

(b) any instructions as to dilution, unless either—

- (i) the fluid produced in accordance with such instructions would contain not less milk fat and not less milk solids than milk, partly skimmed milk, or skimmed milk as defined in Rule 1 of this Schedule, as the case may require ; or
- (ii) such instructions clearly specify that the fluid so produced is not of equivalent composition to milk, partly skimmed milk, or skimmed milk, as the case may be.

6. Wherever the word "Milk" appears on the label of a tin or other receptacle of dried partly skimmed or skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words "Partly skimmed," "Machine-skimmed," or "Skimmed," as the case may require.

Given under the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this 16th day of July, in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

(L.S.)

George Harris,

Note.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by sub-section (3) of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulations made under any of the enactments mentioned in that Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding £50 for every day during which the offence continues.

The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, is enlarged by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, as amended by the Public Health (Milk Regulations) Act, Northern Ireland, 1925.

Imported Food.

MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1896, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

1925. No. 76.

The Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, (a) the Public Health Act, 1896, (b) and the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, (c) and of every other power enabling the Ministry in that behalf, with the consent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise so far as they apply to the Officers of Customs and Excise, hereby makes the following Regulations, that is to say :—

(a) 41 & 42 Vict., c. 52.

(b) 59 & 60 Vict., c. 19.

(c) 7 Edw. 7, c. 32.

Part I.—Preliminary.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of August, 1925.

2.—(1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires :—

“The Ministry” means the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

“Officer of Customs and Excise” includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs and Excise.

“Sanitary Authority” means a Port Sanitary Authority, and the Council of a Borough or Urban or Rural District which includes or abuts on any part of a Customs port which part is not within the jurisdiction of a Port Sanitary Authority.

“District” means the District of a Sanitary Authority, and in the case of a Sanitary Authority other than a Port Sanitary Authority includes the waters of any Customs port abutting on any part of their district so far as such waters are not within the district of a Port Sanitary Authority.

“Medical Officer of Health” includes any duly qualified Medical Practitioner and any Assistant Officer appointed or employed by a Sanitary Authority to act in the execution of these Regulations.

“Local Authority” means the Council of a Borough or Urban or Rural District, not being a Sanitary Authority within the meaning of these Regulations.

“Ship” includes a vessel or boat.

“Master” used in relation to a ship includes the officer, or other person for the time being in charge or command of the ship.

“Oversea” means brought from a place situate elsewhere than in the British Islands.

“British Islands” means Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

“Article of Food” means an article of food whether oversea or not which, as part of the cargo of a ship or aircraft is brought to or delivered or landed at a place within Northern Ireland either as a place of actual or appointed destination

or as a place of deposit for the purpose of transmission to a place of actual or appointed destination elsewhere in the British Islands.

“Importer” includes any person who, whether as owner, consignor or consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of or in anywise entitled to the custody or control of any article of food; and “import” shall be construed accordingly.

“Export” means remove to a place not in the British Islands.

“Cattle,” includes a bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, ram, ewe, wether lamb, goat and kid.

“Pig” includes a boar, sow and hog.

“Meat” means pork, the flesh of cattle, any other edible part of a pig or of cattle, or a substance, compound, material or article of which pork or the flesh of cattle, or any other edible part of a pig or of cattle is an ingredient.

“Prohibited Meat” means any of the kinds of oversea meat specified in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

“Conditionally admissable meat” means any of the kinds of oversea meat specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

“Official Certificate” means a certificate, label, mark, stamp or other voucher which is affixed to oversea meat or to a package containing such meat by a competent authority in the country of origin and is for the time being recognised by the Ministry as evidence that the meat to which it relates has been derived from an animal which was free from disease at the time of slaughter and has been dressed or prepared and packed with all necessary precautions for the prevention of danger to public health.

(2) The recognition of an official certificate for the purpose of these Regulations shall be effected by means of a notice published in the Belfast Gazette which shall specify the conditions (if any) subject to which the certificate is recognised; and any such notice may be varied or revoked by a subsequent notice published in the Belfast Gazette

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889, (a) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. From the date of commencement of these Regulations, the Public Health (Foreign Meat) (Ireland) Regulations, 1908, the Public Health (First Series: Unsound Food) (Ireland)

(a) 52 & 53 V., c. 63.

Regulations, 1908, and the Public Health (Foreign Meat) (Ireland) Amending Regulations, 1909, shall be revoked but without prejudice to the effect of any notice, certificate, proceedings or other thing given, issued, begun, or done in pursuance of such Regulations: and all Orders made under those Regulations shall continue in force until altered or revoked as if they were made under these Regulations and any reference in any such Order to any provisions of the revoked Regulations shall have effect as if the reference were to the corresponding provisions of these Regulations.

4.—(1) Subject to such provisions of these Regulations as prescribe functions to be exercised by the Officers of Customs and Excise and by the Medical Officer of Health and any other officer of a Sanitary Authority, the Sanitary Authority shall enforce and execute these Regulations.

Provided that a Sanitary Authority and a Local Authority or two or more Sanitary Authorities or Local Authorities shall act together for any of the purposes of these Regulations in every case in which the Ministry by Order requires any such joint action, and in every such case these Regulations shall have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as are made by the Order.

(2) If the Ministry after due inquiry is satisfied that a Sanitary Authority or Local Authority or their officers have failed to enforce and execute any of the provisions of these Regulations it may appoint some person to execute and enforce such provisions and the provisions of Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, shall apply as regards any such appointment.

5. Where a vehicle containing articles of food is landed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland and with the consent of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise the Customs examination of such vehicle is deferred until the vehicle reaches a place of destination in Northern Ireland, or where articles of food are brought by aircraft, these Regulations shall apply to such articles of food with all necessary modifications including the substitution throughout the Regulations of the terms and expressions set out in the second column of the following table for the terms and expressions set out in the first column:—

Terms and expressions used in Regulations.	Terms and expressions to be substituted.
Ship	Vehicle, or Aircraft.
Cargo	Contents of Vehicle, or aircraft.
Master	Person having charge of vehicle, or aircraft.
Sanitary Authority ..	Local Authority (where place of destination or arrival is not within a Customs Port).
Land	Unload.

Part II.—All Food.

6. A person shall not import into Northern Ireland for sale for human consumption any article of food which has been examined by a competent authority and not found at the time of examination to be fit for human consumption or any article of food in the manufacture or preparation of which any such article as aforesaid has been used.

7.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health may examine any article of food which has been landed within the District and where the circumstances, in his opinion, so require, he may examine an article of food while it is on board a ship within the District, or after it has been delivered overside, and before it has been landed.

(2) The Master of a ship, and every person having the custody of any lands or premises within the District shall, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, afford him access to the ship, or to the lands or premises, at any reasonable time, for the examination of an article of food which is on board the ship, or which has been deposited on the lands or premises.

(3) The importer, the Master of the ship, and every person having the custody of any lands or premises shall, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, afford, by the convenient and suitable arrangement, unpacking or uncovering of so much of the cargo, or of any consignment delivered overside or landed, or deposited on the lands or premises, as comprises articles of food, all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the examination of the article of food. He shall also afford such other facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the purposes of these Regulations.

(4) Where the Medical Officer of Health has reason to believe that an article of food, which has been landed within the District, is deposited on any lands or premises within the District, and access to the lands or premises at a reasonable time, for the examination of the article of food by the Medical Officer of Health, has been refused by the person having the custody of the lands or premises, the Medical Officer of Health may make a complaint to a Justice.

The Justice may thereupon by a warrant authorise the Medical Officer of Health to enter the lands or premises, and to search for and examine any article of food deposited thereon.

The person having the custody of the lands or premises named in the Warrant shall, at any reasonable time, afford all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require to enable him, by an assistant or otherwise, to search for and examine the article of food.

(5) Where the duties of an Officer of Customs and Excise with respect to the examination of a cargo or consignment comprising an article of food have not been wholly discharged,

an examination of the article of food for the purpose of these Regulations shall not be made without the consent of such Officer, but every Officer of Customs and Excise shall afford such facilities as the circumstances require for the examination of the article of food in pursuance of these Regulations.

8. (1) The Medical Officer of Health may take a sample from a consignment of articles of food for any purpose of these Regulations, and, subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, shall dispose of the sample in such manner as the Sanitary Authority direct.

(2) Where the Medical Officer of Health who takes a sample from a consignment of articles of food is of opinion that **Special procedure** is necessary for the examination of the articles of food, or where, at the request of the importer, the Medical Officer of Health who takes any such sample has recourse to special procedure for the examination of the articles of food, the importer and every person who has the custody or control of the consignment shall afford all such facilities as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the completion of his examination of the articles of food, and during such time, not exceeding forty-eight hours, as the Medical Officer of Health by notice in writing appoints, or during any longer time which he by notice in writing appoints, and to which the importer consents, he shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, remove any such articles of food except to any such place as may be specified in the notice.

9.—(1) If, on examination, the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that an article of food is diseased or unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, he may himself, or by an assistant, seize and carry away the article of food and apply to a Justice to deal with the same under Article 15 or he may by a notice in writing to the importer, or to the Master of the ship, or to any other person having charge of the article of food, require that, until it has been dealt with by a Justice, it shall not, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, be removed from the place of examination or from any other place specified in the notice.

(2) Neither the importer nor the Master of the ship nor any other person shall, without the permission of the Medical Officer of Health, remove an article of food in relation to which a notice has been given in pursuance of this Article from the place at which the Medical Officer of Health has examined it, or such other place as is specified in the notice, until it has been dealt with by a Justice and such Justice has authorised its removal.

Part III.—Oversea Meat.

10. A person shall not import into Northern Ireland for sale for human consumption any conditionally admissible meat without an official certificate or any prohibited meat.

11.—(1) The Officer of Customs and Excise on the arrival of a ship within the District shall ascertain whether the cargo of the ship comprises any oversea meat.

(2) Where it appears to the Officer of Customs and Excise to be desirable that any oversea meat should be examined by the Medical Officer of Health either with a view to ascertaining whether it includes any conditionally admissible meat without an Official Certificate or any prohibited meat or for any other purpose of these Regulations he shall by a notice in writing given to the Master or to the importer require that until the meat has been examined by the Medical Officer of Health it shall not be removed from the place specified in the notice.

The Officer of Customs and Excise shall at the same time inform the Medical Officer of Health of the effect of the notice.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith examine any meat in respect of which a notice has been given by an Officer of Customs and Excise under this Article.

(4) If upon the examination of any oversea meat the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that it comprises conditionally admissible meat without an Official Certificate or prohibited meat he shall by a notice in writing forbid the removal of the meat for any purpose other than exportation.

He shall send a copy of every such notice to the Sanitary Authority and where the Officer of Customs and Excise has given a notice under this Article in respect of such meat he shall also send a copy to that Officer.

(5) If upon the examination of any meat in respect of which the Officer of Customs and Excise has given a notice under this Article the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the meat does not comprise any conditionally admissible meat without an Official Certificate, any prohibited meat, or any meat which is diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, he shall give a certificate authorising the removal of the meat and he shall give a copy of the certificate to the Officer of Customs and Excise.

12.—(1) The Sanitary Authority within twelve hours after the receipt of a copy of a notice by the Medical Officer of Health given in pursuance of paragraph (4) of Article 11 with respect to any oversea meat, shall give to the importer notice in writing that, unless, within the time specified in the notice not being less than twelve hours after the receipt thereof he gives a written undertaking to export the meat at his own expense, or to prove in proceedings before a Justice that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption, the meat will be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

(2) If within the time specified in the notice, the Sanitary Authority have not received such a written undertaking as is described in the notice or if within that time they have received an undertaking that the importer will at his own expense export the meat, and within three days after the receipt of the undertaking the importer fails to export the meat, the Sanitary Authority may cause the meat to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

(3) Where in pursuance of this Article the importer has given an undertaking to prove that any meat is not intended for sale for human consumption the Sanitary Authority shall within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the undertaking take steps to obtain the decision of a Justice with respect thereto.

13.—(1) Where in pursuance of Article 11 of these Regulations the Officer of Customs and Excise or the Medical Officer of Health has given a notice forbidding the removal of any meat a person shall not remove such meat contrary to the terms of the notice except with the express permission of the Officer by whom the notice was given.

(2) A person shall not land any meat which has been exported in compliance with an undertaking given under these Regulations or under any similar Regulations in force in any part of the British Islands.

Part IV.—Judicial Proceedings, Etc.

14. For the purposes of these Regulations an application may be made to any Justice having jurisdiction in the District, and thereupon sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, (a) whether that subsection is or is not in force in the District, and any provision in any Act of Parliament, which applies to a proceeding under or consequent upon that subsection, shall have effect in relation to the proceedings, as if the application were a complaint within the meaning of the said subsection and otherwise subject to the provisions of these Regulations.

15.—(1) Where in pursuance of these Regulations an application is made to a Justice in respect of an article of food and the Justice is satisfied :—

- (a) That the article of food is diseased or unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, or
- (b) in the case of meat in respect of which an undertaking in that behalf has been given under Article 12 of these Regulations, that the importer has failed to prove that the meat is not intended for sale for human consumption,

(a) 53 & 54 V., c. 59.

he shall condemn the article of food and order it to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health by such means and in such a manner as to prevent its being used for human consumption.

(2) Where on such application the Justice is satisfied that the article of food is not intended for sale for human consumption, he shall order the return of such article to the person entitled thereto or the rescission of the notice prohibiting the removal thereof, as the case may require.

(3) The Justice shall in every order under this article set forth the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify, the article of food, together with the name, description and address of the importer and of the person to whom it is to be delivered; and he shall forthwith furnish the Sanitary Authority with a copy of the order.

16. If a difference arises in relation to any subject matter of, or to anything done under these Regulations, the difference may, on the application of all the parties affected, be referred to the Ministry for determination and the Ministry may by Order determine the difference, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

Part V.—General.

17. Any notice or certificate given by a Sanitary Authority or a Medical Officer of Health or any undertaking given by an importer under these Regulations may be given by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, certificate or undertaking.

18.—Where, in pursuance of these Regulations, an article of food is destroyed or otherwise disposed of under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Authority before the destruction or other disposal of the article of food shall cause the description of, and such other details as will suffice to identify the article of food to be duly recorded, and shall keep the record in their custody for a period of not less than twelve months.

19. A person shall, if so required, give to the officer of Customs and Excise or the Medical Officer of Health acting in the execution of these Regulations, all reasonable assistance in his power, and shall, in relation to anything within his knowledge, furnish any such officer with all information he may reasonably require for the purposes of these Regulations, and a person, in relation to anything within his knowledge or material to any purpose of proceedings, in pursuance of these Regulations, shall make a true statement, and truly answer any question, when required or put by a Justice or other competent authority in the course and for any purpose of those proceedings.

20.—(1) The Sanitary Authority may, with the consent of the Ministry appoint and pay a legally qualified Medical Practitioner to act in the execution of these Regulations, either in the place of, or as an assistant to, the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) The Sanitary Authority may also, with the consent of the Ministry appoint or employ and pay an Assistant Officer to act, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, in the exercise of any such powers or in the discharge of any such duties of the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations as the Sanitary Authority assign to the person so appointed.

First Schedule.

PROHIBITED MEAT.

Any of the following kinds of meat :—

- (a) Scrap meat, that is to say meat which consists of scraps, trimmings or other pieces (whether with or without bone) of such shape or in such condition as to afford insufficient means of identification with definite parts of a carcass, and which has not before importation been made ready for human consumption in the form of a sausage or other prepared or manufactured article of food ;
- (b) Meat comprising the ribs or the abdominal wall from which the pleura or the peritoneum has been detached ;
- (c) The carcass of a pig having the head in its natural state of attachment to the carcass but not having the submaxillary, pre-scapular, pre-crural, and popliteal glands in their natural position ;
- (d) A severed part of the carcass of a pig (including the whole carcass without the head) from which a pre-scapular, pre-crural, or popliteal gland has been taken out ;
- (e) the head of a pig without the submaxillary glands ; and
- (f) Tripe (that is to say any edible part of a stomach), tongue, kidney, or other edible offal to which has been applied either (i) Formalin, or a solution, or other preparation of, or comprising formic aldehyde ; or (ii) a compound containing fluorine or boron ; or (iii) salicylic acid, formic acid, sulphurous acid, or benzoic acid, or any derivative of any of such acid.

Second Schedule.

CONDITIONALLY ADMISSIBLE MEAT.

Any of the following kinds of meat so far as they are not included in the First Schedule :—

- (a) A severed part of the carcass of a pig (including the severed head and the whole carcass without the head) which has not been salted, cured, pickled, dried or smoked or otherwise prepared in the manner in which bacon or ham is ordinarily prepared, and from which no sub-maxillary, pre-scapular, pre-crural, or popliteal gland has been taken out ;
- (b) Lard, dripping, edible tallow and similar rendered fats ; and
- (c) All edible parts of a pig other than (i) the head or other severed parts of the carcass and (ii) the intestines prepared in the form of sausage casings.

Given under the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this 3rd day of July, in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

(L.S.)

S. Watt,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise hereby consent to the foregoing regulations so far as they apply to officers of Customs and Excise.

A. J. Dyke,

W. Young.

Two of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise.

NOTE.—The Public Health Act, 1896, provides by subsection (3) of Section 1 that if any person wilfully neglects or refuses to obey or carry out, or obstructs the execution of any regulations made under any of the enactments mentioned in that Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding £50 for every day during which the offence continues.

The power of making regulations under the Public Health Act, 1896, and the enactments mentioned in that Act, is enlarged by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

Certified Imperial Records.

MADE BY THE GOVERNOR AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT (N.I.), 1923.

1925. No. 170.

Whereas by section twelve of the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (in this Order referred to as "the Act"), it is enacted that if provision is made by or in pursuance of any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or by any authority of the Government thereof, for the removal to, and the reception and preservation in, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland of any Imperial records within the meaning of the Act, the Governor of Northern Ireland may, by Order in Council, apply the provisions of the Act, with such modifications as may be specified in the Order in Council, to the purposes of such removal, reception and preservation :

And Whereas Imperial records within the meaning of the Act are public records appertaining to Northern Ireland to which the Act may be applied by an Order in Council made thereunder, and not being records of any court, Government department, authority or office in Northern Ireland with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has power to make laws :