

Regulations under the Public Health Ordinance 1928-30.

I, FRANK ANSTEY, Minister of State for Health, for the Minister of State for Home Affairs, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the *Seat of Government (Administration) Ordinance 1930* and the *Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930*, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

FRANK ANSTEY

For Minister of State for Home Affairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DAIRY) REGULATIONS.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Dairy) Regulations. Short title.

2. These Regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:— Parts.

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Licensing and Registration.

Part III.—Dairy Herds.

Part IV.—Buildings and Equipment.

Part V.—Production, Preparation and Distribution of Milk.

Part VI.—Miscellaneous.

Definitions.

3. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“Animal” means any animal of the kind to which any of the following belong, viz., horse, cow, pig, dog, sheep, goat and fowl;

“Approved” means approved by the Director-General or by an authorised person;

“Brand” means a letter, numeral, sign, mark or character made and impressed, or to be made or impressed, indelibly on any animal and includes an ear tag;

“Dairy herd” means one or more cows used for the production of milk for human consumption, whether for the purposes of sale or otherwise, and includes any bull used in connexion with the herd;

“Dairy premises” means any building, shed, land or place used for the stalling, grazing, feeding or milking of cattle for the purpose of producing milk or cream for sale or the depositing of such milk or cream, but does not include a milk shop;

“Dairyman” means the occupier of any dairy premises and includes any person engaged in the business of the production of milk or cream for sale;

“Department” means the Commonwealth Department of Health;

“Factory” means any building, shed or place used in connexion with the handling, treatment, pasteurization or bottling of milk, or with the manufacture of butter or cheese for sale; but does not include dairy premises;

“Infectious disease” has the same meaning as in the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations under the *Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930*;

“Licensed” means licensed under these Regulations;

“Milk shop” means any premises registered under these Regulations for the purpose of the retail sale of milk or cream, but does not include any portion of any dairy premises;

“Milk vendor” means any person engaged in the business of the storage or distribution of milk or cream for sale, and includes the occupier of a milk shop and any person conducting a factory;

“Minister” means the Minister of State for Health;

“Registered” means registered under these Regulations;

“Schedule means,” a Schedule to these Regulations; and

“Tuberculin” means tuberculin issued by the Department.

PART II.—LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

Dairymen and milk vendors to be licensed and registered.

4.—(1.) A person shall not carry on the business of dairyman or milk vendor, unless—

(a) he is licensed to carry on such business;

(b) the premises whereon such business is carried on are registered; and

(c) he is the occupier of the registered premises.

(2.) Every person carrying on the business of dairyman and also that of milk vendor shall hold a separate licence in respect of each such business:

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply during the first week in January in any year in respect of a person who was lawfully carrying on the business at the end of the preceding year.

Licensing of dairymen, &c., and registration of premises.

5.—(1.) Every person who at the date of commencement of these Regulations is carrying on the business of dairyman or milk vendor shall, within one month of such commencement, make application to the Director-General in accordance with Form A in the First Schedule for a licence to carry on such business and for registration of the premises in which the business is carried on.

(2.) Every person who proposes to commence the business of dairyman or milk vendor shall, not less than two weeks prior to commencing the business, make application to the Director-General in accordance with Form A in the First Schedule for a licence to carry on such business and for registration of the premises in which the business is carried on.

(3.) During the first week in January of each year, every person carrying on the business of dairyman or milk vendor shall apply to the Director-General in accordance with Form A in the First Schedule for a licence to carry on such business during that year, and for registration of the premises in which the business is carried on.

(4.) The Director-General may withhold, refuse or grant the licence or the registration.

(5.) Upon the granting of the application, the Director-General shall issue to the dairyman or milk vendor a licence in accordance with Form B in the First Schedule.

(6.) The registration of such business may be made subject to the condition that the buildings, machinery or equipment used in connexion therewith are altered, removed or replaced by other buildings, machinery or equipment, if the Director-General so requires.

(7.) Subject to these Regulations, every such licence and registration shall continue until the thirty-first day of December next following the date of registration.

(8.) The fee for each licence and each registration shall be as follows:—

For each licence as dairyman or milk vendor ..	Ten shillings.
For each registration of dairy premises or factory ..	Ten shillings.
For each registration of a milk shop ..	Free.

Provided that any person who has paid any licence fee under the *Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1925* shall not be liable for further fees until the first day of January, 1931.

6.—(1.) Every person proposing to establish a factory shall submit to the Director-General, before construction is commenced, complete plans of the building and of all machinery and equipment which it is proposed to install. Establishment of factories.

(2.) The Director-General may require as a condition of registration that these plans be altered in such manner as he directs.

7. At any time during the currency of a licence or registration, the Minister may, after written notice to the dairyman or milk vendor, cancel the licence or registration. Cancellation of licence or registration.

8.—(1.) Every licensed dairyman or milk vendor shall in some conspicuous place display upon— Display of notices.

(a) every dairy premises, milk shop and factory which is registered by the Director-General; and

(b) every vehicle used by him for the distribution of milk and cream;

a notice containing in legible letters his name and the words "licensed dairyman" or "licensed milk vendor", as the case may be.

(2.) A person shall not display such notice unless he holds a licence issued by the Director-General.

PART III.—DAIRY HERDS.

9.—(1.) Within one month after the date of commencement of these Regulations and thereafter within fourteen days from the date of the establishment of any dairy herd, and during the first week in January of each year, the owner of a dairy herd, used for commercial purposes or kept for household use, shall apply to the Director-General in accordance with the Form C in the First Schedule for the registration of the herd. Registration of dairy herds.

(2.) The owner of a registered dairy herd shall not, without the consent of an authorized veterinary officer, add any animal to that herd.

(3.) The Director-General may withhold, refuse or grant registration of the herd, and shall, where the registration is withheld or refused, state in writing to the applicant his reasons for so doing.

(4.) Registration shall be completed by the entry of the appropriate particulars in the register kept by the Director-General.

(5.) Every person making application for the registration of his dairy herd shall pay a fee of Twenty shillings:

Provided that a fee shall not be payable for the registration of a dairy herd from which milk is not produced for sale.

10. Upon registration of a dairy herd, the Director-General shall allot a brand which the owner shall, within one month of the date of allotment of the brand, cause or permit to be placed to the satisfaction of an authorized veterinary officer on each animal in the herd. Branding of herds.

Existing
registration or
brands.

11. Any registration or branding effected under the *Cattle Testing Ordinance* 1924 may be accepted by the Director-General for the purposes of these Regulations.

Branding of
cattle added
to herd.

12. In the case of cattle added to the herd in accordance with regulation 9 of these Regulations, the owner shall cause or allow the allotted brand to be placed in the prescribed manner on each animal within one month after those cattle have been added to the herd.

Testing of
herds.

13. Whenever an authorized veterinary officer so requires, the owner of dairy herd shall cause or permit any or all of the cattle in the herd to be tested with tuberculin by or under the supervision of an authorized veterinary officer, or cause or allow such other tests, inoculations or examinations as an authorized veterinary officer requires:

Provided that a certificate of tuberculin testing to the effect that the result of the test indicates that the animal is not infected with tuberculosis, issued by a veterinary surgeon in any State and endorsed by the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of that State may be accepted for the purposes of this regulation.

Compensation
for animals
affected with
tuberculosis.

14.—(1.) Before any animal is tested with tuberculin, a valuation of the animal shall be made by the owner and an authorized veterinary officer.

(2.) The valuation shall be calculated upon the market value as indicated by current prices at the nearest sale yard on the date of valuation.

(3.) Where the owner and the officer do not agree upon a valuation the matter shall be submitted to the Minister, whose decision thereon shall be final.

(4.) The owner of any animal which reacts specifically to the tuberculin test shall isolate the animal or cause it to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as an authorized veterinary officer requires.

(5.) The Minister shall pay to the owner of any animal so destroyed a sum equivalent to fifty per centum of the value of the animal as assessed in accordance with this regulation:

Provided that, where the animal is sold for slaughter or where the carcase of the animal destroyed is sold, the sum payable by the Minister shall be fifty per centum of the assessed value of the animal less the sum received from the sale.

Compensation
where animal
not affected
with
tuberculosis.

15. Where the Minister is satisfied that a post mortem examination of an animal destroyed under the provisions of sub-regulation (4) of the last preceding regulation shows that the animal was not affected with tuberculosis, he shall pay to the owner the value of the animal in accordance with the valuation arrived at under the last preceding regulation.

Contact
between tested
and other
animals.

16. The owner of any dairy herd shall take all adequate steps to prevent contact between registered tested animals and travelling or grazing stock.

Notification of
diseases.

17. Every dairyman shall forthwith notify the Director-General of the occurrence in any of the cattle in his dairy herd of any of the following diseases:—

Actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, anthrax, blackleg, contagious mammitis, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, contagious abortion and tuberculosis.

Notice by
veterinary
officer of
diseases, &c.

18.—(1.) Where an authorized veterinary officer suspects that any cow in a registered herd on registered dairy premises is affected with any disease or abnormal condition which is likely to affect the quality of the milk, he may by written notice to the dairyman prohibit for such period as he thinks fit the use for any purpose of the milk from that cow, may renew such prohibition and may order the isolation of that cow for such period as is stated in the notice, or may order the destruction of the cow:

Provided that, when permitted by an authorized veterinary officer, a dairyman may use the milk, after such treatment as the officer requires, for the feeding of calves and pigs.

(2.) Where an animal is destroyed in pursuance of the preceding sub-regulation, the provisions of regulations 14 and 15 of these Regulations with regard to compensation shall apply.

19. A dairyman—

Depasturing
of cattle.

- (a) shall, upon being directed in writing so to do by an authorized officer, forthwith remove his dairy cattle from any portion of the grazing ground upon which they may be depasturing, or from any part of any premises occupied by him, if the use of such grazing land or premises is likely prejudicially to affect the cattle or the milk thereof;
- (b) shall not, until permission in writing is given him by such authorized officer, permit or suffer any of the cattle to graze or be depastured upon such land, or to re-occupy such premises;
- (c) shall, whenever required so to do and within the time specified by an authorized officer, muster all his dairy cattle and confine them in a stockyard to be named, or bail them in a secure bail, as directed by the officer; and
- (d) shall also otherwise assist, as the officer requires, in any inspection, examination or test of the cattle when so mustered or bailed.

20.—(1.) A dairyman shall not—

Feeding of
cattle.

- (a) serve or permit or suffer to be served to his cows as food any musty, unsound, decayed or unwholesome food, or any food which may injuriously affect the milk or health of the cows; or
- (b) permit or suffer any food to be fed to any animal in the milking shed while milking is in progress.

(2.) If at any time an authorized officer has reasonable grounds for believing that any cattle food in or upon the premises is unsound, or unfit for use as food, he may require the dairyman to remove such food from the premises.

PART IV.—BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

21. A dairyman shall provide a proper milking shed in which his cows shall be milked and which shall comply with the following conditions:—

Milking shed.

- (a) It shall be roofed of approved material, so that the roof is weatherproof, and shall be efficiently ventilated to the satisfaction of an authorized officer;
- (b) The floor thereof shall be constructed of good, durable, non-absorbent materials laid upon a sound, solid foundation so as to be permanently watertight and shall be evenly graded with proper slopes in the direction opposite to the feeding trough to impervious open drains or channels which shall be laid the whole length of the shed or structure, and of such width as to permit of being readily cleansed with a broom, and every part of the surface of the floor shall be substantially above the adjoining ground;
- (c) Such open drains or channels shall either discharge outside the milking shed into a removable impervious receptacle which shall be emptied at least once daily or be prolonged with a continuous fall to an area of cultivated ground;
- (d) Every wholly enclosed milking shed in the occupation of the dairyman shall be sufficiently lighted by suitable openings in its walls or roof; and
- (e) A feed-mixing bin shall not be within the milking shed.

22.—(1.) A dairyman shall provide on his premises a detached milk room, which shall comply with the following conditions:—

Milk room.

- (a) The floor
 - (i) shall be paved with impervious material laid so that the lowest part of its surface is substantially above the adjacent ground;
 - (ii) shall have a fall of not less than one in one hundred and twenty to an impervious channel, discharging over a trapped gully outside the building and properly connected to a drain, or to an impervious receptacle of ample dimensions situate at least ten feet from the room and from the milking shed; and
 - (iii) shall have a surface finished smoothly and evenly, so as to prevent the lodgment of any liquids;
- (b) The room shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted;

- (c) All exterior openings shall be fitted with fine fly-proof screens, constructed of suitable material, and the door shall be hung so as to be self-closing;
- (d) The walls and roof shall be constructed of approved materials, and the external surfaces of the walls, if such walls are not constructed of stone, brick, or concrete, and the external surface of the roof, if of metal, shall be properly painted with an approved refrigerating paint, and shall be repainted with a similar material whenever necessary or whenever required by an authorized officer;
- (e) The woodwork of the doors, the windows and frames thereof shall be properly painted, and fitted so as to be fly-proof;
- (f) The shelves, benches, tables, racks or other fittings shall be made of smoothly dressed wood or other approved material, and so fitted that they may be readily removed for cleansing purposes; and
- (g) The room shall be equipped with sufficient milk strainers of approved material and design, and with an approved cooler which shall be properly connected with a cold water supply.

(2.) The dairyman shall at all times maintain such room and all fittings and utensils thereof in good order and repair, and scrupulously clean in every part, both inside and outside, and secure the removal and exclusion of flies from the interior thereof.

Water supply.

23. A dairyman—

- (a) shall keep in or in connexion with every milking shed or stockyard in his occupation an abundant supply of wholesome water;
- (b) shall, when required by an authorized veterinary officer, provide approved receptacles of sufficient capacity for watering his dairy cattle, and every such receptacle shall be maintained in good repair and kept clean, and constantly supplied with wholesome water;
- (c) shall cause any tank or other receptacle for storing water for the purposes of his dairy premises to be emptied and cleansed from time to time, as often as in the opinion of an authorized veterinary officer, is necessary to prevent the contamination of any water stored therein;
- (d) shall, when the water used by him for dairy purposes is obtained from a well, spring, stream or any other natural source, prevent any such source of supply from being contaminated on his premises; and
- (e) shall not suffer or permit any of his dairy cattle to have access to impure or contaminated water.

Stockyards,
stables,
sheds, &c.

24. A dairyman—

- (a) shall cause every stockyard and stable upon his premises or used by him to be properly drained;
- (b) shall, when required by an authorized veterinary officer, provide sufficient stabling accommodation for horses kept on the premises, and such stabling shall be disconnected from and be at least fifty feet distant from the milking shed, or milk room or any place where milk is stored; and
- (c) shall not suffer or permit any animal other than dairy cattle to be at any time in his milking shed or in any place where milk is kept.

Fowl-houses and
poultry.

25.—(1.) A person shall not erect or permit or suffer to be erected any fowl-house or enclosure for fowls within fifty feet of any milking shed, milk room or place where milk is stored or kept.

(2.) Where a dairyman or milk vendor has been directed by an authorized officer to confine poultry within approved enclosures, the dairyman or milk vendor shall not permit such poultry to be at large upon any part of the premises used in connexion with his business.

Piggeries.

26. A person shall not erect or permit or suffer to be erected any piggery or enclosure for swine within two hundred feet of any milking shed, milk room or place where milk is stored or kept.

Sanitary
conveniences.

27. Every dairyman or milk vendor shall provide and maintain sanitary conveniences as prescribed by Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations under the *Public Health Ordinance 1928*.

28. A dairyman or milk vendor—

Cleanliness of
utensils,
vehicles, &c.

- (a) shall provide an approved apparatus for heating water for cleansing, steaming, scalding or sterilizing purposes, and shall locate such apparatus in an approved position;
- (b) shall not allow the apparatus to be used for washing or boiling bed or body clothing, or for any purposes other than those specified in the preceding paragraph;
- (c) shall cause every vessel, receptacle, utensil, strainer, cooler or other article used by him for containing, treating, manipulating or distributing milk to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after it has been used, and then sterilized with steam or clean boiling water; and
- (d) shall cause every wheeled vehicle used by him for the carriage or distribution of milk to be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day.

29. A dairyman—

Cleanliness of
premises.

- (a) shall cause the ceiling or underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls of every milking shed in his occupation to be properly cleansed and limewashed at least four times in every year, that is to say, once during the first week of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the Director-General, by notice in writing, requires;
Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof or walls which are properly painted or varnished or constructed of, or covered with, any material which may be otherwise properly cleansed and the limewashing of which would be unsuitable or inexpedient;
- (b) shall cause the floor of every milking shed in his occupation to be thoroughly swept and cleansed and all dung and other offensive matters to be removed from the shed immediately after each milking, and every part of the shed to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary to ensure that it is at all times clean;
- (c) shall cause every stockyard and stable in his occupation to be kept clean; and
- (d) shall cause every drain, drain inlet or drainage receptacle upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily;
- (e) shall, whenever required so to do by an authorized officer, cause his milking shed or any other building upon his premises to be disinfected in the manner and with such materials and appliances as the authorized officer directs;
- (f) shall cause the ceiling or the underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls and the floor of every forage or feed store and feed-mixing room, and every feed trough or bin or receptacle used for mixing feed on his premises to be kept clean; and
- (g) shall not allow dung, manure, offensive or putrescible matter of any kind to accumulate or remain in, upon or about any house, milk room, milking shed, stable, stockyard, fowlhouse, piggery or enclosure for fowls upon his premises, but shall cause the same to be removed daily and treated or disposed of as an authorized officer from time to time directs.

PART V.—PRODUCTION, PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

30. A dairyman—

Precautions
prior to and
during milking.

- (a) shall protect the milk from infection or contamination during the process of milking;
- (b) shall, immediately prior to the milking of any animal, cause the udder and teats of the animal, and the adjacent part of the animal's skin to be thoroughly cleansed, and the hands of the person milking the animal to be first thoroughly cleansed, for which purpose suitable appliances shall be provided by the dairyman in a convenient situation;
- (c) shall cause the milk drawn from any animal on his premises (except as hereinafter mentioned) to be forthwith taken to the milk room, and there immediately strained and cooled;

- (d) shall not mix with any milk intended to be used for human consumption, the milk from any animal within thirty days before or five days after parturition, or mix with any milk intended for human consumption the first jets of milk drawn from any teat; and
- (c) shall not allow any of his animals to be excited by hard driving, abuse or harsh treatment.

Housing, &c.,
of milk.

31. A dairyman or milk vendor—

- (a) shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in connexion with the housing, storage, carriage, transport or distribution of milk so as to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination, or to anything likely to prove injurious or deleterious to it;
- (b) shall not deposit or keep any milk, or any milk vessel, implement, or article used in his trade or in connection therewith—

- (i) in any room or place where it is likely to become contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance;

- (ii) in any room used as a kitchen, bedroom or living room;

- (iii) in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, ventilation or otherwise with any room used as a kitchen, bedroom or living room, or in which there is or has been any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and which has not been properly disinfected:

Provided that, in the case of a milk shop, the Medical Officer of Health may approve of the storage of milk or cream in an ice-chest or refrigerator which is not used for any other purpose; or

- (iv) in any room or building or part of a building in which there is any drain inlet;

- (c) shall not keep or cause or suffer any milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle, or utensil, or run over a cooler or refrigerator, which is not thoroughly clean and properly tinned or enamelled;

- (d) shall cause all cans and other receptacles used by him in the carriage of milk to be furnished with close-fitting lids, and shall not suffer or permit any rag, cloth or other material to be used with any such lid;

- (e) shall cause all vessels, utensils, receptacles, coolers or other articles used by him to contain, treat or manipulate milk to be properly tinned or enamelled, and maintained at all times clean and in thorough order and repair; and

- (f) shall not suffer or permit milk, whilst in transport or distribution, to be unnecessarily exposed to the sun.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of
premises, &c

32. An authorized officer may—

- (a) enter, at all reasonable times, any dairy premises, milk shop or factory for the purpose of making any inspection and take away for the purpose of examination or analysis samples of milk or cream found on the premises;

- (b) take from any vehicle used in the distribution of milk or cream for sale for the purpose of examination or analysis samples of milk or cream;

- (c) by notice in writing, require any dairyman or milk vendor to cleanse and maintain in a clean condition his dairy premises, milk shop or factory, and any utensils used therein;

- (d) seize any milk or cream which is unfit for human food and which is found upon any dairy premises, milk shop, or factory;

- (e) order the immediate cleansing, in his presence and to his satisfaction, of any utensil found upon any dairy premises, milk shop or factory; and

- (f) where he is satisfied that any utensil cannot be properly cleansed—seize and remove such utensil.

33. Where any sample of milk or cream has been taken by an inspector in accordance with the last preceding regulation, he shall— Treatment of samples.

- (a) divide each sample into two portions;
- (b) place each portion in a separate bottle to be sealed with an official seal; and
- (c) return one portion to the person in charge of the vehicle.

34. Where any person suffering from an infectious disease is upon, or enters, any dairy premises, milk shop or factory, the occupier, or, where there is no occupier, the owner of the dairy premises, milk shop or factory, and also the medical practitioner attending that person, shall forthwith report in writing to the Director-General the presence of the person upon the premises, milk shop or factory, and the disease from which he is suffering. Notification of infectious diseases on dairy premises, &c.

35. Where, in the opinion of the Director-General, the spread of infectious disease is attributed to milk supplied by any dairyman or milk vendor, the Director-General may, by notice in writing, require that dairyman or milk vendor to furnish forthwith a full and complete list of the names and addresses of his customers, and to give such assistance to discover the residence of all or any of them as the Director-General deems necessary. List of customers to be supplied.

36. A dairyman or milk vendor shall not knowingly allow any person who is suffering from an infectious disease, or any person who has recently been exposed to infection from a person so suffering— Persons suffering from infectious diseases.

- (a) to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk or cream; or
- (b) in any way to take part in the conduct of the trade or business of the dairyman or milk vendor as far as regards the production, distribution or storage of milk or cream, before the dairyman or milk vendor has proved, to the satisfaction of the Director-General, that all danger of communication of infection to the milk or cream, or of its contamination, has ceased.

37.—(1.) A dairyman or milk vendor shall not—

- (a) store, keep or deposit any milk or cream, in any room used for sleeping or dwelling in, or in any other place or way calculated to render the milk or cream unwholesome or injurious to health; Storage, &c., of milk or cream.
- (b) sell or supply any milk, cream, butter or cheese which has been—
 - (i) produced from any diseased animal;
 - (ii) in any place or way exposed to infection from any person suffering from an infectious disease; or
 - (iii) upon or in any dairy premises, milk shop or factory, the registration of which under these Regulations has been cancelled; or
- (c) cleanse, wash, sterilize or keep any utensils used in his business on any premises which are not registered.

38. Any person engaged upon any dairy premises, milk shop or factory shall, when required by the Director-General, submit himself to physical examination by an authorized medical practitioner. Medical examination of dairymen, &c.

39. The Director-General may, by notice in writing to any dairyman or milk vendor, prohibit the sale of milk from any dairy premises or milk shop where any animal is diseased or supposed to be diseased, or where any person is suffering or believed to be suffering from an infectious disease, or where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the milk supply from such dairy premises or milk shop is causing the spread of infectious disease, and any notice given under this regulation shall have the full force and effect until cancelled by the Director-General. Prohibition of sale of milk.

40. A dairyman or milk vendor shall not sell, store or keep for sale—

- (a) any dairy produce which has been seized by an authorized officer; Sale of dairy produce, &c., which has been seized, &c.
- (b) any dairy produce which is unfit for food for man;
- (c) any milk which has not been obtained from a dairy herd within the Territory unless the Director-General otherwise approves;

- (d) as milk anything which is not the normal product, without addition or subtraction, of the healthy udder of an animal, unless it is sold or supplied as separated milk with the full knowledge and consent of the person to whom such milk is sold, or supplied; or
- (e) any milk which does not comply with the standard prescribed in the Second Schedule.

Assistance to officers.

41. Every dairyman or milk vendor shall, when so required by an authorized officer, furnish such assistance by information or otherwise in regard to the premises or appliances used in the business or the source of milk or cream offered for sale as is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

Penalty for offences.

42. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these Regulations or who fails to observe or carry out any direction, instruction or requirement given or made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds and, where the offence is a continued offence, to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

Regulation 5.

FORM A.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

For Office Use:

Fee received.....

License issued.....

Commonwealth of Australia.

THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930.

Public Health (Dairy) Regulations.

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE AND REGISTRATION OF DAIRY PREMISES AND MILK SHOPS.

The Director-General of Health:

I..... hereby make application for the registration of the { Dairy premises } situated at.....
 { Milk shop }
 and for a licence as a { Dairyman } and transmit herewith the sum of.....
 { Milk Vendor }
 being the prescribed fee for the year ending the 31st day of December, 19 ..

Signature.....

Date.....

*Fees prescribed:

	s.	d.
For registration of Dairy premises or factory ..	10	0
For licence as—Dairyman ..	10	0
Milk Vendor ..	10	0

Regulation 5.

FORM B.

Commonwealth of Australia.

THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930.

Public Health (Dairy) Regulations.

LICENCE FOR DAIRYMAN OR MILK VENDOR.

This Licence is issued to.....to be.....under and subject to the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930, and the Regulations thereunder until the 31st day of December, 19 .., unless sooner cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

Date.....

Director-General of Health.

Regulation 9.

FORM C.

Commonwealth of Australia.
THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930.
Public Health (Dairy) Regulations.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A DAIRY HERD.

The Director-General of Health:

I, of hereby make application for registration of my Dairy Herd situated at and I transmit herewith the prescribed fee of 20s.* and submit the following information in respect of the herd which is true in every particular:—

	Number which have—		Total.
	Been treated with Tuberculin.	Not been treated with Tuberculin.	
Cows			
Bulls			
Calves			

* When cows are kept but no milk is sold, a fee is not required.

Signature.....

Date.....

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regulation 40.

Commonwealth of Australia.
THE TERRITORY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Public Health Ordinance 1928-1930.
Public Health (Dairy) Regulations.

MILK STANDARD.

Milk shall contain not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum of milk solids not fat, and three and two-tenths parts per centum of milk fat.

It shall contain not more than 100,000 micro-organisms per cubic centimetre estimated by the direct count method.