

(3.) Where two or more animals are examined by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner on the same premises and at the same time, one fee only shall be payable to him under this Article in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of the disease in such animals.

*Examination of Animals, &c.*

4.—(1.) The Local Authority shall in every case where, by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise, there is reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises in their District there is a cow which is suffering from chronic disease of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is suffering from tuberculous emaciation or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, direct a Veterinary Inspector with all practicable speed to examine the diseased or suspected animal and any other bovine animals on such premises which the Veterinary Inspector considers it is desirable to examine to ascertain whether any cow on the premises is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or whether any bovine animal thereon is suffering from tuberculous emaciation or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, and the Inspector may, with the previous consent in writing of the owner of the animal or of his agent, but not otherwise, apply the tuberculin test to any cow which the Inspector suspects of suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or of giving tuberculous milk, or to any bovine animal which the Inspector suspects of suffering from tuberculous emaciation.

(2.) The Veterinary Inspector may at all reasonable hours enter on any part of the premises and examine any bovine animal thereon, and the Veterinary Inspector may require any cow on the premises to be milked in his presence, and may take samples of the milk, and the milk from any particular teat shall if he so require be kept separate, and separate samples thereof shall be furnished. The Inspector may also take samples of the fæces or urine of any bovine animal on the premises, or of any abnormal discharge from any bovine animal thereon. The Inspector may, if he thinks fit, submit any of such samples for examination to a pathological institute approved by the Ministry.

(3.) The occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article, and any person refusing such assistance shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) The Veterinary Inspector shall as soon as possible send to the Local Authority a report showing the result of his examination and investigation including a copy of any report from a pathological institute on the examination of a sample. If the report shows that any animal is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculous emaciation, or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall, if it is the Council of a non-county borough in

England and Wales, cause a copy of the report to be sent to the County Council, or if in Scotland, it is not itself the Local Authority for the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, cause a copy of the report to be sent to that Authority.

(5.) If the report of the Inspector as to any animal does not show that it is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculous emaciation, or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, notice in writing shall forthwith be given by the Local Authority or an Inspector of the Local Authority, to the owner or person in charge of the animal that the provisions of this Order relating to precautions to be adopted with respect to milk and detention and isolation of suspected animals have ceased to apply to the animal. A notice to the like effect may be given at any time by an Inspector or other officer of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister.

*Slaughter of Diseased Animals.*

5.—(1.) Where the report of the Inspector under the preceding Article shows that there is an animal which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculous emaciation, or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed cause notice in writing (in the Form set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) to be given to the owner or person in charge of the animal and also to the Ministry, and cause the animal to be slaughtered; provided that if, before the slaughter is carried out, the owner of the animal, or any person authorised to act on his behalf, gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or to their Inspector or other officer directed to carry out such slaughter, that the owner objects to the animal being slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause the animal to be slaughtered unless and until the special authority of the Minister has been obtained.

(2.) If the value of an animal proposed to be slaughtered, as agreed or certified under this Order, exceeds fifty pounds, the Local Authority shall not proceed with its slaughter unless so directed by the Minister.

*Restriction of Movement of Animals liable to Slaughter.*

6.—(1.) In any case where under the preceding Article a notice of objection to slaughter is given by or on behalf of the owner of an animal or where by reason of the value of the animal its slaughter is subject to the direction of the Minister the Inspector shall forthwith serve on the owner or person in charge of the animal a notice in writing prohibiting the movement of the animal from the premises on which the animal is without a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority which licence shall only be granted for movement of the animal to a slaughter house.

(2.) Where an animal is so moved it shall not be moved from the slaughter house and shall be caused by the owner to be slaughtered within ninety-six hours after its arrival thereat.