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Hon. Mr. Forbes.

SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION.

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Title.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the Law 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 :—

Short Title and commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1929, and shall come into force on the *first* day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty.

Interpretation.

1908, No. 181, s. 2
1918, No. 18, s. 2

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

“ Abattoir ” means a public slaughterhouse established by a local authority and licensed as an abattoir under this Act, and includes all appurtenances thereto :

“ Abattoir district ” means the whole of the area for which an abattoir has been established or is deemed to be established under this Act :

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

“ Carcass ” of stock includes the whole or any part of the animal’s body :

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

“ Disease ” means any disease within the meaning of the Stock Act, 1908, and also includes lymph-adenitis, pleurisy, arthritis, icterus, pyæmia, septicæmia, advanced pregnancy, recent parturition, and any defect or inferiority in the condition of any stock or meat which in the opinion of the Inspector renders it unfit for human consumption :

“ Diseased ” 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 the Council or Board of any borough, town district, or county, or of any road district within a county in which the Counties Act, 1920, is suspended or is not in force :

“ Meat ” means the flesh or any other edible portion of any slaughtered stock, whether the same is in its natural state or has been subjected to any freezing, chilling, salting, canning, or other preservative process :

“ Meat-export slaughterhouse ” means a slaughterhouse licensed as a meat-export slaughterhouse under this Act, and includes all appurtenances thereto :

“ Meat-exporter ” means and includes any person, firm, or company carrying on the business of exporting meat from New Zealand, but does not include—(a) The holder of a license issued under section *twenty-seven* of this Act (relating to meat-export slaughterhouses) in respect of the export of meat from stock slaughtered in the slaughterhouse to which the license relates ; or (b) any person in respect of the export of meat from stock raised or fattened by him for export :

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture :

“ Ordinary slaughterhouse ” means a slaughterhouse licensed as an ordinary slaughterhouse under this Act, and includes all appurtenances thereto :

5 “ Sale ” includes barter :

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

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

10 “ Stock ” means cattle, sheep, swine, or goats of either sex and of any age : and includes such other animals as the Governor-General from time to time, by Order in Council, declares to be stock for the purposes of this Act.

15 (2) For the purposes of this Act a town district shall be deemed not to form part of the county in which it is contained or to be under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. There may from time to time be appointed such Inspectors, Graders, and other officers as are required for the purposes of this Act :

20 Provided that no person other than a registered veterinary surgeon shall be appointed as an Inspector unless he has passed the prescribed examination and has obtained a certificate of competency to perform the duties of an Inspector under this Act.

Inspectors and other officers may be appointed.
1908, No. 181, s. 28

25 4. Every Inspector shall have power to enter at any time on any land or premises used for the collecting, housing, or slaughtering of stock or on which he has reason to believe that there are any stock or carcasses of stock, and into or upon any conveyance or ship used for the carriage of stock or carcasses of stock or on which he has reason to believe there are any stock or carcasses of stock, for the purpose of inspecting such
30 land, premises, conveyance, or ship, or any stock or carcasses thereon or therein.

Powers of entry of Inspectors.
Ibid., s. 30

SLAUGHTER AND INSPECTION OF STOCK.

General Requirements and Exemptions.

35 5. (1) Subject to the provisions of the *next succeeding* section, no person shall slaughter any stock for human consumption in New Zealand except in an abattoir, meat-export slaughterhouse, or ordinary slaughterhouse in accordance with the provisions of this Act ; and no person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any meat from stock slaughtered elsewhere than in an abattoir, meat-export slaughterhouse,
40 or ordinary slaughterhouse.

Stock for human consumption or export to be slaughtered in licensed premises.

(2) No person shall slaughter any stock for export from New Zealand except in an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the *last preceding* section,—

45 (a) Any person may slaughter stock on land or premises in his own occupation for consumption by persons resident thereon or employed by him thereon, and not for sale.

Exemptions from requirements as to slaughter of stock and sale of meat.
Ibid., s. 4

50 (b) A *bona fide* farmer whose ordinary farming operations include the raising and fattening of stock, and whose farm is not within a borough or town district or within three miles of the nearest boundary of any borough or town district by the nearest accessible road, may slaughter stock on his farm for sale for human consumption, but not exceeding in any week

one head of cattle and five head of other stock, unless the written consent of an Inspector to the slaughter of a greater number is specially obtained :

Provided that swine may be slaughtered for sale for human consumption under the authority of this paragraph on any farm, notwithstanding that it may be within a borough or town district or within three miles of the boundaries thereof. 5

(c) Any person or persons to whom a written permit has been granted by an Inspector may, to the extent and subject to the conditions set out in the permit, slaughter stock for consumption at a *hui* or other meeting of Maoris. 10

(2) Except in the case of swine, no person slaughtering stock for sale under the authority of paragraph (b) of subsection *one* hereof shall sell any portion of the carcass thereof to any butcher, or to any person within an abattoir district or within a borough or town district, or within a radius of three miles of the boundaries of a borough or town district. In the case of swine the Governor-General may by Order in Council make regulations providing for the inspection of carcasses of swine any portion of which is sold or to be sold within a borough or town district, or within any district or portion of a district for which an abattoir has been established. 15 20

(3) Any butcher to whom pork is sold by a *bona fide* farmer under the authority of the *last preceding* subsection may resell the pork for human consumption unless such pork is found to be diseased. 25

(4) Every person slaughtering stock under the authority of this section shall enter in a suitable book kept for the purpose particulars of all stock slaughtered, and, in the case of a farmer slaughtering stock for sale, of the persons to whom any portion of the carcasses of such stock is sold. Such book shall at all times be open to inspection by an Inspector. 30

(5) Nothing in this section shall authorize any person to slaughter for human consumption any stock which is diseased, or to sell or allow to be used for human consumption any portion of the carcass of any diseased stock. Where on the slaughter of any stock under the authority of this section it is found to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in manner set out in section *thirty-seven* hereof. 35

(6) Nothing in this Act shall make it unlawful to sell any meat which has lawfully been imported into New Zealand.

Ordinary Slaughterhouses.

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Application for
license for ordinary
slaughterhouse.
1908, No. 181, s. 21

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of section *eighteen* hereof, application for a license for an ordinary slaughterhouse shall be made to the local authority of the district in which the slaughterhouse is or is to be erected.

(2) Every application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be accompanied by an adequate plan and description of the slaughterhouse. 45

(3) Prior to making application the applicant shall, by advertisement published at least once in each week for two successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the district where the slaughterhouse is or is to be erected, give notice of his intention to apply for a license and of the situation of the slaughterhouse. The last of such notices shall be published not later than seven days and not earlier than fourteen days before the date of application for the license. 50

8. (1) If the local authority is satisfied that—

(a) The applicant is of good character :

(b) The requirements of this Act have been complied with :

(c) The situation of the slaughterhouse is not objectionable, and its construction, equipment, and accommodation are in all respects sufficient,—

License for ordinary slaughterhouse.

1908, No. 181, ss. 22, 23

it may, with the approval of the Minister, grant the application and issue a license to the applicant.

(2) Every license shall be in the prescribed form, and shall, unless sooner cancelled, continue in force until the thirtieth day of June next succeeding the day of issue, but may, in the prescribed manner, be renewed from year to year.

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

9. While a license for an ordinary slaughterhouse is in force it shall be lawful to slaughter in the slaughterhouse to which it relates stock for human consumption in any part of New Zealand not included within an abattoir district.

Effect of license for ordinary slaughterhouse.

Ibid., s. 23

Abattoirs.

10. (1) In every case where the population of any borough or town district, as disclosed by the latest figures therefor published by the Government Statistician, exceeds three thousand persons, it shall be the duty of the Council or Board thereof to establish under this Act, and at all times thereafter to maintain, an abattoir for the purposes of such borough or town district.

Abattoir to be established for certain boroughs and town districts.

Ibid., ss. 5, 6

(2) Such abattoir shall be established as aforesaid within the period of twelve months after the publication of such figures, or if the same have been published before the coming into operation of this Act, then within the period of twelve months after such coming into operation :

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

11. (1) In the case of a borough or town district the population of which, determined as aforesaid, exceeds two thousand but does not exceed three thousand persons, the Council or Board thereof may establish an abattoir for the purposes of its district.

Other local authorities may establish abattoirs.

Cf. Ibid., s. 7

(2) Any local authority other than a Borough Council or Town Board may from time to time establish such abattoirs as it deems necessary for the purposes of its district or any specified part of its district. Where an abattoir is established for the purposes of a specified part of a district, 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.

(3) In any case where prior to the date of the coming into operation of this Act the Council or Board of any borough or town district the population of which was not less than two thousand has taken steps pursuant to the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, to establish an abattoir, and has incurred any liability in connection therewith, but has not raised a special loan under the provisions of the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1926, the said Council or Board may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this or any other Act, proceed to raise such loan under the said Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1926, but without taking the steps prescribed by sections nine to thirteen of that Act, in the same manner as it could have done if the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, had not been repealed by this Act.

Special provisions as to raising of loans for establishment of abattoirs.

Cf. 1908, No. 181, s. 10

12. (1) Any local authority required to establish an abattoir pursuant to section *ten* hereof may raise a special loan for the purpose under the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1926, by special order, and without taking the steps prescribed by sections nine to thirteen of that Act.

(2) In any other case where the local authority proposing to establish an abattoir for its district, or any part thereof, under this Act desires to raise a special loan for the purpose under the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1926, and submits the proposal to a poll of ratepayers pursuant to that Act, the proposal shall be deemed to be carried if more than one-half of the total number of valid votes recorded at the poll are in favour of the proposal :

Provided that, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, no ratepayer shall be entitled to exercise more than one vote at any such poll.

Special provisions as to loans for reconstructing or extending abattoirs.

1927, No. 57, s. 2

13. Where any local authority has established an abattoir for its district, or any part thereof, under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, it may by special order, and without taking the steps prescribed by sections nine to thirteen of the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1926, raise a special loan under that Act for the purpose of reconstructing or extending the abattoir (including within the meaning of such terms the acquisition of other or additional lands, the erection of new or additional buildings, and the equipment or re-equipment thereof).

Site and plans of abattoir to be approved.

1908, No. 181, s. 8
1927, No. 57, s. 2

14. (1) No local authority shall proceed to establish an abattoir until the site has been approved by the Minister and the plans of the abattoir (including the equipment thereof) have been submitted to and approved by the Minister.

(2) The approval of the Minister shall in like manner be obtained by a local authority in respect of any additional or other land required for the extension or reconstruction of its abattoir, and the local authority shall submit to the Minister the plans for any such extension or reconstruction, and obtain his approval thereof before proceeding with the work.

License for abattoir to be obtained.

1908, No. 181, s. 12

15. (1) On the completion of the abattoir the local authority shall in the prescribed manner apply to the Director of the Live-stock Division of the Department of Agriculture at Wellington for a license therefor, and he, if satisfied that the requirements of this Act have been duly complied with, and that the abattoir has been erected and equipped in accordance with the approved plans, shall grant to the local authority (hereinafter referred to as the controlling authority of the abattoir) a license accordingly.

(2) Every license shall be in the prescribed form, and shall continue in force until cancelled under the provisions of this Act.

(3) Every certificate of registration for an abattoir issued under the Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908, and in force at the commencement of this Act shall enure for the purposes of this Act as fully and effectually as if it had been a license granted under this Act, and shall, where necessary, be deemed to be a license so granted.

Effect of license.

16. While such license continues in force it shall be lawful to slaughter stock at the abattoir for human consumption throughout New Zealand or for export beyond New Zealand :

Provided that where any stock or part of any stock slaughtered at the abattoir is sold in another abattoir district the fees, if any, prescribed by the controlling authority of the last-mentioned abattoir pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection *one* of section *twenty* hereof shall be payable.

17. Forthwith on receiving such license the controlling authority shall, by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district, publicly notify that the abattoir has been duly licensed and will be available for the slaughtering of stock on and after a date to

Notice that abattoir available for slaughtering.
1908, No. 181, s. 13

5 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 license continues in force.

10 18. After the date specified pursuant to the *last preceding* section no stock shall be slaughtered for human consumption in any ordinary slaughterhouse within the district for which the abattoir is established, and while the license remains in force and the abattoir is available for slaughtering stock no further licenses for ordinary slaughterhouses shall

Slaughtering in ordinary slaughterhouses in abattoir district to cease when abattoir established.

15 be granted within the abattoir district.

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of section *six* hereof, no person shall sell or expose for sale or have in his possession for sale in any district for which an abattoir has been established and is available for slaughtering stock any meat from stock slaughtered elsewhere than

Sale of meat in abattoir district.

20 in the abattoir:

Provided that on payment to the controlling authority of the abattoir of the fees fixed as hereinafter set out, meat from stock slaughtered in another abattoir or in a meat-export slaughterhouse may be sold within the district for which such first-mentioned abattoir

25 has been established.

(2) For the purposes of this section meat shall be deemed to be sold if it forms part of a meal for which payment is made or which is supplied to any person as part of the remuneration of that person.

30 (3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of canned meat or of bacon and hams within an abattoir district, or shall authorize the controlling authority of the abattoir to charge, or require any person to pay, fees in respect of any such meat, bacon, or hams, or of meat sold within the abattoir district for export beyond New Zealand.

35 20. (1) The controlling authority of an abattoir may from time to time make by-laws, not inconsistent with this Act,—

Fees and charges.
Cf. 1910, No. 57, s. 3

(a) Prescribing the charges payable for the use of the abattoir, the housing and feeding of stock before slaughter, and the slaughtering and dressing of stock:

40 (b) Prescribing the fees payable pursuant to section *nineteen* hereof in respect of meat from stock slaughtered at another abattoir or at a meat-export slaughterhouse and sold within its district:

(c) Regulating the working and management of the abattoir:

45 (d) Prescribing returns to be made by persons selling within the abattoir district meat from stock slaughtered elsewhere than at the abattoir.

(2) No such by-law shall come into force unless and until it is approved by the Governor-General.

50 (3) In prescribing fees pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection *one* hereof the controlling authority shall fix the amount by reference to the charge (exclusive of the cost of slaughtering) which would have been payable if the stock had been slaughtered at the abattoir. The number of stock on which fees shall be payable in any case shall be determined by dividing the total weight of meat of each kind sold in the abattoir

55 district by the average weight of a dressed carcass of the appropriate kind of stock. The average weight of each kind of stock shall be fixed by the by-laws.

(4) So long as any by-law is in force prescribing the fees and charges payable in respect of the abattoir and the sale of meat within the abattoir district, no greater or other fees or charges shall be payable than those specified in the by-law.

(5) If default is made in the due payment of any fees or charges so imposed by by-law, the controlling authority, or any person appointed or authorized by it in that behalf, may at any time after such default recover the fees or charges by action in any competent Court, or, in the case of charges, by distress and sale of any stock in the abattoir and belonging to the person by whom the said charges are payable.

Revision of fees and charges.

21. (1) If the users of the abattoir or any of the persons paying fees in respect of meat from stock slaughtered at another abattoir or at a meat-export slaughterhouse and sold within the abattoir district consider that the amount received in fees and charges, together with other moneys accruing to the controlling authority from the working of the abattoir (including any operations or undertakings ancillary thereto), is returning an excessive profit on the abattoir undertaking they may make application to the controlling authority for a reduction of the fees or charges or both, and if no agreement can be reached may appeal to the Minister.

(2) On any appeal being made as aforesaid the Minister shall have an investigation made of the financial position of the abattoir undertaking, and if in his opinion an excessive profit is shown he shall direct the controlling authority to make a new by-law replacing or amending its scale of charges and fees, and to submit it for the approval of the Governor-General.

(3) For the purposes of such investigation the controlling authority shall furnish to any person authorized by the Minister in writing all necessary information required by him, and shall also allow him access to its books or records relating to the abattoir.

(4) The Minister may, in giving his decision, charge the cost of the investigation against either of the parties, and the amount certified by him to be the cost of the investigation shall be recoverable from the party so charged as a debt due to the Crown.

(5) Every abattoir established and maintained by a Borough Council or Town Board shall be deemed to be a trading undertaking within the meaning of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1920, and the provisions of Part XIII of that Act relating to accounts shall, in so far as they affect trading undertakings, apply accordingly. In the case of an abattoir established and maintained by any other local authority the provisions of the said Part XIII, in so far as they affect trading undertakings, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply as if the abattoir were a trading undertaking carried on by a Borough Council.

Minister may draw up scale of charges and fees if controlling authority fails to do so.

22. If the controlling authority fails within a reasonable time after the determination of the Minister as aforesaid to make a new by-law or to make a by-law meeting with the approval of the Governor-General, the Minister shall himself draw up a scale of charges and fees, and, on its being approved by the Governor-General, shall have it published in the *Gazette*. Such scale of charges and fees shall have full force and effect from a date to be specified at the time of publication as if it had been made by the controlling authority by by-law, and from the date so specified the old scale shall be deemed to be revoked, and the new scale shall continue in force until replaced or amended pursuant to the provisions of this Act, including the provisions of this section.

23. (1) In lieu of itself establishing an abattoir, a local authority may delegate to any fit person the power to establish an abattoir pursuant to this Act for its district or any part thereof, as the case may be, on such terms and conditions as with the previous approval of the Minister are agreed upon.

Delegation of power to establish an abattoir.

Cf. 1908, No. 181, s. 15

(2) If pursuant to the agreement the delegation is cancelled, or if the person to whom the power is delegated fails for any reason to maintain the abattoir, any obligation imposed by this Act on the local authority to establish an abattoir for its district shall revive, and the local authority shall take steps accordingly.

(3) All the rights, powers, functions, and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on 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 on the person to whom the power is delegated as aforesaid.

24. (1) Two or more local authorities may combine to establish an abattoir for the purposes of their districts in common, or an abattoir established by one local authority may be made available for the purposes of the whole or part of the district of another local authority, upon such terms and conditions as are in either case agreed upon.

Abattoir may be established in common.

Cf. *Ibid.*, s. 15

(2) An abattoir so established in common or made available as aforesaid shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been established by each of the local authorities concerned for the purposes of its district.

(3) In either of the cases referred to in subsection *one* hereof such one of the local authorities concerned as is agreed upon in that behalf shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the controlling authority of the abattoir. A notice shall be published in the *Gazette* by the Minister specifying the abattoir, the controlling authority thereof, and the local authorities and districts concerned.

25. (1) A local authority which has established or is about to establish an abattoir for its district may in the prescribed manner apply to the Minister to have the abattoir district extended to include the whole or part of a contiguous district.

Abattoir district may be extended to include contiguous district.

(2) After hearing the representations, if any, made by the local authority of the contiguous district, or by any other persons affected by the proposed extension, the Minister may declare the abattoir to be established, or authorize the establishment of the abattoir, as the case may be, for the purposes of the whole or part of the contiguous district on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

(3) The Minister shall publish in the *Gazette* a notice specifying the controlling authority of the abattoir and describing the area for which it is established.

(4) The abattoir shall be deemed to be an abattoir established under this Act for the purposes of each district or portion of a district specified in the notice, and so long as the abattoir is available for the slaughter of stock it shall not be lawful for any of the local authorities concerned to establish any other abattoir for any portion of its district within the extended abattoir district.

(5) Nothing in this section shall authorize the controlling authority of the abattoir to levy any rate over any part of the abattoir district outside its own district.

(6) Any extension of an abattoir district may, on the application of any local authority concerned, be in like manner revoked. 5

Meat-export Slaughterhouses.

Application for
meat-export
slaughterhouse
license.

26. (1) Application for a license for a meat-export slaughterhouse shall be made to the local authority of the district in which the slaughterhouse is or is to be erected.

(2) With respect to every such application the provisions of section 10 *seven* hereof shall apply.

License for
meat-export
slaughterhouse.

27. (1) If the local authority is satisfied that—

(a) The applicant is of good character ;

(b) The requirements of this Act have been complied with ;

(c) The situation of the slaughterhouse is not objectionable, and 15
its construction, equipment, and accommodation are in all respects sufficient—

it may, with the consent of the Minister, grant the application and issue a license to the applicant.

(2) Every license for a meat-export slaughterhouse shall be in the 20
prescribed form, and shall, unless sooner cancelled, continue in force until the thirtieth day of June next succeeding the day of issue, but may in the prescribed manner be renewed from year to year :

Provided that no such license shall be renewed without the 25
consent of the Minister.

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

Provided that no such license shall be transferred without the consent of the Minister.

Minister may refuse
the grant, renewal,
or transfer of license
on grounds of public
interest.

1918, No. 18, s. 7

28. Without restricting in any manner the discretionary power of 30
the Minister, he may refuse his consent to the issue, renewal, or transfer of a license for a meat-export slaughterhouse if he is of opinion, on such grounds as in his discretion he deems sufficient, that the business of the meat-export slaughterhouse has been carried on or is about to be carried on in a manner contrary to the public interest. 35

License not to be
granted unless
minimum
requirement as to
export is fulfilled.

29. No license for a meat-export slaughterhouse shall be granted or renewed unless at least twenty-five per centum of the stock slaughtered or to be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse is for export beyond New Zealand :

Provided that in any case where swine are the only stock slaughtered 40
or to be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse a meat-export slaughterhouse license may be granted or renewed if any number of the animals slaughtered is or is likely to be exported.

Effect of meat-export
slaughterhouse
license.

30. Subject to the provisions of the Meat - export Control Act, 1921-22, while a license for a meat-export slaughterhouse is in force it 45
shall be lawful to slaughter in the slaughterhouse to which it relates stock for human consumption throughout New Zealand or for export beyond New Zealand:

Provided that where any stock or part of any stock slaughtered in the meat-export slaughterhouse is sold in an abattoir district, the 50
fees, if any, prescribed by the controlling authority of the abattoir pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection *one* of section *twenty* hereof shall be payable.

Slaughter and Inspection of Stock.

31. Every slaughtering-place 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 filth, refuse, or anything likely to create a nuisance shall be allowed to remain therein.
32. (1) The licensee of every slaughtering-place shall at all times keep at the slaughtering-place a record-book in which shall be entered daily the following particulars respecting all stock slaughtered at such place during the day:—
- (a) The number, species, and sex of the stock:
- (b) The name, occupation, and address of the owner of the stock, or, if the licensee is the owner, of the person from whom the stock were purchased or obtained, and the date of taking delivery:
- (c) In the case of an ordinary slaughterhouse, the colour of each head of cattle, and the brand or earmark of each head of cattle or sheep:
- (d) Such other particulars as are prescribed.
- (2) Any person failing to make any required entry in the record-book or making a false entry shall be liable to a fine of *ten* pounds.
- (3) The record-book shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by an Inspector or a constable without fee.
33. (1) For every licensed slaughtering-place there shall be a registered brand, to be applied as hereinafter required to the carcasses of stock slaughtered at the place.
- (2) Application for the registration of a brand shall be made in the prescribed manner by the licensee to the Director of the Live-stock Division of the Department of Agriculture at Wellington before commencing the slaughter of stock at the slaughtering-place.
- (3) Brands for the several types of slaughtering-places shall contain the prescribed particulars and shall be registered in the manner prescribed.
34. Upon the slaughter of any stock in a licensed slaughtering-place, and before the removal of the stock for sale for human consumption or for export, the licensee or person in charge shall cause the carcass to be branded in the prescribed manner with the registered brand of the slaughtering-place.
35. In respect of the slaughter of stock at an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse, an Inspector shall inspect the stock before slaughter and forthwith thereafter shall inspect the carcasses thereof, and no meat shall be removed from the abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse for human consumption or for export unless and until he declares it to be free from disease and brands or marks it in the prescribed manner.
36. (1) No person shall remove or allow to be removed from any slaughtering-place for human consumption in New Zealand or for export, or 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.
- (2) In any case where an Inspector has directed that any carcass or portion of a carcass shall be treated in a specified manner before being sold or used for human consumption, no person shall remove such carcass or portion of carcass, or allow it to be removed from the

Maintenance of slaughtering-places in satisfactory condition.

1908, No. 181, s. 42

Record to be kept of stock slaughtered.

Ibid., s. 32

Brand to be registered for application to stock slaughtered.

Ibid., s. 37

Carcass of stock to be branded before removal from slaughtering-place.

Carcasses of stock slaughtered at abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse to be inspected before removal.

Ibid., s. 34

Diseased meat not to be sold for human consumption or exported.

Ibid., s. 34

slaughtering-place, until it has been subjected to such treatment under the supervision of the Inspector :

Provided that where such treatment is to be carried out elsewhere than at the slaughtering-place the Inspector may authorize the removal of the carcass or portion of the carcass to the place of treatment if 5 satisfied that it will be there treated under proper supervision.

(3) Every person committing a breach of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of *fifty* pounds.

Mode of dealing
with diseased stock
on slaughter.
1908, No. 181, s. 35

37. 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 10 slaughtering-place where such stock is slaughtered to cause the carcass forthwith to be burnt or buried, or to be removed to a boiling-down works, manure-works, or other similar place, and there to be so treated that the products cannot be used for human consumption.

Compensation for
stock found to be
diseased on
slaughter.
1910, No. 57, s. 2

38. (1) Where on the slaughter of stock for human consumption it is 15 found that the stock is diseased, the owner of the stock shall be entitled to compensation in the cases and to the extent mentioned in the *First* Schedule hereto :

Provided that compensation shall not be payable—

(a) Unless the owner makes application therefor in the prescribed 20 form to an Inspector—

(i) In the case of stock slaughtered at an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse, within the first ten days of the month following that in which the stock was slaughtered ;

(ii) In all other cases, within three days after the stock 25 was slaughtered :

(b) Unless the owner satisfies the Inspector that the stock so slaughtered was in fact diseased, and has been disposed of as required by the *last preceding* section :

(c) In any case where the meat was rendered unfit for human 30 consumption through defect or inferiority in its condition, or owing to the condition of the animal due to advanced pregnancy or recent parturition :

(d) In any case where the weight of meat condemned by an Inspector is less than twenty-five per centum of the dressed 35 weight of the carcass.

(2) All moneys payable in respect of compensation under this section shall be payable out of the Ordinary Revenue Account of the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation than this Act.

Insurance fund
in respect of
condemned stock.
1908, No. 181, s. 36

39. (1) In any case where the majority of the butchers carrying 40 on business in any district agree to raise by their own contributions an insurance fund against loss arising in respect of the condemnation of the carcasses of diseased stock, they may submit such agreement to the Governor-General for approval.

(2) If the Governor-General approves of the terms of the agree- 45 ment, 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. 50

(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, with the necessary modifications, to two or more districts for which a common abattoir is established under section *twenty-four* or *twenty-five* hereof. 55

Identification of Stock slaughtered.

40. Every person commits an offence and is liable to a fine of *fifty* pounds who—
- 5 (a) Destroys the skin of any stock or carcass ; or
 (b) Cuts off, removes, or destroys any ear on such skin ; or
 (c) Cuts out, burns, or otherwise destroys or defaces any brand upon any such skin ; or
 10 (d) Is in 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) Knowingly purchases a raw hide or skin from which any brand has been cut or burnt out or destroyed, or otherwise defaced,—
- 15 unless he can prove to the Court that there was a good and sufficient reason for his action or for the condition of the skin or hide, as the case may be.
41. Any Inspector or constable may at any time inspect the skins of any stock that have been, or that appear from the prescribed record-book to have been, slaughtered in any slaughtering-place, and the licensee or person in charge shall, if so requested, furnish to such Inspector or constable 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.
- 20 42. 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.
- 25 43. Any 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.
- 30 44. Every person shall be guilty of an offence if any carcass is found in his possession or on his premises with his knowledge, unless he satisfies the Court that he came lawfully by such carcass.

Skins, and brands thereon, not to be destroyed.
1908, No. 181, s. 44

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

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

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

Liability if carcass found on premises.
Ibid., s. 48

EXPORT OF MEAT.

- 40 45. No meat shall be exported from New Zealand unless—
- (a) It is from stock slaughtered at an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse in accordance with the provisions of this Act :
- 45 (b) It has been inspected by an Inspector and passed as free from disease and suitable for export and is branded or marked in the manner prescribed :
- (c) It has been properly and thoroughly preserved by freezing, chilling, salting, canning, or otherwise :
- (d) It is properly packed and is actually in good condition at the time of being placed on board the ship for export :
- 50 (e) The ship in which it is to be exported is in all respects in a fit and proper condition to receive the meat and is properly

Export of meat.

equipped with all appliances necessary for the safe carriage thereof in good order and condition during the whole of the intended voyage.

Offence to carry on business of meat-exporter without license.
1918, No. 18, s. 3

46. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm, or company to carry on, or to continue to carry on, the business of a meat-exporter unless authorized so to do by a meat-exporter's license issued under this Act. 5

Provisions as to issue of licenses.
Ibid., s. 4

47. (1) Any person, firm, or company desirous of carrying on or of continuing to carry on, the business of a meat-exporter may apply to the Minister for a meat-exporter's license. 10

(2) The Minister may in his absolute discretion grant or refuse any such application as he thinks fit.

(3) Every meat-exporter's license under this Act shall be issued for a term of one year from the date thereof, but may be revoked by the Minister at any time before the due date of the expiry thereof if the Minister is of opinion, on such evidence as he deems sufficient, that the licensee has committed a breach of the terms of his license, or is carrying on business under the license in a manner contrary to the public interest. 15

(4) Every meat-exporter's license granted under this Act shall be deemed to be granted subject to the provisions of the Meat-export Control Act, 1921-22. 20

Penalties for carrying on meat-exporting business unlawfully.
Ibid., s. 5

48. (1) Every person, firm, or company who carries on, or continues to carry on, the business of a meat-exporter contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds, and to an additional fine not exceeding four hundred pounds for every day during which such business is carried on after service of a notice, under the hand of the Minister, requiring such business to be discontinued. 25

(2) All meat shipped or attempted to be shipped for export from New Zealand by any person, firm, or company carrying on business as a meat-exporter contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Minister directs. 30

GENERAL PROVISIONS. 35

Provisions for cleanliness.
1908, No. 181, s. 42

49. Every saleyard, conveyance, or other place where or in which 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 filth, refuse, or anything likely to create a nuisance shall be allowed to remain therein for more than twenty-four hours. 40

Insanitary or defective premises, conveyances, &c., not to be used.

50. (1) If an Inspector is of opinion that any place, premises, conveyance, or ship is insanitary or otherwise defective so as to be unsuitable for use for the collecting, housing, storing, slaughtering, or carriage, as the case may be, of stock or carcasses of stock, he may, by notice in writing, order the removal of any stock or carcasses from such place, premises, conveyance, or ship, and forbid the use thereof for any of the purposes aforesaid, either absolutely or until the defective condition has been remedied to his satisfaction. 45

(2) Any person who makes use of or allows to be used any place, premises, conveyance, or ship contrary to the order of the Inspector as aforesaid commits an offence and is liable to a fine of *fifty* pounds. 50

Prevention of undue suffering to stock.

51. (1) If an Inspector is of opinion that undue suffering is being caused to any stock housed or collected in or on any premises or place, or carried in any conveyance or ship, by reason of overcrowding, insuffi- 55

cient shelter, insanitary conditions, want of food or drink, or otherwise howsoever, he may call upon the owner or person in charge of the stock to take steps to prevent such suffering, or may himself take such steps at the expense of the owner or person in charge of the stock.

5 (2) Any expense incurred by the Inspector may be recovered from the owner or person in charge of the stock as a debt due to the Crown.

(3) Any person who fails to carry out any direction of an Inspector under this section commits an offence.

15 (4) Nothing in this section shall relieve any person from any other liability he may have incurred by reason of cruelty to animals.

52. Every person who causes or allows the drainage from any slaughtering-place to flow into any stream commits an offence unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the stream is not thereby polluted.

No drainage to flow into stream.

1908, No. 181, s. 43

15 53. 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 :

No person to shoot at stock unless dangerous.

Ibid., s. 49

20 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.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to subject any meat to the processes commonly known as blowing and spouting.

Blowing or spouting of meat forbidden.

Ibid., s. 50

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

Swine not to be fed on diseased carcass or allowed near slaughtering-place.

Ibid., s. 51

25 (a) To feed them or allow them to be fed on any part of the diseased carcass of any animal ; or

(b) To feed them or allow them to be fed with any part of the carcass of any animal, unless it is first boiled ; or

30 (c) To allow them to wander or be kept, housed, or penned within fifty yards of any slaughtering-place ; or

(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.

35 56. Every person who prevents, obstructs, or hinders any Inspector or other officer under this Act, or any constable, in the exercise of any power or function conferred by this Act commits an offence and is liable to a fine of ten pounds.

Obstruction of Inspector.

Ibid., s. 52

40 57. (1) Every person who commits any breach of the provisions of this Act commits an offence and is liable where no other penalty is expressly provided for to a fine of *twenty* pounds.

Punishment of offences.

Ibid., s. 53

(2) Where in any proceedings knowledge on the part of the defendant is a necessary element in the offence charged against him, such knowledge shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

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

Licensee or person in charge of slaughtering-place to ensure compliance with Act.

Ibid., s. 54

50 59. With respect to proceedings against the licensee of an ordinary slaughterhouse or a meat-export slaughterhouse for any offence against this Act the following provisions shall apply :—

Proceedings against licensee.

Ibid., s. 55

(a) He shall produce his license to the Court at the commencement of the hearing :

(b) The second and every subsequent conviction shall be endorsed on the license by the Court :

(c) On a third or any subsequent endorsement within any period of two years the Court may cancel the license.

Liability for
nuisance not
affected.
1908, No. 181, s. 57

60. 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. 5

REGULATIONS.

Governor-General
may declare animals
to be stock.

61. The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, declare any animal to be stock for the purposes of this Act. 10

Regulations.
Ibid., s. 61
1918, No. 18, s. 6

62. The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council make regulations providing for all or any of the following matters :—

(a) The licensing of all persons carrying on the business of slaughterers, butchers, or purveyors of meat for human consumption, and the prohibition of any person not so licensed from carrying on any such business : 15

(b) The registration of marks, stamps, brands, or labels used for the branding or marking of meat : 20

(c) The inspection of slaughtering-places, saleyards, stock, carcasses, or 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 : 25

(e) The branding, marking, or 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 the construction, cleansing, and maintenance of all fixtures, appliances, instruments, utensils, and things connected or used therewith or connected with the management thereof : 30

(g) The mode in which carcasses or meat shall be conveyed from any slaughtering-place to any ship or other place :

(h) The forms of meat-exporter's license to be granted under this Act, and the terms and conditions of such licenses : 35

(i) The destruction or disposal of any stock, carcass, or meat which is diseased :

(j) The conditions subject to which carcasses or meat from beyond a district may be brought for sale or consumption within such district : 40

(k) Returns to be made by the licensees or persons in charge of slaughtering-places, setting forth prescribed particulars relating to the work done therein :

(l) The mode in which and the causes for which any license under this Act may be cancelled : 45

(m) The matters in respect whereof fees shall be payable under this Act, and the amounts of such fees :

(n) The establishment and management of any insurance fund established by butchers pursuant to section *thirty-nine* of this Act : 50

963

(o) Prescribing fines not exceeding fifty pounds in any case for the breach of any regulation :

(p) Generally providing for anything for which regulations are contemplated or required by this Act, or deemed necessary in order to give full effect to the purposes of this Act.

5

63. (1) All regulations made under the *last preceding* section shall be published in the *Gazette*. Special provisions as to regulations.
Cf. 1908, No. 181, s. 82

10 (2) In any regulation prescribing fees for the inspection of stock or of carcasses of stock the Governor-General may authorize the Minister to accept from any person liable to pay such fees an annual payment of a lump sum in commutation thereof, and may prescribe the method of computing such lump sum.

15 (3) Any regulations made under the *last preceding* section may apply generally throughout New Zealand or within any specified part or parts thereof.

(4) All regulations under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within ten days after the gazetting thereof if Parliament is then in session, and, if not, then within ten days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

20

REPEALS AND SAVINGS.

64. (1) The enactments referred to in the *Second Schedule* hereto are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in that Schedule. Repeals and savings.

25 (2) All slaughtering-places, Orders in Council, appointments, licenses, certificates, permits, documents, delegations, registers, registrations, regulations, by-laws, 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.

30 (3) 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.

Schedules.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

COMPENSATION PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF DISEASED MEAT.

HEIFERS, and bullocks not exceeding eight years of age, and in every case of not less value than £3 per head	} 1d. per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.
Lambs, and sheep (other than rams) not exceeding five years of age, and in every case of not less value than 10s. per head	
Swine—		
Of not more than 200 lb.	2d. per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head.
Of more than 200 lb.	1d. per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head.
Cows not exceeding ten years of age and of not less value than £3 per head	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.
Calves of not less than 60 lb. dressed weight	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

- 1908, No. 181.—The Slaughtering and Inspection Act, 1908.
 1910, No. 57.—The Slaughtering and Inspection Amendment Act, 1910.
 1918, No. 18.—The Slaughtering and Inspection Amendment Act, 1918.
 1919, No. 15 (Local).—The Wellington City Abattoir Charges and Renewal Fund Act, 1919; sections 3 and 12.
 1919, No. 20 (Local).—The Palmerston North Abattoir Act, 1919.
 1924, No. 13 (Local).—The Auckland City Abattoir Act, 1924.
 1927, No. 57.—The Slaughtering and Inspection Amendment Act, 1927.