

**Model byelaws issued by the local government board. VI.
Slaughter-houses.**

Contributors

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

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MODEL BYELAWS

P. 7868

ISSUED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

VI.

Slaughter-Houses.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

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E. PONSOMBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1909.

Price Twopence.

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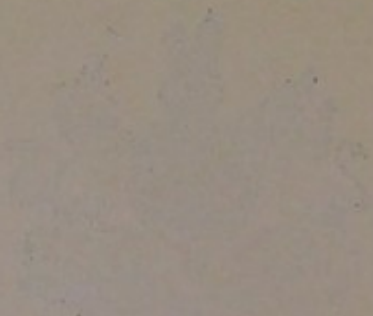
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THE LEGAL JOURNAL

1914

THE LEGAL JOURNAL BOARD

1914



MEMORANDUM.

Section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), enacts that “for the purpose of enabling any Urban Authority to regulate slaughter-houses within their district, the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 34], with respect to slaughter-houses, shall be incorporated with this Act.”

Of the incorporated provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, sec. 128 is in the following terms :

“The Commissioners [Urban Authority] shall, from time to time, by byelaws make regulations for the licensing, registering, and inspection of the . . . slaughter-houses and preventing cruelty therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring them to be provided with a sufficient supply of water ; and they may impose pecuniary penalties on persons breaking such byelaws ; provided that no such penalty exceed for any one offence the sum of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing nuisance the sum of ten shillings for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence.”

By the next section (129), it is provided that the justices before whom any person is convicted of killing or dressing any cattle contrary to the provisions of this or the special Act [*i.e.*, the Public Health Act, 1875], or of the non-observance of any of the byelaws or regulations made by virtue of this or the special Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this or the special Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the licence granted to such person under this or the special Act, or in case such person be the owner or proprietor of any registered slaughter-house may forbid, for any period not exceeding two months, the slaughtering of cattle therein ; and such justices, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this or the special Act, declare the licence granted under this or the special Act, revoked, or if such person be the owner or proprietor of any registered slaughter-house, may forbid absolutely

“ the slaughtering of cattle therein ; and whenever the
 “ licence of any such person is revoked as aforesaid, or
 “ whenever the slaughtering of cattle in any registered
 “ slaughter-house is absolutely forbidden as aforesaid,
 “ the Commissioners may refuse to grant any licence what-
 “ ever to the person whose licence has been so revoked,
 “ or on account of whose default the slaughtering of cattle in
 “ any registered slaughter-house has been forbidden.”

Further by section 130 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, it is enacted that “ every person who during the
 “ period for which any such licence is suspended, or after the
 “ same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle in the
 “ slaughter-house to which such licence relates, or
 “ otherwise uses such slaughter-house or allows
 “ the same to be used as a slaughter-house , and
 “ every person who during the period that the slaughtering
 “ of cattle in any such registered slaughter-house is
 “ forbidden as aforesaid, or after such slaughtering has been
 “ absolutely forbidden therein, slaughters any cattle in any
 “ such registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a penalty
 “ not exceeding five pounds for such offence, and a further
 “ penalty of five pounds for every day on which any such
 “ offence is committed after the conviction for the first
 “ offence.”

In connection with these provisions, and those relating to the licensing and registration of slaughter-houses, in sections 125-127, the attention of the Urban Authority should be directed to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of *Anthony v. The Brecon Markets Company* (26 L.T., n.s., 982).

With reference to that judgment, a few observations may here be introduced in illustration of the nature and extent of the powers of the Urban Authority with regard to slaughter-houses.

It will be seen that the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 169 of the latter Act, recognize two classes of slaughter-houses, viz., slaughter-houses in use and occupation at the time of the passing of the “ special Act,” and slaughter-houses not in use and occupation at that time. To the former class the requirements as to registration in section 127 are specially applicable. To the latter class the provisions as to licensing in sections 125 and 126 have direct reference.

Both classes may apparently be regulated by byelaws under section 128.

In framing a model series of byelaws under that enactment, the Board have considered that the statutory terms do not warrant the extension of the scope of the byelaws to regulations directly affecting the structure of the premises.

But as regards premises for which under section 126 the licence of the Urban Authority will be required, the Board have been advised that, in the exercise of the discretionary power of licensing which has been conferred upon the Urban Authority, the following rules as to site and structure should influence their decision upon each application for a licence :

1. The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling-house ; and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter-house.

2. Lairs for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should not be within 100 feet of a dwelling-house.

3. The slaughter-house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.

4. The approach to the slaughter-house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling-house or shop.

5. No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter-house.

6. The slaughter-house should be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water, so placed that the bottom shall not be less than six feet above the level of the floor of the slaughter-house.

7. The slaughter-house should be provided with means of thorough ventilation.

8. The slaughter-house should be well paved with asphalt or concrete, and laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully, which should be properly trapped and covered with a grating, the bars of which should be not more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

Provision for the effectual drainage of the slaughter-house should also be made.

9. The surface of the walls in the interior of the slaughter-house should be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material, to a sufficient height.

10. No watercloset, privy, or cesspool should be constructed within the slaughter-house.

There should be no direct communication between the slaughter-house and any stable, watercloset, privy, or cesspool.

11. Every lair for cattle in connexion with the slaughter-house should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated.

12. No habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

It remains to call attention to two provisions contained in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 59), which apply in cases where Part III. of that Act has been adopted by an Urban Authority:—

(a.) Under section 29 the Urban Authority may limit the duration of licences granted, after the adoption of Part III., for the use and occupation of places as slaughter-houses so that such licences “shall be in force for such time or times only, not being less than twelve months, as the Urban Authority shall think fit to specify in such licences.” Certain forms which are prescribed by the model clauses will be found to give effect to this provision.

(b.) Where a licence for the use and occupation of a slaughter-house is granted, after the adoption of Part III., the provisions of section 30 of that Act are required by sub-section (3) of that section to be endorsed on the licence. This enactment prescribes that upon any change of occupation of any building within an Urban District registered or licensed for use and used as a slaughter-house, the person thereupon becoming the occupier or joint occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the inspector of nuisances. A person failing or neglecting to give the notice becomes liable to a penalty. (Section 30 (2).)

S. B. PROVIS,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
November, 1900.

REVISE OF 1909.

In preparing a new edition of this series of byelaws, the Board, in view of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider the Humane Slaughtering of Animals,* have added three new clauses, Nos. 9, 11, and 12, for preventing cruelty in slaughter-houses.

Clause 9 is inserted with a view to carry out the recommendation of the Committee, that “all animals, without exception, must be stunned or otherwise rendered, unconscious, before blood is drawn.”

While, however, the Board concur in the principle of this recommendation, it must be remembered that attempts at

See the Report of the Committee—Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 2150), 1904.

stunning, carelessly or unskillfully made, may be the means of inflicting, instead of avoiding, unnecessary pain, and hence the Board suggest that, before making a byelaw requiring the stunning of any animal other than horned cattle, the local authority should ascertain how far the butchers in the district are prepared to carry out the practice. In relation to this question the Board have been advised by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries that they would see no objection to a byelaw requiring the stunning of pigs or calves, but that the stunning of sheep is a difficult operation, in the carrying out of which cruelty might easily occur. On the other hand the Committee satisfied themselves that sheep can be stunned expeditiously and without difficulty, by striking them on the top of the head between the ears—not on the forehead—with a small club having a heavy head; and they state that in Denmark, many parts of Germany, and Switzerland, the law requires that sheep shall always be stunned previous to being stuck. But while the practice of stunning sheep may be a proper one to adopt in public abattoirs, where it will be carried out by skilled slaughtermen, the Board doubt whether it is advisable to require its adoption in private establishments unless there is reasonable ground for believing that it will be properly performed.

The Board have also thought it right, in view of representations which have been made to them by the Jewish authorities to add a proviso permitting slaughtering by the Jewish method, under proper conditions. This method is described in a report by the late Sir Michael Foster, F.R.S., and Professor Starling, F.R.S., appended to the Report of the Admiralty Committee (Appendix J.). The liability to the infliction of unnecessary suffering appears to occur especially in the preliminary throwing of the bullock and extension of the neck. The duration of consciousness to pain after the actual cutting of the throat, if skilfully performed, was estimated by Sir M. Foster as in different instances from something less than 5 seconds to something less than 40 seconds.

Clauses 11 and 12 are inserted with a view to carry out the recommendation of the Admiralty Committee, that animals awaiting slaughter should be spared as far as possible from any contact with the sights or smells of the slaughterhouse. The Committee say, "as an animal cannot speak it is impossible to accurately determine to what extent it does or does not suffer from fear, but there is no doubt that cattle especially frequently show great reluctance to entering the

slaughter chamber and can only be dragged in by the employment of considerable force." The presumption is, that what they chiefly object to is the smell of blood; but whether this can be proved or not the Committee recommend that the animals should be given the full benefit of the doubt.

S. B. Provis.
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
April, 1909.

NOTE.—*Any local Authority proposing to make byelaws on this subject should apply to the Local Government Board for a form on which to submit a draft of the byelaws for the Board's preliminary approval.*

BYELAWS made by the¹

with respect to SLAUGHTER-HOUSES in the²

Interpretation.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the Council" means the¹

For the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

2. Every person who shall apply to the Council for a licence for the erection of any premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house shall furnish in the form hereunto appended a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

¹ Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of _____, acting by the Council"; or "Urban [or Rural] District Council of _____", as the case may be.

² Insert "Borough of _____"; or "Urban [or Rural] District of _____"; or, if the byelaws are to apply to part only of a rural district, "that portion of the Rural District of _____ which comprises the contributory places of _____", as the case may be.

FORM OF APPLICATION
FOR
A LICENCE

*To erect premises for use and occupation as a
Slaughter-house.*

To the¹

I,

, of

, do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the erection of certain premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house [²subject to the condition that a licence, which shall be in force for a period of , be granted by you in respect of such use and occupation] : and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Boundaries, area, and description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.

2. Description of the premises to be erected on such site :

(a.) Nature, position, form, superficial area and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b.) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials to be employed in the paving of such area.

(c.) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings, and materials to be employed in such construction.

(d.) Means of water supply,—position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water to be constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(e.) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f.) Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g.) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h.) Number, position, and dimensions of the several pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs to be provided on the premises.

¹ "Town Council of the Borough of " ; or "Urban [or Rural] District Council of " ; as the case may be.

² Where, Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force, omit the words in brackets.

(i.) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing—

1. Oxen.
2. Calves.
3. Sheep and lambs.
4. Swine.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 19 .

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

(*Address of Applicant.*)

3. Every person who shall apply to the Council for a licence for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall furnish, in the form hereunto appended, a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR

A LICENCE

For the use and occupation of premises as a Slaughter-house.

To the¹

I, _____, of _____, do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the use and occupation as a slaughter-house of the premises herein-after described [²for a period of _____ from the date of such licence]; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Situation and boundaries of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.

2. Christian name, surname, and address of the owner of the premises.

¹ "Town Council of the Borough of _____"; or "Urban [or Rural] District Council of _____"; as the case may be.

² Where Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force, omit the words in brackets.

3. Nature and conditions of applicant's tenure of the premises :

(a.) For what term; and whether by lease or otherwise.

(b.) Whether applicant is sole owner lessee, or tenant ; or whether applicant is jointly interested with any other person or persons, and if so, with whom.

4. Description of the premises :

(a.) Nature, position, form, superficial area, and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b.) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials employed in the paving of such area.

(c.) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings and materials employed in such construction.

(d.) Means of water supply,—position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water, constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(e.) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f.) Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g.) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h.) Number, position, and dimensions of the several pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

(i.) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs distinguishing—

1. Oxen.
2. Calves.
3. Sheep and lambs.
4. Swine.

Witness my hand this

day of

19

(Signature of Applicant.)

(Address of Applicant.)

4. Every person to whom the Council may have resolved that a licence be granted to erect premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Council a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

FORM OF LICENCE

To erect premises for use and occupation as a
Slaughter-house.

No. of {
Licence } —————

Reference to {
Folio in Register } —————

Borough [*or* Urban (*or* Rural) District] of .

Whereas application has been made to us, the¹
, by , of
for a licence to erect on a site within the said Borough [*or* District]
certain premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house :

Now, we, the said Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred
upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license
the said , of , to erect upon
the site defined or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed the
premises whereof the description is set forth in the said Schedule,
and which may be used and occupied as a slaughter-house [²subject
to the condition that a licence, which shall be in force for a
period of , be granted by us, in respect of such use and
occupation].

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries, area, and description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.	Description of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.

Given under the Common Seal of the



this day of , in the
year One thousand nine hundred and

Town Clerk (*or* Clerk to the Council).

¹ "Town Council of the Borough of " ; *or* "Urban [*or* Rural]
District Council of " ; *as the case may be.*

² *Where Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, is not in force,
omit the words in brackets.*

5. Every person to whom the Council may have resolved that a licence be granted for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Council a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

FORM OF LICENCE

For the use and occupation of premises as a Slaughter-house.

No. of }
Licence } _____

Reference to }
Folio in Register } _____

Borough [*or* Urban (*or* Rural) District] of

Whereas application has been made to us, the¹

, by _____, of _____, for a licence for the use and occupation of certain premises as a slaughter-house :

Now, we, the said Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license the said _____, of _____, to use and occupy as a slaughter-house the premises whereof the situation and description are set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, [²for a period of _____ from the date hereof].

SCHEDULE.

Situation of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.	Description of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.

Given under the Common Seal of the



this _____ day of _____, in the year One thousand nine hundred and _____

Town Clerk (or Clerk to the Council).

¹ "Town Council of the Borough of _____"; *or* "Urban [*or* Rural] District Council of _____"; *as the case may be.*

² *Where Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is not in force, omit the words in brackets.*

6. Every person who may have obtained from the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the byelaw in that behalf, a licence to erect any premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house, or a licence for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house, shall register such premises at the office of the Council.

He shall, for such purpose, apply, by notice in writing addressed to the clerk to the Council, to register such premises; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk to the Council, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such notice in writing, to enter in a book to be provided by the Council in the form hereunto appended the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF REGISTER OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Borough [*or* Urban (*or* Rural) District] of

Folio

Date of registration.	For erection of slaughter-house.		Particulars of licence.			Christian name, surname, and address of owner of slaughter-house.	Christian name, surname, and address of occupier of slaughter-house.	Situation of slaughter-house.	Number of animals for which accommodation is provided on the premises.			
	No. of licence.	Date of licence.	No. of licence.	Date of licence.	Period of duration of licence.				Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

* Where Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 is not in force, omit column 6.

7. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Council, or to any Committee specially appointed by the Council in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting such premises.

8. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every animal brought to such slaughter-house for the purpose of being slaughtered, and confined in any pound, stall, pen, or lair upon the premises previously to being slaughtered, to be provided during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of wholesome water.

9. A person shall not, in a slaughter-house, proceed to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer, calf, or pig, until the same shall have been effectually stunned.

Provided that this requirement shall not be deemed to apply to any member of the Jewish faith, duly licensed by the Chief Rabbi as a Slaughterer, when engaged in the slaughtering of cattle intended for the food of Jews according to the Jewish method of slaughtering, if no unnecessary suffering is inflicted.

10. Every occupier of a slaughter-house and every servant of such occupier and every other person employed upon the premises in the slaughtering of cattle shall, before proceeding to slaughter any bull, ox, cow, heifer, or steer, cause the head of such animal to be securely fastened so as to enable such animal to be felled with as little pain or suffering as practicable, and shall in the process of slaughtering any animal use such instruments and appliances and adopt such method of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

11. A person shall not, in a slaughter-house, slaughter, or cause or suffer to be slaughtered, any animal in the view of another animal.

12. An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not cause or allow any blood or other refuse to flow from such slaughter-house so as to be within the sight or smell of any animal in the slaughter-house, and he shall not cause or allow any such blood or other refuse to be deposited in the waiting pens or lairs.

13. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of ventilation provided in or in connexion with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action; and so that the ventilation shall be by direct communication with the external air.

14. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the drainage provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action.

15. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon or brought into contact therewith.

He shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash at least four times in every year ; that is to say, at least once during the periods between the *first* and *tenth* of *March*, the *first* and *tenth* of *June*, the *first* and *tenth* of *September*, and the *first* and *tenth* of *December* respectively.

He shall cause every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought into contact during the process of slaughtering or dressing in such slaughter-house, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within *three hours* after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

16. An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not at any time keep any dog, or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such slaughter-house.

He shall not at any time keep, or cause or suffer to be kept in such slaughter-house any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in preparation for the slaughtering thereof upon the premises.

He shall not at any time keep any cattle, or cause or suffer any cattle to be kept in such slaughter-house for a longer period than may be necessary for the purpose of preparing such cattle for the process of slaughtering.

If, at any time, he keep, or suffer to be kept in such slaughter-house any cattle for the purpose of preparation for the process of slaughtering, he shall not cause or suffer such cattle to be confined elsewhere than in the pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

17. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the hide or skin, fat, and offal of every animal slaughtered on the premises to be removed therefrom within *twenty-four hours* after the completion of the slaughtering of such animal.

18. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of water supply provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept, at all times, in proper order and efficient action, and shall provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the floor or pavement, every part of the internal surface of every wall of such slaughter-house, and every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the collection and removal from such slaughter-house of any blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

19. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter-house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

He shall forthwith upon the completion of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase in such slaughter-house cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four hours.

He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

Penalties.

20. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws for the registering and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and for requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply

