

## **Regulations under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908".**

### **Contributors**

South Australia

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Regulations 1 (sub para. 3 of para. 4),  
2, 9, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61 and  
68 (3) (4) Disallowed by Parliament.

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9.

See pp 8-11.  
70.

1910—1915.

# REGULATIONS

UNDER

## “THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1908.”

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With Index.  
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ADELAIDE:

E. E. ROGERS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NORTH TERRACE.

1915.

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# REGULATIONS

UNDER

## "THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1908."

### FOOD AND DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1915.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*At the Executive Council Office, at Adelaide, this twenty-fifth day  
of February, 1915.*

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration,  
Minister of Mines, and Minister of Marine.

The Hon. the Attorney-General and Minister of Education.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works and Minister for  
Water Supply.

**B**Y virtue of the provisions of "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908,"  
His Excellency the Governor in Council, acting on the advice  
of the Advisory Committee appointed for the purposes of the said  
Act, hereby—

1. Makes the following regulations under the said Act.
2. Declares that these regulations may be cited as the "Food and  
Drugs Regulations, 1915."
3. Revokes, as from the first day of April, 1915, regulations 4, 6,  
7, 8, and 9 of the regulations made under the said Act on the  
eighteenth day of May, 1910.
4. Revokes, as from the first day of July, 1915, regulations 3,  
12, 13, and 14 of the regulations made under the said Act on the  
eighteenth day of May, 1910.
5. Revokes, as from the first day of January, 1916, regulations  
10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the regulations made under  
the said Act on the eighteenth day of May, 1910.
6. Declares that the regulations numbered 7, 8, 10, 23, 25, 26  
29, 30, 31, 42, 45, 51, 52, 77, 78, 79, and 80 respectively shall take  
effect from the first day of April, 1915.
7. Declares that the regulations numbered 9, 12, 22, 24, 27, 28,  
32, 33, 35, 46, and 71 respectively shall take effect from the first day  
of July, 1915.
8. Declares that the regulations numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13,  
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47,  
48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67,  
68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 respectively shall take effect from  
the first day of January, 1916.



# REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

### 1.—LABELS.

(1) "Package" includes every means by which goods may be cased, enclosed, contained, or packed.

(2) "Label" means any written, pictorial, or other descriptive matter written on or attached to any package containing a food or drug for sale.

(3) Every package of food packed or enclosed for sale shall bear a label attached to it containing a statement of the net weight or measure of the contents of such package, and such information as is required by the Act.

(4) The contents of the label shall include the following particulars :—

(1) The name of the substance or product.

(2) In case of compounded, mixed, or blended foods, words which indicate that the contents are compounded, mixed, or blended, together with the words "Imitation," "Compound," "Blend," or other words as the case may require.

(3) Statements of ingredients and of derivatives or preparations of ingredients required to be declared, and of the quantity or proportion in which they are present; statements of the nature of any extraneous substance of which the presence is required to be declared (such as permitted preservative, harmless coloring, and flavoring); statement of the net weight or measure of the contents of any package where required to be declared; and any other prescribed statement.

(4) Name of manufacturer or importer, or vendor.

(5) Place of manufacture or country of origin.

(5) All the particulars required by the Act or regulations shall be printed in a portion of the label which shall be directly attached to the package, and shall be in a position equally prominent with that of the name of the substance or product and the name of the manufacturer. Upon this portion of the label there shall be no other words than the actual words required by the Act or regulations.

(6) The statements required by the Act and regulations shall appear together in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement printed in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations contained, words required to be written in letters of size of not less than six points face measurement may be written in letters of proportionately reduced size when the package containing a food or drug for sale is so small as to prevent the use of letters of the prescribed size.



(7) The label shall not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name, or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the articles or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or concerning the quality or the physiological or therapeutic action or the food value of or the place or origin of the said ingredients or substances.

(8) The label shall not include any comment on, reference to, or explanation of any statement required by the Act or by the regulations which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies, or modifies such statement or the contents of such label.

(9) (1) The statement of the true weight or measure of the contents required by this regulation to be written on or attached to every package of food packed or enclosed for sale shall be expressed in the following way, namely :—

(a) In the case of every package of solid food which contains a less quantity than fourteen pounds weight, in pounds, ounces, drachms, and grains :

(b) In the case of every package of liquid food which contains a less quantity than one gallon, in quarts, pints, fluid ounces, drachms, and minims.

(2) All articles sold by weight under this regulation shall be sold by avoirdupois ; provided that drugs when sold by retail may be sold by apothecaries' weight ; and all articles sold by fluid measure shall be sold by Imperial Standard measures of capacity.

(3) A variation from the stated weight or measure which shall not exceed five parts per centum shall be permitted if the weight or measure of the contents of six packages of the same description and brand of food is found to be of or above the stated weight or measure ; and in the case of bottles of three ounces in capacity or under, a variation in contents not exceeding seven and a half parts per centum shall be so permitted.

(10) Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall be exempt from such of the provisions of this regulation as require a statement on a label as to weight or measure of the contents :—

Ærated waters, summer drinks, non-excisable fermented drinks.

Alcoholic liquors liable to Customs or Excise duty.

Anchovies.

Australian wines.

Biscuits.

Calves' feet jelly in tins or bottles.

Capers in bottles.

Cheeses marked with a statement of weight, followed by the words "when packed."

Chutney in bottles.

Confectionery in packages of two pounds weight or under.

Cordials and syrups, artificial cordials and syrups, compound cordials.

Curry powder in bottles and tins.

Custard powders.

Dried culinary herbs.

Dried codfish in blocks.

Dried figs.



Dried fruits in packages of two pounds weight or under

Fish in tins.

Flour in bags of twenty-five pounds weight and over.

Fruits in bottles and tins.

Ginger in jars or in fancy packages.

Gingerbeer powders and other beverage powders.

Hams marked with a statement of weight, followed by the words "when packed."

Hops in packages of one pound weight or under.

Jelly crystals, blanc mange powders, and other food substances sold with directions to dilute to a definite amount or to taste; condensed and concentrated milks excepted.

Ox tongues.

Pickles in bottles.

Pop-corn.

Potted meat and pastes.

Rennet.

Salt in tins or bottles.

Salt substitutes in tins or bottles.

Sauces.

Soup in packets.

Soup sausages.

Vegetables preserved in tins.

Food substances supplied in bulk for resale.

This exemption shall not apply to any of the said foods when packed or enclosed in a different manner from that specified herein.

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## 2.—PRESERVATIVES.

(1) The addition of a preservative substance to any article of food, except as specifically permitted by the regulations, is hereby prohibited.

(2) Formic aldehyde, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydro-fluosilicic acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, beta-naphthol, and preparations, compounds, and derivatives of the said substances or any of them, and every substance which, when added to food, has the property of arresting or impeding fermentation or putrefaction of food, shall be deemed to be preservative substances within the meaning and for the purposes of the regulations.

(3) No more than one kind of preservative substance shall be added to any one kind of food, nor to any mixture of two or more kinds of food.



(4) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing any food mixed with a preservative substance, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less size than six points face measurement, a statement in the following form :—

“Preservatized.”

“This food contains not more than [*here insert the number*] grains of [*here insert the chemical name of the preservative*] to the [*here insert the word ‘pound’ in the case of solid food, or the word ‘pint’ in the case of liquid food.*]”

(5) This regulation shall not apply to salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), sugar, spices, wood-smoke, vinegar, and acetic acid added to food.

### 3.—FLAVORINGS AND COLORINGS.

(1) The addition of a flavoring substance, or of a coloring substance, to any article of food, except as specifically permitted by the regulations, is hereby prohibited.

(2) When an artificial coloring or an artificial flavoring has been added to any article of food, there shall be written in the label attached to any package of food so colored or so flavored, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, a statement in that one of the three forms following which indicates the fact of admixed coloring, or of admixed flavoring, or of both, as the case may require :—

“Artificially colored.”

“Artificially flavored.”

“Artificially colored and flavored.”

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the following foods :—

Full milk cheese,

Confectionery,

Pastry (except colorings which represent the coloring of eggs or chocolate),

Ice cream,

Butter,

Jelly crystals,

Fruit jelly crystals,

Raspberry jam and plum jam (when colored with harmless vegetable coloring matter):

Nor to the coloring of the following articles when they are artificially colored with caramel only :—

Spirits,

Vinegar,

Sauces,

Non-excisable fermented drinks,

Summer or “temperance” drinks.

### 4.—PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS.

(1) No package, container, or appliance used for manufacturing, keeping, or holding a moist food substance shall have in contact with the food a surface composed of lead or zinc.



(2) No package, container, or appliance shall yield to its food contents any poisonous or injurious substance.

(3) If the package or container be made of tin plate, it shall, if soldered, be outside soldered; and if the tin plate be lacquered, the lacquer shall completely cover the tinned surface within the container.

(4) Exemption from compliance with the provisions of this regulation may be granted in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Central Board of Health that contamination of the food when ready for sale does not result from the presence of such metals in the surfaces in contact with the foods.

## 5.—POISONOUS METALS IN FOODS.

No food substance shall contain any antimony, arsenic, lead, tin, or other poisonous metals, or compound of any of them. It shall not be a contravention of this regulation if the food substance specified in the following list contains not more than the quantities of the metals or their compounds specified in each case: Provided that such metals or compounds are unavoidably present in the food substance:—

Regulation.	Food Substance.	Arsenic, calculated as Grains of Arsenious Oxide, $As_2O_3$ .	Lead, calculated as Grains of the Metal.	Tin, calculated as Grains of the Metal.
13	Cream of tartar ...	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
14	Baking powder ....	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
15	Custard powder ...	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
18	Malt and malt preparations included in regulation 18	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
20	Vegetables (in tins) .	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
24	Milk and milk products (hermetically sealed in tins)	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
36	Sauces.....	1-100th per pint	1-7th per pint	2 per pint
37	Vinegar .....	1-100th per pint	1-7th per pint	2 per pint
40	Pickles .....	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	2 per lb.
41	Glucose .....	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
42	Honey .....	Nil	1-7th per lb. ..	2 per lb.
47	Fruit and fruit products contained in tins	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
50	Citric and tartaric acids	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb. ..	Nil
60	Non-excisable fermented drinks	Nil	1-100th per gall.	Nil
61	Summer or "Temperance" drinks	Nil	1-100th per gall.	Nil
67	Ale and beer .....	1-100th per gall.	Nil	Nil
—	Other food in tins ..	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.

## 6.—PRESCRIBED SIZES OF LETTERS.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be the sizes and descriptions of the letters used in labels :—

72 points  
face measurement.

**ADAMS**

48 points  
face measurement.

**GREEN**

30 points  
face measurement.

**JONES**

24 points  
face measurement.

**BROWN**

18 points  
face measurement.

**CONTINENTAL**

12 points  
face measurement.

**UNSURPASSABLE**

10 points  
face measurement.

**DISAPPEARANCES**

8 points  
face measurement.

**SCIENTIFIC**

6 points  
face measurement

**UNSOPHISTICATED**

## 7.—BOILER PRESERVATIVES.

(1) No person shall use, or cause or suffer to be used, in any boiler for producing steam which is brought into contact with food in the process of manufacture for sale, any boiler preservative containing any of the following substances or compounds of them :—Arsenic, antimony.

(2) No person shall cause, suffer, or permit the water of any boiler which, by priming or otherwise, may come into contact with food for sale to contain any harmful substance in any larger proportion than that in which it is allowed by the regulations to be present in food.



## 8.—INSECTICIDE AND VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

No person shall keep, spread, or use, or suffer to be kept, spread, or used, any preparation containing arsenic, strychnine, or other poison, so as to expose any food for sale to risk of contamination therewith.

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## 9.—ARTIFICIAL SWEETENING SUBSTANCES.

No person shall sell any food containing saccharin, saxin, dulcin, glucin, or any synthetic sweetening substance, except as specifically allowed by the regulations.

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## 10.—PROTECTION OF FOOD FROM CONTAMINATION.

### PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.

(1) Every person engaged in the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery of any food for sale shall, when so engaged, keep and maintain his clothing and body clean.

### SPITTING, SMOKING, AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

(2) No person shall spit, and no person shall smoke or chew tobacco while engaged in the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery of any food for sale, and no person shall spit, or smoke, or chew tobacco in any place used for the manufacture or preparation of such food: Provided that this paragraph of this regulation shall not apply to the packing or storing of any food which is enclosed in a hermetically sealed container.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(3) No person who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease shall engage in the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery, for sale of any food or drug.

### TEA PACKING.

(4) No person shall engage in the process known as repacking tea by means of stamping with the feet, whether in boots or overalls; all such repacking shall be done by means of clean iron weights, or wood blocks, or other methods approved by the Central Board of Health, and the tea shall be protected from contamination during the process.

### NAME AND ADDRESS ON VEHICLES AND UTENSILS.

(5) No person shall sell, carry for sale, or deliver, or allow to be sold, carried for sale, or delivered any article of food in any place, or in any round from house to house, from any vehicle or can or other utensil unless his name and address are conspicuously inscribed thereon.



#### PROTECTION OF FOOD IN VEHICLES.

(6) No person shall carry for sale or delivery on the footboard or any part of the exterior of any vehicle, any bread, meat, milk, or any other article of food not usually contained in sealed packages, unless it is contained in a box or a receptacle, or appliance so constructed as to prevent such article of food from becoming contaminated by dust or flies.

#### FOOD NOT TO BE RETURNED.

(7) No person who sells bread or meat, and no person employed by such person, shall receive into any place or vehicle for the reception or storage of bread or meat for sale, or shall sell, any bread or meat which has been returned after having been previously delivered at any dwelling or to any private consumer.

#### WRAPPING OF FOODS.

(8) No person shall pack any food so that it can come into contact with paper or other material which is not clean, or with any writing or printing on any paper or material.

#### PROTECTION FROM FLIES AND DUST.

(9) Every person who sells or exposes for sale, or stores for sale, or has in his possession for sale or delivery, or who exposes for human consumption on any counter or in any bar, restaurant, hotel, or other such premises, whether for sale or not, any article of food, shall cause all such articles of food to be at all times properly and adequately protected from contamination by flies, dust, dirt, filth, or other noxious matter or thing.

No person shall transport through any street or road or place any article of food for sale, or intended for sale or delivery, unless the same is protected from flies, and as far as practicable from dust.

#### PROTECTION FROM RATS AND VERMIN.

(10) Every person engaged in the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery for sale of any article of food, shall, by the provision of suitable and effective means, at all times protect such article of food and all ingredients used in the manufacture of such article of food from rats, mice, cockroaches, flies, spiders, bugs, moths, and all other vermin, and from any unwholesome substance, odor, or smell.

(11) Every person who uses any room or compartment, premises, or place for the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery for sale of any article of food, shall keep or cause to be kept every such room, compartment, premises, or place free from rats, mice, cockroaches, flies, spiders, bugs, moths, and all other vermin.

#### PREMISES TO BE CLEAN.

(12) Every person who uses any room, compartment, premises, or place for the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery for sale of any article of food, shall keep such room, compartment, premises, or place clean, and shall cause all walls, floors, and ceilings to be properly constructed and kept in good repair, and to be constructed of such material as may be approved by the Central Board of Health.



## SLEEPING ROOMS, ANIMALS, CONTAMINATION.

(13) No person shall manufacture, prepare, pack, store, carry, or deliver for sale, or offer or expose for sale, any article of food in any place which is at any time used as a sleeping compartment or in which any animal is allowed to be, or in which anything is kept or any work is carried on which would be likely to contaminate such article of food, or injuriously affect its wholesomeness or cleanliness.

## VEHICLES AND APPLIANCES TO BE CLEAN.

(14) Every person engaged in the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery for sale of any food or drug, shall keep or cause to be kept clean all vehicles, receptacles, articles, utensils, tools of trade, benches, fittings, machinery, or other appliances used for such manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, delivery, or sale.

## VEHICLES AND APPLIANCES, LIMITED USE.

(15) No person shall use any vehicle, receptacle, articles, utensils, tools of trade, benches, fittings, machinery, or other appliances used for the manufacture, preparation, packing, storage, carriage, or delivery for sale of any article of food for any other purpose, or which has been used for any other purpose, which would be likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the wholesomeness or cleanliness of such article of food.

## MANURE BAGS PROHIBITED.

(16) No person shall enclose or carry or store wheat, oats, maize, potatoes, onions, fruit, or any other article of food for sale in any bag or sack or similar receptacle which has at any time contained, or has been used for the conveyance of bone-dust or superphosphate or any other manure or mixture of manures.

## OYSTERS AND SHELL-FISH.

(17) Where oysters or other shell-fish are exposed or prepared for sale, only clean running water shall be used in the operation of opening or dipping such oysters or shell-fish.

## DRINKING VESSELS AND TABLE-WARE.

(18) Every person who serves food, liquors, refreshments, or causes or allows the same to be served in any licensed premises, or restaurant, or bar, or counter, or refreshment stall, or booth, or dining-room, or tea-room, or other place where drinking vessels, or plates, or other vessels, or spoons, or forks, or knives are used in common shall cause every such drinking vessel, or plate, or other vessel, or spoon, or fork, or knife to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use.

(19) In all premises where clean water under pressure is available, or where it can be made available, the cleansing of such drinking vessels, or plates, or other vessels, or spoons, or forks, or knives shall be completed by means of clean and clear running water.

## TABLE NAPKINS IN PUBLIC EATING PLACES.

(20) No person in any licensed premises, or restaurant, or bar, or counter, or refreshment stall, or booth, or dining-room, or tea-room, or other place where table napkins are placed on a table used for serving meals to any customer, boarder, or any other person shall



place or allow to be placed on such table any table napkin which has been used as such by any other person unless such table napkin shall have been thoroughly washed and cleansed since the last occasion of use.

#### GENERAL.

(21) Any article of food subjected or exposed to contamination by any of the above-named things, or stored, or conveyed contrary to the above-named conditions, shall be deemed to be unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

(22) A copy of this regulation, which will be supplied on demand by the Central Board of Health, shall be conspicuously displayed in every place where food is manufactured, prepared, packed, or stored for sale, and shall be there constantly maintained clean, visible, and legible by the proprietor, manager, and person in charge thereof.

### 11.—EXEMPTIONS FROM CERTAIN LABELLING PROVISIONS.

Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall be exempt from all the provisions of these regulations which require that every package of food packed or enclosed for sale shall bear a label, except such requirements as to labelling with regard to quality, flavoring, coloring, preservation, or medication as are specifically required by these regulations.

- (1) Simple or uncompounded food substances, weighed, counted, or measured in the presence of the purchaser.
- (2) Bread.
- (3) Food substances, in unsealed packages, packed on premises for ready sale thereon.

## SPECIFIC REGULATIONS.

### 12.—FLOUR, BREAD, AND MEALS.

#### FLOUR.

(1) Flour is the fine, clean, and sound product obtained by bolting wheatmeal. It shall not be artificially bleached; it shall contain not more than thirteen and five-tenths parts per centum of moisture, not less than one and two-tenths parts per centum of nitrogen, not more than five-tenths of one part per centum of fibre, and shall yield not more than one part per centum of ash. It shall not contain any foreign matter.

#### SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

(2) Self-raising flour is flour to which the ingredients of baking powder have been added. It shall liberate not less than forty-five grains weight of carbon dioxide per pound when moistened and heated, and it shall contain not more than seven grains weight of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate, per pound.



## BREAD.

(3) Bread is the porous substance obtained by moistening and kneading flour, with provision for the mechanical separation of the dough by air or carbonic acid gas, and properly baked. It shall contain not more than forty-five parts per centum of water in any part of the loaf; it shall yield not more than two parts per centum of total ash, nor more than two-tenths of one part per centum of ash insoluble in acid. It shall not contain any foreign mineral substance except salt (sodium chloride); and ten grammes of the crumb taken from the centre of the loaf shall not contain more acid than is required for the neutralisation of two cubic centimetres of decinormal solution of sodium hydroxide.

## BROWN, BARLEY, AND RYE BREAD.

(4) Brown bread (varieties), and bread made from other than wheat grain, is the porous substance obtained by the moistening, kneading, panification, and baking of the meal obtained by grinding sound clean grain. It may contain malt extract.

## OATMEAL.

(5) Oatmeal is the meal produced by grinding oats (*Avena sativa*) after removal of the husk. It shall contain not less than five parts per centum of fats or of ethereal extract; and it shall contain not more than two and five-tenths parts per centum of meal derived from other grain than oats.

## RICE.

(6) Rice is the hulled grain of *Oryza sativa*.

## POLISHED RICE.

(7) Polished rice is rice polished with or without talc. It may contain glucose, not more than five-tenths of one part per centum of talc, and not more than a trace of harmless coloring matter. It shall not contain any other foreign substance.

## RICE FLOUR OR GROUND RICE.

(8) Rice flour, or ground rice, is the meal obtained by grinding husked rice. It shall yield not more than one and five-tenths parts per centum of ash. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

## MAIZE MEAL.

(9) Maize meal is the meal obtained by grinding maize. It shall contain not less than one and one-tenth parts per centum of nitrogen, and shall yield not more than one and six-tenths parts per centum of ash.

## MIXED MEALS.

(10) There shall be written on every package which contains a mixture of meals of diverse origin the words "Mixed meals" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less size than twenty-four points face measurement, in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground. The said words shall constitute the first line of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line. There shall



also be written in the label in similar letters a statement of the kinds and approximate proportions of the meals of which the mixture is composed, in the following form :—

“This package contains

*[Here insert the names of the several meals, and a statement of the approximate proportion of each of them contained in the mixture.]”*

#### CORN FLOUR.

(11) Corn flour is the starch powder derived from any variety of corn or grain. It shall yield not more than one and six-tenths parts per centum of ash.

### 13.—CREAM OF TARTAR.

Cream of tartar shall contain not less than ninety-five parts per centum of acid tartrates, calculated as potassium acid tartrate ( $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ ); and not more than two parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ).

### 14.—BAKING POWDER.

(1) Baking powder is a salt, or a mixture of salts, with or without a farinaceous diluent substance, which evolves carbon dioxide on being moistened and heated, and which may be used in the preparation of articles of food as a chemical leaven. It shall contain not more than one and five-tenths parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate; it shall yield not less than ten parts per centum by weight of carbon dioxide; and it shall not contain any alum.

#### *Labelling.*

(2) The word “Egg,” and expressions or devices which imply or suggest the presence of egg, or the equivalent of egg, shall not be written on or attached to any package which contains baking powder.

### 15.—CUSTARD POWDER.

(1) Custard powder is a powder prepared from the starch of wholesome grain, with or without harmless coloring or [and] flavoring matter.

#### *Labelling.*

(2) The word “Egg,” and expressions or devices which imply or suggest the presence of egg, or the equivalent of egg, shall not be written on or attached to any package which contains custard powder.

### 16.—INFANTS' FOOD.

(1) Infants' food is any food described or sold as an article of food suitable for infants. It shall not contain any woody fibre, nor any mineral substance which is insoluble in acid, nor any preservative substance.



*Labelling.*

(2) In the label attached to every package of infants' food which contains starch or which, when prepared as directed by any accompanying statement or label, does not conform approximately in proportional composition with human milk, shall be written the words "This food should not be given to infants under the age of six months except under medical direction," in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement. The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other word shall be written on the same line or lines.

(3) Any infants' food which contains any starch of which fifty parts or more per centum remain unconverted when the food has been prepared as directed, shall be labelled "Not suitable for infants" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

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**17.—INVALIDS' FOOD.**

(1) Invalids' food is any food described or sold as an article of food suitable for invalids. It shall be composed of food substances modified, prepared, or compounded, so as to possess special nutritive and assimilative properties which render it specially suitable for use as food by invalids.

(2) Invalids' foods shall not contain any preservative or other foreign substance.

*Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to any package containing any article of food described as or purporting to be invalids' food, a statement of the ingredients contained in it on which the claim of special suitability for invalids is based.

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**18.—MALT, MALT EXTRACT, ETC.****MALT.**

(1) Malt is the seed of barley or of some other cereal designated on the label, which has been caused to germinate, and which has been subsequently dried.

**MALT EXTRACT.**

(2) Malt extract is the substance obtained by evaporating an aqueous extract of malt at a temperature not exceeding fifty-five degrees Centigrade. It shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of the total solids derived wholly from malt. Its diastasic power shall be such that one hundred grains of the extract will in thirty minutes, at a temperature of forty degrees Centigrade, convert two hundred and fifty grains of pure anhydrous potato starch into an equivalent amount of maltose, as estimated by the Harrison-Gair method.

**BAKERS' OR "COMMERCIAL" MALT EXTRACT, OR BAKERS' MALTOSE.**

(3) Bakers' or "commercial" malt extract, or bakers' maltose, shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt.

**LIQUID MALT EXTRACT.**

(4) Liquid malt extract shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt. It shall possess diastasic power equal to that of malt extract.



## MALT EXTRACT AND COD LIVER OIL.

(5) Malt extract and cod liver oil is an emulsion composed of malt extract and cod liver oil: Provided that the proportion of cod liver oil shall not be less than fifteen parts per centum by weight. The proportions of the ingredients present shall be declared in the following form in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, "Containing not less than [here insert the number of parts per centum] parts per cent. by weight of cod liver oil."

## 19.—MEAT, FROZEN AND MANUFACTURED MEAT, ETC.

## MEAT.

(1) Meat is the edible part of any mammal, fish, fowl, crustacean, mollusc, or other animal in good health and condition at the time of slaughter, generally used as food, properly dressed. If it bears a name descriptive of its kind, composition, or origin, it shall correspond thereto.

## FRESH MEAT.

(2) Fresh meat is meat from animals recently slaughtered, or meat which has been preserved only by being chilled to a temperature above its freezing point.

## FROZEN MEAT.

(3) Frozen or refrigerated meat is meat which has been reduced to a temperature which is below its freezing point.

## PICKLED AND SMOKED MEAT.

(4) Salted, pickled, corned or smoked meat is meat prepared with salt, saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), sugar, vinegar, spices, or smoke, singly or in combination.

## MANUFACTURED MEATS.

(5) Manufactured meats are meats simple or mixed, whole, minced, or comminuted, cooked or uncooked, in bulk or in package, with or without the addition of salt, saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), sugar, vinegar, spices, herbs, smoke, edible oils, or rendered meat fat, singly or in combination.

*Labelling.*

(6) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains manufactured meat or meats a statement of the name or names of the contained meats in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

*Prohibition.*

(7) Saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate) shall not be mixed with salted, pickled, or corned, smoked, or manufactured meat in any larger proportion than fourteen grains per pound, calculated as potassium nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ).

## DRIPPING.

(8) Dripping is clean fat rendered from meat. It shall not contain any foreign substance except salt (sodium chloride). It shall be free from rancidity, and shall contain not more than one part per centum of foreign matter.



## LARD.

(9) Lard is the clean fat rendered from the meat of the hog. It shall be free from rancidity. It shall contain not more than one part per centum of substance other than hog fat necessarily incorporated with it in the course of rendering, and not more than one part per centum of water. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

## MINCED MEAT, SAUSAGE MEAT, AND SAEVOY SAUSAGE MEAT.

(10) Minced meat, sausage meat, or saveloy sausage meat, is chopped or comminuted meat, with or without salt, sugar, spices, herbs, saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), and wholesome farinaceous substance. It shall contain not less than seventy-five parts per centum of meat of the kind or kinds designated in the label attached to the outside of the package in which they are contained, not more than six parts per centum of starch, nor more than fourteen grains of saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate) calculated as potassium nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ) to the pound.

Provided that if minced meat, sausage meat, or saveloy sausage meat be sold enclosed in a skin of animal origin, the said skin shall be deemed to be an integral portion of the said meat.

*Permitted Coloring Matter.*

(11) The coloring of the skins aforesaid with Bismarck brown or with roseine, is hereby permitted without declaration.

*Preservative.*

(12) (a) The addition to mince meat, and sausage meat, or saveloy sausage meat, of the preservative substance sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) in proportion not exceeding three and five-tenths grains to the pound is hereby permitted.

(b) The addition to cooked, smoked, or dried sausage meat, brawn, potted meat, and cooked pressed meat, of the preservative substance, or of a preparation of the preservative substance, sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) in proportion not exceeding one and eight-tenths grains to the pound, is hereby permitted.

## MEAT EXTRACT, MEAT ESSENCE, OR MEAT JUICE.

(13) Meat extract, meat essence, or meat juice, is the product obtained from meat by extraction, expression, or concentration. It shall contain the protein of flesh, but no extract of yeast or other foreign substance, except salt and condiments, and, in the case of meat juice, glycerine, provided that the presence and amount per centum of glycerine be declared.

*Labelling.*

(14) In the label attached to every package which contains meat extract, meat essence, or meat juice, there shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement the name or names of the kind or kinds of meat from which its contents have been prepared.

## MEAT PASTE.

(15) Meat paste is a paste prepared with meat, farinaceous material and other wholesome food and flavoring substances.



*Labelling.*

There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains meat paste, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, a statement of the proportion of meat contained in the paste in the following form :—"This paste contains not less than [here insert the name or names of the meat or meats accompanied by a statement of the approximate proportion]."

**20.—VEGETABLES.**

(1) Vegetables are the succulent, clean, and sound edible parts of herbaceous plants commonly used for food.

(2) Dried vegetables are the clean, sound products obtained by desiccation of properly matured and prepared vegetables under conditions such that no harmful substance is absorbed by or mixed with them.

(3) Canned or tinned vegetables are properly matured and prepared fresh vegetables, with or without salt, sterilized by heat, and packed in hermetically sealed containers.

**21.—GELATINE.**

(1) Gelatine sold for consumption by man is the clean, wholesome product obtained from skin, membranes, bones, and other collagenous bodies. It shall yield not more than three parts per centum of ash. A five per centum aqueous solution shall form a jelly when kept at a temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit for two hours. A five per centum aqueous solution prepared with sterilized water at a temperature not exceeding ninety degrees Fahrenheit shall not become alkaline, or emit any unpleasant odour after standing for forty-eight hours in a Petri dish at a temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

*Preservative.*

(2) Gelatine may contain sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) in proportion not exceeding three and five-tenths grains of sulphur dioxide to the pound of dry, marketable gelatine, sold for consumption by man. Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide or of sulphites, in gelatine sold for consumption by man is not required unless the proportion contained in it exceeds one-half of one grain to the pound.

*Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains gelatine sold for consumption by man, a statement in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters, of not less than eight point face measurement, the words "For food." The said words shall form the first line of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.



## 22.—EDIBLE FATS AND OILS, AND SALAD OILS.

### *General Standard.*

(1) Edible fats and edible oils, or salad oils, are the fats and oils commonly recognised as wholesome foodstuffs. They shall be free from rancidity and decomposition, and from offensive odour and taste. They shall not contain any mineral oil.

### *Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any edible fat, or any edible oil, or salad oil, or a mixture of such fats or oils of diverse origin, a statement, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, of the kind or kinds of fats and oils which the package contains.

### OLIVE OIL.

(3) Olive oil is the oil obtained by expression from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive tree (*Olea europea L.*). It shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919 at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, a refractive index of from 1.4660 to 1.4720 at a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit, a saponification value of from 185 to 196, and an iodine value of from 79 to 90. It shall conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

“LUCCA” OIL, “SUBLIME SALAD OIL,” AND “VIRGIN OIL.”

(4) “Lucca” oil, “sublime salad oil,” or “virgin oil” is an oil which conforms with the standard for olive oil and with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

### *Labelling.*

(5) No person shall sell any package containing any oil which does not conform with the standard for olive oil and with the general standard for edible fats and oils, on or to which is written or attached the word “olive,” or the word “Lucca,” or the words “sublime salad,” or the word “virgin,” or any expression which includes the said words or any of them.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a statement of the kinds of oils contained in a mixture of edible fats and oils required by paragraph (2) of this regulation.

## 23.—MARGARINE.

(1) The term “margarine” includes every preparation of edible fat or oil which is intended to be, or which may be used in place of butter, and which contains any fat other than milk fat.

(2) No person shall sell margarine unless (a) it is mixed with not less than one part of potato-starch or “Queensland arrowroot” (*Canna edulis*) per one thousand parts of margarine; (b) it conforms with the general standard for edible fats and oils; (c) it does not contain more than sixteen parts per centum of water; (d) it does not contain any other substance except coloring matter, salt (sodium chloride) and preservative.

No person shall have in his possession for sale, margarine in lumps of two pounds weight or under unless the same be made up in cube form



*Preservative.*

(3) The preservative substance boric acid, or boron compounds calculated as boric acid, may be added to margarine in proportion not exceeding three-tenths of one part of boric acid per centum.

*Labelling.*

(4) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains margarine in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than thirty points face measurement, the word "Margarine."

There shall be conspicuously attached to every vessel used to hold margarine for consumption on the premises by customers in any place where food is sold, the word "Margarine" written in black bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement.

The words "butter," or "butterine," and expressions which include or resemble the said words, shall not be written in the statement or label written on or attached to any package which contains margarine, nor on any vessels used as aforesaid.

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## 24.—MILK.

(1) Milk is the lacteal secretion of the cow. It shall be fresh, clean, and obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows properly fed and kept, and shall not contain any milk obtained within fifteen days before or within ten days after calving. It shall not be artificially heated. Milk shall contain not less than twelve parts per centum of total solids, not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum of solids not fat, not less than three and one-quarter parts per centum of milk fat, and not more than one part per centum of ash.

The addition to milk of any coloring matter, water, artificially heated milk, skim milk, separated milk, concentrated milk, condensed milk, condensed skim milk, dried milk, boron compound, formaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzoate, fluoride, nitrite, or other preservative substance, or other foreign substance of any kind, is hereby prohibited.

*NORMAL MILK.*

(2) Normal milk is milk containing not less than three and five-tenths parts per centum of milk fat.

*ARTIFICIALLY HEATED MILK.*

(3) Artificially heated milk is milk which has been pasteurised, sterilised, boiled, or otherwise artificially heated, but from which a considerable portion of water has not been evaporated. It shall contain not less than twelve parts per centum of total solids, not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum of solids not fat, not less than three and five-tenths parts per centum of milk fat, and not more than one part per centum of ash.

The addition to artificially heated milk of any coloring matter, water, skim milk, separated milk, concentrated milk, condensed milk, condensed skim milk, dried milk, boron compound, formaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzoate, nitrite, or other preservative substance, or other foreign substance of any kind is hereby prohibited.



Any artificially heated milk sold, or offered, stored, carried, or delivered for the purpose of sale, must be accompanied by a label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less than eighteen points face measurement the words "artificially heated milk."

#### CREAM.

(4) Cream is that portion of milk in which, either through rest or mechanical separation, the greater part of the milk-fat has become concentrated. It shall not contain any foreign substance. All cream shall be sold under one or other of the following denominations :—

*Double Cream* shall mean cream containing not less than thirty-five parts per centum of milk fat.

*Single Cream* shall mean cream containing not less than twenty-five parts per centum of milk fat.

#### Labelling.

There shall be written in the label attached to every hermetically sealed package which contains cream the words "Double cream" or "Single cream," as the case may be, together with the words "containing [*here insert the number of parts per centum*] parts per cent. of milk fat" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement.

#### SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(5) Skim or separated milk shall contain not less than eight and eight-tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat.

#### CONDENSED MILK.

(6) Condensed milk is either condensed milk (unsweetened) or condensed milk (sweetened).

##### CONDENSED MILK (UNSWEETENED).

(7) Condensed milk (unsweetened) is milk which has been condensed by the evaporation of a portion of its water content, and sterilized by heat. It shall contain not less than twenty-eight parts per centum of total milk solids, of which not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum are milk fat. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

##### CONDENSED MILK (SWEETENED).

(8) Condensed milk (sweetened) is milk which has been condensed by the evaporation of a portion of its water content, and to which cane sugar has been added. It shall contain not less than thirty-one parts per centum of total milk solids, of which not less than nine parts per centum are milk fat. It shall not contain any foreign substance except cane sugar.

##### SWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(9) Sweetened condensed skim or separated milk is skimmed or separated milk, which has been condensed by the evaporation of a portion of its water content, and to which cane sugar has been added. It shall contain not less than twenty-six and five-tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat. It shall not contain any foreign substance except cane sugar.



## UNSWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(10) Unsweetened condensed skim or separated milk is skimmed or separated milk which has been condensed by the evaporation of a portion of its water content and sterilized by heat. It shall contain not less than twenty-six and five tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat.

*Labelling.*

(11) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any sweetened or unsweetened condensed skim or separated milk the words "Unfit for infants" in bold-faced sans-serif letters of not less than twelve points face measurement. The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other words shall be written on the same line or lines. These words shall be followed by the following statement in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement "Fit for culinary and manufacturing purposes only." Additionally, there shall be written across the face of the whole of the label, in a diagonal line, the words in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground "Skim milk" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than forty-eight points face measurement.

## CONCENTRATED MILK.

(12) Concentrated milk is milk which has been concentrated by the evaporation of a portion of its water content. It shall contain not less than thirty-seven parts per centum of total milk solids, of which not less than ten parts per centum of the concentrated milk are milk fat. The addition to concentrated milk of any coloring matter or other foreign substance of any kind, other than boron compounds in proportion not exceeding seventeen and one-half grains per pound calculated as boric acid, is hereby prohibited.

*Labelling.*

(13) There shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement in the label attached to every package which contains condensed or concentrated milk directions for making, with its contents, milk of a composition at least equal to that of normal milk, as follows:—"To make a fluid not below the composition of 'normal milk' add [*here insert the number of parts*] parts of water by volume to one part by volume of this milk."

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## 25.—METHODS TO BE USED IN ESTIMATING THE CONSTITUENTS OF MILK.

In estimating the constituents of milk, skim milk, skimmed milk, separated milk, and concentrated milk the following methods shall be used in so far as they are applicable:—

## I.—TOTAL SOLIDS.

The total amount of solids is to be estimated by heating from three grammes to five grammes of milk in a tared dish of not less than five centimetres diameter at the temperature of boiling water until it ceases to lose weight, then cooling and weighing rapidly.



## II.—ASH.

The amount of ash is to be estimated by weighing about twenty grammes of milk in a weighed dish, adding six cubic centimetres of nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and igniting at a temperature just below redness until the ash is free from carbon.

## III.—FAT.

The amount of fat is to be estimated by the modified Babcock test, as follows:—

*Apparatus.*

1. Babcock milk-test bottles graduated to ten per cent., with narrow necks and officially verified.

2. A centrifuge having from two to thirty-two sockets, and from fourteen inches to ten inches in diameter and capable of being run at a speed equal to nine hundred revolutions per minute if of fourteen inches diameter, or one thousand revolutions per minute if of ten inches diameter.

*Sampling.*

1. *When the sample is "fresh" milk and the fat is not partly churned*—The sample is to be mixed by pouring it from one vessel to another several times, taking care to avoid undue churning.

2. *When the sample consists of "fresh" milk, but the fat is more or less churned*—The fat is to be redistributed by warming the milk to one hundred and five degrees to one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit to melt the butter granules, and then the sample is to be mixed as described above under 1.

3. *When the sample is "sour" milk*—The fat is to be melted by warming the sample to about one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and then the sample is to be thoroughly mixed by means of a wire whisk or by grinding in a mortar.

*Determination.*

From a properly mixed sample from seventeen and nine-tenths grammes to eighteen and one-tenth grammes of the mixture is to be drawn and transferred to a weighed Babcock milk-test bottle, which has been officially verified by the Government Analyst, and the exact weight of the milk taken is to be ascertained by weighing. To the milk in the bottle seventeen and five-tenths cubic centimetres of sulphuric acid of strength between ninety-one per cent. and ninety-two per cent. (specific gravity 1.82 to 1.83) is to be added. Both the acid and the milk before mixing must be at a temperature of about sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The acid is to be added in such a manner that the neck of the bottle is washed down free of adhering milk, and so that the acid forms a layer below the milk. Then the acid and milk are to be thoroughly mixed until the whole mass becomes liquid, by giving the bottle a gentle rotary motion and gentle shaking, avoiding the projection of any of the mixture into the neck of the bottle. The bottle and contents are to be placed in a bath of water of a temperature of about one hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes. The bottle is to be immediately placed in the centrifuge and whirled for five minutes at a speed at least equal to nine hundred revolutions per minute on a wheel of fourteen inches diameter, or one thousand revolutions per minute on a wheel of ten inches diameter. Hot water of a temperature of about one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit is then to be added to the bottle until the contents come to the lower end of the



neck. The bottle is then to be whirled for one minute at or above the speed stated. Hot water is again to be added to wash the fat and bring it to the eight or nine mark, and the bottle is to be again whirled for one minute. The bottle is then to be placed in a bath of water at a temperature of about one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes. If the column of fat is clear and transparent, and free from black particles and from white particles, it is to be measured by the aid of a pair of dividers and the graduated neck, reading from the extreme bottom to the extreme top of the column, and not to the bottom of the meniscus of the top of the column.

If the column of fat is not clear and transparent, or shows black or white particles, the test is to be rejected, and a fresh test made.

The fat in the sample is then to be calculated from the following formula :—Percentage of fat =  $\frac{\text{Reading of fat column} \times \text{eighteen}}{\text{Weight of milk taken.}}$

The mean of two concordant results is to be regarded as the correct percentage of fat.

In every case the test is to be made in duplicate, and if the results do not agree to within one-twentieth per cent. of fat the tests are to be rejected, and fresh tests are to be made.

#### IV.—SOLIDS NOT FAT.

The percentage of solids not fat in fresh milk is to be estimated by taking the difference between the percentage of the total solids and the fat.

### 26.—DRIED MILK.

(1) Dried milk is milk from which the water has been removed by a process of heating, and without the addition of any foreign substance.

### 27.—DRIED SKIM MILK OR SEPARATED MILK.

Dried skim milk or dried separated milk is skim milk or separated milk from which the water has been removed by a process of heating, and without the addition of any foreign substance. It shall contain not more than ten parts per centum of moisture. When it is dissolved in or treated with water in the proportion set out in any label accompanying it, the resulting liquid shall contain not less than eight and eight-tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat.

#### *Labelling.*

There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any dried skim milk or dried separated milk the words "Unfit for infants" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement. They shall occupy one line wholly, and be followed by the words in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement "Fit for culinary and manufacturing purposes only." Additionally, there shall be written across the face of the label, in a diagonal line, the words in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground "Skim milk" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than forty-eight points face measurement.



## 28.—LABELLING OF VESSELS CONTAINING SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(1) No person shall carry for sale in any can, vessel, or measure, any skim milk or separated milk, unless the said can, vessel, or measure, is durably and conspicuously marked on the outside with the words "Skim milk." The said words shall be conspicuously displayed on the side, shoulder, or neck of the can, vessel, or measure, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than seventy-two points face measurement.

(2) Every person who sells skim or separated milk shall, with every quantity delivered to a customer, deliver also to the person receiving it a label on which is printed in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than forty-eight points face measurement, the words "Skim milk unfit for infants."

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## 29.—BUTTER.

(1) Butter is the clean, non-rancid, fatty substance obtained by churning milk or cream. It shall contain not less than eighty-two parts per centum of milk fat; it shall contain not more than sixteen parts per centum of water, nor more than four parts per centum of salt; it shall not be mixed with any foreign fat or oil, and it shall not contain any foreign substance except salt (sodium chloride), harmless coloring matter, and preservative.

### RENOVATED, MILLED, OR PROCESS BUTTER.

(2) Renovated, milled, or process butter is the product obtained by re-working butter without the addition of any substance except milk, cream, water, and salt. It shall conform with the standard for butter.

#### *Preservative.*

(3) The preservative substance or a preparation of the preservative substance, boric acid, or boron compounds calculated as boric acid, may be mixed with butter and with renovated, milled, or process butter in proportion not exceeding five-tenths of one part of boric acid per centum.

#### *Labelling.*

(4) There shall be attached to every package which contains renovated, milled, or process butter, a statement or label in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than thirty points face measurement, printed in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground, the words "Renovated butter" or "Milled butter," or "Process butter."

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## 30.—CHEESE.

### CHEESE.

(1) Cheese is the solid or semi-solid product obtained by coagulating milk with rennet or acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments, seasonings, salt (sodium chloride), and harmless vegetable coloring matter. It shall contain not less than thirty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance, and it shall not contain any foreign fat.



## SKIM MILK CHEESE.

(2) Skim milk cheese is cheese made from milk from which part of its fat has been removed. It shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

*Labelling.*

(3) There shall be attached to every package which contains skim-milk cheese a statement or label in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, printed in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground, the words "Skim-milk cheese."

(4) There shall be conspicuously attached to every vessel used to hold skim-milk cheese for consumption on the premises by customers in any place where food is sold, the words "Skim-milk cheese" written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement.

## FULL MILK CHEESE.

(5) Full milk cheese is cheese made from milk. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

## CREAM CHEESE.

(6) Cream cheese is cheese made from milk and cream. It shall contain not less than sixty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

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31.—TEA.

(1) Tea is the leaves and leaf-buds of species of *Thea* prepared by fermenting or drying and firing. It shall not contain any exhausted or partly-exhausted leaves, nor any foreign matter, and it shall not be inferior in composition or in quality to the standard fixed by the Minister for Trade and Customs under the provisions of the Commonwealth Customs Act, and for the time being in force.

## TEA DUST.

(2) Tea dust and tea siftings or fannings are respectively the dust and the siftings and fannings of tea which conforms with the general standard for tea. It shall yield not more than five parts per centum of ash insoluble in water.

*Labelling.*

(3) When tea is contained in a package on or attached to which is a statement or label describing the tea as the product of a particular country or district, such tea shall be the product of that country or district.

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32.—COFFEE.

(1) Coffee is the seed of *Coffea Arabica* or *Coffea Liberica*, roasted and ground or otherwise prepared in a form suitable for making an infusion or a decoction.

## GROUND COFFEE.

(2) Ground coffee shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of fat, not more than one part per centum of saccharine matter, and shall yield not more than six parts per centum of ash (of which the proportion soluble in water shall be not less than seventy-five parts per centum). It shall not contain any foreign substance.



## CHICORY.

(3) Chicory is the dried and roasted root of *Cichorium intybus*, L.

## COFFEE AND CHICORY.

(4) Coffee and chicory is a mixture of ground coffee and ground chicory. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of coffee. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

## Labelling.

(5) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains coffee mixed with chicory the words "Coffee and Chicory" in larger letters than those of any other word on the label, immediately followed by a statement of the percentage proportion in which the ingredients of the mixture are present, written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, in the following form:—"Containing not less than [here insert the number of parts per centum] parts per cent. of coffee."

### 33.—COFFEE ESSENCE OR COFFEE EXTRACT, OR COFFEE AND CHICORY ESSENCE OR EXTRACT.

Coffee essence or coffee extract, or coffee and chicory essence or extract, is an extract of coffee, or an extract of coffee and chicory. It shall contain not less than five-tenths of one part per centum of caffeine.

### 34.—COCOA.

#### *General Standard for Cocoa and Cocoa Paste.*

(1) Cocoa beans are the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, L.; cocoa nibs, or cracked cocoa, is the roasted, broken cocoa bean freed from its shell or husk, with or without the germ.

(2) Cocoa paste, cocoa mass, or cocoa slab is the solid or semi-solid mass produced by grinding cocoa nibs. It shall contain not less than forty-five parts per centum of cocoa fat. The fat-free residue of cocoa paste shall contain not more than twenty-two parts per centum of the starch natural to cocoa; not more than six and one-third parts per centum of crude fibre; not more than eight parts per centum of total ash; not more than five and five-tenths parts per centum of ash insoluble in water; and not more than four-tenths of one part per centum of ferric oxide.

#### COCOA OR COCOA POWDER.

(3) Cocoa, or powdered cocoa, is powdered cocoa paste, deprived or not of a portion of its fat. Its fat-free residue shall conform with the general standard for cocoa.

#### SOLUBLE COCOA OR COCOA ESSENCE.

(4) Soluble cocoa, or cocoa essence, is the product obtained by treating cocoa paste, deprived or not of a portion of its fat, with alkali or alkaline salt. It shall contain not more than three parts per centum of added alkali or alkaline salt estimated as potassium carbonate, and its fat and alkali free residue shall conform with the general standard for cocoa.



## PREPARED COCOA.

(5) Prepared, compounded, homœopathic, or sweetened cocoa is cocoa or soluble cocoa mixed with other wholesome foodstuffs. It shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum of fat-free cocoa, and its fat-free cocoa content shall conform with the general standard for cocoa.

*Labelling.*

(6) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains prepared, compounded, homœopathic, or sweetened cocoa, or cocoa mixed with other wholesome foodstuffs, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, a statement in the following form :—"Containing not less than [here insert the number of parts per centum] parts per cent. of cocoa."

## CHOCOLATE.

(7) Chocolate paste, confectioners' chocolate, chocolate coatings, and chocolate powder are cocoa paste or soluble cocoa mixed with sugar, with or without addition or subtraction of cocoa fat, and with or without spices or harmless flavorings. They shall respectively contain not less than sixteen parts per centum of fat-free cocoa, and their sugar, fat, and spice free residue shall conform with the general standard for cocoa.

*Permitted Addition.*

(8) Declaration of the presence of harmless flavorings in cocoa, chocolate, and preparations of cocoa and chocolate, is not required.

*Prohibition.*

(9) The addition of cocoa husks, any weighing substance, paraffin or foreign fat to cocoa or to any preparation of cocoa, is hereby prohibited.

### 35.—SPICES, MIXED SPICES, AND CONDIMENTS.

## SPICES.

(1) Spices are the sound, aromatic, vegetable substances commonly used as condiments, in their natural condition, without any reduction or extraction of their natural oils.

## MIXED SPICE.

(2) Mixed spice is a mixture of two or more of the sound, aromatic, vegetable substances commonly used as condiments, in their natural condition, without any reduction or extraction of their natural oils, ground and mixed. It shall not contain any added substance.

## CINNAMON.

(1) Cinnamon is the dried bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, from which the outer layers may or may not have been removed.

(2) Powdered cinnamon shall not contain any cassia nor any other foreign vegetable or mineral substance.

## CASSIA AND CASSIA BUDS.

(3) Cassia and cassia buds are respectively the dried bark and the dried immature fruit of *Cinnamomum cassia*.



## CLOVES.

(4) Cloves are the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. They shall not contain any exhausted or partly-exhausted cloves, nor any foreign vegetable or mineral substance, nor more than five parts per centum by weight of clove-stems.

## GINGER AND GROUND GINGER.

(5) Ginger is the washed and dried, or the decorticated and dried, rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. It shall not contain any exhausted or partly-exhausted ginger, nor any foreign vegetable or mineral substance.

(6) Ground ginger shall not contain any exhausted or partly exhausted ginger, nor any foreign vegetable or mineral substance.

## MACE AND NUTMEG.

(7) Mace is the dried arillus of *Myristica fragrans*. It shall not contain the arillus of any other variety of *Myristica*, including *M. malabarica* or *fatua* (Bombay mace), and *M. argentea* (wild mace).

(8) Nutmeg is the dried seed of *M. fragrans* deprived of its testa.

(9) Ground nutmeg shall not contain any foreign substance.

## BLACK PEPPER.

(10) Black pepper is the dried immature berry of *Piper nigrum*, L. It shall contain not less than six parts per centum of extract soluble in ether, not more than seven parts per centum of total ash, and not less than eight parts per centum of extractive matter soluble in ethylic alcohol.

## WHITE PEPPER.

(11) White pepper is the dried mature berry of *Piper nigrum*, L., from which the outer coating has been removed. It shall contain not less than six parts per centum of extract soluble in ether, not more than three and five-tenths parts per centum of ash, and not less than seven parts per centum of extractive matter soluble in ethylic alcohol.

## GROUND MIXED PEPPER.

(12) Ground mixed pepper is ground white and black pepper. The proportion of ground black pepper shall not exceed fifty parts per centum, by weight, of the whole. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

## CAYENNE PEPPER.

(13) Cayenne pepper or cayenne is the dried fruit of species of *Capsicum*, powdered or ground. It shall contain not less than fifteen parts per centum of ether extractives, and shall yield not more than six parts per centum of total ash. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

*Prohibition.*

The addition of starch or coloring matter, or any other foreign substance, to black pepper or white pepper or cayenne pepper or cayenne is hereby prohibited.

## MUSTARD.

(14) Mustard is the ground seed of *Sinapis alba*, *Brassica juncea*, or *Brassica nigra*. One hundred parts shall yield not more than eight parts of total ash. It shall not contain more than two and five-tenths parts per centum of foreign starch, nor any other foreign substance.



## MUSTARD PASTES.

(15) Mustard pastes are mustard mixed with water, salt (sodium chloride), verjuice, white wine, vinegar, tartaric or citric acid, sugar, turmeric, and spices, singly or in combination. They shall not contain the flour of any foreign seed, dextrine, or foreign mineral matter, except salt (sodium chloride).

## 36.—SAUCES.

*General Standard for Sauces.*

(1) Sauces are liquid or semi-liquid mixtures of wholesome food-stuffs and condiments, with or without harmless coloring and flavoring substances.

## TOMATO SAUCE.

(2) Tomato sauce is sauce prepared from sound and ripe tomatoes. It shall conform with the general standard for sauces, and it shall not contain any foreign vegetable substance, except onions, garlic, spices, or condiments.

## TOMATO CHUTNEY SAUCE.

(3) Tomato chutney sauce is sauce prepared from sound and ripe tomatoes and apples. The proportion of apples shall not exceed forty parts per centum; the sauce shall conform with the general standard for sauces, and shall contain no other foreign vegetable substance except onions, garlic, spices, or condiments.

*Preservative.*

(4) There may be added to tomato sauce and tomato chutney sauce, salicylic acid in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pound.

## 37.—VINEGAR.

*General Standard for Vinegar.*

(1) Vinegar is the liquid derived from alcoholic and acetous fermentations with or without harmless flavoring substances and caramel. It shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres; it shall not contain any sulphuric or other mineral acids or copper; nor shall it contain any foreign substance or coloring matter except caramel.

*Varieties.*

(2) FERMENTED VINEGAR is vinegar made without any process of distillation from one or more of the following:—Malt, grain, wine, cider, fruit, honey, glucose, sugar, molasses.

*Labelling.*

(3) There shall be attached to every package which contains fermented vinegar a label in which shall be written in bold-faced capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the words "Fermented vinegar made from [here insert the name or names of the material from which the fermented vinegar is manufactured]."

(4) SPIRIT VINEGAR is vinegar made from alcohol when the alcohol has undergone a process of distillation prior to the acetous fermentation.



*Labelling.*

(5) There shall be attached to every package containing spirit vinegar a label in which shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the name of the source of the spirit from which the spirit vinegar is made, together with the words "spirit vinegar," thus:—"Wine spirit vinegar" or "Spirit vinegar made from wine."

(6) DISTILLED VINEGAR is vinegar made by alcoholic and acetous fermentations followed by a process of distillation.

*Labelling.*

(7) There shall be attached to every package containing distilled vinegar a label in which shall be written in bold-faced capital sans-serif letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the words "Distilled vinegar."

(8) BLENDED VINEGAR is vinegar composed of fermented vinegar mixed with spirit vinegar or distilled vinegar.

*Labelling.*

(9) There shall be attached to every package containing blended vinegar a label in which shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the words "Blended vinegar" and the names of the materials from which the blended vinegar is manufactured.

**38.—IMITATION VINEGAR.**

(1) Mixtures sold for the purpose of being used, or which may be used, as substitutes for vinegar, shall be dilutions of pure acetic acid in water with or without harmless flavoring substances and caramel; they shall contain not less than four grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres; they shall not contain any sulphuric or other mineral acid, vinegar, lead, copper, or coloring matter except caramel, nor any foreign substance.

*Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains imitation vinegar, the words "Imitation vinegar" in bold faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twenty-four points face measurement.

**39.—ESSENCE OF IMITATION VINEGAR.**

Mixtures sold for the purpose of being used, or which may be used, for making imitation vinegar by dilution with water shall be mixtures of acetic acid with water and harmless flavoring substances and colored or not with caramel. They shall contain no sulphuric or other mineral acid, and no lead or copper.

*Labelling.*

There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains a mixture sold for the purpose of making imitation vinegar the words "Essence of imitation vinegar" in bold-faced



sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement. The label shall bear directions for dilution with water so that the resultant fluid shall contain not less than four parts per centum of acetic acid.

#### 40.—PICKLES.

(1) Pickles are sound vegetables or sound fruits preserved in salt, vinegar, acetic acid, or lactic acid, with or without spices, condiments, or sugar, and with or without harmless coloring or flavoring substances. They shall not contain any foreign mineral substance, except salt (sodium chloride), nor more than fourteen grains of salt-petre (potassium or sodium nitrate) calculated as potassium nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ) to the pound.

(2) Pickles which have been made with bleached vegetables shall contain per pound of pickles not more than two grains of sulphur dioxide, or of its compounds, derived from the bleaching process.

#### 41.—SUGAR AND STARCH SUGAR (GLUCOSE).

##### *Sugar.*

(1) Sugar is the product chemically known as sucrose or saccharose.

(2) Granulated, loaf, cut, milled, and powdered sugar shall contain at least ninety-nine and five-tenths parts of saccharose per centum.

##### *Starch Sugar (Glucose).*

(3) Starch sugar is the product obtained by hydrolyzing starch or a wholesome starch-containing substance, until the greater part of the starch has been converted into dextrose.

(4) Anhydrous starch sugar shall contain not less than ninety-five parts per centum of dextrose, and shall yield not more than eight-tenths of one part per centum of ash.

(5) Hydrous starch sugar, "70 sugar," or "brewers' sugar" shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of dextrose, and shall yield not more than eight-tenths of one part per centum of ash; and "Climax" or "Acme" or "80 sugar" shall contain not less than eighty parts per centum of dextrose, and shall yield not more than one and five-tenths parts per centum of ash.

(6) Glucose (mixing or confectioners' glucose) shall have a specific gravity of from 1.398 to 1.455 at a temperature of thirty-seven and five-tenths degrees Centigrade, and within these limits shall conform in specific gravity with the specific gravity ascribed to it by the seller; at a specific gravity of 1.398 it shall contain not more than twenty-one parts per centum of water, and at a specific gravity of 1.455 it shall contain not more than fourteen parts per centum of water; it shall yield not more than one part per centum of ash (calculated on the basis of a specific gravity of 1.398), which shall consist chiefly of chlorides and sulphates.

(7) None of the products mentioned in this regulation shall contain any arsenic or other harmful substance.



## 42.—HONEY.

Honey is the nectar and saccharine exudations of plants, gathered, modified, and stored by the honey bee. It shall contain not more than twenty-six parts per centum of water, not less than sixty parts per centum of reducing sugars, and it shall not yield more than three-fourths of one part per centum of ash. It shall not contain any added sugar or glucose, artificial sweetening substance, added coloring matter, or other foreign substance

## 43.—CONFECTIONERY.

### *General Standard for Confectionery.*

(1) Confectionery is the product made from sugar, confectioners' glucose, or other saccharine substances, with or without the addition of harmless coloring and flavoring substances, and with or without other food substances, such as butter, wholesome edible fats, fresh eggs, milk, chocolate, nuts, and fruits. It shall not contain any paraffin, nor any resin, nor any foreign mineral substance except drugs against which there is no restrictive law or regulation in force, nor shall it contain or enclose any alcoholic liquor or compound.

Provided that nothing in this regulation contained shall be taken to prohibit the manufacture by confectioners of lozenges and the like which contain a drug concerning which any restrictive law or regulation is in force, for wholesale supply to the order of a registered pharmacist.

(2) No person shall refill with confectionery for sale any once-used package which is made wholly or in part of wood, paper, cardboard, or the like absorbent material.

### *Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains confectionery medicated by the addition of any drug named or included in regulation numbered 70 the word "Medicated" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement

## 44.—PASTRY.

The word "Pastry" shall include pastry, cakes, and biscuits. Pastry is a product of the mixture of two or more of the following substances, selected, combined, and cooked as may be desired:—Various kinds of flour or starch, water, fresh, condensed, concentrated, skim, or separated milk, cream, fresh eggs, butter, edible fats or oils, sugar, honey, or molasses, nuts, almonds, or other oleaginous seeds, sound fruits or preparations of sound fruits, other wholesome food-substances, harmless flavorings. Pastry shall not contain any preservative substance except such as is specifically permitted in prescribed ingredients, nor any artificial sweetening substance, nor any mineral oil or mineral fat, nor any alum, nor any sulphate of copper.

## 45.—ICE CREAM.

### *General Standard for Ice Cream.*

(1) ICE CREAM is any frozen foodstuff which is either standard ice cream or mixed ice cream.



## STANDARD ICE CREAM.

(2) STANDARD ICE CREAM is a foodstuff composed of milk and of cream, with sugar, with or without fresh eggs, flavored with fruit or with the juice or pulp of fruit, or with nuts or with harmless vegetable flavoring substances or essences, colored or not with harmless coloring substances, and with or without candied fruits, liqueurs, or spirits, singly or in combination, sterilized by boiling, or pasteurized by being kept at a temperature of not less than one hundred and fifty-six degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, or of not less than one hundred and sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes, and subsequently frozen. Standard ice cream shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of milk fat, present in the form of cream.

## MIXED ICE CREAM.

(3) MIXED ICE CREAM is a preparation of wholesome foodstuffs, with or without addition of harmless vegetable substances or essences or of harmless coloring matter, sterilized by boiling, or pasteurized by being kept at a temperature of not less than one hundred and fifty-six degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, or of not less than one hundred and sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes, and subsequently frozen.

*Prohibitions.*

(4) The addition of viscogen, gelatine, or other thickening substance to standard ice cream is hereby prohibited.

(5) No person shall refill with ice cream for sale any once-used package which is made wholly or in part of wood, paper, cardboard, or the like absorbent material.

(6) No person shall sell any ice cream of which the nature or flavor is indicated or declared by the name of any fruit or fruits, flavored wholly or in part with any substance other than the fruit or fruits named, unless the said name is conjoined with the word "Imitation."

#### 46.—PROVIDING FOR THE CLEANLINESS AND FREEDOM FROM CONTAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

(1) No person shall manufacture, store, or deposit any ice cream for sale, nor suffer it to be manufactured, stored, or deposited in any open shed or unenclosed space.

(2) No person shall manufacture, store, or deposit any ice cream for sale, or suffer it to be manufactured for sale, stored, or deposited in any room or building—

- (a) Unless such room or building is provided with tight, close jointed walls and floors ;
- (b) Unless its internal walls are covered with tiles, smooth metal, or smooth plaster, cement, or wood, painted or color washed, or frequently limewashed ;
- (c) Unless its floors are constructed of cement, concrete, tiles, or well-smoothed wood ;
- (d) Unless it is well lighted and ventilated ;
- (e) Unless all interior surfaces of the floors and walls thereof are kept constantly clean.



(3) No person shall manufacture, store, or deposit ice cream for sale, nor suffer it to be manufactured, stored, or deposited for sale, in any dwelling-room, or in any room communicating directly with a privy or water closet or stable, or with an apartment used for sleeping, or in any room having an opening communicating directly with any drain or sewer.

(4) No person engaged in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall suffer his hands or any part of his person to come in contact with any ice cream for sale.

(5) No person shall manufacture, store, or deposit any ice cream for sale in any vessel which is not clean; and every person engaged in the manufacture or sale of ice cream shall at all times maintain all vessels and utensils used for containing or coming into contact with ice cream in a condition of cleanliness, and shall at all times protect the contents thereof from contamination.

(6) No person shall sell any ice cream which, after having been once frozen, has run down or melted, and which has been again frozen.

(7) A copy of this regulation, as supplied, on application, by the Central Board of Health, shall be conspicuously displayed in every place where ice cream is made for sale, and shall be there constantly maintained in a clean, visible, and legible condition by the proprietor manager, and person in charge thereof.

## 47.—FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS.

### *Preserved Fruit.*

(1) Preserved fruit is any sound fruit or fruit substance preserved either by drying or by immersion in fruit juice, or in water, or in syrup, or by treatment with sulphur dioxide gas. It shall not contain any foreign substance except sugar: Provided that harmless coloring matter may be added to raspberries and strawberries.

(2) The presence of not more than seven grains of sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) per pound in dried fruits, unavoidably remaining from the process of bleaching, shall not be deemed to constitute a contravention of this regulation.

### *Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in a label attached to every package of preserved fruit the name or names of the fruit or fruits contained in the package in bold-faced sans-serif letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement; and in the case of dried fruit containing more than two grains of sulphur dioxide per pound there shall be written in the label immediately following the name of the fruit or fruits the word "Sulphured" in bold-faced sans-serif letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement.

### JAMS AND CONSERVES.

(4) Jam and conserve are the products obtained by boiling some one kind of sound fruit with sugar. They shall not contain any glucose, except that derived from the cane sugar and the fruit, nor any gelatine, starch, apple pulp (except in the case of apple jam), nor any other added substance except spices and apple juice: Provided that the proportion of added apple juice shall in no case exceed five parts per centum; provided further that the addition of harmless coloring matter to raspberry jam and to plum jam shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this regulation.



*Labelling.*

(5) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains jam, conserve, or marmalade, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement the words "Jam," "Conserve," or "Marmalade," as the case may require.

There shall be also written in the said label in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement the name of the fruit or fruits from which the contents of the package have been prepared

**MARMALADE.**

(6) Marmalade is the product obtained by boiling sound citrus fruit or fruits with sugar. It shall not contain any added substance except glucose.

*Labelling.*

(7) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any marmalade mixed with glucose the words "Mixed with glucose" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement. The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line with them.

**MIXED JAMS.**

(8) Mixed jams are the product obtained by boiling two or more varieties of sound fruits with sugar. Mixed jam shall not contain any vegetable substance other than that derived from fruits of the varieties designated on the label, except spices and apple juice. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of the variety of fruit named first in the label. It shall not contain any added glucose, gelatine, starch, or other foreign substance: Provided that the proportion of added apple juice shall in no case exceed five parts per centum.

*Labelling.*

(9) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains mixed jam, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the names of the fruits from which the mixture has been prepared.

**FRUIT JELLY.**

(10) Fruit jelly is a compound prepared from the juice of sound fruit and sugar. It shall not contain any vegetable substance other than that derived from sound fruit of the variety or varieties designated in the label, nor any added glucose, gelatine, starch, or other foreign substance.

*Labelling.*

(11) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any fruit jelly, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the words "Fruit jelly." There shall also be written in the label, in bold-faced capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the name or names of the variety or varieties of fruits from which the contents have been prepared; and the product of the fruit which is named first shall be present in the contents of the package in larger proportion than the product of any other fruit.



## 48.—FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS AND JELLY CRYSTALS.

### FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS.

(1) Fruit jelly crystals are a confection of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, flavored with wholesome substances wholly derived from sound fruits, or from other sound vegetable substances and with or without harmless coloring matter.

#### *Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains fruit jelly crystals, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, the words "Fruit jelly crystals," accompanied by the name of the fruit from which the contents of the package have been prepared.

### JELLY CRYSTALS.

(3) Jelly crystals are a confection of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, colored and flavored with harmless coloring matters and harmless flavoring substances.

#### *Labelling.*

(4) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains jelly crystals the words "Jelly crystals" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, accompanied by the words "Artificially colored and flavored," in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

## 49.—ESSENCES.

### *General Standard for Essences.*

(1) Essences are solutions of wholesome flavoring substances in ethylic alcohol, or in water, or in both, with or without harmless coloring matter.

### OIL OF LEMON.

(2) Oil of lemon is the volatile oil obtained from the fresh peel of the lemon (*Citrus limonum*, L.). It shall have an optical rotation at twenty-five degrees Centigrade of not less than plus fifty-nine degrees in a one hundred millimetres tube, and it shall contain not less than four parts per centum by weight of citral.

### TERPENELESS OIL OF LEMON.

(3) Terpeneless oil of lemon is oil of lemon from which all, or nearly all, of the terpenes have been removed.

### ESSENCE OF LEMON.

(4) Essence of lemon is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or from both. It shall contain not less than ten parts per centum by volume of oil of lemon, and it shall conform with the general standard for essences.



## TERPENELESS ESSENCE OF LEMON.

(5) Terpeneless essence of lemon is the flavoring extract prepared by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, or in water, or in both. It shall contain not less than two-tenths of one per cent. by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon, and shall conform with the general standard for essences.

*Labelling.*

(6) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing terpeneless essence of lemon, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, the words "Imitation essence of lemon."

## VANILLA.

(7) Vanilla is the dried fruit of *Vanilla planifolia* containing the odoriferous principle or aldehyde known as "Vanillin."

## VANILLA ESSENCE.

(8) Vanilla essence is an alcoholic extract of vanilla. It shall contain in one hundred cubic centimetres the soluble matter from not less than ten grammes of vanilla bean. It shall not contain less than one-tenth of one part per centum of natural vanillin. It shall conform with the general standard for essences, except that it may contain sugar or glycerine.

## VANILLA SUBSTITUTES.

*Labelling.*

(9) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla or for vanilla essence, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of larger size than any other printed matter on the label, the words "Imitation Vanilla," or "Imitation Vanilla Essence," as the case may be.

*Prohibition.*

(10) The word "Vanilla" or words "Vanilla Essence" shall not be written in the statement or label attached to a package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla or for vanilla essence, unless conjoined with the word "Imitation," in the following form, "Imitation Vanilla," or "Imitation Vanilla Essence," as the case may be.

## 50.—CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS.

Citric and tartaric acids shall contain not more than one-hundredth part of a grain of arsenic (calculated as arsenious oxide), nor more than one-seventh of a grain of lead, to the pound.

## 51.—POTABLE WATER.

Potable water is water which conforms with one or more of the following conditions:—(a) That it has been obtained from a source approved in writing for the purpose by the Central Board of Health; (b) That it has been distilled, boiled, filtered, or otherwise rendered



sterile by a process which has been approved for the purpose by the Central Board of Health. Provided that potable water shall not be used for the purpose of these regulations unless it has been so kept between its collection or sterilization (as hereinbefore provided), and its sale or manufacture as to preserve it from contamination.

## 52.—ICE.

Ice is the product obtained by freezing potable water. It shall be made and handled under such conditions as to prevent any contamination.

## 53.—AERATED WATERS.

### *General Standard for Aerated Waters.*

(1) Aerated waters are potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide, or with oxygen, or with both, under pressure, with or without admixture of bicarbonates of soda, potash, lithia, or the like salts. They shall not contain any lead or other poisonous metal, nor any foreign substance.

### SODA WATER.

(2) Soda water is potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide, or with oxygen, or with both. It shall conform with the general standard for aerated waters.

### LITHIA, POTASH, AND SELTZER WATERS.

(3) Lithia, potash, and seltzer waters are waters which conform with the general standard for aerated waters. Lithia water and potash water shall contain respectively not less than five grains of lithium carbonate, and not less than fifteen grains of potassium bicarbonate, to the pint. Seltzer water shall contain not less than fifteen grains of sodium chloride, not less than two grains of sodium bicarbonate, and not less than four grains of magnesium chloride, and not less than four grains of calcium chloride, to the pint.

### *Labelling.*

(4) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing an aerated water mixed with a salt, or with salts, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, the name of the salt or salts, and the minimum percentage proportion in which each is present.

## 54.—CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

### FRUIT CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

(1) Fruit cordials and syrups shall be composed of the natural juices of sound fruits, potable water, and sugar, with or without added citric or tartaric acid. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. They shall not contain any other flavoring substance than that naturally present in the fruit from which they have been prepared; nor any added substance except glycerine in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum.



*Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains fruit cordials or syrups, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which its contents have been prepared.

*Preservative.*

(3) To fruit cordials and syrups which do not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or salicylic acid (one, but not both) in proportion not exceed two grains to the pint.

## 55.—RASPBERRY SYRUP AND RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

### RASPBERRY SYRUP.

(1) Raspberry syrup shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum by weight of raspberry juice, not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar, and not more than ten parts per centum by weight of glycerine. It may contain harmless coloring matter.

### RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

(2) Raspberry vinegar shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum by weight of raspberry juice, not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar, not more than ten parts per centum by weight of glycerine, and not more than two parts per centum of acetic acid. It may contain harmless coloring matter.

*Preservative.*

(3) The preservative substance, sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) in proportion not exceeding three grains, or salicylic acid in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint (one, but not both) may be added to raspberry syrup and raspberry vinegar which do not contain any glycerine.

## 56.—COMPOUND CORDIALS.

(1) Compound cordials (orange bitters, sarsaparilla, ginger, non alcoholic bitters, tonic, and like preparations) shall consist of potable water with vegetable extracts or infusions or tinctures, or both, or any combination of varieties of either or of both, and sugar, with or without citric or tartaric acid, harmless vegetable flavoring substances, harmless coloring matter, and glycerine.

Provided that the proportion of glycerine shall not exceed ten parts per centum.

*Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains a compound cordial, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, the words "Compound cordial." The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.



*Preservative.*

(3) To compound cordials which do not contain any glycerine, there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or salicylic acid (one, but not both), in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

**57.—IMITATION CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.**

(1) Imitation cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water with harmless flavoring substances, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, acetic acid or vinegar, with or without harmless coloring matter, and with or without glycerine. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar, and not more than ten parts per centum of glycerine.

*Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing imitation cordial or syrup, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the words "Imitation cordial" or "Imitation syrup," and the name of the flavoring in the following form:—"Imitation cordial" or "Imitation syrup" [*here insert the name of the flavor*] "Flavor." The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line or lines.

*Prohibition.*

Expressions or devices which indicate or suggest that the contents of any package which contains an imitation cordial or syrup consists wholly or in part of any natural fruit juices shall not be written in any statement or label attached to any such package.

*Preservative.*

(4) To imitation cordials and syrups which contain no glycerine, there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or salicylic acid (one, but not both) in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.

**58.—LIME JUICE.**

(1) Lime juice is the expressed juice of the sound fruit of *Citrus medica*, variety *acida*. It shall contain not less than six parts per centum of citric acid, naturally present in the fruit from which it has been produced.

**LIME JUICE CORDIAL OR SYRUP.**

(2) Lime juice cordial or syrup shall be composed of lime juice, sugar, and potable water. It shall contain not less than two parts per centum of citric acid naturally present in the fruit. It shall not contain any added substance, except glycerine in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum.

*Preservative.*

(3) To lime juice and lime juice cordial or syrup which does not contain any glycerine, there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or salicylic acid (one, but not both), in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint.



### 59.—LEMON SQUASH.

(1) Lemon squash is the expressed juice of the sound ripe fruit of *Citrus medica*, var. *Limonum*. It shall not contain any added substance except sugar and preservative.

*Prohibition.*

(2) Lemon squash shall not contain any substance capable of reducing its natural acidity.

*Preservative.*

(3) The preservative substance sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or salicylic acid in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint (one, but not both), may be added to lemon squash.

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### 60.—NON-EXCISABLE FERMENTED DRINKS.

(1) Non-excisable fermented drinks shall be composed of potable water with vegetable extractives or infusions, and sugar, with or without the addition of harmless vegetable flavoring substances, citric or tartaric acid, and harmless coloring matters. They shall not contain more than two parts per centum of proof spirit.

(2) The addition of saccharin to non-excisable fermented drinks, in proportion not exceeding three grains to the gallon, is hereby permitted.

*Preservative.*

(3) Non-excisable fermented drinks shall not contain more than three grains per gallon of salicylic acid or alternatively not more than two grains of free sulphur dioxide, or more than five grains of total sulphur dioxide per gallon.

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### 61.—SUMMER OR "TEMPERANCE" DRINKS.

(1) Summer or "temperance" drinks, other than lemonade, quinine tonic water, soda water, lithia water, or seltzer water shall be composed of potable water, with or without sugar and harmless flavoring essences, or vegetable extractives or infusions, impregnated with carbon dioxide, under pressure or not, with or without citric and tartaric acids, and with or without harmless coloring matter.

(2) When summer or "temperance" drinks are sold under names which suggest or imply the presence of fruits, they shall comply with the labelling provisions applicable to fruit cordials or imitation cordials, as the case may be.

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### 62.—QUININE TONIC WATERS.

*Labelling.*

(1) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any drink, the name or trade description of which includes the word "Quinine," the proportion of quinine therein contained. The proportion of quinine contained in a drink sold under the said name or trade description shall be not less than one-third of a grain to the pint.



### 63.—QUININE TONIC WINE.

(1) Quinine tonic wine is wine containing quinine or a compound of quinine (calculated as quinine) in proportion of not less than five grains per pint and not more than twenty grains per pint.

#### *Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package of quinine tonic wine a statement, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, of the proportion of quinine contained therein, in the following form:—"This quinine wine contains [*here insert the number of grains*] grains of quinine per pint. It does not conform with the standard fixed by the British Pharmacopœia."

### 64.—WINE.

(1) Wine is the product solely of the alcoholic fermentation of the juice or must of grapes.

#### *Dry Wine.*

(2) Dry wine is the wine produced by complete fermentation of the sugar contained in the juice or must of the grapes from which it is made.

#### *Sweet Wine.*

(3) Sweet wine is the wine containing sugar derived only from the juice or must of the grapes from which it is made.

#### *Sparkling Wine.*

(4) Sparkling wine is the wine which by fermentation of portion of the sugar contents has become surcharged with carbon dioxide, and to which sugar and pure wine spirit may or may not have been added. It shall include Australian and other champagnes.

#### *Pure Wine Spirit.*

(5) Pure wine spirit is the rectified distillate resulting from the distillation solely of wine.

#### *Allowed Additions.*

##### I. To the grape juice or must—

- (a) Yeast.
- (b) Calcium sulphate, also sulphur dioxide, as a result of the sulphuring of casks by means of the combustion of arsenic-free sulphur, also sulphites.
- (c) Tartaric and citric acid.
- (d) Extractives (ampelosides) of grape vine leaves or flowers.
- (e) Calcium and ammonium phosphates.
- (f) Tannin.

##### II. To wine—

- (a) Isinglass, gelatine, eggs, casein, albumen (not including blood or milk as such), Spanish clay, kaolin, tannin.
- (b) Sulphur dioxide and preparations of sulphur dioxide.



### III. To wine or partly fermented grape juice or must—

- (a) Pure wine spirit (as approved by the Customs) for the purpose of increasing the alcoholic strength to the extent not exceeding twenty-eight per centum of proof spirit in the case of dry wine, or forty parts per centum of proof spirit in the case of sherry, port, and sweet wine.

#### *Prohibitions.*

Wines sold or exposed for sale shall not contain—

- (a) Soluble chlorides in quantity exceeding one gramme per litre (or seventy grains per gallon) calculated as sodium chloride or
- (b) Soluble sulphates calculated as potassium sulphate in quantity exceeding two grammes per litre (or one hundred and forty grains per gallon) except in the case of wine known as sherry, port, madeira, and malaga, in which case the quantity shall not exceed four grammes per litre (or two hundred and eighty grains per gallon), or
- (c) Sulphur dioxide, and preparations of sulphur dioxide in quantity exceeding seventy milligrammes per litre (or four and nine-tenths grains per gallon) in the free state, or three hundred and fifty milligrammes per litre (or twenty-four and one-half grains per gallon) in the combined state, in each case calculated as sulphur dioxide.

#### *Prohibited Additions.*

Water, sugar (all kinds of), ethers, essential oils, flavoring substances, alkaloidal substances, compounds of barium, fluorine, magnesium, strontium, bismuth, arsenic, lead, zinc, aluminium, tin, copper, preservative substances (except sulphur dioxide as provided), glycerine, artificial sweetening substances, coloring matters, mineral acids and organic acids (except tartaric and citric acid as provided) are hereby prohibited.

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## 65.—CARBONATED WINE.

### *Labelling.*

There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing wine to which any carbon dioxide has been added the word "Carbonated," in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement. The said word shall be the first word of the label, and no other word shall be written on the same line.

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## 66.—CIDER AND PERRY.

Cider and perry are the products of the alcoholic fermentation of the juice or must of sound apples and pears respectively. They may contain sulphurous acid (calculated as sulphur dioxide,  $\text{SO}_2$ ) in proportion not exceeding two grains to the gallon; but they shall not contain any foreign essence or foreign flavoring substance, or salicylic acid or other preservative.



## 67.—MALT ALE OR MALT BEER.

(1) Malt ale or malt beer containing not less than two per centum of proof spirit is ale or beer brewed from barley malt and hops exclusively.

(2) Ale, beer, porter, or stout containing not less than two per centum of proof spirit shall be produced by the alcoholic fermentation of a mash of malted and other grain and sugar with hops and other harmless vegetable bitters.

(3) Malt ale or malt beer, ale, beer, porter, and stout shall not contain strychnine, cocculus indicus, picric acid, lead, or other harmful substance.

### *Preservative.*

(4) Malt ale or malt beer, ale, beer, porter, or stout shall not contain more than three grains per gallon of salicylic acid, or alternatively not more than two grains of free sulphur dioxide, or more than five grains of total sulphur dioxide per gallon.

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## 68.—SPIRITS.

(1) Brandy is the spirit distilled wholly from grape wine by a pot still or similar process, at a strength not exceeding forty per centum over proof, matured while subject to the control of the Customs by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(2) Blended brandy is spirit distilled from grape wine and containing not less than twenty-five per centum of pure grape-wine spirit which has been separately distilled by a pot still or similar process, at a strength not exceeding forty per centum over proof, the whole matured while subject to the control of the Customs by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(3) Whisky is spirit distilled wholly from barley malt by a pot still or similar process, at a strength not exceeding thirty-five per centum over proof, matured while subject to the control of the Customs by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(4) Blended whisky is spirit distilled partly from barley malt and partly from other grain, containing not less than twenty-five per centum of pure barley malt spirit, which has been separately distilled by a pot still or similar process, at a strength not exceeding thirty-five per centum over proof, the whole matured while subject to the control of the Customs by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(5) Rum is spirit distilled wholly from sugar, sugar syrup, molasses, or the refuse of sugar-cane, by a pot still or similar process, at a strength not exceeding forty-five per centum over proof, matured while subject to the control of the Customs by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.

(6) Gin is the spirit distilled from barley, malt, grain, or grape wine, which has been redistilled from juniper berries or flavored with preparations thereof.



*Allowed Additions.*

Spirits may be colored by means of caramel, and flavored by means of such flavorings as are permitted by the Customs, and sweetened by means of sugars. The declaration of caramel coloring and of flavoring is not required.

*Prohibition.*

Spirits shall not contain any free mineral acid, nor capsicine or similar flavoring, nor any artificial sweetening substance.

**69.—DRUGS.**

(1) Drugs which are included in the latest edition with amendments of the British Pharmacopœia, shall conform with the descriptions and tests respectively prescribed for them in the said Pharmacopœia, unless otherwise standardized in these regulations, or in any Act in force, or in regulations made thereunder.

Provided that in any preparation intended solely for external use, where olive oil or arachis oil is indicated in the established standard, cotton seed oil may be used in lieu thereof; and

Provided that in a preparation where wine is used as specified in the standard established, it shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as it is compounded with wine, as already defined in these regulations, of Australian origin, containing not less than twenty-eight parts per centum of proof spirit.

(2) The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the regulations as require that they shall be compounded with alcohol, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an equivalent proportion of methylated spirit:—

Linimentum aconiti,

Linimentum belladonnæ,

Linimentum camphoratum ammoniatum,

Linimentum saponis.

(3) No drug shall be deemed to be a preparation of chloroform, provided it contains not more than one-fourth of one part per centum of chloroform.

**70.—DECLARATION OF CERTAIN DRUGS.**

(1) There shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement in the label attached to every package of medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use by man, containing any of the substances, or preparations, poisonous chemical derivatives, or alkaloids, or glucosides of any of the substances named in this regulation, a statement of the name of the substance or substances, or of the preparation, poisonous



chemical derivative, or alkaloid of the substance or substances contained in it, and of the quantity or proportion present in it, in the following form :—

“This mixture includes” [or alternatively] “The contents of this package includes” [*here insert the name of the drug or drugs required to be declared, and the quantity or proportion of each contained in the mixture or package*].

Acetanilide,	Iodine, and chemical compounds containing iodine, except iodoform,
Aconite,	Lead,
Adrenals, extracts and preparations of, or substitutes for,	Lobelia,
Alpha eucaine,	Mercury,
Amyl nitrite,	Naphthols,
Antimony,	Nitro-glycerine,
Arsenic,	Nux vomica,
Barium,	Oil of pennyroyal,
Belladonna,	Oil of rue,
Beta eucaine,	Oil of savin,
Bromine,	Oil of tansy,
Bromoform,	Oil of parsley,
Cannabis indica,	Opium,
Carbolic acid,	Paraldehyde,
Chloroform,	Paraphenylenediamine, and similar irritant organic bases,
Chloral hydrate,	Phenacetin,
Coca,	Phenazone,
Copper,	Phosphorus (free),
Creosotum,	Pituitary extract,
Cresylic acid,	Pyrogallie acid,
Cotton root,	Resorcin,
Cantharides,	Stramonium,
Digitalis,	Strophanthus,
Ergot,	Strychnine,
Ether,	Sulphonal,
Gelsemium,	Thyroid gland, preparations of,
Guaiacol,	Trional,
Heroin,	Veronal,
Hydrocyanic acid,	
Hydroquinone,	
Hyoscyamus,	

and other natural or synthetic nypnotic, or analgesic or anti-pyretic substances, or any reputed emmenagogue or reputed abortifacient substance, and any other drugs of vegetable origin being or containing any poisonous chemical derivative, alkaloid, glucoside or similar potent principle, or any derivative thereof.

(2) Any substance included in this regulation, but not specifically named in the list, shall be described by the name most commonly applied to the substance in the English language in the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain and of the United States of America, or in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist extemporaneously prepared for a specific and individual case, nor to a proprietary medicine compounded by such pharmacist, provided that the formula of such medicine has been deposited with the Central Board of Health.



## 71.—METHYLATED SPIRIT.

(1) Methylated spirit is spirit methylated in accordance with any regulation under the Customs Act. It shall have a strength of not less than sixty-five degrees over proof.

(2) No drug for internal use shall contain any methylated spirit.

### *Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any drug for external use, mixed or prepared with methylated spirit, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, a statement declaring the presence of the said spirit, and the proportion contained in the drug in the following form :—“This preparation contains [*here insert the number of parts per centum*] parts per centum of alcohol in the form of methylated spirit.”

## 72.—ALCOHOL.

(1) There shall be written in a label attached to every package containing a proprietary medicine sold for internal use by man, which is compounded with ethylic alcohol in greater proportion than seventeen and one-half parts per centum of proof spirit, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, the percentage proportion of alcohol contained in it, expressed in terms of proof spirit, in the following form :—

“Alcohol.”

“This mixture contains not more than [*here insert the number of parts per centum of proof spirit*] parts per centum of proof spirit.”

(2) When a mixture contains both alcohol and some drug required to be declared then to the declaration concerning alcohol made in the form prescribed in paragraph (1) of this regulation, may be added the words “and includes” followed by the declaration of a drug or drugs in the form prescribed in these regulations.

## 73.—CASTOR OIL.

There shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement in the label attached to every package containing castor oil, which is sold for internal use by man, the words “For internal use.”

## 74.—EUCALYPTUS OIL.

(1) Eucalyptus oil, prepared for internal use or inhalation by man, is the essential oil distilled from the leaves of one or more species of eucalyptus. It shall not contain more than a trace of aldehydes having a boiling point below one hundred and twenty degrees Centigrade.

### *Labelling.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains eucalyptus oil a statement, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, of the



composition of the oil in the following form :—"This eucalyptus oil contains phellandrene and [*the words "phellandrene and" are to be omitted if phellandrene be not present*] not less than [*here insert the number of parts per centum*] parts per cent. of eucalyptol."

Provided that this declaration shall not be required when the oil either—

(a) Conforms to the British Pharmacopœia standard, and is labelled accordingly ; or

(b) Has been distilled from one species of eucalyptus only, the name of which is written on the label in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

(3) In the label attached to every package containing eucalyptus oil intended for external use only, shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters, of not less than eight points face measurement, and immediately following the words "eucalyptus oil" the words "For external use only."

## 75.—SOAP.

### *General Standard for Soap.*

(1) Soap is a product derived from the action of a solution of alkali on fats, oils, or resins. It shall contain not less than fifty-nine parts per centum of fatty acids, of which not more than one-third may be resin acids. It shall contain not more than one-tenth of one part per centum of free caustic alkali, and not more than three parts per centum of carbonate of soda. It shall not contain any other substance except water, perfume, and harmless coloring matter.

### SOAP MIXTURE.

(2) Soap mixture is soap which conforms with the general standard for soap mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, drugs and disinfectants excepted. The total amount of mineral or of vegetable substance, or of both together, that is to say, including the proportion of mineral matter permitted by paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall not exceed ten parts per centum by weight of any soap mixture :

Provided that soap mixtures which are sold for abrasive purposes, and which cannot be used for personal ablution or for laundry work, may contain any proportion of an abrasive mineral substance.

### *Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains a soap mixture a statement or label, in which shall be uniformly written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than thirty-six points face measurement, the words "soap mixture," immediately followed by the words in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement "soap mixed with," and the name or names of the admixed substance or substances in the following form :—"Soap mixture, soap mixed with [*here insert the name or names of the admixed substance or substances*]."



Provided that soap mixture sold in bars shall be exempted from so much of the provisions of any Act requiring that a statement or label shall be written on or attached to a package containing it, stating that it is a mixture and the names of the ingredients, provided that the words prescribed above are impressed in letters of the prescribed size on each bar of soap mixture.

(4) Except as directed in paragraph (3) of this regulation, the word "soap" and expressions which include the word "soap," shall not be written on any statement or label, written on or attached to any package which contains soap mixture, unless it be conjoined with the word "mixture" written in letters of the same size as those in which the word "soap" is written.

#### MEDICATED SOAP.

(5) Medicated soap is soap which conforms with the general standard for soap mixed with a drug of recognised therapeutic properties, or with a disinfectant.

#### *Labelling.*

(6) There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains a medicated soap, a statement or label in which shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, the word "Medicinal, medicated," or "medical." The said word may be followed by the word "soap," but by no other word or words.

#### BORAX SOAP.

(7) Borax soap is soap which conforms with the general standard for soap mixed with not less than two parts per centum of borax.

#### SOFT SOAP.

(8) Soft soap is a product derived from the action of a solution of caustic potash with or without caustic soda, on fats, oils, or resins. It shall contain not less than forty parts per centum of fatty acids, of which not more than one-third may be resin acids. It may contain not more than three parts per centum of potassium silicate.

#### SOAP POWDER OR EXTRACT.

(9) This regulation shall not apply to mixtures of dried and powdered soap with soda, commonly called soap powder, or extract of soap.

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## 76.—DISINFECTANTS AND GERMICIDES, ANTISEPTICS AND DEODORANTS.

(1) For the purpose of this regulation—

(a) The words "Disinfectant" and "Germicide" shall each mean any substance or compound which in any label or statement accompanying it is said to be capable of killing the germs of diseases :



- (b) The words "Antiseptic" and "Preservative" shall each mean any substance or compound which in any label or statement accompanying it is said to be capable of preventing the development of germs and the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances ; and
- (c) The word "Deodorant" shall mean any substance or compound which in any label or statement accompanying it is said to be capable of preventing, neutralizing, or destroying offensive odors.

*Labelling of Disinfectants and Germicides.*

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain a disinfectant or germicide, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground, the word "Disinfectant," or the word "Germicide," or both such words. The said word or words shall be the first word or words of the label and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(3) There shall also be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain a disinfectant or germicide, explicit information and directions as to—

- (a) The strength or proportion of the substance or compound, and the manner in which, and the time during which the same must be used or allowed to act in order that it may be effective as a disinfectant or germicide ;
- (b) Any matter in the presence of which, or any condition or circumstance in which, the disinfectant or germicidal effect of such substance or compound is counteracted, diminished, rendered inoperative, or otherwise interfered with.

(4) The word "Disinfectant" or the word "Germicide" shall not, nor shall any other word or words having a like meaning, appear in any statement or label accompanying any package which contains any substance or compound which is not effective for the purpose of killing the germs of diseases.

*Labelling of Antiseptics.*

(5) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain an antiseptic, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground, the word "Antiseptic." The said word shall be the first word of the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(6) There shall also be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain an antiseptic, explicit information and directions as to—

- (a) The strength or proportion of the substance or compound, and the manner in which, and the time during which, the same must be used or allowed to act in order that it may be effective as an antiseptic ;
- (b) Any matter in the presence of which, or any condition or circumstance in which, the antiseptic effect of such substance or compound is counteracted, diminished, rendered inoperative, or otherwise interfered with.



*Labelling of Deodorants.*

(7) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains any substance described as a deodorant, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, in such colors as to afford a distinct color contrast to the ground, the word "Deodorant." The said word shall be immediately followed by the words "This substance is not a disinfectant or germicide," which words shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement.

(8) There shall also be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain a deodorant, explicit information and directions as to—

- (a) The strength or proportion of the substance or compound, and the manner in which, and the time during which, the same must be used or allowed to act in order that it may be effective as deodorant ;
- (b) Any matter in the presence of which, or any condition or circumstance in which, the deodorant effect of such substance or compound is counteracted, diminished, rendered inoperative, or otherwise interfered with.

**77.—HARMLESS COLORING MATTERS.**

The following substances shall be harmless coloring matters within the meaning and for the purposes of the regulations :—Bismarck brown, caramel, cochineal, roseine, saffron, chlorophyll and every innocuous vegetable color extractive ; and the following coal tar dyes, namely :—

*Red shades.*—S. & J. 107 Amaranth. S. & J. 56 Ponceau 3 R.  
S. & J. 517 Erythrosin.

*Orange shades.*—S. & J. 85 Orange I.

*Yellow shades.*—S. & J. 4 Naphthol yellow S.

*Green shades.*—S. & J. 435 Light-green S.F. yellowish.

*Blue shades.*—S. & J. 692 Indigo-carminic disulphonic acid.

NOTE.—S. & J. means Schultz and Julius, "A Systematic Survey of the Organic Colouring Matters," translated by A. G. Green (Edition, 1908).

**78.—USE OF THE WORDS "PER CENT."**

In all regulations, unless otherwise clearly indicated, the words "per cent.," or "per centum," or "parts per centum" shall be taken to mean parts by weight per one hundred parts by weight.



## 79.—PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

Reports made by the Government Analyst upon analyses of foods or drugs may be published by the Central Board of Health in the *Government Gazette* or any newspaper, or in such a manner as may be deemed advisable, together with the names and addresses of the dealers in such foods or drugs, and the prices at which such foods or drugs were sold.

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## 80.—PENALTY FOR BREACH OF REGULATIONS.

Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done, or who does any act forbidden to be done by any of the above regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Any person who offers, exposes, stores, has in possession, sends, or delivers for or on sale, or sells any food or drug which in any respect does not conform with the regulations, whether as to standard or method of labelling, or carriage or delivery, or otherwise howsoever, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

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## APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

Except where otherwise stated, these regulations shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia.

And the Honorable the Chief Secretary is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C.B.H. (A.C.), 50/1915. L. H. SHOLL, Clerk of the Council.

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# FOOD AND DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1910.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*At the Executive Council Office, at Adelaide, this eighteenth day of May, 1910.*

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. the Treasurer and Minister for the Northern Territory.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works and Water Supply.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

**B**Y virtue of the provisions of "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908," His Excellency the Governor in Council, acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee appointed for the purposes of the said Act, hereby—

1. Makes the following regulations under the said Act.
2. Declares that the regulations numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, and 25 respectively shall take effect from the first day of June, 1910.
3. Declares that the regulations numbered 11 and 24 respectively shall take effect from the first day of July, 1910.
4. Declares that the regulations numbered 7 and 10 respectively shall take effect from the first day of August, 1910.
5. Declares that the regulations numbered 1, 2, 8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 respectively shall take effect from the first day of December, 1910.

## 1.—FOREIGN FLAVORINGS AND COLORINGS.

(Disallowed August 31st, 1910.)

## 2.—PRESERVATIVES.

(Disallowed August 31st, 1910.)

## 3.—MILK.

MILK is the lacteal secretion of the cow. It shall be fresh, clean, and obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows properly fed and kept, and shall not contain any milk obtained within 15 days before or within 10 days after calving. Milk shall contain not less than 12.0 per cent. of total solids, not less than 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat, not less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat, and not more than 1.0 per cent. of ash.

The addition to milk of any coloring matter, water, preservative substance, or other foreign substance of any kind, is hereby prohibited.

SKIM MILK, SKIMMED MILK, OR SEPARATED MILK is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed. It shall contain not less than 9.0 per cent. of total milk solids, and not more than 1.0 per cent. of ash.

Revoked as from July 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



The addition to skim milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk of any coloring matter, water, preservative substance, or other foreign substance of any kind, is hereby prohibited.

**CONCENTRATED MILK** is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated. When it is diluted with distilled water in the proportion set out on the label accompanying it the resulting fluid must conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

The addition to concentrated milk of any coloring matter or other foreign substance of any kind, other than boron compounds in proportion not exceeding 0.25 per cent. calculated as boric acid, is hereby prohibited.

Any concentrated milk sold, or offered, stored, carried, or delivered for the purpose of sale must be accompanied by a label setting out the parts by volume of water required to be added to one part by volume of the concentrated milk to produce a fluid which will conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

**CONDENSED MILK** is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated (with or without the addition of pure cane sugar), and which has been sterilised by heat. When it is diluted with distilled water in the proportion set out on the label accompanying it the resulting fluid must conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

Every vessel containing condensed milk sold, or offered, stored, carried, or delivered for the purpose of sale shall have securely attached thereto a label setting out the parts by weight of water required to be added to one part by weight of condensed milk to produce a fluid which will conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

**CONDENSED SKIM MILK** is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated with or without the addition of pure cane sugar. When it is diluted with distilled water in the proportion set out on the label accompanying it, the resulting fluid must contain at least 9.0 per cent. of milk solids.

Every vessel containing condensed skim milk sold, or offered, stored, carried, or delivered for the purpose of sale shall have securely attached thereto a label setting out the parts by weight of water required to be added to one part by weight of the condensed skim milk to produce a fluid which will conform to the standard for skim milk with respect to total milk solids.

**DRIED MILK** is milk from which the water has been removed by a process of heating and without the addition of any extraneous matter. When it is dissolved in or treated with distilled water in the proportion set out on the label accompanying it the resulting fluid must conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

Every package containing dried milk sold, or offered, stored, carried, or delivered for the purpose of sale shall have securely attached thereto a label setting out the parts by weight of water required to be added to one part by weight of dried milk to produce a fluid which will conform to the standard for milk with respect to total milk solids, milk fat, and milk solids not fat.

**CREAM** is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or which is separated from milk by centrifugal force. It shall be fresh and clean, and shall contain not less than 35.0 per cent. of milk fat.



#### 4.—METHODS TO BE USED IN ESTIMATING THE CONSTITUENTS OF MILK.

In estimating the constituents of milk, skim milk, skimmed milk, separated milk, and concentrated milk the following methods shall be used in so far as they are applicable:—

##### I.—TOTAL SOLIDS.

The total amount of solids is to be estimated by heating from 3grms. to 5grms. of milk in a tared dish of not less than 5 c.m. diameter at the temperature of boiling water until it ceases to lose weight, then cooling in a desiccator and weighing rapidly.

##### II.—ASH.

The amount of ash is to be estimated by weighing about 20grms. of milk in a weighed dish, adding 6 c.c. of nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and igniting at a temperature just below redness until the ash is free from carbon.

##### III.—FAT.

The amount of fat is to be estimated by the modified Babcock test, as follows:—

##### *Apparatus.*

1. Babcock milk-test bottles graduated to 10 per cent., with narrow necks and officially verified.
2. A centrifuge having from 2 to 32 sockets, and from 14in. to 10in. in diameter and capable of being run at a speed equal to 900 revolutions per minute if of 14in. diameter, or 1,000 revolutions per minute if of 10in. diameter.

##### *Sampling.*

1. *When the sample is "fresh" milk and the fat is not partly churned*—The sample is to be mixed by pouring it from one vessel to another several times, taking care to avoid undue churning.
2. *When the sample consists of "fresh" milk, but the fat is more or less churned*—The fat is to be redistributed by warming the milk to 105° to 110° F. to melt the butter granules, and then the sample is to be mixed as described above under 1.
3. *When the sample is "sour" milk*—The fat is to be melted by warming the sample to about 120° F., and then the sample is to be thoroughly mixed by means of a wire whisk.

##### *Determination.*

From a properly mixed sample from 17.9grms. to 18.1grms. of the mixture is to be drawn and transferred to a weighed Babcock milk-test bottle, which has been officially verified by the Government Analyst, and the exact weight of the milk taken is to be ascertained by weighing. To the milk in the bottle 17.5 c.c. of sulphuric acid of strength between 91 per cent. and 92 per cent. (sp. g. 1.82 to 1.83) is to be added. Both the acid and the milk before mixing must be at a temperature of about 65° F. The acid is to be added in such a manner that the neck of the bottle is washed down free of adhering milk, and so that the acid forms a layer below the milk. Then the acid and milk are to be thoroughly mixed until the whole mass becomes liquid, by giving the bottle a gentle rotary motion and gentle shaking, avoiding the projection of any of the mixture into the neck of the bottle. The bottle and contents are to be placed



in a bath of water of a temperature of about 170° F. for 20 min. The bottle is to be immediately placed in the centrifuge and whirled for 5 min. at a speed at least equal to 900 revolutions per minute on a wheel of 14 in. diameter, or 1,000 revolutions per minute on a wheel of 10 in. diameter. Hot water at a temperature of about 130° F. is then to be added to the bottle until the contents come to the lower end of the neck. The bottle is then to be whirled for 1 min. at or above the speed stated. Hot water is again to be added to wash the fat and bring it to the 8 or 9 mark, and the bottle is to be again whirled for 1 min. The bottle is then to be placed in a bath of water at a temperature of about 140° F. for 20 min. If the column of fat is clear and transparent, and free from black particles and from white particles, it is to be measured by the aid of a pair of dividers and the graduated neck, reading from the extreme bottom to the extreme top of the column, and not to the bottom of the meniscus of the top of the column.

If the column of fat is not clear and transparent, or shows black or white particles, the test is to be rejected, and a fresh test made.

The fat in the sample is then to be calculated from the following formula:—Percentage of fat =  $\frac{\text{Reading of fat column} \times 18}{\text{Weight of milk taken.}}$

Weight of milk taken.

The mean of two concordant results is to be regarded as the correct percentage of fat.

In every case the test is to be made in duplicate, and if the results do not agree to within 0.05 per cent. of fat the tests are to be rejected, and fresh tests are to be made.

#### IV.—SOLIDS NOT FAT.

The percentage of solids not fat in fresh milk is to be estimated by taking the difference between the percentage of the total solids and the fat.

#### 5.—FOR THE LICENSING OF COWKEEPERS, DAIRYMEN, AND VENDORS OF MILK, THE REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DAIRIES, MILK STORES, AND MILK SHOPS, AND THE FEES TO BE PAID FOR SUCH LICENSING AND REGISTRATION; AND FOR SECURING THE WHOLESOMENESS, CLEANLINESS, AND FREEDOM FROM CONTAMINATION OF MILK, AND THE CLEANLINESS OF RECEPTACLES, PLACES, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS USED IN THE PREPARATION, STORING, DELIVERING, AND SERVING OF MILK.

In this regulation, except where otherwise clearly intended—

“Cowkeeper” shall mean any person who keeps cattle for the purpose of producing milk and cream, or either, to be sold or supplied for profit.

“Dairy” shall mean—

(a) Any building, shed, land, or place used for the stalling, grazing, feeding, or milking of cattle for the purpose of producing milk or cream to be sold or supplied for profit; or



(b) Any building or place used for the purpose of depositing, cooling, keeping, storing, treating, or exposing milk or cream when so produced.

"Dairyman" shall mean any person engaged in the production of milk or cream for sale or supply for profit.

"Infectious disease" shall mean every disease defined or proclaimed as such under "The Health Act, 1898," and shall include tuberculosis and chicken-pox.

"Inspector of cattle" shall mean an inspector of cattle appointed under "The Health Act, 1898," or a person appointed under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908," by a county board with the approval of the Central Board of Health, as an inspector of cattle.

"Local authority" shall (except as next hereinafter provided) mean a local board of health or a county board within the meaning of "The Health Act, 1898," : Provided that with respect to a county district declared by or proclaimed under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908," "local authority" shall mean the county board constituted for such district.

"Milk store" or "milk shop" shall mean any store, shop, building, shed, or place where milk or cream is stored or kept for sale, or from which, not being a dairy, milk or cream is taken for the purpose of sale for human consumption.

"Vendor of milk" shall mean any person engaged in the storage or distribution of milk or cream for sale or supply for profit, or any person who sells or purveys milk or cream either on dairy premises, or at any shop or building, or in any street, thoroughfare, or other place.

1. No person shall carry on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk unless he is licensed and the premises where such trade is carried on are registered in accordance with this regulation

2. Every person requiring to be licensed as a cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk shall make application in the following form :—

To the Local Authority under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908,"  
for [*here insert name of municipality, district council district, or county district, as the case may be*].

I hereby apply to be licensed as a [*cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk*] and I forward herewith the licence fee of ten shillings.

Names in full of applicant .....

Occupation .....

Residence .....

Situation of premises .....

Date of registration of premises as [*dairy, milk store, or milk shop*]

.....

Signature of applicant.....

Place .....

Date .....

#### *Certificate.*

I hereby certify that.....who  
applies to be licensed as a ..... is a fit person  
to be so licensed. ....Inspector.

Date.....



3. The licence shall be in the following form :—

Counterpart of Licence.	\$	Licence No.....
_____	\$	District of.....
Licence No.....	\$	<i>Licence to Carry on the Trade of Cowkeeper,</i>
District of .....	\$	<i>Dairyman, or Vendor of Milk</i>
Name .....	\$	_____
Residence .....	\$	..... of .....
Premises situated....	\$	is hereby licensed as a [cowkeeper, dairy-
.....	\$	man, vendor of milk] for the year ending
.....	\$	June 30th, 191 , his (or her) premises
.....	\$	being situated at .....
For the year ending	\$	Dated at.....this
June 30th, 191 .	\$	.....day of.....191 .
As—	\$	By direction of the Local Authority for the
Cowkeeper,	\$	above district.
Dairyman,	\$	
Vendor of milk.	\$	....., Secretary

4. The licence shall be for not more than one year, and shall be in force from the day of issue until the following thirtieth of June.

5. The fee for a licence for any one or more or all of the above-mentioned purposes shall be ten shillings.

6. No licence shall be valid nor shall any person be considered to be licensed unless and until an inspector certifies that he is a fit person to be licensed.

7. Any licence may be revoked by the local authority at any time upon a breach by the licensee of the Act or any of the regulations, and for any reason which the said local authority shall deem sufficient. Notice in writing of revocation of a licence shall be served on the licensee personally, or be left at the premises described in his licence, and thereupon he shall for all purposes be deemed to be unlicensed.

8. Every person holding a licence shall, in some conspicuous place, affix to and maintain upon the premises described in his licence, and to and upon every vehicle or cart used by him for the carrying out or delivery of milk, in legible letters, his name and the words "licensed cowkeeper," "licensed dairyman," or "licensed vendor of milk," as the case may be.

9. Every cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk requiring his premises to be registered shall make application in the following form :—

#### APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

To the local Authority under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908,"  
for [here insert name of municipality, district council district, or  
county district, as the case may be].

I hereby apply to have my premises registered, and I forward herewith the registration fee of ten shillings.



Names in full of applicant .....  
 Occupation .....  
 Residence .....  
 Trade in respect of which the applicant is licensed or intends to  
 apply for licence—(cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk).....

Whether registration is applied for in respect of (a) a dairy or (b) a  
 milk store or milk shop .....  
 Locality in which such premises are situated, with description and  
 area of all paddocks, land, enclosures, houses, rooms, and places  
 occupied or used or intended to be used by the applicant .....

And I hereby declare that the cattle belonging to me are in good  
 health; that the grazing ground in my occupation is not, in regard  
 to water supply or otherwise, in a condition likely to be prejudicial  
 to the wholesomeness of the milk; that every house, dairy, and  
 cowshed in my occupation is in good condition in regard to lighting,  
 ventilation, paving, cleanliness, drainage, and water supply; that  
 every place for keeping milk is clean, well ventilated, and properly  
 supplied with vessels.

Signed .....  
 Place .....

Date .....

10. The local authority shall keep a register in the following  
 form :—

#### PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION.

Date of application .....  
 Date of primary inspection before registration .....  
 Date of registration .....  
 Names in full.....  
 Whether trading as cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk .....  
 Address .....  
 Situation of premises—Section.....Allotment .....  
 Situation of cowshed.....  
 Distance from milking-yard.....  
 Distance from dwelling.....  
 Distance from bails .....  
 Area of land (approximately) .....  
 Number of cows milked .....  
 Condition as to health .....  
 Number and description of other stock (if any)—  
     Cattle ..... Sheep .....  
     Pigs ..... Horses .....  
 Maximum number of cows to be kept .....  
 Nature of water supply .....  
 Condition of premises as to—  
     (1) Cleanliness .....  
     (2) Lighting .....  
     (3) Ventilation .....  
     (4) Drainage .....  
     (5) Sanitary accommodation .....  
 Number of persons employed .....  
 Number of carts or other vehicles used .....  
 Size of room or rooms used for milk store or milk shop—  
     Size (cubic dimensions) .....  
     Construction .....



## CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the above premises, and that they conform to the requirements of the regulations under "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908." .....

Date.....

Inspector.

11. No registration shall be valid nor shall any premises be registered unless and until an inspector of cattle where the premises are situated in the Metropolitan County District, or an inspector of the local board of health if the premises are situated outside the Metropolitan County District, has certified that the premises conform to the requirements of this regulation.

12. The fee for inspection and registration of premises shall be ten shillings.

13. The certificate of registration shall be in the following form :—

Application No.....	\$	Application No.....
	\$	
Registration No.....	\$	Registration No.....
	\$	
Counterpart Certificate of Registration.	\$	Certificate of Registration.
	\$	
I hereby certify that	\$	
[full names].....	\$	I hereby certify that [full names].....
.....	\$	
of [abode and occupa- tion] .....	\$	.....of [abode and occupation]
.....	\$	
is hereby authorised to	\$	
use certain premises	\$	is hereby authorised to use certain premises
described in applica-	\$	described in application dated.....191..
tion dated.....	\$	and numbered....., situated on section
.....191..	\$	....., allotment....., in the district
and numbered.....	\$	of.....and consisting of a..
situated on section	\$	.....ft. long and.....ft. wide and a
....., allotment.....	\$	.....ft. long and.....ft.
in the district of .....	\$	wide, as a [dairy, milk store or milk shop],
consisting of a .....	\$	subject to the provisions of "The Food and
.....ft. long and...ft.	\$	Drugs Act, 1908," and the regulations for
wide, and a.....ft.	\$	the time being in force. The maximum
long and.....ft. wide,	\$	number of cows allowed on the premises
as a [dairy, milk store	\$	is.....
or milk shop].	\$	
Maximum number of	\$	
cows allowed .....	\$	Dated this.....day of.....191..
	\$	
.....	\$	
Date.....191..	\$	.....Secretary.

14. The registration shall be for not more than one year, and shall be in force from the day of registration until the following thirtieth day of June.

15. The local authority may at any time cancel the registration of any premises if such premises cease to conform to the regulations or are in an insanitary condition, or if the number of cows on the premises is above the maximum number stated in the certificate of registration. Notice in writing of cancellation shall







## DAIRIES, MILK STORES AND MILK SHOPS.

1. Number registered .....	.....
2. Condition of premises, specifying those in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any) .....	.....
3. How often has each dairy, milk store and milk shop been inspected during the previous twelve months ? .....	.....
4. Number refused registration .....	.....
5. Number of registrations cancelled .....	.....
6. State if any proceedings have been taken under the Act, and give particulars of such cases.....	.....
7. Special observations .....	.....

18. Every inspector or inspector of cattle appointed by a local authority or the Central Board is hereby authorised at all times to inspect all registered premises within the district of such local authority, and all premises in such district used as dairies, milk stores or milk shops, and all cattle for the time being upon any such premises, and all grazing grounds within such district.

19. No person shall obstruct or incite any other person to obstruct any inspector of cattle or any inspector, whether appointed by the Central Board or by a local authority, acting in the execution of these regulations or of any power thereunder.

20. Every cowkeeper or dairyman shall provide on his premises a cowshed, and in every such cowshed there shall be an air space of at least 600 cub. ft. in respect of every cow kept or milked therein.

21. Every cowshed shall be well and sufficiently lighted by openings in the sides or roof or by windows therein.

22. Every cowshed shall be thoroughly ventilated by lantern louvred ventilators in the roof thereof or by louvred ventilators in the walls or by openings in the sides or roofs.

23. Every cowkeeper or dairyman shall provide a suitable detached or leanto dairy for the treatment and storage of milk and for the storage of vessels and utensils, and such dairy shall not communicate with any living room and shall be as far as possible from cowsheds and yards, fowl yards, drains, privies, dung heaps, pigsties, and other possible sources of contamination.

24. Every dairy shall be provided with fly-proof doors and windows, and shall be sufficiently lighted, and shall be properly, thoroughly, and constantly ventilated by louvred ventilators, ventilating shafts, or openings in the walls or roofs, which shall be kept covered with wire gauze or other approved material to prevent the entrance of flies and insects.

25. The floor of every dairy shall fall or slope towards an opening in the wall thereof, leading to a properly trapped gully hole outside such dairy.



26. No cowkeeper or dairyman shall permit or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) Unless at the time of milking the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean and free from any contamination ; and

(b) Unless the hands of the person milking such cow are thoroughly clean and free from any contamination.

27. No cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, or occupier of a dairy, milk store or milk shop shall keep, or suffer to be kept, any swine within 50yds. of any cowshed, dairy, or other building in which cows are kept or milked, or of any milk store, milk shop, or other place used by him for keeping milk intended for sale, or allow any swine or poultry to be in any such cowshed, dairy, or other building, milk store, or milk shop, or other place, and every such person who keeps any swine shall keep the same in pigsties, and [or] paddocks constructed and [or] enclosed to the satisfaction of the local authority, and shall at all times keep such pigsties and [or] paddocks clean.

28. No cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, or occupier of a milk store or milk shop, shall permit any water-closet, earthcloset, privy, cesspool, urinal, or drain to be within, communicate directly with, or ventilate into any dairy or cowshed or any room used as a milk store or milk shop, nor shall he permit any cesspit to exist upon his registered premises.

29. No dairyman, vendor of milk, or occupier of a milk store or milk shop shall use a milk store or milk shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used as a sleeping apartment, or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk store or milk shop, and of the milk vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

30. No cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, or occupier of a milk store or milk shop shall store, place, or keep, or permit, or suffer to be stored, placed, or kept, any provisions, stores, or things of any kind in any place where milk intended for sale is stored, deposited, or kept.

31. Every cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, and every person selling milk by retail shall, immediately on any outbreak of infectious disease within the building or upon the premises in which he keeps milk, or amongst the persons employed in his business, give notice of such outbreak to the officer of health and the secretary of the local authority.

32. Every cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, and every person selling milk by retail shall, immediately on any such outbreak coming to his knowledge, remove all milk and all utensils for containing milk from his dairy, milk store, or milk shop, and shall cease to keep milk for sale, or supply or sell milk therefrom or therein until the same has been disinfected, and declared by the officer of health for the district to be free from risk of infection.

33. Every cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor of milk, and every person selling milk by retail—

(a) On receiving notice from the local authority or from the inspector of cattle that animals on his premises or at the dairy of such person are diseased or are supposed to be diseased ; or



- (b) On receiving notice from the local authority or from the officer of health thereof that persons on his premises or at such dairy, milk store, or milk shop are suffering or are supposed to be suffering from an infectious disease, or that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the milk supply from such dairy, milk store, or milk shop is causing the spread of infectious disease,

shall forthwith cease to sell or supply milk until he shall by certificate of the inspector of cattle or officer of health or by authority from the local authority be permitted to do so.

34. No cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk shall store, deposit, or keep any milk intended for sale in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, or otherwise with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there is any person suffering from any infectious disease, or which has been used by any person suffering from any such disease, and has not, since ceasing to be so used, been properly disinfected.

35. No can or other vessel which has been left at any house where there is infectious disease shall again be used until such can or vessel has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

36. *In the Metropolitan County District—*

- (1) Every cowshed shall be properly roofed and at all times kept watertight, and shall be floored with smooth, impervious, hard, stone, brick, concrete, or mineral asphalt, or other smooth, impervious material, and all joints and cracks shall be filled with impervious material, so that no liquid can soak into them, and every such floor shall be slightly inclined so as to throw off water and stalings.
- (2) When situated in the sewered portion of a municipality or district council every cowshed shall communicate by an adequate drain of glazed stoneware pipes with the public sewer and be trapped by an appropriate fixed trap and be covered by an appropriate grating, or when situated in an unsewered portion of a municipality or district council every cowshed shall be provided with an open impervious drain, which shall discharge into an appropriate impervious catchpit, which shall be emptied at least once daily.
- (3) Every cowshed shall be provided with an adequate supply of water, and when there is not a constant water supply with a slate, metal, or metallic-lined tank, properly covered and provided with an overflow, or warning pipe, and with piping for conveying the water to the cowshed, such tank to be so placed that the bottom thereof shall not be less than 6ft. above the floor level. Every such tank shall be of a capacity equal to 12galls. of water for each cow kept; it shall have no communication with any water-closet or drain by means of a waste pipe, and it shall be supplied with good and wholesome water, and such tank shall be emptied and cleansed at least twice a year, and oftener if necessary for keeping the same in a clean condition.



- (4) Every cowshed shall be provided with properly constructed places or receptacles for storing any brewers' grains intended for the animals therein, and also places or receptacles for receiving the dung and litter from the cowshed, and such places or receptacles shall be constructed of or lined with impervious material, and be properly drained, but no such places or receptacles shall be within or communicate directly with, or be less than 20ft. distant from any cowshed.
- (5) Every cowshed shall be thoroughly limewashed not less than once in every three calendar months, and at any other time, within seven days of the inspector of cattle or the local authority giving notice in writing that such limewashing is necessary.
- (6) Each stall or standing place for cows in every cowshed shall be provided with an iron manger or feed box, such manger or feed box having a waste hole in the bottom for cleansing purposes.
- (7) All dung and offensive litter shall be carefully swept up and removed from every cowshed forthwith after each milking, and shall be removed from the premises as frequently as may be necessary to prevent a nuisance or effluvium therefrom.
- (8) Every cowkeeper and dairyman shall at all times employ such means and adopt such precautions as may be necessary for keeping the cowshed in his occupation in a clean, wholesome, and sanitary condition, and the cows therein clean, healthy, and free from disease.
- (9) Every yard adjoining every cowshed which shall be used for cows shall have a dry and solid surface, and every such yard shall be metalled or tarpaved and graded to a gutter.
- (10) Every dairy premises shall be provided with an adequate supply of water, and when there is not a constant supply with an approved slate, metal, or metallic-lined tank, properly covered, ventilated, and provided with an overflow or warning pipe, and with piping for conveying water to the dairy. The tank shall have no communication with any water-closet or drain by means of a waste pipe, and shall be supplied with good and wholesome water, which, if practicable, shall be procured from the Commissioner of Waterworks, and such tank shall be emptied and cleansed at least twice a year, and oftener if necessary for keeping the same in a clean condition. No water taken from any well situated within 20ft. of any cowshed or other building in which cows are kept or milked, or within 100ft. of any pigsty, pig paddock, manure-heap, or earthcloset, or other source of contamination shall be used in any dairy.
- (11) The floor of every dairy and all portions of the walls and other parts of the dairy within 6ft. of the floor thereof, as well as all fixtures and tables therein, shall be cleansed with water as frequently as may be necessary for keeping such dairy fixtures and tables in a



thoroughly clean and wholesome condition, and the ceilings and the upper parts of the inner surface of the walls shall be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed at least three times a year, and oftener if necessary for keeping the same in a clean condition.

(12) Every cowkeeper and dairyman shall at all times employ such means and adopt such precautions as may be necessary for keeping his premises and the utensils and vessels used by him for containing milk in a clean and wholesome condition, so as to preserve the purity of such milk.

(13) Every cowkeeper and dairyman shall properly cool the milk after being drawn from the cow by immediately passing it over a cooler or aerator.

(14) All utensils and vessels used by a cowkeeper or dairyman or vendor of milk for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk shall be thoroughly cleansed with steam or scalding water as frequently as may be necessary for keeping the same perfectly clean and sweet, and only clean water shall be used for this purpose.

(15) The top of every table and every shelf in every dairy shall be of galvanized-iron battens, slate, or cement slabs.

(16) Every milk store or milk shop, and all fixtures and tables therein used in connection with the keeping or sale of milk, shall at all times be kept clean.

(17) No vessel, after containing skimmed milk, shall be used for containing sweet milk unless and until it has been effectively cleansed and disinfected.

(18) All tanks used for containing whey or skimmed milk shall be steamed for half an hour, twice a day, and oftener if necessary for keeping them sweet and clean.

(19) Each vendor of milk and every person selling milk by retail shall keep milk for sale only in clean receptacles composed of block tin or enamelware.

(20) No wooden, zinc, or galvanized utensils shall be used for containing milk.

(21) No separator slime shall be given to calves or pigs but shall be buried or burned.

37. *In districts not included in the Metropolitan County District—*

(1) Every cowkeeper, dairyman, and vendor of milk shall cause every dairy, milk store, or milk shop in his occupation or under his management or control, and every vehicle and vessel used by him for containing or conveying milk for sale, to be kept thoroughly clean. He shall sweep and cleanse his premises daily, and shall cause all animal excreta and filthy matter therein to be collected and placed where least offensive, and to be removed from the premises not less than three times a week, and he shall, in the months of April and October in each year, specially cleanse in the following manner the premises wherein he shall keep any cattle, that is to say, all dung, litter, and other matter shall be removed therefrom, and the



doors, stalls, and woodwork shall be thoroughly washed with water; thereafter a coating of limewash, made up by mixing freshly burned lime with water, each gallon of limewash containing 4ozs. of fresh dry chlorinated lime, shall be applied to the walls, floors, ceilings, and ever other part of the premises with which animals or their excreta have come into contact.

- (2) Every cowshed shall be properly roofed and at all times kept watertight, and shall be floored with smooth impervious, hard, stone, brick, concrete, or mineral asphalt, or other smooth impervious material, and all joints and cracks shall be filled with impervious material so that no liquid can soak into them, and every cowshed and cowyard shall be completely and well drained so that no liquid or drainage shall stagnate or lodge therein; and in connection with every cowyard or cowshed there shall be provided a box or bin for the reception of all dung or refuse in such cowyard. And every such cowyard shall be cleansed daily before noon, and all manure, dung, or other refuse arising in or in connection therewith if not removed immediately shall be placed in such bin or box as aforesaid, and the said box or bin shall be emptied and cleaned once at the least in every week and shall not at any time be kept or allowed to be or remain a nuisance.

38. A copy of this regulation supplied by the local authority shall be placed and kept placed by every cowkeeper, dairyman, or vendor of milk in some conspicuous place in or on his registered premises, and shall not be concealed, altered, obliterated, or injured.

## 6.—BUTTER.

BUTTER is the clean non-rancid, fatty product obtained by the churning of cream or milk, with or without the addition of any or all of the following substances:—Common salt, harmless vegetable coloring matter, boron compounds. Butter shall contain not less than 82.0 per cent. of milk fat, and not more than 16.0 per cent. of water, and not more than 4.0 per cent. of salt. Butter shall not contain any sesame oil, foreign fat, coloring matter (other than harmless vegetable coloring), preservative substance (other than boron compounds in proportion not exceeding 0.25 per cent. by weight, calculated as boric acid), or other foreign substance of any kind.

MILK FAT OR BUTTER FAT is the fat of milk. It shall have a Reichert-Wollny number not less than twenty-four (24), and a  
(40°C.)  
specific gravity not less than 0.905  
(40°C.)

MILLED, PROCESS, RENOVATED, OR SALT BUTTER is the product obtained by reworking butter without the addition of any substance except milk, cream, water, and salt, and harmless vegetable coloring matter. It shall contain not less than 82.0 per cent. of milk fat, and not more than 16.0 per cent. of water. It shall not contain any foreign fat.

Revoked as from April 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



## 7.—MARGARINE.

MARGARINE is any substance prepared in imitation of butter. It shall be the product of the fat of bovine animals, sheep and [or pigs, with or without admixture of edible vegetable oil, and with or without admixture of milk and of harmless vegetable coloring matter. It shall be free from rancidity and decomposition, and from offensive odor and taste. It shall not contain any mineral oil. It shall not contain more than 16.0 per cent. of water, and it shall not be mixed with any animal fat other than that of bovine animals, sheep, or pigs. It shall not be mixed with butter, nor shall it contain any larger proportion of butter fat than shall have been unavoidably introduced into it with milk used in its preparation. Margarine shall contain not less than 5.0 per cent. of sesame oil (the pure oil expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum indicum* or the *Sesamum orientale*). Boron compounds may be added to margarine in proportion not exceeding 0.25 per cent. by weight calculated as boric acid.

Revoked as from April 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 8.—CHEESE.

CHEESE is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning. It shall contain, in the water-free substance, not less than 50.0 per cent. of milk fat.

SKIM MILK CHEESE is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from skim milk by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning. It shall contain, in the water-free substance, not less than 10.0 per cent. of milk fat.

CREAM CHEESE is cheese made from milk and cream. It shall contain, in the water-free substance, not less than 60.0 per cent. of milk fat.

Revoked as from April 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 9.—ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM is any frozen product containing milk or cream or both. It shall include standard ice cream, fruit ice cream, nut ice cream, and mixed ice cream. Ice cream which is not standard ice cream, or fruit ice cream, or nut ice cream shall conform to the standard for mixed ice cream.

STANDARD ICE CREAM is a frozen substance consisting of milk and cream with or without eggs, sugar, purified gelatine or vegetable gums, and with or without harmless flavoring and coloring matter. It shall contain not more than a total of 1.0 per cent. of gelatine, gum tragacanth or other vegetable gum, and not less than 8.0 per cent. of milk fat. There shall be stamped on or written on or attached to or delivered with every vessel containing standard ice cream a statement or label on which the words "Standard Ice Cream" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less than eight-point face measurement.

FRUIT ICE CREAM is standard ice cream with the addition of sound, clean, mature fruits, fruit pulp, or fruit juice, with or without harmless flavoring and coloring matter. It shall contain not less than 8.0 per cent. of milk fat. There shall be stamped on or written on or attached to or delivered with every vessel containing fruit ice cream a statement or label on which the words "Fruit Ice Cream" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less than eight-point face measurement.

NUT ICE CREAM is standard ice cream with the addition of sound non-rancid nuts, with or without harmless flavoring or coloring matter. It shall contain not less than 8.0 per cent. of milk fat.

Revoked as from April 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



There shall be stamped on or written on or attached to or delivered with every vessel containing nut ice cream a statement or label on which the words "Nut Ice Cream" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less than eight-point face measurement.

**MIXED ICED CREAM** is a frozen product made from milk, sugar, and wholesome farinaceous matter with or without cream, eggs, purified gelatine or vegetable gum, or pulp or juice of clean, sound ripe fruits or nuts, or harmless flavoring or coloring matter. It shall not contain more than a total of 1.0 per cent. of gelatine, gum tragacanth or other vegetable gums, and not less than 2.0 per cent. of milk fat. There shall be stamped on or written on or attached to or delivered with every vessel containing mixed ice cream a statement or label on which the words "Mixed Ice Cream" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less than eight-point face measurement.

Revoked as from April 1st, 1915  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 10.—MEAT.

**MEAT** is any part of any animal which may be used as food, and includes fat and lean meat. Meat shall be clean, sound, dressed, and properly prepared, and it shall be obtained only from an animal in good health and condition at the time of slaughter. If meat bears a name descriptive of its kind, composition, or origin it shall correspond thereto.

**FRESH MEAT** is meat from animals recently slaughtered, or meat which has been preserved only by being chilled to a temperature above its freezing point.

**REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN MEAT** is meat which has been preserved by being cooled at a temperature below its freezing point.

**MANUFACTURED MEATS** are meats (other than fresh meat, refrigerated or frozen meat, salted or pickled or corned meat, and smoked meat), either simple or mixed, cooked or uncooked, whole or comminuted, in bulk or in package, with or without the addition of common salt, saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugar, vinegar, spices, smoke, herbs, or of wholesome fats or oils, singly or in combination. The quantity of saltpetre shall not exceed 0.125 per cent. by weight.

**SALTED, PICKLED, CORNED, OR SMOKED MEAT** is unmixed meat preserved by salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, smoke, or saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), singly or in combination. The quantity of saltpetre shall not exceed 0.125 per cent. by weight.

**MINCED MEAT OR SAUSAGE MEAT OR SAEVOY SAUSAGE MEAT** is comminuted meat, whether contained in skins or not, with or without the addition of common salt, saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugar, vinegar, spices, smoke, herbs, or of wholesome fats or oils.

Minced meat or sausage meat or saveloy sausage meat shall contain the variety or varieties of meat demanded by the purchaser or designated by any accompanying notice or label or statement, and shall contain not less than 75.0 per cent. of meat and not more than 6.0 per cent. of farinaceous matter, calculated as starch.

Minced meat or sausage meat or saveloy sausage meat shall not contain saltpetre in quantity exceeding 0.25 per cent. or sulphites in quantity exceeding 0.05 per cent. calculated as sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ).

**DRIPPING** is clean fat rendered from meat. It shall contain no foreign substance save salt (sodium chloride), and not more than 1.0 per cent. of substance necessarily incorporated with it in the course of rendering. It shall not be rancid.

**LARD** is the clean fat rendered from the meat of the hog. It shall be free from rancidity, and it shall not contain more than 1.0 per cent. of substance other than hog fat necessarily incorporated with it in the course of rendering; and it shall not contain any foreign substance.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



## 11.—FOR SECURING THE WHOLESOMENESS OF MEAT.

1. Every person who shall deposit, keep, prepare, transmit, sell, or expose for sale any meat—

- (a) Shall cause every receptacle, vessel, appliance, or vehicle used in connection therewith to be constructed of such material and in such manner as to be easily cleansed and kept clean.
- (b) Shall cause every vessel, receptacle, appliance, and vehicle used in connection therewith to be kept at all times in a clean condition.
- (c) Shall not use or cause or suffer any vessel, receptacle, appliance, or vehicle used in connection therewith to be used for any purpose liable to render any meat contaminated or unwholesome or injurious or unfit for human consumption.
- (d) Shall not at any time subject or cause or suffer to be subjected any meat to unnecessary handling or contact with the body or clothing of any person.
- (e) Shall cause all meat to be at all times properly and adequately protected from contamination by flies, dust, dirt, filth, or other noxious matter or thing; and any meat which has been subjected or exposed to contamination by flies or dust or dirt or filth or impure water or sewage or soiled cloths or printed paper or any noxious matter or thing shall be deemed to be unsound and unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.
- (f) Shall not convey or distribute or cause or suffer to be conveyed or distributed any meat in any vehicle or receptacle unless the local board of health shall have first sanctioned the use of the same for the purposes; and every such vehicle or receptacle shall be constructed so as to prevent the contamination of meat therein by flies, or by dust, dirt, filth, or other noxious matter or thing.
- (g) (Disallowed August 31st, 1910).

2. No person shall sell, or attempt to sell, keep for sale, or expose for sale, or permit or cause to be sold, kept for sale, or exposed for sale, or have in his possession, custody, or control, with intent to sell or use, or permit or cause to be used as food, or in the preparation of food for human consumption, any carcass or portion of the carcass of any calf or pig which shall have been stillborn, or which at the time of its death shall have been less than twenty-one days old.

Any person having in his possession, custody, or control any carcass or portion of the carcass of any such calf or pig as is in this regulation mentioned shall be deemed to have such possession, custody, or control, with intent to sell the same, unless the contrary be proved.

## 12.—FLOUR.

FLOUR is the meal produced by grinding and bolting wheat. It shall be fine, clean, sound, and not artificially bleached. It shall contain not more than 13.5 per cent. of moisture, not less than 1.25 per cent. of nitrogen, nor more than 1.0 per cent. of ash, and not more than 0.5 per cent. of fibre.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR is flour to which baking powder has been added.



### 13.—MEALS.

**OATMEAL** is the meal produced by grinding oats. It shall be made from hulled oats, and shall contain not less than 2.2 per cent. of nitrogen and not more than 2.2 per cent. of ash.

**MAIZE MEAL** is the meal produced by grinding maize. It shall contain not less than 1.1 per cent. of nitrogen and not more than 1.6 per cent. of ash.

**RICE FLOUR OR GROUND RICE** is the meal produced by grinding husked rice. It shall contain not more than 1.5 per cent. of ash.

Revoked as from July 1st, 1915 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

### 14.—BREAD.

**BREAD** is a porous food substance obtained by moistening and baking flour, with provision for the separation of the dough by air or carbon dioxide gas. It shall contain not more than 0.2 per cent. of ash insoluble in acid, and in the crumb substance (exclusive of crust) not more than 45.0 per cent. of water. It shall not contain alum or other foreign substance. Ten grams of the crumb taken from the centre of the loaf shall not contain more acid than is required for neutralisation of 10 cubic centimetres of decinormal solution of sodium hydroxide.

**BROWN BREAD OR WHOLE MEAL BREAD** is a porous food substance obtained by moistening and baking a mixture of whole unbolted meal of wheat with not more than 35.0 per cent. of flour, provision being made for the separation of the dough by air or carbon dioxide gas.

Revoked as from July 1st, 1915 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

### 15.—CAKES, BISCUITS, AND PASTRY.

**CAKES, BISCUITS, AND PASTRY** are farinaceous food substances enriched and flavored with various wholesome substances such as butter, or other edible fats, eggs, sugar, jam, jelly, fruits, chocolate, or vanilla. Cakes, biscuits, and pastry shall contain no rancid fat substance, nor, unless sold or described as artificially colored, any coloring substance not derived from eggs or chocolate which is similar to the color derived from eggs or chocolate or in any way suggests the presence of eggs or chocolate.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

### 16.—INFANTS' FOOD.

**INFANTS' FOOD** shall be any food described or sold as an article of food specially suitable for infants of or under 12 months of age. It shall contain no woody fibre, nor any mineral substance which is insoluble in acid. Unless described or sold specifically as food suitable only for infants of or above the age of six months, infants' food shall, when prepared as directed by any accompanying statement or label, contain no starch, and shall contain the essential constituents of, and conform approximately in proportional composition to, human milk.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



## 17.—JAM OR MARMALADE.

JAM OR MARMALADE is the product obtained by boiling some one kind of fruit with sugar. It shall not contain any vegetable substance other than that derived from sound fruit of the variety designated on the statement or label. It shall not contain any glucose except that derived from the cane sugar and the fruit, nor any gelatine, starch jelly, or other added substance except harmless coloring matter. Jam or marmalade shall not contain any saccharin or other sweetening substance except cane or other sugars.

There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains jam or marmalade a statement or label on which shall be written in types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement the word "jam" or "marmalade" as the case may require. In the case of jam there shall also be uniformly written on the said statement or label, in bold-faced capital types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement, the name of the fruit from which the contents of the package have been prepared.

MIXED JAM OR MIXED MARMALADE is the product obtained by boiling two or more varieties of fruit with sugar. It shall not contain any glucose except that derived from the cane sugar and the fruit, nor any gelatine, starch jelly, or other added substance except harmless coloring matter. It shall not contain any vegetable substance other than that derived from sound fruits of the varieties designated on the statement or label. It shall contain not less than 50.0 per cent. of the variety first named on the statement or label.

Mixed jam or mixed marmalade shall not contain any saccharin or other sweetening substance except cane or other sugars.

There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains mixed jam or mixed marmalade a statement or label on which shall be written in types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement the words "mixed jam" or "mixed marmalade." There shall also be uniformly written on the said statement or label, in bold-faced capital types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement, the names of the fruits from which the mixture has been prepared.

## 18.—FRUIT JELLY.

FRUIT JELLY is a compound prepared from the juice of fruit and sugar. It shall not contain any vegetable substance other than that derived from sound fruit of the variety or varieties designated on the statement or label, nor any added glucose, gelatine, starch jelly, or other foreign substance.

There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains fruit jelly a statement or label, on which shall be written in types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement the words "fruit jelly." There shall also be uniformly written on the said statement or label, in bold-faced capital types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement, the name or names of the variety or varieties of fruits from which the contents have been prepared, and the product of the fruit which is first named shall be present in the contents of the package in larger proportion than any other fruit.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916  
(See Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



## 19.—FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS.

FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS are a confection of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, flavored with wholesome substances wholly derived from fruits or from other sound vegetable substances. The gelatine content shall be free from the products of decomposition.

There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains fruit-jelly crystals a statement or label on which the words "fruit-jelly crystals" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement, which words may be accompanied by any word descriptive of the character of the flavoring.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (*See* Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 20.—JELLY CRYSTALS.

JELLY CRYSTALS are a confection of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, colored and flavored with harmless coloring matters and with harmless flavoring substances. The gelatine content shall be free from the products of decomposition.

There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains jelly crystals a statement or label on which the words "jelly crystals" are uniformly written in bold-faced types of not less size than eight-point face measurement, which words may be accompanied by any word descriptive of the character of the flavoring.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (*See* Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 21.—PRESERVED FRUIT.

PRESERVED FRUIT is any fruit or fruit substance preserved in syrup or in liquid. Preserved fruit shall be made only from sound fruit of the variety or varieties designated on the statement or label accompanying the preserved fruit.

There shall be written on or attached to every package of preserved fruit a statement or label on which the name or names of the fruit or fruits contained in the package are written in bold-faced types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (*See* Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).

## 22.—DRIED FRUIT.

DRIED FRUIT is any fruit or fruit substance prepared in a dry state. It shall be made only from sound fruit of the variety or varieties designated on the statement or label accompanying the dried fruit. It shall not contain more than 0.015 per cent. of sulphurous acid or its compounds calculated as sulphur dioxide.

There shall be written on or attached to every package of dried fruit a statement or label on which the name or names of the fruit or fruits contained in the package are written in bold-faced types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement.

Revoked as from January 1st, 1916 (*See* Food and Drugs Regulations, 1915).



### 23.—VINEGAR.

VINEGAR is a mixture of acetic acid and water with or without coloring and flavoring matter. Vinegar shall contain not less than 4.0 per cent. by weight of absolute acetic acid, and shall not contain free sulphuric acid or other mineral acid or any arsenic or lead or zinc or copper or any foreign coloring matter other than caramel.

FERMENTED VINEGAR is vinegar made by alcoholic and acetous fermentations, without any process of distillation, from any one of the following:—Malt, malt and grain, wine, cider, apples, honey, glucose, sugar, molasses.

There shall be written on or attached to every vessel which contains fermented vinegar a statement or label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less size than sixteen-point face measurement the words "fermented vinegar," and the name of the material from which the fermented vinegar is manufactured.

SPIRIT VINEGAR is vinegar made from alcohol by acetous fermentation.

There shall be written on or attached to every vessel containing spirit vinegar a statement or label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less size than sixteen-point face measurement the source of the spirit from which the spirit vinegar is manufactured, thus, "wine spirit vinegar" or "vinegar made from wine spirit."

DISTILLED VINEGAR is vinegar made by alcoholic and acetous fermentations followed by a process of distillation.

There shall be written on or attached to every vessel which contains distilled vinegar a statement or label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less size than eighteen-point face measurement the words "distilled vinegar."

MIXED VINEGAR is vinegar composed of fermented vinegar mixed with distilled vinegar or made from mixed materials such as malt and sugar, malt and glucose, malt and molasses, wine and distilled alcohol, apples, and sugar.

There shall be written on or attached to every vessel which contains mixed vinegar a statement or label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less size than sixteen-point face measurement the words "mixed vinegar," and the names of the materials from which the mixed vinegar is manufactured.

UNFERMENTED VINEGAR is vinegar made from acetic acid and water.

There shall be written on or attached to every vessel which contains unfermented vinegar a statement or label on which shall be written in bold-faced capital types of not less size than sixteen-point face measurement the words "unfermented vinegar made from acetic acid."

### 24.—FOR SECURING THE WHOLESOMENESS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD.

(Disallowed August 31st, 1910.)



## 25.—RATES OF PAYMENT FOR SAMPLES.

Payments for samples of articles under section 41 of the Act shall be at the following rates :—

Milk.—Twopence per pint.

Skim milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk.—One penny per pint.

Concentrated milk.—Ninepence per pound.

Condensed milk.—Sixpence per tin.

Condensed skim milk.—Fourpence per pound.

Dried milk.—One shilling and sixpence per tin of about one pound in weight.

Cream.—One shilling per pint.

Butter.—One shilling and fourpence per pound.

Milk fat or butter fat.—One shilling and fourpence per pound.

Milled, process, renovated, or salt butter.—One shilling per pound.

Margarine.—Ninepence half-penny per pound.

Cheese.—Australian, one shilling per pound ; New Zealand, one shilling and twopence per pound.

Skim milk cheese.—Tenpence per pound.

Cream cheese.—One shilling and ninepence per pound.

Ice cream.—One shilling per pound.

Fresh meat, refrigerated or frozen meat, salted, pickled, corned, or smoked meat.—Mutton, fourpence per pound ; beef, sixpence per pound ; pork, eightpence per pound ; veal, sixpence per pound.

Manufactured meats, minced meat, or sausage meat, or saveloy sausage meat.—Beef, fourpence per pound ; fritz, ninepence per pound ; saveloy, one shilling and eightpence per dozen of about five pounds weight ; pork, eightpence per pound ; polony, eightpence per pound ; black and white puddings, sevenpence per pound.

Dripping.—Sixpence per pound.

Lard.—Eightpence per pound.

Flour.—One penny half-penny per pound.

Oatmeal.—Threepence per pound.

Maize meal.—Threepence half-penny per pound.

Rice flour or ground rice.—Fourpence per pound.

Bread.—Twopence per pound.

Brown bread or whole meal bread.—Twopence per pound.

Cakes, biscuits, and pastry.—One shilling per pound.

Infants' food : Neaves's food.—One shilling per tin ; Nestle's milk food, one shilling and eightpence per tin ; Allenbury's food—numbers one and two—one shilling and ninepence per tin, and number three, one shilling per tin ; Mellin's food, one shilling and sevenpence per bottle.

Jam or marmalade, and mixed jam or mixed marmalade.—Ninepence per tin of about two pounds in weight.

Fruit jelly.—Eighteenpence per tin of about two pounds in weight.



Fruit-jelly crystals and jelly crystals.—Australian, fourpence half-penny per large packet of about one-quarter of a pound in weight; imported, sixpence per packet of about one-quarter of a pound in weight.

Preserved fruit.—Ninepence per tin of about two pounds weight.

Dried fruit.—Tenpence per pound.

Fermented vinegar, spirit vinegar, distilled vinegar, mixed vinegar.—Australian, one shilling and tenpence per gallon; imported, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Unfermented vinegar.—One shilling and threepence per gallon.

#### PENALTY FOR BREACH OF REGULATIONS.

Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done or who does any act forbidden to be done by any of the above regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Any person who offers, exposes, stores, has in possession, sends, or delivers for or on sale, or sells any food or drug which in any respect does not conform to the regulations, whether as to standard or method of labelling, or carriage or delivery, or otherwise howsoever, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

#### APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

Except where otherwise stated these regulations shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia.

And the Honorable the Chief Secretary is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

L. H. SHOLL, Clerk of the Council.



## REGULATION RELATING TO THE SALE OF POISONS.

### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*At the Executive Council Office, at Adelaide, this tenth day of  
December, 1914.*

Present—

His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. the Treasurer and Minister of Education.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works and Minister for  
Water Supply.

**B**Y virtue of the provisions of "The Food and Drugs Act, 1908," His Excellency the Governor in Council, acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee appointed for the purposes of the said Act, hereby—

1. Makes the following regulation.
2. Declares that the regulation shall take effect from the first day of July, 1915.

### REGULATION RELATING TO THE SALE OF POISONS.

1. Poisons shall be any of the following substances :—

#### *List A.*

Aconite  
Arsenic  
Cocaine, its salts and derivatives  
Corrosive sublimate  
Cyanide of potassium and all poisonous cyanides  
Ergot of rye and its preparations  
Morphine, its salts and derivatives  
Prussic acid  
Savin and its oil  
Strychnine, its salts and derivatives  
All poisonous vegetable alkaloids, their salts and derivatives, not specifically named in this list.

#### *List B.*

Belladonna  
Cantharides  
Carbolic acid  
Chloral hydrate  
Chloride of antimony  
Chlorodyne  
Chloroform and substances containing more than 0.5 per cent. of chloroform  
Creosote  
Digitalis  
Essential oil of almonds (unless without prussic acid)  
Formaldehyde and its solutions  
Laudanum  
Lysol  
Nux vomica  
Oxalic acid and its soluble salts  
Opium  
Phosphorus (except red phosphorus)  
Red precipitate  
Strong mineral acids  
Sugar of lead  
Tartar emetic  
Vermin destroyers  
White precipitate  
Any substance containing a poison in List A.



2. No person shall sell any poison unless the immediate container bears conspicuously printed on it—

(a) The name of the poison and the word "POISON," and

(b) The name and address of the seller :

Provided always that subclause (b) shall not apply to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines, insecticides, fungicides, vermin destroyers, weed destroyers, paints and pigments, nor to the sale by wholesale of any poison in an original package bearing the name of the manufacturer.

3. No person shall sell any poison specified in List A of this regulation to any person who is under the age of eighteen years, nor to any one who is unknown to the vendor, unless the sale be made in the presence of some witness who is known to the vendor, and to whom the purchaser is known ; and before delivery of the poison an entry shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose, to be called the "Poisons Book," specifying the date of sale, the poison, the quantity thereof, the purpose for which it is required, the name, address, and occupation of the purchaser, and also of the witness (whenever a witness is required), and shall be signed by the purchaser, witness, and vendor : Provided always that a sale may be made to a written order signed by the purchaser, which order shall be preserved by the vendor, and a memorandum of the date of the said order, by whom it was written, and the quantity and particulars of the poison therein ordered, shall be entered in the said Poisons Book, or, in the case of a sale by wholesale, in the vendor's ordinary trade books. And no person shall sell poison so ordered to any person with whose signature he is not acquainted, unless such signature shall have been witnessed, or purport to have been witnessed by a justice, clergyman, or public officer, or be authenticated by some person known to the vendor.

4. All strong mineral acids, liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants, antiseptics, or deodorants consisting of or containing poison sold by any person shall be delivered in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles and from bottles ordinarily used for beverages, and there shall also be affixed to each bottle (in addition to the particulars required by this regulation) a label stating that the contents are not to be taken internally.

5. No person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered pharmaceutical chemist shall sell any poison unless he hold a licence from the Central Board of Health.

6. The Central Board of Health may, on the payment of a fee of five shillings, issue a licence as a dealer in poisons to any person who shall produce a certificate from a police magistrate or two justices that he is a fit and proper person to sell poisons. Such licence shall expire on the 30th day of June next following the date of issue, but the licence may be renewed on payment of five shillings per annum.

7. Cancellation of licences—

The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, by order, direct the cancellation of the licence as a dealer in poisons held by any person who is convicted of a second offence against this regulation, or who shall be deemed unfit, through habitual intoxication or otherwise, to continue to sell poisons.



8. For the purposes of this regulation the person on whose behalf any sale is made by an assistant or apprentice shall be deemed to be the person who shall sell, and such assistant or apprentice shall be liable to the like penalties as the person on whose behalf he makes any sale.

9. Every vendor of poisons other than a legally qualified medical practitioner, a wholesale dealer, or a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall keep all poisons in a cupboard or room of such dimensions and containing such shelves as the Central Board of Health may direct. The word "poisons" shall be conspicuously painted or written on the door of such cupboard or room, and no articles other than such poisons shall be placed or kept therein.

10. This regulation shall not apply to the sale of any poison when made up or compounded as a medicine for internal use by—

- (a) A legally qualified medical practitioner,
- (b) A registered pharmaceutical chemist, or
- (c) A veterinary surgeon, for animals under his treatment,

nor shall it apply to the sale of any poison in the form of homœopathic medicine, unless in the crude state, mother tincture, or of a greater strength than the third decimal potency of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, or of a greater strength than the second decimal potency of any other poison.

11. Subsections 5 and 9 of this regulation shall not apply to the sale of any photographic material, except a poison in List A, nor to the sale of paints or pigments, nor to the sale of fly poison papers.

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#### PENALTY FOR BREACH OF REGULATION.

Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done, or who does any act forbidden to be done by any of the above subsections of this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

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#### APPLICATION OF REGULATION.

This regulation shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia.

And the Honorable the Chief Secretary is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C.B.H., 421/1914.

L. H. SHOLL, Clerk of the Council.



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" exemptions as to weight or measure ..	3	—	1
" Soda .. .. .	38	—	53
" Lithia, potash, and seltzer .. .. .	38	—	53
Weight—Statement of contents of package ..	3	—	1
Wine .. .. .	42	—	64
" Allowed additions .. .. .	42	—	64
" Carbonated .. .. .	43	—	65
" Dry .. .. .	42	—	64
" Pure wine spirit .. .. .	42	—	64
" Quinine tonic .. .. .	42	—	63
" Sparkling .. .. .	42	—	64
" Sweet .. .. .	42	—	64
" Australian—Exemptions as to weight or measure .. .. .	3	—	1
Wrapping of food .. .. .	9	—	10









