



Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[Published by Authority at 3.30 p.m.]

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PERTH, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 57.]

PERTH: THURSDAY, 21st JUNE.

[1951.]

HEALTH ACT, 1911-1950.

Department of Public Health,

Perth, 13th June, 1951

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting in exercise of the powers conferred by section 341 of the Health Act, 1911-1950 (as reprinted with amendments pursuant to the provisions of the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1933, in Volume 3, of the Reprinted Acts of the Parliament of Western Australia) has been pleased to make the Food and Drug Regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto.

LINLEY HENZELL,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Schedule.

HEALTH ACT, 1911-1950.

Food and Drug Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Food and Drug Regulations, 1951.
2. All Food and Drug Regulations heretofore made under the Health Act, 1911, and its amendments, and in force prior to the commencement of these regulations are, as from the commencement of these regulations, hereby revoked.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

3.—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 or drug packed or enclosed for sale shall bear a label attached to it containing such information as is required by the Act or by the Regulations.
- (4) The contents of the label shall include the following particulars :—
 - (a) The name or trade name of the substance or product.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) Statements of ingredients and of derivatives or preparations of ingredients required to be declared by any regulations, and of quantity or proportion in which they are present ; statement of the nature of any extraneous substance of which the presence is required to be declared (such as permitted preservative, permitted colouring and flavouring) ; statement of the net weight or measure of the contents of any package ; and other prescribed statement.
 - (d) Name and business address of manufacturer or importer, or vendor, or packer.
 - (e) Place of manufacture or country of origin if required to be declared.
- (5) All the particulars required by the Act or Regulations shall be printed on a portion of the label, which shall be directly attached to the package, and shall be in 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 colours as to afford a distinct colour contrast to the ground. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Regulations contained, words required to be written in letters 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 of 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 of the content of such label.
- (9) There shall not be written in the statement or label attached to any package containing any article of food the word "imitation" or any word or words implying that the article is a substitute for any food, unless the use of the said word or words is specifically permitted by regulations.
- (10) "Trade name" in relation to a label is a distinctive, arbitrary, or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a product, mixture, or compound from any other product, mixture, or compound. A "Trade Name" shall not be one—
 - (a) representing any single constituent of a mixture or compound ;
 - (b) misrepresenting the composition of any property of quality of a mixture or compound ;
 - (c) giving false indication of origin, character, or place of manufacture.
- (11) No label which describes any article of food shall include the word "pure" or any word of the same significance, unless the article is of the composition, strength, purity or quality prescribed by the Act or by the Regulations, and unless it is free from added foreign substances.
- (12) Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Commissioner may grant an exemption from any requisition regarding labelling in respect of any food or drug where he is satisfied that :—
 - (a) The information required by these regulations is available from the label, although not specifically contained thereon ; and
 - (b) for reasons beyond the control of the manufacturer, it is impracticable to amend the label.

4.—PRESERVATIVES.

- (1) The addition of a preservative substance to any article of food, except as specifically permitted by the Regulations, is hereby prohibited.
- (2) "Preservative" means any substance which is capable of inhibiting, retarding or arresting the process of fermentation, acidification, or other decomposition of food or of masking any of the evidences of putrefaction, and includes benzoic acid and benzoates, sulphur dioxide and sulphites, boric acid, salicylic acid, hypochlorites ; but does

not include salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugars, acetic acid or vinegar, alcohol or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes or any substance added to food by the process of curing known as "smoking."

(3) No more than one kind of preservative substance shall be added to any one kind of food, or to any mixture of two or more kinds of food.

(4) Articles of food prepared in part from food in which a preservative is permitted shall not contain more preservative than results from the addition of the preservatised food or foods.

(5) 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 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].*

(6) There shall be written in the label attached to the package containing any substance intended for use as a food preservative a statement showing the chemical name of the substance for which preservative action is claimed, and the proportion present, in the following form :—

This package contains.....per cent. of.....

5.—FLAVOURINGS AND COLOURINGS.

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

(2) When an artificial colouring or an artificial flavouring has been added to any article of food there shall be written in the label attached to any package of food so coloured or so flavoured, 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 colouring, or of admixed flavouring, or of both, as the case may require :—

ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED.

ARTIFICIALLY FLAVOURED.

ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED AND FLAVOURED.

Provided that Subclause (2) of this Regulation shall not apply to the following goods :—

Cheese (all classes).
Confectionery.
Pastry.
Ice cream and flavoured ices.

Nor to the colouring of the following articles :—

Butter.
Sausage skins.

Nor to the colouring of the following articles when they are artificially coloured with caramel only :—

Spirits.
Vinegar.
Sauces.
Non-excisable fermented drinks.
Summer or "temperance" drinks.
Lime-juice cordial.

Nor to the flavouring of the following articles :—

Cocoa.
Chocolate.
Preparations of cocoa and chocolate.

6.—PACKAGES, CONTAINERS, AND APPLIANCES.

(1) No package, container, or appliance used for manufacturing, keeping, conveying, drawing, or holding a moist food substance, shall have in contact with the food a surface containing 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 or appliance 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 inner surface of the package or container, or appliance.
- (4) No person shall pack or keep or manufacture or prepare any food in such a manner that it becomes or is liable to become contaminated with lead, zinc, or other poisonous metal.
- (5) No person shall use or permit to be used any cork or seal of absorbent or porous material, or any article which has a cork or absorbent lining or filling as a cork, cap, or seal for any food container used for the distribution, sale and exposure for sale of food, if such cork, cap, seal or article has been previously used for any purpose whatsoever.
- (6) No person shall sell or expose for sale any refrigerator or other vessel or receptacle intended or adaptable for use as a container or place for storing any foodstuffs or drug, wherein such refrigerator, vessel or receptacle cadmium plating or any other substance which may be harmful or injurious to health is used in any portion of its interior.

7.—POISONOUS METALS IN FOOD.

No food substance shall be in contact with any antimony, arsenic, or lead, nor shall it 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 ₂ O ₃ .	Lead calculated as Grains of the Metal.	Tin, calculated as Grains of the Metal.
15	Cream of Tartar	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
16	Acid Phosphate	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
17	Baking Powder	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
18	Custard Powder	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
21	Malt and Malt Preparations included in Regulation 21	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
23	Vegetables (in tins)	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
24	Gelatine	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
27	Milk and Milk Products (hermetically sealed in tins) ...	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
38	Sauces	1-100th per pint.	1-7th per pint	2 per pint
39	Vinegar	1-100th per pint	1-7th per pint	2 per pint
41	Pickles	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	2 per lb.
42	Glucose	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
43	Honey	Nil	1-7th per lb.	2 per lb.
47	Fruit and Fruit Products contained in tins	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
60	Non-excisable Fermented Drinks	Nil	1-100th per gal.	Nil
61	Summer or "Temperance" Drinks	Nil	1-100th per gal.	Nil
68	Ale and Beer	1-100th per gal.	Nil	Nil
...	Fish, Meat and other food in tins (not otherwise enumerated)	Nil	Nil	2 per lb.
...	Fresh Fruit	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil
...	Fresh Vegetables	1-100th per lb.	1-7th per lb.	Nil

N.B.—The proportions here specified refer to the total contents of the container.

Provided that any substance which is used in the preparation of food shall, if standardized in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, comply with such standard also in regard to poisonous metallic content.

8.—STATEMENT OF WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

1. No article of solid or semi-solid food sold retail in a package shall be sold in quantities other than one quarter ounce, one half ounce, one ounce, two ounces, four ounces, eight ounces, 12 ounces, 16 ounces, 24 ounces, and above these weights in quantities other than multiples of one pound avoirdupois, with the following exceptions:—
- (a) Imported food sold in its original container ;
 - (b) Condensed milk, which may be sold in containers of 14 ounces capacity ;
 - (c) Canned fruit, which may be sold in containers of 20 ounce or 30 ounce capacity (fluid measure).
2. In the case of fluids, they shall not be sold in quantities other than one quarter fluid ounce, one half fluid ounce, one fluid ounce, two fluid ounces, two and a half fluid ounces, four fluid ounces, five fluid ounces, eight fluid ounces, 10 fluid ounces, 20 fluid ounces, and multiples of one pint up to one gallon. Above this quantity then they shall be sold in multiples of one gallon net.
- Provided that the above clause shall not apply to fluids sold in containers of reputed pint or reputed quart capacity. (Reputed pint shall be deemed to be one-twelfth of a gallon, and reputed quart shall be deemed to be one sixth of a gallon.)
3. (1) The statement of the true weight or measure of the contents required by the Act to be written on or attached to every package of food or drug packed or enclosed for sale shall be expressed in the following way, namely :—
- (a) In the case of every package of solid food or drug which contains a less quantity than fourteen pounds weight, in pounds, ounces, drams, and grains.
 - (b) In the case of every package of liquid food or drug which contains a less quantity than one gallon in quarts, pints, fluid ounces, drams, and minims.
 - (c) In the case of every imported package of food or drug the metric system of expressing weight and measure may be accepted, provided the food or drug is sold in the container in which it was imported.
- (2) All articles sold by weight under the Act shall be sold by avoirdupois, and all articles sold by fluid measure shall be sold by Imperial standard measures of capacity ; provided that drugs when sold by retail may be sold by apothecaries' weight or the metric system.

9.—PERMITTED VARIATION FROM STATED WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

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.—PRESCRIBED SIZES OF LETTERS.

The following shall be the sizes and descriptions of the letters used in labels :—

72 points—	ADAMS
48 points—	GREEN
30 points—	JONES
24 points—	BROWN
18 points—	CONTINENTAL
12 points—	UNSURPASSABLE
10 points—	DISAPPEARANCES
8 points—	SCIENTIFIC
6 points—	UNSOPHISTICATED

11.—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.

12.—INSECTICIDES 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.

13.—Labelling of D.D.T. Compounds.

Any substance or compound containing dichlor-diphenyl-trichlor-ethane, commonly known as "D.D.T.," shall bear a label indicating the percentage of D.D.T. (estimated as para-dichlor-paradiphenyl-trichlorethane), and shall bear written or printed on such label a warning to the following effect :—

WARNING.

- (b) Repeated contact with the skin should be avoided where oil is the solvent.
- (c) The preparation should not be sprayed or dusted on food or food utensils.
- (d) Hands should be washed after using the preparation.

14.—ARTIFICIAL SWEETENING SUBSTANCES.

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

15.—EXEMPTIONS FROM CERTAIN LABELLING PROVISIONS.

Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall be exempt from all the provisions of the Act or 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, flavouring, colouring, preservation or medication as are specifically required by the Act or these Regulations :—

- (1) Food substances weighed, counted, or measured in the presence of the purchaser.
- (2) Bread (all varieties).
- (3) Food substances, not being mixtures, put up in unsealed paper packages on retail traders' premises for ready sale over the counter.
- (4) Meat as standardized by Regulation 22 (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5).

16.—EXEMPTIONS FROM STATEMENT OF WEIGHT, MEASURE, OR NUMBER.

Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall be exempt from such of the provisions of the Act as require information by an accompanying attached label or statement as to the weight, measure, or number of the contents:—

Aerated waters, summer drinks, non-excisable fermented drinks.
Alcoholic liquors liable to Customs or Excise duty.
Anchovies.
Australian wines.
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.
Curry powder in bottles.
Custard powders.
Dehydrated vegetables and fruits.
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.
Fruit juice cordials and syrups ; raspberry vinegar ; flavoured cordials and syrups ; imitation cordials and syrups ; fruit juices or fruit extracts ; imitation fruit flavours or imitation fruit essences or imitation fruit extracts, and fruit squash.
Ginger in jars or in fancy packages.
Ginger-beer 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 meats 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 Regulation shall not apply to any of the said foods when packed or enclosed in a different manner from that specified herein.

17.—PROHIBITION OF SALE OF FOOD, ETC., NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall sell (except to any officer or authority demanding a sample of the food or drug under the authority of the Act) any food, drug, or disinfectant which is not in conformity with the standards appointed for the same by these Regulations.

2. No person shall sell (except to an officer or authority demanding a sample of the food or drug under the authority of the Act) or offer or expose for sale any food, drug, disinfectant, or deodorant which is not labelled as prescribed by these Regulations.

3. No person shall use or shall attach or cause to be attached to any food or drug, or to any package containing any food or drug, any label which by reason of any matter contained therein or omitted therefrom contravenes, or is not in conformity with any provision of the Regulations.

18.—Forwarding of Sample of Food or Drug for Analysis.

The following additional means are prescribed, in accordance with section 213 (7) of the Act, for the forwarding by any person of any food or drug to an analyst for analysis, if the analyst does not reside within two miles of the residence of such person :—

- (a) by carriage, as a packet parcel by rail ; or
- (b) by carriage by aeroplane ; or
- (c) by delivery to the analyst by a messenger.

Provided that in all cases the sample of food or drug shall be securely packed and shall be sealed by the person requiring the analysis to be made. The analyst receiving such sample shall furnish to the person requiring the analysis, a certificate as to whether the package was received by him with the seal intact or otherwise,

SPECIFIC REGULATIONS.

19.—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.

WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR.

(1A) Whole-wheat flour is the product obtained by grinding wheat without any process of sieving. It shall be clean and sound and obtained from well-cleaned sound milling wheat, and it shall contain all the constituents of such wheat. It shall contain not more than fourteen parts per centum of moisture. It shall not contain any added substance. Mixtures of flour and bran shall not be deemed to be whole-wheat flour.

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 of carbon dioxide per pound when moistened and heated, and it shall contain not more than ten grains of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate, per pound.

Labelling.

Every package containing any self-raising flour or other flour to which has been added a phosphate shall have have in the label immediately following the name of the food either the words "**PREPARED WITH PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER**" or the words "Prepared with Phosphate Aerator" in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

BREAD.

(3) Bread is the porous substance obtained by the moistening, kneading, panification, and baking of 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 deci-normal hydrochloric 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 neutralization of two cubic centimetres of deci-normal solution of sodium hydroxide.

WHOLE-WHEAT BREAD.

(3A) Whole-wheat bread is the porous substance obtained by baking dough made from whole-wheat flour with provision for "raising" by air or carbon dioxide. It shall not contain more than ten parts per centum of added flour. It may contain salt and milk or dried milk.

BROWN, BARLEY, AND RYE BREAD.

(4) Brown bread (varieties), or bread made from other than wheat 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 fat or of ethereal extract and not more than two and five-tenths parts per centum of meal derived from grain other than oats.

RICE.

(6) Rice is the husked 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 permitted colouring 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 in the label attached to 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 than eighteen points face measurement, in such colours as to afford a distinct colour 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 bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement, 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 proportions 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 seven-tenths of one part per centum of ash.

Labelling.

Every package containing any corn flour shall have in the label in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement immediately following the name of the food, the name of the grain used in the manufacture of the corn flour.

20.—CREAM OF TARTAR.

Cream of tartar shall contain not less than ninety-nine parts per centum of acid tartrates, calculated as potassium acid tartrate ($\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$).

21.—PHOSPHATE POWDER.

(1) Phosphate powder is any suitable acid phosphate which, with or without starch or other wholesome farinaceous substance, can be used to replace cream of tartar in the preparation of a chemical leaven for baking purposes.

(2) Its available acidity shall be such that if 1.98 grammes of the powder are dissolved in 10 cubic centimetres of a normal solution of sodium hydroxide, the mixture shall have an acid reaction when tested with phenolphthalein. It shall not contain more than two parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate (CaSO_4). It shall not contain more than three-tenths of one part per centum of any compound of aluminium, calculated as alumina (Al_2O_3).

Labelling.

(3) The words "cream of tartar," or any contraction of them, or any words which resemble or suggest cream of tartar or tartaric acid, shall not appear in any label on a package containing a phosphate powder. Every package containing a phosphate for use in food, or containing any baking powder to which has been added a phosphate shall have as the first word in the label the word **PHOSPHATE** in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than 12 points face measurement.

22.—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 food as a chemical leaven. It shall contain not more than one and five-tenths parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate (CaSO_4); and shall yield not less than ten parts per centum by weight of carbon dioxide. It shall not contain more than one-tenth of one part per centum of aluminium compounds, calculated as alumina (Al_2O_3).

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.

23.—CUSTARD POWDER.

(1) Custard powder is a powder prepared from starch with or without other food substances, with or without permitted colouring or flavouring matter.

Labelling.

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

24.—INFANTS' FOOD.

(1) Infants' Food is any food described or sold as suitable for infants.

(2) It shall not contain more than three-tenths of one part per centum of fibre, nor any mineral substance insoluble in decinormal hydrochloric acid, nor any preservative, and shall be free from rancidity.

(3) Any infants' food advertised, described, or sold as suitable for infants under the age of six months, when prepared for use in accordance with the directions, for an infant aged one month, shall contain not less than two and one-tenth parts per centum of fat or not less than four parts per centum of lactose.

(4) No person shall advertise, describe or sell any food as suitable for infants unless there is written in the label, legibly and prominently :—

(a) The date when the food was packed.

(b) A statement of the source or sources of the proteins and fats, and the nature of the carbohydrates present.

(c) A statement showing the percentage composition of the food when prepared in accordance with the accompanying instructions for an infant aged one month.

(d) A statement showing the average percentage composition of human milk.

For the purposes of this Regulation, the average percentage composition of human milk shall be deemed to be—

Proteins	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.5 per cent.
Fat	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.5 per cent.
Lactose	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.5 per cent.
Ash	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.2 per cent.

(e) A statement showing the food value, expressed as Calories, contained in the quantity of prepared food recommended to be given per day at the age of one month ; and a statement of the average number of Calories required per day by an infant aged one month, which for the purposes of this Regulation shall be taken as 400 Calories.

(f) The statements of percentage composition and of the number of Calories required in the three immediately preceding paragraphs shall appear in the following form :—

Composition of food for an infant aged one month :—

	Human Milk.	Prepared Food.
Proteins	.... 1.5 per cent.	—
Fat	.... 3.5 „	—
Lactose	.... 6.5 „	—
Other carbohydrates	.... Nil	—
Ash	.... 0.2 „	—
Food value, expressed as Calories, in one day's food	.... 400 (approx.)	—

(g) Exact directions as to the method of preparing the food, such directions to include a statement of the weight corresponding to the measure of the amount of food directed to be used in the preparation.

(h) A statement of the average amount of prepared food to be given to an infant at one time, and the number of times such amount is to be given per day ; such statement to be given for each month of age up to six months.

Provided that the statements referred to in paragraphs (e), (d), (e), (f), and (h) of this Regulation need not appear if the label contains the words “ **UNSUITABLE FOR INFANTS UNDER THE AGE OF SIX MONTHS.** ” in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

25.—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' food 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.

26.—MALT, MALT EXTRACT, ETC.

MALT.

(1) Malt is the seed of barley or some other cereal, 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 55°C. 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 40°C., 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 corresponding 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. The proportion of cod-liver oil present shall be not less than ten 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.

27.—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 AND CHILLED MEAT.

(2) Fresh or chilled meat is meat which has been kept at any 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.

CORNEO, PICKLED, OR SALTED MEAT.

(4) Corned, pickled, or salted meat is uncooked meat prepared with salt, saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate), sugar, vinegar, or spices, either singly or in combination.

SMOKED MEAT.

(5) Smoked meat is corned, pickled, or salted uncooked meat treated with smoke.

SOFT-CURED FISH.

(5A) The colouring of soft-cured fish with annatto is hereby permitted without declaration.

MANUFACTURED MEATS.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

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 ; it shall contain not more than two parts per centum of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid, not more than one part per centum of foreign matter and not more than two parts per centum of water.

LARD.

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

MINCED MEAT.

(10) Minced meat is chopped or comminuted fresh or chilled meat. It shall contain no preservative, no farinaceous substance nor any other foreign substance.

SAUSAGE MEAT, OR SAVELOY SAUSAGE MEAT.

(11) 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 substances. 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 it is contained, and not more than six parts per centum of starch.

Provided that if 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.

Prohibition.

(11A) Saltpetre (potassium or sodium nitrate) shall not be mixed with salted, pickled, or corned, smoked or manufactured meat, sausage meat or saveloy sausage meat, in any larger proportion than 14 grains per pound calculated as KNO_3 . Potassium or sodium nitrite may be used in place of potassium or sodium nitrate, but not in any larger proportion than one grain per pound ; calculated as KNO_2 .

Permitted Colouring Matter.

(12) The colouring of the skins aforesaid with any permitted colouring matter is hereby permitted without declaration.

Preservative.

(13) (a) The addition to 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 presence in 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.

(14) 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.

(15) 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.

(16) Meat paste is a paste prepared with meat, with or without farinaceous material and other wholesome food and flavouring substances.

Labelling.

(17) 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.*]

OYSTERS AND OTHER SHELL FISH.

(18) (a) No person shall pack or sell oysters or other shell fish which have been procured from any area prohibited under the provisions of any Act.

Labelling.

(b) No person shall sell any oysters or other shell fish in containers, unless there is attached thereto a label in which is written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement the following particulars:—

Name and address of vendor.

Trade description of contents.

The date of removal from shell.

Particulars of source of supply and from whom and where obtained.

Provided that clause (b) shall not apply to oysters or other shell fish sold in the shell, or served for any meal, or processed and packed in hermetically sealed containers.

FISH PASTE.

(19) The colouring of all types of fish paste is hereby permitted subject to declaration.

TRIPE.

(20) Tripe is the meat of the paunch and reticulum of cattle properly prepared for human consumption. This preparation shall include scraping and washing with or without partial cooking in water. Tripe shall not be subjected to any other treatment, except bleaching with hydrogen peroxide, nor shall it be treated or allowed to come in contact with any other peroxide, alkali, acid, or other manufactured chemical compound. As sold or exhibited for sale to the public, it shall have a neutral reaction, lying between pH 6.5 and 7.5 when macerated with two parts by weight of neutral distilled water.

28.—VEGETABLES.

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

(2) Dried or dehydrated vegetables are the clean, sound products obtained by the dessication 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.

29.—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 65° F. for two hours. A five per centum aqueous solution prepared with sterilized water at a temperature not exceeding 90° F. shall not become alkaline, or emit any unpleasant odour after standing for forty-eight hours in a Petri dish at a temperature of 80° F. It shall not contain more than thirty parts per million of copper, nor more than one hundred parts per million of zinc.

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 five-tenths of one grain of sulphur dioxide to the pound.

Labelling.

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains gelatine sold for consumption by man, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters, of not less than eight points 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.

30.—EDIBLE FATS AND OILS AND SALAD OILS.*General Standard.*

(1) Edible fats and edible oils, or salad oils, are the fats and oils commonly recognized as wholesome foodstuffs. They shall be free from rancidity and decomposition, and from offensive odour and taste and shall contain not more than one part per centum of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid. 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 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 in the case of a mixture, of the kinds and the proportions 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 europæa* L.). It shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919 at a temperature of 60° F., a refractive index of from 1.4660 to 1.4720 at a temperature of 77° F., 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. It shall not contain any other oil.

"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 oils and fats, 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 resembles or suggests the said words or any of them. The country or countries of origin shall be stated.

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.

MINERAL OIL.

(6) (a) No person shall use or permit to be used any mineral oil in the composition or preparation of any article of food intended for sale or sold for human consumption.

(b) No person shall sell or have in his possession for sale for human consumption any article of food containing any mineral oil.

Provided that subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply where the mineral oil contained in any article of food :—

- (i) does not exceed 0.2 parts by weight of mineral oil per 100 parts by weight of the article of food ; and
- (ii) is due not to its inclusion as an ingredient in the article of food but to its being used as a lubricant or greasing agent on some surface with which the article of food has necessarily to come into contact in the course of its preparation.

31.—MARGARINE.

(1) "Margarine" includes all substances made from animal or vegetable fats or oils in imitation or semblance of butter, and all preparations resembling butter, the fatty contents of which are not derived exclusively from milk.

(2) Margarine shall be mixed with not less than one part of potato-starch or Queensland arrowroot (*Canna-edulis*) per one thousand parts of margarine ; or, alternatively, not less than five parts per centum by weight of sesame oil. It shall conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils ; it shall not contain more than sixteen parts per centum of water, no more than five parts per centum of butter fat ; and it shall not contain any other substance except salt (sodium chloride) and milk solids.

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

(3) The sesame oil added to margarine in accordance with this Regulation shall give the following chemical reaction :—

A mixture of one part by volume of sesame oil and ninety-nine parts of cotton-seed oil or of earth-nut oil, with one hundred parts of fuming hydrochloric acid of a specific gravity of 1.19 and a few drops of a 2 per centum alcoholic solution of furfural, well shaken, shall, after allowing to separate, show a distinct red colouration in the acid layer. The furfural shall be recently distilled and showing little odour.

(4) All margarine shall contain the prescribed percentage of starch or of sesame oil. No starch, except as aforesaid, and no sesame oil, except that giving the aforesaid reaction, shall be used.

Labelling.

(5) 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 word “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.

(6) Margarine shall not be manufactured, or worked or stored on premises where butter is manufactured, nor in any building which is within one hundred feet of any other building where butter is manufactured, and then only when there is between the respective buildings a dividing fence or wall adequate to prevent direct access from one to the other.

(7) The occupier of premises whereon margarine is manufactured or manipulated or stored shall keep a record in the form of Schedule A hereto, showing all fats received on the premises and how such fats are disposed of.

Schedule A.

Received from whom.			How disposed of (issued from Factory.)			
Date.	Quantity.	Nature of Fat.	Date.	Quantity.	In what Form.	To Whom.

NUT PASTES.

(8) The word “Butter” shall not be written on or attached to any package which contains any paste or food substance prepared wholly or in part from peanuts or other nuts. Such preparations shall be labelled “Paste,” with or without the name or names of the nut or nuts from which they are derived.

32.—MILK.

(1) Milk is the lacteal secretion of the cow. It shall be clean and fresh, and shall be obtained by completely emptying the udder of the healthy cow, properly fed and kept, excluding that got during fifteen days immediately before, and ten days immediately following on parturition. It shall contain not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat, three and two-tenths parts per centum of milk fat, and not less than eleven and seven-tenths parts per centum of total solids ; its freezing point shall not lie between zero Centigrade and 0·540 deg. Centigrade below zero as determined by the Winter method. It shall not contain any pathogenic micro-organisms. It shall not contain more than five hundred thousand micro-organisms to the cubic centimetre.

When subjected to the reductase test it shall not completely decolourise the methylene blue in less than three hours.

Method of applying Reductase test.

A stock solution is prepared by dissolving one part of powdered methylene blue in 2,000 parts of water. Immediately prior to use one part of this solution is diluted with nine parts of water. One cubic centimetre of the diluted solution is mixed with ten cubic centimetres of the milk in a test tube and then placed in a water bath or an oven kept at a temperature of 38 deg. C.

Pasteurised Milk.

(1A) Pasteurised Milk means milk which has been treated by one of the following methods :—

(a) Heated to a temperature of not less than 145 degrees and not more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and held at such temperature for not less than thirty minutes, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

(b) Heated to a temperature of not less than 162 degrees and not more than 175 degrees Fahrenheit for at least fifteen seconds, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

Provided that on any apparatus used for pasteurising milk there shall be provided and operated such indicating thermometers and seven-day recording thermometers as the licensing authority and/or the Commissioner of Public Health shall consider requisite, which shall be inserted in suitable places in the apparatus used for pasteurising during the whole of the pasteurising process, and the apparatus shall be thermostatically controlled.

Apparatus used for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (b) of this regulation shall be provided with a device which shall automatically divert the flow of milk, which has not been retained at a temperature of not less than 162 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of at least fifteen seconds. The type of apparatus and thermometers used and the methods employed shall be such as are satisfactory to the licensing authority and/or the Commissioner of Public Health.

(2) Pasteurised milk shall not contain more than 50,000 micro-organisms per cubic centimetre, nor any coliform baccillus in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre.

(3) No milk shall be subjected to the process of pasteurisation more than once, and shall not be otherwise treated by heat.

Labelling.

(4) Every vessel containing pasteurised milk shall bear a label with the words **"PASTEURISED MILK"** printed thereon in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement.

CREAM.

(1) 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:—

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

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

Preservative.

(2) The preservative substance or a preparation of the preservative substance boric acid may be added to fresh unsterilised or unpasteurised cream only, in proportion not exceeding three-tenths of one part of boric acid per centum.

Labelling.

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains cream the words **CREAM** or **REDUCED 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.

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

Labelling of Vessels Containing Skim or Separated Milk.

(5) 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.

UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK.

(6) Unsweetened condensed milk 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, and not less than eight parts per centum of milk fat. It shall be free from odours and colours foreign to the fresh preparation. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK.

(7) Sweetened condensed milk 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, and not less than nine parts per centum of milk-fat. It shall be free from odours and colours foreign to the fresh preparation. It shall not contain any foreign substance except cane sugar.

SWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(8) 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 be free from odours and colours foreign to the fresh preparation. It shall not contain any foreign substance except cane sugar.

UNSWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.

(9) 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. It shall be free from odours and colours foreign to the fresh preparation.

Labelling.

(10) 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 capital 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 in the same line or lines. Additionally, there shall be written across the face of the whole of the label, in a diagonal line, the words in such colours as to afford a distinct colour contrast to the ground—

SKIM MILK

in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than forty-eight points face measurement.

CONCENTRATED MILK.

(11) Concentrated milk shall be milk which has been concentrated by the evaporation of portion of its water content. It shall contain not less than thirty-seven parts per centum of total milk solids, and not less than ten parts per centum shall be milk-fat. It shall not contain any foreign substance, except boron compounds calculated as boric acid in proportion not exceeding three-tenths of one part per centum.

When offered for sale it shall be in hermetically-sealed containers, the total capacity of which shall not exceed two gallons.

In the label attached to every package containing concentrated milk there shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement a statement in the following form:—

**CONCENTRATED MILK, PRESERVATISED, CONTAINING NOT MORE
THAN 5 PER CENT. BORIC ACID.
UNFIT FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.**

NORMAL MILK.

(12) For the purposes of this Regulation, "Normal Milk" shall be milk containing not less than three and five-tenths parts per centum of milk-fat, and eight and five-tenths per centum of milk solids not fat.

Labelling.

(13) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains condensed or concentrated milk, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement, 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"**

(14) The word "milk" or any expression containing the word "milk" shall not be used on any label, nor used in any description of, nor shall be in any way applied to any article sold as a beverage which is not milk, as standardized in these Regulations.

Provided that diluted concentrated or condensed milk may be sold under their respective names if so diluted as to produce "normal milk."

This paragraph shall not apply to beverages sold under a name clearly indicating a mixture, such as "soda and milk," and "egg and milk," provided that the milk used therein is milk, as standardized in these Regulations.

33.—DRIED MILK.

(1) Dried milk is milk which, after the greater part of its water-content has been removed, has been reduced to a powder. It shall be free from rancidity. It shall not contain any foreign substance. Dried milk for retail sale shall be packed in air-tight packages.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing dried milk directions for making with its contents, by dilution with water, a fluid which shall conform to the standard for "Normal Milk" as prescribed in Regulation 27 (12).

34.—DRIED SKIM MILK OR DRIED SEPARATED MILK.

(1) Dried skim milk or dried separated milk is skim milk or separated milk which, after the removal of at least ninety parts per centum of its water-content, has been reduced to a powder. It shall not contain any foreign substance. Dried skim and dried separated milk for retail shall be packed in airtight packages. 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.

(2) 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. Additionally, there shall be written across the face of the label, in a diagonal line, the words in such colours as to afford to distinct colour contrast to the ground,

SKIM MILK

in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than forty-eight points face measurement.

35.—MILK FAT OR BUTTER FAT.

Milk-fat or butter-fat is the fat of milk. It shall have a Reichert-Meissl number not less than twenty-four (24) as determined by the Reichert-Meissl-Leffman-Beam method with the Polenske apparatus and a specific gravity not less than $0.905 \frac{(40^{\circ}\text{C.})}{(40^{\circ}\text{C.})}$ and a Polenske number not more than three and one-half (3.5).

36.—BUTTER.

(1) Butter is clean, non-rancid, fatty substance obtained by churning milk or cream. It shall contain not less than eighty parts per centum of milk-fat, not more than sixteen parts per centum of water, not 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), and permitted colouring matter.

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.

Labelling.

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

RENOVATED BUTTER.

37.—CHEESE.**CHEESE.**

(1) Cheese is the solid or semi-solid product obtained by coagulating milk, cream, or skim milk with rennet or acid. It may contain ripening ferments, seasonings, salt (sodium chloride), and permitted colouring matter. It shall not contain any foreign fat.

For the purposes of this Regulation milk shall be deemed to be the milk of any domestic animal.

CREAM CHEESE.

(2) Cream cheese shall contain not less than sixty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

FULL OR WHOLE MILK CHEESE.

(3) Full or whole milk cheese shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

SKIM-MILK CHEESE.

(4) Skim-milk cheese is cheese which contains less than thirty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

CHEESE (NOT DESCRIBED AS CREAM CHEESE, FULL OR WHOLE MILK CHEESE, OR SKIM-MILK CHEESE).

(5) Cheese which is not described as cream cheese, full or whole milk cheese, or skim-milk cheese, shall contain not less than thirty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance.

CHEESE PASTE.

(6) Cheese paste is a paste prepared from cheese, with or without wholesome foodstuffs and condiments.

Preservative.

(7) The addition to cheese paste of sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pound is hereby permitted.

Labelling.

(8) There shall be written in the statement or label attached to every package which contains skim-milk cheese, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, in such colours as to afford a distinct colour contrast to the ground, the words:—

SKIM-MILK CHEESE.

RENNET.

(9) Rennet shall not contain any preservative other than salt or glycerine.

38.—TEA.

(1) Tea is the leaves and leaf-buds of species of *Thea* prepared by fermenting and drying or 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, for the time being in force.

TEA DUST.

(2) Tea dust and tea siftings and 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.

39.—COFFEE.

(1) Coffee is the seed of one or more of the species of *Coffea*.

GROUND COFFEE.

(2) Ground coffee is coffee roasted and ground or otherwise prepared in a form suitable for making an infusion or a decoction. It shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of fat, not more than one part per centum of sugars, 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 *Chicorium intybus*.

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 by weight 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" 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**

(6) The word "coffee" and expressions which include the word "coffee" shall not appear in any statement or label written on or attached to any package which contains a mixture of coffee and chicory, unless it be conjoined with the words "and chicory," or unless the whole phrase "coffee and chicory" be uniformly written in the manner prescribed in Clause 5 of this Regulation.

40.—COFFEE ESSENCE OR COFFEE EXTRACT, AND COFFEE AND CHICORY ESSENCE OR EXTRACT.

(1) Coffee essence or coffee extract shall be prepared from coffee and sugar and shall contain not less than five-tenths of one part per centum of caffeine.

(2) Coffee and chicory essence or coffee and chicory extract shall be prepared from coffee, chicory, and sugar. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of coffee extract, nor less than one-fourth of one part per centum of caffeine.

Labelling.

(3) The word "coffee" and expressions which include the word "coffee" shall not be written in any label attached to any package which contains coffee and chicory essence or extract, unless it be conjoined with the words "and chicory," nor unless the whole phrase "coffee and chicory" be uniformly written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, in dark ink on a light ground.

COFFEE AND MILK.

(4) Coffee and milk shall be prepared from condensed milk, sugar, and coffee extract. It shall contain not less than twelve one-hundredths of one part per centum of caffeine.

41.—COCOA.

General Standard for Cocoa Beans, Cocoa Nibs, 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-eight parts per centum of cocoa fat. The water and fat-free residue of cocoa paste shall contain not more than nineteen parts per centum of starch naturally present in cocoa nibs or cracked cocoa (as determined by a diastase method); not more than seven 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 water-free and fat-free residue shall conform with the general standard contained in clause (2) above.

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 water-free, fat-free and alkali-free residue shall conform with the general standard contained in clause (2) above.

PREPARED COCOA.

(5) Prepared, compounded, homoeopathic, 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 water-free and fat-free cocoa content shall conform with the general standard contained in clause (2) above.

Labelling.

(6) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains prepared, compounded homoeopathic, 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 DRY FAT-FREE COCOA.**

CHOCOLATE.

(7) Chocolate paste, drinking chocolate, prepared chocolate, confectioner's chocolate, chocolate coatings, and chocolate powder are cocoa paste or soluble cocoa mixed with sugar mixed with or without addition or subtraction of cocoa fat and with or without spices or harmless flavourings. They shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of fat-free cocoa and the water-free, fat-free and alkali-free cocoa content shall conform with the general standard contained in clause (2) above.

Permitted Addition.

(8) The addition of harmless flavourings to cocoa, chocolate, and preparations of cocoa and chocolate, is hereby permitted without declaration.

Prohibition.

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

Diabetic Chocolate.

(9A) Diabetic chocolate is a foodstuff prepared especially for consumption by persons suffering from diabetes. It shall consist of cocoa paste as defined by clause (2) of this regulation, mixed with d-sorbitol, with or without addition of cocoa fat, and with or without spices and other flavouring substances harmless to diabetics. It shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of fat-free cocoa. It shall not contain more than five parts per centum of combined starch, sucrose, glucose, and glucose-producing substances, nor more than three grains of saccharin per pound.

COCOA AND MILK AND CHOCOLATE AND MILK.

(10) Cocoa and milk, and chocolate and milk shall be prepared from condensed milk, sugar, and cocoa. It shall contain not less than eight parts per centum of cocoa.

42.—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 of 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.

(3) Cinnamon is the dried inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylandicum*.

(4) Powdered cinnamon shall not contain any cassia nor any other foreign vegetable substance. It shall contain not more than eight parts per centum of total ash and not more than two parts per centum of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

CASSIA AND CASSIA BUDS.

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

CLOVES.

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

GINGER.

(7) Ginger is the washed and dried, or the decorticated and dried, rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. It shall not contain—

- (a) any exhausted or partly exhausted ginger ;
- (b) any foreign vegetable or mineral matter ;
- (c) more than seven parts per centum of total ash, of which not less than two parts shall be soluble in cold water ;
- (d) more than one part per centum of lime calculated as CaO ;
- (e) less than twelve parts per centum of cold water extract.

LIMED GINGER OR BLEACHED GINGER.

(8) Limed ginger or bleached ginger is whole ginger coated with carbonate of lime, and contains not more than ten parts per centum of ash, not more than four parts per centum of carbonate of lime, and conforms in other respects to the standard for ginger.

GROUND GINGER.

(9) Ground ginger shall be prepared either from ginger or limed ginger. It shall conform to the standard for limed ginger.

MACE AND NUTMEG.

(10) 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).

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

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

BLACK PEPPER.

(13) 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 absolute alcohol.

WHITE PEPPER.

(14) 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 two and five-tenths parts per centum of ash, and not less than seven parts per centum of extractive matter soluble in absolute alcohol.

GROUND MIXED PEPPER.

(15) 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 substances.

CAYENNE PEPPER.

(16) 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.

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

MUSTARD.

(18) 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 starch, nor any other foreign substance.

MUSTARD PASTES.

(19) Mustard pastes are mustard mixed with water, salt (sodium chloride), verjuice, white wine, vinegar, tartaric or citric acid, sugar, tumeric, and spices, singly or in combination. They shall not contain any substance or substances other than those specified.

SALT.

(20) Salt shall be clean sodium chloride free from dirt, and shall contain not more than one-tenth of one part per centum of substance insoluble in hot decinormal hydrochloric acid.

43.—SAUCES.

General Standard for Sauces.

(1) Sauces are liquid or semi-liquid mixtures of wholesome stuffs and condiments, with or without permitted colouring and harmless flavouring 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.

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

Preservative.

(4) There may be added to tomato sauce and tomato chutney benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) in the proportion of one-tenth of one part per centum.

44.—VINEGAR.

General Standard for Vinegar.

(1) (a) Vinegar is the liquid produced by alcoholic and/or acetous fermentations of one or more of the following: Malt, spirit, wine, cider, alcoholic liquors, fruit, honey, glucose, sugar (including unrefined crystal sugar and refinery syrups or molasses).

Labelling.

(b) There shall be written in the following form in the label attached to every package containing vinegar the words **VINEGAR MADE FROM** [here insert the name or names of the substances or substances from which the vinegar was produced.]

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

(2) (a) Distilled vinegar is the liquid produced by the distillation of vinegar.

Labelling.

(b) There shall be written in the following form in the label attached to every package containing distilled vinegar the words **DISTILLED VINEGAR.**
DISTILLED FROM [here insert the source of the vinegar.]

BLENDED VINEGAR.

(3) (a) Blended vinegar is the liquid produced by mixing vinegar with distilled vinegar. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of vinegar as defined in paragraph (1) (a) of this regulation.

Labelling.

(b) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing blended vinegar the words **BLENDED VINEGAR.**

IMITATION VINEGAR.

(4) (a) Imitation vinegar is a mixture of water and acetic acid. It shall conform with the standards for vinegar in Clause (5), *General*.

Labelling.

(b) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing imitation vinegar the words **IMITATION VINEGAR.**

General.

(5) (a) Every variety of vinegar shall contain not less than 4 grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres.

(b) Caramel may be used as a colouring in any variety of vinegar without declaration.

(c) Any permitted flavouring may be used in any variety of vinegar, provided its nature is declared.

(d) No vinegar shall contain any mineral acid.

(e) The presence of not more than one-seventh of one grain of lead or not more than one-half of one grain of copper per pint shall not be deemed to be a contravention of the Act or these Regulations.

(f) Particulars specifically required to be included in any label by this regulation shall appear in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement.

45.—ESSENCE OF IMITATION VINEGAR.

(1) Mixtures sold for the purpose of making imitation vinegar by dilution with water shall be mixtures of acetic acid with water and permitted flavouring substances and coloured or not with caramel. They shall not contain any mineral acid, lead or copper.

Labelling.

(2) 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 grammes of acetic acid in one hundred cubic centimetres.

46.—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 permitted colouring or harmless flavouring substances. They shall not contain any foreign mineral substances except salt (sodium chloride), nor more than fourteen grains of saltpetre (potassium of sodium nitrate calculated as KNO_3) to the pound.

(2) Pickles which have been made with bleached vegetables shall contain not more than two grains of sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) to the pound, derived from the bleaching process.

47.—SUGAR AND STARCH SUGAR (GLUCOSE).*Sugar.*

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

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

SOLID GLUCOSE (STARCH SUGAR).

(3) Solid Glucose is the solid product obtained by hydrolyzing wholesome starch until there is present not less than seventy parts per centum of reducing sugars calculated as dextrose.

The ash present in solid glucose shall not exceed one part per centum.

GLUCOSE SYRUP.

(4) Glucose Syrup is the clear viscous product resulting from the partial hydrolysis of wholesome starch, and consists of a mixture of dextrin and reducing sugars. It shall have a specific gravity of from 1.398 to 1.455 (41° to 45° Beaume) at a temperature of 37.5°C .

At a specific gravity of 1.398 it shall not contain more than 21 parts per centum of water, and at 1.455 not more than 14 parts per centum of water, and corresponding amounts between these gravities.

It shall not contain more than one part per centum of ash, calculated on the basis of a specific gravity of 1.398.

Labelling.

(5) Every package of solid glucose shall bear a label in which shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the words **SOLID GLUCOSE** followed by a statement of the percentage proportion of reducing sugars present calculated as dextrose.

In the label attached to every package of Glucose Syrup there shall be written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement the words **GLUCOSE SYRUP** followed by a statement of the specific gravity of such syrup, and the percentage proportion of water contained therein.

48.—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 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 colouring matter, or other foreign substance.

49.—CONFECTIONERY.

(1) Confectionery is the product made from sugar, glucose, or other saccharine substances, with or without the addition of permitted colouring and harmless flavouring 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, resin, foreign mineral substance, nor any drug against which there is a restrictive law or regulation in force. It shall not contain more than one-half of one per cent, of alcohol, nor shall it contain any whole or crushed uncooked grain.

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 72 the word **MEDICATED** in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement,

50.—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, oleaginous or other seeds, sound fruits or preparations of sound fruits, other wholesome food-substances, harmless flavourings, or permitted colourings. Pastry shall not contain any preservative substance except such as is specifically permitted in the ingredients used, nor any artificial sweetening substance, mineral oil or mineral fat, alum, or sulphate of copper.

51.—ICE CREAM AND FLAVOURED ICE.**ICE-CREAM.**

(1) Ice-cream is a food-stuff prepared from milk or cream or wholesome milk-products, with sugar, with or without fresh eggs, flavoured with fruit or with the juice or pulp of fruit, or with nuts or with harmless vegetable flavouring substances or essences, coloured or not with permitted colouring substances, and with or without candied fruits, liqueurs, or spirits, singly or in combination, sterilised by boiling or pasteurised by being kept at a temperature of not less than 156° F. for twenty minutes, or of not less than 165° F. for ten minutes, and subsequently frozen. Ice-cream shall contain not less than ten parts per centum of milk fat.

Permitted Addition.

(2) The addition of gelatine or of a vegetable thickening agent approved by the Commissioner of Public Health to ice-cream in proportion not exceeding one part per centum, is hereby permitted.

FLAVOURED ICES.

(3) Vanilla ice, strawberry ice, or other flavoured ice is a preparation of wholesome foodstuffs, with or without addition of harmless vegetable substances or essences, or of permitted colouring matter, sterilised by boiling or pasteurised by being kept at a temperature of not less than 156° F. for twenty minutes or of not less than 165° F. for ten minutes, and subsequently frozen.

Prohibitions.

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

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

52.—IMITATION CREAM.

(1) Imitation cream is an emulsion of edible fat or fats, with or without other wholesome foodstuff and flavouring, prepared in imitation of cream. It shall contain not less than 35 per centum of total fat.

Labelling.

(2) No person shall sell any package containing imitation cream unless there is attached thereto a label in which shall be written the words IMITATION CREAM in letters of not less than 10 points and the label shall not describe the product in any other terms.

The label shall not bear any pictorial or other device suggesting or indicating that the product is cream derived from the cow.

Prohibition.

(3) No person shall sell any imitation cream contrary to nor fail to do any act required by this Regulation.

53.—FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS.**PRESERVED FRUIT.**

(1) Fruits are the clean, sound, edible fleshy fructifications of plants distinguished by their sweet, acid, and ethereal flavours.

(2) Preserved fruit is fruit preserved by any preserving process including drying. It shall not contain any foreign substance except sugar and, in respect of dried fruits only, sulphur dioxide, and glycerine: Provided that permitted colouring matter may be added to raspberries and strawberries.

(3) Dried fruits may be treated with a dilute solution of glycerine and, for the purpose of bleaching, with sulphur dioxide gas.

(4) 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.

(5) The labelling provisions of Regulation 2 (5) shall not be required in the case of dried fruits.

JAM AND CONSERVE.

(6) Jam or conserve is the product obtained by boiling some one kind of sound fruit with sugar. It shall not contain any added glucose, nor any gelatine, starch, apple pulp (except in the case of apple jam), nor any other added substance except spices: Provided that the addition of permitted colouring matter to raspberry jam, strawberry jam, or plum jam shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this Regulation.

Labelling.

(7) 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.

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

Labelling.

(b) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains marmalade prepared with solid glucose or glucose syrup, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement, the words **"PREPARED WITH GLUCOSE."**

MIXED JAMS.

(9) 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. 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.

Labelling.

(10) 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.

(11) Fruit jelly is a compound prepared from the juice of sound fruit and sugar and/or glucose. 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 gelatine, starch, or other foreign substance.

Labelling.

(12) 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 sans-serif 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.

There shall also be written in the label attached to every package which contains fruit jelly prepared with solid glucose or glucose syrup, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than ten points face measurement, the words **"PREPARED WITH GLUCOSE."**

NET WEIGHT OF TINNED FRUIT PRODUCTS.

(13) Jam, conserve, marmalade, or fruit jelly shall not be put up in containers holding other than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight or any integral multiple of one pound.

LEMON CHEESE, LEMON BUTTER AND LEMON FILLING.

(14) Lemon cheese, lemon butter, and lemon filling are products prepared from butter, eggs, sugar, and lemon flavouring substances.

Prohibition.

The addition to any of these preparations of foreign fat, starch, glucose, gelatine, preservative or colouring substance is hereby prohibited.

54.—JELLY CRYSTALS.**JELLY CRYSTALS.**

(1) Jelly crystals are a confection of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, coloured and flavoured with permitted colouring matters and harmless flavouring substances.

Labelling.

(2) 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 COLOURED AND FLAVOURED** in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement.

55.—ESSENCES.*General Standard for Essences.*

(1) Essences are preparations of wholesome flavouring substances in ethylic alcohol, or in water, or in both or in some other approved vehicle, with or without permitted colouring 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 a specific gravity at 15·5° C. of not less than 0·854 nor more than 0·862 ; it shall have an optical rotation at 20° C. of not less than + 56° nor more than + 65° ; it shall have a refractive index at 25° C. of not less than 1·470 and not more than 1·480 ; and it shall contain not less than 3·5 per centum of aldehydes calculated as Citral ($C_{10}H_{16}O$).

ESSENCE OF LEMON.

(3) Essence of lemon is the flavouring 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.

IMITATION ESSENCE OF LEMON.

(4) Imitation essence of lemon is any essence prepared in imitation of essence of lemon. It shall contain not less than four-tenths of one part per centum by weight of citral and shall conform with the general standard for essences.

Labelling.

(5) There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains imitation essence of lemon a statement or label in which shall appear in bold-face sans-serif capital letters of not less than six points face measurement the words **IMITATION ESSENCE OF LEMON**.

VANILLA.

(6) Vanilla is the dried fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*.

VANILLA ESSENCE.

(7) Vanilla essence is an alcoholic extract of vanilla. It shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum by weight of alcohol and not less than one-tenth of one part per centum of vanillin. It shall not contain foreign colouring matter or any foreign substance except sugar. It shall contain two and one-tenth grammes of total solids other than sugar in 100 cubic centimetres. It shall have a lead number of not less than 0·55 as determined by Wichmann's method.

VANILLA SUBSTITUTES.*Labelling.*

(8) 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-face 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.

(9) 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.

56.—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.

57.—POTABLE WATER.

(1) 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 Health Authority ; (b) that it has been distilled, boiled, or otherwise treated by a process which has been approved for the purpose by the Central Health Authority : Provided that potable water shall contain not more than one hundred micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre, no pathogenic micro-organisms, no poisonous chemical constituents, nor sediment ; shall be colourless ; and shall have been so kept between its collection or sterilization and its sale or use in manufacture as to preserve it from contamination.

(2) No person shall use, or cause or suffer to be used, in the preparation of any food or drug for sale, any water other than potable water.

58.—ICE.

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

59.—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 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, 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.

Provided that it shall not be necessary so to label lithia, potash, and seltzer waters composed as prescribed in this regulation.

60.—FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

(1) Fruit juice cordials and syrups shall be composed of the juices of sound fruit or fruits, potable water and sugar, with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid and permitted colouring matter. They shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum by weight of fruit juice, and not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. They shall not contain any flavouring substance other than that naturally present in the fruit or fruits from which they have been prepared. They shall not contain any other substance, except glycerine, which may be present in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum by weight, or permitted preservative.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains fruit juice cordial or syrup in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, the words

FRUIT JUICE CORDIAL

or

FRUIT JUICE SYRUP

together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which its contents have been prepared.

Preservative.

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

61.—RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

(1) 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 permitted colouring matter.

Preservative.

(2) To raspberry vinegar which does not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or, in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

62.—FLAVOURED CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

(1) Flavoured cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water, sound fruit or vegetable essences, extracts or infusions, and sugar, with or without the addition of citric or tartaric acid, and with or without the addition of approved colouring matter. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. They shall not contain any flavouring substance other than that naturally present in the fruit or vegetable essences, extracts or infusions from which they have been prepared. They may contain glycerine in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum by weight.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains flavoured cordial or syrup the words

FLAVOURED CORDIAL
or
FLAVOURED SYRUP

in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement, followed by the name or names of the fruit or vegetable extract or extracts from which its contents have been prepared.

No pictorial representation or design suggesting the presence of fruit and no floral design shall appear on any label attached to any package containing flavoured cordial or syrup.

Preservative.

(3) To flavoured cordials and syrups which do not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or, in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

63.—IMITATION CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

(1) Imitation cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water, with harmless flavouring substances containing synthetic or other artificial compounds, and sugar, with or without citric acid, tartaric acid, acetic acid, vinegar, permitted colouring matter, and glycerine. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar, and/or not more than ten parts per centum by weight of glycerine.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing imitation cordial or a 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 names of the flavouring, in the following form:—

IMITATION CORDIAL or IMITATION
SYRUP [Here insert the name of the flavour] FLAVOUR

The said words shall be the first words of the label, and no other words shall appear on the same line or lines.

Prohibition.

(3) Expressions, designs, or devices which indicate or suggest that the contents of any package which contains any imitation cordial or syrup consist wholly or in part of any natural fruit juices shall not be written in any statement or label attached to any such package, and no floral design shall appear upon any such package.

Preservative.

(4) To imitation cordials and syrups which do not contain any glycerine there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or, in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

64.—FRUIT JUICES OR FRUIT EXTRACTS.

(1) Fruit juices or fruit extracts are the clean unfermented juices obtained from fresh ripe fruits. They shall contain all of the constituents naturally present in the juices of the fruits from which they have been prepared. They shall not contain any foreign substance except preservative and permitted colouring matter.

(2) Concentrated fruit juices or concentrated fruit extracts shall consist of fruit juices from which at least fifty parts per centum of the water naturally present has been evaporated. They shall not contain any foreign substance except preservative and permitted colouring matter.

Preservative.

(3) To fruit juices or fruit extracts, and to concentrated fruit juices or concentrated fruit extracts, there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

LIME JUICE.

(4) 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 anhydrous citric acid naturally present in the fruit.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL OR SYRUP.

(5) 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 anhydrous citric acid naturally present in the fruit. It shall not contain any added substance, except glycerine in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum by weight, and caramel.

LEMON JUICE.

(6) Lemon juice is the expressed juice of the sound fruit of *Citrus medica*, variety *Limonum*. It shall contain not less than five and five-tenths per centum of anhydrous citric acid naturally present in the fruit.

LEMON JUICE CORDIAL OR SYRUP.

(7) Lemon juice cordial or syrup shall consist of lemon juice, sugar, and potable water, and shall contain not less than two parts per centum of anhydrous citric acid naturally present in the fruit. It may contain glycerine in proportion not exceeding ten parts per centum.

Preservative.

(8) To lime juice, lime juice cordial or syrup, lemon juice and lemon juice cordial or syrup, which do not contain any glycerine, there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid) one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or, in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

65.—IMITATION FRUIT FLAVOURS OR IMITATION FRUIT ESSENCES OR IMITATION FRUIT EXTRACTS.

(1) Imitation fruit flavours, essences, or extracts shall be preparations which do not owe their composition entirely to fruit.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing imitation fruit flavour or imitation fruit essence or imitation fruit extract in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement, the words

"IMITATION FRUIT FLAVOUR,"
"IMITATION FRUIT ESSENCE,"
or
"IMITATION FRUIT EXTRACT,"

as the case may be.

Prohibition.

(3) Any expression, design, or device which indicates or suggests that the contents of any package which contains an imitation fruit flavour or imitation fruit essence or imitation fruit extract consists wholly or in part of any natural fruit juice shall not be written in any statement or label attached to any such package, and no floral design shall appear upon any jacket.

66.—FRUIT SQUASH.

(1) Fruit squash shall be the expressed juice and associated pulp of the sound fruit. It shall not contain any added pulp or other substance, save sugar and preservatives.

Prohibition.

(2) The word "Squash" or "Crush," or any word which suggests that the article is a squash as standardised by Clause (1) of this Regulation, shall not be written in the statement or label attached to a package containing a substance which does not comply with such standard.

Preservative.

(3) To fruit squash there may be added sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide) or benzoic acid (or benzoates calculated as benzoic acid), one, but not both, in proportion not exceeding, in the case of sulphur dioxide, two grains to the pint, or, in the case of benzoic acid, seven grains to the pint.

67.—FRUIT SQUASH DRINKS.

(1) Fruit squash drinks sold or intended for sale for consumption on the premises of the vendor shall be composed of the expressed juice and associated pulp of the sound fruit. They shall not contain any added pulp or other substance except sugar and water. The added water content shall not exceed seventy-five parts per centum of the whole drink in the case of orange squash or crush, and shall not exceed 90 parts per centum in the case of lemon squash or crush.

(2) The word "Squash" or "Crush," or any word which suggests that the article is a fruit squash drink as standardized by Clause 1 of this Regulation, shall not be used in connection with any drink which does not comply with such standard.

68.—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 flavouring substances, citric or tartaric acid, and permitted colouring 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.

69.—SUMMER OR "TEMPERANCE" DRINKS.

(1) Summer or "temperance" drinks not otherwise standardized in these Regulations shall be composed of potable water, with or without sugar and harmless flavouring essences, or fruit and vegetable extractives or infusions, impregnated or not with carbon dioxide, and with or without permitted colouring matter.

Prohibition.

(2) No summer or "temperance" drink prepared wholly or in part from any synthetic essence or extract shall be sold under any name or description which suggests or implies the presence of any fruit, nor shall any fruit or floral design appear on the label.

Labelling.

(3) Every summer or "temperance" drink containing any synthetic essence or extract shall be plainly labelled "Imitation" on the first line in type of a size larger than that of any other word in the label.

Preservative.

(4) The preservative substance, benzoic acid, in proportion not exceeding 3 and 5/10ths grains per pint, or sulphur dioxide in the proportion not exceeding 5/10ths grains per pint—one, but not both—may be added to summer or temperance drinks.

70.—MEDICINAL BEVERAGES.

(1) Medicinal beverages are preparations sold for use as beverages, and for which medicinal properties are claimed. The constituent from which the preparation is named shall be present in sufficient proportion to have medicinal value, and shall be the principal medicinal constituent in the preparation.

QUININE TONIC WATERS.

(2) Any drink sold under a name or trade description which includes the word "Quinine" shall contain quinine or a compound of quinine (calculated as quinine hydrochloride) in proportion of not less than one-third of one grain to the pint.

Labelling.

(3) There shall be written on the label attached to every package which contains a medicinal beverage (including quinine tonic water) a statement, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, of the proportion or proportions of the ingredient or ingredients present for which medicinal value is claimed.

71.—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 content has become surcharged with carbon dioxide, and to which sugar and pure wine spirit may or may not have been added but shall not include any wine artificially carbonated.

(a) The use of the word "champagne" is prohibited when the produce is carbonated and not produced by the traditional method of fermentation in the bottle.

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

Allowed Addition.

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 degree allowed under the appropriate Commonwealth legislation.

Prohibitions.

(6) 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 fortified wines, 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 a half grains per gallon) in the combined state, in each case calculated as sulphur dioxide.

Prohibited Additions.

(7) Water, sugar (all kinds of), ethers, essential oils, flavouring 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, colouring matters, mineral acids and organic acids (except tartaric and citric acid as provided), are hereby prohibited: Provided that the addition of sugar to sparkling wine shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this Regulation.

Labelling of Wine bottled from Imported Bulk.

(8) All wine sold in bottles under the label or name of any manufacturer, packer, or agent, and which has been bottled from imported bulk, shall contain in the label describing such wine a declaration in the following form:—

"Bottled by [here insert the name and address of bottler]."

WINE COCKTAIL.

(9) A wine cocktail (which shall include vermouth) is wine to which has been added botanical bitters, aromatics, or other flavourings. It may be coloured with caramel and may be sweetened with sugar, raisins or other dried grapes. It shall not contain absinthe, wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) or the oil obtained therefrom. It shall not contain more than thirty-five parts per centum of proof spirit.

72.—CARBONATED WINE.

Labelling.

(1) 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 words shall be written on the same line.

Labelling of Carbonated Wine bottled from Imported Bulk.

(2) Carbonated wine sold in bottles under the label or name of any manufacturer, packer, or agent, and which has been bottled from imported bulk, shall contain in the label describing such carbonated wine a declaration in the following form :—

“Bottled by [here insert the name and address of bottler].”

73.—MEDICATED WINE.*General Standard.*

(1) Unless otherwise standardized in these Regulations, medicated wine is wine to which any drug included in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex has been added, and the drug shall be present in such proportion that each fluid ounce of wine shall contain not less than the minimum dose of such drug stated in the said Pharmacopœia or Codex.

Labelling.

(2) There shall be written in the label attached to every package containing medicated wine as defined in clause (1) of this Regulation, and in the label attached to every package of meat wine, malt wine, and mixed medicated wine, as hereinafter defined—

- (a) the words **MEDICATED WINE** in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement ;
- (b) the name in English, and the proportion of the drug or substance with which such wine is medicated ;
- (c) the quantity of the wine to be taken for a dose ;
- (d) the percentage of proof spirit present in the wine ; and
- (e) the words **THIS PREPARATION IS TO BE USED AS A MEDICINE ONLY,** in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than twelve points face measurement.

MEAT WINE.

(3) Meat wine or beef wine, or any wine which purports to contain any extract of meat or beef, is wine conforming to the general standard for wine, to which has been added meat extract, so that the resultant wine contains not less than two parts per centum of protein.

MALT WINE.

(4) Malt wine or any wine which purports to contain any malt extract is wine conforming to the general standard for wine, to which has been added malt extract, so that the resultant wine contains not less than five parts per centum of malt extract.

MIXED MEDICATED WINES.

(5) Any medicated wine containing more than one substance for which medicinal value is indicated or claimed shall conform to the prescribed standard for each substance.

Restrictions.

(6) No person, other than a registered pharmacist, a licensed victualler, or a licensed wine-seller, shall sell any medicated wine as a beverage or by the glass or otherwise than in the unbroken original immediate container in which he has received such medicated wine.

And no person shall sell any such medicated wine unless it is labelled in strict conformity with the requirements of these Regulations.

74.—QUININE TONIC WINE.

(1) Quinine tonic wine is wine containing quinine or a compound of quinine (calculated as quinine hydrochloride) in proportion of not less than five 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 PHARMACOPOEIA

Provided that quinine tonic wine which contains not less than twenty grains of quinine (calculated as quinine hydrochloride) need not bear the statement “It does not conform with the standard fixed by the British Pharmacopœia.”

75.—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 sulphur dioxide (or sulphites calculated as sulphur dioxide), in proportion not exceeding two grains to the gallon ; but they shall not contain any foreign essence or foreign flavouring substance, or salicylic acid or other preservative.

76.—ALE, BEER, AND STOUT.

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

(2) Ale, beer, porter, or stout, is a fermented liquid, containing not less than two parts per centum of proof spirit. It shall be brewed from a mash of malted or other grain and sugar and/or glucose with hops and/or other harmless vegetable bitters.

(3) Malt ale or malt beer, ale, beer, porter or stout shall not contain more than two grains of free sulphur dioxide or more than five grains of total sulphur dioxide per gallon, or more than seven grains of benzoic acid per gallon.

(4) In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context or subject matter—"Licensee and licensed premises" shall bear the same meanings as defined in section 5 of the Licensing Act, 1911-1944; "waste beer" includes any beer, ale or stout which is—

- (a) derived from the spill, drip or overflow from any tap, vessel or other receptacle; or
- (b) derived from any unconsumed portion supplied to and left by a customer in any glass or other receptacle; or
- (c) contained in any drip tray; or
- (d) contained in any receptacle the contents of which are derived from any of the sources mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs (a), (b), (c).

(5) The licensee of any licensed premises shall—

- (a) cause every container, receptacle or appliances used or intended to be used for the reception of waste beer to contain the colouring matter methyl violet to be present in sufficient quantity to impart to such waste beer at all times a distinct violet colour; and
- (b) not place or permit to be placed in any drip tray on any such premises any receptacle capable of holding beer.

77.—SPIRITS.

(1) Spirits shall be in accordance with the standard fixed by the Minister for Trade and Customs under the provisions of the Commonwealth Spirits Act for the time being in force.

Labelling of Spirits bottled from Imported Bulk.

(2) All spirits sold in bottles under the label or name of any manufacturer, packer, or agent, and which have been bottled from imported bulk, shall contain in the label describing such spirits a declaration in the following form:—

"Bottled by [here insert the name and address of Bottler]."

General Labelling.

(3) Every person who sells any package containing spirits shall attach thereto a label in which shall be written, in letters of not less than 12 points, the name of the country in which such spirits were produced and if such spirits are a blend of spirits produced in more than one country the name of every such country and, in letters of not less than eight points the proportion of such spirits produced in each of the countries. The name of the country producing the larger proportion of such spirits shall be the first mentioned.

Prohibitions.

(4) (a) Except for the purpose of describing the place or country of origin no person shall use:—

- (i) the word "LONDON" on any label attached to any package containing gin not wholly produced in London;
- (ii) the word "GENEVA" and "HOLLANDS" on any label attached to any package containing gin not wholly produced in Holland;
- (iii) the word "SCOTCH" on any label attached to any package containing whisky not wholly produced in Scotland;
- (iv) the word "IRISH" on any label attached to any package containing whisky not wholly produced in Ireland;
- (v) the word "JAMAICA" on any label attached to any package containing rum not wholly produced in Jamaica.

(b) No person shall use the words "OLD" or "VERY OLD" in the label of any package containing spirits unless—

- (i) in the case of the word "OLD," such spirits so described are not less than five years' maturity;
- (ii) in the case of the use of the words "VERY OLD," such spirits so described are not less than ten years' maturity.

(c) No person shall sell any package containing brandy in the label of which appears the word "COGNAC" unless such brandy was wholly produced in the district of Cognac.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, no person shall sell any package containing spirits in the label of which appears the name of any country, town or place unless such spirits were produced in such country, town or place.

(5) No person shall sell any spirits contrary to any provision of this regulation.

78.—STANDARD OF STRENGTH FOR SPIRITS.

The standards of strength for spirits shall be as follows:—

- Brandy, not more than twenty-five degrees under proof.
- Whisky, not more than twenty-five degrees under proof.
- Rum, not more than twenty-five degrees under proof.
- Gin, not more than thirty-five degrees under proof.

79.—DRUGS.

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

Provided that wherever a drug is mentioned in both the British Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, the standard of the British Pharmacopœia shall prevail.

Provided that in any preparation intended solely for external use, where olive oil or Arachis oil is indicated in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, cotton seed oil or maize oil may be used in lieu thereof, except where otherwise provided in these Regulations.

Provided that in a preparation where wine is used as specified in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, 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 exempt from so much of the provisions of the Regulations as to 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 a methylated spirit free from pyridine :—

Linimentum Aconiti	Linimentum Sinapis
Linimentum Belladonnæ	Linimentum Aconiti Compositum
Linimentum Camphoræ Animoniatum	Linimentum Capsici
Linimentum Crotonis	Tinctura Iodi Fortis
Linimentum Opii	Liniments prepared specially for the eradication of Pediculi,
Linimentum Saponis	and labelled accordingly,

and such others as may from time to time be provided for by Regulations issued by the Minister for Trade and Customs under the Commonwealth Spirits Act for the time being in force.

(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.

80.—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 containing medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use by man, in which are present any of the substances named in this Regulation, or preparations, alkaloids, glucosides, or poisonous chemical derivatives there, a statement of the name of the substance or substances or of the preparation, alkaloid, glucoside, or poisonous chemical derivative contained in it, and of the quantity of proportion present, in the following form :—

THIS MIXTURE INCLUDES [or alternatively] **THE CONTENTS OF THIS PACKAGE INCLUDE**

[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], or **EACH OF THESE TABLETS** [pastilles, cachets, or capsules]

CONTAINS [here insert the name of each substance required to be declared, and the quantity or proportion of each contained in each tablet, pastille, cachet, capsule, etc.]

Acetanilde,	Gamboge,
Aconite,	Hydrocyanic Acid,
Adrenalin, or its substitutes,	Hydroquinone,
Alphacaine (A. Eucaine or Eucaine A.),	Hyoseyamus,
Amyl nitrite,	Iodine,
Anilides,	Isopral,
Antimony,	Lead,
Arsenic,	Lobelia,
Barbitone (Veronal),	Mercury,
Barium,	Nitroglycerin,
Belladonna,	Nux Vomica,
Benzamine (Betacaine, B. Eucaine, or Eucaine B.),	Oil of Parsley,
Bromine,	Oil of Pennyroyal,
Cannabis indica,	Oil of Rue,
Cantharides,	Oil of Savin,
Carbolic Acid,	Oil of Tansy,
Chlorbutol (Acetone Chloroform or Chlorotone)	Opium,
Chloral,	Paraldehyde,
Chloroform,	Paraphenylenediamine, or other irritant organic bases,
Coca,	Phenacetin,
Copper,	Phenazone,
Cotton Root,	Phenetidines,
Creosote,	Phosphorus,
Cresols (Cresylic Acid),	Propional,
Digitalis,	Pyrazolones,
Ergot,	Pyrogallie Acid,
Ether,	Stramonium,
Gelsemium,	Strophanthus,
	Sulphonol,
	Trional,

and any other natural or synthetic, hypnotic, or analgesic or antipyretic substances, or any reputed emmenagogue or reputed abortifacient substance and any other drugs being or containing any poisonous chemical derivative, alkaloid, glucoside or similar potent principal, or any derivative thereof, and any preparations of thyroid gland, pituitary gland, or any animal product being or containing a potent principal.

For the purposes of this Regulation, a preparation is a mixture of substances in any form, or a solution of any substance or substances, prepared for internal or external use by man, which contains as one of its constituents any substance or compound thereof mentioned in the list given above as requiring declaration.

(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 a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist extemporaneously prepared for a specific and individual case.

(4) The label or advertisement relating to any drug or medicine for sale shall not contain any statement or claim which directly or by implication indicates or suggests that it will remedy or cure Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diabetes, dropsy, drunkenness, epilepsy, fits, infantile paralysis, plague, locomotor ataxia, lupus, paralysis, rupture, scrofula, venereal disease; or that the drug or medicine is a universal panacea, infallible cure for baldness, cure for drunkenness, or the liquor habit; will develop the bust, raise the height, eradicate wrinkles; or that recommends or suggests its use for any disease arising from sexual intercourse, sexual weakness, or impotence.

(5) The label or advertisement relating to any drug or medicine for sale shall not contain any statement which—

- (a) indicates or suggests that the medicine is an abortifacient;
- (b) bears the name of a fictitious person in connection therewith;
- (c) contains any fictitious testimonial.

(6) A proprietary preparation or patent medicine shall not be named or advertised in such a way as to conceal its proprietary character or lead the purchaser to believe that it is a simple chemical or vegetable drug ordinarily purchasable in small quantities instead of a proprietary substance or mixture of substances.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to the advertising of drugs in medicinal journals, *bona fide* trade journals, or price lists by or on behalf of manufacturers to the retail trade only.

81.—METHYLATED SPIRIT.

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

(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-face 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 CENT.**
OF ALCOHOL IN THE FORM OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

82.—ALCOHOL IN MEDICINE.

(1) There shall be written in a label attached to every package containing a medicine (including a patent or 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 CENT. 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.

(3) This Regulation shall not apply to any medicine dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a medical practitioner.

83.—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.**

84.—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 conform to the standard set out in the British Pharmacopœia: Provided that it shall not contain more than a trace of aldehydes having a boiling point below 120° C.

EUCALYPTUS OIL FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

(2) Eucalyptus oils which do not comply with the British Pharmacopoeia standard may be sold for external use only, provided :

- (a) That there shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains eucalyptus oil for external use only, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eight points face measurement, the words **FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY**.

That said words shall be the first words in the label, no other word shall appear on the same line or lines, and no other word or words shall be so prominent.

- (b) That the whole of the oil sold is the product of one or more species of *Eucalyptus*.
 (c) That the botanical name of the predominating species from which the oil has been distilled is stated in the label.

85.—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

All biological products manufactured or sold in Australia shall conform with the following :—

In the case of anti-toxin, serum, or other biological preparations, intended for medicinal, prophylactic, or therapeutic purposes, or for use as, or in the preparation of, articles of food or drink for man, the trade description shall be directly attached to the container and shall include a statement in the English language setting out—

The name of the institution, corporation, firm, or person by which or by whom the preparation was manufactured

The exact name of the preparation ;

The exact volume or weight of the content ;

The date of manufacture ;

The date from which the preparation should no longer be used.

If any antiseptic has been added, the nature and percentage of such antiseptic.

In the case of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxic sera—

- (a) The number of immunising units contained in any stated volume expressed in terms of the units adopted by the Hygienic Laboratory of Washington, U.S.A.

- (b) A statement as to whether the serum has been concentrated.

In the case of bacterial vaccines the identity and number of organisms per cubic centimetre and the maximal doses for administration—

Whether or not the content is free from organisms other than those peculiar to the preparation.

In the case of antitoxin whether or not the content is sterile or contains any free toxin.

86.—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 permitted colouring matter.

Provided that the declaration of the admixture of a permitted colouring matter with soap shall not be required.

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.

Labelling.

(3) There shall be 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 mixtures sold in bars shall be exempted from so much of the provisions of any regulation 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, if 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 in any statement or label 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.

ABRASIVE SOAP MIXTURE.

(5) Soap mixtures which are sold for abrasive purposes, and which are not suitable for general toilet use, may contain any proportion of an abrasive mineral substance.

Labelling.

(6) There shall be written on or attached to every package which contains an abrasive soap mixture, or, if sold unwrapped, there shall be plainly and legibly stamped, embossed, or impressed on every bar or cake a statement in the following form :—

ABRASIVE SOAP MIXTURE. UNFIT FOR TOILET USE.

These words shall be the first words of the label or cake, and no other words shall appear upon the same line or lines.

MEDICATED SOAP.

(7) 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.

(8) There shall be 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.

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

CASTILE SOAP.

(10) Castile soap shall be a soap prepared by the action of sodium hydroxide on olive oil. It shall conform to the general standard for soap.

Prohibition.

(11) The word "Castile" or any word which resembles or suggests Castile, shall not be used upon any cake or bar, wrapper, band, or box enclosing, encircling or containing any soap other than soap which conforms with the prescribed standard for Castile soap.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

(12) Carbolie soap shall conform with the general standard for soap, and shall contain three parts per centum of carbolie acid or its homologues.

SOFT SOAP.

(13) 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.

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

TOILET SOAP AND SHAVING SOAP.

(15) (a) All toilet soaps, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, or other solids purporting to be suitable for toilet or shaving, shall conform with the general standard for soap.

Labelling.

(b) All unwrapped cakes or sticks of toilet or shaving soap shall be stamped, impressed, or embossed with the name of the article and name and address of the manufacturer or vendor.

When sold, wrapped or by the box the general labelling conditions shall apply.

87.—DISINFECTANTS, 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 disease ;
- (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, neutralising, or destroying offensive odours.

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 colours as to afford a distinct colour 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 on the label and no other words 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 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.

(4) No person shall sell any package on which the word **DISINFECTANT** or the word **GERMICIDE** appears in any label accompanying it which contains any substance or compound which when used in the strength or proportion and for the time set forth in the label 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 colours as to afford a distinct colour contrast to the ground, the word **ANTISEPTIC**. The said word shall be the first word of the 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, in legible type, directions as to strength or proportion of the substance or compound, and the manner in which the same must be used or allowed to act in order that it may be effective as an antiseptic.

(7) No person shall sell any package on which the word "Antiseptic" or the word "Preservative" appears in any label accompanying it which contains any substance or compound which when used in the strength or proportion set forth in the label is not effective for the purpose of preventing the development of germs and the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances.

Labelling of Deodorants.

(8) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain any substance described as a deodorant, in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters of not less than eighteen points face measurement in such colours as to afford a distinct colour 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.

(9) 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 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 deodorant.

(10) No person shall pack a disinfectant or poisonous substance of any description in a container which bears upon it any brand, mark, or statement indicating the presence in such container of food, or which may be capable of misleading a purchaser into the belief that the contents of such container are for the purposes of human consumption.

88.—PERMITTED COLOURING MATTERS.

(1) The following substances shall be permitted colouring matters within the meaning and for the purposes of the Regulations :—

Caramel.
Cochineal.
Saffron.

Chlorophyll and other vegetable colouring matters (except Gamboge and other harmful vegetable colouring matters, the use of which is hereby prohibited).

Coal Tar Dyes as follows :—

Red Shades—

- 31 Azogermanine, Kiton Red G. Acetyl Rose 2GL.
- 57 Lissamine Red 6B, Amidonaphthol Red 6B, Kiton Red 6B, Acetyl Red 6BL.
- 79 Ponceau 2R.
- 85 Benzyl Bordeaux B.
- 179 Carmoisine, Cardinal 3B.
- 184 Amaranth, Brilliant Bordeaux B.
- 185 Brilliant Scarlet 4R, Brilliant Ponceau 5R.
- 225 Chlorazol Pink Y, Rosophenine 10B, Rosophenine Pink, Azomine Fast Pink B.
- 677 Roseine, Magenta.
- 749 Rhodamine B.
- 771 Eosine BS, Eosine Scarlet.
- 773 Erythrosine.
- 777 Rose Bengale.

Orange Shades—

- 150 Orange I.

Yellow Shades—

- 10 Naphthol Yellow.
- 640 Tartar Yellow, Acid Yellow 79210, Tartrazol Yellow.
- 665 Auramine O.
- 61 Yellow O.B.
- 22 Yellow A.B.
- Oil Yellow H.S.
- Edicol. F.C.S. (Yellow Sunset).

Green Shades—

- 662 Brilliant Green Crystals Y.
- 666 Acid Green G $\frac{1}{2}$.

Blue Shades—

- 289 Coomassie Navy Blue, Cyanine Navy Blue.
 518 Chlorazol Sky Blue FF, Paramine Sky Blue FF.
 661 Turquoise Blue G.
 707 Soluble Blue.
 1180 Indigo Carmine.
 Brilliant Blue F.C.F.

Violet Shade—

- Ponceau S. X.

Black Shades—

- 861 Induline.
 865 Nigrosine.

(The numbers quoted are those given in the *Society of Dyers and Colourists' Colour Index*, edited by F.M. Rowe, first edition, 1924.)

Labelling of Colouring Matter.

(2) Coal tar dyes which are sold for the purposes of colouring food shall have on the label of the package containing the colour, the number under which the colour is indexed in *Rowe's Colour Index*.

When more than one colour is contained in the package the Index number of each colour in the mixture shall be placed thereon.

89. Inspection and Examination of Fish.

(1) Every consignment of frozen, cured or otherwise preserved fish not being in hermetically sealed packages shall be subject to inspection and examination on arrival from without the Commonwealth of Australia.

(2) No person shall remove from the wharf at the port of arrival any portion of such consignment unless and until such consignment has been examined and passed as wholesome and fit for human consumption, provided that the examining inspector may permit all or any portion of such consignment to be removed into cold storage from which place it shall not be removed without his consent until after examination and approval.

(3) The fee to be paid for the inspection or examination shall be at the rate of one penny for every 14 lb. of frozen, smoked, salted, cured or otherwise preserved fish or portions of fish, and such fee shall be payable by the consignee or other person having the custody of such consignment on demand by the Commissioner or an Inspector.

(4) Whenever on examination any consignment or portion thereof is found to be unfit for human consumption, such consignment shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Commissioner may direct and a certificate of condemnation under the hand of the Inspector shall be given when required.

90.—OFFENCE.

Where in relation to any food a standard is appointed by any provision contained in these regulations, a person shall not have in his possession for sale or shall not, in the course of or for the purposes of a sale, consign to any other person any quantity of such food which does not in all respects conform with the standard appointed by these regulations in relation to such quantity of food.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply so as to prohibit the offering for sale of any quantity of food, which does not in all respects conform with the standard appointed in relation thereto by these regulations when the Commissioner expressly sanctions the sale of such quantity of food upon and subject to any conditions which the Commissioner may think fit to impose, and such quantity of food is offered for sale strictly in compliance with such conditions.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, this 12th day of June, 1951.

R. GREEN,
 Acting Clerk of the Council.