

EXAMINING OFFICER'S REPORT ON CANAL BOATS.

1. Time and place of examination of canal boat
2. Name, or if there be no name, the number of canal boat examined
3. Christian name, surname, and address of owner
4. Christian name and surname of master
5. Route along which the boat is accustomed or intended to ply
6. Nature of the traffic in which the boat is accustomed or intended to be employed
7. Mode of propulsion, and whether a "wide" or "narrow" boat and whether to be used as a "fly" boat worked by shifts
8. Number of cabins in the boat
9. Dimensions and cubical capacity of the cabin or cabins

After cabin :—

Height	Length
Width	Gross cubical capacity
Net cubical capacity or free air space	

Fore cabin :—

Height	Length
Width	Gross cubical capacity
Net cubical capacity or free air space	

(For rule of measurement and of deduction adopted see page 317).

10. Description of the construction, furniture, and fittings of the boat, and the several cabins thereof, as regards the following details, viz. :—

- a. Whether each cabin is clean, in good repair, weatherproof, and capable of being kept dry and clean.
- b. What means are provided in each cabin for the removal of foul and the admission of fresh air, exclusive of the door or doors and of any opening therein.
- c. What provision is made in respect of lockers, cupboards, and shelves in the boat.
- d. What provision is made for sleeping accommodation in each cabin.
- e. If the boat be a "narrow" boat, whether every cabin intended to be used as a dwelling is so constructed or fitted that there shall be no locker or cupboard obstructing the free passage from the door to the bulkhead, and no shut-up cupboard above the cross bed on more than one side of the cabin.

- f. Whether each or either cabin contains a stove and chimney of suitable construction and situation.
- g. If the boat be intended to be used for the conveyance of any foul or offensive cargo; whether there are, between the space to be occupied by such cargo, and the interior of each cabin intended to be used as a dwelling, two bulkheads of substantial construction, of which that one next adjoining the space to be occupied by the cargo shall be watertight, and which shall be separated by a space not less in any part than four inches, and open throughout to the external air, and furnished with a pump for the removal of any liquid from such space.
- h. Whether the boat is furnished with a suitable cask or other appropriate vessel or receptacle of sufficient capacity for the storage of not less than three gallons of water for drinking.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE FITNESS OF THE BOAT FOR REGISTRATION AS A DWELLING.

Dated this day of 19

Examining Officer.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

THE powers of the privy council, as to dairies, &c., were transferred to the Local Government Board by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, Sect. 9, which also transferred to local authorities the powers formerly exercised by quarter sessions; while the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878-1886, is restricted by Sect. 39 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to County Councils and Boroughs which have a population of 10,000 and upwards, with the exception of Sect. 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as amended by

Sect. 9 of the Act of 1886, which is cast upon Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities.

The London Government Act, 1899, Sect. 6, Sub-Sect. 4, transfers the duty of inspecting, registering, and of enforcing the bye-laws in respect of cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops, from the London County Council to each Metropolitan Borough Council.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1894 repeals the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878-1893, with the exception of Sect. 34 of the 1878 Act and Sect. 9 of the Act of 1886.

By Section 34 of the Act of 1878 the Local Government Board are enabled to make orders for the following purposes:—

- (1) For the registration with the local authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk.
 - (2) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.
 - (3) For securing the cleanliness of milk stores milkshops, and for milk vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.
 - (4) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection and contamination.
 - (5) For authorizing a local authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council might prescribe.
- Sanitary Authorities are required by the Dairies,

Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, to keep a register of every person in their district carrying on the trade of a cowkeeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk, and the authority must give notice from time to time by advertisement or otherwise, that persons carrying on such businesses are to be registered. A person who sells the milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours need not be registered.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION UNDER "THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER."

Borough of

The undersigned hereby applies for registration under the provisions of the above named Order in Council—

Name of Applicant in full

State whether "Cowkeeper," "Dairyman," or "Purveyor of Milk"

State where premises, upon which trade is carried on, are situate

State what other trade (if any) is carried on, on the premises

Signature of Applicant

Date of Application

19

Signed

FORM OF REGISTER.

Borough of

REGISTER OF COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

No.	Date of Registration.	Name of Occupier.	Situation of premises registered.	Whether registered as cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk.	REMARKS.

No person can occupy any building for the purpose of carrying on any of these businesses, which was not so occupied before July, 1879, unless he has made provision to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority for lighting, ventilation (including air space), cleansing, drainage and water supply.

These premises should undergo a thorough examination, either upon application for, or immediately after, registration.

Power was given to Sanitary Authorities by the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, to make regulations for the following purposes:—

- (a) For the inspection of cattle in dairies.
- (b) For prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail against infection or contamination.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, and Public Health (London) Act, 1891, defines the terms, dairy and dairyman, as follows:—

The expression *dairy* shall include any farm, farmhouse, cowshed, milk-store, milkshop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for the purpose of sale.

The expression *dairyman* shall include any cowkeeper, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a dairy.

The registration of these businesses cannot lawfully

be withheld by the Sanitary Authority, but if the conditions of the regulations as to dairies, &c., adopted by the local authority are not complied with, proceedings may be instituted against the offender.

FORM OF POCKET BOOK.

Borough of

INSPECTION BOOK FOR COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

Date of inspection 19

Situation of premises inspected

Name of occupier

Name and address of owner or agent

Particulars of premises inspected:—

No. of cows kept

No. of cowsheds

No. of places used for storing milk

Dimensions and cubical contents of each cowshed:—

No. 1

No. 3

No. 5

No. 2

No. 4

No. 6

Average space per head of cattle

Remarks as to drainage

Remarks as to water supply

Remarks as to the ventilation of the cowsheds, &c.

Superficial area of the windows (if any) in each of the cowsheds

General remarks:—

The following regulations will indicate the requirements of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops:—

MODEL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout these regulations the expression "The Council" means the

the expression "the District" means the expression "Cowshed" includes any dairy in which milking cows may be kept, and the expression "Cowkeeper" means any person following the trade of a cowkeeper or dairyman who is, or is required to be, registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

For the Inspection of Cattle in Dairies.

2. Every occupier of a dairy wherein any cattle may be kept, and which the Medical Officer of Health, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer of the Council specially authorised by them in that behalf, may visit for the purpose of inspecting cattle, and every person for the time being having the care or control of any such dairy, or of any cattle therein, shall afford such Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or officer, all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of the inspection, be required by him.

For prescribing and regulating the Lighting, Ventilation, Cleansing, Drainage, and Water Supply of Cowsheds and Dairies in the occupation of Persons following the trade of Cowkeepers or Dairymen.

PART I.

The regulations in this Part shall apply to cowsheds, the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and, when not so grazed, are habitually turned out during a portion of each day.

Lighting.

3. Every cowkeeper shall provide that every cowshed in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof.

Ventilation.

4. Every cowkeeper shall cause every cowshed in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the cowshed in a wholesome condition.

Cleansing.

5. (1) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every cowshed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such cowshed shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(2) Such person shall cause the ceiling, or interior of the roof, and the walls of every cowshed in his occupation to be properly lime-washed *twice* at least in every year, that is to say, *once* during the month of May and *once* during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls, that may be properly painted, or varnished, or constructed of or covered with any material such as to render the lime-washing unsuitable or inexpedient, and that may be otherwise properly cleansed.

(3) He shall cause the floor of every such cowshed to be thoroughly swept, and all dung and other offensive matter to be removed from such cowshed as often as may be necessary, and not less than *once* in every day.

Drainage.

6. (1) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every cowshed in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to a drain inlet situate in the open air at a proper distance from any door or window of such cowshed, or to some other suitable place of disposal which is so situate.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such cowshed to be within such cowshed.

Water Supply.

7. (1) Every cowkeeper shall keep in, or in connection with, every cowshed in his occupation a supply of water suitable and sufficient for all such purposes as may from time to time be reasonably necessary.

(2) He shall cause any receptacle which may be provided for such water to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that

may be stored therein, and where such receptacle is used for the storage only of water he shall cause it to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

PART II.

The regulations in Part I., and also the following regulation, shall apply to all cowsheds other than those the cows from which are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and, when not so grazed, are habitually turned out during a portion of each day.

8. A cowkeeper shall not cause or allow any cowshed in his occupation to be occupied by a larger number of cows than will leave not less than *eight hundred feet* of air space for each cow.

Provided as follows:—

- (a) In calculating the air space for the purposes of this regulation, no space shall be reckoned which is more than *sixteen feet* above the floor; but if the roof or ceiling is inclined, then the mean height of the same above the floor may be taken as the height thereof for the purposes of this regulation.
- (b) This regulation shall not apply to any cowshed constructed and used before the date of these regulations coming into effect, until two years after that date.

PART III.

9. In this Part, the expression "Dairy" means a dairy in which cattle are not kept.

Lighting.

10. Every cowkeeper shall provide that every dairy in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, whether in the sides or roof thereof.

Ventilation.

11. Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the dairy in a wholesome condition.

Cleansing.

12. (1) Every cowkeeper shall cause every part of the interior of every dairy in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

(2) He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be thoroughly cleansed with water at least *once* in every day.

Drainage.

13. (1) Every cowkeeper shall cause the drainage of every dairy in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable open channel to the outside of such dairy, and may there be received in a suitable gully communicating with a proper and sufficient drain.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such dairy to be within such dairy.

Water Supply.

14. (1) Every cowkeeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be provided with an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for the cleansing of such dairy and of any vessels that may be used therein for containing milk, and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use thereof.

(2) He shall cause every cistern or other receptacle in which any such water may be stored to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

(3) He shall cause every such cistern or receptacle to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein.

For Securing the Cleanliness of Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and of Milk-Vessels used for containing Milk for Sale by Persons following the trade of Cowkeepers or Dairymen.

Cleanliness of Milk-Stores and Milk-Shops.

15. Every occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop shall cause every part of the interior of such milk-store or milk-shop to be thoroughly

cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk-store or milk-shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

Cleanliness of Milk-Vessels.

16. (1) Every cowkeeper shall from time to time as often as may be necessary cause every milk-vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk-vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

(2) He shall, on every occasion when such vessel shall have been used to contain milk, or shall have been returned to him after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleansed.

For prescribing Precautions to be taken by Purveyors of Milk and Persons selling milk by retail against Infection or Contamination.

17. (1) Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail shall take all reasonable and proper precautions, in and in connection with the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise, to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

(2) He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale—

(a) in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious, or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation, or effluvium; or

(b) in any room used as a kitchen or as a living room; or

(c) in any room or building, or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease and may not have been properly disinfected; or

(d) in any room or building or part of a building in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

(3) He shall not keep milk for sale, or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed, in any vessel, receptacle or utensil which is not thoroughly clean.

(4) He shall cause every vessel, receptacle or utensil used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleansed with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

(5) He shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and

(b) unless the hands of the person milking such cow, also, are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

Penalties.

18. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of *five pounds*, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of *forty shillings* for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceeding may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this regulation.

Commencement of the Regulations.

19. These regulations shall come into force on and after the day of 19

Revocation of Regulations.

20. From and after the date on which these regulations shall come into force, all regulations heretofore made under, or having effect in pursuance of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, shall, so far as the same are now in force in the district, be revoked.