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SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION.

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A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to regulate the Slaughtering and Inspection of Stock, and the Inspection of Meat for Consumption in the Colony 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 :—

Short Title.

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1897"; and it shall come into operation and be deemed to commence on the first day of *July*, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Interpretation.

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

"Abattoir" means any public slaughterhouse established under this Act by a local authority;

"Brand" means any brand, mark, or stamp, and includes any tag or label bearing any brand-mark, or label: 15

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

"Disease" means any of the diseases mentioned in the *First* Schedule hereto, and includes advanced pregnancy, recent parturition, and any other defect or inferiority in the condition of any stock or meat which in the opinion of the Inspector renders it unfit for human consumption: 20

"Diseased" means infected or affected with disease: 25

"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 such Road Board as is administering the functions of a County Council: 30

For the purposes of this Act a town district shall be deemed not to form part of the county wherein it is comprised: 35

"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, 1886," and "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886": 40

"Meat" means the flesh of any slaughtered stock, whether such meat is intended to be exported or to be consumed within the colony, and whether the same is in its natural state or has been subjected to any freezing, chilling, salting, or other preservative process: 45

"Meat-export slaughterhouse" means a slaughterhouse whose principal business is the slaughter of stock for the export of meat beyond the colony:

"Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture, and includes any other Minister who for the time being is acting for him: 50

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

"Ship" includes every vessel used for navigation and propelled otherwise than by oars: 55

“Slaughterhouse” means any place, with its buildings and appurtenances, used for the purpose of slaughtering stock:

“Slaughtering-place” includes abattoir, slaughterhouse, and meat-export slaughterhouse:

5 “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:

10 “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 hereof, nothing in this Act contained shall operate or be construed to render it unlawful—

Persons slaughtering for family use, and *bonâ fide* farmers, exempted from Act.

15 (1.) For any person to slaughter stock on his own premises for consumption by persons resident or employed therein; nor

(2.) For any *bonâ fide* farmer whose ordinary farming operations include the raising and fattening of stock, to slaughter on his farm for sale or barter any swine, and also not more than one head of cattle and five head of any other description of stock in any one week.

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

Provisions to which such exemption subject.

25 (1.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to knowingly slaughter or allow to be used for human consumption, nor for any such farmer to knowingly slaughter for sale or barter, any stock which is diseased.

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

30 (3.) With respect to every description of stock except swine, the rights by subsection *two* of the *last-preceding* section hereof conferred upon any such farmer shall not apply in any of the following cases, that is to say:—

35 (a.) If such 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

40 (b.) If the meat of any of the stock so slaughtered is sold or bartered 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 other person; or

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

ABATTOIRS.

50 5. In every case where the population of any borough or town district, computed from the latest official census returns, is not less than *one thousand five hundred* 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.

Period within which abattoir to be established.	6. Such abattoir shall be established and registered as aforesaid within the period of twelve months after the gazetting of such census returns, or, if the same have been gazetted before the commencement of this Act, then within the period of twelve months after such commencement :	5
Other local authorities may establish abattoirs.	Provided that the Governor may in special cases extend any such period for any time not exceeding <i>six</i> months. 7. Irrespective of the abattoirs required to be established and registered by the local authorities of boroughs and town districts under section <i>five</i> hereof, any local authority may from time to time, with the previous consent of the Minister, establish and register such abattoirs as it deems necessary for the purposes of its district.	10
Plans and site to be approved.	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.	15
Expense of establishing abattoirs.	9. The local authority may, out of its funds, defray the expense of establishing abattoirs, including the expense of acquiring land, acquiring or erecting buildings and appurtenances, providing plant, and generally equipping, maintaining, and managing such abattoirs.	20
Special loan may be raised for establishing.	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 accordingly :	25
Vote of ratepayers not required.	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 : Provided further that where the loan proposed to be raised is for the establishment of an abattoir under section <i>five</i> 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.	30
Certificate that loan duly authorised.	11. A certificate published in the <i>Gazette</i> , and purporting to be under the hand of the Mayor, or, as the case may be, the Chairman of the local authority, 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 <i>five</i> of this Act, 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 such local governing Act to the contrary notwithstanding.	35
Registration of abattoir.	12. Upon 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 local authority as the controlling authority thereof, and issue to such controlling authority a certificate of registration.	45
Notice that abattoir available for slaughtering.	13. Forthwith upon receiving such certificate the controlling authority shall, by advertisement published in a newspaper	50

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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 hereafter to so maintain it as long as such certificate continues in force.

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14. It shall not be lawful for any local authority to establish an abattoir except within its own district, or, with the previous consent of the local authority of a contiguous district, within such contiguous 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.

Where abattoir may be established.

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

Delegation of power to establish abattoir.

(1.) In lieu of itself establishing an abattoir, a local authority may delegate to any fit person the power to establish the same upon such terms and conditions as, with the previous approval of the Minister, are agreed on.

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(2.) 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 as fully as if he were the controlling authority.

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

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(4.) 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, with the previous approval of the Minister, are agreed on.

Common abattoir may be established.

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(5.) 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, with the previous approval of the Minister, are agreed upon.

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(6.) In either of the cases provided for in the *two last-preceding* subsections hereof the following provisions shall apply:—

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(a.) 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.

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(b.) 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.

All stock to be slaughtered at registered abattoir.

16. (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 carcass for sale, except at a registered abattoir. 5

(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.

Controlling authority may make charges for use of abattoir, and may let same.

17. With respect to every duly registered abattoir, and the controlling authority thereof, the following provisions shall apply:— 10

(1.) The controlling authority may from time to time make such charges for the use of the abattoir, or for stallages, rents, or tolls in connection therewith, as it thinks fit, and may also let for any term not exceeding three years all or any of the charges aforesaid on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit: 15

Provided that the charges aforesaid shall not come into force until they are approved by the Governor, and also that such of them as for the time being are let shall not be altered during the term for which they are so let unless the lessee consents thereto. 20

(2.) 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. 25

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

(4.) The controlling authority shall appoint and at all times keep appointed a fit person as manager of the abattoir for the purposes of this Act. 30

Recovery of charges.

(5.) If default is made in the due payment of any such charges or of any money payable in respect of the letting thereof 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. 35

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. 40

Stock to be slaughtered in slaughterhouse.

18. 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, and by the licensee thereof or his workmen. 45

No license to be granted if abattoir in district.

19. 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.

Application for license for slaughterhouse.

20. Any person who desires to obtain a license in respect of a slaughterhouse in any district shall make application therefor to the 50

Secretary for Agriculture at Wellington, and with respect to every such application the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be accompanied by full plans and description of the slaughterhouse.

(2.) 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.

21. The Secretary for Agriculture may in his discretion grant and issue the license, if after due inquiry he is satisfied on the following points, that is to say:—

(1.) That the applicant is of good character; and also

(2.) That the requirements of this Act have been duly complied with; and also

(3.) That the situation of the slaughterhouse is not objectionable, and that its construction, equipment, and accommodation are in all respects sufficient.

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

(1.) 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.

(2.) The license whilst in force shall authorise the licensee to slaughter in the slaughterhouse specified therein stock for human consumption in any part of the colony outside a district wherein an abattoir is established, but not for export beyond the colony.

(3.) The license may be transferred in such manner and subject to such conditions as are prescribed.

23. When issuing such license the Secretary for Agriculture 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.

Conditions subject to which license granted.

Provisions as to licenses.

Register of slaughterhouses.

MEAT-EXPORT SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

24. 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.

25. For the purposes of such licensing and registration the provisions of sections *twenty*, *twenty-one*, *twenty-two*, and *twenty-three* hereof shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply:

Provided that in the case of the meat-export slaughterhouses mentioned in the *Second Schedule* hereto the provisions of subsections *one* and *two* of section *twenty* and subsections *one*, *two*, and *three* of section *twenty-one* hereof shall be deemed to have been duly complied with.

Meat-export slaughterhouses.

Licensing and registration thereof.

Second Schedule.

Effect of license.

26. 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 the colony or for export beyond the colony.

INSPECTION.

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Appointment of
Inspectors and
officers.

27. The Governor may from time to time 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 for meat-export in respect of which they shall exercise the same:

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Provided that no person (other than a duly-qualified veterinary surgeon) shall be appointed as an Inspector 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.

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of officers.

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

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- (1.) To inspect such place, stock, or carcase;
- (2.) 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;
- (3.) To prevent cruelty to any stock, whether such cruelty is caused by overcrowding, insufficient shelter, unsanitary conditions, want of food or drink, or otherwise howsoever;
- (4.) To prevent any truck or other conveyance which in his opinion is in any way insanitary, defective, or unsuitable being used for the carriage of stock or meat.

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Power to examine
books, remove stock,
and take evidence.

29. For the purposes of the *last-preceding* section hereof the officer entering any such place as aforesaid—

- (1.) May examine all books and other records relating to stock or carcasses received or slaughtered in such place, or delivered or removed therefrom; and also
- (2.) May, at the expense in all things of the owner or other person appearing to be in charge of any stock or carcase, (a) 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 (b) supply with food, drink, or shelter any stock appearing to be in need thereof; and also
- (3.) May examine, touching any stock or carcase, any persons found in such place, or appearing to be employed therein, or to have charge thereof, or of any stock or carcase therein; and also
- (4.) May require any such person as aforesaid to assist in carrying out the provisions of this section, in which case

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it shall be the duty of every such person to forthwith comply with such requisition.

30. 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:—

Record of stock slaughtered to be kept in slaughter-book.

(1.) The number of such stock;

(2.) A description of each head of such stock, specifying in the case of cattle its colour and brand or earmark, in the case of sheep its brand and earmark, and in every case its species and sex, and the name, occupation, and address of its owner, or if the licensee is its owner, of the person from whom and the date on which he purchased it;

(3.) Such other particulars as are prescribed.

31. The slaughter-book shall at all times be open to inspection by any Inspector or Justice of the Peace without fee, and by any other person on payment of a fee of *one shilling* for each inspection.

Inspection of slaughter-book.

SLAUGHTER OF STOCK.

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

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

(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter any stock for human consumption or for export, or to dress, sell, or expose for sale any meat, or to export any meat, if he knows such stock or meat to be diseased, or to have been declared by an Inspector to be diseased.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or allow to be brought into any slaughtering-place any stock, or to remove or allow to be removed therefrom for human consumption or for export any meat, if he knows such stock or meat to be diseased, or to have been declared by an Inspector to be diseased.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter any stock in an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse without the written permit of an Inspector.

Stock not to be slaughtered without Inspector's permit.

(4.) 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 removed therefrom for human consumption or for export unless and until he declares it to be free from disease.

Inspection of carcasses.

33. Whenever 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.

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

Carcasses to be branded before removal.

EXPORT OF MEAT.

No meat to be exported without certificate.

35. It shall not be lawful for any person to place on board any ship, or for the master or owner of any ship to permit to be placed on board such ship, any meat for export beyond the colony except pursuant to a certificate in that behalf duly issued by a grader under this Act: 5

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

Meat-export certificate.

36. Such certificate shall be called a "Meat-export Certificate," and shall be in the prescribed form. 10

When meat-export certificate may be issued.

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

(1.) That the provisions of subsections *three* and *four* of section *thirty-two* hereof have been duly complied with in respect of the meat to be exported; and also 15

(2.) That at the time of the proposed shipment the meat—
(a.) Is in good condition and free from disease; and also

(b.) Has in the prescribed manner been duly graded by himself or another grader under this Act, and duly branded or marked; and also 20

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

(3.) 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. 25

Particulars to be marked on tinned meat.

38. For the purposes of the *last-preceding* section hereof, tinned meat shall not be deemed to be duly marked unless each tin, and also each case or other package wherein the tins are packed, are distinctly and indelibly stamped or marked with the following particulars:— 30

(1.) The words "New Zealand":

(2.) The name of the exporter or owner, and also his registered trade-mark (if any): 35

(3.) The net weight and true name and description of the contents.

Governor may suspend foregoing provisions.

39. The Governor by Order in Council gazetted may from time to time suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of the *four last-preceding* sections hereof as he thinks fit. 40

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Provisions for cleanliness.

40. 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. 45

No rainage to flow into stream running through borough.

41. It shall not be lawful to permit or suffer drainage from any slaughtering-place to flow into any stream which runs through a borough, unless it is proved that the stream is not thereby polluted. 50

42. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (1.) To destroy the skin of any stock or carcase; or
- (2.) To cut off, remove, or destroy any ear on such skin; or
- (3.) To cut out, burn, or otherwise destroy or deface any brand upon any such skin; or
- (4.) 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,
- (5.) To knowingly purchase a raw hide or skin from which any brand has been cut or burnt out or destroyed, or otherwise defaced—

Skins, and brands thereon, not to be destroyed.

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.

43. 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.

Inspection of skins of slaughtered stock.

44. 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.

Particulars of skins bought from slaughtering-place may be required.

45. 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, and may make such search and inquiry therein as he deems necessary for the discovery of the offence and of the offender.

Power to search for stolen stock.

46. 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.

Liability if carcase found on premises.

47. It shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at any stock or other animal running in any field, paddock, or other ground, or in the immediate vicinity thereof, or on or near to any highway, if he thereby endangers human life, unless he can show that such animal was dangerous:

No person to shoot at stock in paddocks, &c.

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

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

Blowing or spouting of meat forbidden.

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

Swine not to be fed on diseased carcase, or allowed near abattoir.

- (1.) To feed them or allow them to be fed on any part of the diseased carcase of any animal; nor
- (2.) To allow them to wander or be housed or penned within *fifty* yards of any slaughtering-place; nor

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- (3.) To allow them to be brought within *fifty* yards of any slaughtering-place, save for the purpose of immediate slaughter therein.
- Definition of "an offence." 50. Every person commits an offence against this Act who directly or indirectly, by himself, his servant, or agent,— 5
- (1.) Does anything declared by this Act to be unlawful; or
- (2.) Fails to faithfully perform or observe any duty or obligation imposed by this Act; or
- (3.) Prevents, obstructs, or hinders any Inspector or any person authorised by him, or any Justice or constable, in the exercise of any power or function conferred by this Act. 10
- Penalty for an offence. 51. (1.) Every person who commits any offence against this Act is liable to a penalty 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. 15
- (2.) Whenever, in any proceedings for a penalty 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. 52. 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. 20
- Proceedings against licensee of slaughterhouse. 53. With respect to proceedings against the licensee of a slaughtering-place for any offence against this Act, the following provisions shall apply:— 25
- (1.) He shall produce his license to the Court at the commencement of the hearing;
- (2.) The second and every subsequent conviction shall by the Court be indorsed on the license; 30
- (3.) On a third or any subsequent indorsement within any period of *two* years the Court may cancel the license.
- Fees and penalties to be paid to Public Account. 54. All inspection fees received and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid into the Public Account and form part of the Consolidated Fund; and all expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by Parliament. 35
- Liability for nuisance not affected. 55. Nothing contained 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. 40
- No compensation for stock or meat destroyed. 56. No person shall be entitled to any compensation for any stock or meat which, under the provisions of this Act, is destroyed or otherwise so disposed of as to be rendered unfit for human consumption. 45
- Where slaughterhouse closed under Act, lease may be determined. 57. (1.) In any case where, as the result of any of the provisions of this Act other than the provisions relating to the cancellation of licenses, any slaughtering-place held under any lease or tenancy is closed, the lessee or tenant 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. 50

(2.) 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 the colony.

REGULATIONS AND REPEALS.

- 5 58. The Governor may from time to time make regulations **Regulations.**
 providing for all or any of the following matters:—
- (1.) 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;
 - 10 (2.) The inspection of slaughtering-places, saleyards, stock, and carcasses, and also of conveyances used for the carriage of stock or carcasses;
 - (3.) The mode in which, and the events on the happening of which, any license or certificate under this Act may be cancelled;
 - 15 (4.) 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;
 - 20 (5.) The mode in which meat shall be conveyed from any slaughtering-place to any ship or other place;
 - (6.) The disposal of any stock or carcase which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is diseased;
 - 25 (7.) The conditions subject to which meat from beyond a district may be brought for sale, barter, or consumption within such district:
- Provided no such regulation shall prohibit the sale of meat which has been slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and has been inspected and declared to be free from disease by an Inspector;
- 30 (8.) The inspection of ships carrying or intended to carry meat for export, and the inspection, branding, marking, and grading of such meat;
 - 35 (9.) Returns to be made by the managers and the licensees of slaughtering-places, setting forth prescribed particulars relating to the work done therein;
 - (10.) The matters in respect whereof fees shall be payable under this Act, and the amounts of such fees;
 - 40 (11.) The form and mode in which anything shall be done which in this Act is expressed to be prescribed;
 - (12.) Generally providing for anything for which regulations are contemplated by this Act, or which he deems necessary in order to fully give effect to the purposes of this Act.
 - 45 59. (1.) In and by such regulations the Governor may impose such penalties for the breach thereof, not exceeding in each case *fifty* pounds, as he deems fit. **Penalty for breach of regulations.**
 - (2.) All such regulations shall take effect from the date of the
 - 50 gazetting thereof.

Repeal.

60. The several Acts mentioned in the *Third* Schedule hereto are hereby repealed : Provided, nevertheless, as follows :—

Saving.

- (1.) Everything done by any local authority towards the establishment of an abattoir under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been done under this Act, and shall accordingly avail for all the purposes of this Act. 5
- (2.) Every license granted under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act, and shall be subject to the provisions hereof accordingly.
- (3.) All by-laws made by any local authority under any Act hereby repealed shall continue in operation until revoked by regulations under this Act. 10

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SCHEDULES.

Schedules.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

DISEASES.

<p>Actinomycosis, Anthrax, Cancer, Foot-and-mouth disease,</p>	<p>Hog-cholera, Malignant catarrh, Pleuro-pneumonia, Rinderpest,</p>	<p>Swine-fever, Trichinosis, Tuberculosis, Variola,</p>
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and also any other disease which the Governor by Order in Council gazetted (which he is hereby empowered to make) from time to time declares to be a disease within the meaning of this Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MEAT-EXPORT SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Proprietors.	Situation of Works.
Auckland Freezing Company (Limited)	Auckland, and at Westfield.
Taranaki Freezing Works Company (Limited)	Moturoa.
Mount Egmont Freezing Works	Waitara.
Wanganui Meat Freezing Company (Limited)	Castlecliff.
Longburn Freezing Works Company (Limited)	Longburn.
Nelson Brothers (Limited)	Gisborne.
Gisborne Freezing Company (Limited)	Gisborne.
North British and Hawke's Bay Company (Limited)	Western Spit.
Nelson Brothers (Limited)	Tomoana.
Nelson Brothers (Limited)	Woodville.
Gear Meat Preserving and Refrigerating Company (Limited)	Petone.
Wellington Meat Export Company (Limited)	Ngahauranga.
Wairau Freezing Company (Limited)	Blenheim.
Christchurch Meat Company (Limited)	Islington.
Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy Export Company (Limited)	Belfast.
Nelson Brothers (Limited)	Hornby.
Lyttelton Harbour Board's Cold Store	Lyttelton.
Christchurch Meat Company (Limited)	Washdyke.
New Zealand Refrigerating Company (Limited)	Oamaru, and at Eveline.
Otago Dock Trust's Cold Store	Port Chalmers.
New Zealand Refrigerating Company (Limited)	Burnside.
Nelson Brothers (Limited)	Ocean Beach.
Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company (Limited)	Mataura.
Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company (Limited)	Wallacetown.
Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Export Company (Limited)	Bluff.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

- 1894, No. 30.—“The Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses Act, 1894.”
- 1895, No. 66.—“The Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses Act Amendment Act, 1895.”
- 1896, No. 18.—“The Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses Act Amendment Act, 1896.”