Contributions

2. The contributions to be made under sub-section (1) of Section 126 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1950, by the local authority named in a training school order to the expenses of the managers of a training school throughout the time in the financial year 1963-64 during which the person to whom the order relates is under the care of the said managers and is not—

(*a*) out on licence or under supervision,

(*b*) receiving free of charge to the said managers hospital accommodation provided under Part III of the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1948(**a**), having been receiving such accommodation for a continuous period of not less than fourteen days, or

(*c*) a person who under sub-section (1) of Section 110 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 (which relates to escapes from training schools, failure to return to training schools after temporary leave of absence and other like matters) is for the time being liable to be apprehended without warrant and has been so liable for a continuous period of not less than fourteen days,

shall be at the rate of forty shillings a week for Shamrock Lodge Training School and at the rate of one hundred and thirteen shillings and sixpence a week for all other training schools.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this 13th day of March, nineteen hundred and sixty-three, in the presence of

(L.S.) *A. Alexander,*
Assistant Secretary.

1963. No. 44 [C]

MILK

REGULATIONS, DATED 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1963, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE MILK ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1950(**b**).

The Ministry of Agriculture in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Milk Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 and of any other power enabling it in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations, that is to say:—

PART I

Short Title and Commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963 and shall come into effect on the first day of April, 1963, save where a later date is prescribed in relation to a particular Regulation or paragraph.

(**a**) 1948. c. 3. (**b**) 1950. c. 31.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations:—

"Act" means the Milk Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 as amended by the Milk (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1963(**a**).

"Bottles" means bottles of a capacity not exceeding one quart.

"Carton" means a non-returnable container not exceeding one quart in capacity and of a type and design approved by the Ministry.

"Cleanse" in relation to vessels and appliances means rinse, wash and sterilise in accordance with these Regulations.

"Consumer" means any person to whom milk is supplied and who neither sells it nor uses it in the manufacture of milk products for sale as defined by Section 16 of the Marketing of Milk Products Act (Northern Ireland) 1958(**b**).

"Dairy Herd" or "Herd" means all the cows kept by a licensed producer for the production of milk for sale and includes such cows as are temporarily not producing milk.

"Handling" in relation to milk means any process of milking, or of straining, cooling, pasteurising, storing or bottling milk or of transferring milk from one vessel or container to another.

"Licence holder" means the holder of a licence under the Act.

"Raw Milk" means milk which has not been treated by heat in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

"Sell" includes offer or expose for sale, and supply milk under any arrangements which may be in operation for the free supply of milk to a consumer.

"Selling milk by retail" means selling milk to a consumer.

"Selling milk by wholesale" means selling milk other than by retail.

"Vessel or appliance" means a vessel or appliance used or intended for use by or on behalf of a licensed producer or a licensed distributor for containing or handling milk and includes any lid, cover or component of such vessel or appliance but excludes a carton.

PART II

FORM, CONDITIONS AND DURATION OF LICENCES

Form

3. The classes of licences prescribed in Section 1 of the Act shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule and in this Part the word "licence" shall include all such classes.

Conditions

4.—(1) A licence shall be issued and held subject to the conditions prescribed by these Regulations and to any directions that may be issued or given by the Ministry in writing under powers conferred by the Act.

(2) A licence shall not be transferable.

Duration

5.—(1) A licence shall remain in force and shall be renewable under subsection 6 of Section 2 of the Act in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(**a**) 1963. c. 11 (N.I.) (**b**) 1958. c. 31.

(2) A licence issued before the 31st day of October, 1963, shall, unless suspended or revoked by the Ministry or surrendered by the licence-holder, remain in force until that date, and shall be renewable on the 1st day of November, 1963, and at the end of each period of four years thereafter.

(3) A licence issued after the beginning of a period of four years prescribed in paragraph (2) shall, unless suspended or revoked by the Ministry or surrendered by the licence-holder, remain in force until the end of the said period and shall be renewable then and at the end of each period of four years thereafter.

Application for licence

6. An application for the issue or renewal of a licence shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule.

PART III

FARM BOTTLING AND MILK LICENCES

Application and Interpretation

7. Save where the context otherwise requires the provisions of this Part shall apply to the holder of a Farm Bottling Licence and to the holder of a Milk Licence and "producer" means the holder of such a licence.

Premises

8.—(1) A producer shall provide and maintain for the purpose of the licence the premises prescribed by this Regulation (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the "prescribed premises") and such prescribed premises, save as provided in paragraph 2, shall be reserved for the purposes specified or permitted by these Regulations, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

(2) The prescribed premises shall comprise

(*a*) a dairy which shall be used for the handling of milk and for the cleansing and storage of vessels and appliances and storage of cartons;

(*b*) a milking house which may consist of:

(i) a milking parlour in which cows shall be milked but not housed otherwise than during milking and which may, in addition to the dairy, be used for the cleansing and storage of vessels and appliances; or

(ii) a movable milking bail in which cows shall be milked but not housed otherwise than during milking; or

(iii) a byre in which the cows shall be milked and which may also be used for the housing of cows otherwise than during milking.

In addition any building, court, yard or shed used or intended to be used for the housing of cows at any time other than during milking, or for the assembly and dispersal of cows in connection with milking shall form part of the prescribed premises and shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations. When any such court, yard or shed is not in daily use for any purpose prescribed in these Regulations, a producer may use the said court, yard or shed for any other purpose, subject to the provision that before he uses the said court, yard or shed or any part thereof for the housing of poultry or of livestock other than that forming the dairy herd, he shall obtain from the Ministry an authorisation in writing permitting such use and any such authorisation shall be subject to any conditions attaching thereto.

(3) A milking house forming part of the prescribed premises shall be used for all milking.

(4) The prescribed premises including the several parts thereof shall be so constructed, arranged and equipped as to enable a producer to comply with the requirements of these Regulations having regard to the size of his dairy herd and the quantity of milk produced and handled. In particular each part of the prescribed premises shall conform to the relevant specification set out in the Second Schedule.

Provided that the Ministry may authorise in writing the temporary use of premises which do not fulfil the requirements or any particular requirement of this Regulation where such premises were, at the date of the coming into force of these Regulations, in use with the Ministry's knowledge and consent, and that any such authorisation shall apply subject to any conditions attaching thereto. Where any such authority is given by the Ministry the premises to which it relates shall be deemed to be prescribed premises.

(5) Premises other than the prescribed premises shall not be used for any purpose referred to in this Regulation, provided that this paragraph shall not operate to prevent the isolation of a sick or diseased cow or the housing of a dry or calving cow in a building not being part of the prescribed premises.

Cleanliness of Premises and Animals

9.—(1) Every part of the interior of the prescribed premises including any fixtures and appliances therein shall be kept clean.

(2) No bedding shall be brought into a milking house other than a byre.

(3) Dusty or offensive matter shall not be handled in or in proximity to a dairy or a milking house in such a manner as to create a risk of contaminating milk.

(4) All excreta, soiled bedding or other waste matter shall be removed from a byre at least once each day. Immediately prior to milking, the milking passage shall be clean and all practicable steps shall be taken to keep it clean throughout the process of milking.

(5) All excreta and other waste matter shall be removed from a milking parlour as soon after milking as practicable. Immediately before milking commences the milking parlour shall be clean and all practicable steps shall be taken to keep it clean throughout the process of milking.

(6) A milking bail shall not be used otherwise than on a clean area of concrete or other impervious and washable material or on fresh ground which is free from accumulations of excreta or other waste matter.

(7) A court, yard or shed forming part of the prescribed premises and any bedding therein shall be maintained in such a state of cleanliness that the cows therein shall not become unreasonably soiled.

(8) All excreta, soiled bedding or other waste matter shall when removed from the prescribed premises be so disposed of that the surroundings of the milking house and dairy can be easily kept clean and that offensive odours therefrom shall not reach any part of the dairy or milking house and that milk therein shall not be exposed to contamination by dirt, dust or flies from such excreta, soiled bedding or other waste matter.

(9) All immediate approaches to the prescribed premises shall be kept in a clean condition.

(10) The conditions and manner in which cows are kept either within any part of the prescribed premises or elsewhere shall be such as to prevent excessive soiling of the animals.

(11) The hair on the udder and flanks and hindquarters of each cow shall be kept short.

Pre-milking conditions

10.—(1) No dry bedding or other dusty matter shall be moved in the milking house during milking or within half an hour before milking commences in such a manner as to cause a risk of contamination of the milk.

(2) Food or food residues liable to impart an abnormal flavour to milk shall not be left in a milking house during milking or within 30 minutes before the commencement of milking.

(3) All dirt shall be removed from the udder, flanks, hindquarters and tail of each cow before milking commences.

(4) Udders and teats shall be carefully washed with clean water and dried with clean cloths before milking commences.

Milking

11.—(1) Milking shall be carried out in good and proper light.

(2) Every person engaged in milking shall thoroughly wash and dry his hands before milking and shall throughout the milking ensure that as far as practicable his hands shall remain clean, dry and free from contamination.

(3) Udders and teats shall be kept clean and as far as practicable dry during milking.

(4) The first few streams of foremilk from each teat shall be drawn separately by hand into a receptacle, shall be examined immediately by sight and smell and discarded or disposed of in such a manner as to avoid the risk of infection of the cows or the contamination of other milk, provided that where milking is done in a milking parlour, a receptacle need not be used.

(5) Where it appears from the said examination of foremilk that the milk from a cow is abnormal none of such milk shall be sold.

(6) Milk drawn from any cow during three days after calving or during such longer period in which, upon examination, the milk is seen to contain colostrum, shall not be sold.

(7) Milking in a movable milking bail shall be carried out by means of a milking machine and the milk shall be drawn into closed vessels and shall not be left uncovered or transferred from one vessel to another until it has been removed to the dairy.

After Milking

12.—(1) The milk from each cow shall not be permitted to remain uncovered in a milking house and shall be transferred in a closed container or by pipeline to the dairy or to the place where it is to be cooled as soon as practicable.

(2) Immediately after milking the milk shall be cooled as rapidly as possible to the lowest temperature practicable having regard to the temperature of the water available for cooling. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the holder of a Farm Bottling Licence subject to the provisions of Regulation 20(1).