LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENERAL ORDER.
(Dated 30th July, 1909)

SANITARY (VETERINARY INSPECTORS) ORDER, 1909.

In pursuance of the powers vested in us by section eleven of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows with respect to the sanitary authority of every urban and rural sanitary district in Ireland:--

1. This Order may be cited as the Sanitary (Veterinary Inspectors) Order, 1909.

2. The sanitary authority may, and when directed by us shall, appoint a person registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1881, to be a sanitary officer for the district under the title of veterinary inspector.

3. The sanitary authority shall pay to every officer appointed under this Order such salary as they shall determine with our approval.

4. The following shall be the duties and functions of the veterinary inspector in respect of the district for which he is appointed:--

   (1) He shall, by inspection of the district, both systematically at certain periods and at intervals as occasion may require, keep himself informed of the condition of the dairies and cowsheds therein, and of the provisions made for the health and cleanliness of the dairy cattle and for the general cleanliness of the dairies, cowsheds and yards and of the persons employed therein.

   (2) He shall make careful inquiries into the water supplies used for the watering of dairy cattle and for the cleansing of milking utensils.

   (3) He shall endeavour in his inspection of the district to see that all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk are duly registered as such therein with the local authority in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908.

   (4) He shall carefully examine the udders and teats of the dairy cows, and if he find any disease thereof which, in his opinion, is tubercular or otherwise dangerous to health, he shall notify the facts to the sanitary authority, and make recommendations to them for dealing with the case.
(5) If he observes any cow which is or appears to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder, or which is or appears to be associated from tuberculosis, he shall without delay furnish particulars to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.

(6) In the case of every cowshed constructed and used as such before the 1st May, 1908, he shall, if satisfied after inspection that the existing arrangements for the lighting and ventilation of, and for the air space of the cows kept in, such cowshed are sufficient to maintain and keep such cowshed in a wholesome condition, and to protect the health of the cows therein, as effectively as articles 2, 4 and 5 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1906, furnish a certificate accordingly to the occupier of such cowshed.

(7) He shall attend all such meetings of the sanitary authority as they may direct, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his services may be required.

(8) He shall advise the sanitary authority on all matters in relation to the public milk supply which require an expert knowledge of the diseases of animals.

(9) He shall report to the sanitary authority in writing, monthly or more frequently if necessary or so required by them, his proceedings and the measures which may require to be adopted for securing the cleanliness or wholesomeness of the public milk supply; provided always that in the case of a county borough, all reports of the veterinary inspector shall be forwarded to the sanitary authority through the medical superintendent officer of health.

(10) In any case where he shall have recommended, or the sanitary authority shall have required, any improvement or alteration in the structural arrangements of a cowshed or otherwise in relation to the carrying out of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1906, he shall within a reasonable time revise it the premises. If his recommendations or the requirements of the sanitary authority have not been carried out, he shall report the circumstances to the sanitary authority.

(11) He shall supervise the work of the dairy inspectors and report to the sanitary authority on the manner in which they discharge their duties. On receiving information from a dairy inspector that his intervention is required in consequence of the existence of disease among dairy cattle, or of any conditions injurious to health in any dairy or cowshed or non-compliance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1906, he shall as soon as practicable visit the place, and take or direct to be taken such
steps as he is legally authorised to take or direct to be taken and as the circumstances of the case may justify or require.

(12) He shall, in all matters affecting the public health, co-operate with the medical officer of health, and shall, when called on, accompany and assist the medical officer of health for the purposes of the inspection of dairy cattle under the provisions of section 4 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, in any district where that section is in force.

(13) If he ascertains or has reason to believe that infectious disease exists on the premises of a purveyor of milk or among the employees of a purveyor of milk, he shall forthwith inform the medical officer of health.

(14) He shall keep a book or books to be provided by the sanitary authority in which he shall make an entry of his visits and notes of his observations and instructions thereon, and shall produce such book or books whenever required to do so by the sanitary authority.

(15) He shall furnish to us such returns relating to the condition of da iries and cowsheds in the district as we shall from time to time require from him.

(16) In matters not specifically provided for in this Order, he shall observe and execute all the lawful orders and directions of the sanitary authority, and all the orders, directions and instructions that we may hereafter make issue or give, applicable to his office.

Given under our seal of office this thirtieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

(Signed)

H. A. Robinson.
T. J. Stafford.
SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.
1929. No. 22.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (VETERINARY INSPECTION) ORDER, 1929.

This Publication may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from Eason & Son, Ltd., 40-41 Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Price Twopence

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.
SAORSTAT ÉIREANN.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

1929. No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (VETERINARY INSPECTION) ORDER, 1929.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 11 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1925, and of all other powers in that behalf enabling me, I, the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say:

1. This Order may be cited as the Public Health (Veterinary Inspection) Order, 1929.

2. Every sanitary officer, being a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, appointed by a sanitary authority:

(a) in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1925; or

(b) prior to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1925, and whose functions include the inspection of slaughter-houses and meat,

shall in respect of the district for which he is appointed perform and exercise the following duties and functions:

(1) Where the enactments for the regulation of slaughter-houses are in force within the district, he shall visit the premises and furnish the sanitary authority with a report on the suitability of the premises as regards location, mode of construction, lighting, ventilation, drainage, water supply, condition of floors and walls, lairage accommodation, methods of disposal of offal and manure, freedom from flies, rats and other vermin, and compliance with any by-laws which the sanitary authority may have made for the regulation of slaughter-houses. He shall make recommendations for remediating any defects which he may observe, and if his advice is not complied with, shall report the circumstances to the sanitary authority.

(2) He shall ascertain and keep a record of the days and hours on and at which slaughtering is customarily carried out at each slaughter-house within the district.

(3) He shall from time to time inspect each slaughter-house within the district and take cognisance of its condition with respect to lighting, ventilation, drainage, water supply, cleanliness of floors, walls, implements and appliances, lairage accommodation, methods of disposal of offal and manure, and freedom from flies, rats and other vermin, and compliance with any by-laws which the sanitary authority may have made for the regulation of slaughter-houses. He shall make recommendations for remediating any defects which he may observe, and if his advice is not complied with, shall report the circumstances to the sanitary authority.

(4) If a system of central meat inspection has been instituted in the district, he shall be responsible for the efficient working of the arrangements, and for carrying out inspections of meat in conformity with any by-laws of the sanitary authority for the time being in force.

(5) He shall, as far as practicable, undertake the ante-mortem inspection of all animals, cattle, sheep, swine and goats intended for slaughter within the district for consumption for purposes of the food of man.

(6) He shall carry out in each slaughter-house within the district post-mortem inspection of carcasses or parts of carcasses of animals intended for use for human consumption.

(7) In conducting inspections he shall have regard to the principles contained in the First Schedule hereto attached.

(8) He shall attend all such meetings of the sanitary authority as they may direct, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his services may be required.

(9) He shall advise the sanitary authority on all matters in relation to the public meat supply which require an expert knowledge of the diseases of animals.

(10) He shall report to the sanitary authority in writing, monthly, or more frequently if necessary, or so required by them, his proceedings and the measures which may require to be adopted for securing the wholesomeness of the public meat supply, and shall if a county medical officer of health or medical superintendent of health has been appointed for the district, forward all such reports to the sanitary authority through such officer.

(11) In any case where he shall have recommended, or the sanitary authority shall have required, any improvement or alteration in the arrangements or conditions of a slaughter-house, he shall, within a reasonable time revisit the premises. If his recommendations or the requirements of the sanitary authority have not been carried out, he shall report the circumstances to the sanitary authority.

(12) He shall, in all matters affecting the public health co-operate with and render all suitable assistance to the medical officers of health of the sanitary authority.

(13) He shall keep in a book or card, to be provided by the sanitary authority, records of his proceedings as set forth in the Second Schedule hereto attached, and shall produce such record whenever required to do so by the sanitary authority, or by an officer of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

(14) He shall furnish to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health such returns relating to the condition of slaughter-houses in the district as the said Minister shall from time to time require from him.

Given under My Official Seal, this 31st day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-nine.

(Signed) Risteard Ua Maolchatha, Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

[SCHEDULES]
FIRST SCHEDULE

METHOD OF EXAMINATION OF CARCASSES.

PART I.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Organs and Viscera :
   (a) All organs and visceræ shall be examined as they are
       removed from the carcass, or in such circumstances
       as will ensure that they are the organs and visceræ of
       the particular carcass.
   (b) All organs and visceræ, together with the associated lymph
       glands, shall be examined by observation and palpation.

2. Carcass :
   (a) The carcass shall be examined for (1) condition of nutrition;
       (2) evidence of bruising, haemorrhage, or discoloration;
       (3) local or general dropsy (Edema); (4) the efficiency
       of bleeding; and (5) swellings or deformities of bone
       or joints, or swellings or other abnormalities in
       the musculature.
   (b) The serous membranes (pleura and peritoneum) shall be
       examined in every case, and in no case shall they be
       removed nor shall any evidence of disease be modified
       or obliterated by washing, rubbing, stripping, or in any
       other manner before examination.
   (c) Where a carcass is split, the sternum, ribs, vertebræ and
       spinal cord shall be examined.

PART II.—DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR ROUTINE INSPECTION
OF CARCASSES, ORGANS AND VISCERA OF BOVINES AND SWINE.

1. Head :
   The head, including (a) the surface and substance of the tongue
   (which shall be loosened but not detached before examination);
   (b) the palatine or roof of the mouth; and (c) the
   lymph glands of the throat (retro-pharyngeal, submaxillary
   and parotid), shall be examined; and the cheek muscles shall be examined by a linear incision
   parallel to the lower jaw.

2. Abdominal Cavity :
   (a) Stomach, Intestines, and Spleen—The inner and outer
       surface of the stomach and intestines, and the surface
       and substance of the spleen shall be examined, together
       with the glands of the stomach and bowel (gastro-splenic
       and mesenteric) and the web (omentum).
   (b) Liver. The surface and substance of the liver shall be
       examined, an incision being made into the thick end
       in the case of cattle. The associated glands (hepatic)
       shall also be examined and the bile ducts incised.
   (c) Kidneys. The lymph glands of the kidneys (renal) and
       the adrenal glands shall be examined before the removal
       of the kidneys. Thereafter the kidneys shall be removed,
       and the surface examined, and, if necessary, the kidneys
       shall be split by incision and the substance examined.

3. Thoracic Cavity :
   The pluck shall be examined in the following manner before the
   various organs are separated from each other.
   (a) Lungs. The lungs shall be examined by observation and
       palpation, and unless obviously diseased, they shall
       be incised at the base. The associated lymph glands
       (bronchial and mediastinal) shall also be examined,
       and, unless obviously diseased, shall be incised.
   (b) Heart—The heart sac (pericardium) shall be opened;
       and the walls of the heart shall be incised so as to open
       the ventricles.

4. Udder :
   The udder shall be examined by observation and palpation;
   incisions shall be made at the base of the teats; and the associated
   glands (supramammary) shall also be incised.

5. Testicles and Penis :
   The outer surface and the substance of the testicles and penis
   and the superficial inguinal glands shall be examined.

6. Serous Membranes :
   The lining (serous) membranes of the chest and abdomen (pleura
   and peritoneum) shall be examined in every case.
   The following lymph glands shall be examined as a matter of
   routine in all cases, viz. —
   (1) retro-pharyngeal (in bovines) and submaxillary (in swine)
   (2) bronchial and mediastinal: (3) hepatic; and (4)
   mesenteric.

PART III.—ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AS TO METHOD OF INSPECTION
FOR EVIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BOVINES AND SWINE.

1. All organs and visceræ, and the associated lymph glands, shall
   be examined for evidence of tuberculosis both in the substance
   and in the covering membranes (capsules). The existence of tuberculosis
   in the lymph gland of an organ shall be held to be evidence of the
   disease in the organ.

2. The carcass lymph glands shall be examined in accordance
   with the following instructions (the glands in every case being exposed
   before examination, and incised) —
   (a) When visible evidence of tuberculosis is found in a carcass,
       or in the organs or visceræ, those glands which, having
       regard to such visible evidence, are least likely to be
       infected shall be examined first, e.g., if evidence of
       tuberculosis is found on the pleura, the glands of the
       hindquarters shall be examined before those of the fore-
       quarters.
   (b) If a tuberculous lesion or an abscess is found in any carcass
       lymph gland, all the other carcass lymph glands shall
       be examined.
   (c) If evidence of tuberculous disease is found on a serous
       membrane (pleura or peritoneum) all the carcass lymph
       glands shall be examined.
(d) If the throat glands (retro-pharyngeal, submaxillary, or parotid) are affected with tuberculosis, the cervical, pre-pectoral and pre-scapular glands shall be examined.

(e) If the bronchial and—or mediastinal glands are affected with tuberculosis, the pre-pectoral, supra-sternal, pre-scapular, intercostal and xipoid glands shall be examined.

(f) If the liver and—or the associated lymph glands (hepatic) are affected with tuberculosis, all the carcass lymph glands shall be examined.

(g) If the bowel glands (mesenteric) are affected with tuberculosis, the superficial inguinal (or submaxillary), the lumbar, renal, iliac and pre-crural glands shall be examined.

(h) If the uterus is affected with tuberculosis, the iliac, pre-crural, lumbar, and sacral glands shall be examined.

(i) If the peri or the testicles are affected with tuberculosis, the superficial inguinal, iliac, sacral, popliteal, and pre-crural glands shall be examined.

(j) If tuberculous lesions are found in the bones, joints, limbs, or the spinal cord, all the carcass lymph glands shall be examined.

(k) If the submaxillary gland in a pig is affected with tuberculosis the carcass shall be split and all the carcass lymph glands shall be examined.

(l) If the carcass of a pig in which lesions of tuberculosis are found in any situation or in any degree shall be split and the bones of the vertebrae examined and all the carcass lymph glands shall be examined.

PART IV.—INSTRUCTIONS AS TO ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF EVIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS BEING FOUND IN BOVINES AND SWINE.

1. An organ shall be seized when tuberculosis exists on its capsule, or in its substance, or in the associated lymph glands.

2. The head, including the tongue, shall be seized:

(a) when the retro-pharyngeal, parotid, and sub-maxillary glands, or any two of these, are affected;

(b) when the retro-pharyngeal gland alone in bovines, or the sub-maxillary gland alone in swine, is affected, unless the lesions are small, inactive, and calcareous and the gland is not enlarged, in which case the head shall be passed, after removal of the glands, the base of the tongue, and the pharynx with the structures in its immediate neighbourhood.

3. The entire carcass, and all the organs and viscera shall be seized when the following conditions are found:

(a) Tuberculosis with emaciation.

(b) Generalised tuberculosis.

In determining whether the disease is generalised, the judgement shall be based on the sum of the evidence of disease throughout the entire carcass and organs. The following shall be regarded as evidence of this condition:

(1) Miliary tuberculosis of both lungs, with any evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere.

(2) Where lesions are multiple, acute and actively progressive.

(3) Where there is multiple and widespread infection of the carcass lymph glands.

(4) Where there are diffuse acute lesions of both serous membranes (pleura and peritonemum) and any of the carcass lymph glands are enlarged or contain visible tuberculous lesions.

(5) Where, in addition to the presence of tuberculous lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts, there are also lesions present in the substance of any of the following:—Spleen, kidney, uterine (or uterus or ovaries), testicle, brain and spinal cord or their membranes.

(6) Congenital tuberculosis in calves.

4. All cases of tuberculosis not included in the immediately foregoing Instruction shall be regarded and treated as localised lesions, and the parts containing the lesions and contiguous thereto shall be seized.

In the application of this Instruction, in cases of widespread infection that do not fall within the category of generalised tuberculosis as laid down in Part IV, Instruction 3, hereof, the rumen or rump shall be seized only when lesions exist in the popliteal gland, and the shoulder blade or shoulder blades shall be seized only when lesions exist in the pre-scapular or brachial glands.

5. If any portion of a carcass or any organ or viscera becomes contaminated by tuberculous material, it shall be treated as if it were a case of localised tuberculosis.
17. Mammitis, acute septic or gangrenous.
18. Melanosis, generalised—or any generalised pigmentation.
19. Metritis, acute septic.
20. Odour, associated with disease or otherwise prejudicial
to health.
22. Pneumonia, septic or gangrenous.
23. Pyaemia—including joint-ill, or umbilical pyaemia.
24. Rickets, with malnutrition.
25. Sarcoys—s—if generalised in the musculature and visible
to the naked eye.
26. Septicaemia, or septic intoxication.
27. Swine erysipelas, acute.
28. Swine fever. (Cases of this disease must be notified in
terms of the Diseases of Animals Act).
29. Tetanus.
30. Trichinosis.
31. Tumours, multiple, in musculature.
32. Uroemia.

2. In the event of evidence of cisticercus bovis (beef measles)
being found in a carcase and—or in a head, the carcase and—or head
may be passed for human consumption provided that they are placed
in cold storage at a temperature not higher than 20° Fahrenheit,
for a period of at least three weeks, or, alternatively, they shall be
seized.

3. In all cases in which evidence of diseases not enumerated in
Instructions 1 and 2 above are found, the organ or portion of the
carcase (or organs or portions of the carcase) affected by the disease,
and the organs or portions contagious thereto, shall be seized.

SECOND SCHEDULE.
RECORDS TO BE KEPT.

At public abattoirs.

1. Numbers and kinds of animals
slaughtered, i.e., oxen, bulls,
cows, heifers, calves, sheep,
pigs, horses.

2. Number and kinds of animals
inspected.

3. Numbers and kinds of entire cases seized with all the organs
and viscera and the diseases for which they are seized.

4. Numbers and kinds of carcases partially seized and—or of organs
and viscera seized and the diseases for which they are seized and
the portions, organs or viscera seized.

5. Whether the carcases, portions, organs or viscera seized are
destroyed with the consent of the owners or condemned after pro-
ceeding before the District Justice or Peace Commissioner.

6. Weight of meat seized.

7. How seized meat is disposed of.

In private slaughter-houses.

Dates on which Veterinary
Inspector visits each private
slaughter-house.

Numbers and kinds of animals
inspected at each visit, i.e.,
oxen, bulls, cows, heifers,
calves, sheep, pigs, horses.
SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

BILLE TÓRA TALMHAIOCHTA (FEOIL UR), 1929.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) BILL, 1929.

Mar do rithheadh ag dhá Thígh an Oireachtais.
As passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.
1. Short title.
2. Commencement of this Act.
3. Definitions.

PART I.
REGISTRATION OF PREMISES AND LICENSING OF EXPORTERS.

4. Definitions in relation to Part I.
5. Registers of premises to be kept by Minister.
6. Conditions of registration of slaughtering premises.
7. Conditions of registration of crating premises.
8. Application for registration of premises.
10. Provisional registration of slaughtering premises.
11. Registered licences of registered slaughtering premises.
12. Licensed exporters.
13. Fees on exporters’ licences.
15. Transfer of exporter’s licence.
16. Rectification and revocation of exporter’s licences.
17. Exporters’ permits.
18. Returns by registered proprietors and registered licencees.
19. Records to be kept on registered premises.
20. Evidence of contents of registers.
21. Publication of contents of registers, etc.
22. Inspection of registered premises.
23. Special provisions where notice requires repair, etc., of premises.
24. Prohibition of employment of certain persons on registered premises.
25. Rectification and cancellation of registration.

PART II.
REGULATIONS AS TO SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS AND THE PREPARATION, ETC., OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS.

26. Regulations for the preparation of fresh meat.
27. Regulations for the marking of fresh meat.
28. Regulations as to condition of fresh meat at the time of export.
29. Regulations for the packing of fresh meat.
30. Regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat.

[No. 33d. of '29.]
PART III.

VETERINARY EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRESH MEAT.

22. Deputy veterinary examiners.
23. Resignation of veterinary examiners.
24. Veterinary examination regulations.
25. Making of fresh meat.
27. Disposal of meat or offals unfit for human consumption.
29. Authority of veterinary officer of local sanitary authority to act as veterinary examiner.

PART IV.

EXPORT OF FRESH MEAT, OFFALS, DEAD RABBITS, AND DEAD POULTRY.

30. Export of fresh meat and offals.
31. Prohibition of export of all animals within certain minimum limits of weight.
32. Prohibition of export of certain kinds of fresh meat.
33. Special licence to export fresh meat and offals.
34. Export of dead rabbits and poultry.
35. Inspection, etc., of fresh meat offals, dead rabbits and dead poultry.
36. Powers of officers of Customs and Excise.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL.

37. Powers and duties of veterinary inspectors.
38. Unlawful possession of marks and certificates.
40. Officers.
51. General Regulations.
52. Disposition of fees received by Minister.
53. Expenses.

SCHEDULE.

FEE FOR CUSTOMING EXPORTER'S HALE-YEARLY FEES.

SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

BILL TÓRA TALCHAÍDTag (FROG.U.), 1932. AGROULICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) BILL, 1932

BILL entitled

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE REGULATION OF THE EXPORT OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THE GENERAL STANDARD THEREOF, AND FOR THE PURPOSE TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE REGISTRATION AND CONTROL OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EXPORTING FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS INTENDED FOR EXPORT, THE LICENSING OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EXPORTING FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS AND THE EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS INTENDED FOR EXPORT, TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROPER PACKING OF DEAD RABBITS AND DEAD POULTRY INTENDED FOR EXPORT, AND FOR OTHER MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO THE MATTERS AFORESAID.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GERRAICTAS OF SAORSTÁT EIREANN AS FOLLOWS—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Produce (Fresh Meat) Act, 1932.

2. (1) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to beef, veal and the offals of cattle, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

3. (2) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to pork and the offals of pigs, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

4. (3) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to mutton and lamb and the offals of sheep, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

5. (4) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to horse flesh and the offals of horses, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

6. (5) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to goat flesh and the offals of goats, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

7. (6) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead rabbits, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

8. (7) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead poultry, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

9. (8) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead poultry, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

10. (9) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead poultry, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

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26. (25) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead poultry, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

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Definitions.

the word 'inspector' includes any person authorised in writing (either generally or for a special purpose) by the Minister to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on an inspector by this Act;
the expression "veterinary examiner" means a person appointed by the Minister to be a veterinary examiner for the purposes of this Act;

the expression "veterinary inspector" means an officer of the Minister authorised in writing (either generally or for a special purpose) by the Minister to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary inspector by this Act;

the expression "local slaughterhouse authority" means the local authority having in the place in relation to which the expression is used, powers of registering and licensing slaughter-houses;

the expression "local sanitary authority" means a sanitary authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1903, as amended by the Local Government Acts, 1925 and 1927;

the word "cattle" means and includes a bull, cow, bullock, heifer and calf;

the word "pig" means and includes a boar, sow, hog and beaver;

the word "sheep" means and includes a ram, ewe, wether and 20 lambs;

the word "horse" means and includes a stallion, mare, gelding, foul colt and filly;

the word "goat" means and includes a male goat, a female goat, and a kid;

the word "cattle" means and includes cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and goats;

the expression "fresh meat" means and includes beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb, horse, flesh and goat flesh;

the word "offals" means and includes all cuttings, fat and parts 30 of an animal other than the dressed carcass which are capable of Use for food for human consumption;

the word "rabbit" includes a Belgian hare;

the word "poultry" means and includes domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks;

the word "consignment" includes the whole or one or more portions of a dressed carcass for export;

the word "package" includes any wrapper, case, container, cask or other receptacle containing or capable of containing offals for export;

the word "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

PART I.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES AND LICENSING OF EXPORTERS.

4. In this Part of this Act and in the Schedule to this Act—

the word "year" means the period of twelve months commencing on any 1st day of July in any year and ending on the next following 30th day of June;

the expression "half-year" means a period of six months commencing either on the 1st day of July or the 1st day of January.

5.—(1) The Minister shall cause to be kept a register (to be called and known as the register of cattle slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering cattle and of preparing and packing for export beef and veal is carried on;

and

(2) a register (to be called and known as the register of pig slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering pigs and of preparing and packing for export pork or the offals of pigs or both pork and the offals of pigs is carried on;

and

(a) a register (to be called and known as the register of sheep slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering sheep and of preparing and packing for export mutton and lamb and the offals of sheep is carried on;

and

(b) a register (to be called and known as the register of goat slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering goats and of preparing and packing for export goat flesh and the offals of goats is carried on;

and

(c) a register (to be called and known as the register of poultry slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering poultry and of preparing and packing for export poultry flesh is carried on;

and

(d) a register (to be called and known as the register of fish slaughtering and preserving premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering, preserving and packing for export fish is carried on;

and

(e) a register (to be called and known as the register of general slaughtering premises) of premises in Saorstat Eireann in which the business of slaughtering all the above animals and of preparing and packing for export the offals of all the above animals is carried on.

6. There shall be entered in the said registers in respect of all premises registered therein the following particulars, that is to say—

(a) the name and description of the proprietor (in this Act referred to as the registered proprietor) of the premises;

(b) a description of the situation of the premises sufficient to identify the same and the limits and extent thereof.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act relating to the registration of premises in any particular register, premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, or in the register of pig slaughtering premises, or in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, or in the register of goat slaughtering premises shall be capable of being registered in any other or other of these registers but shall not be capable of being registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises or the register of eel slaughtering premises.

8. Premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises and premises registered in the register of eel slaughtering premises shall not be capable of being registered in any other register.

9. In this Act premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of pig slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises and premises registered in the register of eel slaughtering premises are referred to respectively as "registered cattle slaughtering premises", "registered pig slaughtering premises", "registered sheep slaughtering premises", "registered goat slaughtering premises", and "registered eel slaughtering premises."
6.—(1) The Minister shall, before registering premises in any register of slaughtering premises, be satisfied that such premises comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises), that is to say—

(a) that such premises and the equipment, fittings and appliances therein are in a state of cleanliness and good repair; and
(b) that such premises are situated in such a position and used in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of fresh meat and offals prepared therein to any effluence from any drain, cesspool, refuse heap or other source of contamination; and
(c) that such premises are provided with adequate facilities for the proper disposal of blood, washings and waste;
and
(d) that there is available on such premises such adequate supply of good and wholesome water as may from time to time be reasonably necessary; and
(e) that adequate facilities are provided on such premises for the veterinary examination of animals ante mortem and post mortem and of the carcasses thereof; and
(f) that locked-up accommodation is provided on such premises for the safe custody of certificates, marks, records and equipment; and
(g) that adequate facilities are provided on or in respect of such premises for the penning and resting of animals before slaughter.

(2) Before registering any premises in a register of slaughtering premises the Minister shall be satisfied that the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises) are complied with, that is to say—

(a) that such premises are suitably adapted for carrying on the business of slaughtering the particular class of animal for the slaughter of which such premises are proposed to be registered and of preparing for export fresh meat and offals derived from that class of animal; and
(b) that such premises are equipped with the plant and equipment prescribed for premises registered in the register in which such premises are proposed to be registered, and
(c) that there are employed on such premises one or more persons skilled in the slaughtering of the animals for the slaughter of which such premises are proposed to be registered and preparing the fresh meat and offals derived from such animals;

(3) The Minister shall, before registering premises in any register of slaughtering premises, consult the local slaughterhouse authority (as may concern such registration). 

7.—The Minister shall, before registering premises in the register of existing premises, be satisfied that such premises comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of existing premises), that is to say—

(a) that such premises are structurally suited for carrying on the business of slaughtering pork, mutton and lamb for export, and
(b) that such premises and cusses and materials used for penning or in a state of cleanliness and good repair; and
(c) that such premises are situated in such a position and used in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of fresh meat and offals to any cause of contamination or deterioration.

8.—(1) Every application for the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act shall be made by the proprietor thereof registration of provisions of such premises. 

(2) Wherever an application is made under this section for the registration of any premises, the Minister must cause such application to be inspected by an inspector.

(3) Before making an application for the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act, the Minister shall send by post to the applicant at his address as stated in the application notice of his intention to refuse such application and of the reasons for such refusal and shall consider any representations made by the applicant before the expiration of such notice.

9.—There shall be paid to the Minister by the person applying for the registration of premises in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act the fee of one penny and the payment of such fee shall be a condition precedent to the entertainment of the application by the Minister. 

10.—(1) Where an application is made, before or within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, for the registration of any premises in a register of slaughtering premises and the Minister is not satisfied that such premises comply with the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises or the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises the Minister may, if he so thinks fit, provisionally register such premises in such register for a period not exceeding twelve months in the manner and subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit.

(2) Premises provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises shall, while they continue to be so registered, be allowed for all the purposes of this Act to be registered in such register in accordance with this Act and this Act shall apply to and have effect in relation to such premises accordingly.

(3) Where any premises are provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises and the Minister, before the expiration of the period for which such premises were so registered, is satisfied that such premises have been brought into compliance with the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises and the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises, he may, before the expiration of the aforesaid period, confirm such provisional registration, and thereupon such premises shall become and be registered in such register as fully in all respects as if they had, on the date of such provisional registration, been registered in such register under this Part of this Act other than this section.

(4) Where any premises are provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises and such provisional registration is not confirmed under this section before the expiration of the period for which such premises were so registered, such premises shall at the expiration of the said period cease to be registered, and shall be removed from such register and shall not become provisionally registered under this section in such register.

11.—(1) Where a person who is not the registered proprietor of a particular registered slaughtering premises has entered into an agreement with the registered proprietor of such premises whereby such registered proprietor agrees to permit such person to use such premises for the purpose of slaughtering animals which are the property of such person and of the kind for the slaughter of which such premises are registered and premises and fees payable in respect of registered slaughtering premises.
derived from such animals the Minister may, upon the application of such person and after consultation with the local slaughterhouse authority (if any) enter in respect of such premises in the register of slaughtering premises in which such premises are registered, the full name and address of such person, and a person in whose name and address are for the time being so entered in respect of any premises is in this Act referred to as the registered licence of such premises.

(2) Every application for registration as a registered licence under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(3) There shall be paid to the Minister by every person applying for registration as a registered licence under this section the fee of one pound and the payment of such fee shall be a condition precedent to the entertainment of the application by the Minister.

(4) An entry made under this section in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any person as registered licence of premises registered in such register shall be removed from such register on the determination of the agreement in 20 virtue of which such person was entered as registered licence of such premises.

12.—(1) The Minister may grant, in respect of any premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licence of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a beef exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export beef and veal and the offals of cattle.

In this Act the expression "licensed beef exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a beef exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(2) The Minister may grant, in respect of any premises registered in the register of pig slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licence of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a pork exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export pork and the offals of pigs.

In this Act the expression "licensed pork exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a pork exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(3) The Minister may grant, in respect of any premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licence of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a mutton exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export mutton and lamb and the offals of sheep.

In this Act the expression "licensed mutton exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a mutton exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(4) The Minister may grant, in respect of any premises registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licence of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a horse-flesh exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export horse-flesh and the offals of horses.

In this Act the expression "licensed horse-flesh exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a horse-flesh exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(5) The Minister may grant, in respect of any premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licence of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a goat-flesh exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export goat-flesh and the offals of goats.

In this Act the expression "licensed goat-flesh exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a goat-flesh exporter's licence for the time being in force.

Every application for a licence under this section shall relate to one licence only and shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(7) In this Act the expression "exporter's licence" means any licence granted by the Minister under this section, and the expression "licensed exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of an exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(8) A certificate, purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the Minister, certifying that he is duly authorized by the Minister, that a person named in such certificate is not the holder of an exporter's licence shall be prima facie evidence of the facts so certified.

It shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer or that he was, in fact, such officer or was so authorized.

13.—(1) On every application for an exporter's licence there shall be paid to the Minister by the applicant a deposit of twelve pounds ten shillings, returnable to the applicant if his application is refused, and the payment of such deposit shall be a condition precedent to the grant of such licence, and upon the grant of such licence the said deposit shall be retained by the Minister and applied in accordance with this section.

(2) Every person who holds or has held an exporter's licence shall, for every half-year during which any part of which he held such licence, pay to the Minister:

(a) where such person had held either one exporter's licence only or two or more such licences all granted in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises, a fee (in this Act referred to as an exporter's half-yearly fee) computed according to the rules in the Schedule to this Act, or

(b) where such person had held two or more exporter's licences and such licences were not all granted in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises, a fee (in this Act referred to as an exporter's half-yearly fee) computed as aforesaid for each such registered slaughtering premises in respect of which any one or more of such licences was or were granted.

(3) Every deposit paid under subsection (1) of this section by an applicant for an exporter's licence shall be allowed as a payment on account of the first exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such applicant after the grant of such licences in respect of the registered slaughtering premises in respect of which such licence is granted, and if such deposit as is or are greater than such fee, the difference shall be allowed as a payment on account of the next exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such applicant in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises.

(4) As soon as may be after the expiration of every half-year the Minister shall ascertain, in respect of every person who during the whole or any part of such half-year held two or more exporter's licences, the amount of the exporter's half-yearly fee or of each of such fees payable by such person for such half-year.

55. All exporter's licences held by a person in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises are revoked by the Minister under this Act, the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for the half-year then current shall, if the Minister so directs, be ascertained immediately upon such revocation and shall not undergo the foregoing subsection.

(5) Where an exporter's licence is held by two or more persons in succession during such half-year, such licence shall, for the purposes of this section and the Schedule to this Act, be deemed to have been held during the whole of such half-year by the person who last holds the said during such half-year and not to have been held by any other person at any time during such half-year.
(1) When, and so soon as the amount of any exporter's half-yearly fee for his deceased has been ascertained under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Minister shall, unless the whole of such fee is discharged by a deposit or deposits required by this section to be allowed as a payment on account thereof, issue a certificate in accordance with a certificate in accordance with a certificate in the prescribed form certifying the half-yearly fee for which such fee is payable, to the person by whom and the registered slaughterer, if any, in respect of which such fee is payable, the amount of such fee (where the circumstances so require) the amount of such fee as required by this section to be allowed as a payment on account thereof.

(2) Every certificate of indebtedness shall be conclusive evidence of all matters purporting to be certified therein and any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certified to be payable, the amount thereof, or the amount certified to be payable, by the person to the Minister and shall, after the expiration of four weeks from such service, be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) If any person who is a licensed exporter fails or neglects to pay the amount certified by a certificate of indebtedness to be payable by him within four weeks after the service of a copy of such certificate on him, the Minister may revoke the exporter's licence or any portion thereof, and all the exporter's licences held by such person in respect of the registered slaughterer, if any, in respect of which such licence is payable, be cancelled from the expiration of the year in which the cancellation of such licence took place, and such person shall not be again registered in such register as any of such registers so long as the amount or any part of the amount the non-payment of which occasioned such cancellation remains unpaid.

14. Where a licensed exporter dies, the licence held by him shall devolve on his legal personal representative as part of his personal estate.

15. The Minister may, on the application of a licensed exporter or the legal personal representative of a deceased licensed exporter, transfer the licence held by him to any other person, but no licence may be transferred unless the new licensee is a person who has been engaged in the export of live hogs for a period of not less than five years, and the transfer shall take effect on the expiration of any period of suspension or revocation of such licence.

16. The Minister may, at any time, revoke an exporter's licence if he is satisfied—

(a) that such licence was procured by fraud or by misrepresentation whether fraudulent or innocent;

(b) that the premises in respect of which such licence was granted;

(c) that the holder of such licence has been guilty of any contravention of this Act or any regulations made thereunder;

(d) that the holder of such licence has committed any breach of any condition of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

17. (1) Where owing to special circumstances existing at the time the Minister considers it desirable to do so, he may grant to any person who is registered for the purposes of this Act an exporter's licence to export fresh meat and offals of a particular kind, a permit to such person to export fresh meat and offals of that kind during such period not exceeding one month as the Minister shall think proper and shall specify in such permit.

(2) Every exporter's permit to export fresh meat and offals of a particular kind shall be during the period for which it is granted and shall be good for the purposes of this Act and export of fresh meat and offals of that kind under such permit shall apply to and have effect in relation to such exporter's permit accordingly.
(2) Section 13 (which relates to fees on exporters' licences of this Act) shall not apply in relation to an exporter's permit.

(4) There shall be paid in respect of every exporter's permit by the holder thereof at the expiration of such permit a fee (in this section referred to as the permit fee) computed by multiplying the appropriate sum as defined by rule 2 of the Schedule to this Act by the number of animals presented under such permit to a veterinary examiner for examination during the period for which such permit was granted, and for the purpose of such computation substitute (b) of rule 4 of the Schedule to this Act shall apply in like manner as it applies for the purpose of that rule.

(5) As soon as may be after the expiration of an exporter's permit the Minister shall ascertain and charge the amount of the permit fee payable in respect of such permit and shall issue a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) in the prescribed form certifying and setting out the amount payable and the amount of such fee.

(5B) Every certificate of indebtedness shall be conclusive evidence of all matters purported to be certified therein and any document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certified to be payable, be deemed to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section and shall be admissible in evidence accordingly.

(7) As soon as may be after the issue of a certificate of indebtedness a copy thereof shall be served on the person thereby notified as liable to pay the fee set forth therein and immediately upon such service the amount certified by such certificate as payable by such person shall become and be payable by such person to the Minister and shall, after the expiration of four weeks from such service, be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

18. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters, that is to say:

(a) the returns to be made by registered proprietors and registered licencees;

(b) the persons to whom such returns are to be made;

(c) the times at which such returns are to be made;

(d) the forms in which such returns are to be made.

(2) Every person, required by regulations made under this section to make any return, who fails or neglects to make such return in accordance with all such regulations shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to a summary conviction in respect thereof, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds; and, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

19. (1) It shall be the duty of the registered proprietor of every registered slaughterhouse premises to keep or cause to be kept in such premises such records as the Minister may, in such individual case, consider necessary for the purposes of the keeping of fresh meat and offals exported from those premises, whether such fresh meat or offals are or are not the property of such registered proprietor, and within twelve hours after the dispatch of any such consignment to enter or cause to be entered in such records such particulars as the Minister may prescribe in that behalf and shall be liable to a summary conviction in respect thereof if the same are not kept or caused to be kept in such records.

(2) It shall be the duty of the registered proprietor of every registered slaughterhouse premises to keep or cause to be kept in such premises such records as the Minister may, in such individual case, consider necessary for the purposes of the keeping of fresh meat and offals exported from those premises, whether such fresh meat or offals are or are not the property of such registered proprietor, and within twelve hours after the dispatch of any such consignment to enter or cause to be entered in such records such particulars as the Minister may prescribe in that behalf and shall be liable to a summary conviction in respect thereof if the same are not kept or caused to be kept in such records.

(3) It shall be the duty of the registered proprietor of any premises registered in the register of existing premises to keep or cause to be kept in such premises such records as the Minister may, in such individual case, consider necessary for all purposes of the keeping of fresh meat and offals of or on the premises, and within twelve hours after the dispatch of any such consignment to enter or cause to be entered in such records such particulars as the Minister may prescribe in that behalf and shall be liable to a summary conviction in respect thereof if the same are not kept or caused to be kept in such premises.

Returns by registered proprietors and registered licencees.

Evidence to be kept on registered premises.

Exhibit to be kept on registered premises.

Evidence of contents of registers.
any legal proceedings by the production of a copy of such entry purporting to be signed by any officer of the
Minister authorised in that behalf, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer or that he was in fact such
officer or was so authorised.

(3) A certificate, purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the
Minister authorised in that behalf by the Minister, that any
premises specified in such certificate are not entered in the register
so specified in such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the
matters so stated, and it shall not be necessary to prove the
signature of such officer, or that he was in fact such officer, or was
in fact so authorised.

(4) Any person may—
(a) inspect any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this
Act on payment of such fee, not exceeding one shilling
for each inspection, as shall be prescribed;
(b) obtain a copy certified in manner hereinafter mentioned to
be a true copy of any register kept in
pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of such
fee, not exceeding one shilling for each folio of seventy
words of the copy, as may be prescribed;
(c) obtain such certificate as is hereinafter mentioned
that any specified premises are not registered in a specified
register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on
payment of such fee and not exceeding two shillings
and sixpence for each certificate, as may be prescribed.

21. (1) The Minister may publish in such manner as he may
deem fit—
(a) all or any of the matters entered in any register kept
under this Act, and
(b) notice of any cancellation or alteration of registration in
any register kept under this Act, and
(c) notice of the cancelling of a compiler’s licence, and
(d) notice of any conviction for an offence against any
provision of this Act.

(2) No individual return or part of a return furnished in pursuance of this Act shall be published or disclosed except for the
purpose of a prosecution under this Act.

(3) The Minister may, from time to time, collect and publish such statistical information (including statistics derived from
returns made pursuant to this Act) with respect to the extent and
condition of the trade in fresh meat and offals as he may think fit.

22. (1) Any inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary
examiner shall be entitled to the production by the person or
person to whom such notice is given or to the person or
person who was entitled to give such notice or any person in respect of whom
an application for registration has been made to inspect such
premises and the plant, machinery, appliance and equipment
therein and remove all or any of the premises used in the
business carried on therein.

(2) Any duly authorised officer of a local sanitary authority shall
be entitled at all reasonable times to enter upon any regis-
tered slaughterhouse premises situating in the functional area of such
authority and to make such inspection therein as may be deemed
necessary to satisfy him that the general conditions of cleanliness
and sanitation of the premises and the particular conditions of
suitability of the premises applicable to such premises are being complied
with.

(3) It shall be the duty of an inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary examiner who, in the exercise of the powers conferred
on him by this section, has inspected any premises to fur-
nish a report in writing to the Minister of any breaches observed
by him in such premises (in the case of registered slaughterhous-
ing premises) of the general conditions of cleanliness and sanitation
of the premises and the particular conditions of suitability
of the premises applicable to such premises (in the case of registered premises) of the general conditions of cleanliness and sanitation
of the premises.

(4) It shall be the duty of a duly authorised officer of a local
sanitary authority who, in the exercise of the powers conferred
on him by this section, has inspected any registered slaughterhouse
premises to furnish a report in writing to the Minister of any
breaches observed by him in such premises of the general condi-
tions of cleanliness and sanitation of the premises and the particular conditions of suitability
of the premises applicable to such premises.

(5) Every person who obstructs or impedes any inspector, or veterinary
inspector, and who is entitled to the exercise of the powers conferred
on him by this section, shall be guilty of an offence under the Act and shall
be liable on summary
conviction for an offence against a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(6) Wherever an inspector, veterinary inspector or veterinary
examiner or a duly authorised officer of the local sanitary
authority reports under this section to the Minister that any
registered slaughterhouse premises do not comply with the
general conditions of cleanliness and sanitation of the premises
specified in this Act, the Minister may serve a notice in the prescribed
form upon the registered proprietor of such premises requiring such
premises to be in the manner and time specified in such
notice and any of the things lawfully specified therein
under this section.

(7) A notice served under the foregoing subsection may require—
(a) that the premises or any specified portion thereof be
emptied,
(b) that the equipment, fittings and appliances or any part
thereof be cleaned,
(c) that the premises or any specified portion thereof be put
in a state of good repair,
(d) that such structural alterations or additions be made to
or in the premises as the notice may specify,
(e) that the equipment, fittings, or the appliances, or any
part thereof be put in a state of good repair,
(f) that such improvements or additions of the notice may
specify be made or in the premises, equipment and
appliances used in the premises,
(g) that any cause of contamination or deterioration to
which the fresh meat or offals prepared or stored in the
premises are exposed be removed or rendered
innoxious,
(h) in the case of registered slaughterhouse premises—
(i) that adequate facilities be provided for the proper
disposal of blood, washings and waste,
(ii) that there shall be provided an adequate supply of clean
and wholesome water;
(iii) that suitable facilities be provided for the
preparation and seating of animals before slaughter;
(iv) that three or more persons employed in the
slaughter of animals and preparation of
offals
(j) in the case of registered premises—

(8) A notice under this section may be served by delivering the
same to the person in whom it is addressed or by sending it by
registered post to the person to whom it is addressed at the
premises to which it relates.
(d) that the registered proprietor, if an individual, has died or, if an incorporated body, has been dissolved and no other person has within one month after such death or dissolution been registered in place of the registered proprietor or dead or dissolved; or

(2) in the case of registered pig slaughtering premises from which pork is exported, that in any period of twelve months commencing on any 1st day of July subsequent to the date on which registration of such premises has ceased the volume of the export trade of pork exported from such premises has been less than 250,000 lbs.

(3) that in the opinion of the Minister there has been surreptitious exportation (whether by any one of the ways of commission or any regulations made thereunder the premises.

(4) that the registered proprietor has been convicted under Section 131 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, or under Sections 122, 131, 134 or 156 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, or amended by Section 38 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1899, of an offence committed on the premises.

(5) that before altering or cancelling (otherwise than in accordance with an application in that behalf made under this section) the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act, the Minister shall give at least one fortnight’s notice to the person in whose name the registered person or in whose name the premises are entered in the register, and any representations made before the expiration of such notice by the registered proprietor of such premises or by the registered person or by the registered proprietor of such premises or by any such registered licence and may, if he thinks fit, cause an inquiry to be held in relation to the matter.

(2) A notice of the Minister’s intention to cancel or alter registration of premises under this part of this Act may be served by delivering it to the person to whom it is addressed, or by leaving it at his address or by sending it by post to the person to whom it is addressed at his last known place of abode.

(3) Where the Minister has cancelled under this section the registration of any premises, the Minister may at any time thereafter refuse to register such premises in any register kept in premises of this part of this Act.

PART II.

REGULATIONS AS TO SKAUGHTERING ANIMALS AND THE PURCHASE, ETC., OF PREPARED MEAT AND OFFALS.

26. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations) in regard to all or any of the following matters—

(a) the manner in which the meat of which is intended for export are to be assembled and packed for slaughter;

(b) the manner of slaughtering such animals;

(c) the times at which slaughter may take place;

(d) the method of dressing, cleaning, hanging, cooking and weighing fresh meat and offals intended for export;

(e) the preservation (if any) which may be used in fresh meat or offals intended for export.

(2) Regulations made under this section in regard to the manner of slaughtering animals shall provide that all cattle shall, before being slaughtered, be effectively attended by means of an efficient mechanically operated instrument of a type approved by the Minister, in the form and size of that used for slaughtering married men of not less than eighteen years who is certified by the Minister to be competent to operate such instrument.
Regulations for the marking of fresh meat.

27. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the marking of fresh meat) prescribing the marks to be applied to all fresh meat and offal examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in accordance with this Act and regulations made thereunder:

(a) that such fresh meat and offal have been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in accordance with this Act and regulations made thereunder;
(b) the premises on which fresh meat and offal were examined and certified;
(c) the order of the fresh meat and offal so examined and certified;
(d) that such fresh meat and offal were prepared in Saorstat Eireann;
(e) any other matter which, in the opinion of the Minister, should be indicated on such fresh meat and offal.

(2) The regulations for the marking of fresh meat shall prescribe the manner in which the marks prescribed therein shall be applied to the fresh meat and offal to which they are applicable.

(3) For the purpose of so much of this section as relates to the indication by marks of the premises in which fresh meat and offal were examined and certified and the owner of such fresh meat and offal, the Minister may assign to every registered slaughter premises and also to every licensed export, a distinctive mark, and may by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat require that marks so assigned be used as the marks for indicating respectively the premises on which such fresh meat and offal were prepared and the exporter of such fresh meat and offal.

(4) Whenever any mark is prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat as the mark to be applied to fresh meat or offal of any particular nature or place of preparation, or packed in any particular manner prescribed by any particular licensed exporter, the application of such mark to fresh meat or offal of any other nature or place of preparation or packed in any other manner or exported by any other person shall be taken to be a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1897 to 1911, and these Acts, including the penal provisions thereof, shall apply accordingly.

(5) For the purpose of this section, a mark shall be deemed to be applied if it is applied within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1897 to 1911.

(6) In this section, the word "mark" includes any word, letter, figure, or design, or any combination of words, letters, figures, and designs or any one or more of them.

28. The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the packing of fresh meat) prescribing the condition in which fresh meat and offal must be at the time they are exported from registered premises.

29. The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the method and manner in all respects of packing fresh meat and offal, including the materials and packages to be used for such packing;
(b) the cleanliness and sterilization of such materials and packages;
(c) the kind of weight of each such package.

30. The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the conveyance, mode of conveyance and manner of conveyance and handling of fresh meat and offal during or at any stage of transit other than the registered premises and including storage on board ship for export, or from the registered premises to the place of loading a railway wagon or other conveyance for export on through bookings to Great Britain via ports in Northern Ireland;
(b) the quality of internal fittings, ventilation and cleanliness of railway wagons and ships, and the protection of fresh meat and offal in such wagons and ships from contamination and deterioration.

PART III.

VETERINARY EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRESH MEAT.

31. (1) The Minister may from time to time appoint such and so many veterinary examiners to perform the purposes of this Act as he may think necessary and may in any case and not only in any case as the Minister or any other person designated by him may from time to time appoint one or more veterinary examiners.

(2) Every veterinary examiner shall be a duly qualified veterinary surgeon.

(3) Every veterinary examiner shall hold office on such terms and on such conditions and shall receive such remuneration and allowances as the Minister, with the sanction of the Minister for Finance, shall appoint.

32. (1) Whenever a veterinary examiner is unable owing to illness or absence to perform his duties as a veterinary examiner under this Act the Minister may appoint a duly qualified veterinary surgeon (in this Act referred to as a deputy veterinary examiner) to perform the duties of veterinary examiner for such period as the Minister shall think fit.

(2) Every deputy veterinary examiner shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations conferred and imposed on a veterinary examiner by this Act.

33. (1) The Minister shall allot to a veterinary examiner to every registered-slaughter premises but may allocate any part of a registered-slaughter premises.

(2) It shall be the duty of every veterinary examiner to attend at such times as the Minister after consultation with the licensee shall appoint at every registered slaughter premises to which he is appointed and to examine in accordance with this Act and regulations made thereunder all animals presented to him for examination.

34. The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for veterinary examination regulations) in regard to—

(a) the method, standard and manner of ante mortem examination by veterinary examiners of animals intended for slaughter;
(b) the cleanliness and sterilization of such materials and packages;
(c) the kind of weight of each such package.

35. A veterinary examiner shall apply the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat in the manner prescribed by the said regulations to the carcase and offal of every animal presented to him for examination by a licensed exporter at any registered slaughter premises or, if the offal is ready for export, before it is landed.
only of such animals are intended to be exported, to such official if, but only if, all of the following conditions are complied with:

(a) that such animal was examined by him in accordance with the veterinary regulations, in the presence of the slaughterer, and in accordance with the regulations prevailing at the establishment where the animal was slaughtered;

(b) that such animal was slaughtered in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat, and

(c) that the carcass of such animal was opened and disembowelled in his presence, and

(d) that the cause and venue of death, and the cause of death only, are intended to be exported, the viscera of such animal were contained in accordance with the veterinary regulations prevailing at the establishment where the animal was slaughtered.

36. Whenever a licensed exporter proposes to export in one lot a particular number of carcasses of fresh meat or any particular quantity of offal from which a veterinary officer has removed the parts prescribed by the regulations for marking fresh meat or to export in one lot a particular number of such carcasses and a particular number of such offal, and both of such carcasses and such offal have been examined by a veterinary officer in accordance with the regulations for the marking fresh meat or the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat, it shall be the duty of the veterinary officer to issue a certificate in the form prescribed by the regulations, stating that the number of carcasses removed or the quantity of offal to be exported is in accordance with the regulations for marking fresh meat or the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat, as applicable, and the certificate shall be signed by the veterinary officer who has examined the carcasses or offal.

37. If, on the slaughter of any animal presented for examination to a veterinary officer at registered slaughterhouses, any of the organs or any portion of the body or any of the parts of the carcass of any animal is found to be unsuitable for human consumption, such organ or portion of the carcass shall be removed from the premises and disposed of in accordance with the regulations for the disposal of such organs or portions of the carcass.

38. A veterinary examiner in the performance of his duties under this Act shall have the same responsibility as a veterinary surgeon under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1921, and a veterinary officer shall be appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Food to act as a veterinary examiner.

39. As a veterinary officer shall have all the powers and duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary surgeon by or under this Act.

40. There shall be paid by the Minister to a local sanitary authority whose veterinary officer is an authorized veterinary officer by way of contribution towards the remuneration payable by such local sanitary authority to such officer, such sums as may be determined by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1925.

41. The Minister may at any time revoke an authorization under the Act, or any of the regulations made thereunder, and such authority shall cease to be an authorized veterinary officer.

Part IV

42. Export of Fresh Meat, Offal, Their Repository, and Debauched Poultry

43. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Section, all fresh meat and offal of animals exported from the United Kingdom shall comply with the following conditions:

(a) such fresh meat and offal shall comply with the regulations as to the condition of fresh meat at time of export, and

(b) such fresh meat and offal shall be accompanied by a certificate certifying that:

(1) the animal was slaughtered under conditions that are satisfactory to the local sanitary authority to which the animal was delivered, and

(2) the fresh meat and offal shall be conveyed in accordance with the regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat, and

(3) if and when an order made by the Minister under this Part of this Act is in force prohibiting the export of fresh meat or offal of a certain weight, such fresh meat shall not include any carcass under that weight, and

(4) if and when an order made by the Minister under this Part of this Act is in force prohibiting the export of any particular class of fresh meat or offal of certain weight, such fresh meat or offal shall not be of that class.
(2) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section, all beef and veal and offals of cattle exported from Suirnaí Ríamhshuáin shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of beef) —

(a) such beef, veal and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively, and

(b) such beef, veal and offals shall be exported direct from the registered cattle slaughtering premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a beef exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises.

(3) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section all pork and offals of pigs exported from Suirnaí Ríamhshuáin shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of pork) —

(a) such pork and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered pig slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively or, in the case of pork only, have been prepared in registered pig slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the packing of fresh meat, and

(b) such pork and offals shall be exported direct from the registered pig slaughtering premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a pork exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises or shall, in the case of pork packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises, be exported direct from such premises by the registered proprietor of such premises for and in the name of a person who is the holder of a pork exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises in which such pork was prepared.

(4) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section, all mutton, lamb and offals of sheep exported from Suirnaí Ríamhshuáin shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of mutton and lamb) —

(a) such mutton, lamb and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered sheep slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively or, in the case of mutton and lamb only, have been prepared in registered sheep slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the packing of fresh meat, and

(b) such mutton, lamb and offals shall be exported direct from the registered sheep slaughtering premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a mutton exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises or shall, in the case of mutton or lamb packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises, be exported direct from such premises by the registered proprietor of such premises for and in the name of a person who is the holder of a mutton exporter’s licence granted in respect of the registered slaughtering premises in which such mutton or lamb was prepared.

(5) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section, all horse-flesh and offals of horses exported from Suirnaí Ríamhshuáin shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of horse-flesh) —

(a) such horse flesh and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered horse slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively, and

(b) such horse flesh and offals shall be exported direct from the registered horse slaughtering premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a horse-flesh exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises.

(6) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section all goat-flesh and offals of goats exported from Suirnaí Ríamhshuáin shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of goat-flesh) —

(a) such goat-flesh and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered goat slaughtering premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively or, in the case of goat packed in registered cattle slaughtering premises, be exported direct from such premises by the registered proprietor of such premises for and in the name of a person who is the holder of a goat-flesh exporter’s licence granted in respect of such premises.

(7) Every person who exports or attempts to export or causes to be exported —

(a) any beef, veal, or offals of cattle which does or do not comply with all the general conditions of export and all the particular conditions of export of beef, or

(b) any pork or offals of pigs which does or do not comply with all the general conditions of export and all the particular conditions of export of pork, or

(c) any mutton, lamb, or offals of sheep which does or do not comply with all the general conditions of export and all the particular conditions of export of mutton and lamb, or

(d) any horse-flesh or offals of horses which does or do not comply with all the general conditions of export and all the particular conditions of export of horse-flesh, or

(e) any goat-flesh or offals of goats which does or do not comply with all the general conditions of export and all the particular conditions of export of goat-flesh, shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(8) Every person who shall carry by land or sea or air for reward any fresh meat or offals which are being or are intended to be exported in contravention of this section shall, if such carrying is done in the course of or for the purpose of the exportation of such fresh meat or offals, be guilty of an offence under this section, unless such person proves that he did not know and could not reasonably have known that such fresh meat or offals were being exported in contravention of this section.

(9) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction thereof, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and, in the case of
a second or any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term, not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(16) This section shall not apply to—

(a) fresh meat exported in one lot or consignment which does not exceed in total gross weight twenty-eight pounds or
(b) fresh meat exported to Northern Ireland in one lot or consignment to which none of the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat are applied and which, in the case of beef or veal, does not exceed in total gross weight four and one-half hundredweights and does not include more than one carcass, and which, in the case of mutton or lamb, does not exceed in total gross weight one and one-half hundredweights and does not include more than two carcasses, and which, in the case of pork, does not exceed in total gross weight two hundredweights and does not include more than one carcass, or
(c) pork exported into Northern Ireland in one lot or consignment to which none of the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat are applied and which does not exceed in total gross weight two tons and of which not more than eight carcasses belong to any one person, or
(d) pork exported and consigned to a bacon cure in Northern Ireland recognised by the Minister for the purpose, or
(e) fresh meat exported in a package consigned and forwarded through the port of Liverpool to another such place but not otherwise dealt with in the port of Liverpool, or
(f) fresh meat exported under and in accordance with a special licence granted under this Part of this Act.

47.—(1) If and whenever the Minister is satisfied that the export of certain kinds of meat wholesale or on particular conditions; if such meat is to be subject to weight limits, the Minister may, by order prohibiting, for so long as such order remains in force, the export of certain kinds of meat which are within such limits of weight.

(2) The Minister may at any time by order amend, vary, or revoke an order previously made by him under the foregoing subsection and for the time being in force.

48.—(1) The Minister may by order prohibit the export, for so long as such order remains in force, of fresh meat or offals which are in any particular condition or from which any specified part or organ of the animal is removed or has been removed or to which any specified preservative or other matter has been added or which consists or consists only of certain specified portions or of portions of any particular kind or other characteristics.

(2) The Minister may at any time by order amend, vary, or revoke an order previously made by him under the foregoing subsection and for the time being in force.

49.—(1) The Minister may, upon the application of any licensed exporter, grant to such exporter a licence (in this Act referred to as a special licence) to export the consignment of fresh meat or offals or fresh meat only or offals only specified in such licence by such route and subject to such conditions as are stated in such licence.

(2) A special licence granted under this section shall operate to authorize the person to whom the same is granted to export in accordance with the terms of the licence, the consignment of fresh meat and offals or fresh meat only or offals only specified therein.

(3) The Minister may at any time before a consignment of fresh meat and offals or either of them specified in a special licence is actually exported, revoke the special licence relating to such consignment.

50. (4) Every person to whom a special licence has been granted under this section who contravenes any of the terms or conditions contained in such licence and every person (whether holding or not holding such special licence) who falsely represents himself or others to be entitled to licence or being expropriated under this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

44.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations in respect of all or any of the following matters, that is to say:

(a) the method and manner in all respects of packing dead rabbits and poultry, including the materials and packages to be used for such packing,
(b) the cleanliness and sterilisation of such materials and packages,
(c) the limitation of weight of any package of dead rabbits or dead poultry.

(2) All dead rabbits and dead poultry exported from the United Kingdom shall be packed in accordance with regulations made under this section.

(3) Every person who shall export or attempt to export any dead rabbits or dead poultry which do not comply with all the regulations made under this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(4) Every person who shall carry by land or sea any dead rabbits or dead poultry which are being or are intended to be exported in contravention of this section shall, if such carrying is done in the course of or for the purpose of the exportation of such dead rabbits or dead poultry, be guilty of an offence under this section unless such person proves that he did not know and could not reasonably have known that such dead rabbits or dead poultry were being exported in contravention of this section.

(5) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction thereof, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

45.—(1) Any importer shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter upon and have free access to the interior of—

(a) any registered premises, and
(b) the premises of any person engaged in the business of—
(c) any warehouse or other premises of any person engaged in the business of warehousing goods intended for export or in the process of being exported, or
(d) any pier, wharf, quay, wharf, dock or dock premises, or
(e) any ship, boat, railway wagon, motor car, or other vessel or vehicle used for the conveyance of goods.

49.
PART V.
Miscellaneous and General.

47. - A veterinary inspector shall have all the powers conferred on a veterinary surgeon by this Act and shall, if required by the Minister so to do, perform all the duties, or some of them, as the Minister may direct, imposed on a veterinary surgeon by this Act.

48. - (1) Every instrument for marking fresh meat or offal in accordance with this Act and the regulations for the marking of fresh meat and offal shall be of such form, design, and material as shall be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to mark, order, purchase, import, have in his possession, or cause a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offal or any instrument by means of which a prescribed mark or a colourable imitation thereof could be applied to fresh meat or offals, or to cause a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals, or to make, order, purchase, import, or have in his possession a prescribed form of consecution certificate or any colourable imitation thereof.

(3) Nothing in this section shall render it unlawful for an officer of the State acting in the course of his duty as such officer to order, purchase, import, have in his possession, or cause a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals or to order, purchase, import, or have in his possession a prescribed form of consecution certificate or for any person in pursuance of an order lawfully given or a contract lawfully made by any such officer to mark, import, have in his possession any such instrument or any such form.

49. - (1) Every person who, in contravention of this section, makes orders, purchases, imports or has in his possession a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals or any instrument by means of which a prescribed mark or a colourable imitation thereof could be applied to fresh meat or offals, or causes a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals, or makes, orders, purchases, imports or has in his possession a prescribed form of consecution certificate or a colourable imitation thereof shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

49.- (2) Save as otherwise provided by this section, the powers conferred on the Minister by this Act shall be and may be exercised without prejudice to the exercise by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health of the powers conferred on him by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in relation to the exercise by local sanitary authorities of their statutory powers in relation to the inspection of the slaughter-houses as such authorities may exercise the exercise by local sanitary authorities of any of the provisions of any Act in relation to slaughter-houses or in relation to articles intended for the food of man, or of any sanitary enactments in relation to slaughter-houses as such enactments are and are in force in relation to slaughter-houses or in relation to articles intended for the food of man, or in relation to the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1910, as amended by Part II. of the Local Government Act, 1925 (No. 5 of 1925), or conferred on him by any local or personal Act.

50. - (1) Any person who, in contravention of any provision of this Act, shall be and may be proceeded against as aforesaid.

(3) Section 10 of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1864, shall not apply in respect of registered slaughter-houses.
50. Every offence under any section of this Act may be prosecuted by or at the suit of the Minister as prosecutor.

General regulations.

51. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations in respect to any matter or thing referred to in this Act as prescribed or as being or to be prescribed.

(2) Any regulations made by the Minister under this Act may relate to several matters in respect of which the power to make regulations is conferred by different sections of this Act.

(3) Every regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and if a resolution to annul such regulation is passed by either such Houses within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House is sitting differing such regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under such regulation.

Disposition of fees received by Minister.

52. All fees received by the Minister under this Act shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister for Finance may direct.

Expenses.

53. All expenses of carrying this Act into effect shall, to such extent as shall be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys to be provided by the Oireachtas.

SCHEDULE.

RATES FOR CERTAIN EXPERTS' HALF-YEARLY FEES.

1. In this Schedule the expression “first half-year” means a half-year commencing on the 1st day of July and the expression “second half-year” means a half-year commencing on the 1st day of January.

2. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) the appropriate sum for a beef exporter’s licence shall be one shilling and sixpence;

(b) the appropriate sum for a pork exporter’s licence shall be three pence;

(c) the appropriate sum for a mutton exporter’s licence shall be three shillings and six pence;

(d) the appropriate sum for a horse-flesh exporter’s licence shall be one shilling and six pence;

(e) the appropriate sum for a fish-flesh exporter’s licence shall be one shilling and six pence.

3. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) the minimum fee for each of a beef exporter’s licence or a pork exporter’s licence shall be the sum of fifty pounds in respect of any other licence shall be the sum of twenty-five pounds, and

(b) the collective minimum fee in respect of two or more such licenses collectively shall be the sum of seventy-five pounds where such licenses include a beef exporter’s licence or a pork exporter’s licence or both such licenses, and in every other case shall be the sum of fifty pounds.

4. (1) In respect of every registered abattoir premises there shall be ascertainment in the prescribed manner for every half-year—

(a) in relation to every person who holds one and only one exporter’s licence in respect of such premises during the whole or any part of such half-year, the number of animals presented under such licence to a veterinary examiner for examination at such premises during such half-year, and

(b) in relation to every person who held two or more exporter’s licences in respect of such premises during the whole or any part of such half-year, the several numbers (each of which is in this Schedule referred to as the appropriate number) of animals presented under each of such licences respectively to a veterinary examiner for examination at such premises during such half-year.

(2) Whenever it happens that, in a particular half-year during which or any part of which a particular exporter’s licence is in force, no animals are presented under such licence to a veterinary examiner for examination at the registered abattoir premises to which such licence relates, the appropriate number for such licence for such half-year shall be sought.

(3) For the purpose of this rule—

(a) a calf which, when branded and dischargable, does not weigh more than one hundred pounds shall be reckoned as one-fourth of an animal, and

(b) a pig, the whole of which is intended to be exported, shall be reckoned as one-half of an animal.

5. (1) As soon as an appropriate number is ascertained under the foregoing rule in respect of an exporter’s licence, the appropriate number for such licence shall be multiplied by such appropriate number and the result of such multiplication shall be the basic figure for such licence for such half-year for the purposes of this SCHEDULE.

(2) Where the appropriate number for an exporter’s licence for any particular half-year is sought, the basic figure for such licence for such half-year shall also be sought.

6. (1) The exporter’s half-yearly fee payable by a person in respect of any registered abattoir premises for the first half-year of any year shall be—

(a) where such person held only one exporter’s licence in respect of such premises at any time during such half-year, the sum of one hundred sixpence for such licence for such half-year, or

(b) where such person held more than one exporter’s licence in respect of such premises at any time during such half-year, the total of the several basic figures for such licences respectively for such half-year.

(2) Wherever the only exporter’s licence or all the exporter’s licences (as the case may be) held by a person in respect of particular registered abattoir premises is or are revoked during or at the end of a first half-year and the exporter’s half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for such half-year as computed under the foregoing paragraph of this rule is less than the minimum fee payable for such premises at any time during such half-year (as the case may be), the said fee payable for such half-year shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraph of this rule, be the amount of such minimum fee or the collective minimum fee (as the case may be).

7. The exporter’s half-yearly fee payable by a person in respect of any registered abattoir premises for the second half-year of any year shall be—

(a) where such person held only one exporter’s licence in respect of such premises at any time in such half-year, the basic figure for such licence for such half-year together with—

(i) if such licence was in force at any time during the next preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by which the said basic figure falls short of the minimum fee payable for such licence, or

(ii) if such licence was not in force at any time during such preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by
which the total of the said basic figure and the basic figure for such licence for such preceding half-year falls short of the minimum fee in respect of such licence, or

(b) where such person held more than one exporter's licence in respect of such premises at any time in such half-year, the total of the several basic figures for such licences respectively for such half-year together with—

(i) if none of such licence were in force during the next preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by 10 which the said total of the said several basic figures falls short of the collective minimum fee for all such licences, or

(ii) if all or any of such licences were in force at any time during such preceding half-year, the amount 15 (if any) by which the aggregate of the said total of the said several basic figures and the total of the several basic figures for such preceding half-year for such of the said licences as were in force at any time during such preceding half-year falls short of the collective minimum fee for all such licences.

8. Whenever the only exporter's licence or all the exporter's licences (as the case may be) hold by a person in respect of particular registered premises are revoked during a half-year and the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for such half-year is computed immediately upon such revocation, the portion of such half-year which has elapsed at the date of such revocation shall for the purpose of this Schedule be deemed to be a half-year and (as the case may be) a first half-year or a second half-year.
Saorstát Eireann

BILL

dá ngairmear

_Acent caum socrú do dhánaamh chun easpóirtáil feasta úire agus seartrach do risital d‘fhomn standardígenitalta na radháin d‘fheabhdh agus, chuige sin, socrú do dhánaamh chun áfearbhachta do chlárú agus do risital a húmidítear chuimhneachta de mhadhrba no chaithfeoil úir agus seartragh a hbeidh le haasketsíl d‘ullamh agus do phaoísíl ionta, agus chuimhneachta de mhadhrba a bheiri an mbun feoil úir agus seartragh d‘easpóirtáil, agus chuimhneachta de mhadhrba agus d‘eilimiúite do thráibhirt ar fheoil úir agus do seartragh a hbeidh le haasketsíl, chun socrú do dhánaamh chun coinní marhaba agus áitíite marhaba a bheidh le haasketsíl do phaoísíl sa cheart agus a go dtíit níthe cfe a bháinigh lean níthe roimhíte.

Riúhte ag dhiúth Thaigh an Oireachtais, 11th Abhrán, 1930.

BAILE ATHA CLIATH: 
FOILLSITHE AG OIFIG AN TISOLATHAIR.

Le ceannach trí Míearcc. Eason and Son, Ltd.,
40 agus 41 Sráid Iochtarach Uí Chonraill,
Baile Atha Cliath.

Gió bhunúile ag Cahill & Co., Ltd., 
[Reads: Cahill & Co., Ltd.]


SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN

BILL
entitled

An Act to make provision for the regulation of the export of fresh meat and offals with a view to improving the general standard thereof, and for that purpose to make provision for the registration and control of premises used for the slaughter of animals or for the preparation and packing of fresh meat and offals intended for export, the licensing of persons engaged in exporting fresh meat and offals and the examination and certification of fresh meat and offals intended for export, to make provision for the proper packing of dead rabbits and dead poultry intended for export, and for other matters incidental to the matters aforesaid.

Passed by both Houses of the Oireachtais, 11th April, 1930.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through M.ers. Eason & Son, Ltd, 40 and 41 Lower O‘Connell Street, Dublin.

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SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

Number 10 of 1930.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) ACT, 1930.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Preliminary.

Section.
1. Short title.
2. Commencement of this Act.
3. Definitions.

PART I.

Registration of Premises and Licensing of Exporters.

4. Definitions in relation to Part I.
5. Registers of premises to be kept by Minister.
6. Conditions of registration of slaughtering premises.
7. Conditions of registration of cutting premises.
8. Application for registration of premises.
10. Provisional registration of slaughtering premises.
11. Registered licencees of registered slaughtering premises.
12. Licensed exporters.
13. Fees on exporters' licencees.
15. Transfer of exporter's licence.
16. Rectification and revocation of exporter's licencees.
17. Exporters' permits.
18. Returns by registered proprietors and registered licencees.
19. Records to be kept on registered premises.
20. Evidence of contents of registers.
21. Publication of contents of registers, etc.
22. Inspection of registered premises.
23. Special provisions where notice requires repair, etc., of premises.
24. Prohibition of employment of certain persons on registered premises.
25. Rectification and cancellation of registration.
SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) ACT, 1930.

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE REGULATION OF THE EXPORT OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THE GENERAL STANDARD THEREOF, AND FOR THAT PURPOSE TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE REGISTRATION AND CONTROL OF PREMISES USED FOR THE SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS OR FOR THE PREPARATION AND PACKING OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS INTENDED FOR EXPORT, THE LICENSING OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EXPORTING FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS AND THE EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRESH MEAT AND OFFALS INTENDED FOR EXPORT, TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROPER PACKING OF DEAD RABBITS AND DEAD POULTRY INTENDED FOR EXPORT, AND FOR OTHER MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO THE MATTERS AFOREGOING. [15th April, 1933.]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIRRIDHEAS OF SAORSTÁT EIREANN AS FOLLOWS:-

PRELIMINARY.

1.—This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Produce (Fresh Meat) Act, 1930.

2.—(1) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to beef, veal, and the offals of cattle, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

(2) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to pork and the offals of pigs, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by the Minister.

(3) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to mutton and lamb and the offals of sheep, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by the Minister.

(4) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to horseflesh and the offals of horses, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by the order of the Minister.

(5) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to goat flesh and the offals of goats, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

(6) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead rabbits, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

(7) This Act, in so far as it applies or relates to dead poultry, shall come into operation on such day as shall be fixed for that purpose by order of the Minister.

3.—In this Act—

the expression “the Minister” means the Minister for Agriculture;

the word “inspector” includes any person authorised in writing (either generally or for a special purpose) by the Minister to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on an inspector by this Act.

SCHEMES.

Rules for Cutting Exporter's Half-Yearly Fee.
Agricultural Produce (Fresh Meat) Act, 1860.

the expression "veterinary examiner" means a person appointed by the Minister to be a veterinary examiner for the purposes of this Act;

the expression "veterinary inspector" means an officer of the Minister authorised in writing (either generally or for a special purpose) by the Minister to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary inspector by this Act;

the expression "local slaughter-house authority" means the local authority having in the place in which the expression is used powers of registering and licensing slaughter-houses;

the expression "local sanitary authority" means a sanitary authority for the purpose of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1876 to 1916, or amended by the Local Government Acts, 1896 and 1897;

the word "cattle" means and includes a bull, cow, bullock, heifer and calf;

the word "pig" means and includes a boar, sow, hog and hound;

the word "sheep" means and includes a ram, ewe, wether and lamb;

the word "horse" means and includes a stallion, mare, gelding, foal colt and filly;

the word "goat" means and includes a male goat, a female goat, and a kid;

the word "animals" means and includes cattle, pigs, sheep, horses and goats;

the expression "fresh meat" means and includes beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb, horse-flesh and goat-flesh;

the word "offals" means and includes all entrails, fat and parts of an animal other than the dressed carcase which are capable of use for food or for human consumption;

the word "relish" includes a Belgian hare;

the word "poultry" means and includes domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks;

the word "consignment" includes the whole or any part or portion of a dressed carcase for export;

the word "package" includes any wrapper, case, container, cool or other receptacle containing or capable of containing offals for export;

the word "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

PART I.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES AND LICENSING OF EXPORTERS.

4.—In this Part of this Act and in the Schedule to this Act—

the word "year" means the period of twelve months commencing on any 1st day of July in any year and ending on the next following 30th day of June;

the expression "half-year" means a period of six months commencing either on the 1st day of July or the 1st day of January.

5.—(1) The Minister shall cause to be kept—

(a) a register (to be called and known as the register of cattle slaughtering premises) of premises in Suirfort Eireann in which the business of slaughtering cattle and of preparing and packing for export beef and veal and offals of cattle is carried on; and

(b) a register (to be called and known as the register of sheep slaughtering premises) of premises in Suirfort Eireann in which the business of slaughtering sheep and of preparing and packing for export mutton and lamb and the offals of sheep is carried on; and

(c) a register (to be called and known as the register of goat slaughtering premises) of premises in Suirfort Eireann in which the business of slaughtering goats and of preparing and packing for export goat-flesh and the offals of goats is carried on; and

(d) a register (to be called and known as the register of horse slaughtering premises) of premises in Suirfort Eireann in which the business of slaughtering horses and of preparing and packing for export horse-flesh and the offals of horses is carried on; and

(e) a register (to be called and known as the register of raising premises) of premises in Suirfort Eireann in which the business of raising cattle, sheep, horses and goats is carried on.

(2) There shall be entered in the said registers in respect of all premises registered therein the following particulars, that is to say—

(a) the full name and description of the proprietor (in this Act referred to as the registered proprietor) of the premises; and

(b) a description of the situation of the premises sufficient to identify the same and the limits and extent thereof.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act in relation to the registration of premises in any particular register, premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, or in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, or in the register of goat slaughtering premises, in which the business of slaughtering premises or in the register of horse slaughtering premises is carried on or in which the business of slaughtering premises is registered shall be capable of being registered in any other or other of those registers but shall not be capable of being registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises or the register of cattle slaughtering premises.

(4) Premises registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises and premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises shall not be capable of being registered in any other register.

(5) In this Act premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises and premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises are referred to respectively as registered cattle slaughtering premises, registered sheep slaughtering premises, registered goat slaughtering premises, registered horse slaughtering premises, registered cattle slaughtering premises, registered sheep slaughtering premises, registered goat slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises.

(6) In this Act—

the expression "registered premises" means premises registered in any register kept by the Minister in pursuance of any section of this Act to which the expression "registered premises" is applicable; and

the expression "registered slaughtering premises" means and includes premises registered in any register of cattle slaughtering premises.
6.—(1) The Minister shall, before registering premises in any register of slaughtering premises, be satisfied that such premises comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises), that is to say—

(a) that such premises and the equipment, fittings and appliances therein are in a state of cleanliness and good repair; and
(b) that such premises are situated in such a position and used in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of fresh meat and offals prepared therein to any infection from any drain, cesspool, refuse heap or other source of contamination; and
(c) that such premises are provided with adequate facilities for the proper disposal of blood, noxious and waste; and
(d) that there is available on such premises such adequate supply of good and wholesome water as may from time to time be reasonably necessary; and
(e) that adequate facilities are provided on such premises for the veterinary examination of animals ante-mortem and post-mortem and of the viscera thereof; and
(f) that locked up accommodation is provided on such premises for the safe custody of certificates, marks, records and equipment; and
(g) that adequate facilities are provided in or in respect of such premises for the penning and resting of animals before slaughter.

(2) Before registering any premises in a register of slaughtering premises the Minister shall also be satisfied that the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises) are complied with, that is to say—

(a) that such premises are structurally suited for carrying on the business of slaughtering the particular class of animal for the slaughter of which such premises are proposed to be registered and of preparing for export the fresh meat and offals derived from such class of animal; and
(b) that such premises are equipped with the plant and equipment prescribed for premises registered in the register in which such premises are proposed to be registered; and
(c) that there are employed on such premises one or more persons skilled in the slaughtering of the animals for the slaughter of which such premises are proposed to be registered and preparing the fresh meat and offals derived from such animals.

(3) The Minister shall, before registering premises in any register of slaughtering premises, consult the local slaughter-house authority (if any) concerning such registration.

7.—The Minister shall, before registering premises in the register of cattle premises, be satisfied that such premises comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of cattle premises), that is to say—

(a) that such premises are structurally suited for carrying on the business of cattle premises, and housed for, and
(b) that such premises and cattle and materials used for housing are in a state of cleanliness and good repair; and
(c) that such premises are situated in such a position and used in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of fresh meat and offals thereto in any case of contamination or deterioration.

8.—(1) Every application for the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act shall be made by the proprietor thereof in writing in the prescribed form and manner and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(2) Whenever an application is made under this section for the registration of any premises, the Minister shall cause such premises to be inspected by an inspector.

(3) Before retuning an application for the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act, the Minister shall send by post to the applicant at his address as stated in the application one fortnight’s notice of the Minister’s intention to refuse such application and of the reasons for such refusal and shall consider any representations made by the applicant before the expiration of such notice.

9.—There shall be paid to the Minister by the person applying for the registration of premises in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act the fee of one pound and the payment of such fee shall be a condition precedent to the commencement of the application by the Minister.

10.—(1) Where an application is made, before or within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, for the registration of any premises in a register of slaughtering premises and the Minister is not satisfied that such premises comply with the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises or the appropriate particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises the Minister may, if he so thinks fit, provisionally register such premises in such register for such period not exceeding twelve months as he shall think proper and shall specify at the time of such registration.

(2) Premises provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises shall, while they continue to be so registered, be treated for all the purposes of this Act as being registered in such register in accordance with this Act and this Act shall apply to and have effect in relation to such premises accordingly.

(3) Where any premises are provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises and the Minister, before the expiration of the period for which such premises were so registered, is satisfied that such premises have been brought into compliance with the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises and the appropriate particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises, he may, before the expiration of the said period, confirm such provisional registration, and thereupon such premises shall become and be registered in such register as fully in all respects as if they had, at the date of such provisional registration, been registered in such register under this Part of this Act other than this section.

(4) Where any premises are provisionally registered under this section in a register of slaughtering premises and such provisional registration is not confirmed under this section before the expiration of the period for which such premises were so registered, such premises shall, at the expiration of the said period, cease to be registered in, and shall be removed from, such register and shall not again be provisionally registered under this section in such register.

11.—(1) Where a person who is not the registered proprietor of a particular registered slaughtering premises has entered into an agreement with the registered proprietor of such premises whereby such registered proprietor agrees to permit such person to use such premises for the purpose of slaughtering animals which are the property of such person and of the kind for the slaughter of which such premises are registered and preparing and packing therein for export the fresh meat and offals
derived from such animals the Minister may, upon the application of such person and after consultation with the local slaughterhouse authority (if any) enter in respect of such premises in the register of slaughtering premises in which such premises are registered the full name and address of such person, and a person whose name and address are for the time being so entered in respect of any premises is in this Act referred to as a registered licensee of such premises.

(2) Every application for registration as a registered licensee under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(3) There shall be paid to the Minister by every person applying for registration as a registered licensee under this section in respect of any premises the fee of one shilling and the payment of such fee shall be a condition precedent to the entertainment of the application by the Minister.

(4) An entry made under this section in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any person as registered licensee of premises registered in such register shall be removed from such register on the determination of the agreement in virtue of which such person was entered as registered licensee of such premises.

12.—(1) The Minister may, in respect of any premises registered in the register of cattle slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licensee of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a cattle-exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export cattle and the offals of cattle.

In this Act the expression "licensed cattle-exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a cattle-exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(2) The Minister may, in respect of any premises registered in the register of pig slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licensee of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a pig-exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export pigs and the offals of pigs.

In this Act the expression "licensed pig-exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a pig-exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(3) The Minister may, in respect of any premises registered in the register of sheep slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licensee of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a mutton-exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export mutton and the offals of sheep.

In this Act the expression "licensed mutton-exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a mutton-exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(4) The Minister may, in respect of any premises registered in the register of horse slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licensee of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a horse-exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export horse flesh and the offals of horses.

In this Act the expression "licensed horse-exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a horse-exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(5) The Minister may, in respect of any premises registered in the register of goat slaughtering premises, to any person who is either the registered proprietor or a registered licensee of such premises a licence (in this Act referred to as a goat-exporter's licence) in the prescribed form to export goat flesh and the offals of goats.

In this Act the expression "licensed goat-exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of a goat-exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(6) Every application for a licence under this section shall relate to one licence only and shall be in the prescribed form and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

(7) In this Act the expression "exporter's licence" means any licence granted by the Minister under this section, and the expression "licensed exporter" means a person who is for the time being the holder of an exporter's licence for the time being in force.

(8) A certificate purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the Minister authorised in that behalf by the Minister, that a person named in such certificate is not the holder of an exporter's licence and that no proof of the facts so certified has been made and shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer or that he was, in fact, such officer or was so authorised.

13.—(1) In every application for an exporter's licence there shall be paid to the Minister by the applicant a deposit of twelve pounds ten shillings, returnable to the applicant if his application is refused, and the payment of such deposit shall be a condition precedent to the grant of such licence, and upon the grant of such licence the said deposit shall be retained by the Minister and applied in accordance with this section.

(2) Every person who holds or has held an exporter's licence shall, for every half-year during which or any part of which he held any such exporter's licence, pay to the Minister a fee, in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises, a fee (in this Act referred to as an exporter's half-yearly fee) computed according to the rules in the Schedule to this Act, or

(3) in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises, in respect of which he held any such licence in the previous half-year, a fee computed as aforesaid for each registered slaughtering premises in respect of which he held any such licence or licences.

(4) Every deposit paid under sub-section (1) of this section by an applicant for an exporter's licence shall be allowed as a payment in account of the first exporter's half-yearly fee payable by the applicant after the grant of such licence in respect of the registered slaughtering premises in respect of which such licence is granted and such a fee is at least equal in amount to such fee, the difference shall be allowed as a payment on account of the next exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such applicant in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises.

(5) As soon as may be after the expiration of every half-year the Minister shall ascertain, in respect of every person who during the whole or any part of such half-year held any such exporter's licence, the amount of the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person for such half-year.

(6) Where all the exporter's licences held by a person in respect of the same registered slaughtering premises are revoked by the Minister under this Act, the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for the half-year then current, shall, if the Minister so directs, be ascertained immediately after such revocation and not under the foregoing sub-section.

(7) Where an exporter's licence is held by two or more persons in succession during any half-year such licence shall, for the purposes of this section and the Schedule to this Act, be deemed to have been held during the whole of such half-year by the person who held the licence during such half-year and not to have been held by any other person at any time during such half-year.
(7) When and so soon as the amount of any exporter's half-yearly fee has been ascertained under the forgoing provisions of this section, the Minister shall, unless the whole of such fee is discharged by a deposit or deposits required by this section to be allowed as a payment on account thereof, issue a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) in the prescribed form certifying the half-year for which such fee is payable, the person by whom and the registered slaughtering premises in respect of which such fee is payable, and the amount of such fee or (where the circumstances so require) the amount payable in respect of such fee after deducting from such fee such sums as is required by this section to be allowed as a payment on account thereof.

(8) Every certificate of indebtedness shall be conclusive evidence of all matters purporting to be certified therein and any document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereof certified to be payable, be deemed until the contrary is proved to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section and shall be admitted in evidence accordingly.

(9) As soon as may be after the issue of a certificate of indebtedness, a copy thereof shall be served by post on the person thereby certificated as liable to pay the fee the subject thereof and immediately upon such service the amount certified by such certificate as payable by such person shall become and be payable by such person to the Minister and shall, after the expiration of four weeks from such service, be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(10) If a person who is a licensed exporter fails or neglects to pay the amount certified by a certificate of indebtedness to be payable by him within four weeks after the service of a copy of such certificate on him, the Minister may revoke the licence of all the exporter's licence held by such person in respect of the registered slaughtering premises in relation to which such amount is payable, but such revocation shall not relieve such person from liability to pay the said amount.

(11) Where an exporter's licence is revoked under the foregoing subsection of this section and the holder of such licence is also the registered proprietor of the premises in respect of which such licence was granted, the registration of such premises in the register or all the registers in which such premises are registered under this Act shall, by virtue of this subsection, be cancelled as from the expiration of the year current when the cancellation of such licence took place, and such premises shall not be again registered in such register or any of such registers so long as the amount or any part of the amount the non-payment of which caused such cancellation remains unpaid.

14. Where a licensed exporter dies, the exporter's licence then held by him shall devolve on his legal personal representatives as part of his personal estate.

15. The Minister may, on the application of a licensed exporter or the legal personal representatives of a deceased licensed exporter, transfer the exporter's licence held by such licensed exporter to another person, but an exporter's licence shall not be so transferred to a person who has not in his behalf the same transfer in the registered proprietor of the premises in respect of which such licence was granted.

16. (1) The Minister may at any time alter or revoke an exporter's licence upon the application of the holder of such licence or, in the case of an individual, the personal representative or, in the case of an incorporated body, the liquidator of the holder of such licence.

(2) The Minister may at any time, without any such application, revoke an exporter's licence if he is satisfied—

17. (1) Where owing to special circumstances existing at the time the Minister considers desirable so to do, he may grant to any person to whom he could under the Part of this Act grant an exporter's licence to export fresh meat and offals of a particular kind, a permit (in this section referred to as an exporter's permit) to export fresh meat and offals of that kind during such period not exceeding one month as the Minister shall think proper and shall specify in such permit.

(2) Every exporter's permit to export fresh meat and offals of a particular kind shall during the period for which it is granted be deemed for all the purposes of this Act save as otherwise expressly provided to be an exporter's licence to export fresh meat and offals of that kind and this Act shall apply to and have effect in relation to such exporter's permit accordingly.

Section 13 (which relates to fees on an exporter's licence) of this Act shall not apply in relation to an exporter's permit.

4. There shall be paid in respect of every exporter's permit by the person thereof at the expiration of such permit a fee (in this section referred to as the permit fee) computed by multiplying the appropriate sum as defined by rule 2 of the Schedule to the Act by the number of animals presented under such permit to a veterinary examiner for examination during the period of six months during which such permit was granted, and for the purpose of such computation sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of the Schedule to this Act shall apply in like manner as it applies for the purposes of that rule.

As soon as may be after the expiration of an exporter's permit the Minister shall ascertain and certify the amount of the permit fee payable in respect of such permit and give a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) in the prescribed form certifying the person by whose such fee is payable and the amount of such fee.

Every certificate of indebtedness shall be conclusive evidence of all matters purport to be certified therein and any document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certified to be payable, be deemed until the contrary is proved to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section shall be admissible in evidence accordingly.

As soon as may be after the issue of a certificate of indebtedness a copy thereof shall be served on the person thereby certified as liable to pay the fee and the person immediately upon such service the amount certified by such certificate payable by such person shall become and be payable by such person to the Minister and shall, after the expiration of four weeks from such service, be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

18.—(1) The Minister may, by order, make regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters, that is to say:
(a) the returns to be made by registered proprietors and registered licensees;
(b) the persons to whom such returns are to be made;
(c) the times at which such returns are to be made;
(d) the forms in which such returns are to be made.

(2) Every person, required by regulations made under this section to make any return, who fails or refuses to make such return in accordance with such regulations, shall be liable on summary conviction thereof, to the one of a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

19.—(1) It shall be the duty of the registered proprietor of every registered abattoir premises to keep or cause to be kept in such premises such records as the Minister may, in such individual case and on such condition as he may determine, require of such person, whether such fresh meat or offal is or is not the property of such registered proprietor, and within twelve hours after the dispatch of any such consignment to enter or cause to be entered in such records such particulars as the Minister may require of the fresh meat and offal comprised therein and the name and address of the person to whom and the route by which the same was consigned.

(2) It shall be the duty of every licensed exporter who is not the registered proprietor of the premises in respect of which he is so licensed to keep or cause to be kept in such premises such records as the Minister may, in such individual case, consider satisfactory of all consignments of fresh meat and offal exported from those premises, whether such fresh meat or offal is or is not the property of such registered proprietor, and within twelve hours after the dispatch of any such consignment to enter or cause to be entered in such records such particulars as the Minister may require of the fresh meat and offal comprised therein and the name and address of the person to whom and the route by which the same was consigned.

(3) Every register kept in pursuance of this Act shall be kept:
(a) in the proper custody when in the custody of the Minister or of an officer of the Minister authorised in that behalf by the Minister, and
(b) accessible to all evidence without further proof, on production of the proper custody.

(2) Evidence of contents of registers.
any legal proceeding by the production of a copy of such entry purporting to be a true copy by any officer of the Minister authorized in that behalf, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer or that he was in fact such officer or was so authorized.

(3) A certificate purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the Minister authorized in that behalf by the Minister that any premises specified in such certificate are not entered in the register of entries of the matters so certified, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signatures of such officers, or that he was in fact such officers, or was in fact so authorized.

(4) Any person may—
(a) inspect any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act; and payment at such fee, not exceeding one shilling for each inspection, shall be paid.
(b) obtain a copy certified in manner hereinafter mentioned to be a true copy of any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of such fee, not exceeding one shilling for each page of seventy-twotwo words of the copy, as may be prescribed;
(c) obtain such certificate as is hereinafter mentioned that any specified premises are not registered in a specified register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of such fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence for each certificate, as may be prescribed.

Publication of contents of registers, etc.

21. (1) The Minister may publish in such manner as he may think fit—
(a) all or any of the matters entered in any register kept under this Act, and
(b) notice of any cancellation or alteration of registration in any register kept under this Act, and
(c) notice of the cancellation of an exporter's licence, and
(d) notice of any conviction for an offence against any provision of this Act.

(2) No individual return or part of a return furnished in pursuance of this Act shall be published or disclosed except for the purpose of a prosecution under this Act.

(3) The Minister may, from time to time, collect and publish such statistical information as he may think fit.

22. (1) Any inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary examiner shall be entitled (subject to the production by him of a certificate of his authority to act as such inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary examiner) for all reasonable purposes to enter upon any registered premises in the case of which a certificate of inspection has been made and to inspect such premises and the plant, machinery, apparatus and equipment therein and to observe all or any of the processes used in the business carried on therein.

(2) Any duly authorized officer of a local sanitary authority shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter upon any registered slaughtering premises situated in the jurisdiction of such sanitary authority and to make such inspection therein as may be necessary to satisfy him that the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises and the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises applicable to such premises are being complied with.

(3) It shall be the duty of an inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary examiner who, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this section, has inspected any premises in pursuance of a report in writing to the Minister of any breaches observed by him in such premises (in the case of registered slaughtering premises the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of slaughtering premises and the particular conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises applicable to such premises or (in the case of registered breeding premises) the general conditions of cleanliness and suitability of breeding premises).
Agricultural Produce (Fresh Meat) Act, 1930.

(9) Any person upon whom a notice has been served under this section who fails to comply, in the manner and within the time specified in such notice, with the requirements thereof, and who, on the expiration of the time aforesaid continues to carry on in the premises to which such notice relates the business of preparation or freezing of fresh meat or offals for export shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for every day on which such default continues.

23. Where a notice is served by the Minister under this part of this Act on a registered proprietor of any premises requires such premises or any part thereof to be put in a state of good repair or requires any structural alterations or additions to be made in or to such premises the following provisions shall apply and have effect as to say:

(a) if the registered proprietor or the ratepayer of the premises is the duty of such registered proprietor to commence the work required within three days after the service of the notice, and

(b) if the premises are held by the registered proprietor or by the ratepayer under a lease or other contract of tenancy, it shall be the duty of the registered proprietor or the ratepayer to communicate the contents of the notice to the immediate landlord of the premises or his agent within three days after service of the notice, and

(c) if the registered proprietor, if he has duly complied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this section so far as (if at all) as they are applicable to the case, be at liberty to execute the work required by the notice, notwithstanding any covenant, agreement or condition to the contrary contained in any lease or other contract of tenancy under which the premises are held.

24.—(1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, by order make regulations prohibiting the employment in registered premises of persons suffering from diseases specified in such regulations and contact cases and known carriers of diseases specified in such regulations unless and until such persons have been certified by a Medical Officer of Health as free from such diseases.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of any regulations made under this section he shall be guilty of an offence under this section and be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

25.—(1) The Minister may at any time after or cancel the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act upon the application in writing of the registered proprietor or, in the case of an individual, the personal representative of or, in the case of an incorporated body, the liquidator of the registered proprietor of such premises.

(2) The Minister may at any time, without any such application as aforesaid, alter the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act in any respect in which such registration appears to him to be erroneous or unsatisfactory.

(3) The Minister may, at any time, without any such application as aforesaid, cancel the registration of any premises under this Part of this Act if he is satisfied—

(a) that the registration has been procured by fraud or by misrepresentation whether fraudulent or innocent, or

(b) that the premises have ceased to be suitable for registration in the register in which the same are registered, or

(c) that the accommodation and the plant and equipment provided in the premises is insufficient for the volume of business carried on therein, or

Requisitions for fresh meat.

26. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the preparation of fresh meat) in respect to all or any of the following matters—

(a) the manner in which animals the meat of which is intended for export are to be slaughtered and penned for slaughter;

(b) the hours of slaughtering such animals;

(c) the times at which slaughter may take place;

(d) the manner of dressing, cleaning, hanging, cooling and weighing fresh meat and offals intended for export;

(e) the preservation (if any) which may be used in fresh meat and offals intended for export.

Regulations for the preparation of fresh meat.
Agricultural Produce (Fresh Meat) Act, 1930.

27.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the marking of fresh meat) prescribing the marks to be applied to all fresh meat and offals examined and certified by a veterinary examiner on registered slaughtering premises for the purpose of indicating all or any of the following matters, that is to say—
   (a) that such fresh meat and offals have been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in accordance with this Act and regulations made thereunder;
   (b) the provisions on which fresh meat and offals were so examined and certified;
   (c) the owner of the fresh meat and offals so examined and certified;
   (d) that such fresh meat and offals were prepared in accordance with certain known methods;
   (e) any other matter which, in the opinion of the Minister, should be indicated on such fresh meat and offals.

(2) The regulations for the marking of fresh meat shall prescribe the manner in which the marks prescribed thereby are to be applied to the fresh meat and offals to which they are applicable.

(3) For the purposes of so much of this section as relates to the marking of the premises in which fresh meat and offals were examined and certified, the owner of such fresh meat and offals, the Minister may assign to every registered slaughtering premises and also to every licensed exporter a distinctive mark, and may by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat require the marks so assigned to be used as the marks for indicating respectively the premises on which such fresh meat and offals were prepared and the exporter of such fresh meat and offals.

(4) Whenever any mark is prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat so that the mark to be applied to fresh meat or offals of any particular nature or place of preparation, or packed in any particular manner, or by any person, or by an inspector, the application of such mark to fresh meat or offals of any other nature or place of preparation or packed in any other manner or by any other person shall be taken to be a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1897 to 1931, and those Acts, including the penal provisions thereof, shall apply accordingly.

(5) For the purpose of this section, a mark shall be deemed to be applied if it is applied within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1897 to 1931.

(6) In this section the word "mark" includes any word, letter, figure, or design, or any combination of words, letters, figures and designs or any one or more of them.

Regulations for the packing of fresh meat.

28.—The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the packing of fresh meat) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—
   (a) the method and manner in all respects of packing fresh meat and offals, including the materials and packages to be used for such packing;
   (b) the cleansing and sterilization of such materials and packages;
   (c) the limits of weight of any one such package.

Regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat.

29.—The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—
   (a) the conveyance, means of conveyance and manner of conveyance and handling of fresh meat and offals during or at any stage of transit either from the registered premises to and including storage on board ship for export, or from the registered premises to the placing in railway wagons or other conveyances for export or through bookings to Great Britain via ports in Northern Ireland, and
   (b) the suitability of internal fittings, ventilation and cleanliness of such wagons and ships, and the protection of fresh meat and offals in such wagons and ships from contamination and deterioration.

PART III.

Veterinary Examination and Certification of Fresh Meat.

31.—(1) The Minister may, from time to time appoint as many veterinary examiners (in this Act referred to as veterinary examiners) for the purposes of this Act as he may think necessary and the Minister for Finance shall sanction.

(2) Every veterinary examiner shall be a duly qualified veterinary surgeon.

(3) Every veterinary examiner shall hold office on such terms and on such conditions and shall receive such remuneration and allowances as the Minister, with the sanction of the Minister for Finance, shall appoint.

32.—(1) Whenever a veterinary examiner is unable owing to illness or absence to perform his duties as a veterinary examiner under this Act the Minister may, with the sanction of the Minister for Finance appoint a duly qualified veterinary surgeon (in this Act referred to as a deputy veterinary examiner) to perform the duties of such veterinary examiner for such period as the Minister shall think fit.

(2) Every deputy veterinary examiner shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations conferred and imposed on a veterinary examiner by this Act.

33.—(1) The Minister shall allocate a veterinary examiner to every registered slaughtering premises but may allocate any particular veterinary examiner to two or more registered slaughtering premises.

(2) It shall be the duty of every veterinary examiner to attend at such times as the Minister after consultation with the licensee shall appoint at every registered slaughtering premises to which he is allocated, and there examine in accordance with these Acts and regulations made thereunder all animals there present for him for examination.

34.—The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as veterinary examination regulations) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—
   (a) the method, standard and manner of ante mortem examination by veterinary examiners of animals intended for slaughtering;
   (b) the diseases or conditions on account of which animals may not be passed by a veterinary examiner as fit for such examination;
   (c) the method, standard and manner of examination by veterinary examiners of carcasses and offals.

35.—A veterinary examiner shall apply the mark prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat in the manner prescribed by the said regulations to the carcasses and offals of every animal presented to him for examination by a licensed exporter at any registered slaughtering premises or, if the offals
only of such animals are intended to be exported, to such officials if, but only if, all the following conditions are complied with, namely—

(a) that such animal was examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination regulations for slaughter and on being so examined was, having regard to such regulations, passed by him as fit for slaughter, and

(b) that such animal was slaughtered in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat, and

(c) that the carcass of such animal was opened and disembowelled in his presence, and

(d) that the carcass and viscera, or, where the offals only are intended to be exported, the viscera only were examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination regulations and an such examination were found free from disease, and

(e) that at the time of applying such mark such carcass or offals were clean, properly dressed, fresh and wholesome.

36.—Whenever a licensed exporter proposes to export in one lot a particular number of carcasses of fresh meat or a particular quantity of offals to which a veterinary examiner has applied the mark prescribed by the regulations for marking fresh meat or to export in one lot a particular number of such carcasses and a particular number of such offals and to invoice such veterinary examiner, such veterinary examiner shall, at the request of such licensed exporter, issue in respect of such lot a certificate (in this Act referred to as a consentment certificate) in the prescribed form certifying that the number of carcasses (to be specified therein) of fresh meat in such lot or the quantity (to be specified therein) of offals in such lot or the number (to be specified therein) of carcasses of fresh meat and the quantity (to be specified therein) of offals in such lot have had the said mark duly applied to them.

37.—(1) If, on the slaughter of any animal presented for examination to a veterinary examiner at registered slaughterhouses by a licensed exporter, it is found and certified by such examiner that the carcass or offals of such animal are unfit for human consumption, such carcasses or offals shall immediately be so treated by such licensed exporter as to render them unsuitable for being used for the food of man, or, if so required by the local sanitary authority within whose functional area such premises are situated, shall be surrendered to such local sanitary authority to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1911, as amended by Part II of the Local Government Act, 1925 (No. 5 of 1925).

(2) If, on the slaughter of any animal presented for examination to a veterinary examiner at registered slaughterhouses by a licensed exporter, any portion of the carcass or any portion of the offals of such animal is found and certified by such examiner to be unfit for human consumption, such portion or portions of such carcass or offals shall immediately be so treated by such licensed exporter as to render them unsuitable for being used for the food of man, or, if so required by the local sanitary authority within whose functional area such premises are situated, shall be surrendered to such local sanitary authority to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1911, as amended by Part II of the Local Government Act, 1925 (No. 5 of 1925).

(3) Every licensed exporter who is the owner of any carcass or offals or any portion of a carcass or offals found and certified under this section to be unfit for human consumption and who through himself or his agent shall refuse to treat or surrender the same as required by the section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary


38.—A veterinary examiner in the performance of his duties under this Act shall have the same responsibility in regard to the notification of disease as is imposed on a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner in his private practice by the Animals (Notification of Disease) Order of 1917 as far as may be for the time being being imposed by any like order made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914.

39.—(1) The Minister may authorise a veterinary officer of a local sanitary authority to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by this Act on a veterinary examiner, and a veterinary officer so authorised is in this section referred to as an authorised veterinary officer.

(2) An authorised veterinary officer shall have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary examiner by or under this Act.

(3) There shall be paid to the Minister by a local sanitary authority whose veterinary officer is an authorised veterinary officer by virtue of a direction under this Act a fee, or fee, in the sum of the amount of the fee determined in accordance with the directions of the Minister for Finance shall determine.

(4) The Minister may at any time revoke an authorisation made under this section in respect of a veterinary officer of a local sanitary authority and thereupon such veterinary officer shall cease to be an authorised veterinary officer.

PART IV.

Export of Fresh Meat, Offals, Dead Bodies, and Dead Poultry.

40.—(1) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Section, all fresh meat and offals of animals exported from Saorstát Éireann shall comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the general conditions of export), that is to say—

(a) such fresh meat and offals shall comply with the regulations as to the condition of fresh meat at time of export, and

(b) such fresh meat and offals shall be accompanied by a consentment certificate, and

(c) such fresh meat and offals shall have applied thereto the mark prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat, and

(d) such fresh meat and offals shall be conveyed in accordance with the regulations for the conveyance of fresh meat, and

(e) if and when an order is made by the Minister under this Part of this Act in force prohibiting the export of carcasses of animals under a certain weight, such fresh meat shall not include any carcasses under that weight, and

(f) if and when an order is made by the Minister under this Part of this Act is in force prohibiting the export of any particular class of fresh meat or offals or of both fresh meat and offals, such fresh meat or offals shall not be of that class.
(2) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section, all beef and veal and offals of cattle exported from Suirnatt Eireann shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of beef) that is to say—

(a) such beef, veal and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered abattoir premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively,

(b) such beef, veal and offals shall be exported direct from the registered abattoir premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a beef exporter's licence granted in respect of such premises.

(3) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section all pork and offals of pigs exported from Suirnatt Eireann shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of pork), that is to say—

(a) such pork and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered pig slaughter premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively or, in the case of pork only, have been prepared in registered pig slaughter premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and packed in registered abattoir premises in accordance with the regulations for the packing of fresh meat,

(b) such pork and offals shall be exported direct from the registered pig slaughter premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a pork exporter's licence granted in respect of such premises or shall, in the case of pork packed in registered abattoir premises, be exported direct from such premises by the registered proprietor of such premises or and in the name of a person who is the holder of a pork exporter's licence granted in respect of the registered pig slaughter premises in which such pork was prepared.

(4) Subject to the exceptions mentioned in this section, all mutton, lamb and offals of sheep exported from Suirnatt Eireann shall, in addition to complying with the general conditions of export, comply with the following conditions (in this Act referred to as the particular conditions of export of mutton and lamb), that is to say—

(a) such mutton, lamb and offals shall have been prepared and packed in registered sheep slaughter premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and the regulations for the packing of fresh meat respectively or, in the case of mutton and lamb only, have been prepared in registered sheep slaughter premises in accordance with the regulations for the preparation of fresh meat and packed in registered abattoir premises in accordance with the regulations for the packing of fresh meat,

(b) such mutton, lamb and offals shall be exported direct from the registered sheep slaughter premises in which they were prepared and packed and shall be so exported by a person who is the holder of a mutton exporter's licence granted in respect of such premises or shall, in the case of mutton or lamb packed in registered abattoir premises, be exported direct from such premises by the registered proprietor of such premises.
a second or any subsequent offense, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(10) This section shall not apply to—

(a) fresh meat exported in one lot or consignment which does not exceed in total gross weight twenty-eight pounds,

(b) fresh meat exported to Northern Ireland in one lot or consignment to which none of the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat are applied, and which, in the case of fresh meat or veal, does not exceed in total gross weight fourteen and one-half hundredweights and does not include more than one carcass, and which, in the case of boneless or lean meat, is being exported under a licence granted under this Act or is being exported under a licence granted under Section 44 of the Meat Act, 1930,

(c) pork exported into Northern Ireland in one lot or consignment to which none of the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of fresh meat are applied and which does not exceed in total gross weight two tons and which does not include more than eight carcasses belonging to one person or

(d) pork exported and consigned to a flourmiller in Northern Ireland recognised by the Minister for the purpose,

(e) fresh meat exported in a package consigned and forwarded through Buona Vista Eireann to a place outside Buona Vista Eireann from a place outside Buona Vista Eireann to another such place but not otherwise dealt with in Buona Vista Eireann,

(f) fresh meat exported under and in accordance with a special licence granted under this Part of this Act.

Prohibitions of export of carcasses with within certain minimum limits weight.

41.—(1) If and whenever the Minister is satisfied that the export of carcasses of any particular kind of animal which are within certain limits of weight is detrimental to the live stock industry concerned, the Minister may by order prohibit the export of such carcasses so long as such order remains in force, the export of carcasses of such kind of animal which are within such limits of weight.

(2) The Minister may at any time by order amend, vary, or revoke an order previously made by him under the foregoing subsection and for the time being in force.

Prohibitions of export of certain kinds of fresh meat.

42.—(1) The Minister may by order if and whenever he thinks fit, prohibit for so long as such order remains in force, the export of fresh meat or offals which is or are in any particular condition from which any specified part or organ of the animal is missing or has been removed or to which any specified preservative or other matter has been added or which consists or consists only of any particular detached portions or portions of any particular site or other characteristic.

(2) The Minister may at any time by order amend, vary, or revoke an order previously made by him under the foregoing subsection and for the time being in force.

Special licence to export fresh meat and offals.

43.—(1) The Minister may, upon the application of any licensed exporter, grant to such exporter a licence (in this Act referred to as a special licence) to export the consignment of fresh meat and offals or fresh meat only or offals only specified in such licence by such route and subject to such conditions as are stated in such licence.

44.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the method and manner in all respects of packing dead rabbits and poultry, including the materials and packages to be used for such packing,

(b) the cleanliness and sterilisation of such materials and packages,

(c) the limit of weight of any one package of dead rabbits or dead poultry,

(2) All dead rabbits and dead poultry exported from Buona Vista Eireann shall be packed in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(3) Every person who shall export or attempt to export any dead rabbits or dead poultry which do not comply with all the regulations made under this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(4) Every person who shall carry by land or sea or air any dead rabbits or dead poultry which are being or are intended to be exported in contravention of this section shall, if such carrying is done in the course of or for the purpose of the exportation of such dead rabbits or dead poultry, be guilty of an offence under this section unless such person proves that he did not know and could not reasonably have known that such dead rabbits or dead poultry were being exported in contravention of this section.

(5) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction thereof, in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

45.—(1) Any inspector shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter upon and have free access to the interior of—

(a) any premises where meat is sold or kept or stored for sale,

(b) any provision kept or stored for sale or in process of being exported,

(c) any warehouse or other premises of any person engaged in the business of carrying goods for reward, and

(d) any ship, boat, railway wagons, motor van, car, or other vehicle or vessel used for the conveyance of goods.
(2) Any inspector may inspect any fresh meat, offals, dead rabbits, and dead poultry or any package found in any place upon or to which he is entitled under this section to enter or have access upon or in any public place and may open any such package which he reasonably believes or suspects to contain fresh meat, offals, dead rabbits, or dead poultry and may take and remove without payment—

(a) reasonable samples of any fresh meat or offals found in any such place whether such fresh meat and offals are or are not contained in a package, and

(b) reasonable samples of any packing materials in which any such fresh meat, offals, dead rabbits or dead poultry are packed, and

(c) any one package forming part of or the whole of a consignment of fresh meat or offals found in any such place.

(3) If any person—

(a) obstructs or impedes any inspector in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section, or

(b) knowing the name or any other particulars of the complainant or the person of any such consignor, consignee, or owner of any such fresh meat, offals, dead rabbits, or dead poultry or of any package which an inspector is entitled to open under this section refuses to give such name or other particulars to such inspector,

shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) Where any sample or package is taken by an inspector under this section it shall be the duty of such inspector to notify the owner or the consignor and the consignee (if he or she has their names and addresses are known to or can reasonably be ascertained by him) of the taking of such sample or package.

(5) If, in the exercise of any power taken under this section, it appears to the Minister that there was a contravention or attempted contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any regulation made thereunder in relation to the consignment from which the sample was taken, the package may be forfeited to the Minister, and if not so forfeited and in any other case the package shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of the consignor or, in default of such directions, shall be sold and the net proceeds paid to the consignee.

(6) Neither the Minister nor any inspector shall be liable for any loss or damage arising from the exercise by an inspector of the powers conferred upon him by this section no action shall be brought against the consignor or any other person for or on account of any such loss or damage as aforesaid.

(7) In the exercise of or upon the premises of any railway or shipping company of the powers conferred on him by this section, an inspector shall conform to such reasonable directions of such company as are necessary to prevent the working of the traffic on such premises being obstructed or interfered with.

46.—Officers of Customs and Excise shall have the like powers in relation to any consignment and packages the export of which is prohibited or restricted by this Act or such officers have by law in relation to other articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted by law.

[Part V.]

Miscellaneous and General.

47.—A veterinary inspector shall have all the powers conferred on him as a veterinary examiner by this Act and shall, if required by the Minister, do perform all the duties, or such of them as the Minister may direct, imposed on a veterinary examiner by this Act.

48.—(1) Every instrument for marking fresh meat or offals in accordance with this Act and the regulations for the marking of fresh meat shall be of such form, design, and material as shall be prescribed by these regulations.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to make, order, purchase, import, have in his possession, or cause a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals or any instrument by means of which a prescribed mark on a colourable imitation thereof could be applied to fresh meat or offals, or to cancel a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals, or to make, order, purchase, import, or have in his possession a prescribed form of consignment certificate or any colourable imitation thereof.

(3) Nothing in this section shall render it unlawful for an officer of the State acting in the course of his duties to enter, search, or seize, have in his possession, or cancel a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals or to order, purchase, import, or have in his possession a prescribed form of consignment certificate or any colourable imitation thereof.

(4) Every person who, in contravention of this section, makes, orders, purchases, imports or has in his possession a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals or any instrument by means of which a prescribed mark or a colourable imitation thereof could be applied to fresh meat or offals, or cancels a prescribed instrument for marking fresh meat or offals, or makes, orders, purchases, imports or has in his possession a prescribed form of consignment certificate or a colourable imitation thereof shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

49.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by this section, the powers conferred on the Minister by this Act shall be and be exercised without prejudice to the exercise by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health of the powers conferred on him by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, or to the exercise by local sanitary authorities of their existing powers in relation to the inspection of the slaughter-houses as such authorities have the power to exercise by local sanitary authorities of the powers in relation to slaughter-houses or in relation to articles intended for the food of man any power conferred on them by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1578 to 1919, as amended by Part II of the Local Government Act, 1925 (No. 5 of 1925), or conferred on them by any local or personal Act.

(2) Premises registered in any register of slaughtering premises or as such premises so long as they continue to be so registered shall be exempt from the obligation to be registered or to be licensed under any other enactment relating to the registration or the licensing of slaughtering-houses and shall also be exempt from all statutory provisions (including orders, regulations, rules, and bye-laws) applicable to slaughtering-houses in consequence of such registration or licensing.

(3) Section 20 of the Towns (Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1864, shall not apply in respect of registered slaughtering premises.
50. Every offence under any section of this Act may be prosecuted by or at the suit of the Minister as prosecutor.

51.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations in regard to any matter or thing referred to in this Act as prescribed or as being or to be prescribed.

(2) Any regulations made by the Minister under this Act may relate to several matters in respect of which the power to make regulations is conferred by different sections of this Act.

(3) Every regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and if a resolution is passed by either such House within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat annulling such regulation, such regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under such regulation.

52. All fees received by the Minister under this Act shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister for Finance may direct.

53. All expenses of carrying this Act into effect shall, to such extent as shall be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys to be provided by the Oireachtas.

SCHEDULE.

Rules for Computing Exporter's Half-Yearly Fees.

1. In this Schedule the expression "first half-year" means a half-year commencing on the 1st day of July and the expression "second half-year" means a half-year commencing on the 1st day of January.

2. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) the appropriate sum for a beef exporter's licence shall be one shilling, and

(b) the appropriate sum for a pork exporter's licence shall be three pence, and

(c) the appropriate sum for a mutton exporter's licence shall be three-halfpence, and

(d) the appropriate sum for a horse-flesh exporter's licence shall be one shilling, and

(e) the appropriate sum for a goat-flesh exporter's licence shall be three half-pence.

3. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) the minimum fee in respect of either a beef exporter's licence or a pork exporter's licence shall be the sum of fifty pounds and in respect of any other licence shall be the sum of twenty-five pounds, and

(b) the collective minimum fee in respect of two or more licences collectively shall be the sum of seventy-five pounds where such licences include a beef exporter's licence or a pork exporter's licence or both such licences and in every other case shall be the sum of fifty pounds.

4. (1) In respect of every registered slaughtering premises there shall be ascertained in the prescribed manner for every half-year—

(a) in relation to every person who holds one and only one exporter's licence in respect of such premises during the whole or any part of such half-year, the number (in this Schedule referred to as the appropriate number) of animals presented under such licence to a veterinary examiner for examination at such premises during such half-year, and
(b) in relation to every person who held two or more exporter's licences in respect of such premises during the whole or any part of such half-year, the several numbers (each of which is in this Schedule referred to as the appropriate number) of animals presented under each of such licences respectively to a veterinary examiner for examination at such premises during such half-year.

(2) Whenever it happens that, in a particular half-year during which or any part of which a particular exporter's licence is in force, no animals are presented under such licence to a veterinary examiner for examination at the registered slaughtering premises to which such licence relates, the appropriate number for such licence for such half-year shall be nought.

(3) For the purpose of this rule:—

(a) a calf which, when flayed and disembowelled, does not weigh more than one hundred pounds shall be reckoned as one-fourth of an animal only, and

(b) a pig, the offals only of which are intended to be exported, shall be reckoned as one-half of an animal only.

5. (1) As soon as an appropriate number is ascertained under the foregoing rule in respect of an exporter's licence, the appropriate sum for such licence shall be multiplied by such appropriate number and the result of such multiplication shall be the basic figure for such licence for such half-year for the purposes of this Schedule.

(2) Where the appropriate number for an exporter's licence for any particular half-year is nought, the basic figure for such licence for such half-year shall also be nought.

6. (1) The exporter's half-yearly fee payable by a person in respect of any registered slaughtering premises for the first half-year of any year shall be—

(a) where such person held only one exporter's licence in respect of such premises at any time during such half-year the basic figure for such licence for such half-year, or

(b) where such person held more than one exporter's licence in respect of such premises at any time during such half-year, the total of the several basic figures for such licences respectively for such half-year.

(2) Whenever the only exporter's licence or all the exporter's licences (as the case may be) held by a person in respect of particular registered premises is or are revoked during or at the end of a first half-year and the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for such half-year as computed under the foregoing paragraph of this rule is less than the minimum fee in respect of such licence or the collective minimum fee in respect of all exporter's licences held by such person in respect of such premises at any time during such half-year (as the case may be), the said fee so payable for such half-year shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraph of this rule, be the amount of such minimum fee or collective minimum fee (as the case may be).

7. The exporter's half-yearly fee payable by a person in respect of any registered slaughtering premises for the second half-year of any year shall be—

(a) where such person held only one exporter's licence in respect of such premises at any time in such half-year, the basic figure for such licence for such half-year together with—

(i) if such licence was not in force at any time during the next preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by which the said basic figure falls short of the minimum fee in respect of such licence,

(ii) if such licence was in force at any time during such preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by
which the total of the said basic figure and the basic figure for such licence for such preceding half-year falls short of the minimum fee in respect of such licence, or

(b) where such person held more than one exporter's licence in respect of such premises at any time in such half-year, the total of the several basic figures for such licences respectively for such half-year together with—

(i) if none of such licences were in force during the next preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by which the said total of the said several basic figures falls short of the collective minimum fee for all such licences, or

(ii) if all or any of such licences were in force at any time during such preceding half-year, the amount (if any) by which the aggregate of the said total of the said several basic figures and the total of the several basic figures for such preceding half-year for each of the said licences as were in force at any time during such preceding half-year falls short of the collective minimum fee for all such licences.

8. Whenever the only exporter's licence or all the exporter's licences (as the case may be) held by a person in respect of particular registered premises are revoked during a half-year and the exporter's half-yearly fee payable by such person in respect of such premises for such half-year is computed immediately upon such revocation, the portion of such half-year which has elapsed at the date of such revocation shall for the purposes of this Schedule be deemed to be a half-year and (as the case may require) a first half-year or a second half-year.
SAORSTÁT EIREANN

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.
1931. No. 59.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (DISINFECTION) ORDER OF 1931.

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SuoRSTÁT EIREEANN.

RIALACHA AGUS ORDUITHE REACHTULA.

1931. Uimh. 59.

ORDÚ ON AIRÉ TALMHALÓCHTA
(Dáta: 23ú Dhúnaigh, 1931).

ORDU I DTAOBH GÁLAIR AIMHINTHE (NEA-GHALRÚ), 1931.

De bhuis agus i bhfeidhmí ón gcomhacht a tugadh do dhá Acht Talmhalóchta, 1931, agus féin Dáiseas na Dáiseas na n-áthairte, 1864 to 1914, ar an bhfhoireann agus i bhfeidhmíóch gach comhacht eile le n-aistrú go raibh chumasanna d'fhéadfadh sé a dhéanamh, d'iománaíonn an tAire Talmhalóchta a ordú leis an fhéadfadh seo mar leanas —

NEA-GHALRÚN ORDUITHE D'ÚSÁID.

1.-(1) Tar éis tosaigh foillmhe an Ordúithe seo beidh éifeacht ag an fearlóidí d'aois Ordú ón ríomh an tAire féin Dáiseas na n-áthairte, agus a bhainimh eis an bhfeidhmí aithne roimh a haon chumacht de na nea-ghalránne i mbun d'úsáid agus an fhóir Éasaí i bhfeidhmíneach. Is freisin, go bhfuil an fháilte a dhéanamh leis an fhéadfadh mar "neaghalrán ceaduithe." In iomad sooil nilte an nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid sé sa bhéarlaíochta.

(a) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid lena a úsáidtear sa bhéarlaíochta.

(b) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid lena a úsáidtear sa bhéarlaíochta.

(2) Nuaí. Tar éis tosaigh foillmhe an Ordúithe seo beidh éifeacht ag an Aire chun crích a dhéanamh an Ordúite seo. Má hádhréitear é chomh lag is éifeacht ag an Aire chun crích a dhéanamh an Ordúite seo.

(3) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid leis an fhéadfadh.

DUILLÍM DO CHEIRMÍDE DE NEA-GHALRÚN CEADUIIHE.

2.-(1) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid leis an fhéadfadh.

(2) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid leis an fhéadfadh.

(3) Úsáidtear na nea-ghalrán eile d'úsáid leis an fhéadfadh.

SuoRSTÁT EIREEANN.

infectant used, or permit him to take such sample, and shall furnish
the Inspector with all such particulars as may be reasonably required
as to the name or the composition of the disinfectant used.

4. If any disinfectant which is not approved by the Minister is
falsely marked with a statement or indication that it has been so
approved, or if any disinfectant purporting to be an approved
disinfectant is not marked with a label as required by this Order,
the manufacturer and the retailer or other person selling the disinfec-
tant, and the person who shall have so marked the disinfectant or
caused the same to be so marked, or who shall use the disinfectant
knowing the same to have been falsely marked, or omitting so to
mark the disinfectant, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of
an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

INTERPRETATION.

5. In this Order:—
"The Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture.
"The Department" means the Department of Agriculture.
"Person" includes a body corporate.
Other terms have the same meaning as in the Diseases of Animals
Act, 1894.

COMMENCEMENT.

6. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of December,
One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-one.

SHORT TITLE.

7. This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection)
Order of 1931.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister for
Agriculture, this Twenty-first day of August,
One Thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-one.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH.

L.S.
MEMORANDUM.

An Order entitled the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1931 has been made under the Diseases of Animals Acts by the Minister for Agriculture requiring, for the purpose of compliance with provisions in the various other Orders under those Acts which prescribe the disinfection of any place or thing, the use of

(a) a five per cent solution of standard phenol, or

(b) a disinfectant approved by the Minister for the purpose of this Order if used at the dilution at which such disinfectant is approved.

The effect, therefore, of this Order, which comes into operation on the 1st December, 1931, will be that, on and after that date, only a five per cent solution of standard phenol, or a disinfectant of equal disinfective efficiency approved by the Minister, can be used for the purpose of disinfection where such is required to be carried out under any Order of the Minister made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, or any Regulation of a Local Authority made under any such Order of the Minister.

Disinfection Orders of a similar nature have been issued by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, and the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and the Department have made a reciprocal arrangement with those Ministries whereby disinfectants approved under this Order will be recognised by the Ministers concerned for the purposes of their relevant Orders in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Minister for Agriculture, for his part, will accord similar recognition in the Free State to disinfectants approved by those Ministries in like circumstances.

Department of Agriculture,
DUBLIN, G.17.

October, 1931.
SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

Number 24 of 1935.

PIGS AND BACON ACT, 1935.

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SAORSTÁT EIREANN.

Number 24 of 1935.

PIGS AND BACON ACT, 1935.

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF BACON AND TO MAKE PROVISION FOR DIVERSE MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH, INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF THE PRICE OF PIGS.

[29th June, 1935.]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE IRISH PARLIAMENT OF SAORSTÁT EIREANN AS FOLLOWS:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day or days as shall be fixed therefor by an Order made by the Minister, either generally or with reference to any particular Part or provision, and different days may be so fixed for different Parts and different provisions of this Act.

 Definitions.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day or days as shall be fixed therefor by an Order made by the Minister, either generally or with reference to any particular Part or provision, and different days may be so fixed for different Parts and different provisions of this Act.

The expression "the Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture;

the word "excess" means the excess of a pig, whether wholly or partly exsanguinated;

the word "bacon" includes ham and gammon;

the word "offal" means any part of a pig (other than the excess) which is capable of use for food for human consumption;

the expression "the Bacon Marketing Board" means the Bacon Marketing Board to be established under Part III of this Act;

the expression "the Pigs Marketing Board" means the Pigs Marketing Board to be established under Part IV of this Act;

the expression "local sanitary authority" means a sanitary authority for the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1932 to 1931;

the expression "the local slaughter-house authority" means the local authority having in the place in relation to which the expression is used powers of registering and licensing slaughter-houses;

the expression "office hours" means

(a) in relation to any day (not being a Sunday, a bank holiday, or a locally observed holiday or half-holiday) any time between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon during which business is being carried on or work is being done at the premises in relation to which the expression is used; and

(b) in relation to any locally observed half-holiday, any time between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon during which business is being carried on or work is being done at the premises in relation to which the expression is used.

PART II.

REGULATION OF THE BUSINESS OF CARRYING ON BUSINESS AND OF THE DISTRIBUTION (INCL. EXPORTATION) OF BACON.

Definitions for purposes of Part II.

5.—In this Part of this Act—

the expression "pork butcher" means a person who sells or exposes for sale pork;

the word "excess" when used in relation to a pork butcher does not include the head, feet, or offals of a pig;

the word "bacon" when used in relation to a pork butcher means a cut or any part of a cut which has been subjected to any process of preservation;

the expression "the appointed day" means the day appointed by the Minister under this Part of this Act to be the appointed day for the purposes of this Part of this Act;

the expression "the qualifying period" means the period of twelve months ending on the 30th day of April, 1935;

the expression "the preliminary period" means the period of two years commencing on the appointed day;

the word "inspector" means a person authorised in writing by the Minister to exercise the powers conferred on an Inspector by this Part of this Act;

the expression "veterinary examinee" means a person appointed by the Minister to be a veterinary examinee for the purposes of this Part of this Act;

the expression "veterinary inspector" means an officer of the Minister authorised in writing (either generally or for a special purpose) by the Minister to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary inspector by this Part of this Act;

the word "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Part of this Act.

6.—The Minister may by order appoint a day to be the appointed day for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

The appointed day.

7.—Any offence under any section contained in this Part of this Act may be prosecuted by or at the suit of the Minister as prosecutor.

Prosecutions under Part II.

8.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations in relation to any matter referred to in this Part of this Act as prescribed.

(2) Every regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and, if a resolution annulling such regulation

Regulations under Part II.
is passed by either such House within the next subsequent or any
subsequent or any other days on which that House has sat after such regulation is so
laid before it, such regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but
without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done
under such regulation.

(2) All fees paid to the Minister under this Part of this
Act shall be collected in money and taken in such manner as the
Minister for Finance may from time to time direct, and shall be
paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in
accordance with the directions of the Minister for Finance.

(3) The Public Office Fees Act, 1879, shall not apply in
respect of any fees payable under this Part of this Act.

Registration of Minor Owners and Pork Butchers

Registration of minor owners and pork butchers.

10.—(1) The Minister shall cause to be kept until the
expiration of the preliminary period a register to be called and
known as the register of minor owners.

(2) The Minister shall cause to be kept a register to be called
and known as the register of pork butchers.

(3) There shall be entered in every register kept under this
section the matters required by this Part of this Act to be
entered in such register.

Applications for registration.

11.—(1) Any person (in this Act referred to as a qualified
minor owner) —

(a) who carried on at any premises during not less than
eight months in the qualifying period the business of
curing bacon; and

(b) who during the qualifying period manufactured at
such premises less than two thousand two hundred
hundredweights of bacon,

may, before the appointed day, apply to the Minister to be
registered in the register of minor owners in respect of such
premises.

(2) Any person (in this Act referred to as a qualified pork
butcher) —

(a) who carried on at any premises during the qualifying
period, the business of pork butcher, and

(b) who, in or near such business, during the qualifying
period manufactured at such premises bacon from
which representing not more than fifteen per cent.
weight of the bacon used by him during the
qualifying period and dealt with at such premises,

may, before the appointed day, apply to the Minister to be
registered in the register of pork butchers in respect of such
premises.

(3) Any person —

(a) who carries on at any premises the business of pork
butcher, and

(b) who is not a qualified pork butcher, and

(c) who desires to carry on the business of curing bacon
at such premises,

may, after the appointed day, apply to the Minister to be
registered in the register of pork butchers in respect of such
premises.

(4) Every application for registration in the register of minor
owners or the register of pork butchers shall—

(a) be made in the prescribed form and manner and con-
tain the prescribed particulars; and

(b) relate to one set of premises only.
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(a) send by post to the Minister not later than seven days after the expiration of such accounting period a return, in the prescribed form, showing the number of carcases used for the production of bacon during such accounting period at such premises, and
(b) pay to the Minister, in accordance with this section, a fee (in this section referred to as a minor carcer's fee) calculated at the rate of one shilling for every carcase used for the production of bacon during such accounting period at such premises.

(2) Every person who was, during the whole or any part of any accounting period, registered in the register of pork butchers in respect of any premises shall do both of the following things, that is to say—
(a) send by post to the Minister not later than seven days after the expiration of such accounting period a return, in the prescribed form, showing the quantity (in terms of hundredweights) of pork used for the production of bacon during such accounting period at such premises, and the quantity (in terms of hundredweights) of pork sold as fresh pork during such accounting period, at such premises, and
(b) pay to the Minister, in accordance with this section, a fee (in this section referred to as a minor carcer's fee) calculated at the rate of two shillings for every hundredweight of pork used for the production of bacon during such accounting period at such premises.

(3) Where—
(a) a person in, at the commencement of any accounting period, registered in any register kept in pursuance of Part III of this Act in respect of any premises, and
(b) another person claiming through such first-mentioned person in, at the commencement of such accounting period, registered in such register in respect of such premises, such last-mentioned person shall for the purposes of the two immediately preceding subsections be deemed to have been registered in such register in respect of such premises during the whole of such accounting period.

(4) As soon as may be after the seventh day after the expiration of any accounting period which falls within the preliminary period, the Minister shall make, in respect of every person who, during such period or any part thereof, registered in the register of minor carcers in respect of any premises and who used for the production of bacon any carcases during such period at such premises (whether such person has or has not made the return required by sub-section (1) of this section), a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) certifying the amount of the minor carcer's fee payable by such person for such period.

(5) As soon as may be after the seventh day after the expiration of any accounting period the Minister shall make, in respect of every person who, during such period or any part thereof, registered in the register of pork butchers in respect of any premises and who used for the production of bacon any pork during such period at such premises (whether such person has or has not made the return required by sub-section (2) of this section), a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) certifying the amount of the pork butcher's fee payable by such person for such period.

(6) Every certificate of indebtedness shall prima facie evidence of all matters purported to be certified therein, and any document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certified to be payable, be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section and shall be admitted in evidence accordingly.

(7) Wherever the Minister makes a certificate of indebtedness he shall cause a copy of such certificate to be served on the person to whom such certificate relates, and thereupon the amount of the fee stated in such certificate shall become and be payable by such person to the Minister within seven days after such service of such certificate and shall, at the expiration of such seven days, be recoverable by the Minister from such person in a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) If any person—
(a) fails to make any return which is required by this section to be made, or
(b) makes any such return which is false or misleading in any material respect,
such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(9) Every fee paid to or recovered by the Minister under this section shall be paid into or dispensed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister for Finance may direct.

(10) For the purposes of this section the month commencing on the appointed day and every subsequent month shall be an accounting period.

16.—(1) Any inspector shall be entitled (subject to the production by him if so required of his authority in writing as such inspector) at all reasonable times to enter any premises entered in the register of minor carcers or the register of pork butchers and to inspect such premises and the point, appliances, and equipment therein and all pigs, pork and bacon in such premises and to observe all or any of the processes used in the business carried on in such premises.

(2) Every person who obstructs or impedes an inspector in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding fifteen pounds.

17.—(1) On and after the appointed day it shall be the duty of every person registered in the register of minor carcers or the register of pork butchers in respect of any premises to keep or cause to be kept at such premises the following records, that is to say—
(a) if such premises are entered in the register of minor carcers, records of all carcases used for the production of bacon at such premises, or
(b) if such premises are entered in the register of pork butchers, records of all pork used for the production of bacon at such premises, and

(2) Every record kept in pursuance of this section may be inspected at any time during office hours by an inspector and it shall be the duty of the person liable under this section to keep such record to produce for the inspection of such inspector on demand such record and all other invoices, consignment notes, receipts and other documents (including copies thereof where the originals are not available), reasonably demanded by such inspector for the purpose of verifying any entry in or explaining any omission from such record.

(3) If any person liable under this section to keep a record in respect of any premises—

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(a) fails to keep or cause to be kept such records as is required by this section, or
(b) fails to make or cause to be made in such record within the time fixed by this section any entry required by this section to be made therein, or
(c) fails to produce or cause to be produced for the inspection of an inspector an account or any record, document, or copy of a document which he is required by this section to produce, or obstructs or prevents any such inspector in the making of such inspection, or
(d) makes or causes to be made in such record any entry which is false or misleading in any material particular, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

For the purposes of this section—

(e) inspection of a record or document shall include taking copies thereof or extracts therefrom; and

(f) a demand for an inspection of a record required by this section to be kept in respect of any premises, or of any other document reasonably demanded by an inspector under this section for the purpose of verifying any entry in or explaining any omission from such record, shall be deemed to have been duly made to the person liable under this section to keep such record if such demand is made verbally at the premises to any individual in the employment of the person liable under this section to produce such record or document shall be deemed to have been made and committed by such person.

18.—(1) Where any person registered in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act dies the Minister shall, on the application of the personal representative of such person, insert in the said register the name of such personal representative in lieu of that person.

(2) Where the ownership of any business carried on at premises entered in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act has been transferred to another person, the Minister shall, on the application of such person, insert in such register the name of such person in lieu of that of the person previously registered therein.

19.—(1) Immediately upon the expiration of the preliminary period the registration of every person then registered in the register of slaughterers shall be cancelled with effect as from such expiration.

(2) Where a registered slaughterer is convicted of an offence under any section of this Act or under section 9 of the Control of Manufactures Act, 1934 (No. 30 of 1934), the Minister may cancel the registration of such person in the register of slaughterers or, where such person has been registered in such register in respect of two or more sets of premises, all the registrations in such register of such person.

(3) Where a registered pork butcher is convicted of an offence under any section of this Act or under section 9 of the Control of Manufactures Act, 1934 (No. 30 of 1934), the Minister may cancel the registration of such butcher in the register of pork butchers or, where such butcher has been registered in such register in respect of two or more sets of premises, all the registrations in such register of such butcher.

Provisions in relation to registers.

20.—(1) Every register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act shall be—

(a) deemed to be in the proper custody when in the custody of the Minister or of an officer of the Minister authorised in that behalf by the Minister, and

(b) admissible in evidence without further proof on production thereof, from the proper custodian.

(2) Conclusive evidence of any entry in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act may be given in any court or at any legal proceedings by the production of a copy of such entry purporting to be a true copy by any officer of the Minister authorised in that behalf, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer or that he was in fact such officer or was so authorised.

(3) A certificate, purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the Minister authorised in that behalf by the Minister, that any premises specified in such certificate are not entered in a specified register kept in pursuance of this Act shall be conclusive evidence of the matters so certified, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of such officer, or that he was in fact such officer, or was in fact so authorised.

(4) Any person may—

(a) inspect any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection;

(b) obtain a copy certified in manner hereinafter mentioned to be a true copy of any entry in any register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of a fee of sixpence for each folio of seventy-two words of the copy;

(c) obtain such certificate as is hereinafter mentioned that any specified premises are not registered in a specified register kept in pursuance of this Part of this Act on payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence for such certificate.

Licensing of Persons Engaged in the Business of Curing and Slaughtering Bacon.

21.—(1) Any person may apply to the Minister for either—

(a) a licence (in this Act referred to as a curing licence) to enter on in specified premises the business of curing bacon from the carriage of pigs other than pigs slaughtered in such premises, or

(b) a licence (in this Act referred to as a slaughtering licence) to enter on in specified premises the business of slaughtering pigs.

(2) Every application for a Licence shall—

(a) be made in the prescribed form and contain the prescribed particulars, and

(b) relate to one set of premises only.

(3) Where—

(a) premises are used exclusively for the business of slaughtering pigs, and

(b) other premises situate within one mile from such first-mentioned premises are used for the manufacture of bacon from the carcasses of pigs slaughtered at such first-mentioned premises,

such such premises shall be deemed for the purposes of the immediately foregoing subsection to be one set of premises.

(4) In making regulations in relation to any matter or thing referred to in this section as prescribed, different regulations may be made in respect of applications for different kinds of licences.
(b) the applicant in the holder of a curing licence in respect of the whole or any part of such first mentioned premises, the Minister shall, subject however to the provisions of subsection (7) and (8) of this section, grant such application, and thereafter such curing licence shall come to be in force.

(3) Where—

(a) an application is made at any time by a company, registered under the Companies Act, 1960 to 1961, or a society registered under the Industrial and President Societies Act, 1963, for a licence in respect of any premises, and

(b) such company or society satisfies the Minister that the number of its shareholders or members is not less than one thousand and that each shareholder or member is a pig producer in Suir Valley, the Minister shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (9) and (10) of this section, grant such licence.

(4) Where the Minister proposes after the date of establishment of the Bacon Marketing Board to grant, otherwise than under subsections (9), (10) or (11) of this section, a licence, he shall consult the said Board before granting such licence.

(5) The Minister shall not grant a licence unless he is satisfied that the premises in which such licence will relate comply with the following conditions (in this Part of this Act referred to as "conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises") that is to say—

(a) that such premises are structurally suitable and adequate for the elevation of business carried on therein at the date of the application for such licence;

(b) that there are in such premises suitable and adequate facilities for the artificial chipping of carcasses and parts thereof;

(c) that such premises and the equipment, fittings, and appliances therein are suitable and adequate for that production of bacon and are in a state of cleanliness and good repair;

(d) that there are in such premises suitable and adequate facilities for the sterilisation of equipment, fittings and appliances;

(e) that such premises are situated in such position and used in such manner as to prevent the escape of pigs, carcasses or bacon to any effluvia from any dairy, compost, refuse heap or other source of contamination;

(f) that such premises are provided with suitable and adequate facilities for the proper disposal of washings and waste;

(g) that there is available in such premises such adequate supply of good and wholesome water as may from time to time be reasonably necessary;

(h) that such premises are provided with suitable and adequate facilities for the examination of carcasses and bacon;

(i) that such premises are provided with suitable and adequate facilities for the examination of carcasses and bacon;

(j) that locked-up accommodation is provided on such premises for the safe custody of certificates, marks, records, and equipment.

(3) The Minister shall not grant a curing and slaughtering licence unless he is satisfied that the premises to which such licence will relate comply with the following conditions (in this Part of this Act referred to as "conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises") that is to say—

(a) that such premises are structurally suitable for the slaughtering of pigs;

(b) that such premises are provided in such premises for the veterinary examination of pigs with the necessary medical and post-mortem and of the viscera of pigs; and

(c) that such premises are provided in such premises for the butchering and resting of pigs before slaughter.
(d) that such premises are equipped with the prescribed plant and equipment; and
(e) that such premises are provided with suitable and adequate facilities for the proper disposal of blood; and
(f) that there are employed in such premises one or more persons skilled in the slaughtering of pigs.

(9) The Minister shall, before granting a licence, consult the local slaughtering-house authority (if any).

(10) Where an application is made before the appointed day for a licence, and the Minister proposes to refuse to grant such licence, the Minister shall send by post to the applicant at his address as stated in the application one fortnight's notice of the Minister's intention to refuse the grant of such licence and the reasons for such refusal and shall consider any representations made by the said applicant before the expiration of such notice.

(11) Where—
(a) premises are used exclusively for the business of slaughtering pigs; and
(b) other premises situated within one mile from such first-mentioned premises are used for the manufacture of bacon from the carcasses of pigs slaughtered at such first-mentioned premises;

both such premises shall be deemed for the purposes of subsection (2) of this section to be one set of premises.

25.-(1) Every applicant for a licence shall pay to the Minister in respect of such application a fee of ten pounds, the payment of which shall be a condition precedent to the entertainment of such application by the Minister.

(2) Where an application for a licence is refused by the Minister, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, repay to the applicant the fee paid under this section in respect of such application.

26.—(1) Where an application has been duly made for the grant of a licence and the Minister is satisfied that the premises to which such application relates comply with the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises and (where the application is for a curing and slaughtering licence) with the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises, the Minister may, if he thinks fit and is satisfied that there are in such premises suitable and adequate facilities for the artificial chilling of carcasses and parts thereof, grant to the applicant a provisional curing licence or a provisional curing and slaughtering licence, as the case may require.

(2) The provisions of this Part of this Act in relation to the form, operation, recording and revocation of licences, and as to the rights, duties and obligations of licensees under such licences, shall apply to provisional licences granted under this section and to licences under such licences, but with and subject to the following modifications, that is to say—
(a) every such provisional licence, if not previously revoked, shall expire at the end of twelve months from the grant thereof;
(b) the grant of such provisional licence shall not prevent the Minister granting to the licencees concerned, at or before the expiration thereof, a licence in this section referred to as a permanent licence) under any section of this Part of this Act other than this section;
(c) the grant of a permanent licence to a licencee under a provisional licence which has not expired shall operate as a revocation of such provisional licence.

27.—A certificate purporting to be under the hand of an officer of the Minister, authorized by the Minister in that behalf certifying the matters mentioned in any one of the following paragraphs, that is to say—
(a) that a person named in such certificate was not during a specified period the holder of a curing licence;
29.—(1) Whenever an individual who is the licensee under a licence given to a company, is the holder of a personal representative of such licence as part of his personal estate and such personal representative shall become and be for all purposes the licensee under such licence.

(2) Whenever the premises to which a licence relates have been transferred to or become vested in a person other than the licence under such licence, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, on the application of such licensee or the legal personal representative or the liquidator of such licence, transfer such licence to the person to whom such premises have been transferred or become vested.

30.—(1) The Minister may at any time, upon the application of the licensee under a licence or of the legal personal representative or the liquidator of such licence, alter or revoke such licence.

(2) The Minister may, at any time, on his own motion, but subject to the provisions of this section, revoke a licence if he is satisfied—

(a) that such licence was obtained by fraud or by misrepresentation, or

(b) that the premises to which such licence relates have ceased to comply with any of the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises or (in the case of a curing and slaughtering licence) with any of the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises, or

(c) that bone has ceased to be produced in the said premises, or

(d) that the premises under such licence has ceased to be the owner of the said premises and such licence has been transferred by the Minister to any other person, or

(e) that such licensee, if an individual, has died or, if an incorporated body, has been dissolved and such licence has not been transferred by the Minister to another person within three months after such death or dissolution, or

(f) that such licence has been adjudicated a bankrupt, or

(g) in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a contravention (whether by way of omission or commission) by such licensee of any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act, or

(h) such licence has been convicted of an offence under section 9 of the Control of Manure and Fish Act, 1934, (No. 30 of 1934), or
33.—(1) Every licence under a licence shall be kept or caused to be kept at the premises to which such licence relates, in each individual case, such as the Minister may, in his discretion, in each case, and the Minister may require of the person in question the name and address of the person from whom the licence was issued or to whom it was dispatched as the case may be, and in regard to any consignment dispatched from the premises the route by which the same was consigned.

(2) Every record kept in pursuance of this section may be inspected at any time during office hours by an inspector, and it shall be the duty of the person liable under this section to keep such record to produce for the inspection of such inspector on demand such record and any invoice, consignment notes, receipts and other documents (including copies thereof where the originals are not available) reasonably demanded by such inspector for the purpose of verifying any entry in or explaining any omission from such record.

(3) If any person—
(a) fails to keep or cause to be kept such record as is required by this section to be kept or caused to be kept by him;
(b) fails to make or cause to be made in such record within the time appointed by this section any entry required by this section to be made by him therein;
(c) fails to produce or cause to be produced for inspection by an inspector on demand any record, document, or copy of a document which he is required by this section to produce or to keep, or makes or causes to be made in such record any entry which is false or misleading in any material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(4) For the purposes of this section—
(a) inspection of a record or document shall include taking copies thereof or extracts therefrom; and
(b) a demand for an inspection of a record required by this section to be kept at any premises, or of any other document reasonably demanded by an inspector under this section for the purpose of verifying any entry in or explaining any omission from such record, shall be deemed to have been made in the premises under this section to keep such record if such demand is made verbally at such premises to any individual in the employment of such person; and
(c) a refusal or failure to produce a record required by this section to be kept at any premises or any other document reasonably demanded by an inspector under this section for the purpose of verifying any entry in or any omission from such record if made or committed to any such premises and in the premises of the person liable under this section to produce such record or document shall be deemed to have been made or committed by such person.

34.—(1) The Minister may publish in such manner as he may think fit—
(a) all or any of the matters entered in the register of mine owners or the register of pork butchers;
(b) notices of any conviction for an offence under any section contained in this Part of this Act.

(2) No individual return or part of a return furnished in pursuance of this Part of this Act shall be published or disclosed except for the purpose of a prosecution under this Part of this Act.

(3) The Minister shall, from time to time, collect and publish such statistical information (including statistics derived from returns made pursuant to this Part of this Act) with respect to the extent and condition of the trade in bacon as he may think fit.

35.—(1) The Minister shall cause a record (in this Act referred to as the record of licences) to be kept of all licences granted by him.

(2) Whenever a licence is granted, the Minister shall enter forthwith in the record of licences—
(a) the grant of such licence, and
(b) the date on which such licence was granted, and
(c) the full name and description of the person to whom such licence was granted, and
(d) a description of the situation of the premises to which such licence relates sufficient to identify such premises and the limits and extent thereof, and
(e) such other particulars of or relating to such licence as the Minister shall from time to time direct.

(3) Whenever a licence granted under this Part of this Act is altered, revoked, or transferred, there shall be entered forthwith in the record of licences such particulars as the Minister shall from time to time direct of such alteration, revocation, or transfer, as the case may be.

(4) The record of licences shall be kept in such form, manner and place, as the Minister shall from time to time direct.

(5) Any person may inspect at such times as the Minister may appoint the record of licences on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

36.—(1) Any inspector, veterinary inspector, or veterinary examiner shall be entitled (subject to the production of him if so required of his authority in writing as such inspector, veterinary inspector or veterinary examiner) at all reasonable times to enter upon any licensed premises, any premises in respect of which an application for a licence has been made or any other premises in which he believes or suspects that bacon is being produced for sale, and to inspect such premises and the plant, machinery, equipment and appliances therein, to observe all or any of the processes used in the business carried on therein, and, if such premises are licensed premises, to take samples of carcasses, bacon and bacon products used in the production of carcasses and the production of bacon, found therein.

(2) Any duly authorized officer of a local sanitary authority shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter upon any licensed premises situated in the local authority area of such authority and to make such inspection therein as may be necessary to satisfy him that the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises and, if such premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises are being complied with.
(b) It shall be the duty of an inspector, veterinary inspector or veterinary examiner who, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this section, has inspected any licensed premises to furnish a report in writing to the Minister of any breaches observed by him in such premises of the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises and, in such cases the premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises.

(4) It shall be the duty of a duly authorized officer of a local sanitary authority who, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this section, has inspected any licensed premises to furnish a report in writing to the Minister of any breaches observed by him in such premises of the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises and, in such cases such premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises.

(5) Every person who obstructs or impedes any inspector, veterinary inspector or veterinary examiner or any duly authorized officer of a local sanitary authority in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(6) Whenever an inspector, veterinary inspector or veterinary examiner or a duly authorized officer of a local sanitary authority reports under this section to the Minister that any licensed premises do not comply with the conditions of cleanliness and suitability of premises or that any licensed curing and slaughtering premises do not comply with the conditions of suitability of slaughtering premises, the Minister may serve a notice upon the person who is the holder of the licence which relates to such premises requiring such person to do in the manner and within the time specified in such notice the things specified therein.

(7) A notice under the immediately preceding subsection in relation to any licensed premises may require that all or any of the following things be done:—

(a) that the premises or any specified part thereof be cleaned;

(b) that the equipment, fittings and appliances or any part thereof be cleaned;

(c) that the premises or any specified part thereof be put in a state of good repair;

(d) that such structural alterations or additions be made to or in the premises as the Minister may direct;

(e) that the equipment, fittings or appliances, or any part thereof be put in a state of good repair;

(f) that such improvements or additions as the notice may specify be made to or in the equipment, fittings and appliances used in the premises;

(g) that any cause of contamination or deterioration to which the premises or any part thereof are exposed be removed or rendered innocuous;

(h) in case the premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, that adequate facilities be provided for the proper disposal of blood, washings and waste;

(i) in case the premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, that there shall be made available on the premises an adequate supply of good wholesome water;

(j) in case the premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, that adequate facilities be provided on or in respect of the premises for the penning and resting of pigs before slaughter.

8. Where a notice under this section in relation to any licensed premises has been duly served on any person, it shall not be lawful, after the expiration of the time specified in such notice for doing the things required by such notice, for such person to carry on in such premises the business of curing bacon unless such person has done all such things in the manner prescribed by such notice.

(9) If any person acts in contravention of the immediately preceding subsection, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and a further fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the offence is continued.

37. Where a notice served by the Minister under the immediately preceding section of this Act on the licensee in respect of any licensed premises requires such premises or any part thereof to be put in a state of good repair or requires any structural alterations or additions to be made in or to such premises, the following provisions shall apply and have effect, that is to say:—

(a) if such licensee is not the rated occupier of such premises, it shall be the duty of such licensee to communicate the contents of the notice to the rated occupier of such premises within three days after the service of the notice, and

(b) if such premises are held by such licence or by such rated occupier under a lease or other contract of tenancy, it shall be the duty of such lessee or such other person to communicate the contents of the notice to the immediate landlord of the premises or his agent within three days after service of the notice;

(c) such lessee or such other person, if he has duly occupied with the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this section so far (if at all) as they are applicable to the case, be at liberty to execute the work required by the notice, notwithstanding any covenant, agreement or condition to the contrary contained in any lease or other contract of tenancy under which the premises are held.

38. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, by order made regulations prohibiting the employment in licensed premises of persons suffering from diseases specified in such regulations and contrary to the ordinary rules of hygiene until such persons, contact cases, and known carriers have been certified by a duly qualified medical practitioner as free from such diseases.

(2) If any licence employs any person in contravention of any regulations made under this section he shall be guilty of an offence under this section and be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

39. (1) Wages payable to a workman employed at licensed premises shall be at a rate not less than the rate generally recognized by trade unions and employers as the rate applicable to workmen employed in a similar kind of work in similar licensed premises.

(2) The conditions of employment (other than the rate of wages) of a workman employed at licensed premises shall not be less advantageous than the conditions of employment generally recognized by trade unions and employers as the conditions of employment applicable to workmen employed in a similar kind of work in similar licensed premises.

(3) If at any licensed premises the provisions of this section in relation to any workman employed at such premises are not
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40.—(1) During the preliminary period it shall not be lawful for any person to cure at any premises bacon for sale unless—

(a) such person is in the holder of a licence in respect of such premises, or

(b) such person is registered in the register of minor curend in respect of such premises, or

(c) such person is registered in the register of bacon butchers in respect of such premises.

(2) After the expiration of the preliminary period it shall not be lawful for any person to cure at any premises bacon for sale unless—

(a) such person is in the holder of a licence in respect of such premises, or

(b) such person is registered in the register of bacon butchers in respect of such premises.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of either of the immediately preceding subsections, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding five pounds in respect of each day during which the offence is continued.

Bacon which has been subjected by any person at any premises to the process of smoking and in no other process of manufacture shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, not to have been cured by such person or at such premises.

Regulations as to the slaughter of pigs, Production of Bacon, etc., at Licensed Premises.

41.—The Minister may by order make regulations in this Act referred to as regulations as to the slaughter of pigs applicable to licensed curing and slaughtering premises, in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the manner in which pigs intended to be used for the production of bacon are to be assembled and penned for slaughter;

(b) the manner of slaughtering such pigs;

(c) the times at which such slaughtering may take place;

(d) the manner of dressing, cleaning, and disposing of offal.
(2) Every person appointed under this section shall hold office on such terms and on such conditions and shall receive such remuneration and allowances as the Minister, with the sanction of the Minister for Finance, shall appoint.

50. The Minister shall from time to time appoint one or more veterinary examiners to every licensed premises but may appoint any particular veterinary examiner to two or more licensed premises.

51. (1) The Minister may at any time make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a bacon order) prohibiting the production of bacon unless such bacon is produced from the carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed curing and slaughtering premises.

(2) A bacon (production from carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed slaughtering premises) order shall specify the date, which shall not be earlier than six months after the date of the making of such order, on which such order is to come into force.

Veterinary examination regulations.

52. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as veterinary examination (pigs and carcasses) regulations) in regard to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the manner of ante mortem examination by veterinary examiners of pigs intended for slaughter in licensed curing and slaughtering premises;

(b) the diseases or conditions on account of which pigs may not be passed by a veterinary examiner as fit for slaughter;

(c) the manner of examination by veterinary examiners of carcasses and viscera of pigs slaughtered in licensed curing and slaughtering premises.

(2) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as veterinary examination (carcasses) regulations) in regard to the manner of examination by veterinary examiners of carcasses.

(3) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as veterinary examination (bacon) regulations) in regard to the manner of examination by veterinary examiners of bacon.

53. It shall be the duty of every veterinary examiner to attend, at such times as the Minister after consultation with the licensee shall fix, at every licensed premises to which he is appointed and there—

(a) in case such premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, examine in accordance with the veterinary examination (pigs and carcasses) regulations all pigs there present to him for examination and the carcasses of such pigs;

(b) unless and until a bacon (production from carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed slaughtering premises) order has been made and come into force, examine in accordance with the veterinary examination (carcasses) regulations, all carcasses (other than carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed curing and slaughtering premises) there presented to him for examination.

54. (1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Part of this Act referred to as regulations for the marking of carcasses) prescribing the mark to be applied to carcasses which have been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in licensed premises for the purpose of indicating that such carcasses have been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in accordance with this Part of this Act and regulations made thereunder.

(2) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Act referred to as regulations for the marking of bacon; by veterinary examiners) prescribing the mark to be applied to bacon which has been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in licensed premises for the purpose of indicating that such bacon has been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner in accordance with this Part of this Act and regulations made thereunder.

55. (1) Until a bacon (production from carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed slaughtering premises) order has been made and come into force, a veterinary examiner shall apply the mark prescribed by the regulations for the marking of carcasses in the manner prescribed by the said regulations to every carcass of a pig presented to him at any licensed premises, if, but only if, one or other of the following conditions have been complied with, that is to say—

(a) in case such premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises and such pig was not slaughtered in such premises or in case such premises are licensed curing premises—

(i) that such carcass was examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination (carcasses) regulations and on being so examined was found fit for human consumption, and

(ii) that at the time of applying the mark such carcass was clean, dressed in accordance with the regulations for the dressing of carcasses, fresh and wholesome;

(b) in case such premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises and such pig was slaughtered in such premises—

(i) that such pig was examined by him, in accordance with the veterinary examination (pigs and carcasses) regulations, before slaughter and on being so examined was, having regard to such regulations, passed by him as fit for slaughter, and...
[1932.] Pigs and Bacon Act, 1932. [No. 24.]

(iii) that such pig was slaughtered in accordance with the regulations as to the slaughter of pigs, and

(iii) that the carcass of such pig was opened and exsiccated in his presence, and

(iv) that the carcass and viscera of such pig were examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination, (pigs and carcasses) regulations and such carcass, on such examination, was found fit for human consumption, and

(v) that at the time of applying the mark, such carcass is clean, dressed in accordance with the regulations for the dressing of carcasses, fresh and wholesome.

(2) If a bacon (production from carcasses of pigs slaughtered in licensed slaughtering premises) order is made, then, on and from the date on which such order comes into force, a veterinary examiner shall apply the mark prescribed by the regulation for the marking of carcasses in the manner prescribed by the said regulations to every carcass of a pig presented to him for examination at any licensed premises, if, but only if, the following conditions have been complied with, that is to say—

(a) that such licensed premises are licensed curing and slaughtering premises, and

(b) that such pig was slaughtered in such licensed premises in accordance with the regulations as to the slaughter of pigs, and

(c) that such pig was examined by him at such licensed premises in accordance with the veterinary examination (pigs and carcasses) regulations before slaughter and on being so examined was, having regard to such regulations, passed to him as fit for slaughter, and

(d) that the carcass of such pig was opened and exsiccated in his presence, and

(e) that the carcass and viscera of such pig were examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination (pigs and carcasses) regulations and such carcass, on such examination, was found fit for human consumption, and

(f) that, at the time of applying the mark, such carcass is clean, dressed in accordance with the regulations for the dressing of carcasses, fresh and wholesome.

56.—A veterinary examiner shall apply the mark prescribed by the regulations for the marking of bacon by veterinary examiners in the manner prescribed by the said regulations to bacon presented to him for examination at any licensed premises, if, but only if, the following conditions have been complied with, that is to say—

(a) that the bacon has been produced in such premises from carcasses which have had applied thereto the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of carcasses; and

(b) that the bacon has been produced in accordance with the regulations for the production of bacon; and

(c) that the bacon has been examined by him in accordance with the veterinary examination (bacon) regulations, and on being so examined, was found fit for human consumption.

Internal (bacon certificates) certificates.

57.—(1) The Minister may, whenever and so often as he thinks fit, make an order (in this Act referred to as a bacon (consignment certificates) order) requiring that, whenever any lot of bacon, to which a veterinary examiner has applied the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of bacon, is being consigned, such bacon shall be accompanied by a certificate (in

[1932.] Pigs and Bacon Act, 1932. [No. 24.]

this Part of this Act referred to as a consignment certificate) in the form specified in such order, issued by a veterinary examiner under this section certifying the number of pieces of bacon in such lot.

(2) The Minister may order under this subsection among or revoke a bacon (consignment certificates) order or any order made under this subsection.

(3) Whenever a bacon (consignment certificates) order is in force and a licensee proposes to consign in one lot a particular number of pieces of bacon to which the marks prescribed by the regulations for the marking of bacon have been applied by a veterinary examiner, such examiner shall, at the request of such licensee, issue to him a consignment certificate certifying the number of pieces of bacon in such lot.

58.—(1) If at any licensed premises it is found and certified by a veterinary examiner that any carcass or any portion of a carcass or any bacon or any offals is or are unfit for human consumption, such carcass or portion of a carcass or bacon or offals shall immediately be so treated by the licensee as to render it or them incapable of being used for the food of man or, if so required by the local sanitary authority within whose functional area such premises are situate, shall be surrendered to such local sanitary authority to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts, 1878 to 1951.

(2) Every licensee who is the owner of any carcass or of any portion of a carcass or of bacon or of offals found and certified under this section to be unfit for human consumption and who, through himself or his agent, neglects or refuses to treat or surrender the same as required by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary proceedings therefor, in the case of a first offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to control or affect the provisions of section 131 of the Town and County Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, or of sections 132 to 135 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

59.—A veterinary examiner in the performance of his duties is subject to the notice of the Minister as is imposed upon a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner in his private practice by the Animals (Notifiable Diseases) Order of 1911 or any order for the time being in force under the Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Acts, 1899 to 1914.

60.—(1) The Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, authorise a veterinary officer of a local sanitary authority to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by this Part of this Act on a veterinary examiner, and a veterinary officer so authorised is in this section referred to as an authorised veterinary examiner.

(2) An authorised veterinary examiner shall have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or imposed on a veterinary examiner by or under this Part of this Act.

(3) There shall be paid by the Minister to a local sanitary authority whose veterinary officer is an authorised veterinary officer by way of contribution towards the remuneration payable by such local sanitary authority to such officer such moneys as the Minister with the consent of the Minister for Finance shall determine.
Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935.

[No. 24.] (4) The Minister may at any time revoke an authority given under this section in respect of a veterinary officer of a local sanitary authority and therupon such veterinary officer shall cease to be an authorised veterinary officer.

(5) A veterinary officer of a local sanitary authority who is authorised under this section to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act on a veterinary examiner shall act, if he is so directed in writing by the Minister or if he is so directed by a veterinary examiner employed within the meaning of Part IV of the Local Government Act, 1898 (No. 5 of 1898), or within the meaning of any other enactment relating to the superintendence of officers of local authorities at the time of such direction, as may be a sanitary authority, with the powers and duties imposed on a veterinary examiner by this Part of this Act, or such of the said duties as the Minister may direct.

Regulations for the marking of bacon by licences.

61.—A veterinary inspector shall have all the powers conferred on a veterinary examiner by this Part of this Act and shall, if required by the Minister so to do, perform all the duties imposed on a veterinary examiner by this Part of this Act, or such of the said duties as the Minister may direct.

62.—(1) The Minister may by order make regulations (in this Part of this Act referred to as regulations for the marking of bacon by licences) providing for the marking of bacon by licences prescribing the marks to be applied by licence to bacon, which has been examined and certified by a veterinary examiner under this Part of this Act, for the purpose of indicating all or any of the following matters, that is to say—
(a) the premises in which such bacon was produced;
(b) that such bacon was produced in Sarsfield Eireann;
(c) any other matter which, in the opinion of the Minister, should be indicated on such bacon.

(2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe the manner in which the marks prescribed thereby are to be applied to the bacon to which they are applicable.

(3) Regulations made under this section shall prescribe the design of the instruments to be used for applying to bacon the marks prescribed by such regulations.

(4) For the purpose of so much of this section as relates to the indication by marks of the premises in which bacon was produced, the Minister may assign to every licensed premises a distinctive mark and may, by the regulations made under this section, require any such mark assigned to particular licensed premises to be used as the mark for indicating that bacon was produced in such licensed premises.

(5) The application of a mark prescribed by regulations made under this section to any bacon in any circumstances in which such application of mark is not authorised by, or in accordance with, this Part of this Act shall be taken to be a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1897 to 1921, and these Acts, including the penal provisions thereof, shall apply accordingly.

(6) In this section the word “mark” includes any word, letter, figure, or design, or any combination of words, letters, figures and designs, or any of them.

(7) Before making an or after the date of the establishment of the Bacon Marketing Board, any regulations for the marking of bacon by licences the Minister shall consult the Bacon Marketing Board.

Restriction on export of bacon into licensed premises.

63.—(1) The Minister may, whenever and so often as he thinks fit, by order (in this Act referred to as a bacon (grade mark) order) the following things—

Grading of bacon produced in licensed premises.

63.—(1) The Minister may, whenever and so often as he thinks fit, do by order (in this Act referred to as a bacon (grade mark) order) the following things—

Bacon (grade mark) orders.

64.—(1) On and after the appointed day it shall not be lawful for any bacon to be received into any licensed premises (in this subsection referred to as the first-mentioned premises) except bacon which was produced in the first-mentioned premises or some other licensed premises and other—

(2) It is unlawful for any bacon to be received into any licensed premises except bacon which was produced in the first-mentioned premises or some other licensed premises and other—

(3) On and after the appointed day it shall not be lawful for any bacon to be received into any licensed premises except bacon which was produced in the first-mentioned premises or some other licensed premises and other—

Bacon (grade mark) orders.

65.—(1) On and after the appointed day it shall not be lawful for any person to export bacon from Sarsfield Eireann unless—

(2) It is unlawful for any person to export bacon from Sarsfield Eireann unless—

Restriction on Export of Bacon and on Consignment of Bacon from Licensed Premises.

66.—(1) On and after the appointed day it shall not be lawful for any person to export bacon from Sarsfield Eireann unless—

(2) It is unlawful for any person to export bacon from Sarsfield Eireann unless—

Restriction on Export of Bacon and on Consignment of Bacon from Licensed Premises.
66.—(1) All bacon consigned on or after the appointed day from any licensed premises to any place, whether within or without the County of Limerick, shall comply with the following conditions, that is to say—

(a) such bacon shall comply with regulations (if any) as to the condition of bacon at time of consignment, and unless it is packed in hermetically sealed containers, with regulations (if any) for the packing of bacon, and

(b) such bacon shall have applied thereto the marks prescribed by regulations for the marking of bacon by veterinary certifiers,

(c) such bacon shall have applied thereto the marks prescribed by regulations (if any) for the marking of bacon by licensees,

(d) if a bacon (grade mark) order is for the time being in force, such bacon shall have applied thereto the grade mark appointed by such order in respect of bacon of the grade to which the bacon so consigned belongs, and

(e) such bacon shall unless it is packed in hermetically sealed containers be conveyed in accordance with regulations (if any) for the conveyance of bacon, and

(f) if a bacon (consignment certificate) order is for the time being in force, such bacon shall be accompanied by consignment certificates.

(2) Any person who consigns or attempts to consign bacon in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(3) Any person who shall carry by land or sea or air for reward any bacon which is being consigned in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section, unless such person proves that he did not know and could not reasonably be supposed to have known that such bacon was being consigned in contravention of this section.

(4) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable to summary conviction thereof, in the case of a first offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

67.—(1) Any officer of Customs and Excise may detain and search any bacon being or attempted to be exported in contravention of this Part of this Act and for that purpose any open packet containing or suspected by him of containing any bacon, and the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1877, in relation to the condemnation and disposal of goods seized under that Act shall apply to bacon seized under this Act in like manner as if such bacon had been seized under that Act.

(2) The provisions of this Part of this Act relating to the prohibition of the export of bacon shall have effect as though those provisions were included in the Customs Consolidation Act, 1877, and that Act and any Act amending or extending that Act shall apply accordingly, and if any bacon the export of which is prohibited by this Part of this Act is exported in contravention of this Part of this Act or is brought to any customs or other place for the purpose of being so exported or are water-borne to be so exported, the exporter or his agent shall be liable to the same penalties as that to which a person is liable under section 166 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1874, for illegally importing prohibited goods.

(3) The provisions of this Act relating to presentations under Part II shall not apply in respect of this section.

Powers of Inspectors.

68.—(1) Any inspector shall be entitled (subject to the production by him if so required of his authority in writing as such inspector) at any reasonable times to enter upon and have free access to the interior of—

(a) any licensed premises,

(b) any cold store,

(c) the premises of any person engaged in the business of carrying goods for reward, and

(d) any warehouse or other premises of any person engaged in the business of warehousing goods intended for export or in process of being exported, and

(e) any ship, boat, railway wagon, motor lorry, etc., or other vessel or vehicle used for the conveyance of goods.

(2) Any inspector may inspect any bacon which has been consigned from a licensed premises, or any package found in any place open to which he is entitled under this section to enter or to have access, or open or in any public place, and may open any such package which he reasonably believes or suspects to contain such bacon, and may take and remove without payment—

(a) reasonable samples of any such bacon found in any such place, whether such bacon is or is not contained in a package, and

(b) reasonable samples of any packing materials in which any such bacon is packed, and

(c) any one package forming part of or the whole of a consignment of such bacon found in any such place.

(3) If any person—

(a) obstructs or impedes any inspector in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section; or

(b) knowing the name or other particulars of the consignee, consignor, or owner of any such bacon, or of any package, which an inspector is entitled to inspect under this section, refuses to give such name or other particulars to such inspector; or

(c) gives to such inspector any false or misleading name or other particulars of any such consignee, consignor, or owner,

such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction thereof, in the case of a first offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding five pounds and, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4) Where any sample or package is taken by an inspector under this section it shall be the duty of such inspector to notify the owner or the consignor and the consignee (if and so far as their names and addresses are known to or can reasonably be ascertained by him) of the taking of such sample or package.
(6) Neither the Minister nor any inspector shall be liable for any loss or damage arising from the exercise by an inspector of the powers conferred upon him by this section and no action shall lie against the inspector or any other person for or on account of any such loss or damage as aforesaid.

(7) In the exercise in or upon the premises of any railway or shipping company of the powers conferred upon him by this section, an inspector shall conform to such reasonable requirements of such company as are necessary to prevent the working of the traffic on such premises being obstructed or interfered with.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

69.—(1) Where—
(a) any premises are both registered pig slaughtering premises and licensed curing and slaughtering premises, and
(b) a person is in respect of such premises the holder of both a pig exporter's licence and a curing and slaughtering licence, and
(c) a pig, the offspring of which are intended to be exported in accordance with the Act of 1890, is slaughtered at such premises and presented by such person at such premises during a particular half-year for veterinary examination both under the Act of 1890 and this present Act,
the half-yearly fee payable by such person under section 13 of the Act of 1890 in respect of such half-year shall not include any sum in respect of the examination of such pig.

(2) In this section—
the expression "the Act of 1890" means the Agricultural Produce Act (Fresh Meat) Act, 1890 (No. 16 of 1890);
the expressions "registered pig slaughtering premises", "pig exporter's licence", "half-year" and "exporter's half-yearly fee" have the same meaning as they respectively have in the Act of 1890.

Classification and grading of carcases.

70.—(1) The Minister may from time to time by order make regulations (in this section referred to as "classification regulations") with regard to the classification and grading of carcases at licensed premises by licensees.

(2) If any licensees fail to comply with any of the provisions of any carcase (classified) regulations for the time being in force, such licensees shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction therefor to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Marking instruments and forms of consent certificates.

71.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, it shall not be lawful for any person to make, order, purchase, import, or have in his possession—
(a) any authorised marking instrument, or
(b) any instrument by means of which a carcase is marked or a colourable imitation thereof can be applied to a carcase, or
(c) any instrument by means of which a bacon (certified examiner's) mark, a bacon licencee's mark or a bacon (grade) mark or a colourable imitation of any of the said marks could be applied to bacon, or
(d) a prescribed form of consent certificate or any colourable imitation of such form.

(2) Nothing in this section shall render it unlawful for—
(a) any officer of the State acting in the course of his duty as such officer to order, purchase, import, or have in his possession an authorised marking instrument or a prescribed form of consent certificate, or
(b) any person, in pursuance of an order lawfully given by or as the result of an order, to make, import, or have in his possession any authorized marking instrument or any prescribed form of consent certificate, or
(c) any licensee to order, purchase, import, or have in his possession any instrument for the marking of bacon with a bacon (licences) mark which is of the design prescribed by the regulations for the marking of bacon by licensees or any instrument for the marking of bacon, with a bacon (grade) mark which is of the design appointed by a bacon (grade mark) order, or
(d) any person, in pursuance of a contract made with a licencee, to make, import, or have in his possession, any such instrument as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of this sub-section.

(3) Every person who does any thing the doing of which is declared unlawful by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction therefor to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(4) In this section—
the expression "carcase (certification) mark" means a mark prescribed by regulations for the marking of carcases for the time being in force;
the expression "bacon (veterinary examiner's) mark" means a mark prescribed by regulations for the marking of bacon by veterinary examiners for the time being in force;
the expression "bacon (licences) mark" means a mark prescribed by regulations for the marking of bacon by licensees for the time being in force;
the expression "bacon (grade) mark" means a mark appointed by a bacon (grade mark) order.

(5) In this section—
the expression "authorised marking instrument" means any instrument—
(a) which is an instrument for marking a carcase with a carcase (certification) mark and is of the design prescribed by regulations for the marking of carcases; or
(b) which is an instrument for marking bacon with a bacon (veterinary examiner's) mark and is of the design prescribed by regulations for the marking of bacon by veterinary examiners; or
(c) which is an instrument for marking bacon with a bacon (licences) mark and is of the design prescribed by regulations for the marking of bacon by licensees; or
(d) which is an instrument for marking bacon with a bacon (grade) mark and is of the design appointed by a bacon (grade mark) order.
72.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by this section, the powers conferred on the Minister by this Part of this Act shall be and may be exercised without prejudice to—
(a) the exercise by the Minister of the powers conferred on him by the Disease of Animals (Ireland) Acts, 1896 to 1904, the Agricultural Produce (Fruits, Meat) Acts, 1902 and 1903, or the Agricultural Produce (Regulation of Export) Act, 1903 (No. 26 of 1903), as amended by any subsequent enactment, or
(b) to the exercise by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health of the powers conferred on him by the Public Health (Regulation as to Food) Act, 1967, or
(c) to the exercise by local slaughter-house authorities of their statutory powers in relation to the inspection of slaughter-houses, or
(d) to the exercise by local sanitary authorities of their powers in relation to slaughter-houses or in relation to articles intended for the food of men conferred on them by the Public Health Acts, 1878 to 1932, or conferred on them by any local or personal Act.

73.—(1) In this Part of this Act—
the expression "authorised officer of the Bacon Marketing Board" means a person authorized in writing by the Bacon Marketing Board to exercise the powers conferred on an authorised officer of the Bacon Marketing Board by this Part of this Act;
the word "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Bacon Marketing Board under this Part of this Act.

74.—(1) There shall be established in accordance with this Part of this Act a Board (in this Part of this Act referred to as the Board) to be styled and known as the Bacon Marketing Board to fulfill the functions assigned to it by this Part of this Act.
(2) The Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and an official seal (which shall be judicially noticed) and power to sue and be sued in its corporate name and to hold and dispose of real and personal estate.
(3) The Board shall consist of eight members, namely, a Chairman (in this Part of this Act referred to as the Chairman) and seven ordinary members (in this Part of this Act referred to as the ordinary members) elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

75.—(1) The Minister shall as soon as may be necessary after the commencement of this Part of this Act and thereafter as occasion requires nominate a person to be the Chairman.
(2) The Chairman shall hold office during the pleasure of the Minister.

76.—(1) The Minister shall, in every election year as soon as may be after the qualifying date, do the following things, that is to say—
(a) if there are any persons who were on such date large success, prepare a panel (in this Part of this Act referred to as a panel of large success) of the names of such persons;
(b) if there are any persons who were on such date medium success, prepare a panel (in this Part of this Act referred to as a panel of medium success) of the names of such persons;
(c) if there are any persons who were on such date small success, prepare a panel (in this Part of this Act referred to as a panel of small success) of the names of such persons.

1 Pounds of large success, a medium success, and a small success.
(9) A person shall be deemed to have been a small curer on the qualifying date in any election year if:

(i) he was the holder of a licence on such date, and

(ii) there was produced, during the relevant period, at all the premises in respect of which he was licensed on such date, less than thirty-three thousand hundredweights of bacon.

(3) Any person may inspect any panel prepared under this section at such time and place as the Minister may appoint.

77.—(1) If one panel only is required under the immediately preceding section to be prepared in any election year, the Minister shall, as soon as may be after the preparation of such panel, make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as an ordinary members (election) order) declaring that all the ordinary members of the Board shall be elected by persons whose names are entered in such panel at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date in such election year specified in that behalf in such order.

(2) If two panels only are required under the immediately preceding section to be prepared in any election year, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:

(a) if such panels are a panel of large curers and a panel of medium curers, the Minister shall, as soon as may be after the preparation of such panels, make an order (in this Part of this Act also referred to as an ordinary members (election) order) declaring that of the seven ordinary members—

(i) such number as may be specified in such order shall be elected by the persons whose names are entered in such panel of large curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date in such election year specified in such election order specified in that behalf in such order, and

(ii) the remainder shall be elected by persons whose names are entered in such panel of medium curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date in such election year specified in such election order specified in that behalf in such order.

(b) if such panels are a panel of large curers and a panel of small curers, the Minister shall, as soon as may be after the preparation of such panels, make an order (in this Part of this Act also referred to as an ordinary members (election) order) declaring that of the seven ordinary members—

(i) such number as may be specified in such order shall be elected by the persons whose names are entered in such panel of large curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date in such election year specified in such election order specified in that behalf in such order, and

(ii) the remainder shall be elected by persons whose names are entered in such panel of small curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date in such election year specified in such election order specified in that behalf in such order.

(4) Every ordinary member (election) order shall be published in the "Iris Oifigiall" as soon as may be after it is made.

78.—(1) Where an ordinary members (election) order made in any election year declares that a number (in this section referred to as the appointed number of ordinary members) shall be elected by persons whose names are entered in a panel of curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date specified in that behalf in such order, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(a) the appointed number of ordinary members shall be elected at such meeting, and

(b) immediately after the said election there shall also be elected at such meeting a number of persons (in this Part of this Act referred to as a substitutive member) to act, if so required, during their term of office as substitutes for such ordinary members, and the number of substitutive members to be so elected shall be twice the appointed number of ordinary members.

(2) References in this Act to substitutive members representative of the same class of curers as an ordinary member shall be construed as references to the substitutive members elected at the same meeting at which such ordinary member was elected.

79.—Where by virtue of an ordinary members (election) order ordinary members and substitutive members are required to be elected by the person entered in a particular panel of curers at a meeting of such persons to be held on the date specified in that behalf in such order, the Minister shall, as soon as may be after the making of such order, do the following things, namely—

(a) appoint the hour on such date and the place at which each such meeting shall be held;
Filling of casual vacancies among ordinary members of the Bacon Marketing Board.

84.—(1) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board by reason of the death, resignation or disqualification of an ordinary member thereof, the Chairperson shall notify the Minister of such vacancy, and the Minister shall, as soon as may be, appoint, in case there are any substantive members representative of the same class of earners as such ordinary member, one of such substantive members or, in any other case, such person as he thinks proper to fill such vacancy.

(2) A substantive member appointed to fill a causal vacancy shall thereupon cease to be a substantive member.

(3) Every person appointed to fill a causal vacancy shall, until he sooner dies, resigns, or becomes disqualified, hold office as an ordinary member for the residue of the term of office for which the member whose death, resignation or disqualification occasioned the vacancy would have held office if he had not died, resigned, or become disqualified.

Substitute member acting for ordinary member.

85.—Whenever it appears to the Minister that an accident of illness or for other sufficient reason an ordinary member is temporarily unable to discharge his duties as such member, the Minister may appoint one of the substantive members representative of the same class of earners as such ordinary member to act as an ordinary member for such period (not exceeding the duration of such inability) as he shall think proper, and every substantive member appointed to act as an ordinary member of the Board shall during the period for which he is so appointed be an ordinary member in the place of the first mentioned ordinary member.

Remuneration of members of the Bacon Marketing Board.

86.—(1) The Chairman shall be paid by the Board such remuneration and such allowances for expenses as the Minister may from time to time appoint.

(2) Every ordinary member shall be paid by the Board such remuneration and such allowances for expenses as the Board, with the consent of the Minister, may from time to time appoint and different rates of remuneration may be appointed for ordinary members of the Board who are members of the Bacon Marketing Board and for other ordinary members of the Board.

Office and Staff of the Bacon Marketing Board.

87.—(1) The Board may purchase, take on lease, build or otherwise acquire and may equip and maintain such offices and other premises in such places as it considers necessary for the due performance of its functions under this Act and may sell lease or otherwise dispose of any such premises which it considers to be no longer necessary for that purpose.

(2) The Board shall appoint, with the approval of the Minister, a person to be secretary of the Board who shall hold office upon such terms and conditions as the Board, with the approval of the Minister, shall determine.

88.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, it shall not be lawful for any member or officer of the Board to disclose any information in relation to the business of any other person obtained by him in his capacity as such member or officer.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall apply to the disclosure of any information for the purpose of any legal proceedings (whether civil or criminal) taken or proposed to be taken under this Act.

90.—(1) The Board may set notwithstanding one or more vacancies amongst the ordinary members.

(2) The Board shall regulate with the approval of the Minister by standing orders or otherwise the procedure to be observed and the business to be transacted at its meetings.

91.—(1) The Board shall hold its first meeting on such day of such time and place as the Minister shall appoint.

(2) The Board shall hold, not later than the 7th day of January in every year next following an election year (other than the election year which is the year 1930), a meeting (in this Act referred to as the annual meeting of the Bacon Marketing Board).

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Board shall hold such and so many meetings and at such times as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions under this Act.

(4) The Chairman alone shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Board.

(5) No meeting of the Board shall be held unless the Chairman is present thereof.
Determination of questions by the Bacon Marketing Board.

92.—(1) Save as is otherwise provided by this section every question arising at a meeting of the Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(2) Every question in relation to the making of an order to which this subsection applies arising at a meeting of the Board shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions,

that is to say—

(a) if no ordinary members or only one ordinary member are or is present at such meeting such question shall be determined by the Chairman;

(b) if two or more ordinary members are present—

(i) such question shall in the first instance be referred to such ordinary members for their vote thereon;

(ii) if all such ordinary members vote on such question and such vote is unanimous such question shall be deemed to have been decided by the Board in accordance with such votes,

(iii) if some or all of such members do not vote on such question, or if all of such members do not vote on such question and such question be deemed to have been determined in accordance with the Chairman's decision.

This subsection applies to—

(a) a homestead order;

(b) an allowance (sales quote) order;

(c) a cold-storage order;

(d) an order assigning a cold-storage order;

(e) a purchase order;

(f) an order making regulations fixing the prescribed sum for the purposes of the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to levy in respect of2 or more such orders for the reduction of bacon.

(3) The following provisions shall have effect in relation to the making of a production order or an allocation (production quota) order at a meeting of the Board, that is to say—

(a) if no ordinary members or only one ordinary member are or is present at such meeting the Chairman shall make such order and such order as so made by the Chairman shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been duly made by the Board at such meeting;

(b) if two or more ordinary members are present at such meeting the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(1) in case all such ordinary members pass unanimously a resolution in favour of the making of such order in terms specified in such resolution, such order shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been duly made by such terms by the Board at such meeting, and

(2) in any other case the Chairman shall make such order, and such order as so made by the Chairman shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been duly made by the Board at such meeting.

93.—The Board shall keep in a book to be provided by it for the purpose minutes of the proceedings at every meeting of the Board, and all such minutes shall be signed at the meeting at which they relate by the Chairman or at the next meeting by the Chairman and when so signed shall be admitted in evidence.

935.]  Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935. [No. 28.] 935.——(1) The Board shall provide and have a common seal.

(2) The seal of the Board shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman.

(3) Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued or made by the Board and to be sealed with the seal of the Board authenticated in the manner provided by this section shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such order or instrument without proof of the authority or signature of the person signing the same.

95.—(1) The Board shall keep all proper books of accounts and other books and records and shall within three months after the end of each year prepare and transmit to the Minister, in every instance and to the Bacon Marketing Board, a statement of accounts (fully audited and certified by an auditor appointed by the Board with the consent and approval of the Minister) in respect of each year.

(2) The Board shall in each year, at such date and in such form as the Minister may direct, make to the Minister a report of its proceedings under this Part of this Act during the preceding year and the Minister shall lay such report before each House of the Oireachtas.

(3) The Board shall furnish to the Minister such information, statistics and returns as the Minister may from time to time require.

(4) The Board shall on payment of one shilling furnish to any person a copy of any statement of accounts which has been prepared in pursuance of this section.

96.—(1) The Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, from time to time, out of moneys provided by the Exchequer, lend to the Board such sums of money as he thinks proper.

(2) All moneys lent to the Board under this section shall be repaid on such terms and conditions as to time and manner of repayment, rate of interest, security and other matters as the Minister shall, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, appoint.

(3) All moneys received by the Minister in repayment of any moneys lent by him under this section or in payment of interest on or otherwise in relation to such moneys shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister for Finance shall direct.

97.—(1) The Board shall keep a fund (in this section referred to as the fund) to be called and known as the Bacon Marketing Fund and shall maintain and manage such fund in accordance with this Act.

(2) All moneys received by the Board under this Part of this Act shall be paid by the Board into the fund.

(3) There shall be paid out of the fund the following moneys and no other moneys that is to say, all moneys required by this Part of this Act to be paid by the Board and all other expenses incurred by the Board in the execution of its powers and duties under this Part of this Act.

(4) The Board may for the purposes of meeting charges required by this Part of this Act to be paid out of the fund, borrow on the security of the fund.

(5) So much of the fund as in the opinion of the Board is for the time being not immediately required for the payment of sums payable out of the said fund under this Part of this Act shall be invested by the Board in securities in which trustees are authorized by law to invest trust funds.
All dividends and interest received by the Board on investments made by them under this section or in respect of the sale of any such investments shall be paid into the fund.

The Board shall, not later than one month after the date of the establishment of the Board, or such subsequent date (if any) as the Minister may appoint, hold a meeting and at such meeting make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a production order) —

(a) appointing a period (beginning on a day not later than one month after the date on which such order is made) to be the first production period for the purposes of this Part of this Act, and

(b) appointing a specified quantity of bacon to be the production quota in respect of the first production period.

The Board shall, not later than one week before the end of a production period, hold a meeting and at such meeting make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a production order) —

(a) appointing a period (beginning at the expiration of the said production period) to be the next production period for the purposes of this Part of this Act, and

(b) appointing a specified quantity of bacon to be the production quota in respect of the said next production period.

If at any time the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section are not complied with, the Board may, with the consent of the Minister, make, at a date (if any) as the Minister may appoint, a production order, and the period to be appointed by such order as the production period for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall be a period beginning on such date as the Minister may direct.

Any production order the Board shall have regard to the following matters, namely—

(a) the capacity of the markets (both home and export) for bacon;

(b) the quantity of bacon which the Board anticipates is required to be placed in cold storage against future requirements;

(c) the stock of bacon on hands;

(d) the supply of pig likely to be available;

(e) such other matters as the Board consider relevant.

The Pigs Marketing Board may make recommendations to the Board in relation to the production period and the production quota to be appointed by any production order, and the Board shall, in making such order, consider any such recommendations.

Every production order shall be published in the Iris Oifigiúil as soon as may be after it is made.

(1) Whenever the Board makes a production order at any meeting the Board shall at such meeting make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as an allocation (production quota) order) allocating, subject to the provisions of this section, the production quota in respect of the production period appointed by such production order among all licensed premises in such proportions as the Board thinks proper, and references in this Part of this Act to the production sub-quota for particular licensed premises in respect of a particular production period shall be construed as references to the portion of the production quota in respect of such production period allotted to such premises by an allocation (production quota) order.

(2) Where the Minister, after the date of establishment of the Board, grants a licence, he may request the Board in making an allocation (production quota) order in respect of the premises in respect of which such licence was granted a specified proportion of the production quota in respect of the production period to which such allocation (production quota) order relates, and the Board shall comply with any such request.

In allotting under an allocation (production quota) order a portion of the production quota in respect of a particular production period to any licensed premises, the Board shall, subject to the provisions of the immediately preceding sub-section, have regard to—

(a) the obligations of the licensee in respect of such premises under any order made by the Minister under section 2 of the Agricultural Produce (Regulations of Export) Act, 1933 (No. 26 of 1933), as amended by any subsequent enactment, and

(b) in case such allocation (production quota) order is made during the year 1935 or the year 1936, the quantity of bacon produced in such premises during the period of twelve months ending on the Ist day of December, 1934, and

(c) in case such allocation (production quota) order relates to the production quota in respect of any production period commencing on or after the Ist day of January, 1935, the quantity of bacon allotted to such licensed premises under allocation (production quota) order in respect of the production periods corresponding as nearly as possible to the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of such first-mentioned production period.

As soon as an allocation (production quota) order has been made, the Chairman shall not later than five days before the commencement of the production period to which such order relates cause to be served on each licensee of licensed premises a notice (in this Part of this Act referred to as a production notice) in writing stating the proportion of the production quota in respect of such production period which has been allotted to such premises by such order.

The Board may, on the joint application of the holder of a licence in respect of particular premises and the holder of a licence in respect of other premises, transfer from such first-mentioned premises to such other premises the whole or any part of the production sub-quota for such first-mentioned premises in respect of a particular production period, and thereupon the production sub-quota for such first-mentioned premises in respect of such production period and the production sub-quota for such other premises in respect of such production period shall, for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively decreased and increased accordingly.

(1) A production notice in relation to any premises has been duly served on the licensee in respect of such premises, and

(b) the quantity of bacon produced in such premises during the production period to which such production notice relates is less than ninety-five per cent. of the production sub-quota for such premises in respect of such period,

such licence shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine calculated at the rate of ten shillings for every hundredweight by which the amount of bacon produced at such premises during such production period falls short of the production sub-quota for such premises in respect of such period.

(1) A production notice in relation to any premises has been duly served on the licensee in respect of such premises, and

(2) The licence holder has not been able to produce the amount of bacon specified in the allocation (production quota) order.
daily served on the licence in respect of such premises, and

(b) the quantity of bacon produced in such premises during the production period to which such production notice relates exceeds by more than ten per cent. the production sub-quotas for such premises in respect of such period.

such licence shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine calculated at the rate of ten shillings for every hundredweight of bacon which the amount of bacon produced in such premises during such production period exceeds the production sub-quotas for such premises in respect of such period.

102.—(1) The Board may, whenever and so often as they think proper so to do, by order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a no-horse sales order)—

(a) appoint a specified period to be a sale period for the purposes of such order, and

(b) appoint a specified quantity of bacon to be the sales quota in respect of such period.

(2) Every no-horse sales order shall be published in the *Irish Official Journal* as soon as may be after it is made.

Allotment of sale quotas amongst licensed premises.

103.—(1) Whenever the Board makes a no-horse sales order at any meeting the Board shall at such meeting make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as an allocation (sales quotas) order) specifying the sales quotas in respect of the sale period appointed by such no-horse sales order between all licensed premises in such proportions as the Board think proper, and references in this Part of this Act to the sales sub-quotas for particular licensed premises in respect of a particular sale period shall be deemed to be the portion of the sales quotas in respect of such sale period allotted to such premises by such allocation (sales quotas) order.

(2) A no-horse sales order (sales quota order) has been made the Chairman shall not later than five days before the commencement of the sale period to which such order relates, cause to be served on each licence of licence to be served on a notice (in this Part of this Act referred to as a sale notice) in writing stating the proportion of the sales quotas in respect of such sale period which has been allotted to such premises by such order.

Penalty for committing breaches of excess of sales sub-quotas.

104.—Where—

(a) a copy of a sale notice made in relation to any premises has been duly served on the licence in respect of such premises, and

(b) the quantity of bacon consigned (other than by way of export) on sale during the sale period to which such notice relates exceeds by more than five per cent. the sales sub-quotas for such premises in respect of such period

such licence shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine calculated at the rate of ten shillings for every hundredweight of bacon which the amount of bacon so consigned from such premises during such period exceeds the sales sub-quotas for such premises in respect of such period.

Cold-storage of bacon.

105.—(1) The Board may, whenever and so often as they think proper so to do, by order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a cold-storage order) do the following things, that is to say,—

(a) declare that the total amount of bacon produced in all licensed premises during any specified period (other than bacon produced in and exported from such licensed premises during such specified period) and all specified percentages shall be the appointed national percentage in respect of such period;

(2) The Board may by order at any time revoke or amend a cold-storage order.

(3) Every cold-storage order shall be published in the *Irish Official Journal* as soon as may be after it is made.

(4) If the licence in respect of any premises fails or neglects to comply with the obligations imposed on him in relation to such premises by a cold-storage order, such licence shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine calculated at the rate of ten shillings for every hundredweight by which the amount of bacon, when, during the period to which such cold-storage order relates, from such premises into a cold store falls short of the quantity of bacon required by such cold-storage order to be put during such period from such premises into a cold store.

106.—(1) Where any bacon has been placed in a cold store by a licensee in pursuance of a cold-storage order it shall not be lawful for such licensee to remove such bacon from such cold store other than to the extent necessary for carrying on such business.

Restriction on removal of bacon placed in a cold store.

107.—(1) Whenever the Board is of opinion that any bacon in the hands of a licensee (not being bacon kept in a cold store in pursuance of a cold-storage order) remains unsalable owing to such licensee demanding an unreasonable price therefor, the Board may make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a purchase order) requiring such buyer to sell to the Board at such price as may be specified in such order a quantity (to be specified in such order) of bacon equivalent to the quantity of such unsalable bacon of which mention has been made in the Board to deliver such quantity to a person at a place and a time specified in such order.

Compulsory purchase of unsalable bacon by the Bacon Marketing Board from licensees.
(3) The Control of Manufactures Acts, 1902 and 1904, shall not apply to any set or thing done by the Board under this section.

106.—The Board may do all or any of the following things, that is to say—

(a) advertise, either alone or in co-operation with any other person, bacon;
(b) undertake research work in relation to the manufacture of bacon and the preparation and preservation of by-products, which, in the opinion of the Board, is calculated to benefit the bacon industry;
(c) contribute, with the consent of the Minister, towards the cost of schemes for the improvement of pigs;
(d) subject to conditions approved by the Minister, will issue or establish a marketing organisation for the sale of bacon.

110.—(1) An authorised officer of the Bacon Marketing Board shall be entitled (subject to the production by him if so required of his authority in writing or as such authorised officer) at all reasonable times to enter upon any licensed premises or cold store and to inspect any bacon in such premises or cold store.

(2) Every person who obstructs or impedes any authorised officer of the Bacon Marketing Board in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

111.—(1) Every person who holds or has held a licence shall, for every half-year during which or any part of which he holds or has held such licence, pay to the Board in respect of such licence a levy calculated at the rate of a prescribed sum for every carcass used for the production of bacon during such half-year at the premises to which such licence relates.

(2) As soon as may be after the expiration of every half-year the Board shall ascertain, in respect of every person who during the whole or any part of such half-year held a licence, the amount of the levy payable under this section by such person for such half-year in respect of such licence.

(3) Where a licence held by a person is revoked by the Minister under Part II of this Act, the levy payable by such person in respect of such licence for the half-year then current, shall, if the Board so directs, be ascertained immediately upon such revocation and not under the foregoing subsection.

(4) Where a Licence is held by two or more persons in succession during the half-year, such licence shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been held during the whole of such half-year by the person who held the same during such half-year and not to have been held by any other person at any time during such half-year.

(5) As soon as the amount of any levy has been ascertained under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Board shall make a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indebtedness) certifying the half-year for which such levy is payable, the person by whom and the premises in respect of which such levy is payable, and the amount of such levy.

(6) Every certificate of indebtedness shall be prima facie evidence of all matters purporting to evidence thereof and any document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certified to be payable, be deemed until the contrary is proved to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section and shall be admitted in evidence accordingly.
Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935.

[No. 24.]

the expression "factory-purchased pig" means a pig purchased on terms which do not constitute such pig a factory-purchased pig;

the expression "authorised officer of the Pigs Marketing Board" means a person authorised in writing by the Pigs Marketing Board to exercise the powers conferred on an authorised officer of the Pigs Marketing Board by this Part of this Act;

the word "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Pigs Marketing Board under this Part of this Act.

112.—(1) There shall be established in accordance with this Part of this Act a board (in this Part of this Act referred to as the Board) to be styled and known as the Pigs Marketing Board to fulfil the functions assigned to it by this Part of this Act.

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and an official seal (which shall be judicially noticed) and power to sue and to be sued in its corporate name and to hold and dispose of land.

(3) The Board shall consist of seven members, namely, a Chairman (in this Part of this Act referred to as the Chairman) and six ordinary members (in this Part of this Act referred to as the ordinary members) elected or nominated in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

118.—(1) The Minister shall as soon as may be necessary after the commencement of this Part of this Act and thereafter on occasion require nominate a person to be the Chairman.

(2) The Chairman shall hold office during the pleasure of the Minister.

(3) Whenever the Chairman is through ill-health or other sufficient cause temporarily incapacitated from performing the duties of his office the Minister may nominate a person to perform during such incapacity the duties of the Chairman and the person so appointed shall during such incapacity have all the powers of the Chairman and be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Act to be the Chairman.

(4) There shall be paid to the Board to every person nominated under the immediately preceding sub-section such remuneration and such allowances for expenses as the Minister may appoint.

119.—(1) Of the ordinary members three (in this Part of this Act referred to as "cure members") shall be elected in accordance with this Act by the Bacon Marketing Board and three (in this Part of this Act referred to as "producer members") shall be nominated in accordance with this Act.

(2) The cure members shall be persons who are ordinary members of the Bacon Marketing Board.

(3) The producer members shall be persons who are representative of pig producers in accordance with regulations made by the Bacon Marketing Board.

120.—(1) The Bacon Marketing Board shall at its first meeting in the year 1936 and at each triennial meeting of the Bacon Marketing Board elect three cure members.
[1935]  

Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935.  

No. 28.  

(9) If the Bacon Marketing Board fails to elect at its first meeting or any subsequent meeting three ordinary members, the Minister shall, not later than five days after such meeting, nominate three or such less number as circumstances require of ordinary members of the Bacon Marketing Board to be such members and the persons so nominated shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly elected at such meeting as such members.

Nominated producer members.

121. Not later than five days after each election of such members, the Minister shall nominate three persons to be producer members.

Establishment of the Pigs Marketing Board.

122.- (1) Within one month after the completion of the first nominations of producer members, the Minister shall publish in the Official Gazette a notice declaring the Board to be established as from a date (subsequent to the publication of such notice) to be specified in such notice and thereupon the Board shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly established on the date so specified.

(2) In this Part of this Act all references to the date of the establishment of the Board shall be construed as referring to the date on which the Board is by virtue of this section deemed to have been established.

Term of office of ordinary members.

123.- (1) Every ordinary member and every producer member (other than a person appointed to fill a casual vacancy) shall, unless sooner die, resign, or become disqualified, hold office—
(a) in case he was elected or nominated in the years 1935, from the date of the establishment of the Board until the 10th day of January, 1937;
(b) in case he was elected or nominated in any other year, for a period of three years from the 10th day of January in such year.

(2) A casual member or a producer member retiring on the expiration of the term of his office by death or on the election of a successor shall be deemed to have resigned or become disqualified.

Resignation and disqualification of ordinary members of Pigs Marketing Board.

124.-(1) An ordinary member may at any time resign his office as such member by a letter addressed and sent to the secretary of the Board and every such resignation shall take effect at the commencement of the meeting of the Board held next after the receipt of such letter by the secretary.

(2) If and whenever any ordinary member is adjudged bankrupt, or makes a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or is sentenced by a court of competent jurisdiction to suffer imprisonment or penal servitude, or ceases to be ordinarily resident in the county of Limerick, or absents himself without the consent of the Board from any meetings of the Board for a period of three months or, in the case of a casual member, ceases to be a member of the Bacon Marketing Board, he shall ceases to hold office as an ordinary member.

Filling of casual vacancies amongst ordinary members of Pigs Marketing Board.

125.—(1) Whenever a vacancy (in this section referred to as a casual vacancy) occurs in the membership of the Board by reason of the death, resignation or disqualification of an ordinary member, the Chairman shall, if the Chairman is not the Minister of such vacancy, and the Minister shall, in case such ordinary member was a casual member, appoint one of the ordinary members of the Bacon Marketing Board who are members of the Pigs Marketing Board to fill such vacancy or, in case such ordinary member was a producer member, appoint a person representative of pig producers to fill such vacancy.

(2) Every person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall, unless he sooner die, resign, or become disqualified, hold office as an ordinary member for the residue of the term of office for which the member whose death, resignation or disqualification occasioned the vacancy would have held office if he had not died, resigned or became disqualified.
(3) The Minister shall as soon as may be necessary after the commencement of this Part of this Act and thereafter on occasion require, upon a person to be the Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Minister and shall be paid by the Board such remuneration and such allowances for expenses as the Minister may from time to time appoint.

(4) The Board shall appoint such and so many other officers (other than the Secretary), servants, and agents as the Board shall think from time to time necessary for the due performance of its functions under this Part of this Act and every officer, servant, and agent so appointed shall hold office upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board shall determine.

(5) There shall be paid by the Board to the officers (other than the Secretary), servants, and agents of the Board such remuneration and allowances for expenses as the Board may from time to time appoint.

130. Where a person serving in the Civil Service of the Government of Sarcensville is seconded for service with the Board, the Board shall reciprocate to the Exchequer, in such manner as the Minister may direct, the salary of such person and also such charges in respect of superannuation and other allowances and gratuities payable under the Superannuation Acts for the time being in force in respect of such person as the said Minister shall determine to be proper.

131. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section it shall not be lawful for any member or officer of the Board to disclose any information in relation to the business of any other person obtained by him in his capacity as such member or officer.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section such person shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) of this section shall apply to the disclosure of any information for the purposes of any legal proceedings (whether civil or criminal) taken or proposed to be taken under this Part of this Act.

Procedures of the Pigs Marketing Board.

132. (1) The Board may act notwithstanding one or more vacancies amongst the ordinary members.

(2) The Board shall regulate with the approval of the Minister by standing orders or otherwise the procedure to be observed and the business to be transacted at its meetings.

Meetings of the Pigs Marketing Board.

133. (1) The Board shall hold its first meeting on such day at such time and place as the Minister shall appoint.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Board shall hold such and so many meetings as and at such times as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions under this Act.

(3) The Chairman alone shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Board.

(4) No meeting of the Board shall be held unless the Chairman is present thereat.

Determination of questions by the Pigs Marketing Board.

134. (1) Save as is otherwise provided by this section, every question arising at a meeting of the Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in the case of an equal division of the votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(2) The following provisions shall have effect in relation to the making of a price order, a freight allowance order, a buying allowance order, or an order amending a price order, a freight allowance order or a buying allowance order, at a meeting of the Board, that is to say:

(a) If no ordinary members or only one ordinary member are or is present at such meeting the Chairman shall make such order and such order as so made by the Chairman shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Act to have been duly made by the Board at such meeting.

(b) If two or more ordinary members are present at such meeting the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:

(i) In case all such ordinary members pass unanimously a resolution in favour of the making of such order as is specified in such resolution such order shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Act to have been duly made by the Board at such meeting.

(ii) In any other case the Chairman shall make such order and such order as so made by the Chairman shall be deemed for the purposes of this Part of this Act to have been duly made by the Board at such meeting.
[1855] Pigs and Bacon Act, 1855. [No. 26.]

(3) All monies received by the Minister in payment of any money lent by him under this section or in payment of interest on or otherwise in respect of any money, shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister for Finance shall direct.

139.—(1) The Board shall keep a fund (in this Part of this Act referred to as the fund) to which each pig shall be allotted and many grades or Marketing Fund and shall maintain and manage such fund in accordance with this Act.

(2) All monies received by the Board under this Part of this Act shall be paid into the Board into the fund.

(3) There shall be paid out of the fund the following monies and so other monies, that is to say, all monies required by this Part of this Act to be paid by the Board and all other expenses incurred by the Board in the execution of its powers and duties under this Part of this Act.

(4) The Board may, for the purpose of meeting charges required by this Part of this Act to be paid out of the fund, borrow on the security of the fund.

(5) So much of the fund as in the opinion of the Board is for the time being not immediately required for the payment of sums payable out of the said fund under this Part of this Act shall be invested by the Board in securities in which trustees are by law for the time being in force authorized to invest trust funds.

(6) The Board may from time to time at their discretion vary or terminate all monies invested under this section into other investments authorized by this section and may by any time sell and convert into money all or any investments made by them under this section.

(7) All dividends and interest received by the Board on investments made by them under this section or in respect of the sale of any such investments shall be paid into the fund.

Price Orders.

140.—(1) The Board shall, not later than one month after the date of the establishment of the Board, or such subsequent date (if any) as the Minister may appoint, hold a meeting and at such meeting make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a price order)—

(a) dividing non-factory-purchased pigs into such and so many classes as the Board thinks fit; and

(b) dividing creases of factory-purchased pigs into such and so many classes as the Board thinks fit, and dividing each such class into such and so many grades as the Board thinks fit; and

(c) dividing the creases of non-factory-purchased pigs into such and so many grades as the Board thinks fit, and if the Board think proper, dividing each such class into such and so many grades as the Board thinks fit;

(d) appointing a period (beginning on a day not later than one month after the day on which such order is made) to be the first sale period for the purposes of this Part of this Act;

(e) fixing, in respect of non-factory-purchased pigs of each class sold during such sale period, the price (in terms of a rate per hundredweight) thereof; and

(f) fixing, in respect of factory-purchased pigs of each grade of each class sold during such sale period, the price (in terms of a rate per hundredweight) thereof.

141.—(1) The Board shall, at the meeting at which it enacts the first price order, make an order (in this Part of this Act referred to as a freight allowance order)—

(a) dividing non-factory-purchased pigs into such and so many classes as the Board thinks fit, and dividing each such class into such and so many grades as the Board thinks fit; and

(b) in respect of each sale area, fixing the sum which is to be the freight allowance in respect of each pig or its interest in such area; and

different sums may be fixed in respect of different sale areas.
(2) The Board may at any time by order under this sub-section make the order under the immediately preceding sub-section or any order made under this sub-section.

(3) In this Part of this Act, the expression "the freight allowance" means in relation to a pig or carcase sold in a particular class, the sum for the time being fixed by such order under this section as the freight allowance in respect of a pig or carcase sold in such class.

142.—(1) The Board shall, at the meeting at which it makes the first price order, make an order fixing the sum which is to be the buying allowance in respect of each pig or carcase sold.

(2) The Board may at any time by order under this sub-section make the order under the immediately preceding sub-section or any order made under this sub-section.

(3) In this Part of this Act, the expression "the buying allowance" means in relation to any pig or carcase, the sum for the time being fixed by order under this section as the buying allowance.

143.—The Board may by order make regulations fixing the sum (in this Part of this Act referred to as the insurance allowance) which is to be allowed, in respect of such pig or carcase sold to a licence, by way of insurance against the loss of such pig or carcase and the value thereof by a veterinary surgeon under Part II of this Act or by a loco-adjutant appointed by the Board under statutory powers.

144.—(1) It shall not be lawful, during any period appointed by the Board to be a sale period by a price order, for any licence or registered minor curer to purchase or permit any person to sell to a licence or a registered minor curer—

(a) any non-factory-purchased pig of a class fixed by the order at a sum other than the following sums, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and the price fixed by such order for non-factory-purchased pigs of that class, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance;

(b) any factory-purchased pig at a sum other than the following sum, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and the price fixed by such order for factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance;

(c) any carcase of a non-factory-purchased pig at a sum other than

(i) in case such order fixes grades and classes of carcases of non-factory-purchased pigs, the following sum, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such carcase and the price fixed by such order for factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance;

(ii) in any other case, the following sum, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such carcase and the price fixed by such order for carcases of non-factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance;

(2) In this section the expression "the appropriate amount" means the following sums—

(i) in case such pig or carcase is purchased by a licence—

(a) a sum equal to the sum for the time being prescribed by the Minister under the provisions of Part II of this Act relating to the purchase of pigs and carcases by licences, and

(b) in case such pig or carcase is purchased by a registered minor curer, a sum equal to one shilling;

(ii) in case such pig or carcase is purchased at a fair or in a market or in any other place at which such pigs or carcases are sold, a sum equal to the amount of the last for one pig or one carcase (as the case may be).

(3) If any licence or registered minor curer purchases, or any person sells to a licence or a registered minor curer, in any period such pigs or carcases other than the following, namely, the following sums, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and the price fixed by such order for factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance, or if such pigs or carcases are purchased in any other manner than as hereinbefore provided, such licence or registered minor curer shall be liable to summary conviction therefor to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every pig or carcase in respect of which such offence is committed.

(4) If any licence or registered minor curer purchases, or any person sells to a licence or a registered minor curer, in any period such pigs or carcases other than the following, namely, the following sums, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and the price fixed by such order for factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance, or if such pigs or carcases are purchased in any other manner than as hereinbefore provided, such licence or registered minor curer shall be liable to summary conviction therefor to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every pig or carcase in respect of which such offence is committed.

(5) If any licence or registered minor curer purchases, or any person sells to a licence or a registered minor curer, in any period such pigs or carcases other than the following, namely, the following sums, namely, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and the price fixed by such order for factory-purchased pigs of a grade and class corresponding to the grade and class of such carcase, less the appropriate amount, the freight allowance, and the buying allowance, or if such pigs or carcases are purchased in any other manner than as hereinbefore provided, such licence or registered minor curer shall be liable to summary conviction therefor to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every pig or carcase in respect of which such offence is committed.
and cause the bacon derived therefrom to be sold at or to be put in a cold store under paragraph (a) of this sub-section to be sold on behalf of the Board;

c. cause such pigs or any of them to be exported;

d. cause such pigs or any of them to be slaughtered and other sold as dressed pork or subject to the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Flesh Meat) Acts, 1930 and 1931, exported as dressed pork.

(3) Bacon produced by a licence or on behalf of the Board under this sub-section shall be for the purposes of any of IV III of this Act and the provisions of Part III of this Act relating to levy in respect of carcasses used for production of bacon and the provisions of this Part of this Act relating to levy payable by the Board. The Marketing Board shall not apply in relation to carcasses used for the production of such bacon.

147.—(1) Whenever the Board, in making a price order, then, in respect of pigs of any class to which such order relates, a price (in this sub-section referred to as the appointed price) lower or higher than the price (in this sub-section referred to as the hypothetical price), which, in the opinion of the Board, would, under normal conditions, be the proper price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(a) the Board shall, in respect of carcasses of each such grade of each such class, state in such order the hypothetical price thereof;

(b) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such grade of each such class is less than the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the Board shall, at the expiration of the said period to which such order relates, serve a notice on every licence and every registered minor licence requiring him to pay to the Board, in respect of each factory-purchased pig purchased by him during such said period, the sum of which is a carcass of that grade of that class, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and a price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that grade of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, and upon service of such notice the monies required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licence or registered minor licence to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such grade of each such class exceeds the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the Board may, in lieu of such所说 and every registered minor licence, in respect of each factory-purchased pig purchased by him during such said period, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and price equal to the difference between the appointed price for pigs of that class and the hypothetical price for pigs of that class, and upon service of such notice the monies required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licence or registered minor licence to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(d) in case the appointed price for pigs of each such class exceeds the hypothetical price of pigs of that class, the Board shall, during the said period to which such order relates, serve a notice on every licence and every registered minor licence requiring him to pay to the Board, in respect of each pig of each such class purchased by him during such said period, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of each pig and price equal to the difference between the appointed price for pigs of that class and the hypothetical price for pigs of that class, and upon service of such notice the monies required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licence or registered minor licence to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

In this sub-section the words "pigs" means non-factory-purchased pigs.

(2) Whenever the Board, in making a price order, fixes, in respect of carcasses of any grade of any class to which such order

[1935. Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935. No. 24.]

relates, a price (in this sub-section referred to as the appointed price) lower or higher than the price (in this sub-section referred to as the hypothetical price) which, in the opinion of the Board, would, under normal conditions, be the proper price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(a) the Board shall, in respect of carcasses of each such grade of each such class, state in such order the hypothetical price thereof;

(b) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such grade of each such class is less than the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the Board shall, at the expiration of the said period to which such order relates, serve a notice on every licence and every registered minor licence requiring him to pay to the Board, in respect of each factory-purchased pig purchased by him during such said period, the sum of which is a carcass of that grade of that class, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such pig and price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that grade of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, and upon service of such notice the monies required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licence or registered minor licence to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such grade of each such class exceeds the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the Board may, in lieu of such所说 and every registered minor licence, in respect of each factory-purchased pig purchased by him during such said period, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of each pig and price equal to the difference between the appointed price for pigs of that class and the hypothetical price for pigs of that class, and upon service of such notice the monies required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licence or registered minor licence to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

In this sub-section the word "carcasses" means non-factory-purchased pigs.
n sum calculated by reference to the weight of such carcasses and a price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that grade of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, and upon service of such notice the moneys required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licensee or registered minor enterer to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) In case the appointed price for carcasses of each such grade of such class exceeds the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class, the Board may pay to each licensee and each registered minor enterer, in respect of each carcass of such such grade of each such class purchased by him during the sale period to which such order relates, such sum as the Board thinks proper, subject however to the following limitations, namely, that the total amount payable under this paragraph in respect of all carcasses of that grade of that class purchased by licensees and registered minor enterers during such sale period shall not, unless the Board is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the said total amount should not be so limited, exceed a sum calculated by reference to the total weights of such carcasses and a price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that grade of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that grade of that class.

In this sub-section the word "carcasses" means carcasses of non-factory purchased pigs.

(d) Whenever the Board, in making a price order, does not divide the classes of carcasses into grades, but fixes in respect of carcasses of any class a price (in this sub-section referred to as the appointed price) lower or higher than the price (in this sub-section referred to as the hypothetical price) which, in the opinion of the Board, would, under normal conditions, be the proper price for carcasses of that class, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:

(i) the Board shall, in respect of carcasses of each such class, state in such order the hypothetical price thereof;

(ii) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such class is less than the hypothetical price for carcasses of that class, the Board shall, at the expiration of the sale period to which such order relates, serve a notice on every licensee and every registered minor enterer requiring him to pay to the Board, in respect of each carcass of that class purchased by him during such sale period, a sum calculated by reference to the weight of such carcass and a price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that class, and upon service of such notice the moneys required thereby to be paid shall be a debt due and payable by such licensee or registered minor enterer to the Board and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(iii) in case the appointed price for carcasses of each such class exceeds the hypothetical price for carcasses of that class, the Board may pay to each licensee and each registered minor enterer, in respect of each carcass of each such class purchased by him during the sale period to which such order relates, such sum as the Board thinks proper, subject however to the following limitation, namely, that the total sum payable under this paragraph in respect of all carcasses of that class purchased by licensees and registered minor enterers during such sale period shall not, unless the Board is of opinion that it is just and equitable that

[1905.] Pigs and Bacon Act, 1905. [No. 49.] The said total amount should not be so limited, exceed a sum calculated by reference to the total weights of such carcasses and a price equal to the difference between the appointed price for carcasses of that class and the hypothetical price for carcasses of that class.

In this sub-section the word "carcasses" means carcasses of non-factory purchased pigs.

(5) Where the Board are authorized under any of the following provisions of this section, namely, paragraph (e) of sub-section (1), paragraph (e) of sub-section (2), paragraph (e) of sub-section (3) and paragraph (e) of sub-section (4), to pay a sum in respect of any pig or carcass, the Board may pay different sums in respect of a pig or carcass, the bacon derived from which is exported, and in respect of a pig or carcass, the bacon derived from which is not exported.

(6) Moneys received by the Board under this section from licensees and registered minor enterers shall be paid to the customers in respect of the total amount of payments made under this section to licensees and registered minor enterers.

148. (1) The Board may undertake research work in relation to the production of pigs and the manufacture of bacon.

(2) The Board shall publish from time to time particulars of the composition of a suitable ration for pig feeding and the cost of such rations.

149. (1) An authorized officer of the Pigs Marketing Board shall be entitled (subject to the production by him if so required of his authority in writing as such authorized officer) at all reasonable times to enter upon any licensed premises and to inspect all pigs, carcasses and bacon in such premises.

(2) Every person who obstructs or impedes any authorized officer of the Pigs Marketing Board in the exercise of any of the powers conferred on him by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

150. (1) Every person who holds or has held a licence shall, for every half-year during which any part of the premises in which he holds or held such licence, pay to the Board in respect of such licence a levy calculated at the rate of a prescribed sum for every carcass used for the production of bacon during such half-year at the premises to which such licence relates.

(2) As soon as may be after the expiration of every half-year the Board shall ascertain, in respect of every person who during the whole or any part of such half-year held a licence, the amount of the levy payable under this section by such person for such half-year in respect of such licence.

(3) Where a licence held by a person is revoked by the Minister under Part II of this Act, the levy payable by such person in respect of such licence for the half-year next current shall, if the Board so directs, be ascertained immediately upon such revocation and not be deductible from the foregoing subsection.

(4) Where a licence is held by two or more persons in succession during a half-year, such licence shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been held during the whole of each half-year by the person who last held the same during such half-year and not to have been held by any other persons at any time during such half-year.

(5) As soon as the amount of any levy has been ascertained under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Board shall make a certificate (in this section referred to as a certificate of indemnity) certifying the half-year for which such levy is payable, the person by whom and the premises in respect of which such levy is payable, and the amount of such levy.

Levy payable by licensees to Pigs Marketing Board.

Levy payable by licensees to Pigs Marketing Board.
(6) Every certificate of indebtedness shall be prima facie evidence of all matters purported to be certified therein and no document purporting to be a certificate of indebtedness issued under this section shall, on production thereof in any proceedings to recover the amount thereby certificated to be payable, be deemed until the contrary is proved to be a certificate of indebtedness duly issued under this section and shall be admitted in evidence accordingly.

(7) As soon as may be after the making of a certificate of indebtedness, a copy thereof shall be served on the person thereby certificated as liable to pay the levy the subject thereof and immediately upon such service the amount certified by such certificate as payable by such person shall become and be payable by such person to the Board and shall, after the expiration of four weeks from such service, be recoverable by the Board as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) If any licensee fails or neglects to pay the amount certified by a certificate of indebtedness to be payable by him within four weeks after the service of a copy of such certificate on him, the Minister may revoke the license in relation to which such amount is payable, but such revocation shall not relieve such person from liability to pay the said amount.

(9) The Board may at any time by order declare that there shall be no levy under this section in respect of any carcass used for the production of bacon during any specified half year or specified part of a half year, and may at any time revoke or amend any such order, and whenever any such order is in force, then notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no levy shall be payable under this section in respect of any carcass used for the production of bacon during the half year or part of a half year to which such order relates.

(10) For the purposes of this section, each of the following periods shall be deemed to be a half-year, that is to say—

(a) the period commencing on the 1st day of the establishment of the Board and ending on the 31st day of December, 1935;

(b) any period of six months commencing after the date of the establishment of the Board, on any 1st day of January or any 1st day of July.

151.—(1) The Board may by order make regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) the returns (including returns in relation to any period or periods commencing before the date of such regulations, but not earlier than the 1st day of January, 1935) to be made to the Board by holders of licences and registered minor curers;

(b) the times at which such returns are to be made;

(c) the forms in which such returns are to be made.

(2) Every person, by regulations made under this section to make any return, who fails or refuses to make such return in accordance with any of such regulations, or who makes in any such return any statement which is false or misleading in any material respect shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to summary conviction therefor, in the case of a first offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and, in the case of a second or any subsequent offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

152.—(1) Every licensee under a licence and every registered minor curer shall keep or cause to be kept, in the case of a liencisee, at the premises to which his licence relates and, in the case of a registered minor curer, at the premises in respect of which he is registered in the register of minor curers, the proper records made under Part IV.

153.—The Board may by order make regulations in relation to any matter or thing referred to in this Part of this Act as being prescribed,