

C.S.

LIVESTOCK.
No. 599/27

1927.

Ch. Insp. Stock.

SUBJECT.

192 7

8th October,

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Previous Paper.

ref to 527/27

MINUTES.

1-2

Minute from Chief Inspector of Stock of 8th October, 1927

g. 2
Submitted. The Chief Inspector of Stock
might prepare draft by-laws for the
consideration of the Board of Health under
section 18 (viii) of Ord. 5 of 1894.

Just

30. 10. 27

C. I. of Stock

Agreed & please

31. 10. 27

W. H. G.

Hon C.S.

Please.

31. 10. 27 A.H.

Subsequent Paper.

Orth. p. 143

~~Letter from (Mr. Baste.) b.I.S. of 1/11/27~~

The Hon
Col Sec

I beg to submit herewith
for your consideration a draft of regulations 3-6
relating to the slaughtering & inspection
of stock

The Carter
C.I.S.
15/11/27

y. S.

I should, generally speaking, like
that these regulations should meet the case
and are badly wanted.

2. Before proceeding to detailed
enumeration I would suggest that in the
first place they might be circulated
to the members of the Board of Health
for their consideration.

J.S.
18.11.27

Inside Minute Paper.

How C.S.
I should be grateful if the DRAFT OF Regulations
could be typed by C.S.I. I find his
handwriting (like mine) a little difficult to
read.
A.H.
10/27.

C.C. Please see found.

7-10.

Inspection of 19.11.27.
Typed copy of Meat Regulations.

Y.S. Typed copy attached.

jud

7. 12. 27.

How C.S. Mr. Stewart.

Please circulate to :-

- (1) Members of Board of Health
- (2) Ex Co.

For remarks and criticism.

A.H.

9/27
12

- Mr. G. Roberts,
- Mr. V.A. Biggs.
- Mr. R.S. Selton.
- Mr. D.R. Watson.

For your remarks and criticism please on Reas 7-10.

A.D.J.
10/12/27

Hon. Col. Sec.

I am in entire agreement
with the draft regulations attached,
and have no criticism to make

C. Roberts
for Col. Eng.
13-12-27.

Mr. V. A. R. Biggs

Passed to you please.
C. B. 13-12-27.

Hon. Colonial Secretary

I am thoroughly in agreement
with draft regulations attached.
no comments.

V. A. R. Biggs
14/12/27.

Mr. R. S. Felton

Passed to you please
V. A. R. B.
14/12/27

Hon. Col. Sec.

I am in agreement with draft
regulations attached.

L. E. Watson
13. 12. 27.

Hon. Treasurer,
H. H. R. Gresham.

Excused for your remarks
and criticism.

A. J. J.
for CS.
19/12/27

Hon. Col. Sec.

I concur with the proposed
regulations.

W. Francis Harker
Treasurer
20.12.27.

Hon. H. H. R. Gresham.

To you, please.

MCH
20.12.27.

Hon. Col. Secy.

I agree, please.

H. H. R. Gresham
20.12.27.

Secours - 13.1.28

Geo B.

Extract from minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council held on the 14th of January, 1928.

Draft regulations relating to the slaughter and inspection of stock intended for human consumption, were considered.

The Council concurred in the necessity of providing for the control contemplated and recommended that the regulations as drafted should be submitted to the Board of Health (East Falkland Island) for adoption.

G. H. Brown
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Mr. Col. Sargent

(President of Board of Health)

Referred to you accordingly please.

2. I have made certain suggested amendments
to the draft particularly as regards the
penalty provisions but as had in conference
with Sect. 19 of the Ord. appear to me to
be ultra vires.

Ord. p. 144.

W.B.R. Jones

31. 1. 28.

Hon. Col. Secretary.

These regulations were passed
at a meeting of the Board of Health held on

W.B.R. Jones.

President B.O.H.
13/3/28.

President Board of Health.

A fair copy of the Regulations
is required for submission to the
Executive Council. If your Clerk will

13. 1. 28
—
Query 13/3/28 ?
J.H.L.
1/5/28

C.S.O. No. 599/27

Inside Minute Paper.

Sheet No. 4.

Call at this office I will show
him a specimen of what is required.

SMH
14.3.28 for C.S.

11-13

Hon. Col. Secretary,

Fair copy of Regulations herewith.

W. J. Jones

Ag. Colonial Surgeon.
21/3/28.

Hon. Treasurer,

Hon. Ag. Col. Surgeon } W. J. Jones 2.4.28.

Circulated; for
consideration at next meeting
of Executive Council

A. J. Stewart
Clerk, Executive Council
27 March, 1928.

Hon Ag. Col. Surgeon.

Passed to you.

W. J. Jones
28.3.28

Extract from minutes of meeting of Executive Council
held on the 18th of April, 1928.

The Bye-laws were approved.

A. J. Stewart

Clerk of the Executive Council.

RF. 16/5/28
A. J. Stewart 24/4/28
31/5/28
A. J. Stewart 19/5/28

Despatch to S.F.S. no. 258 of 13th July, 1928 11-12.

Notes by Mr. A. M. Williams 24-19

Off 1/2 Sect.

Please bring recd 11 at

24-19 to the notice of Mr. Col.

Surgeon, Dr. J. Hope Report, C. N. G., 57

President of the Board of Health

J. M. S.

14. 7. 28.

Ag. Registrar, Supreme Court,

Please withdraw authenticated copy of

Bye-laws.

A. S. J.

for C. S.
16. 7. 28.

Hon. Col. Surgeon.

To see. Peds. 19-24.

A. S.

for. (C.S. 16. 7. 28.

So far as I am
 aware these notes were
 never formally submitted
 to the B. of H.
 either by letter or
 in person. I see
 just to have discussed
 them - I think have
 in this file.

8.8.28.

Hon Col. Secretary,

Mrs Williams' notes (19-24) seen.

These notes are undated but I
 understand they were submitted prior
 to the date of the passing of the Bye-laws
 concerning slaughterhouses by the Board of
 Health meeting on 13/3/28, which were
 approved by Ex. Co on 18/4/28.

Broadly I am in favour of Mrs
 Williams' recommendations in view of
 future developments, but at present
 I think we can only take action on
 the existing ~~Bye-laws~~ Regulations.

Under these Regulations existing
 slaughterhouses require to be licensed,
 and both the slaughterhouses in the
 town were inspected yesterday by Mr
 Carter, C.S.I., and myself in view
 of applications for licences. Mr Carter's
 report will be submitted to you with
 recommendations which may possibly
 reopen the questions of construction
 and control.

W. J. P. D.

Col. Surg
 1/8/28

P.S. I note that Sect 2 of the
 Regulations as printed contains
 2 printing errors - as pencilled.

W. J. P. D.

Off. No. 10. Part.

I am pleased to Mr. Col. Jagers
for calling my attention to the two
printer's errors in ~~page~~ ^{sect.} 2 of the
Regulation as sent to 2. of 2., vol 14.

2. On careful scrutiny I have
discovered numerous other errors that I
have marked on vol 14. e.g. "Examining"
for "examining" in sect. 9, "of" for
"or" in sect. 10, and "hall" for
"shall" in sect. 17.

3. This falls far short
of the usual standard of work
turned out in the Printing Office
and the Head Printer's attention
should be called to it.

4. Sincerely the Clerk to the Board of Health and the Clerk of Pr. Co. are here signed and 14 cannot be relieved of responsibility in this matter.

5. The Regulations must be reported - please ask the Lt. Surgeon in President of the Board of Health and Chief Officer of Stock in the first place carefully to review them at the the proof.

8. I fear that I must telegraph S. J. 2 to forewarn

any criticism to such

I am myself exposed as

being forwarded the Regulations

under cover of sub 15. Draft

is given herewith for despatch.

7. I shall be glad if

Mr. Col. Sayer as President of the

Board of Health will submit a

report in conjunction with the Chief

Inspector of Stock in the matter

of slaughterhouse reform in the

Town of Stanley. It will be

borne in mind that the

existing Regulations were introduced

at present on the direct recommendation

599/27

7

4 W. Lohs - 4th vol 1 Linn St. 1927.

JWS
4.

7. 8. 28

30. Telegram to S. of S. 9th Aug. 1928.

Hon Col. Surgeon.

Please see H. E.'s Minutes of 7. 8. 28. for
necessary action.

JWS.
tr. C. S. 11. 8. 28.

Hon Col. Secy.

Notes for action accordingly.

I attach a revised copy of the Bye-laws
with amendments and corrections noted in red.
These are practically a repetition of H.E.'s corrections.

JWS
21/8/28

Chf. Inspector of Stock.

Please see H. E.'s Minutes of 7. 8. 28.

for necessary action

JWS.
tr. C. S. 21. 8. 28.

Recalled

31-32

Govt. Notice no 181 of 17th August 1928

33

Despatch to S. of S. no. 303 of 3rd. Sept. 1928

Ch. I. Stock.

Returned to you to note.

JWS.
tr. C. S. 5. 9. 28.

The Hon
Col Sec

Thank you noted

W. Carter
C. I. S.
6/9/28

Memorandum from C. I. Stock of 3. Sept. 1928. 34-41.

Off^{ce}. Sec.

1. I agree in principle but
would like in the first place to
have Mr. Col. Sayer's comments.

2. I like the system which
Mr. Carter describes as adopted in
many parts of Australasia. Mr. Carter
has informed me verbally that he
has approached the Manager of the P. I. G.
in the matter.

3. In regard to the scheme
set out for the Impresario I think
but it would be well if he
were to bring, at any rate in the

Inside Minute Paper.

first place, any defects that be
 might find in the operation of
 the slaughter-house to the extent
 of the President of the Board
 of Health.

4. In a place so
 comparatively primitive as this
 it is of course desirable to
 keep regulations of this nature
 as free from complication as
 possible.

W.D.

15.9.28.

42. Letter from J. D. Co. Re. 14 Sept 1928

Off'ce Secy.

Please refer to the Lt.

Surgeon as President of the Board
of Public Health for the East District
of Cal.

2. No doubt he will be good
enough if he agrees, to take up
the suggestion made by Dr. Carpenter that
the City's slaughterhouse should be
licensed as the reciprocal slaughterhouse
for the town of Ukiah to be
exclusive of other slaughterhouses.

JMS

19. 9. 28.

Hon. Col. Surgeon

to you accordingly

JMS. for C.S. 10.9.28.

Hon. Col. Secy.

I am in favour of the principle suggested of licensing one slaughterhouse for Stanley wherein any butcher could slaughter his beasts at approved charges, and subject to its being properly constructed and regularly inspected.

2 Before proceeding, however, the following preliminary questions suggest themselves:

- (1) Can Government give any guarantee to F.I.C. that their present site can be retained for a slaughterhouse? In view of the building scheme under contemplation I think such a guarantee should not be given as it may be decided to extend residential ^{buildings} houses to the East side of the town.
- (2) How far are the F.I.C. prepared to go in improvements to their present slaughterhouse to make it comply with sanitary requirements? The improvements specified in para 2 of F.I.C.'s letter of 14th Inst (red 47) w^d require much amplification.
- (3) Would the acceptance of F.I.C.'s offer, if approved, constitute preferential treatment by Govt, or should tenders be invited?

J. H. R. De Ford
Col. Secy.
25/9/27

Off. Sec.

I presume that the title
of their present shareholding is the
actual property of the P.L. Co.?

jud

26. 9. 28.

Spoke W. Vincent. 27. 9. 28.
(P.L. Co.)

jud 2. 10. 28.

Spoke W. Vincent. 5. 10. 28
Spoke W. Challen (P.L. Co.). 11. 10. 28.
Spoke Mr. G. Sayer. 12. 10. 28.

W. Vincent (P.L. Co.) jud.

Please Gp. 26. 10. 28.

jud 12. 10. 28

Off^{ce} Sec

Please ask Mr. W.

Jayson to say whether there

has been any recent developments

in the matter of the licensing

of W. H. P.'s slaughter-house.

2. Mr. E. might also

see Mr. P.P. and be asked

for his objection in particular

in regard to para 3 of

vol 42.

Just

1. 11. 28

Hon. Col. Surgeon.

Will you please say
whether there have been any
recent developments in the
matter of the licensing of,
in McGill's Daughter House.

A. J. G.
for [unclear]
2/11/28

Hon. Col. Secy.

Before he left Mr Carter submitted a
draft plan of a model slaughterhouse
which he considered would be suitable
for Stanley. I asked him to pass this
to the D.W.D. as a basis for model plan
of a slaughterhouse as simple as would
be compatible with sanitary requirements.
I understand from Mr Roberts that such
plan is being prepared, with estimate of cost.

I suggest that such model plan
be utilised in considering applications
for licences from Mr McGill or other parties.
Also for reference in specifying what
improvements would be required at the H.C.
Slaughterhouse to justify the issue of a
licence to them.

W. H. [unclear]
Col. Surgeon
2/11/28

Col. Engineer,

To see and for any observations
you may have to make.

A. J. G.
6/11/28

Inside Minute Paper.

Off^r Sec.

I should be glad

if Col. Eng. will kindly

expedite consideration of this

matter at his convenience.

Yours

36. 11. 28.

Col. Engineer,

Please see H.E's minute
of 30th Nov 1928. above.

A. J. M.
30/11/28

Hon: Col: Secretary,

I beg to submit plan of small slaughter house,
suitable for dealing with a small number of animals,
such as would be required by Mr. Mc Gill.

The estimated cost is £300.

I also attach the plan suggested by Mr. Carter, the
cost of which is estimated at £2,500. I consider that

it is too elaborate for Port Stanley. It gives no idea of the interior and consists mainly of pens, gates and louvred vents.

With reference to para. 3 of red 42.

I submit that it would not be a good policy to consider the position of Messrs Falkland Islands Co's slaughter house as permanent, but would suggest that this question be considered, if necessary, say within another three years.

C. Roberts.
Colonial Engineer.

3/1/1929.

Soft Despatch No 194. 26/10/28. 43

W/E.
Submitted.
A.D.D.
JWS
7/1/29

Off to Sect.

Please now refer to

Hon. Col. Jagger for consideration

as Pres. of the B. of Health.

J.R.

7. 1. 29.

President, Board of Health
Referred to you for consideration

A.D.D.
JWS
8/1/29

Inside Minute Paper.

Mr. Col. Sayer

(as President of the Board of Health)

I should be glad if

you will indicate known the nature

of the action taken in this

connection at the last meeting

of the Board of Health

indicating briefly, if you will, the

lines of the discussion held?

J. Walker

15.2.28.

Hon. Col. Secy.

Extract from minutes of Board of Health 28th Jan 1929.

"After full discussion of the present proposals to accept application for the erection of slaughterhouses on approved plans by private firms or individuals the Board

was unanimously of the opinion that unless Government was itself prepared to undertake the erection of a municipal slaughterhouse of approved type the policy of having a single slaughterhouse of approved type for Stanley, to be erected & run by a single firm under Government supervision, control should receive further consideration

The Hon. Col. Secretary, who concurred, kindly undertook to present this view to Government for consideration before proceeding with present proposal, the question to be brought up for final consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

I trust this covers the information you desire. Suggested that a Board of Health meeting on 25th Feb. may be desirable.

J. James Moir. 15.2.29.
Col. Surgeon.

Hon. Col. Surgeon

Perhaps Dr. Report, as

President of the Board of Health of

the time, would be worth enough

to give a resume of the

discussion which led to the

above decision being taken up

The last meeting.

2. I am unaware, incidentally,

that in so many words I "undertook

"to present this view to the

"present for consideration".

3. I shall, however, of course

be glad if you will kindly

put forward the matter with

your recommendations after consultation

with J. Report to submit ^{it} with _{to}

my own observations to this

Excellent.

4. I fear that I shall not

personally be able to attend the

Board meeting on 25th February next

as I am leaving on the morning

of the day for the West

valley at the South Street.

July

21. 2. 28.

Hon. Col. Secy.

At the Board of Health meeting of the 15th Jan'y, 19 the present Government proposals concerning slaughterhouses were discussed in connection with attached model plan for minimal requirements submitted by the Col. Inquirer ^{which had been} and passed to the Board for consideration.

r. The president, having requested the Board's opinion as to the adequacy of this plan from a Sanitation Standpoint, particularly in regard to certain specified points (see attached note) 44. it was pointed out by the Col. Inquirer that small butchers could not afford an expensive or elaborate slaughterhouse conforming with same requirements. The president agreed but was of opinion that this would not justify the Board's approval of a type of building that fell short of hygienic requirements. He did not however press for the Board's decision on this point as the question was then raised as to whether it would not be a preferable policy for Government to insist on having one good slaughterhouse only for Stanley instead of accepting applications for a number of small private ones.

3. This question was discussed at some length and the Board was of the unanimous opinion that one slaughterhouse would be sufficient for Stanley; that small private slaughterhouses would be unlikely, owing to the cost of erection, to conform with modern sanitation requirements; that the ideal plan would be for Government to erect a modern municipal slaughterhouse; and that if Government was not prepared at present to undertake this service, the policy of having only one slaughterhouse of approved type for Stanley, to be erected and run by ^{a single} firm under Government supervision and control, should receive further consideration.

4. This conclusion was embodied, somewhat briefly perhaps, in the minutes of the meeting, as excerpted in St. Moir's minute (herein) of 15/1/29.

5. The Hon. Col. Secretary, who I think concurred in this view, was requested to ^{bring it up for} ~~give it~~ official consideration before the present Govt. proposals were finally put into effect. - I sincerely trust that the recorded minutes did not take too much for granted, nor encroached too far upon his good nature, by adding that he kindly undertook to do so.

J. Hope DeFord

Hon. Col. Secy.

I have seen Dr. Reford's paper on this matter. Personally, I do not approve of a Government slaughterhouse because of

- (i) the abolition of private enterprise,
- (ii) the cost of living would undoubtedly rise,
- (iii) it is sufficient that the Government has some control over slaughterhouses, & slaughtering, & it is not necessary in my opinion to add a slaughterhouse to the administrative & financial burdens of the Government.

I understand that the Falkland Island Co. Ltd. is prepared to build a slaughterhouse of an approved type, & it would I think be best to let them do so, on the clear understanding that private ^{approved} persons be permitted to slaughter also, at certain reasonable & stated times which could be arranged to suit the F. I. C.'s requirements, & those who are dependant on slaughtering for a living.

a Government slaughterhouse, built by Government & run by Government would be from a Public Health point of view ideal, but undeniably expensive.

J. James Moir.
Colonial Surgeon.
14-3-29.

J.P.

Subscribed After full

Consideration of the many

aspects of this problem

concern that the proposal
to "farm" out this service
to the F. I. C. is in the
area the most efficient,
economical, and practicable.

2. I understand that the
F. I. C. are prepared to accept
a proposition of this nature if
put to them.

3. If Y. S. approves I
will submit the draft of a letter
~~addressed to them~~
addressed to them in the suggested
sense.

OR 4. Possibly Y. S. may wish the
Matters, as being one of public policy,

discuss at the next meeting of the

Ex. Co. in which I will come

this paper to be circulated to

Hon. Members?

Jud

19. 3. 29.

Draft H²

To Hon. Members of Ex. Co.

Jud

28. 3. 29.

66th. Ex. Co.

Records please

Jud

28. 3. 29.

Hon. Treasurer.

Hon. P. M.D.

Circulated for consideration
at next meeting of Executive Council.

A. J. Stewart.

Clerk, Executive Council,
28 March, 1929.

Hon. Secy.

Seen & passed by me

H. Chen
Ag. Secy.

30/3/29

Hon. Col. Sec.

Seen. Thank you.

J.M. memo. 3-4-29.

Extract from minutes of meeting of Executive Council held on the 24th of April, 1929.

The question of the erection of Slaughterhouses was discussed, and the Honourable the Colonial Secretary stated that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, would be prepared to erect a slaughterhouse of an approved design if the present site of their existing buildings could be considered as permanent.

The Council recommended that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, should be informed that the site on which their existing slaughterhouse is erected may be considered as permanent.

With regard to the other Butcher in Stanley, namely, Mr. J. McGill, it was agreed that he should be informed that unless he conforms to the Slaughterhouse Regulations within a year from the date of the meeting of Executive Council he would not be granted a licence to carry on the business of slaughtering.

C. D. Stewart
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Letter from F.I. Co 27/5/29

45

Letter to Manager, F.I. Company, of 25th May, 1929.

46

Letter to Mr. McGill, of 20th June, 1929.

47

Accepted
10/4/29
M. H. G. W.

- 48. Extract of Minutes of Prof H 28/10/29
- 49. " " " " 25/11/29
- 50. " " " " 5/12/29
- 51. " " " " 18/12/29

52. Letter to Mr. J. MacCall 19/12/29

bf. 31. XII. 29. bf. 31. III. 30.
~~20. XII. 29.~~ ~~31. XII. 29.~~

For P.O.

You may wish

to have reference to this N.C.

e.g. vol 52 ?

W. J. M.

31. 3. 30.

Hon. Col. Secy.
Thank you. (53)

J.B.M. 4.4.30.

Excerpted to H 28/12/29

bf. 30
 bf. IV. 30.
 bf. 4. IV. 30

M. J. M.
2.5.30

STOCK & SLAUGHTERING ORDINANCES
INSTRUCTIONS TO MEAT INSPECTORS

NEW ZEALAND

(1)

New Zealand.



SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION.

1908, No. 181.

AN ACT to consolidate certain Enactments of the General Assembly relating to the Slaughtering and Inspection of Stock, and the Inspection of Meat for Consumption in New Zealand and for Export.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1.) The Short Title of this Act is "The Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908." Short Title.

(2.) This Act is a consolidation of the enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto, and with respect to those enactments the following provisions shall apply:— Enactments consolidated.

(a.) All slaughtering-places, Orders in Council, appointments, licenses, certificates, permits, documents, delegations, registers, registrations, regulations, fees, records, instruments, and generally all acts of authority which originated under any of the said enactments, and are subsisting or in force on the coming into operation of this Act, shall enure for the purposes of this Act as fully and effectually as if they had originated under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and accordingly shall, where necessary, be deemed to have so originated. Savings.

(b.) All matters and proceedings commenced under any such enactment, and pending or in progress on the coming into operation of this Act, may be continued, completed, and enforced under this Act.

2. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,—

"Abattoir" means any public slaughterhouse established under this Act by a local authority: Interpretation.
1900, No. 38, sec. 7

"Brand" means any brand, mark, or stamp; and includes any tag or label bearing any brand, mark, or stamp:

"Carcase" of stock includes the whole or any part of the flesh, wool, skin, hide, bones, hair, horns, hoofs, and offal of the stock :

"Conveyance" includes every description of cart, wagon, truck, or other vehicle :

"Disease" means any disease within the meaning of "The Stock Act, 1908," and includes advanced pregnancy, recent parturition, and any such other defect or inferiority in the condition of any stock or meat as in the opinion of the Inspector renders it unfit for human consumption :

"Discased" means infected or affected with disease :

"District" means the district under the jurisdiction of a local authority :

"Inspector" means an Inspector under this Act :

"Local authority" means a City or Borough Council or a Town Board, and outside of a borough or town district means any County Council or any such Road Board as is administering the functions of a County Council :

For the purposes of this Act a town district shall be deemed not to form part of the county wherein it is comprised :

"Local governing Act" means any Act for the time being in force regulating the local affairs of a district under the jurisdiction of a local authority, and in every case includes "The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908" :

"Meat" means the flesh of any slaughtered stock, whether such meat is intended to be exported or to be consumed in New Zealand, and whether the same is in its natural state or has been subjected to any freezing, chilling, salting, or other preservative process :

"Meat-export slaughterhouse" means a slaughterhouse wherein the principal business is the slaughter of stock for the export of meat beyond New Zealand :

"Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture :

"Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by regulations thereunder :

"Ship" includes every vessel used for navigation and propelled otherwise than by oars :

"Slaughterhouse," when the expression is used alone, means any place, with its buildings and appurtenances, used for the purpose of slaughtering stock, but does not include an abattoir or a meat-export slaughterhouse :

"Slaughtering-place" includes abattoir, slaughterhouse, and meat-export slaughterhouse :

"Stock" means cattle, sheep, swine, or goats of either sex or any age ; and includes such other animals as the Governor from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declares to be stock for the purposes of this Act :

"This Act" includes all regulations made thereunder by the Governor.

Exemptions from Operation of Act.

3. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, nothing in this Act shall operate or be construed to render it unlawful—

Persons slaughtering for family use, and *bona fide*

(a.) For any person to slaughter stock on land or premises in his own occupation for consumption by persons resident thereon or employed by him, and not for barter or sale; nor

farmers, exempted from Act. 1900, No. 38, sec. 3

(b.) For any bona fide farmer whose ordinary farming operations include the raising and fattening of stock to slaughter stock on his farm for barter or sale:

Provided that the stock slaughtered under this paragraph in any week shall not exceed one head of cattle and five head of other stock, or such larger number as is especially authorised in writing by an Inspector:

Provided also that an Inspector may at any time, on application, grant a permit for the slaughter of stock for consumption at any hui or meeting of Maoris.

4. The rights conferred by the last preceding section shall be subject to the provisions following, that is to say:—

Provisions to which such exemption subject. Ibid, sec. 4

(v.) It shall not be lawful to knowingly slaughter or allow to be used for human consumption, or to knowingly slaughter for barter or sale, any stock which is diseased.

(b.) Whenever on the slaughter of any stock such stock is found to be diseased, the provisions of section thirty-five hereof shall, mutatis mutandis, apply.

The rights conferred on any person by paragraph (a) of the last preceding section shall not be exercisable if he fails or neglects to keep a faithful record of all stock slaughtered

(u.) With respect to every description of stock except swine, the rights conferred by paragraph (b) of the last preceding section shall not be exercisable in any of the following cases, that is to say:—

(i.) If the farm is situate inside a borough or town district, or within three miles of the nearest boundary thereof computed by the nearest accessible road; or

(ii.) If the meat of any of the stock slaughtered under that paragraph is bartered or sold anywhere to a butcher, or anywhere inside a borough or town district, or within three miles of the nearest boundary thereof computed as aforesaid, to any person; or

(iii.) If the farmer fails or neglects to keep a faithful record of all stock so slaughtered and of the persons to whom they are bartered or sold, and to at all times have such record open to inspection by any Inspector.

Abattoirs.

5. In every case where the population of any borough or town district, computed from the latest official census returns, is not less than two thousand persons, it shall be the duty of the local authority thereof to establish and register under this Act, and at all times thereafter to maintain, an abattoir for the purposes of such borough or town district.

Local authority of borough or town district to establish abattoir. Ibid, sec. 5

6. Such abattoir shall be established and registered as aforesaid within the period of twelve months after the gazetting of such census

Period within which abattoir to be established. Ibid, sec. 6

Handwritten notes: all stock... be slaughtered for... not within... borough... must not... kept within...

returns, or if the same have been gazetted before the coming into operation of this Act, then within the period of twelve months after such coming into operation :

Provided that the Governor may in special cases extend any such period for any time not exceeding twelve months.

Other local authorities may establish abattoirs. 1900, No. 38, sec. 7

7. Irrespective of the abattoirs required to be established by the local authorities of boroughs and town districts under section five hereof, any local authority (other than the local authority of a borough or town district) may from time to time establish and register such abattoirs as it deems necessary for the purposes of its district or any specified part of its district :

Provided that if the abattoir is established for the purpose not of the whole district but of a specified part thereof, then the provisions of this Act relating to the abattoir shall operate and be construed as applying to such specified part and not to the whole district.

Plans and site to be approved. Ibid, sec. 8

8. No local authority shall proceed to establish an abattoir until the plans and site thereof have been submitted to and approved by the Minister.

Expense of establishing abattoirs. Ibid, sec. 9

9. The local authority may, out of its general funds, defray the expense of establishing abattoirs, including the expense of acquiring land, acquiring or erecting buildings and appurtenances, providing plants and generally equipping, maintaining, and managing such abattoirs.

Special loan may be raised for establishing. Ibid, sec. 10

10. The establishment of abattoirs by a local authority (but not the maintenance or management thereof) shall be deemed to be the construction of a public work within the meaning of the local governing Act, and the local authority may from time to time raise money by way of special loan under the local governing Act.

Provided that the proposal to raise such loan shall be deemed to be carried if the votes given in favour thereof exceed in number the votes given against the same, each voter having one vote and no more :

Vote of ratepayers not required in certain cases.

Provided also that where the loan proposed to be raised is for the establishment of an abattoir under section five hereof, a special order made by the local authority shall be sufficient authority to raise such loan without submitting to the vote of the ratepayers the proposal to raise the same.

Certificate that loan duly authorised. Ibid, sec. 11

11. A certificate published in the *Gazette* purporting to be under the hand of the Mayor or, as the case may be, the Chairman of the local authority, and certifying that such local authority has by special order duly authorised the raising of the sum named in such certificate by way of special loan for the purpose of establishing an abattoir under section five hereof, shall be conclusive evidence that the loan is duly authorised, and may be raised and secured in manner provided by the local governing Act, anything in any local governing or other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Registration of abattoir. Ibid, sec. 12

12. On the completion of the abattoir the local authority shall in the prescribed manner apply to the Secretary for Agriculture at Wellington for the registration thereof, and he, if satisfied that the requirements of this Act have been duly complied with, shall in the prescribed manner and form register such abattoir and also the applicant controlling authority thereof, and issue to such controlling authority a certificate of registration.

13. Forthwith on receiving such certificate the controlling authority shall, by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district, publicly notify that the abattoir has been duly registered and will be available for the slaughtering of stock on and after a date to be specified in such advertisement, being not sooner than fourteen nor later than twenty-eight days after the first publication thereof; and it shall be the duty of such controlling authority to have the abattoir available accordingly, and thereafter to so maintain it as long as such certificate continues in force.

Notice that abattoir available for slaughtering.
1900, No. 38, sec. 13

14. (1.) The local authority may establish an abattoir in its own district, or, with the consent of the local authority of another district, within such other district; and in the latter case the abattoir shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be within the first-mentioned district and under the sole control of the local authority thereof.

Establishment of abattoir by local authority in another district.
Ibid, sec. 14

(2.) If such consent is refused, the matter shall be referred to the Magistrate, who, after hearing the local authorities concerned, shall decide whether the consent should or should not be given, and his decision shall be binding on all parties.

15. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it is hereby declared as follows:—

Delegation of power to establish abattoir.
Ibid, sec. 15

(a.) In lieu of itself establishing an abattoir, the local authority or authorities (with the exception of the local authorities respectively of the Cities of Wellington, Dunedin, Christchurch, Auckland, and the Borough of Invercargill, and any local authorities within a radius of eight miles of the ~~of persons the power to establish the same, and the terms~~ and conditions as, with the previous approval of the Minister, are agreed on.

(b.) In such case all the rights, powers, functions, and duties by this Act conferred and imposed upon the delegating local authority (except the power to raise a special loan or use the funds of the local authority) shall, according to the tenor of the delegation, devolve upon such person or persons as fully as if he or they were the controlling authority.

(c.) An abattoir established pursuant to such delegation shall, for the purposes of the succeeding paragraphs of this section, be deemed to have been established by the delegating local authority.

(d.) In lieu of themselves establishing separate abattoirs for their respective districts, two or more local authorities may, in the prescribed manner, combine to establish an abattoir for the purposes of such districts in common, upon such terms and conditions as are agreed on.

Common abattoir may be established.

(e.) An abattoir established by one local authority may, in the prescribed manner, be made available for the purposes of the district of another local authority, upon such terms and conditions as are agreed on.

section
house exemption

(f.) In either of the cases provided for in the two last preceding paragraphs the following provisions shall apply:—

(i.) Such one of the local authorities concerned as is agreed on in that behalf shall, for all the purposes of this

Act, be deemed to be the controlling authority of the abattoir; and a *Gazette* notice by the Minister specifying the abattoir, the controlling authority thereof, and the local authorities and districts concerned shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

(ii.) Such abattoir shall be deemed to be established in and for each of the districts concerned, and it shall not be necessary for each of the local authorities concerned to itself establish an abattoir for its district.

Provision when local authorities fail to agree upon establishing an abattoir.
1900, No. 38, sec. 16

16. In any case where the local authorities of any two or more contiguous districts fail to agree upon the establishment of an abattoir for the purposes of such districts in common as aforesaid the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) On the application of any such local authority, and after considering any representation made to him by the local authorities of such contiguous districts, the Minister may authorise any such local authority to establish an abattoir for the purposes of all or any of such contiguous districts in common as he thinks fit, or declare that any abattoir already established shall be available for the purposes of such contiguous districts in common, upon such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to prescribe.
- (b.) The local authority by which the abattoir is established shall be the controlling authority thereof.
- (c.) A *Gazette* notice by the Minister specifying the abattoir and the controlling authority thereof shall be published.
- (d.) Such abattoir shall be available for the purposes of each of the districts concerned, and so long as such abattoir is available for the slaughter of stock it shall not be lawful for any other abattoir to be established by any of the local authorities concerned.
- (e.) Any authorisation by the Minister in manner provided by this section may in like manner be revoked, and until revoked shall have full force and effect.

17. (1.) Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained relating to meat-export slaughterhouses, it is hereby declared that so long as a registered abattoir available for slaughtering stock is established in any district it shall not be lawful to slaughter in any such district any stock for human consumption or for export, or to dress therein any carcase for sale, except at a registered abattoir, or to sell or expose for sale in any such district any meat slaughtered elsewhere than in a registered abattoir:

Provided that the Governor may from time to time exempt from the operation of this section any slaughterhouse the principal business whereof is the tinning of meat or the curing of bacon and hams:

Provided also that such exemption shall apply only to the meat tinned, or bacon or ham cured, in the course of such business.

(2.) In any proceedings against any person for any breach of this section it shall lie on him to prove that there is no registered abattoir in the district.

All stock to be slaughtered at registered abattoir.
Ibid, sec. 17

18. With respect to every duly registered abattoir and the controlling authority thereof the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) The controlling authority shall from time to time appoint some fit person as manager of the abattoir for the purposes of this Act, and may also from time to time appoint such slaughtermen, workmen, and other persons as it deems necessary for the purposes of the abattoir:

Provided that the controlling authority may arrange with any person for such person to slaughter his own stock at such abattoir.

- (b.) Whenever the office of manager becomes vacant, the controlling authority shall forthwith make a fresh appointment.

- (c.) The controlling authority may from time to time make such charges for the use of the abattoir, or for the storage of stock or carcasses therein, or for the slaughtering of stock therein, or for stallages, rents, or tolls in connection therewith, as it thinks fit:

Provided that the charges aforesaid shall not come into force until approved by the Governor.

- (d.) The controlling authority shall cause such charges to be notified in the *Gazette*, and shall at all times keep affixed in some conspicuous place in the abattoir such *Gazette* notification.

- (e.) It shall not be lawful to demand or receive any greater or other charges than those specified in such notification.

- (f.) If default is made in the due payment of any such charges as aforesaid, the controlling authority, or any person appointed or authorised by it in that behalf, may at any time after such default recover the same by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by distress and levy of any stock in the abattoir and belonging to the defaulter, in like manner as in the case of rent in arrear.

Controlling authority may make charges for use of abattoir.
1900, No. 38, sec. 18

Recovery of charges.

Slaughterhouses.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Act relating to abattoirs and meat-export slaughterhouses, it shall not be lawful in any district to slaughter any stock for human consumption, or to dress any carcass for sale, except in a registered slaughterhouse.

Stock to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.
Ibid, sec. 19

20. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained relating to meat-export slaughterhouses, no license shall be granted in respect of a slaughterhouse in any district in which there is established a registered abattoir available for slaughtering stock:

No license to be granted if abattoir in district.
Ibid, sec. 20

Provided that for the purposes of the exemption referred to in section seventeen hereof this section shall not apply to any slaughterhouse exempted by the Governor from the operation of that section.

21. Any person who desires to obtain a license in respect of a slaughterhouse in any district shall make application therefor to the local authority, and with respect to every such application the following provisions shall apply:—

Application for license for slaughterhouse.
Ibid, sec. 21

- (a.) The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be accompanied by full plans and description of the slaughter-

house, and such application shall be forwarded by the local authority to the Minister :

- (b.) The applicant shall, by advertisement published once in each of two consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the district, give public notice of his intention to apply for a license and of the situation of the slaughterhouse ; and the second publication shall appear within seven days before the application is made.

Conditions subject to which license granted.

1900, No. 38, sec. 22

22. The local authority, with the approval of the Minister, may grant and issue the license if after due inquiry it is satisfied on the following points, that is to say :—

- (a.) That the applicant is of good character ;
 (b.) That the requirements of this Act have been duly complied with ; and also
 (c.) That the situation of the slaughterhouse is not objectionable, and that its construction, equipment, and accommodation are in all respects sufficient.

Provisions as to licenses.

Ibid, sec. 23

23. With respect to every such license the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a.) It shall be in the prescribed form, and shall, unless sooner cancelled, continue in force until the thirtieth day of June next succeeding the date of issue, but may in the prescribed manner be thereafter renewed from year to year.
 (b.) The license whilst in force shall authorise the licensee, or any person with the licensee's written consent, to slaughter in the slaughterhouse specified therein stock for human consumption in any part of New Zealand outside a district wherein an abattoir is established.
 (c.) The license may be transferred in such manner and subject to such conditions as are prescribed.

Register of slaughterhouses.
 Ibid, sec. 24

24. When issuing such license the local authority shall register the slaughterhouse to which the license relates, and such registration shall continue in force during the currency of the license to which it relates, but no longer.

Meat-export Slaughterhouses.

Meat-export slaughterhouses.
 Ibid, sec. 25

25. Meat-export slaughterhouses may exist and be registered in any district, and the proprietors thereof may be licensed in respect thereof, notwithstanding the establishment in such district of a registered abattoir or slaughterhouse.

Licensing and registration thereof.
 Ibid, sec. 26

26. For the purposes of such licensing and registration the provisions of sections twenty-one to twenty-four hereof shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

Effect of license.
 Ibid, sec. 27

27. The license in respect of a meat-export slaughterhouse shall, whilst it continues in force, authorise the licensee to slaughter therein stock for human consumption throughout New Zealand or for export beyond New Zealand :

Provided that meat from stock slaughtered in a meat-export slaughterhouse shall not be sold or exposed for sale in any district in which there exists a registered abattoir available for the slaughter of stock, except upon terms of paying to the controlling authority of the abattoir such fees as are agreed on, being in no case less than the fees that would

be chargeable for the use of the abattoir (exclusive of the cost of slaughtering) if the stock had been slaughtered therein :

Provided also that the moneys paid in fees as provided by the preceding proviso, together with the moneys received from persons slaughtering in the abattoir or otherwise, shall not be in any one year more than sufficient to defray the annual cost of the abattoir, inclusive of five per centum per annum on the capital expended in establishing and erecting the abattoir; and, on appeal being made to the Minister that such fees are excessive and bring in more than that hereinbefore provided, the Minister shall order such reduction as will be just and equitable.

Inspection.

28. The Governor may from time to time, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit, appoint fit persons to be Inspectors, Graders, and other officers for the purposes of this Act, and may define their duties, functions, and powers, and specify the districts and slaughtering-places in respect of which they shall exercise the same :

Appointment of
Inspectors and
officers.
1900, No. 38, sec. 26

Provided that no person (other than a duly qualified veterinary surgeon) shall be appointed as an Inspector under this Act unless he has passed the prescribed examination before the Government Veterinarian appointed for the purpose, and has obtained from him a certificate that he is competent to perform the duties of an Inspector under this Act :

Provided also that in any case where a Grader is employed by any person or company at such slaughtering-place the Minister may, on being satisfied of his competency, permit him to act as Grader for such person or company, and in such case he shall be deemed to be a Grader under this Act in respect of his employment by such person or company.

29. (1.) All Inspectors under this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers and functions of Inspectors under "The Stock Act, 1908."

Powers and func-
tions of Inspectors.
Ibid, sec. 29

(2.) In order to give effect to this section the provisions of "The Stock Act, 1908," relating to the powers and functions of Inspectors shall, with all necessary modifications, be deemed to be incorporated with this Act.

30. Any officer under this Act may at any time and from time to time enter into or upon any place being a slaughtering-place, sale-yard, or other land, building, yard, or premises, or into or upon any ship or conveyance where any stock or carcase may be or be supposed to be, or which is used or intended to be used for the collecting or slaughtering of stock or the carriage of stock or meat, and there do whatever he deems necessary for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say :—

Powers of officers
Ibid, sec. 30

- (a.) To inspect such place, ship, conveyance, stock, or carcase :
- (b.) To make search for any stock or carcase supposed to be stolen or diseased, and to prevent the slaughter of any such stock, or the removal (except by himself or under his authority) of any such stock or carcase :
- (c.) To prevent cruelty to any stock, whether such cruelty is caused by overcrowding, insufficient shelter, insanitary conditions, want of food or drink, or otherwise howsoever :

(d.) To prevent any such place, ship, or conveyance which in his opinion is in any way insanitary, defective, or unsuitable being used for the collecting, slaughtering, or carriage of stock or meat in New Zealand.

Power to examine books, remove stock, and take evidence.
1900, No. 38, sec. 31

31. For the purposes of the last preceding section the officer entering any such place as aforesaid—

- (a.) May examine all books and other records relating to stock or carcases received or slaughtered in such place, or delivered or removed therefrom: and also
- (b.) May, at the expense in all things of the owner or other person appearing to be in charge of any stock or carcase,—
- (i.) Remove to any convenient place of safety any stock or carcase supposed to be stolen or diseased, or any stock appearing to be subjected to cruelty; and also
- (ii.) Supply with food, drink, or shelter any stock appearing to be in need thereof: and also
- (c.) May examine, touching any stock or carcase, any persons found in such place, ship, or conveyance, or appearing to be employed therein or to have charge thereof, or of any stock or carcase therein: and also
- (d.) May require any such person as aforesaid to assist in carrying out the provisions of this section, in which case it shall be the duty of every such person to forthwith comply with such requisition.

Record of stock slaughtered to be kept in slaughter-book.
Ibid, sec. 32

32. (1.) In and for every slaughtering-place there shall at all times be kept a book called a slaughter-book, wherein shall be truly and faithfully entered from day to day the following particulars respecting all stock slaughtered each day in such place, that is to say:—

- (a.) The number, species, and sex of such stock; and also
- (b.) The name, occupation, and address of the owner of such stock, or if the licensee is the owner, then of the person from whom and the date on which he took delivery of the same; and also
- (c.) In the case of a slaughterhouse, the colour of each head of cattle, and the brand or earmark of each head of cattle or sheep; and also
- (d.) Such other particulars as are prescribed.

Inspection of slaughter-book.
Ibid, sec. 33

(2.) The slaughter-book shall at all times be open to inspection by any Inspector or other officer under this Act, or any constable, without fee.

Special Inspection of Slaughtering-places.

Appointment and powers of Special Inspector of slaughtering-place.
1908, No. 31, sec. 12

33. (1.) On the application of the licensee of any slaughtering-place the Governor may from time to time appoint a fit person to be a Special Inspector of such slaughtering-place; provided that two or more licensees may, by application to the Governor, be associated for the purposes of this section.

(2.) For the purposes of this section the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) The Special Inspector shall have in respect of such slaughtering-place, the licensee thereof, and the stock therein all the powers and functions of an Inspector under "The Stock Act, 1908," and also such additional powers and functions as the Governor from time to time confers upon him.

- (b.) The Special Inspector shall be under the control of the Minister, and shall be entitled to receive such salary as is agreed on between the Minister and the licensee; but the salary shall be payable by the licensee, and in no case shall there be any right or claim against His Majesty in respect thereof.

Slaughter of Stock.

34. For the purposes of preventing the consumption of meat that is diseased the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter any stock in an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse without the written authority of an Inspector.
- (b.) Forthwith upon the slaughter of any stock in an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse the carcasses shall be inspected by an Inspector, and no meat shall be moved therefrom for human consumption or for export unless and until he declares it to be free from disease.
- (c.) It shall not be lawful for any person to remove or allow to be removed from any slaughtering-place, for human consumption or for export, or to sell or offer or expose for sale, any meat which he knows to be diseased, or to have been declared by an Inspector to be diseased, or which is from an animal not slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Diseased stock not to be slaughtered or brought into slaughtering-place.

1900, No. 38, sec. 34

Stock not to be slaughtered without Inspector's permit.

Inspection of carcasses.

35. Where on the slaughter of any stock it is found that such stock is diseased, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the slaughtering-place where such stock is slaughtered to forthwith cause the carcase to be burnt, or buried, or to be removed to a boiling-down works, manure-works, or other similar place, and there be so rendered that the products cannot be used for human consumption.

Mode of dealing with diseased stock on slaughter.

Ibid, sec. 35

36. (1.) In any case where the majority of the butchers carrying on business in any district agree to raise a fund by their own contributions to provide compensation in respect of the condemnation of the carcasses of diseased stock, they may submit such agreement to the Governor for approval.

Compensation fund for condemned stock.

Ibid, sec. 36

(2.) If the Governor approves of the terms of the agreement, and is satisfied that the subscribers thereto are a majority of the butchers carrying on business in the district, he may by Order in Council declare that the agreement shall be binding on all the butchers carrying on business in that district, and such Order shall operate accordingly.

(3.) Any contribution payable in respect of such agreement may be recovered summarily from any butcher liable to pay the same.

(4.) This section shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any combined district in which a common abattoir is established under sections fifteen and sixteen hereof respectively.

(5.) The Governor may from time to time make regulations for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

37. In and for every slaughtering-place there shall at all times be a distinct brand, which shall contain the prescribed particulars, and shall in the prescribed manner be registered by the Secretary for

Carcasses to be branded before removal.

Ibid, sec. 37

Agriculture, and with which every carcase of stock slaughtered therein shall, in the prescribed manner, be clearly branded before being removed therefrom.

Export of Meat.

No meat to be
exported without
certificate.

1900, No. 38, sec. 38

38. It shall not be lawful for any person to place on board any ship any meat for export beyond New Zealand except pursuant to a certificate in that behalf duly issued by an Inspector under this Act:

Provided that such certificate shall not be required in respect of meat intended for the use of the passengers or crew of such ship, or in respect of cured hams or bacon.

Meat-export
certificate.

Ibid, sec. 39

When meat export
certificate may be
issued.

Ibid, sec. 40

39. Such certificate shall be called a "meat-export certificate," and shall be in the prescribed form.

40. No meat-export certificate shall be issued by the Inspector unless and until he has satisfied himself—

(a.) That the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section thirty-four hereof have been duly complied with in respect of the meat to be exported: and also

(b.) That at the time of the proposed shipment the meat—

(i.) Is in good condition and free from disease; and also

(ii.) Has in the prescribed manner been duly graded; and also

and also

(iii.) Has in the prescribed manner been duly branded or marked; and also

(iv.) Has been properly and thoroughly preserved by freezing, chilling, salting, or otherwise, as the case may be, and is properly packed: and also

(c.) That the ship is in all respects in a fit and proper condition to receive the meat, and also is properly equipped with all appliances necessary for the safe carriage thereof in good order and condition during the whole of the intended voyage.

Particulars to be
branded on tinned
meat.

Ibid, sec. 41

41. For the purposes of the last preceding section tinned meat shall not be deemed to be duly branded unless each tin, and also each case or other package wherein the tins are packed, is distinctly branded with the following particulars:—

(a.) The words "New Zealand":

(b.) The name of the exporter or owner, and also his registered trade-mark (if any):

(c.) The true name and description of the contents.

General Provisions.

Provisions for
cleanliness.

Ibid, sec. 45

42. Every slaughtering-place, saleyard, conveyance, or other place where stock are confined or being carried shall at all times, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be kept efficiently lighted, ventilated, cleansed, drained, and provided with a sufficient water-supply; and no offal, filth, or refuse shall be allowed to remain therein for more than twenty-four hours.

No drainage to flow
into stream.

Ibid, sec. 43

43. (1.) It shall not be lawful to permit or suffer drainage from any slaughtering-place to flow into any stream unless it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the stream is not thereby polluted.

(2.) Any owner or occupier of property affected by such drainage may take proceedings for any offence against this section.

44. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) To destroy the skin of any stock or carcase; or
- (b.) To cut off, remove, or destroy any ear on such skin; or
- (c.) To cut out, burn, or otherwise destroy or deface any brand upon any such skin; or
- (d.) To be in the possession of any such skin from or upon which the ear or brand has been cut, removed, burnt, or otherwise destroyed or defaced; or
- (e.) To knowingly purchase a raw hide or skin from which any brand has been cut or burnt out or destroyed, or otherwise defaced,—

unless in every instance he is able to give a satisfactory account thereof whenever called upon so to do by any Inspector, Justice, or Court.

45. Any Inspector or Justice may at any time inspect the skins of any stock that have been, or that appear from the slaughter-book to have been, slaughtered in any slaughtering-place, and the manager or licensee shall, if so requested, furnish to such Inspector or Justice a full and satisfactory account showing from whom such skins were received, and to whom and in what manner they have been sold or disposed of.

46. Any person who as either principal or agent buys or receives from or sells or delivers to any slaughtering-place or any person any hides or skins shall, whenever requested by an Inspector so to do, supply him with full particulars of the transaction, and also with certified copies of all accounts, records, and documents in his possession or under his control relating thereto.

47. Any Justice, Inspector, or constable may without warrant enter any place or premises whatsoever, at any time of the day or night, where there is cause to suspect that stolen stock exist or have been slaughtered or are intended to be slaughtered, or stolen hides or skins exist, and may make such search and inquiry therein as he deems necessary for the discovery of the offence and of the offender.

48. If any carcase is found in the possession of any person or on his premises with his knowledge, he commits an offence unless he satisfies the Court that he came lawfully by such carcase.

49. It shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at any stock if he thereby endangers human life, unless he can show that such stock was dangerous:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the slaughter of any stock by shooting in any place of confinement if every proper precaution is used to prevent danger to human life.

50. It shall not be lawful for any person to subject any meat to the process commonly known as blowing or spouting.

51. It shall not be lawful for any person owning or having charge of swine—

- (a.) To feed them or allow them to be fed on any part of the diseased carcase of any animal; nor
- (b.) To feed them with any meat or offal, unless such meat or offal is first boiled; nor
- (c.) To allow them to wander or be kept, housed, or penned within fifty yards of any slaughtering-place; nor
- (d.) To allow them to be brought within fifty yards of any slaughtering-place, save for the purpose of slaughter therein within twelve hours thereafter.

Skins, and brands thereon, not to be destroyed.
1900, No. 38, sec. 44

Inspection of skins of slaughtered stock.
Ibid, sec. 45

Particulars of skins bought from slaughtering-place may be required.
Ibid, sec. 46

Power to search for stolen stock.
Ibid, sec. 47

Liability if carcase found on premises.
Ibid, sec. 48

No person to shoot at stock unless dangerous.
Ibid, sec. 49

Blowing or spouting of meat forbidden.
Ibid, sec. 50

Swine not to be fed on diseased carcase or allowed near slaughtering-place.
Ibid, sec. 51

Definition of "an offence."
1900, No. 38, sec. 52

52. Every person commits an offence against this Act who, directly or indirectly, by himself, his servant or agent,—

- (a.) Does anything declared by this Act to be unlawful; or
- (b.) Fails to faithfully perform or observe any duty or obligation imposed by this Act; or
- (c.) Prevents, obstructs, or hinders any Inspector or other officer under this Act, or any Justice or constable, in the exercise of any power or function conferred by this Act.

Punishment of offences.
Ibid, sec. 53

53. (1.) Every person who commits any offence against this Act is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, nevertheless without in any way releasing him from his civil liability in damages or otherwise at the suit of any person aggrieved.

(2.) Where in any proceedings for a fine in respect of any such offence knowledge on the part of the defendant must be shown, such knowledge shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

Manager and licensee to see Act complied with.
Ibid, sec. 54

54. Without in any way releasing any other person from any liability under this Act, it shall be the duty of the manager or licensee of a slaughtering-place to see that all the provisions of this Act relating to such slaughtering-place are duly observed and complied with.

Proceedings against licensee.
Ibid, sec. 55

55. With respect to proceedings against the licensee of a slaughtering-place for any offence against this Act the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) He shall produce his license to the Court at the commencement of the hearing:
- (b.) The second and every subsequent conviction shall by the Court be indorsed on the license:
- (c.) On a third or any subsequent indorsement within any period of two years the Court may cancel the license.

Fees and fines to be paid to Public Account.
Ibid, sec. 56

56. All inspection fees received and fines recovered under this Act shall be paid into the Public Account and form part of the Consolidated Fund; and all expenses incurred by the Government in the administration of this Act shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by Parliament.

Liability for nuisance not affected.
Ibid, sec. 57

57. Nothing in this Act, or done or suffered thereunder, shall be construed to in any way protect any local authority or licensee, or other person from any liability to proceedings for any nuisance in respect of any slaughtering-place.

Provisions when slaughtering-place closed as result of Act.
Ibid, sec. 58
Leases may be determined.

58. In any case where as the result of the provisions of this Act, other than the provisions relating to the cancellation of licenses, any slaughtering-place is closed the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a.) If the person occupying the slaughtering-place for the purpose of slaughtering stock therein occupies under any lease or tenancy, he may within fourteen days after such closing give written notice to the lessor of intention to terminate such lease or tenancy; and in such case the lease or tenancy shall, on the expiration of seven days from the giving of such notice, be deemed to be determined as by effluxion of time.
- (b.) Such notice may be given either personally or by posting it in a registered letter addressed to the lessor at his last known place of business or abode in New Zealand.
- (c.) The person entitled to the buildings which constitute the slaughtering-place shall be entitled to compensation to the

Compensation for buildings in certain cases.

extent of one-half the value of such buildings as appearing on the valuation roll of the district :

Provided that if the value does not appear on such roll, or is included in the valuation of other properties, then such value shall be determined by valuation to be made under "The Valuation of Land Act, 1908."

- (d.) Such valuation shall be determined as at the time when the slaughtering-place is closed as aforesaid :

Provided that no compensation shall be payable in respect of buildings erected or renewed after the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred (the date of the passing of "The Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1900").

59. In any case where on the slaughter of stock (being cattle or pigs) for human consumption it is found that the stock is diseased, the owner thereof shall be entitled to compensation in the cases, to the extent, and subject to the conditions following, that is to say:—

Compensation to be paid in certain cases to owners of condemned stock 1900, No. 38, sec. 59

- (a.) In the case of fat marketable cattle not exceeding eight years of age and of not less value than three pounds, the compensation payable in respect of each such animal shall be one-third of its value.
- (b.) In the case of pigs the compensation shall be,—
- (i.) For each pig weighing not less than fifty nor more than one hundred pounds dead-weight, five shillings ;
- (ii.) For each pig weighing more than one hundred pounds dead-weight, ten shillings.
- (c.) The compensation shall not be payable unless the owner of the stock makes application therefor in the prescribed manner and form, and satisfies the Inspector that the stock so slaughtered is in fact diseased, and has been disposed of as required by section thirty-five hereof.

60. All moneys payable in respect of compensation under the two last preceding sections shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation than this Act.

Compensation may be paid without further appropriation. Ibid, sec. 60

Regulations.

61. The Governor may from time to time make regulations providing for all or any of the following matters:—

Regulations. Ibid, sec. 61

- (a.) The registration of slaughtering-places, and the licensing of all persons carrying on the business of slaughterers, butchers, or purveyors of meat for human consumption :
- (b.) The registration of marks, stamps, brands, and labels used for the branding or marking of meat :
- (c.) The inspection of slaughtering-places, saleyards, stock, carcasses, and meat, and also of conveyances used for the carriage of stock, carcasses, or meat :
- (d.) The inspection of ships carrying or intended to carry carcasses or meat for export :
- (e.) The branding, marking, and grading of meat :
- (f.) The proper, efficient, and sanitary construction, lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, water-supply, maintenance, and good management of slaughtering-places and saleyards, and of all fixtures, appliances, instruments, utensils, and

things connected or used therewith or connected with the management thereof :

- (g.) The mode in which carcases or meat shall be conveyed from any slaughtering-place to any ship or other place :
- (h.) The destruction or disposal of any stock, carcase, or meat which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is diseased :
- (i.) The conditions subject to which carcases or meat from beyond a district may be brought for sale, barter, or consumption within such district :
- (j.) Returns to be made by the managers and the licensees of slaughtering-places, setting forth prescribed particulars relating to the work done therein :
- (k.) The mode in which and the causes for which any license or certificate under this Act may be cancelled :
- (l.) The matters in respect whereof fees shall be payable under this Act, and the amounts of such fees :
- (m.) The form and mode in which anything shall be done which in this Act is expressed to be prescribed :
- (n.) Generally providing for anything for which regulations are contemplated or required by this Act, or which he deems necessary in order to fully give effect to the purposes of this Act.

Regulations as to
license fees and
penalties.
1900, No. 38, sec. 62

62. (1.) In and by such regulations the Governor may—

- (a.) Impose annual license fees ~~on~~ all persons carrying on the business of slaughterers, butchers, or purveyors of meat for human consumption, and prohibit any such person not so licensed from carrying on any such business :
- (b.) Impose fees for the inspection of stock, with power for the person liable to pay such inspection fees to agree with the Minister for a commutation thereof on payment of a lump sum annually :
- (c.) Impose such fines for the breach of any such regulation, not exceeding in each case fifty pounds, as he deems fit.

(2.) All such regulations shall take effect from the date of the gazetting thereof, and shall within ten days thereafter be laid before Parliament if sitting, or if not, then within ten days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

Certain provisions
of other Acts not
affected.
Ibid, sec. 64

63. Except in so far as from time to time the Governor by Order in Council otherwise directs, nothing in this Act shall affect the operation of section eighty-nine of "The Public Health Act, 1908," in so far as it relates to slaughtering-places or stock intended for slaughter, or carcases or meat intended for human consumption.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS CONSOLIDATED.

1898, No. 31.—"The Stock Act Amendment Act, 1898" : Section 12.
1900, No. 38.—"The Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1900."

WELLINGTON: Printed under authority of the New Zealand Government,
by JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer.—1908.

Price 9d.]

No.

MINUTE.

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute the above Number and the date may be quoted).

8th Oct.

1927

(2)

From Chief Inspector of Stock

To

Stanley

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.



I would like to suggest that slaughter house conditions could be very much improved in Stanley & I beg to enclose copy of regulations in force in New Zealand together with stock regulations & duties of inspectors in that Dominion.

C.C. has file no.

T. Carter
C.S.

be
11/10

Gate? (M)
24
I agree that control of slaughtering should be established in Stanley without delay.

I do not agree with the proposed regulations. It would be difficult to apply them with the severity that the Public Health is entitled to.

The village is not large enough to warrant more than one GOOD slaughter house; It should be built out of Colonial Funds, being for the benefit of the Public Health of the Colony as a whole.

One Inspector could not be expected to properly control more than one slaughter house without taking into account at all any private killings that may be authorized by special permit.

I advocate:

One central official slaughter house, controlled by an Inspector duly qualified, and in charge of an Assistant properly trained.

II

No slaughtering of cattle, sheep, or swine to be permitted, either for sale or for private consumption in Stanley, excepting in the official slaughter house.

No slaughtering to take place after 12 o'clock noon. (Thus the afternoon can be devoted to ~~slaughter~~ cleaning premises for next day's kill.)

No animal to leave the slaughter house alive, after it has once been destined for slaughter.

No carcass or part thereof to leave the premises until the official inspection stamp approving meat as fit for consumption, has been stamped thereon.

The approval or rejection of a carcass or part thereof to be established by the Inspector or Assistant in charge, without appeal.

No condemned carcass or part thereof to be allowed to be removed from the premises, but to automatically become the property of the Government for the purpose of destruction.

Offal corresponding to condemned carcasses to be treated in the same way.

III

The slaughter house should be constructed of concrete to as large an extent as possible. Concrete floors with sharp falls to drain outlets. Concrete walls to at least 11 feet high, thus eliminating all possibility of rats or other vermin finding harbourage. Also concrete tank or vat for depositing condemned meat and offal.

All carcasses to be withdrawn by the proprietors before o'clock, ~~except~~ also offal and skins.

Cleaning and washing down the premises would have to be arranged for - either by Government employing a second hand for this and charging for use of slaughter house accordingly, or by owners of meat doing same themselves under the supervision of the assistant in charge.

Inspection of meat and passing of same not to constitute any guarantee to consumer, but merely to constitute a safeguard.

Where meat is afterwards conveyed to trading butchers' shops, these shops to be subject to periodical inspection by Inspector or authorized Assistant, and cleanliness to be maintained in these

IV

shops according to the indications of Inspector. Shops to be fitted with flyproof screens.

All meat deposited in butchers shops, hawked for sale, or offered for sale by private parties, even though already passed by Inspector, to be subject to re-inspection and condemnation should defect or inferiority then be noticed by Inspector.

Any meat arriving from the camp ~~either~~ either by ~~ways~~ packhorse or by ship, to be subject to inspection at the discretion of the Inspector if only for private consumption. If offered for sale, seller to ~~submit~~ submit meat for inspection at place and time convenient to Inspector.

No cows in calf to be slaughtered without special permit from Inspector.

No calves under lbs. weight to be slaughtered without special permit.

Owners of farms, Managers, Overseers, or others in charge of slaughter of animals in the camp to exercise special care that no

~~some of the sources of meat which would be considered as unfit for~~

meat which would be considered as unfit for human consumption in Stanley, is allowed to be consumed by the personnel employed in the respective camp settlements.

To this effect each Station or settlement to appoint a delegate Inspector to be personally responsible to Government of the observance of such supervision as may be required.

In making this proposition, in a rough form, I--de--se I must say I do so because no alternative to the C.I.S.'s proposal seems to have been put forward from any other quarter, and although no doubt the C.I.S.'s proposed regulations might fit the case in other circumstances, I personally do not consider them suitable for Stanley.

It is difficult to control the slaughtering in the camp. But one

would expect that the people in the camp, ~~there~~
would themselves automatically condemn any
meat which would not be fit. Yet it takes
a specialist to detect ~~infectious~~ tuberculosis
in cattle, and perhaps it would be as well
for someone on the larger stations to be given
some training in the detection of this
so as to minimise to as great an extent
as possible the danger that T.B. constitutes.

Alfred Williams

Stock Department
Stanley
1/8/28.

Sir

Have the honour to report
that accompanied by the Hon. Col. Surgeon
& the (Chief Constable) Inspectors the
slaughterhouses belonging to Messrs the
Falkland So. Co. Ltd & Mr Mc Gill.

Inspector of Structures

?
of unsatisfactory
construction and in
an insanitary condition
JHR

2 Both slaughterhouses were
found to be (in an ⁱⁿ⁻unsanitary & filthy
condition) & under the circumstances I
do not consider that the Government
is justified in granting licenses for
these places to be used as premises
wherein stock may be slaughtered
for human consumption.

3 As regards the structure
of both these existing slaughterhouses
I am of the opinion that they are
entirely unsatisfactory & I believe that
even ~~with~~ although a good deal of
money is expended on them it would be
difficult to make satisfactory alterations.

4 In the case of Mr Mc Gill's slaughter
house the site upon which the building is
erected has no means by which
can be properly drained & as an efficient
drainage system is absolutely essential



fact justified in recommending that
but the ^{slaughterhouse} bills be condemned.

5 I have carefully investigated
the slaughterhouse question & realize
that it would be a very difficult
matter ~~to~~ for the Government to deal
satisfactorily with the matter in
regard to small stock owners who
wish to slaughter stock in a
licensed slaughterhouse & it is
my opinion that the easy way out
of the difficulty would be for the
Government to establish a public
slaughterhouse wherein all stock
slaughtered for human consumption
could be killed & dressed.

6 The cost of erecting &
equipping a public slaughterhouse
would of course have to be met
by Government but the fees
received in payment in respect
of animals slaughtered ^{there} would be
sufficient to cover the cost
of overhead expenses & maintenance

7 One man with a good
knowledge of stock & stock disease
could be placed in charge of
the slaughterhouse & be held
absolutely responsible for the

slaughtering of stock, inspection of meat;
 + general cleanliness - equipment - etc. etc.
 An inspection fee could also be charged
 + the amounts received would help
 considerably towards paying for
 the man's services

8. The type of slaughterhouse
 necessary to meet Stanley's requirements
 would depend largely upon the site
 selected. For drainage, water supply
 + fuel, play a large part in the
 establishment of a slaughterhouse.

I should my recommendation
 in regard to a public slaughterhouse
 (+ I believe they are more or less the Hon. Col.
 Surgeons also) be adopted + a suitable
 site selected. I would be prepared
 after consultation with the Hon. Col. Surgeon
 to submit for the Government's consideration
 a plan of a slaughterhouse on modern
 lines which may possibly be useful
 when constructing the building.

The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary

Stanley

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your obedient servant.

R. Carter

Ch. Insp. of Stock

I am forwarding this material report
to you etc. for your information if ~~the~~
my views coincide with yours own
please pass paper to C. S. C.

Thos
i

No.

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).

COLONIAL SEC
3- AUG. 1920

MINUTE.

3 Aug. 1920

From Col. Surgeon

To

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The C.S. has passed this preliminary draft report on Slaughterhouses through me. I broadly concur with Mr. Barters views and recommendations, and if approved he proposes to submit a formal report.

Stapledon

3 Col. Surgeon

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

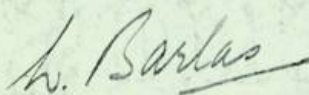
No. 181.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

17th August, 1928.

His Excellency the Acting Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Board of Health Bye-laws in substitution for those published in the Official Gazette of the 1st of May, 1928, which are hereby cancelled.

By Command,



for Colonial Secretary.

M.P. 599/27.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
STANLEY.

3rd September, 1928.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 303.

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm my telegram of the 9th of August, 1928, and to express my regret that the copies of the Bye-laws made by the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island relating to the slaughtering and inspection of stock intended for human consumption and transmitted under cover of my despatch No. 258 of the 13th of July, 1928, should have been forwarded to you in so unsatisfactory a condition by reason of the numerous printer's errors which in some unaccountable manner appear at the time to have escaped detection by all concerned.

2. I beg to transmit herewith six copies of the Bye-laws as reprinted in substitution for those previously sent.

3. I have to deplore any unnecessary trouble which may have been occasioned to you by this carelessness and to inform you that the matter has been duly brought to the notice of the officers who in common with myself must be held responsible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

L. C. M. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

J. M. ELLIS.



1. A careful anti-mortem examination of all animals intended for slaughter should be made. This examination includes inspection of dead or dying animals, for any evidence of cruelty to stock by overdriving, or by any other act - also for the detection of animals in febrile condition. Cases of advanced pregnancy*, emaciation, or of any disease which may be of a dangerous nature.

* Within four weeks of Calving

2. When any disease which is dangerous or injurious to health is found in any animal or carcase the animal or carcase should be destroyed.

3. Cases of cruelty to stock should be reported at once to the Chief Constable & in writing to the Colonial Secretary.

4. When an animal is found to be in a febrile condition, such animal should be held over until this condition disappears. Should the fever continue the animal should be slaughtered & the carcase condemned.

5. Animals showing signs of disease should be kept until the last of that day's slaughtering.

6 In conjunction with the inspection of animals, the inspector should examine the feed & water supply for stock, & also ~~note~~ note the sanitary condition of yards etc.

*
+ the floor
thoroughly
washed
down

7 If disease is detected at any stage of the inspection the knives or implements contaminated by cutting into the diseased part or parts should be boiled in a 1 percent solution of washing soda.*

8 The head, tongue, & all viscera of all stock should be placed in such a manner as to preserve their identity, in order that they may be identified in the event of the carcass being condemned.

9 The ~~inspector~~ inspector should make himself conversant with the system of water supply & drainage & note if they are in a satisfactory condition.

10. The inspector or slaughterman should disinfect their hands after an examination which involves the handling of a diseased animal or carcass.

11. The slaughtering of stock should be carried out by humane methods + any action which in the opinion of the Inspector constitutes cruelty should be checked.

12. Any carcase or part of a carcase which is found on inspection to be diseased + unfit for human consumption should be marked with a knife + the Inspector should see that the carcase or part condemned is properly disposed of in a destructor or digester.

13. The Inspector should report to the Colonial Secretary structural or other conditions which interfere with efficient + systematic inspection, together with his suggestions as to improvements desirable.

14. In every case where the Inspector is in doubt as to what action should be taken he should at once communicate with the Colonial Secretary.

15. The Inspector should note that certain diseases are non-existent

12. Carter
C. 8. 5

16. The suspect should see that all
 hair, dirt, and so removed
 from his hands & the carcase
 thoroughly washed & cleaned before
 any incision is made for inspection
 or measurement.

17. All carcasses of pigs which
 upon ~~inspection~~ ^{any} inspection
 are found to contain any tubercles
 should be condemned.



FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Public Health Ordinance, 1894.

Bye-laws made by the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island, relating to the slaughtering and inspection of stock intended for human consumption, under sections 18 and 19 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1894.

1. In these Regulations

“Slaughterhouse” shall mean any licensed slaughterhouse or slaughtering-place including buildings and appurtenances used for the purpose of slaughtering stock.

“Stock” means cattle, sheep, or swine.

“Carcass of stock” includes the whole or any part of slaughtered stock.

“Meat” means the flesh or viscera of any slaughtered stock.

“Disease” means any disease or any defect or inferiority in the condition of any stock or meat which in the opinion of an Inspector renders it unfit for human consumption.

“Inspector” means any duly qualified person appointed by the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island, with the sanction of the Governor, to carry out the provisions of these Regulations.

“Farmer” means the owner of any stock outside the Town of Stanley and also includes the manager, overseer, or person in charge of stock outside the Town of Stanley.

“Implements” means any instruments used in or about a slaughterhouse for the purpose of slaughtering or dealing with slaughtered stock or carcasses.

2. Under these Regulations all slaughterhouses wherein stock are slaughtered or dressed for human consumption in the Town of Stanley shall be licensed.

3. An application for a license in respect of a slaughterhouse shall be made in the form of the Schedule hereto.

4. For every slaughterhouse for which a license has been granted there shall be payable to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the first day of January in each year the sum of One Pound.

5. Under these Regulations it shall be lawful for any farmer to slaughter stock for human consumption outside the Town of Stanley providing such stock is free from disease.

6. It shall not be lawful knowingly to slaughter and allow to be used for human consumption, or to sell or offer for sale for human consumption any stock affected with any disease which in the opinion of an Inspector renders the carcass or meat unfit for human consumption.

7. No calf weighing less than sixty pounds dressed weight (including the skin) shall be slaughtered and sold for human consumption.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter in Stanley any stock for sale for human consumption excepting in a licensed slaughterhouse, or unless permission is given in writing by an Inspector for such stock to be slaughtered on other premises.

9. An Inspector may at any time enter and inspect any slaughterhouse for the purpose of:-

(1) Preventing cruelty to any stock whether such cruelty is caused by overcrowding, insufficient shelter, insanitary conditions, want of food or drink or otherwise howsoever;

(2) Inspecting any stock intended for slaughter or any meat or carcass of stock;

(3) Inspecting any implement or implements used in any slaughterhouse; or

(4) Examining any books relating to stock either slaughtered or intended for slaughter.

10. It shall not be lawful to remove, allow to be removed, or assist in removing from any slaughterhouse without the permission of an Inspector, any meat or the whole or any part of any carcass of stock which has been declared by an Inspector as unfit for human consumption.

11. An Inspector may order the destruction by fire or in any other efficient manner any meat or the whole or any part of any carcass of stock which is in the opinion of such Inspector unfit for human consumption.

12. A correct record of all diseased meat or carcasses of stock condemned as unfit for human consumption shall be kept by the Inspector by whom such diseased meat or carcasses of stock have been condemned.

13. In every slaughtering place the killing, dressing, and hanging places shall be floored with concrete or other material approved by an Inspector and thoroughly ventilated.

14. The floor and lower portions of the walls, partitions, and posts of the killing and dressing places shall be thoroughly cleaned after slaughtering for the day is finished.

15. Every part of the interior of the killing, dressing, or hanging places shall be lime-washed at intervals of not less than four months.

16. Where any part is constructed of such materials as would in the opinion of an Inspector render lime-washing unnecessary he may by writing under his hand waive the fulfilment of the requirements of this clause as to such part.

17. All implements used in or about a slaughterhouse including any carts, baskets, or other equipment used for the transportation of meat shall be kept thoroughly clean.

18. The road leading to the slaughterhouse shall be paved, metalled, or boarded to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

19. No hide, skins, fat or other portion of any carcass likely to become a nuisance shall be stored in any killing, dressing, or hanging place.

20. Proper and sufficient urinal and closet accommodation shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Inspector, such accommodation to be contained in a separate structure apart from the main building.

21. Any person who commits or who is concerned in committing any breach of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each offence and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five shillings for each day after written notice of the said offence from an Inspector.

22. These Regulations may be cited as the "Board of Health for the East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) Regulations 1928".

Made by the Board of Health at a Meeting held on the 13th day of March, 1928.

F. O'SULLIVAN,
Clerk of the Board of Health.

Approved by the Governor in Council at a meeting held on the 18th day of April, 1928.

A. I. FLEURET,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE IN RESPECT OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

—:O:—

To The Clerk of the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island.

I.....of.....hereby apply for a licence under "The Board of Health for the East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) Regulations, 1928" in respect of the undermentioned Slaughterhouse.

The particulars of the premises are as follows:-

Situation:

Dimensions of building or buildings:

Materials of walls:

Materials of floors:

Water Supply:
(How obtained)

Drainage:

- a. How constructed
- b. Where discharged.

Offal, how disposed of:

State whether digester or destructor on premises.

Dated this.....day of.....192.....

Signature of applicant.

Certificate of Registration
Colonial Secretary Office
or Colonial Treasury

Stanley - - 19...

The Slaughterhouse situated on (Section or block.)
in the town of Stanley is this day registered
under the Board of Health for the East Falkland
Island (Slaughterhouse & Inspection of Stock) Regulations 1928

Colonial Secretary

Colonial Treasurer

(41)
Stock Department
Stanley
3/9/28.

Sir

I recently reported that I had inspected the slaughterhouses in Stanley & found them to be in such bad condition that I could not recommend the licensing of these places unless considerable alterations are made both as regards their sanitation & ^{the} structure of the buildings.

2

I recommended in my report that it would be advisable ^{in the interest of public health} for the Government to establish a slaughterhouse & supervise the work of slaughtering stock for human consumption. Should my recommendation not however meet with the Government's approval I submit herewith for consideration a system adopted in many parts of Australasia,

a. A Slaughterhouse (or Slaughterhouses) as erected by a Company or individual who generally undertake to carry out the work of slaughtering, & all other work in and about the slaughterhouse

b. All such slaughterhouses are

are licensed but before a license is granted it is necessary for the licensee to submit for the Government's approval, a plan of the building which is intended shall be used as a slaughterhouse together with a scale of charges which is intended shall be made for the slaughtering of stock, storing of stock or carcasses, boiling down of carcasses, or for treatment of or handling of carcasses, skins, hides, or offal.

c. A copy of such scale of charges is submitted to the government for its approval, & if approved is gazetted.

d. an inspector is appointed by the government & his duties are to carry out all work of inspection in & about a slaughterhouse & also to inspect all meat offered for sale in the town i.e. from animals slaughtered outside the town.

~~an inspector should~~
I submit herewith a draft



of the Statute required of an
inspector in the town of Stanley

⁴
The inspector who is
appointed to carry out the provisions
of the Slaughtering & inspection
by Stock Regulations could also
be employed to carry out all
inspection work in connection
with dairies.

Have the honour to be
Sir,

Your obedient servant.

T. W. Carter
Ch. Insp. of Stock

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary
Stanley

(42)

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851)

REGISTERED 1902.

Stanley

AGENT FOR LLOYDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

September 14th, 1928.



Sir,

I beg to advise you that in order to comply with the Board of Health for The East Falkland Islands (Slaughter House and Inspection of Stock) Regulations 1928, we propose to effect improvements to our Slaughter House situated at the East end of the Town.

2. These improvements consist of laying concrete floors, erecting closets with necessary drainage and, in order to ensure a plentiful supply of water, the building of a small concrete reservoir.

3. Before undertaking this expenditure, however, I should be obliged if you would inform me whether there is any prospect of the buildings in question having to be removed to a different site within the near future, or whether we may consider their position as permanent.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. L. ...", written over a horizontal line.

for Manager.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

S T A N L E Y .

43



S20

FIJIAN ISLANDS.

Downing Street,

No. 194

26 October, 1928.

Sir,

Recd 33

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 303 of the 3rd of September forwarding copies of Bye-laws regarding the slaughtering and inspection of stock intended for human consumption in substitution of those transmitted with your despatch No. 358 of the 13th of July.

Recd 11-12

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE FIJIAN ISLANDS.

S20

Proposed Plan of Slaughterhouse (3/1/29)

by CE (29/1/28)

44.

For Consideration by Prof H.

Following points to be raised, among many others:

- (1) General design. Appears satisfactory. But catching pen should be effectively separated from killing floor for humane considerations.
- (2) Outside W.C. sh^{ld} be provided.
- (3) Drying shed " provided.
- (4) accommodation space, ^{appear} insufficient in (a) Catching Pen, (b) Killing Room, (c) Killing Room, (d) Hanging Room.
- (5) Material for all walls should be impervious e.g. Concrete or Stone faced with washable plaster or Cement. Timber framing covered with sheeting is unsatisfactory as it will become permeated with blood and dirt of an offensive nature, & could not be cleaned. Impervious materials appear essential.
- (6) Incinerator type is satisfactory.
- (7) Raised tank for adequate water supply sh^{ld} be specified.

Hyderabad

29/1/29

485

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)
REGISTERED 1902.

Stanley

AGENT FOR LLOYDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TELEGRAMS, FLEETWING PORT STANLEY VIA RADIO.

22nd May, 1929.

Sir,

I beg to refer to our letter of September 14th last regarding our Slaughter House.

2. As it is now proposed to erect an entirely new building, I shall be glad of your reassurance as to the permanency of the position, as mentioned in paragraph 3 of the above quoted letter.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

[Handwritten Signature]
Manager.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary
Stanley.

599/27.

25th May, 29.

Sir,

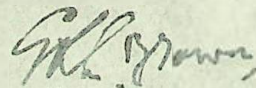
I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. and to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 14th September, 1928, that the site on which your present slaughter house stands may be regarded as permanent for the purposes of a slaughter house.

2. I am to add that before proceeding in this matter, you should submit to the President of the Board of Health, detailed plans of the new building it is proposed to erect.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Manager of the
Falkland Islands Company, Limited,
S T A N L E Y.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Public Health Ordinance, 1894.

Bye-Laws made by the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island, amending the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) Regulations, 1928.

1. These regulations may be cited as the "Board of Health for the East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) (Amendment) Regulations, 1929".

Short Title.

2. Sections 13, 18, 19, and 20 of the Board of Health for the East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) Regulations, 1928, are hereby repealed and replaced by the following :

Repeal and replacement of Sections 13, 18, 19, and 20, of the Board of Health for East Falkland Island (Slaughterhouse and Inspection of Stock) Regulations, 1928.

"13. In every slaughtering place the killing, dressing and hanging places shall be floored with concrete and the walls constructed of impervious materials."

"18. The road leading to the slaughterhouse shall be paved, metalled or boarded to the satisfaction of the Board".

"19. No hide, skins, or other portion of any carcass likely to become a nuisance shall be stored in any killing, dressing or hanging place. An incinerator or refuse destructor shall be provided for the destruction of condemned carcasses or hide trimmings and other waste or noxious matter."

"20. Proper and sufficient urinal and closet accommodation shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Board, such accommodation to be contained in a separate structure apart from the main building."

Made by the Board of Health at a meeting held on the 28th day of October, 1929.

F. O'SULLIVAN,

Clerk of the Board of Health.

Approved by the Governor in Executive Council at a meeting held on the 22nd day of November, 1929.

A. I. FLEURET,

Clerk of the Executive Council.