

Neat Cattle—Slaughter—License—Sale—Inspection.

An owner may slaughter and sell cattle of his own breeding without procuring a license but meat and hides must be inspected and stamped. One may kill an animal for his own use and that of three neighbors, or less than three, and may distribute meat in unequal portions.

Mr. Frank T. Hooks,
County Attorney,
Townsend, Montana.

November 17, 1931.

My dear Mr. Hooks:

You have requested an opinion on various phases of chapter 172 of the session laws of the twenty-second legislative assembly.

You appear to be correct in all of your conclusions. A person may slaughter and sell, not to exceed twenty-five carcasses of neat cattle of his own breeding without procuring a license. All other provisions of the act must be complied with, however, as such persons are excepted from the provisions of section 2 only, which is the section requiring licenses by butchers and meat peddlers.

You conclude as to the provisions of section 3 "that a person may from time to time during the year kill an animal for the use of himself and three neighbors and need not have a license nor have the hide inspected and stamped; also he may sell such portions of the carcass to three neighbors and accept pay therefor, and that it does not matter whether he sells one-half of the carcass to one, one-eighth to another, and a few pounds to the third and retains the rest for his own use; also it is not absolutely necessary that it be divided four ways, but merely means it cannot be divided more than four ways; in short any lesser division would be lawful." Your conclusion is correct except that before disposing of a hide, under the provisions of section 4 it must be inspected and stamped.

In connection with the first question you mention that a person selling neat cattle of his own breeding must have the hides inspected; he must also have the four quarters of the meat inspected and stamped under section 3 of such act.

Very truly yours,

L. A. FOOT,
Attorney General.

Barber Schools—Bonds.

Schools and colleges of barbering must furnish bonds even though in business when chapter 127, laws of 1929, was enacted.