STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1961 No. 243 (S. 15)

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

Made - - - -	*8th February*, 1961
Laid before Parliament	*16th February*, 1961
Coming into Operation	*1st March*, 1961

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 13 and 56 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf having consulted with such organisations as appear to me to be representative of interests substantially affected by these regulations and after reference to the Scottish Food Hygiene Council under section 25 of that Act I hereby make the following regulations:—

PART I

Citation and Interpretation

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961 and subject to the provisions of regulation 6 shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1961.

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—

"animal" means cattle, sheep, goats, swine and horses, and "horses" includes asses and mules;

"blood" means blood intended for human consumption derived from an animal;

"carcase" means the body of an animal excluding the organs (other than the kidneys), viscera and blood;

"casualty animal" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph (1) of regulation 10 of these regulations;

"examine in detail" in relation to any lymphatic gland means examine by making multiple incisions in the gland;

"inspector" means a veterinary meat inspector or a meat inspector;

"local authority" means, except for the purposes of regulation 14 of these regulations, the council of a county and of a large burgh within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947(b), and any small burgh within the meaning of that Act shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be included in the county in which it is situated;

"meat" means meat derived from an animal slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of these regulations or from a casualty animal

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 30. (b) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 43.

and includes the carcase, organs and viscera of any such animal but does not include the blood ;

" meat inspector " means any person having the qualifications set out in regulation 18 of these regulations or approved by the Secretary of State under that regulation and appointed an inspector of meat for the purposes of these regulations ;

" private slaughterhouse " means a slaughterhouse other than a public slaughterhouse ;

" public slaughterhouse " means any slaughterhouse slaughtering in which is carried out by, or is under the effective control of, a local authority ;

" slaughter ", in relation to any animal, means the killing of that animal with intent that the meat or blood to be derived from it shall be sold for human consumption, and " slaughtered " shall be construed accordingly ;

" slaughterhouse " has the same meaning as in Part II of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954(a) ;

" veterinary meat inspector " means any veterinary surgeon who is appointed an inspector of meat for the purposes of these regulations or any person appointed under paragraph (2) of regulation 17 of these regulations to exercise the functions of a veterinary meat inspector ;

" veterinary surgeon " means a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons ;

" viscera " means the stomach and intestines.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. These regulations shall be enforced and executed in any area by the local authority of that area.

PART II

Provisions as to animals intended for slaughter in slaughterhouses

4.—(1) Save in the case of an animal to which regulation 14 of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955(c) applies, an animal shall not be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected by an inspector in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) An animal to which the provisions of regulation 14 aforesaid apply may be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse without having been inspected as aforesaid if, after taking all reasonable steps to that end, the person having charge of the slaughterhouse is unable to secure the inspection before it is necessary in compliance with that regulation for the animal to be slaughtered.

5.—(1) If, upon making an examination of an animal a meat inspector suspects that the animal is suffering from a disease, he shall give instructions to the person having the care of the animal for the time being that it shall be segregated and shall not be slaughtered until it has been examined by a veterinary meat inspector.

(2) If, upon making an examination of any animal (whether an animal segregated in accordance with the provisions of the last foregoing paragraph or otherwise) a veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that it might be

(a) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 42. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (c) S.I. 1955/1993 (1955 I, p. 216).

prejudicial to the public health that the meat to be derived from the animal should be sold for human consumption, he shall give instructions to the person having the care of the animal for the time being that the animal shall be segregated and slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph or otherwise disposed of as the veterinary meat inspector may direct having regard to the nature of the disease from which the animal is suffering and any such instructions shall be complied with.

(3) If any animal segregated as aforesaid is to be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, it shall be slaughtered in a place therein used solely for the purpose of slaughtering animals so segregated or, if there is no such place, in the slaughterhouse at a time other than that at which the slaughter of other animals is taking place therein.

6. This part of these regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1961, but shall not apply in the parts specified in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations of the areas of the local authorities so specified.

PART III

Preparation and inspection of meat derived from animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses

7.—(1) The body of an animal slaughtered in a slaughterhouse shall be dressed immediately after the animal has been slaughtered and the following provisions of this regulation shall be complied with by the person who carries out the dressing.

(2) (*a*) Where back bleeding ensues upon the slaughter of an animal the pleura shall not be completely detached from the carcase until the carcase has been inspected by an inspector and the inspector has authorised the removal of the pleura.

(*b*) The organs, viscera and blood derived from an animal shall, after they have been removed from the body, be kept until such time as an inspector directs, in such manner as he may direct for the purpose of ensuring their identity with the carcase and any directions so given shall be complied with.

(*c*) If the person dressing the body of an animal has reason to believe that there is in the meat or blood evidence of disease, he shall take no action, and ensure that no other person takes any action, which might alter or destroy that evidence, and shall comply with any instructions given by an inspector designed to ensure that such evidence as aforesaid is not altered or destroyed.

(*d*) Blood intended for human consumption shall be collected into a receptacle used only for collecting such blood and shall be kept apart from blood not intended for human consumption.

(3) The employer or other person having control of any person engaged in dressing the body of an animal shall take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by the said last mentioned person with the provisions of this regulation.

8.—(1) The meat or blood derived from an animal shall not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected by an inspector.

(2) The carcase of an animal shall be divided into such portions as the veterinary meat inspector may require to enable him to make his inspection and the veterinary meat inspector may, for the purposes of inspection, direct that the portions into which the carcase is so divided shall be retained in the slaughterhouse for such period as he may think fit.

(3) An inspector shall, so far as is practicable, make his inspection of the meat derived from an animal slaughtered in a slaughterhouse while the organs and viscera are being removed from the body of the animal failing which he shall inspect the meat of the animal as soon as practicable after the body of the animal has been dressed.

(4) In making his inspection of the meat and blood derived from an animal the inspector shall comply with the provisions of the First Schedule to these regulations.

9.—(1) If, upon inspecting the meat or blood derived from an animal a meat inspector is of opinion that it shows evidence of disease, or may for any other reason be unfit for human consumption, he shall cause the meat and the blood to be isolated and the meat and the blood shall not be removed from the place of isolation until it has been inspected by a veterinary meat inspector.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph if, upon an inspection of the meat or blood derived from any animal (including any meat or blood isolated in accordance with the provisions of the last foregoing paragraph) the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that the whole or any part of the meat or the blood is unfit for human consumption he shall give instructions that the whole, or the part, and the blood, shall not be disposed of for human consumption, but, save in a case to which paragraph (4) of this regulation applies, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of any regulations providing for the disposal of unsound meat.

(3) If upon making his inspection of the meat and the blood derived from an animal the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that the animal was suffering from any of the conditions specified in the Second Schedule to these regulations, he shall, after having made any assessment which he is by that Schedule required to make, give instructions that the meat or such part of the meat as he is by that Schedule in relation to that condition directed to give such instructions, or the blood, shall not be disposed of for human consumption but, save in a case to which the next succeeding paragraph applies, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of any regulations providing for the disposal of unsound meat.

(4) Where the veterinary meat inspector has given instructions under either of the two last foregoing paragraphs that the meat, or any part thereof, or the blood, derived from an animal shall not be used for human consumption but the owner of the meat or the blood is not satisfied that the meat or the blood is unfit for human consumption, the provisions of section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 (which relates to the examination and seizure of unsound food) shall apply in the case of that meat or blood.

PART IV

Provisions as to animals slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse

10.—(1) The provisions of this Part of these regulations shall apply in the case of an animal (hereafter in this part referred to as "a casualty animal") which is slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse by reason of its having been affected by an accident, illness or other emergency to which subsection (1) of section 12 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 applies.

(2) The body of a casualty animal, or the meat or blood derived therefrom, shall not be sold for human consumption until it has been inspected in a slaughterhouse into which it has been brought in accordance with the provisions of this Part of these regulations and the provisions of regulations 8 and 9 of these regulations shall apply to the inspection of any such meat as they apply to the inspection of meat derived from an animal slaughtered in a slaughterhouse.

11.—(1) The body of a casualty animal shall, if it is to be dressed elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse, be so dressed—

(*a*) as soon as may be after the animal has been slaughtered,

(*b*) at or as near as is practicable to the place where it is slaughtered, and

(*c*) as to ensure that the organs and viscera remain identifiable with the carcase of the animal or the portions into which the carcase has been divided.

(2) Where back bleeding ensues upon the slaughter of a casualty animal the pleura shall not be completely detached from the carcase until the carcase has been examined by an inspector and the inspector has authorised the removal of the pleura.

(3) If the person dressing the body of a casualty animal, or any person having the custody or control of the meat derived from any such animal has reason to believe that there is in the meat evidence of disease, he shall not knowingly take any action which might alter or destroy that evidence.

(4) Any person engaged in dressing the body of a casualty animal shall comply with the provisions of this regulation and the employer or other person having control of any person so engaged shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the compliance by the last mentioned person with the provisions of this regulation.

12.—(1) The owner of the body of a casualty animal, the meat to be derived from which is intended for human consumption, shall bring the body of the animal or, where the body has been dressed, the meat, into a slaughterhouse for inspection by a meat inspector and shall ensure that the organs and viscera are identifiable with the carcase from which they were derived.

(2) The person having charge of the slaughterhouse into which it is proposed to bring the body of, or the meat derived from, a casualty animal shall accept the body, or the meat, into the slaughterhouse only if there is furnished to him a statement signed by a veterinary surgeon containing the following particulars—

(*a*) the reason for the animal having been slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse,

(*b*) that the animal was not at the time of slaughter suffering from any disease notifiable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and

(*c*) of any drug which, to the knowledge of the surgeon, has been administered to the animal before slaughter and which might affect the meat or blood derived from the animal.

PART V

Transfer of meat from one slaughterhouse to another

13. The carcase of an animal, or any portion of meat into which any such carcase has been divided, may be brought into a slaughterhouse other than that in which it was inspected only if there is produced to the person having charge of the slaughterhouse into which the carcase or the portion of meat, as the case may be, is to be brought, a statement signed by the inspector who inspected the carcase or the portion of meat that the carcase or the portion has been inspected by him and is fit for human consumption.

PART VI

Administration and General

Fixing of hours of slaughter

14.—(1) Every town or county council within whose area a private slaughterhouse is situated shall determine the days on, and the hours in those days between, which animals may be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse and in fixing those days and hours the local authority shall have regard to the nature and extent of the business carried on at the slaughterhouse and may from time to time vary the days and hours so fixed and shall intimate to the person registered under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1954, in respect of the slaughterhouse any determination or variation of those days or hours and subject to the provision of paragraph 3 of this regulation no animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse at any time other than a time within the hours so fixed.

Provided that a town council, being the council of a small burgh within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, shall, before fixing any days or hours as aforesaid, consult with the county council of the area in which the burgh is situated.

(2) If the person registered as aforesaid objects to a determination or variation as aforesaid he may appeal to the Secretary of State within one month after the date upon which the intimation is received by him stating the grounds of his objection and the Secretary of State's decision on any such appeal shall be final.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation, or of any determination or variation made by a local authority by virtue of them, an animal may be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse at a time other than a time fixed by a local authority if—

(*a*) it has been affected by an accident, illness or other emergency to which subsection (1) of section 12 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, applies;

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(*b*) it is an animal which is required by the provisions of regulation 14 of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955, to be slaughtered without delay ; or

(*c*) if the person having charge of the slaughterhouse requires in special circumstances to slaughter an animal and has given to the local authority 24 hours notice of his proposal to do so.

15. A local authority shall keep in respect of each slaughterhouse in their area a record of the matters set out in the Third Schedule to these regulations.

Notification to local authority of certain meat placed in cold storage

16. A person who causes meat to be placed in cold storage for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule to these regulations shall, at the same time as he causes it to be so placed, furnish the local authority of the area in which the place in which the meat is placed in cold storage is situated, with a statement, in such form as the local authority may require, of the date on which the meat was so placed and the period for which it is intended that the meat will remain in cold storage.

Qualifications of veterinary meat inspectors and meat inspectors

17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph a person appointed by a local authority as a veterinary meat inspector for the purposes of these regulations shall be a veterinary surgeon.

(2) A medical officer of a local authority may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, be appointed by the local authority to exercise the functions of an inspector other than those of a veterinary meat inspector under Part II of these regulations.

18.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph, a person shall not be employed by a local authority as a meat inspector for the purposes of these regulations after the 1st day of January, 1963, if he does not hold from the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland a certificate in the inspection of meat or such qualifications equivalent to that certificate as may from time to time be approved by the Secretary of State.

(2) A person not having any of the qualifications referred to in the last foregoing paragraph may be employed by a local authority as a meat inspector as aforesaid with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Saving for Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

19. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as derogating from the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, or of any Order or Regulation made under that Act.

Revocations

20. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932 and 1948(a) are hereby revoked:

Provided that regulation 15 thereof shall remain in force in the area of any authority who have before the date in which these regulations come into operation passed such a resolution as is mentioned in paragraph (1) of the said regulation.

Penalties

21. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable,—

(*a*) on summary conviction, to—

(i) a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment, and

(ii) in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding £10 for every day during which the offence is continued; or,

(*b*) on conviction on indictment, to—

(i) a fine not exceeding £500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment, and

(ii) in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding £50 for every day during which the offence is continued.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1961.

John S. Maclay,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, 1.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Examination of Carcases etc. by Inspectors

Part I. General Instructions

1. The inspector shall, in examining the carcase derived from any animal, have regard to—

(*a*) its state of nutrition;

(*b*) any bruising, haemorrhage or discolouration which it shows;

(*c*) any local or general oedema present in it;

(*d*) the efficiency of bleeding in it;

(*e*) any swelling, deformities or other abnormalities of bones, joints or musculature which it shows;

(a) S.R. & O. 1932/362; S.I. 1948/1433 (Rev. VIII, p. 75: 1932, p. 1508; 1948 I, p. 1223).

(*f*) the age and sex of the animal from which it was derived ;

(*g*) any abnormal odour escaping from it ;

(*h*) the condition of the pleura and peritoneum.

Part II. Detailed Instructions

2. In making an inspection of the head, the inspector shall—

(*a*) in the case of a bovine animal or a horse—

(1) examine the surface and substance of the tongue after it has been loosened, but not detached, from the head ;

(2) inspect the palate and roof of the mouth and examine the retro-pharyngeal, submaxillary and parotid lymphatic glands in detail ;

(3) examine the cheek muscles and, for that purpose, make incisions in the muscles parallel to the lower jaw ; and

(4) inspect the eyes ;

Provided that

(i) in the case of the head of a young calf the inspector may in his discretion make such lesser examination as seems to him sufficient in the circumstances of the case ;

(ii) in the case of a horse, the cheek muscles shall be incised only if incision is, in the opinion of the inspector, desirable ;

(*b*) in the case of a pig, examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, gums and tongue and examine the submaxillary lymphatic glands in detail ;

(*c*) in the case of a sheep or a goat, examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, tongue and gums and nasal cavities.

3. In making his inspection of the abdominal cavity of the body of an animal, the inspector shall—

(*a*) examine the outer and inner surfaces of the stomach, the outer and, if he thinks proper, the inner surface of the intestines, the surface and substance of the spleen and the surface of the omentum, and examine the gastrosplenic and mesenteric glands of a bovine animal or a pig in detail ;

(*b*) examine the surfaces and substance of the liver, the thick end of the liver being incised in the case of cattle, incise the bile ducts in any case in which he deems it necessary so to do, and examine the hepatic lymphatic glands of a bovine animal, a pig or a horse in detail ;

(*c*) examine the renal lymphatic glands, the adrenal glands, and expose and incise the kidneys in any case in which he deems it necessary so to do ;

(*d*) examine the inner and outer surface of the uterus and examine the substance of the ovaries.

4. In making his inspection of the thoracic cavity of the body of an animal, the inspector shall examine the heart and lungs before these organs are separated from each other, and shall—

(*a*) in the case of the lungs, examine them by palpation as well as by observation and incise them at the base unless he is satisfied, without doing so, that they are diseased ;

(*b*) examine the bronchial and mediastinal lymphatic glands of a bovine animal, a pig or a horse in detail unless he is satisfied without doing so, that the glands are diseased ;

(*c*) in the case of the heart of a pig, a sheep, a horse, or a goat, open the pericardium, examine the heart and incise the heart wall if thought necessary; in the case of a bovine animal incise the pericardium, examine the heart and open the heart by an incision through the left ventricle and, if he thinks it necessary, make further incisions into the heart wall from the inside:

Provided that in the case of a young calf the inspector may make such lesser examination as seems to him sufficient in the circumstances of the case.

5. In making his examination of an udder the inspector shall incise the udder and examine the associated supramammary lymphatic glands in the case of a cow, sow or ewe in detail and in any other case, in detail if he deems it necessary so to do.

6. In making his examination of a penis and testicles the inspector shall examine the outer surface and substances of them, shall examine the superficial inguinal lymphatic glands, in the case of a bull, boar or hog, in detail, and, in any case, in detail if he deems it necessary so to do.

7. In the case of any bovine animal or pig the inspector shall examine the feet of the animal and, in any other case, shall examine the feet if he deems it necessary so to do.

Part III Further inspection in cases where evidence of tuberculosis is found

8. Where evidence of tuberculosis is found by the inspector in the course of his inspection of the carcase, organs or viscera of an animal, he shall—

(*a*) in the case of any carcase, split the carcase, examine the vertebrae, ribs, sternum, spinal cord and brain, expose and incise the kidneys;

(*b*) in the case of the carcase of a bovine animal or a horse, examine in detail the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely, prescapular, prepectoral, presternal, suprasternal, xiphoid, subdorsal, intercostal, iliac, sublumbar, ischiatic, precrural and popliteal, the glands least likely in the particular case to show evidence of infection being examined first;

(*c*) in the case of a pig examine the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely—cervical, prepectoral, prescapular, subdorsal, sublumbar, iliac, precrural and, if the inspector deems it necessary so to do, the popliteal.

Part IV Further inspection in the case of sheep or lambs suspected of being infected with Caseous Lymphadenitis

9. Where evidence is found by the inspector that the carcase, organs or viscera of a sheep or a lamb is infected with caseous lymphadenitis the inspector shall—

(*a*) examine such of the lymphatic glands as are readily accessible by palpation as well as by observation, and

(*b*) examine the prescapular, superficial inguinal, supramammary and precrural lymphatic glands of a sheep in detail, or, in the case of a lamb, examine those glands in detail if he has found evidence of disease in the course of visual examination or on palpation of the accessible lymphatic glands.

SECOND SCHEDULE

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH A VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTOR IS REQUIRED TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS THAT MEAT WILL NOT BE DISPOSED OF FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1. The veterinary meat inspector shall direct that no part of the carcase, organs, viscera or blood of any animal shall be sold for human consumption if he is satisfied from his examination of the carcase, organs or viscera that the animal was suffering from any of the following diseases or conditions, namely—

actinobacillosis (generalised) or actinomycosis (generalised),
anaemia (advanced),
anthrax,

blackleg,
bruising, extensive and severe,
caseous lymphadenitis associated with emaciation,
caseous lymphadenitis (generalised),
cysticercus bovis (generalised),
cysticercus cellulosae,
cysticercus ovis (generalised),
decomposition (generalised),
emaciation (pathological),
fever,
foot and mouth disease,
glanders,
immaturity,
(*a*) stillborn or unborn carcases,
(*b*) oedematous carcases, and carcases in poor physical condition,
jaundice,
malignant catarrhal fever,
mastitis (acute septic),
melanosis (generalised),
metritis (acute septic),
odour (abnormal) associated with disease or otherwise prejudicial to health,
oedema (generalised),
pericarditis (acute septic),
peritonitis (acute diffuse septic),
pleurisy (acute diffuse septic),
pneumonia (acute septic),
pyaemia (including joint-ill),
sarcocysts (generalised),
septicaemia or toxaemia,
swine erysipelas (acute),
swine fever,
tetanus,
trichinosis,
tuberculosis (generalised),
tuberculosis with emaciation,
tumours,
(*a*) malignant with secondary growths,
(*b*) multiple,
uraemia.

2. The veterinary meat inspector shall direct that the blood of any animal shall not be sold for human consumption if he is satisfied—

(*a*) that the carcase, organs or viscera of that animal are affected with any infectious conditions, or

(*b*) that the blood is contaminated by stomach contents or other extraneous matter.

3.—(1) A veterinary meat inspector shall in determining for the purpose of this Schedule whether tuberculosis is generalised take into account the sum of the evidence of disease and the character of the lesions throughout the entire carcase and, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall accept the existence of tuberculosis in the associated lymph gland of an organ or viscera as evidence of the disease in the organ or viscera.

(2) If the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that any of the following conditions exist in the carcase, organs or viscera of an animal, namely—

(*a*) miliary tuberculosis of both lungs with evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere;

(*b*) multiple and actively progressive lesions of tuberculosis;

(*c*) widespread tuberculosis infection of the lymphatic glands of the carcase:

(*d*) diffuse acute lesions of tuberculosis of both the pleura and peritoneum associated with an enlarged or tuberculous lymphatic gland of the carcase;

(*e*) active or recent lesions present in the substance of any two of the following:—the spleen, kidney, udder, uterus, ovary, testicle, brain or its membranes, spinal cord or its membranes, in addition to tuberculous lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts;

(*f*) in the case of a calf, congenital tuberculosis;

he shall determine the tuberculosis to be generalised.

(3) When, as the result of his examination, the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that a carcase, organ or viscera of an animal is affected with tuberculosis other than of the kinds mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Schedule he shall direct that—

(*a*) any part of the carcase in relation to which he is satisfied that it is so infected;

(*b*) any part of the carcase, contiguous to any such part;

(*c*) the head including the tongue, when tuberculosis exists in any lymphatic gland associated with the head or tongue; and

(*d*) any organ when tuberculosis exists on the capsule or in the substance of the organ or the viscera when tuberculosis exists on the surfaces or substances of the viscera or in any lymphatic glands associated with the organ or the viscera as the case may be;

shall not be sold for human consumption.

(4) A veterinary meat inspector shall direct that any part of a carcase or any organ or viscera contaminated with tuberculous material shall not be sold for human consumption.

4.—(1) In any case in which the veterinary meat inspector, in the course of his examination, is satisfied that any part of the carcase or any organ is affected with a localised infestation of cysticercus bovis he shall direct that that part or that organ shall not be sold for human consumption.

(2) Where in any such case as aforesaid a veterinary meat inspector has directed that any part of the carcase of an animal or any organ of an animal shall not be sold for human consumption, the remainder of the meat of the animal shall also be subject to the like direction unless it is forthwith placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. for a period of not less than three weeks or at a temperature not exceeding 14°F. for a period of not less than two weeks or is treated by such other method as may be approved by the Secretary of State:

Provided that the viscera in any such case shall not be placed in cold storage or be sold for human consumption.

5.—(1) If as a result of his inspection of a carcase, organs and viscera of an animal a veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that the following conditions exist therein, namely—

(*a*) caseous lymphadenitis associated with emaciation;

(*b*) multiple, acute and actively progressive lesions of caseous lymphadenitis; or

(*c*) multiple lesions of caseous lymphadenitis which are inactive but widespread;

he shall direct that no part of the carcase, organs and viscera shall be sold for human consumption.

(2) If a veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that caseous lymphadenitis exists on the surface or substance of an organ or in its associated lymphatic gland he shall direct that the organ and its associated lymphatic gland shall not be sold for human consumption.

(3) If a veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that caseous lymphadenitis exists otherwise than as described in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph he shall direct that the lesion and such of the surrounding parts as he may think proper having regard to the age and degree of activity of the lesion shall not be sold for human consumption.

6. Where as a result of his examination the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that the whole or any part of the carcase, or an organ, or the viscera, derived from an animal is affected by a disease other than one mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this Schedule the inspector shall direct that the whole of the carcase and all organs and viscera or the part of the carcase and the parts adjacent thereto or the organ or viscera, as he may think proper, shall not be sold for human consumption.

7. Where as a result of his examination the veterinary meat inspector is satisfied that a part of the carcase, or an organ, or the viscera, derived from an animal is affected by a slight localised infestation by a parasite not transmissible to man but that the remainder of the carcase, organ or viscera as the case may be is fit for human consumption the inspector may, if he thinks fit, remove the parasite and trim the surrounding part and shall direct that the trimmings shall not be sold for human consumption.

THIRD SCHEDULE

MATTERS AS TO WHICH RECORDS ARE TO BE KEPT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A local authority shall in respect of each slaughterhouse in their area keep separate records relating to cattle (other than calves), calves, sheep, swine and horses slaughtered there as follows:—

1. the number of animals inspected;
2. the number of entire carcases with organs and viscera subject to an instruction and the diseases of which they showed evidence;
3. the number of carcases partly subject to an instruction with details of the parts in respect of which the instruction was given and the diseases of which each showed evidence;
4. the number of organs or viscera subject to an instruction with details thereof and of the diseases of which each showed evidence;
5. The manner in which meat subject to an instruction was disposed of.
6. —(1) In this Schedule "instruction" means an instruction given by an inspector under regulation 9 of these regulations that the carcase of an animal or, as the case may be, the organs or viscera or any part thereof shall not be disposed of for human consumption.

   (2) In compiling records as aforesaid the local authority shall, so far as possible, describe a disease by the name used in relation to that disease in the Second Schedule to these regulations.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

PARTS OF AREAS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN WHICH PART II OF THESE REGULATIONS DOES NOT APPLY

The landward areas of the Counties of Argyll, Bute, Inverness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, and Zetland and the areas of the small burghs of Langholm, and New Galloway.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These regulations replace the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932 and 1948, which they revoke. They contain in separate parts provisions for ante mortem and post mortem inspection of animals intended for slaughter for human consumption, provisions as to animals slaughtered elsewhere than in a slaughterhouse in an emergency to which section 12 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, applies and provisions enabling meat to be transferred from one slaughterhouse to another. Part VI enables local authorities to fix times within which private slaughterhouses may undertake the slaughtering of animals; it contains provisions about the qualifications of inspectors and imposes penalties for offences against the regulations. The first two Schedules enact provisions as to the manner in which inspectors shall carry out post mortem inspections and the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption. The Third Schedule lists matters on which records are to be kept by the local authorities.

Regulation 6 and the Fourth Schedule exempt from the ante mortem provisions of Part II of the regulations slaughterhouses in certain of the remoter counties and in two small burghs where it would not be administratively possible for the local authorities concerned to undertake the duty of providing inspectors to carry out ante mortem inspections.