

POST-MORTEM INSPECTION.

9. The carcass of any stock slaughtered for human consumption in any abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse shall be thoroughly inspected by the Inspector, who shall, upon being satisfied that such carcass should be passed as fit for human consumption, cause the same to be dealt with in accordance with section 37 of the said Act.

10. No carcass shall be dressed without removing the skin unless the skin thereof has been thoroughly washed and cleaned after killing and before any such carcass is eviscerated.

11. In every case where disease is detected by the Inspector during the course of his inspection, the knife used by him which becomes contaminated by cutting into any diseased part of a carcass shall forthwith be disinfected before being used on any other carcass.

12. The licensee or the manager of any abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse shall similarly disinfect or cause to be disinfected all instruments which have been used on any such carcass before such instruments are used on any other carcass. All wiping-cloths used on any such carcass shall be boiled in a 1 per centum solution of sodium carbonate.

13. The head, tongue, and all viscera of stock shall, as required by the Inspector, be held until post-mortem examination has been completed by the Inspector, in such a manner as to preserve their identity with the remainder of the carcass.

14. (1) The carcass of every calf, pig, kid, or lamb which, upon inspection, is found to be too immature to produce wholesome meat for human consumption shall be condemned.

(2) Any such carcass shall be deemed to be too immature to produce wholesome meat for human consumption if the meat thereof—

- (a) Has the appearance of being water-soaked, or is loose and flabby, or tears easily, or can be perforated with the fingers.
- (b) Has a greyish colour.
- (c) Shows that good muscular development as a whole is lacking, which is especially noticeable on the upper shank of the leg, where small amounts of serous infiltrates or small edematous patches are sometimes present between the muscles.
- (d) Shows that the tissue which later develops as the fat capsule of the kidneys is edematous, dirty yellow or greyish red, tough, and intermixed with islands of fat.

(3) All unborn and stillborn animals shall be condemned.

15. The carcass of any stock which upon inspection is found to contain any of the following conditions or lesions shall be condemned:—

- Actinomycosis, if generalized.
- Anthrax.
- Blackleg (quarter evil).
- Malignant tumours or new growths, if generalized or extensive.
- Mammitis, acute septic.
- Metritis, acute septic.
- Pericarditis, septic.
- Pneumonia, septic or gangrenous.
- Pyæmia.
- Redwater (specific).
- Rickets.
- Sarcocysts, if generalized in the musculature.
- Septicæmia.
- Swine fever.
- Tetanus.
- Trichinosis.
- Bruising, general, extensive, and severe, with or without gangrene.
- Decomposition.
- Dropsy, or œdema, general.
- Emaciation.
- Fever.
- Odour, sexual, urinous.
- Icterus (severe).
- Advanced Pregnancy.
- Recent Parturition.
- Cysticercus Cellulosa.
- Cysticercus Bovis.
- Echinococci Cysts (generalized).
- Melanosis (generalized).
- Mange.

16. The carcass of any sheep or lamb which upon inspection is found by the Inspector to be affected with the disease known as lymphadenitis shall be set aside and subsequently dealt with as directed by him.

17. No dressed carcass shall be passed by the Inspector as fit for human consumption if it contains, or if there is a reasonable possibility that it may contain, tubercle bacilli, or if it is impregnated with toxic substance of tuberculosis or associated septic infections:

Provided that no such carcass shall be condemned if—

- (a) The lesions are localized and not numerous;
- (b) There is no evidence of distribution of tubercle bacilli through the blood, lymphatics, or by other means to the muscles, or to parts that may be eaten with the muscles; and
- (c) The animal is well nourished and in good condition.

18. The entire carcass shall be condemned if any of the following conditions occur:—

- (a) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized, as shown by their presence not only at the usual seats of primary infection, but also in parts of the carcass or in the organs that may be reached by the bacilli of tuberculosis only when they are carried in the systematic circulation, including the lymphatic. Tuberculous lesions in any two of the undermentioned organs are to be accepted as evidence of generalization when they occur in addition to local tuberculous lesions in the digestive or respiratory tracts, including the lymph glands connected therewith: Spleen, kidney, uterus, udder, ovary, testicle, adrenal gland, and brain or spinal cord, or their membranes. Numerous tubercles uniformly distributed throughout both lungs also afford evidence of generalization.
- (b) When the lesions of tuberculosis are found in the muscles or intermuscular tissue, or bones or joints.
- (c) When the lesions are extensive in one or both body-cavities.
- (d) When the lesions are multiple, acute and actively progressive, as is evidenced by symptoms of acute inflammation about the lesions or by liquefaction, necrosis, or by the presence of young tubercles.

19. A carcass showing such tubercular lesions as the following may be passed by the Inspector after the parts contained and surrounding such lesions are removed and condemned:

Provided that no carcass shall be passed by the Inspector under the provisions of this clause unless such tubercular lesions are slight, localized, and calcified, or encapsulated, or are limited to a single or several parts or organs of the body, and there is no evidence of recent invasion of tubercle bacilli into the systematic circulation:—

- (a) In the cervical lymph-glands and two groups of visceral lymph-glands in a single body-cavity, such as the cervical, bronchial, and mediastinal glands, or the cervical, hepatic, and mesenteric glands;
- (b) In the cervical lymph-glands and one group of visceral lymph-glands and one organ in a single body-cavity, such as the cervical and bronchial glands and the lungs, or the cervical and hepatic glands and the liver;
- (c) In two groups of visceral lymph-glands and one organ in a single body-cavity, such as the bronchial and mediastinal glands and the lungs, or the hepatic and mesenteric glands and the liver;
- (d) In two groups of visceral lymph-glands in the thoracic cavity and one group in the abdominal cavity, or in one group of visceral lymph-glands in the thoracic cavity and two groups in the abdominal cavity, such as the bronchial, mediastinal, and hepatic glands, or the bronchial, hepatic, and mesenteric glands;
- (e) In the cervical lymph-glands and one group of visceral lymph-glands in each body-cavity, such as the cervical, bronchial, and hepatic glands.

20. (1) Any carcass which has been passed by the Inspector for canning and is not rendered into lard or tallow may be utilized for food purposes, upon being treated by methods and handled and marked in a manner approved by the Inspector.

(2) The tin or container shall be branded in accordance with section 41 of the said Act.

21. (1) Fat used in the preparation of edible fat shall be the product of healthy animals which have been passed by the Inspector as sound and suitable for human consumption.

(2) All such edible fat shall be prepared under sanitary conditions and all appliances used in connection with its manufacture shall, where necessary, be cleansed and sterilized to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

22. All hides and skins from animals which have been condemned by the Inspector for any disease communicable to man may be removed from any abattoir or meat export slaughterhouse for tanning or other purposes: provided that when so required by the Inspector all such hides and skins shall be disinfected before removal by immersion for not less than five minutes in a five per centum solution of liquor cresotus composition or in a five per centum solution of carbolic acid.