the rafters above by iron bands or bolts.

End and
division boards.

14. Where the deck is of iron or steel, portable foot platforms to take the foot battens shall be fitted; these platforms shall consist of boards 38 mms. thick, secured to bearers $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. placed not more than 90 cms. apart, each pen having its own foot platform. The foot platform shall completely cover the floor of the pens and shall be slotted where necessary to provide drainage.

Flooring.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
(Rules 4(1)(b) and 6(2)).

SPECIFICATIONS OF FITTINGS FOR CARRIAGES OF ANIMALS.
EXPOSED SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS.

Dimensions
of pens.

1. The pens shall be of the following dimensions in the clear:—

	Length (fore and aft)	Breadth	Height (deck to roof)
Maximum	335 cms.	275 cms.	-
Minimum	90 cms.	245 cms.	200 cms.

Top of breast boards and horizontal division boards shall be 115 cms. from the deck.

Vertical division boards shall extend from deck to roof.

Construction
of pens.

2. Pens shall be four-sided enclosures, composed of stanchions, divisions boards, front boards, and back-sheathing, all covered by a roof.

Front cants
for pens.

3. Front cants for pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. pine, fitted on the inboard side of the front stanchions, with 15 cms. side vertical, and bolted to the deck with 15 mms. nut and screw or tapped bolts, spaced about 170 cms. apart: or, if on a wooden deck, shall be fastened by 15 mms. coach screws, spaced about 85 cms. apart.

Rear cants.

4. Rear cants of similar materials and dimensions as those of front cants, and also similarly secured to the deck, shall be fitted on the inboard side of the rear stanchions. Rear cants shall have holes 13 cms. by 5 cms., cut out where necessary to allow of drainage into the waterways. Alternatively, the heels of the rear stanchions may be secured to the deck by angle lugs.

Front stanchions
of pens.

5. Front stanchions of pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms., pitch or red pine, the 15 cms. side to be fore and aft. They shall be secured at the heels by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts through the cants and at the heads by 13 mms. nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. The stanchions shall be spaced 170 cms. apart, measured from centre to centre. The front stanchion should be preferably higher above the deck to allow a suitable slope to the roof outboard.

Rear
stanchions
of pens.

6. Rear stanchions of pens shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. pitch or red pine, the 15 cms. side to be fore and aft. They shall be secured at the heels by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts through the cants or angle lugs, and at the heads by 13 mms. nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. Rear stanchions shall also be efficiently secured to the bulwark rail by 15 mms. nut and screw bolts. The stanchions shall be spaced 170 cms. apart, measured from centre to centre.

Fore and
afters.

7. 10 cms. x 7.5 cms. fore and afters shall be fitted along the upper ends of the front and rear stanchions, 15 cms. below the top. These fore and afters are to be continuous and secured to every stanchion with 13 mms. nut and screw bolts.

8. Roof rafters shall be of 15 cms. x 10 cms. (15 cms. vertical) spaced 170 cms. apart, bolted to each rear and front stanchion and shall extend 45 cms. inboard of the front stanchions.

Roof rafters.

9. The roof shall be of 38 mms. fir, tongued and grooved, laid fore and aft across the full length of the rafters, and shall be continuous. (See paragraph 20 of this schedule).

Roof.

10. The back sheathing shall be of 38 mms. fir, tongued and grooved, extending from the top of the rear cant, where fitted, to a height of 135 cms. above the floor of the pen, and shall be secured to the inboard sides of the rear stanchions.

Back sheathing.

Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 5 cms. shall be left between the bottom of the sheathing and deck for drainage purposes.

In addition, an outer sheathing of 5 cms. fir, tongued and grooved, shall be fitted from the bulwark rail to the roof, and secured to the outboard sides of the rear stanchions. (See paragraph 20 of this schedule).

11. A sufficient number of freeing ports, as may be determined by the competent freeboard assigning authority shall be left clear of pens for freeing the deck space of water, and there shall be a space of not less than 115 cms. in width abreast one of the freeing ports to form a gangway for loading and discharge.

Access to
freeing ports
and scuppers.

The waterways shall be kept clear of fittings, and suitable provision shall be made for access to the scuppers for clearing them when necessary.

12. The front boards shall consist of (a) a breast board of white pine or other suitable wood, 25 cms. x 65 cms., the top of the board being 115 cms. above the floor of the pen; the boards shall be bolted to the front stanchions on their inboard sides with 15 mms. nut and screw bolts; and (b) a lower board of similar material and dimensions bolted in a similar manner to the front stanchions, so that the lower edge shall rest on the front stanchion cant.

Front boards.

The breast boards shall be drilled with holes of 38 mms. in diameter in the centre of the boards at suitable intervals to take the head ropes.

13. At each end of every row of pens including the athwartship passageways to the freeing ports, horizontal boards shall be fitted as follows:— The top board shall be 22 cms. x 6 cms., level with the breast board; the bottom board shall be 38 cms. x 6 cms., fitted close to the deck. These boards shall be portable and fitted into cleats or channels fastened to the front and rear stanchions. The divisions between the pens shall consist of two 23 cms. x 63 cms. vertical boards placed side by side, fitting into sockets in the deck or floor of the pen and secured at the head to the rafters above by iron bands or bolts.

End and
division boards.

14. Where the deck is of iron or steel, portable foot platforms to take the foot battens shall be fitted; these platforms shall consist of boards 38 mms. thick, secured to bearers $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. placed not more than 90 cms. apart, each pen having its own foot platform. The foot platform shall completely cover the floor of the pens and shall be slotted where necessary to provide drainage.

Flooring.

Battens or
footlocks.

15. The floor of each pen shall be fitted with foot-locks, placed in a fore and aft direction, to run the length of the pen, except for a space of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. at each end for drainage purposes. There shall be 4 footlocks in each pen, made of elm or other suitable wood, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ cms., with top edges chamfered. In the case of pens 245 cms., in breadth the footlocks shall be spaced as follows:—

The first shall be 38 cms. inside the front fore and aft lower board;
the second shall be 38 cms. from the first;
the fourth shall be 30 cms. from the rear of the pen;
and the third shall be 38 cms. from the fourth.

In the case of pens exceeding 245 cms. in breadth, the spacing shall be in proportion.

Footlocks shall be efficiently secured to a wood deck, or to the portable wood platforms where fitted, by means of G. I. screws, and in the case of a cemented deck, by means of angle lugs or otherwise.

Feeding troughs.

16. A board 20 cms. high by $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. thick, to run the whole length of the pen shall be bolted to the front side of the first foot batten, to form one side of a feeding trough, the other side being formed by the front cant and lower board. The ends of the trough shall be suitable closed.

Gangway
doors.

17. For purposes of loading and discharge there shall be access at deck level at the ship's side on the cading deck as follows:— The bulwarks containing the freeing port abreast the 115 cms. gangway (referred to in paragraph 11 of this schedule) shall be cut so as to form a hinged door 115 cms. wide, opening forward. The outer sheathing shall also be similarly hinged at this site, the whole being suitably strengthened to compensate for the hinging. The hinged doors shall have ample means of security apart from hinges.

Approaches,
ramps, etc.

18. All approaches to pens shall be fitted with battens as prescribed for pens in paragraph 15 of this schedule. Ramps shall also be fitted where necessary, not less than 90 cms. wide and not greater than 105 cms. wide with a gradient of not more than 1 in 2. These shall be fitted with battens made of elm or other suitable wood $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. spaced 30 cms. apart, measured from centre to centre, commencing 23 cms. from each end.

Vessels with
open rails
instead of
bulwarks.

19. Vessels with open rails instead of bulwarks shall be fitted as follows:— The rear 15 cms. \times 10 cms. stanchions shall be placed against the rails on the inside, and a 10 cms. \times $7\frac{1}{2}$ cms. (10 cms. fore and aft) backing piece, shaped to fit round the rails, shall be placed on the outside of the rails against the rear stanchions. The backing pieces shall extend from deck to roof, and shall be bolted to the rear stanchions by six 15 mms. bolts and nuts, the nuts being outboard. The 5 cms. outer sheathing shall be continuous from roof to deck.

In other respects the arrangements and fittings shall be generally as 'hereinfore prescribed.

Protection
and security
of pens.

20. The pens shall be arranged with due regard to the protection afforded by side to side erections, if any, the outer sheathing and roof being continuous and in line with the sides and decks of the erections, as far as practicable.

Where no forecastle is fitted, the fore end of the pens shall not be nearer the stem than one-tenth of the vessel's length, and a breakwater 90 cms. high at the centre and 45 cms. high at the sides, shall be fitted forward of the pens, sloping aft towards the sides of the vessel extending from rail to rail, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the sea. In addition, the fore ends of the foremost pens on the foredeck shall be close boarded from deck to roof, with boards not less than 5 cms. thick, extending from the ship's side to the front stanchions and stiffened by cross diagonal iron stays, 7½ cms.x13 mms., bolted to the deck and through the heads of stanchions.

Where no poop is fitted, the after ends of the aftermost pens on the after deck shall be similarly constructed.

21. Fresh water supply pipes shall be fitted along the decks, and arrangements made by taps and tubs to give an adequate supply of water at all time to all animals carried.

Fresh water.

22. Where sheep are carried on open superstructure decks during the summer months, the fittings shall be as hereinbefore prescribed except that instead of the vertical division boards for dividing pens, horizontal boards shall be fitted into channels, screwed into the front stanchions and through the rear lining to the rear stanchions. These boards shall be of 38 mms. thickness, and shall extend to a height of not less than 90 cms. from the floor of the pen. They need not be close boarded, but 5 cms. chocks may be fitted to the under side of each board, one at each end and one in the middle to give the required height. The space between the breast and lower front boards shall be similarly closed.

Fittings
for sheep
and pigs.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Rule 6(5)).

SPECIFICATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF RECEPTACLES FOR
THE CARRIAGE OF POULTRY.

1. A receptacle shall consist of not more than two tiers.
2. A receptacle of one tier shall:—
 - (a) have floor space of not more than two square metres: Provided that any such receptacle the floor space of which measures more than one square metre shall be divided into two compartments of equal floor space, and
 - (b) be of not more than 50 centimetres in height, external dimension, except where containing turkeys when it shall be of not more than 60 centimetres in height.
3. A receptacle of two tiers shall:—
 - (a) have floorspace in each tier of not more than one square metre, and
 - (b) be not more than one metre in height, external dimension, except where containing turkeys when it shall be of not more than one metre and 30 centimetres in height.

4. The internal height of any tier used for the following classes of poultry shall be as indicated hereunder respectively:—

fowls	— not less than 35 centimetres;
turkeys or geese	— not less than 60 centimetres;
ducks	— not less than 45 centimetres;
pigeons	— not less than 20 centimetres;

5. The floor space provided for the following classes of poultry shall be as indicated hereunder respectively:—

for each fowl	— not less than 450 square centimetres;
for each turkey or goose	— not less than 1250 square centimetres;
for each duck	— not less than 900 square centimetres;
for each pigeon	— not less than 200 square centimetres.

6. A receptacle shall be so constructed as to allow sufficient ventilation and to protect the poultry from injury by protrusion of the head, legs or wings through the top or bottom or side of such receptacle.

7. A receptacle shall be of such strength and rigidity as to ensure that the internal height referred to in paragraph 4 of this schedule and the floor space referred to in paragraph 5 of this schedule shall be maintained in all circumstances.

ENVIRONS OF JAFFA. (SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation. 1. These rules may be cited as the Environs of Jaffa (Slaughter House) Rules, 1944.

Prohibition. 2. No person shall within the area specified in the Schedule to these rules:—

- (a) slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine; or
- (b) expose for sale, or deposit for the purpose of sale, any meat or edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine, which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of the Jaffa Slaughter House.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

Such part of the Town Planning Area of Jaffa as lies outside the Municipal Area of Jaffa.

EXPORT OF ANIMALS TO EGYPT. (CERTIFICATES).

Citation. 1. These rules may be cited as the Export of Animals to Egypt (Certificates) Rules, 1937.

2. — (1) Where any person intends to export to Egypt any animal of the classes described in sub-rule (3) hereof and requires for the purpose of such exportation a certificate in the form prescribed by the Government of Egypt, such person may produce such animal to a Veterinary Officer and apply for such certificate.

Issue of certificates in respect of certain classes of animals.

(2) The Veterinary Officer, upon payment by the applicant of the appropriate fee as prescribed in sub-rule (3) hereof, shall examine such animal and, if satisfied that it is free from disease and that a certificate in the form prescribed by the Government of Egypt can be issued, shall issue to the applicant such certificate.

(3) The following fees shall be charged for the examination of animals under these rules:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) camels | 10 mils per head; |
| (b) horses, mules and donkeys | 10 mils per head. |

As amended by the rules dated 25.4.39.

3. These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1937.

Commencement.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, CONTROL MEASURES (CANCELLATION).

Omitted. The rules set out a list of rules for revocation.

FOREIGN HAY AND STRAW.

1. These rules may be cited as the Foreign Hay and Straw Rules, 1934.

Citation.

2. The introduction into Palestine, whether by sea or land, of hay or straw from any country which is not mentioned in the schedule to these rules is hereby prohibited, with the exception of:—

Prohibition.

- (a) hay or straw which at the time of importation is being used for packing merchandise; or
- (b) manufactured straw not intended for use as fodder or litter for animals; or
- (c) hay or straw which is landed at the Port of Haifa or Jaffa for the purpose of being there destroyed or otherwise disposed of in accordance with any instructions given by the Chief Veterinary Officer; or
- (d) hay or straw which is authorised to be landed for use otherwise than as fodder or litter of animals by a permit granted by the Chief Veterinary Officer which per-

mit shall contain such conditions as in the opinion of the Chief Veterinary Officer are necessary to prevent the introduction of disease.

Commencement. . . 3. These Rules shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1935.

SCHEDULE.

Egypt, Syria, The Lebanon,
Trans-Jordan, Sinai Peninsula of Egypt.

FOWL CHOLERA.

Citation. 1. These rules may be cited as the Fowl Cholera Rules, 1936.

Interpretation. 2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
“diseased fowl” means any fowl affected with fowl cholera;
“fowl” means any domestic fowl, duck, goose, turkey or pigeon;
“suspected fowl” means any fowl which was in contact with a diseased or dead fowl proved to have died of fowl cholera.

Duties as regards diseases of suspected fowls.

3. No person shall—
- (a) expose a diseased or suspected fowl in a market, fair ground, sale yard, or other public or private place where such animals are commonly exposed for sale;
 - (b) send, or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected fowl on a railway;
 - (c) carry, or drive or cause to be carried or driven, a diseased or suspected fowl on a road;
 - (d) being the owner or person in charge of a diseased or suspected fowl, allow it to stray on a road or on the sides thereof or in common or unenclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Duties of person on whom notice is served.

4. — (1) A Veterinary Officer may serve a notice in writing, in form A set forth in the schedule hereto, on the occupier of any house, stable, shed, field or other premises in which there is a fowl which, in his opinion, is diseased or on the occupier of premises on which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that fowl cholera exists or has within twenty days previous to the date of such notice existed, as the case may be, and thereupon the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) every fowl on the premises at the date of the service of the notice shall be confined to the poultry house;
- (b) every fowl on the premises at the date of the service of the notice, which is diseased, shall be destroyed and burnt;
- (c) every fowl on the premises at the date of the service of the notice, which is or was in contact with any diseased fowl, shall either be slaughtered, or, if in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer facilities for its segregation exist on the premises, shall be segregated and serumised against fowl cholera;
- (d) any poultry house, yard, or place which has contained a diseased fowl and any utensil, feed hopper, watering pan, coop, nest box, roost pole, dropping board or other thing used for or about such fowl, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 of these rules to the satisfaction of a Veterinary Officer and by, and at the expense of, the occupier of the place and the owner of the thing;
- (e) the droppings of any diseased or suspected fowl and any fodder or litter that has been in contact with, or used about, such fowl shall forthwith be burnt.

(2) A notice under these rules shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a notice, in form B set forth in the schedule hereto, served on the occupier of the premises by a Veterinary Officer.

5. — (1) Where any place or thing is required by these rules to be cleansed and disinfected, the following things shall be done in the order named:—

- (a) the place or thing shall, if the nature thereof so permits, be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dropping, litter and other matter shall be effectively removed;
- (b) the place or thing shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed and scoured with boiling water containing ten per cent of caustic soda;
- (c) the place or thing shall either be flamed with the flame of a brazier's or painter's lamp or thoroughly coated or washed with
 - (i) a five per cent solution of standard phenol; or

Meaning of
cleansing and
disinfection.

(ii) a disinfectant equal in disinfective efficiency to the above-mentioned solution of phenol.

(2) In the case of a yard, field or other place which is not capable of being cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sub-rule, it shall be sufficient if such yard, field or other place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable and to the satisfaction of a Veterinary Officer, and such yard shall not be re-stocked with any fowl for a period of two months.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings and the droppings, litter and other matter removed under this rule shall forthwith be burnt.

Disposal of fowls dying of fowl cholera.

6. The mukhtar or other head of a village shall cause the carcase of any fowl dying of fowl cholera to be burnt at the expense of the owner.

Provisions to apply in area declared to be infected with fowl cholera.

7. — (1) The following provisions shall apply to any area which is declared, under section 16 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1926, to be an area infected with fowl cholera—

(a) no fowl shall be moved into, or out of, such area;

(b) the owner of any fowl, in such area shall keep his fowls securely penned on his premises, and in such a manner as to prevent them from coming into contact with other fowls.

(2) Any person negligently allowing a fowl to escape from an infected area shall be deemed to have moved the animal from such area.

THE SCHEDULE.

(Rule 4).

FORM A.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1926.

FOWL CHOLERA RULES, 1936.

To

Take notice that fowl cholera exists, or has within days prior to the date of this notice existed, in the under-mentioned shed/field/ or other place which is hereby declared to be an infected area and that, by virtue of this notice and the Fowl Cholera Rules,

1936, the provisions set forth in paragraph 4 of the said rules apply to the shed/field/ or other place and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation from the date of the service of this notice.

Dated this . . . day of 19 . . .

Veterinary Officer.

NOTE: Read the endorsement at the back of this notice.

ENDORSEMENT AT BACK OF NOTICE.

The following provisions apply to any house, stable, shed, field or other premises declared to be affected with fowl cholera:—

- (a) every fowl on the premises, at the date of the service of the notice, shall be confined to the poultry house;
- (b) every fowl on the premises at the date of the service of the notice, which is diseased, shall be destroyed and burnt;
- (c) every fowl on the premises at the date of the service of the notice, which is or was in contact with any diseased fowl, shall either be slaughtered, or, if in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer facilities for its segregation exist on the premises, shall be segregated and serumised against fowl cholera;
- (d) any poultry house, yard, or place which has contained a diseased fowl and any utensil, feed hopper, watering pan, coop, nest box, roost pole, dropping board or other thing used for or about such fowl, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with provisions of rule 5 of these rules to the satisfaction of a Veterinary Officer and by, and at the expense of, the occupier of the place and the owner of the thing;
- (e) the droppings of any diseased or suspected fowl and any fodder or litter that has been in contact with, or used about, such fowl shall forthwith be burnt.

FORM B.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE 1926.

FOWL CHOLERA RULES, 1936.

To
.

The notice signed by and served upon you on the day of, 19, declaring that your shed/field/or other place was an infected area is hereby withdrawn.

Dated this day of 19

Veterinary Officer.

FOWL PLAGUE. (CANCELLATION).

Omitted. The rules set out a list of rules for revocation.

HAIFA ANIMAL QUARANTINE.
(OVERTIME FEES).

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Haifa Animal Quarantine (Overtime Fees) Rules, 1934.

Hours of attendance.

2. The hours of attendance for all quarantine staff at their places of employment shall be from eight anti-meridian to four post-meridian on all days except:—

(i) their authorised weekly day of rest, and

(ii) any day notified as a public holiday under paragraph (f) of section 2 of the Customs Ordinance, 1929.

Payment of overtime fees.

3. For any attendance by an officer of animal quarantine staff at Haifa before eight anti-meridian or after four post-meridian on any working day and for any attendance of any such officer at any time during his authorised weekly day of rest or a public holiday, overtime fees shall be paid as set out in rule 4 of these rules, by the agent of the shipping company on whose behalf the overtime work is performed.

Fees.

4. The following overtime fees shall be paid by agents of shipping companies for the services of such officers of the animal quarantine staff as may be required to attend at times other than those appointed in rule 2 of these rules for work in connection with the arrival of stock destined for Palestine:—

	Rate per hour for each vessel
	Mils
For attendance on seafaring vessels under two hundred tons net register	500
For attendance on seafaring vessels of two hundred tons net register or over	1000

Provided that the minimum charge shall be for half an hour calculated to the nearest half an hour and that where a request for attendance on overtime, at a certain hour, is made and no work is performed, a charge of one hour shall be levied in respect of attendance of the officers detailed for duty, unless in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer sufficient notice has been given by the applicant

to cancel such request and obviate the attendance of the officers detailed.

The words "calculated to the nearest half hour" were added by the rules dated 14.12.37.

5. When the overtime services of any officer are required during the same period in connection with attendance on two or more seafaring vessels, overtime fees in full shall be paid in respect of each seafaring vessel.

Overtime fees for several vessels at the same time.

HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS (PROHIBITION OF MOVEMENT).

1. These Rules may be cited as the Horses, Mules and Donkeys (Prohibition of Movement) Rules, 1944.

Citation.

2. No person shall move any horse, mule or donkey into or from any Municipal Area or any Local Council Area or into or from any village (including the lands belonging thereto):

Prohibition of movement.

Provided that a District Commissioner may, in such circumstances as he may deem fit, and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary to impose, grant exemptions, either generally or specifically, from the provisions of this rule.

3. Every owner of any horse, mule or donkey shall, during the period between sunset and sunrise, confine such horse, mule or donkey in the stable, or other premises, in which it is normally kept.

Confinement between sunset and sunrise.

4. The Prohibition of Movement of Horses, Mules and Donkeys Rules, 1944, are hereby revoked.

Revocation.
Gas.: 7.9.44.

IMPORTATION OF CARCASES FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

1. These rules may be cited as the Importation of Carcases from European Countries Rules. 1938.

Citation.

2. For the purposes of these rules "carcase" means the carcase of any cattle, sheep, goat or pig and includes meat.

Interpretation.

3. — (1) No frozen or chilled carcases or parts of frozen or chilled carcases shall be imported from any country in the continent of Europe unless accompanied by the following certificates, that is to say:—

Conditions of importation of carcases from European countries.

(a) A certificate by a duly authorised Government or Municipal Veterinary Surgeon certifying that the carcases are

derived from animals which were examined by him before slaughter and found to be free from foot and mouth disease.

(b) A certificate signed by the nearest British Consul authenticating the signature of the Government or Municipal Veterinary Surgeon on the certificate required under paragraph (a) hereof.

Provided always that the Chief Veterinary Officer may waive the requirement under sub-paragraph (b) hereof in respect of any Government of an exporting country which has made arrangements to provide him with six specimens of the signatures of the veterinary surgeons authorised to certify the freedom of carcasses from foot-and-mouth disease, authenticated by a British Consul.

The proviso was enacted by the rules dated 25.8.39.

(2) Imported carcasses not accompanied by the certificates mentioned in the preceding sub-rule may be refused entry, destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer may direct.

Revocation.

4. The Importation of Carcasses from European Countries (Prohibition) Rules, 1938, published in the *Gazette* No. 771 of the 31st March, 1938, are hereby revoked.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER IN QUARANTINE VIA EGYPT.

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Importation of Cattle for Slaughter in Quarantine via Egypt Rules, 1938.

Importation of
cattle from
certain European
countries via
Egypt.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Animal Quarantine Rules, cattle for slaughter in quarantine, originating from those European countries from which direct importation of cattle to Palestine is permitted at the time under the said rules, may be imported into Palestine via Egypt by sea.

Production of
certificate.

3. Any cattle imported under these rules shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorised veterinary officer of the Government of Egypt, giving a description of the cattle shipped to Palestine and stating—

(a) that such cattle were isolated in the quarantine parks of the Government of Egypt at Alexandria for fourteen days immediately prior to their shipment to Palestine and that during this period and at the time of embarkation no

cases of foot-and-mouth disease or any other animal contagious or infectious disease communicable to cattle were observed by him;

- (b) the name of the vessel upon which such cattle arrived in Egypt and the date of arrival; and
- (c) the country of origin of such cattle.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

1. These rules may be cited as the Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys from European Countries Rules, 1935. Citation.

2. Horses, mules and donkeys from any country in Europe may be introduced into Palestine by sea route subject to:— Conditions subject to which importation of horses, etc., is permitted.

- (a) the provisions of the Animal Quarantine Rules, 1931, with the exception of rule 7 (a) thereof, and
- (b) the following conditions, that is to say:—
 - (i) that any horse, mule or donkey so imported shall be detained in quarantine for eight days;
 - (ii) that any horse, mule or donkey which exhibits a positive reaction to the mallein test or is certified to be affected by dourine as a result of the application of the serological test conducted at the Government Veterinary Laboratory shall be destroyed;
 - (iii) that any horse, mule or donkey which in the opinion of an Inspecting Officer is affected with any other contagious or infectious disease shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

3. (Omitted). The rule revokes previous legislation.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1. These rules may be cited as the Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys from the United States of America Rules, 1936. Citation.

2. Horses, mules and donkeys from the United States of America may be imported into Palestine by sea route subject to:— Conditions subject to which importation of horses, etc., is permitted.

- (a) the provisions of the Animal Quarantine Rules, 1931, with the exception of rule 7(a) thereof, and

- (b) the following conditions, that is to say:—
- (i) that any horse, mule or donkey so imported shall be detained in quarantine for eight days;
 - (ii) that any horse, mule or donkey which exhibits a positive reaction to the mallein test or is certified to be affected with dourine as a result of the application of the serological test conducted at the Government Veterinary Laboratory, shall be destroyed;
 - (iii) that any horse, mule or donkey which in the opinion of an Inspecting Officer is affected with any other contagious or infectious disease shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs.

IMPORTATION OF POULTRY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Importation of Poultry from Great Britain Rules, 1937.

Modification of rules 3 and 15 of Animal Quarantine (Poultry) Rules, 1935.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animal Quarantine (Poultry) Rules, 1935, those rules shall, in the case of poultry imported from Great Britain, apply subject to the following modifications:—

(a) the following rule shall be substituted for rule 3 of the said rules:—

“3. — No poultry from Great Britain shall be allowed to land in Palestine until the production by the owner of the following permit and certificates, that is to say:—

- (a) A permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Government of Palestine authorising the owner to import poultry from Great Britain into Palestine;
- (b) A certificate signed by a duly authorised veterinary surgeon in Great Britain to the effect that the flocks of origin are free from fowl plague, fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry, at the date immediately preceding export;
- (c) A certificate signed by a duly authorised veterinary surgeon at the port of shipment to the effect that the poultry have been examined by him within twenty four hours of the date of their embarkation and that on such examination no bird was found to be affected with fowl plague,

fowl typhoid, fowl cholera, fowl pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease of poultry.

(2) New crates only shall be used for the transportation of poultry intended for export to Palestine from their place of origin to the port of shipment and during the sea voyage".

(b) the following rule shall be substituted for rule 15 of the said rules:—

"15. Pedigree or pure-bred poultry or other birds intended to be used as foundation birds or for breeding or for the improvement of local breeds of poultry, imported from Great Britain, shall, in addition to any other certificates required under these rules, be accompanied by a certificate as to freedom from bacillary white diarrhoea disease issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain or the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, as the case may be.

Such poultry, on arrival in Palestine, shall be detained in isolation on the owner's premises and tested for bacillary white diarrhoea disease after an interval of ninety days from the date on which the test was made in the country of origin, and no eggs laid by such poultry shall be used for hatching purposes until so tested. Any bird which gives a positive reaction shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Chief Veterinary Officer directs."

JERUSALEM AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES
(SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

1. These rules may be cited as the Jerusalem and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1936. Citation.

2. No cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine shall be slaughtered within the boundaries of the localities mentioned in the schedule hereto and no meat or edible offal which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of Jerusalem Slaughter House shall be exposed for sale within the boundaries of such localities. Prohibition.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

Beit-Vegan
Beit-Hakerem
Montefiori
Mekor-Haim

Et-Tur
Silwan
Lifta
Talpioth

Giv'at Shaul

KARKUR AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES (SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation. 1. These rules may be cited as the Karkur and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1941.

Prohibition. 2. No cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine shall be slaughtered within the boundaries of the localities mentioned in the Schedule hereto and no meat or edible offal which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of Karkur Slaughter House shall be exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale within the boundaries of such localities.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

<i>Settlements</i>	SCHEDULE.	<i>Blocks.</i>
Mishmarot	}	10068 to 10089 inclusive.
Ein Shemer		
Gan Hashomron	}	10090 to 10125 inclusive.
Pardess Hanna		
Tel-Alon		
Ramat Hashomrou		
Meged		
Tel Zvi		
Ein Iron		
Kfar Pines	}	Wadi Ara lands in the area known as Ramel Hor El Arouk.
Kvutzat Abraham		
Kibutz Maanit		

Gan Hashomron was added by the rules dated 2.4.41.

LYDDA AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES (SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation. 1. These Rules may be cited as the Lydda and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1943.

Prohibition. 2. No person shall within any of the areas specified in the Schedule to these Rules:—

- (a) slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine; or
- (b) expose for sale, or deposit for the purpose of sale, any meat or edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of the Lydda Slaughter House.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

The following land registration blocks:—

Lydda: 3967, 3972 and 4024 to 4029 inclusive.

PETAH TIQVA AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES
(SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

1. These Rules may be cited as the Petah Tiqva and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1943. Citation.

2. No person shall within any of the areas specified in the Schedule to these Rules— Prohibition.

- (a) slaughter any cattle, sheep goats, camels or swine; or
(b) expose for sale, or deposit for the purpose of sale, any meat or edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of the Petah Tiqva Slaughter House.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

As enacted by the rules dated 1.7.43.

(a) The following land registration blocks lying within the Town Planning Area of Petah Tiqva but outside the Municipal Area of Petah Tiqva:—

6324, 6331, 6346 to 6373 inclusive, 6388 to 6393 inclusive, 6398 to 6401 inclusive, 6494, 6495 and 6712 to 6719 inclusive.

(b) The following land registration blocks lying in the vicinity of the Town Planning Area of Petah Tiqva:—

6493 (Kfar 'Ana); 6720 and 6721 (Yahudiya); 4042, 4049 and 4050 (Muzeira); 6319, 6320, 6321 and 6322 (Fajjeh); 6573, 6574, 6575 and 6576 (Abu Kishk); 6105 (Jammassin esh Sharqi); 6183, 6184, 6185, 6187, 6189, 6190, 6191, 6192, 6193, 6194 and 6195 (Kheiriya).

POULTRY (LAND TRANSPORT).

1. These rules may be cited as the Poultry (Land Transport) Rules, 1936. Citation.

2. "Fowls of heavy breeds" shall mean fowls of the Rhode Island Red, Sussex, Wyandotte, Australorp, Barried Rock and Langsham breeds or fowls the live weight of each of which is one and a half kilogrammes or more. Interpretation.

"Fowls of light breeds" shall mean fowls of the Leghorn and Ancona breeds, or indigenous fowls of Palestine and neighbouring territories or fowls the live weight of each of which is less than one and a half kilogrammes.

Prohibition.

3. No poultry shall be allowed to enter Palestine by land route, and no poultry shall be conveyed within Palestine by road or rail, in receptacles which do not conform with the conditions set out in the schedule hereto.

Commencement.

4. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January, 1937.

Revocation.

5. The Conveyance of Live Fowls Rule, 1935, shall be revoked with effect from the day upon which these rule shall come into force.

 THE SCHEDULE.

(Rule 3).

 SPECIFICATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF RECEPTACLES FOR
 THE CARRIAGE OF POULTRY.

1. A receptacle shall consist of not more than two tiers.
2. A receptacle of one tier shall:—
 - (a) have floor space of not more than two square metres: Provided that any such receptacle the floor space of which measures more than one square metre shall be divided into two compartments of equal floor space, and
 - (b) be of not more than 50 centimetres in height, external dimension.
3. A receptacle of two tiers shall:—
 - (a) have floor space in each tier of not more than one square metre, and
 - (b) be not more than one metre in height, external dimension.
4. The internal height of any tier used for the carriage of the following classes of poultry shall be as indicated hereunder respectively:

fowls	— not less than 30 centimetres;
turkeys or geese	— not less than 45 centimetres;
ducks	— not less than 30 centimetres;
pigeons	— not less than 15 centimetres.
5. The floor space provided for each bird of the following classes of poultry shall be as indicated hereunder respectively:—

fowls of heavy breeds	— not less than 400 square centimetres;
fowls of light breeds	— not less than 300 square centimetres;
turkeys or geese	— not less than 900 square centimetres;
ducks	— not less than 600 square centimetres;
pigeons	— not less than 150 square centimetres.
6. A receptacle shall be so constructed as to allow sufficient ventilation and to protect the poultry from injury by protrusion of the head, legs or wings through the top or bottom or sides of such receptacle.
7. A receptacle shall be of such strength and rigidity as to ensure that the internal height referred to in paragraph 4 of this schedule and the floor space referred to in paragraph 5 of this schedule shall be maintained in all circumstances.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF HORSES, MULES
AND DONKEYS (EGYPT).

1. These rules may be cited as the Prohibition of Importation of Horses, Mules and Donkeys (Egypt) Rules, 1944. Citation.
 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Schedule to the Animal Quarantine Rules, the importation of horses, mules or donkeys from Egypt shall be prohibited until the revocation of these rules. Prohibition, Laws of Pal., p. 1622.
 3. These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Gazette*. Commencement.
- The rules were published on 6.7.44.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF POULTRY
(EGYPT).

1. These rules may be cited as the Prohibition of Importation of Poultry Rules, 1941. Citation.
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animal Quarantine (Poultry) Rules, 1935, the importation of poultry from Egypt shall, with a view to preventing the further spread of fowl plague in Palestine, be prohibited until further notice. Prohibition.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF POULTRY
(SYRIA & LEBANON).

1. These rules may be cited as the Prohibition of Importation of Poultry (Syria and Lebanon) Rules, 1944. Citation.
 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animal Quarantine (Poultry) Rules, 1935, the importation of poultry from Syria and the Lebanon shall be prohibited until the revocation of these rules. Prohibition.
 3. These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Gazette*. Commencement.
- The rules were published on 24.2.44.

RABIES (REVOCAION) RULES, 1935.

Omitted: The rules revoked the Rabies Rules.

RAMAT GAN AREA
(SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

See Slaughter House Rules, *post*.

REHOVOT AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES
(SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation. 1. These Rules may be cited as the Rehovot and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1943.

Prohibition. 2. No person shall within any of the areas specified in the Schedule to these Rules—

- (a) slaughter any cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine; or
(b) expose for sale, or deposit for the purpose of sale, any meat or edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of the Rehovot Slaughter House.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

The following land registration blocks:—

- 3816 and 3791 ('Aqir)
3657, 3658, 3660 and 3662 (Zarnuqa).

SLAUGHTER HOUSE RULES.

NOTE: For slaughter house bye laws, see titles LOCAL COUNCILS, MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Short title. 1. These rules may be cited as the Slaughter House Rules.
Interpretation. 2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
Rules dated — "animal" means cattle, sheep, goats, swine and camels.
7.3.29. 3. — (1) Every municipal council¹⁾ shall provide a public slaughter house.

Local authority to provide approved slaughter house.

(2) A local council shall, if so required by the District Commissioner, provide a public slaughter house.

(3) Every such public slaughter house shall be constructed and equipped in accordance with plans and specifications which shall receive the prior approval of the Director of Medical Services and the Chief Veterinary Officer.

As enacted by the rules dated 9.12.43.

Appointment of veterinary surgeons and meat inspectors.

4. — (1) In towns of ten thousand or more inhabitants veterinary surgeons, and in towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants meat inspectors, working under the supervision of veterinary surgeons, shall be appointed by the municipal or local council, subject to the approval of the Chief Veterinary Officer, to conduct, in public slaughter houses, an inspection of all animals and carcasses destined for food.

⁽¹⁾ See Ramat Gan Area (Slaughter House) Rules, set out after these rules.

(2) Every municipal or local council shall appoint a veterinary surgeon, trained meat inspector or other person, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, who shall be entitled to conduct in its slaughter house an inspection of all animals and carcasses destined for food during the absence of the municipal veterinary surgeon or meat inspector.

Rules dated — 27.6.30.

(3) The Chief Veterinary Officer, on being satisfied, after enquiry, that a veterinary surgeon or meat inspector is incompetent or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may require the municipal or local council to terminate forthwith his appointment as veterinary surgeon or meat inspector.

5. A municipal or local council shall employ a sufficient staff to ensure that the public slaughter house is maintained in such sanitary condition and state of repair as is required by the Director of Health.

Staff of slaughter houses.

6. — (1) All butchers and other persons engaged in slaughtering animals and dressing carcasses shall be licensed annually by the municipal or local council and shall pay an annual fee of one hundred and fifty mils for such licence:

Butchers, etc., to be licensed. Rules dated — 27.6.30. 23.1.31.

Provided that no person under the age of sixteen years shall be licensed under this rule.

(2) The licence shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to these rules or in such other form as may be prescribed.

(3) The holder of a licence, when in the slaughter house, shall wear a number plate issued by the municipal or local council for which a charge of one hundred and fifty mils shall be made; but this sum shall be refunded at any time if the person to whom it was issued returns it in good condition.

7. — (1) Rabbinical students and meat inspectors who are required to attend at public slaughter houses for the purpose of instruction, and other persons who require occasionally to visit public slaughter houses, may enter such slaughter house without a licence, but before doing so shall obtain the written permission of the municipal or local council:

No unlicensed person to enter public slaughter house except as provided. Rules dated — 27.6.30.

Provided that no person under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to enter a slaughter house.

(2) Except as provided in these rules, no unlicensed person shall enter a public slaughter house.

8. No animal intended for food shall be slaughtered outside a public slaughter house nor shall any meat or edible offal be exposed for sale which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of the

Provisions as to meat intended for food.

slaughter house which is designed to serve the respective municipal or local council area.

For the purpose of this rule the expression "exposed for sale" shall mean sale by wholesale or retail and, in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include, offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, consign, import, convey or deliver for sale, or cause a sale, or prepare or possess for purposes of sale; and further shall mean barter or exchange or supply or dispose for any consideration direct or indirect.

As amended by the rules dated 1.1.41 and 19.6.44.

Inspection
of animals
and carcasses.

9. All animals shall be inspected before slaughter and all carcasses after slaughter in accordance with the instructions issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer to the veterinary surgeons and meat inspectors appointed under rule 4.

Time for
inspection.

10. Animals intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection at least eighteen hours before slaughter and shall be detained in cattle and sheep pens adjacent to the slaughter house.

Provided that this period may be reduced, in the discretion of the veterinary surgeon or meat inspector, in the case of unweaned animals, but such period shall not be less than four hours.

The proviso was added by the rules dated 1.1.41.

Place for
slaughtering,
tc.

11. The process of slaughtering, skinning and preparation of the carcass shall be conducted entirely in the slaughter hall.

Animals
which may
be allowed
in slaughter
houses.

12. No animals, except animals for slaughter for food, shall be allowed within a public slaughter house.

Post mortem
examination.

13. All animals and carcasses shall be inspected at the time of slaughter and the carcass and all viscera and parts used for the preparation of food shall be retained in such a manner as will enable them to be identified, until a *post mortem* examination of the carcass has been completed.

Stamping of
carcasses
passed fit or
condemned.

14. Carcasses and their parts found healthy and wholesome shall be passed and stamped as fit for food, but if, on *post mortem* inspection, any lesion of disease or other condition that would render the meat or any organ unfit for food is found, the carcass, part or organ shall be marked accordingly and condemned.

Meat stamps
to be of
approved
design.
Rules dated —
7.3.29.

15. Meat stamps employed by any municipal or local council for the identification of inspected carcasses of animals shall be of a design and pattern approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

16. During the inspection of carcasses, all unauthorised persons shall remain outside the slaughter hall or inspection room.

No unauthorised person to be present at inspection.

17. — (1) The decision of a veterinary surgeon as to the fitness of any carcass or part thereof for food shall be final.

Effect of decision of veterinary surgeon, etc.

(2) An appeal from the decision of a meat inspector shall lie to the veterinary surgeon of the local authority or a Veterinary Officer.

18. No compensation shall be payable in respect of condemned carcasses, organs or parts thereof.

No compensation for condemned carcasses.

19. If so required by a veterinary surgeon or meat inspector, all carcasses shall be removed for final inspection to a separate compartment or other place used as the inspection room.

Inspection in separate compartment.

20. All carcasses or parts thereof which are condemned shall be placed forthwith in a special tank and shall be destroyed in the presence of the veterinary surgeon or meat inspector.

Disposal of condemned carcasses.

Provided that subject to the approval of the Chief Veterinary Officer and such conditions as may be imposed by him, condemned carcasses or parts thereof may be removed to a licensed factory for conversion into animal or poultry feeding stuff or any other by-products or to any other place.

The proviso was added by the rules dated 1.1.41, and amended by the rules dated 27.5.42.

21. The words "inspected and passed," or an authorised abbreviation thereof, shall be stamped upon all carcasses slaughtered in a public slaughter house and inspected and passed as fit for food by a veterinary surgeon or meat inspector.

Stamping of carcasses passed as fit for food.

22. — (1) Any butcher or other person who intends to slaughter swine or camels within a municipal or local council area shall, prior to the slaughter of such animals, obtain the written permission of the municipal or local council which shall state the place and the date and time at which the slaughtering may take place.

Slaughter of camels and swine.
Rules dated —
7.3.29.

(2) The carcasses shall be subject to the same procedure of inspection and examination as the carcasses of any other animals slaughtered in a public slaughter house.

This rule does not, as regards the slaughter of swine, apply to the municipal area of Jerusalem and all swine intended for food within that area shall be slaughtered at the public slaughter house of the Municipal Corporation of Jerusalem.

The last provision was added by the rules dated 20.6.36.

Slaughtering dues.

23. Slaughtering dues shall be collected by the veterinary surgeon or meat inspector of the local authority and shall form part of the revenue of the municipal or local council.

Clothing of employees, etc.

24. — (1) Clothing worn by employees of public slaughter houses who handle meat or meat food products shall be of a material that is readily cleaned and made sanitary and only clean garments shall be worn by butchers.

(2) Lavatories and cloak rooms shall be provided on the premises for employees and butchers.

No person having a communicable disease to enter a slaughter house.

25. No employee or licensed butcher or other person affected with any contagious or communicable disease shall enter a public slaughter house.

Humane methods to be employed.

26. Any licensed butcher or other person shall, in the process of throwing, securing and slaughtering animals, use appliances and adopt methods of throwing and slaughtering, and otherwise take precautions to inflict as little pain and suffering as possible.

Duties of persons handling diseased carcasses.

27. Employees, butchers or other persons who have handled diseased carcasses or parts shall at once clean their hands of all grease and immerse them in a disinfectant to be prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer and rinse them in clean water before dressing or handling healthy carcasses.

Cleansing and disinfection of implements.

28. — (1) All butchers' implements shall be kept clean and shall be washed with soap and boiling water before use.

(2) All implements used in dressing diseased carcasses shall be sterilised in the following manner—

they shall be first washed with soap and a five per cent solution of lysol in boiling water, and then sterilised either by boiling for ten minutes in clean water or by immersion in pure lysol for half an hour, followed by rinsing in clean water.

(3) Facilities for the cleansing and disinfection required by this rule shall be provided by the municipal or local council.

Inflation of carcasses, etc. Rules dated — 8.12.27.

29. — (1) Carcasses shall not be inflated with air from the mouth and no inflation of carcasses except by mechanical means shall be allowed:

Provided that the lungs of a carcass may be inflated with air from the mouth by a person using a tube to be prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, and that lungs of a carcass intended for

sale as *kasher* meat may be inflated with air from the mouth without using such tube.

(2) Spitting on whet-stones or steels when sharpening knives is prohibited.

30. Boxes, carts or other vehicles of a type approved by the Director of Medical Services or his authorised representative shall be used for the conveyance of loose meat or edible offal between a slaughter house and the butchers' shops situated within the area served by that slaughter house. Such boxes, carts or other vehicles shall be so closed and covered that the contents shall be kept clean and protected from contamination.

Vehicles for transport of meat.

As enacted by the rules dated 1.1.41 and amended by the rules dated 19.6.44.

31. — (1) Skins and hides of animals condemned for anthrax, tetanus, rabies, black quarter, cattle plague or bovine pleuro-pneumonia shall be destroyed.

Disposal of skins and hides of condemned animals.

(2) Skins and hides of animals, condemned for any other disease but showing no outward appearance of disease, may be removed for tanning or other uses in the arts when disinfected by the immersion of each hide and skin, for not less than ten minutes, in a five per cent solution of cresol or a five per cent solution of bichloride of mercury, under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon or meat inspector of a municipal or local council.

32. The movement of meat or edible offal of animals, other than imported frozen or chilled meat or edible offal or meat or edible offal which has been cooked or preserved, into the area of any municipal corporation or local council from outside such area is prohibited:

Movement of meat from the area of one local authority to the area of another local authority.

Provided that—

(a) meat or edible offal of animals may be moved into the area of any municipal corporation or local council from a public slaughter house which is the property of such municipal corporation or local council but is situated outside its area of jurisdiction or from a public slaughter house which is designed to serve that area; and

(b) a District Commissioner may, by written permit and subject to such conditions as he may impose therein, authorise the movement—

(i) into the area of a municipal corporation or local council within his district; or

(ii) through any such area to a destination beyond it, of meat or edible offal of animals slaughtered in any public slaughter house and passed as fit for food.*

As enacted by the rules dated 9.12.43 and amended by the rules dated 19.6.44.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this rule, meat or edible offal purchased by consumers within the area of the Municipal Corporation of Jaffa and the Municipal Corporation of Tel-Aviv for personal consumption may be moved by such purchasers from one area to the other provided that such meat or edible offal is not subsequently sold in either of the said areas.

This provision was added by the rules dated 6.3.34 and amended by the rules dated 19.6.44.

Movement of
cattle carcasses
from Haifa to
certain localities.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this rule, carcasses of cattle imported under the Animal Quarantine (Importation of Slaughter Cattle from Infected Countries) Emergency Rules, 1938, and slaughtered at Haifa Municipal Slaughter House, may be moved to the localities mentioned in the Schedule to this rule subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) No such carcasses shall be moved from the Haifa Municipal Slaughter House to a locality outside the Haifa Municipal Area unless and until the owner of such carcasses has obtained a permit to do so from the Haifa Municipal Veterinary Officer.
- (b) Such carcasses shall be conveyed by rail or by motor transport only.
- (c) When conveyed by rail, the carcasses shall be placed in refrigerator or perishable vans.
- (d) When conveyed by motor transport, there shall be used for the purpose:—
 - (i) either special motor vans approved by an officer of the Department of Health for the conveyance of meat within the area of a Local Authority, or
 - (ii) ordinary lorries, provided the carcasses or parts thereof are placed in containers so constructed and covered as to ensure that the contents shall be kept clean and protected from contamination.
- (e) The carcasses, on arrival at destination, shall be taken direct to the Local Authority's Slaughter House or to any other place approved by the Local Authority.
- (f) Any carcasses or part thereof shall, in addition to the

approved stamp of the Haifa Municipal Slaughter House, be marked with a lead seal bearing the name of the Local Authority for which such carcase or part thereof is destined.

- (g) On arrival at destination, the carcasses shall be marked with the approved stamp of the Local Authority's Slaughter House.

This provision was added by the rules dated 6.2.39.

33. Every municipal or local council shall supply such reports, returns and information as are required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Local authority to supply reports, etc.

34. Any Veterinary Officer may enter any slaughter house in order to examine the process of *ante mortem* and *post mortem* inspection and to ascertain whether any of these rules or any orders and directions given thereunder have been properly carried out.

Right of Veterinary Officers to enter slaughter houses.

35. (a) A Municipal or Local Council which employs a veterinary surgeon to conduct meat inspection in its slaughter house, on the certification of any veterinary surgeon that—

Emergency slaughter.

(i) an animal cannot be led, driven or transported to the slaughter house without danger to the public or to the person in charge of it or to itself, or

(ii) an animal has been so injured as to be incapable of being led, driven or transported to a slaughter house without inflicting cruelty,

may issue a special licence to its owner for the slaughter of the animal outside the slaughter house.

(b) The time and place where the animal shall be slaughtered shall be specified in the licence which shall be issued subject to the following conditions:—

(i) that the animal shall be slaughtered in the presence of the Council's veterinary surgeon or of a veterinary surgeon delegated by him;

(ii) that the carcase shall be conveyed immediately after the animal's slaughter, at the expense of the licensee, to the slaughter house of the Council in a vehicle approved for the purpose by the veterinary surgeon of the Council;

(iii) that the rules applying to the slaughter of food animals and the examination of their carcasses shall apply to any animal so slaughtered.

As enacted by the rules dated 1.1.41.

THE SCHEDULE.

As enacted by rules dated 18.1.34.

(Rule 6(2)).

ANIMAL DISEASES ORDINANCE.

(Serial) No.

Municipality or Local Council of

LICENCE.

(Issued under rule 6(2) of the Slaughter-House Rules).

. (name); (trade),

of is hereby licensed to enter the Slaughter-House at

- *to slaughter animals,
- *to slaughter animals and dress carcasses,
- *to dress carcasses, or
- to

This licence will expire on the day of 19
 Fee: 150 mils.

Date of issue

* Delete when inapplicable. Licensing Authority

SLAUGHTER HOUSE (EDIBLE OFFAL) RULES.

Omitted. The rules set out a list of amendments to other rules which amendments have been incorporated in the rules affected.

RAMAT GAN AREA.
 (SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Ramat Gan Area (Slaughter-House) Rules, 1935.

Application of Slaughter-House Rules to certain localities.

2. The provisions of the Slaughter-House Rules, 1927, shall apply to the undermentioned localities as though such localities were municipalitites:—

LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.
Shechunat Borochov	Land Registration Block No. 6167.
Shechunat Borochov Hamurchevet "B"	Land Registration Block No. 6168.
Shechunat Borochov Hamurchevet "C"	Land Registration Blocks Nos. 6160 and 6161, Salameh.
Salameh	Land Registration Blocks Nos. 6159, 6165, 6145 and 6157.

Ramat Yits-haq	Land Registration Block No. 6158, Salameh.
Shechunat Sheinkin	Land Registration Block No. 6166, Salameh.
Qiryat Yosef	Land Registration Block No. 6155, Salameh.
Giv'at Rambam	Land Registration Block No. 6154, Salameh.
Nahalat Gannim	Land Registration Block No. 6204, Jerisha.
Bnei-Beraq	Land Registration Blocks Nos. 6122, 6123 and 6124.
Tel-Binyamin	Land Registration Blocks Nos. 6109, Sarona and No. 6205, Jerisha.
Nahalat Yits-haq	Urban Assessment ⁽¹⁾ Blocks Nos. 10 and 11, Jaffa.
Jamassin-Sharqiya	Land Registration Block No. 6105.
Kheiriya	Land Registration Block No. 6196.
Jerisha	Land Registration Blocks Nos. 6203, 6206, 6207, 6208, 6209, 6210 and 6211.

STOCK IMPORTED BY SEA
(REMOVAL FOR SLAUGHTER IN QUARANTINE).

1. These rules may be cited as the Stock imported by Sea Citation.
(Removal for Slaughter in Quarantine) Rules, 1934.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in rule 17 (b) of the Animal Quarantine Rules, 1931, stock imported by sea for slaughter in quarantine may be moved from the Animal Quarantine Station at Haifa to any locality mentioned in the schedule hereto subject to all other provisions of the said rules, and subject also to the following conditions:—

Removal of
stock from
Animal Quarantine
Station,
Haifa, for
slaughter in
quarantine.
G. 16.1.31.

(a) Any animal sent to a locality mentioned in the schedule hereto shall proceed by rail and not by road, and on arrival shall be sent forthwith to premises approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer for use as slaughter house lairs, and shall there be detained until authority to slaughter has been obtained from a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the local authority of the locality with the approval of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(b) The following fees shall be paid by the owner to the local authority of the locality prior to the slaughter of

⁽¹⁾ As amended by the rules dated 5.9.35.

any animal of the consignment in respect of any period during which the animal has been detained:—

Cattle	200 mils per head.
Sheep, goats and swine	40 mils per head.

SCHEDULE.

<i>As enacted by rules dated:</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Sub-District</i>
21. 7.34.	Affula	Nazareth
2.10.37.	Ein Vared	Tulkarem
	Hadera	Haifa
31. 8.34.	Hertzliya	Jaffa
21. 8.36.	Nathanya	Jaffa
21. 7.36.	Ra'anana	Jaffa
13.12.34.	Ramat Gan	Jaffa
12. 2.36.	Rehovot	Jaffa

TEL-AVIV AND OUTLYING LOCALITIES
(SLAUGHTER HOUSE).

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the 'Tel Aviv and Outlying Localities (Slaughter House) Rules, 1939.

Prohibition.

2. No cattle, sheep, goats, camels or swine shall be slaughtered within the boundaries of the localities mentioned in the Schedule hereto and no meat or edible offal which does not bear the mark of the official stamp of Tel Aviv Slaughter House shall be exposed for sale within the boundaries of such localities.

The words "or edible offal" were added by the rules dated 19.6.44.

SCHEDULE.

<i>As enacted by rules dated:</i>	Hatiqva Quarter
4.12.40.	Ezra Quarter
	Montefiore Quarter.
	The area of jurisdiction of the Local Council of Holon.
9.12.43.	The area of jurisdiction of the Local Council of Bat Yam.

ANIMAL MANURE.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following Objects and Reasons were annexed to the draft Ordinance:

"It is considered that the growing trade in organic manure is diminishing the fertility of the soil of cereal land. The object of

this Bill is to minimise the deleterious effects by vesting the ownership of manure dropped on land in the owner of that land. It is further provided that no manure shall be removed from forest reserves."

See also Agricultural Fertilizers.

ENACTMENTS:

Animal Manure Ord., No. 32 of 1937.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF ANIMAL MANURE AND TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISIONS RELATING THERETO.

No. 32 of 1937.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Animal Manure Ordinance, 1937. Short title.

ENACTMENT:

En. 4.11.37. P. G. 735 of 4.11.37, (notice p. 1075. Ord. sup. 1, p. 283). Draft of 30.8.37, P. G. 713 of 30.8.37, p. 823. Notice of confirmation 12.1.38, P. G. 750 of 20.1.38, p. 53.

2. In this Ordinance, the term "forest reserve" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Forests Ordinance. Interpretation.
Cap. 61.

I. e., land bearing trees, whether naturally or under cultivation, not being private property, brought under the control and management of the Government by proclamation of the High Commissioner.

(See *FORESTS*, *post*).

3. Notwithstanding any law in force or any custom obtaining in any part of Palestine, the ownership of all animal manure dropped upon any land (not being a forest reserve) shall vest in the owner of the land. Ownership of
animal manure.

4. No person shall be entitled to remove from any forest reserve the droppings of any animals thereon. Provision as to
forest reserves.

5. Any person removing or attempting to remove from any land any animal manure which he is not entitled to remove under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of twenty five pounds or to a term of imprisonment of six months, or to both such penalties. Penalty.

ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY).

Repealed by sec. 390 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, see secs. 152, 243, 264, 272, 282, 325, 328, 380, 385, 386 of that ordinance.

As on 29.10.1944