

*Section 5.*

Meat and slaughtering offal from animals that have been killed in an export slaughterhouse recognized by the Minister of Agriculture in accordance with the existing rules controlling the export may be offered for sale and imported for sale for human consumption into any commune in the country without examination or payment of dues, provided it has been examined by the controller appointed for the slaughterhouse and considered first class. The same shall apply to meat which has been considered to be second class on examination at the slaughterhouse. In this case examination at the place of import may be claimed, though no payment for same can be enforced.

*Section 6.*

Sausages and other articles prepared from meat may be imported in accordance with the rules laid down in sections 1 and 2, provided that the stipulations in the sanitary regulations of the place of production or in virtue of the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture a reliable control has been exercised to ensure that in their production only meat and slaughter offal has been employed which has been marked first class by the export control authorities, as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture (section 5), or by a communal controller recognized by sanitary regulations has been marked as first class, and at the same time satisfactory rules as to the marking have been laid down. The Minister of Justice shall issue a notification with respect hereto in conformity with section 3.

*Section 7.*

In communes where according to the sanitary regulations examination for trichinosis has been introduced, the products concerned must only be offered and imported for sale for human consumption if they are provided with a stamp or label authorized for the purpose showing that examination for trichinosis in conformity with the sanitary regulations or in accordance with the sanction given by the Minister of Agriculture has been carried out in another place. Offals may always be imported without any examination for trichinosis. Midriff shall not be considered offal in this connection.

A fee for examination for trichinosis can only be claimed on the flesh and midriff of sows and boars and castrated boars that have been used for breeding purposes, on pigs from storage-places, and on pigs weighing over 200 metric hundredweights.

If at the examination pigs are found to be infected with trichinosis, the person who has made the examination shall notify the local police-master without delay. As soon as the police-master has ascertained the place of origin of the pig in question he shall notify the police-master of the jurisdiction of that place. This police-master shall report on the matter to the Ministry of Agriculture, and shall, without delay, prohibit the owner of the live-stock from which the trichinosis originates from disposing of pigs for slaughter, except where proper arrangement for a recognized examination (compare first paragraph) can be made, until no further case of trichinosis has occurred among the live-stock in question for the space of one year. In like manner all owners of pigs shall be prohibited during the same time of disposing of the flesh of pigs or offal after home slaughter before it has been ascertained by veterinary examination that the product is free from trichinosis. Meat and slaughter offal from swine that have been found to be infected with trichinosis at the examination shall be destroyed under proper control. In the above-mentioned communes sausages, except rolled sausages, may only be offered for sale and imported for sale as human food if it is proved to the satisfaction of the communal authorities that all meat and slaughter offal from the pigs mentioned in the second paragraph of this section which is disposed of in the factory where the sausages are produced has been properly examined for trichinosis.

As regards the authorization for making examinations according to the sanitary regulations, the stipulations in section 2 (No. 3) shall apply.

*Section 8.*

In communes where according to the sanitary regulations meat control has been introduced, notices shall be posted in all premises where meat is offered for sale which has been considered second class by the public control authorities, or sausages or other articles prepared from meat, for the production of which it is not proved that exclusively first-class meat has been employed, stating these facts.

These notices shall be displayed in places conspicuous to the buyers, and shall be printed as prescribed by the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice shall undertake that the public is properly notified to which communes in each jurisdiction these rules shall apply.

*Section 9.*

Whoever carries on slaughtering as a profession outside the limits prescribed in sections 1, 2, and 5, and whoever, as a profession, manufactures sausages and preserved meat shall notify this in writing to the police-master concerned.

Dead animals or meat or slaughter offal from dead animals must be brought to such establishments.

The police and the controllers appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture shall at any time have free access to inspect the above-mentioned establishments.

*Section 10.*

The stipulations in this law shall not prevent communes where meat control exists within the limits laid down by the sanitary regulations from sanctioning a meat control carried out elsewhere to a fuller extent than prescribed by this law.