



*Valuation for Compensation.*

7.—(1.) The market value of an animal shall before slaughter be determined for the purposes of this Order by agreement between the Local Authority and the owner of the animal, or if they shall fail so to agree, by a valuer appointed by the Local Authority and the owner, or, on the application of the Local Authority, appointed by the Minister, but in either case paid by the Local Authority, and such valuer shall give to the Local Authority and to the owner a certificate in writing of the said value.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order the market value of an animal shall be the price which might reasonably have been obtained from a purchaser in the open market who had no knowledge of the existence or suspected existence in the animal of the symptoms of disease disclosed by the report of the Inspector under this Order except such knowledge thereof as might reasonably have been obtained by inspection of the animal.

*Post-mortem Examination of Slaughtered Animals.*

8.—(1.) In the case of every animal slaughtered by a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall cause the carcase, at the time of slaughter or as soon as practicable thereafter, to be examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority, and the owner of the animal shall be entitled to be present at the examination in person or by a representative, who, if the owner thinks fit, may be a veterinary surgeon. The Veterinary Inspector may, and if required by the owner or his veterinary surgeon, shall, for the purposes of the examination submit specimens of the lesions to a pathological institute approved by the Ministry.

(2.) The Veterinary Inspector shall at the conclusion of his examination give to the Local Authority and to the owner or person in charge of the animal a certificate of the result of the examination in the Form set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect together with a copy of any report by a pathological institute on the examination of specimens of lesions submitted to the institute.

*Compensation.*

9.—(1.) If the Local Authority fail to carry out the examination required by the preceding Article, or if the certificate of such examination does not show that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner thereof a sum equal to the market value of the animal, and a further sum of twenty shillings.

(2.) If the certificate of the examination shows that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis (not being advanced tuberculosis), the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner a sum equal to three-fourths of the market value of the animal, or the sum of forty-five shillings, whichever sum is the greater, after deducting from such sum one-half of their reasonable costs of any valuation of the animal by a valuer appointed by the Minister.

(3.) If the certificate of the examination shows that the animal was suffering from

advanced tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner a sum equal to one-fourth of the market value of the animal, or the sum of forty-five shillings, whichever sum is the greater, after deducting from such sum one-half of their costs of valuation as in the preceding case.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order an animal slaughtered under this Order shall be deemed to have been suffering from advanced tuberculosis

- (a) when there is miliary tuberculosis of both lungs; or
- (b) when tuberculous lesions are present on the pleura and peritoneum; or
- (c) when tuberculous lesions are present in the muscular system, or in the lymphatic glands embedded in or between the muscles, or where the infection of lymphatic glands is sufficient to indicate that disease is widespread; or
- (d) where, in addition to the presence of tubercular lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts, there are also lesions present in the substance or membranes of any two of the following:—spleen, kidney, uterus, ovary, testicle, brain, and spinal cord.

(5.) If in any case the sum received by the Local Authority on sale of a carcase of an animal slaughtered under this Order exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal, the Local Authority shall pay that excess to the owner, after deducting reasonable expenses.

*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, &c.*

10.—(1.) The milk produced by any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from chronic disease of the udder or tuberculous emaciation or is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, shall not be mixed with other milk until the cow has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and until either six weeks after the examination have expired to enable microscopical and biological tests to be carried out if necessary or the owner or person in charge thereof has been notified that this Article has ceased to apply to the cow and all milk affected by this Article shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein. These provisions shall also apply to the milk of a cow in relation to which a notice of intended slaughter has been served from the date of the service of the notice until the slaughter of the animal.

(2.) A Local Authority, or a Veterinary Inspector on their behalf, shall by written notice to the owner or person in charge of the animal apply the provisions of this Article to the milk produced by every cow specified in the notice which is suspected by him to be giving tuberculous milk and is examined under this Order, and such provisions shall apply accordingly.

*Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals.*

11.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any cow which is, or