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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

VICTORIA.

*Health Act 1928.*

## REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOODS, DRUGS, AND SUBSTANCES.

*At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the twelfth day of August, 1930.*

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.

Mr. Lemmon.

Mr. Webber.

UNDER the powers conferred by the *Health Act 1928* and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, and on the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee, doth hereby make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

### 1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT.

These Regulations may be cited as the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1930, and except where specifically provided otherwise shall come into operation one month after the date of publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*:

Provided that in the case of sealed packages of food and drugs, such of the labelling requirements of these Regulations as are not included in the repealed Regulations shall come into operation six months after such date.

### 2. APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

These Regulations shall apply to foods, drugs, and substances sold for or for sale for or kept for sale for human consumption or use, and to the constitution, condition, manufacture, preparation, storing, preservation, packing, labelling, conducting, delivery, and treatment of the same; and shall have operation throughout the whole State of Victoria.

### 3. REPEAL.

All Regulations heretofore made are hereby repealed.

### 4. DIVISION INTO PARTS.

These Regulations are divided into Parts as follows:—

Part I.—Introductory and General, rr. 5–18.

Part II.—Food, rr. 19–73.

Part III.—Drugs, Soap, and Disinfectants, rr. 74–82.

Part IV.—Methods of Analysis, rr. 83–94.

Part V.—Supplementary, rr. 95–96.

**PART I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.****5. INTERPRETATION.**

In these Regulations unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Approved” means approved by the Food Standards Committee.

“Benzoic acid” includes benzoates. Benzoates shall be calculated as benzoic acid ( $C_6H_5COOH$ ).

“Colouring” means the permitted colouring substances mentioned in Regulation 10 and “coloured” means coloured with a permitted colouring.

“Declared” means—

(a) written in the label attached to or accompanying the food, drug, or substance in respect of which such declaration is required in letters of the prescribed size, and where no size has been prescribed then in letters of not less than six points; or

(b) where such food, drug, or substance is not required to be labelled, brought to the notice of the purchaser at the time of the sale by a notice in writing in letters of the prescribed size, or where no size has been prescribed then in letters of not less than six points; and

“Declaration” shall have a corresponding interpretation.

“Drug” means any substance used as medicine or in the composition or preparation of medicines, whether for external or internal use.

“Flavouring” means harmless flavouring, and “flavoured” means flavoured with harmless flavouring.

“Food” means any substance used or intended to be used for food or drink by man (other than drugs or water) and includes any article of food and any substance entering into or used in or intended to enter into or to be used in the preparation or composition of food; and also includes confectionery and flavouring and colouring matters and spices and condiments.

“Imported” means imported from any country outside the Commonwealth of Australia.

“Label” includes any tag brand mark pictorial or other descriptive matter written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed, or impressed on or attached to or used in connexion with any food, drug, or substance, or with any package containing any food, drug, or substance.

“Package” includes every means by which goods for carriage or for storage or for sale may be cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed; and “to pack” has a corresponding interpretation.

“Per centum” means per centum by weight.

“Salt” means chloride of sodium.

“Saltpetre” includes nitrate of sodium and nitrate of potassium. Nitrates shall be calculated as nitrate of potassium ( $KNO_3$ ).

“Sell” includes sell (whether by wholesale or retail) and barter or exchange; and also agreeing to sell or offering or exposing for sale or keeping or having in possession for sale or sending, forwarding, delivering, or receiving for or on sale or authorizing, directing, causing, suffering, permitting, or attempting any of such acts or things; and refers only to sale for human consumption or use or for analysis; and

“Sale” has a corresponding interpretation.

“Substance” includes any article or compound.

“Sulphur dioxide” includes sulphites. Sulphites shall be calculated as sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ).

“The Act” means the *Health Act* 1928 (No. 3697).

“Writing” includes printing, stencilling, impressing, embossing, branding, or marking, and “write” has a corresponding interpretation.

## 6. LABELS.

### *General Labelling Provisions.*

(1) Every package containing any food, drug, product, or substance for sale shall bear a label in which shall be written such particulars, directions, statements, information or words as are required by the Act or Regulations.

(2) Unless exempted by the Regulations every label shall include--

- (a) the name, trade name or description of the food, drug, or substance contained in the package;
- (b) the name and address of the manufacturer or packer or importer or vendor;
- (c) the net weight or number or measure or volume as the case may require;
- (d) where any preservative is present the kind and the quantity or proportion of such substance;
- (e) where any colouring and/or flavouring is present the fact of such colouring and/or flavouring in accordance with the requirements of Regulation Eleven.

(3) Where specifically required by the Regulations the label shall include the place of manufacture or country of origin or both place of manufacture and country of origin.

(4) Where specifically required by the Regulations the label shall include the word **COMPOUND** or **IMITATION** or **MIXTURE** or **BLEND** as the case may be.

(5) The word **IMITATION** or the word **SUBSTITUTE** or any word or words implying that the contents of the package are an imitation or a substitute for any food, drug, product, or substance shall not be included in the label unless the use of any such word or words is specifically required or permitted by the Regulations.

(6) All the particulars required by the Act or Regulations shall be written in a portion of the label, which shall be directly attached to the package, and shall be in a position equally prominent with that of the name of the food, drug, product, or substance and the name of the manufacturer, packer, importer, or vendor. Upon this portion of the label there shall be no other words than the actual words required by the Act or Regulations.

(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 articles, 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.

(9) "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 product, mixture, or compound;
- (b) misrepresenting the composition or any property or quality of a product, mixture, or compound;
- (c) giving false indication of origin, character, or place of manufacture.

## 7. EXEMPTIONS FROM CERTAIN LABELLING REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for herein, be exempt from all the requirements of the Regulations relating to labelling except such requirements as relate to quality, flavouring, colouring, preservation, or medication--

- (a) Food substances, weighed, counted, or measured in the presence of the purchaser.
- (b) Bread (all varieties).
- (c) Food substances (not being mixtures) put up in unsealed paper packages on retail traders' premises for ready sale over the counter.
- (d) Meat as standardized by Regulation 27 (1), (2), (4), and (5).
- (e) Food substances in bulk except such as are required by or under any Act to be labelled.

(2) In the case of a package of any food or drug manufactured or packed outside Victoria, the provisions of Section 240 (2) (a) (iii) of the *Health Act 1928* in so far as they relate to the inclusion in the label of the name and address of the principal agent in Victoria for the manufacturer or packer shall not apply.

(3) All packages of food or drugs, except such as are required by these Regulations to include in the label a declaration of the place of manufacture or country of origin, shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 240 (2) (a) (iv) of the *Health Act* 1928.

### 8. PRESCRIBED SIZE OF LETTERS.

(1) Where by the Act or these Regulations any particulars, directions, statements, letters, or words are required to be written in the label attached to any package containing any food, drug, substance, or product, or are required to be attached to any vessel containing any such food, drug, substance, or product, or are otherwise required to be declared, such particulars, directions, statements, letters, or words shall in every case be in durable characters, shall appear together, and be so written in bold-faced sans-serif capital letters in such one of the sizes depicted in the Schedule hereunder set forth as may be prescribed, but in no case shall such letters be of smaller dimensions (or face measurement) than six (6) points.

All such letters shall be so written in such colour or colours as to afford a distinct contrast to the ground.

(2) Wherever in these Regulations it is provided that any writing shall be in letters of a certain number of points, such provision shall be taken to require that such letters shall be of the character and dimensions (or face measurement) of the letters corresponding to and set out opposite the number of points so specified as shown in the Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Regulations contained, words required to be written in letters of not less than six points may be written in letters of proportionately reduced size where the package containing a food, drug, substance, or product is so small as to preclude the use of letters of the prescribed size.

#### (4) SCHEDULE.

##### *Prescribed Size of Letters*

| Face Measurement | Example.                   |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 6 points .. ..   | ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ |
| 8 points .. ..   | ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTU V   |
| 10 points .. ..  | ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQR        |
| 12 points .. ..  | ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO            |
| 18 points .. ..  | ABCDEFGHIJKL               |
| 24 points .. ..  | ABCDEFGHI                  |
| 30 points .. ..  | ABCDEFG                    |
| 48 points .. ..  | ABCDEFCH                   |
| 72 points .. ..  | ABCDE                      |

### 9. PRESERVATIVES.

(1) "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 and salicylic acid: but does not include salt, saltpetre, sugars, acetic acid or vinegar, alcohol, glycerine, or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes, or any substance absorbed by food during the process of curing known as "smoking."

(2) The addition of a preservative to any food, except as specifically permitted by the Regulations, is hereby prohibited.

(3) (a) No food shall contain more than one kind of preservative except in the case of a mixed food prepared in part from foods in which different preservatives are permitted.

(b) Mixed food prepared in part from food in which a preservative is permitted shall not contain a greater amount of preservative than is specifically allowed in the quantity of such food used in the preparation of the mixed food.

(4) (a) Food containing any preservative, whether added or not, shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points a statement in the following form :—

**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.*]

(b) Declaration of the presence of preservative is not required in the case of—

- (i) dried fruit, wine, ice-cream and flavoured ices ;
- (ii) confectionery or pastry prepared in part from food in which a preservative is specifically permitted ; or
- (iii) beverages served in open containers for immediate consumption.

(5) Every package containing any substance intended for use as a food preservative shall bear a label in which shall be written 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.....

## 10. PERMITTED COLOURINGS.

(1) "Permitted colourings" for the purposes of these Regulations includes—

- (a) Suitable preparations of cochineal and caramel, saffron, chlorophyll and other harmless animal or vegetable colourings ; and
- (b) the following coal tar dyes :—

### Red Shades—

- 31 Azogermanine, Kiton Red G, Acetyl Rose 2GL.
- 57 Lissamine Red 6B, Amidonaphthol Red 6B, Kiton Red 6B, Acetyl Rose 6BL.
- 79 Ponceau 2R.
- 80 Ponceau 3R.
- 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.
- 280 Croceine Scarlet 5R.
- 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, Naphthol Yellow S.
- 22 Yellow A.B.
- 61 Yellow O.B.
- 640 Tartar Yellow, Acid Yellow 79210, Tartrazol Yellow.
- 655 Auramine O.

### Green Shades—

- 662 Brilliant Green Crystals Y.
- 666 Acid Green G, Guinea Green B.
- 670 Light Green SF, Yellowish.
- Fast Green FCF.

### 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, Indigo di-sulpho-acid.

### Violet Shade—

- 680 Methyl Violet.

### Black Shades—

- 861 Induline.
- 865 Nigrosine.

(2) The numbers in the margin opposite the names of the coal tar dyes in sub-clause (1) hereof refer to the numbers allotted in Rowe's Colour Index.

(3) Rowe's Colour Index means the Colour Index edited by F. M. Rowe and published by the Society of Dyers and Colourists, England, in 1924.

#### Labelling.

(4) Every package containing any colouring or colourings sold or intended for colouring food shall bear a label in which shall be written legibly and prominently—

- (a) the name or names of the colouring or colourings; and
- (b) where any coal tar dye is present the number under which the dye is indexed in Rowe's Colour Index.

### 11. FLAVOURINGS AND COLOURINGS.

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

(2) Where any colouring and/or any flavouring has been added to any food every package of food so coloured and/or so flavoured shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points the words:—**ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED** or **ARTIFICIALLY FLAVOURED** or **ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED AND FLAVOURED** (as the case may require).

Provided that—

- (a) the following may be coloured and flavoured without declaration:—

Cheese (all types),  
Confectionery,  
Pastry,  
Ice cream and flavoured ices,  
Custard powder or Blanc Mange powder.  
Fruit jelly crystals;

- (b) the following may be coloured without declaration:—

Butter,  
Sausage skins,  
Soft cured fish (with annatto only),  
Preserved fruit, raspberry jam, strawberry jam, plum jam,  
and raspberry vinegar, where coloured with natural  
fruit juice;

- (c) the following may be coloured with caramel without declaration:—

Sauces, vinegar (all varieties), fruit juices and extracts,  
concentrated fruit juices and extracts, fruit juice cordials  
and syrups, flavoured cordials and syrups, imitation fruit  
and vegetable essences and extracts, imitation cordials  
and syrups, non-excisable fermented drinks, summer or  
temperance drinks, wine cocktail, spirits and any other  
food substance in which caramel is permitted.

- (d) the following may be flavoured without declaration:—

Cocoa,  
Chocolate,  
Meat and meat products,  
Preparations of cocoa or chocolate.

(3) The presence of caramel in any food in which such colouring is produced during the preparation, manufacture, or cooking thereof shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this regulation.

### 12. PACKAGES, CONTAINERS, AND APPLIANCES.

(1) No package, container, or appliance used for manufacturing, keeping, conveying, drawing, or holding a moist food, 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 soldered externally; and if the tin plate be lacquered internally, 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.

### 13. POISONOUS METALS IN FOODS.

(1) No food shall be in contact with any antimony, arsenic, or lead, nor shall it contain any antimony, arsenic, lead, tin, or other poisonous metal, or compound of any of them: Provided that it shall not be a contravention of this Regulation if the food specified in the Schedule hereunder contains not more than the quantities of the metals or their compounds specified in each case and that such metals or compounds are unavoidably present in the food.

#### SCHEDULE.

| Regulation. | Food Substance.                                      | Arsenic, calculated as Grains of Arsenious Oxide $As_2O_3$ . | Lead, calculated as Grains of the Metal. | Tin, calculated as Grains of the Metal. |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| 20          | Cream of Tartar .. ..                                | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 21          | Acid Phosphate .. ..                                 | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 22          | Baking Powder .. ..                                  | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 23          | Custard Powder .. ..                                 | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 26          | Malt and Malt Preparations included in Regulation 26 | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 28          | Vegetables (in tins) ..                              | Nil  | Nil                                      | 2 per lb.                               |
| 29          | Gelatine .. ..                                       | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 32          | Milk and Milk Products (in airtight tins)            | Nil  | Nil                                      | 2 per lb.                               |
| 42          | Sauces .. ..   | 1-100th per pint   | 1-7th per pint                           | 2 per pint                              |
| 43          | Vinegar .. ..  | 1-100th per pint   | 1-7th per pint                           | 2 per pint                              |
| 44          | Pickles .. ..  | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | 2 per lb.                               |
| 45          | Glucose .. ..  | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 46          | Honey .. ..  | Nil  | 1-7th per lb.                            | 2 per lb.                               |
| 50          | Fruit and Fruit Products contained in tins           | Nil  | Nil                                      | 2 per lb.                               |
| 53          | Citric and Tartaric Acids ..                         | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |
| 64          | Non-excisable Fermented Drinks                       | Nil  | 1-100th per gal.                         | Nil                                     |
| 65          | Summer or Temperance Drinks                          | Nil  | 1-100th per gal.                         | Nil                                     |
| 71          | Ale and Beer .. ..                                   | 1-100th per gal.   | Nil                                      | Nil                                     |
| ..          | Fish, Meat and other moist foods in tins             | Nil  | Nil                                      | 2 per lb.                               |
| ..          | Fresh Fruit .. ..                                    | 1-100th per lb.  | 1-7th per lb.                            | Nil                                     |

(2) Any substance which is used in the preparation of food shall, if standardized in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, comply with such standard also in regard to poisonous metallic content.

### 14. STATEMENT OF WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

(1) The statement of the weight or measure of the contents required by the Act or the Regulations to be written in the label of the package of food or drug 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, drachms, 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, fluid drachms, and minims.

In the case of every imported package of food or drug the metric system of expressing weight and measure shall be accepted, provided the food or drug is sold in the container in which it was imported.

(2) All substances sold by weight shall be sold by Avoirdupois, and all substances 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.

### 15. PERMITTED VARIATION FROM STATED WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

Except where otherwise provided, it shall not be a contravention of these Regulations in respect of any package of food if—

- (a) the net weight or measure exceeds or is not more than five parts per centum below that stated in the label; or
- (b) in the case of bottles of three ounces or less in capacity the net weight or measure exceeds or is not more than seven and one-half parts per centum below that stated in the label:

Provided that the net weight or measure of six packages of the same description and brand of food is at least six times the weight or measure stated in the label.

**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 or the Regulations as require information by an accompanying or attached label or statement as to the weight, measure, or number of the contents:—

Aerated waters, mineral 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.  
Caper 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.  
Dehydrated or dried vegetables.  
Dried culinary herbs.  
Dried codfish in blocks.  
Dried figs.  
Dried or dehydrated fruits in packages of two pounds weight or under.  
Fish in tins.  
Flour in bags of twenty-five pounds weight and over.  
Food substances sold with directions to dilute with water to a definite amount or to taste; condensed and concentrated milks excepted.  
Fruits in bottles.  
Fruit juice cordials and syrups; raspberry vinegar; flavoured cordials and syrups; imitation cordials and syrups; fruit juices or fruit extracts; fruit squash; fruit squash cordials and drinks.  
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."  
Honey in comb.  
Hops in packages of one pound weight or under.  
Nuts in packets of four ounces or under.  
Ox tongues.  
Oysters in bottles or tins.  
Pickles in bottles.  
Pop-corn.  
Potted meat and pastes.  
Rennet.  
Salt in tins or bottles.  
Salt substitutes in tins or bottles.  
Sauces.  
Soup in packets.  
Soup sausages.  
Vegetables preserved in tins.  
Food substances supplied in bulk for re-sale.

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

**17. SPECIFIED WEIGHT, MEASURE, OR NUMBER.**

(1) The net weight of the contents of packages of food named hereunder shall, when packed in metal receptacles, be one half-pound, one pound, one pound and a half, or any simple multiple of one pound:—

Jam and conserve.  
Marmalade,  
Mixed jam,  
Jelly.

(2) The net measure of milk, when sold in bottles, shall be five, eight, ten, twenty, or forty ounces.

**18. 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.



## PART II.—FOOD.

### 19. FLOUR, BREAD, AND MEALS.

#### FLOUR.

(1) Flour is the fine, clean, and sound product obtained by bolting wheat-meal. 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.

#### WHEAT MEAL.

(2) Wheat meal is the product obtained by grinding wheat. 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.

#### SELF-RAISING FLOUR AND SELF-RAISING MEAL.

(3) (a) Self-raising flour means flour, and self-raising meal means meal manufactured from any cereal or any mixture of flour and/or meal in which baking powder has been incorporated in such quantity as to liberate not less than 45 grains weight of carbon dioxide per pound when determined in accordance with the prescribed method, and such flour or meal shall not contain more than 10 grains weight of sulphates calculated as calcium sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ) per pound. It may contain malt.

#### Labelling.

(b) Every package containing any self-raising flour or self-raising meal to which has been added an acid phosphate shall have in the label immediately following the name of the food the words **PREPARED WITH ACID PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER** in letters of not less than six points.

#### BREAD.

(4) Bread is the porous substance obtained by the moistening, kneading, panification, and baking of flour, with provision for aeration of the dough by air or carbon dioxide. 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 decinormal hydrochloric acid. It shall not contain any foreign mineral substance except salt; and ten grammes of the crumb taken from the interior of the loaf shall not contain more acid than is required for the neutralization of three cubic centimetres of decinormal solution of sodium hydroxide.

#### WHEAT MEAL BREAD.

(5) Wheat meal bread is the porous substance obtained by baking dough made from wheat meal and not more than ten parts per centum of added flour with provision for aeration by air or carbon dioxide. It may contain salt and milk or dried milk.

#### BROWN, BARLEY, AND RYE BREAD.

(6) Brown bread (varieties), or bread made from other than wheat grain, is the porous substance obtained by the moistening, kneading, panification, and baking of the meal obtained by grinding sound, clean grain with provision for the aeration of the dough by air or carbon dioxide. It may contain malt extract.

#### OATMEAL.

(7) 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.

(8) Rice is the husked grain of *Oryza sativa*.

#### POLISHED RICE.

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

#### GROUND RICE.

(10) Ground rice is the product obtained by grinding 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.**

(11) 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.**

(12) Every package which contains a mixture of meals of diverse origin shall bear a label in which shall be written:—

- (a) the words **MIXED MEALS** in letters of not less than eighteen points, and the said words shall constitute the first line of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line; and
- (b) a statement in letters of not less than ten points of the kinds and approximate proportions of the meals of which the mixture is composed in the following form:—

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

**CORN FLOUR.**

(13) Corn flour means 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.

**20. CREAM OF TARTAR.**

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

**21. ACID PHOSPHATE POWDER.**

(1) Acid 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.

Its available acidity shall be such that if 1.98 grammes of the powder be dissolved in ten 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 ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ), nor more than three-tenths of one part per centum of compounds of aluminium, calculated as alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ).

*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 an acid phosphate powder. Every package containing an acid phosphate for use in food, or containing any baking powder to which has been added an acid phosphate, shall have as the first words in the label the words **ACID PHOSPHATE** in letters of not less than twelve points.

**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 ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ); 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 ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ).

*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 in the label of any package which contains baking powder.

**23. CUSTARD POWDER OR BLANC MANGE POWDER.**

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

*Labelling.*

(2) The word egg, or the word cream, and expressions or devices which imply or suggest the presence or the equivalent of egg or cream, shall not be written in the label of any package which contains custard powder or blanc mange powder. Declaration of the presence of colouring and/or flavouring is not required.

**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, and 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—
- The date when the food was packed.
  - A statement of the source or sources of the proteins and fats, and of the nature of the carbohydrates present.
  - A statement showing the percentage composition of the food when prepared in accordance with the accompanying instructions for an infant aged one month.
  - A statement showing the average percentage composition of human milk which for the purposes of this Regulation, shall be deemed to be—
- |          |    |    |    |               |
|----------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Proteins | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 per cent. |
| Fat      | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 "         |
| Lactose  | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 "         |
| Ash      | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 "         |
- 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.

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 .. .. .   | 6.0 "         | ..             |
| Other carbohydrates ..                                  | Nil           | ..             |
| Ash .. .. .   | 0.2 "         | ..             |
| Food value, expressed as Calories, in one day's food .. | 400 (approx.) | ..             |

- 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.
- 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 (c), (d), (e), and (g) of this Regulation need not appear if the label contains the words, **UNSUITABLE FOR INFANTS UNDER THE AGE OF SIX MONTHS EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL DIRECTION**, in letters of not less than six points.

**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' foods shall not contain any preservative or other foreign substance.

*Labelling.*

- (3) Every package containing any food described as or purporting to be invalids' food shall bear a label in which shall be written 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 of 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 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 method prescribed in Regulation 86.

### 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. Its diastasic power shall comply with the requirements as prescribed for malt extract in sub-clause (2) above.

### LIQUID MALT EXTRACT.

(4) Liquid malt extract shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt, and its diastasic power shall be proportionate to the percentage of such solids present, and not less than five-sevenths of the diastasic power 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 fifteen parts per centum by weight: The proportions of the ingredients present shall be declared in the following form in letters of not less than six points:—**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" means the wholesome edible properly dressed parts of any member of the animal kingdom ordinarily used for food.

### FRESH AND CHILLED MEAT.

(2) Fresh or chilled meat is raw meat which has been kept at any temperature above its freezing point.

### FROZEN MEAT.

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

### Labelling.

(b) Every person who exposes for sale any frozen meat shall—

- (i) affix and keep affixed thereto a label bearing the word **FROZEN** in letters of not less than eighteen points; or
- (ii) exhibit and keep exhibited in a prominent position in relation to such meat a placard bearing the word **FROZEN** in letters of not less than seventy-two points.

(c) Every person who sells any frozen meat shall attach thereto or to the package containing the same a label bearing the word **FROZEN** in letters of not less than eighteen points.

### CORNED PICKLED OR SALTED MEAT.

(4) Corned pickled or salted meat is uncooked meat prepared with salt, saltpetre, sugar, vinegar, or spices, either singly or in combination and treated or not with smoke.

### SMOKED MEAT.

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

### MANUFACTURED MEATS.

(6) (a) Manufactured meats other than those specifically standardized are meats simple or mixed, whole, minced, or comminuted, cooked or uncooked, with or without the addition of salt, saltpetre, sugar, vinegar, spices, herbs, smoke, edible oils, or rendered meat fat, singly or in combination, and treated or not with smoke.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package which contains manufactured meat or meats shall bear a label in which shall be written a statement of the name or names of the contained meat or meats in letters of not less than six points.

*MINCED MEAT.*

(7) Minced meat is chopped or comminuted fresh chilled or frozen meat. It shall not contain any preservative, farinaceous substance, or any other foreign substance.

*SAUSAGE MEAT.*

(8) (a) Sausage meat is minced meat, with or without salt, sugar, spices, herbs, saltpetre, and wholesome farinaceous substances. One hundred parts shall contain not less than seventy-five parts of meat and not more than six parts of starch: Provided that if sausage meat be enclosed in a skin of animal origin the said skin shall be deemed to be an integral portion of the said meat.

(b) The colouring of skins enclosing sausage meat is hereby permitted without declaration.

*Preservative in Sausage Meat and Cooked Meat.*

(9) (a) The addition to sausage meat of 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 sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding one and eight-tenths grains to the pound, is hereby permitted.

*Limitation of Nitrates and Nitrites.*

(10) Saltpetre and potassium nitrite and/or sodium nitrite may be added to corned pickled or salted meat, sausage meat, and manufactured meat: Provided that the proportion of nitrites present calculated as potassium nitrite ( $\text{KNO}_2$ ) shall not exceed one grain per pound of meat and that the proportion of total nitrates and nitrites present calculated as potassium nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ) shall not exceed fourteen grains per pound of meat.

*MEAT EXTRACT, MEAT ESSENCE, OR MEAT JUICE.*

(11) (a) 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.*

(b) Every package which contains meat extract, meat essence, or meat juice, shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points the name or names of the kind or kinds of meat from which its contents have been prepared.

*MEAT PASTE.*

(12) (a) Meat paste is a paste prepared with one or more kinds of meat as defined in sub-clause (1) of this Regulation together with other wholesome food and flavouring substances.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package of meat paste shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points a statement in following form:—

**THIS PASTE CONTAINS** [here insert the kind and proportion or kinds and proportions of meat].

*DRIPPING.*

(13) Dripping is clean fat rendered from meat. It shall be free from rancidity. It shall not contain more than two parts per centum of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid, nor more than one part per centum of foreign matter unavoidably incorporated in the course of rendering, nor more than two parts per centum of water. It may contain salt.

*LARD.*

(14) Lard is the clean fat rendered from the meat of swine. It shall be free from rancidity: it shall not contain more than two parts per centum of free fatty acid calculated as oleic acid, nor more than one part per centum of substance other than swine fat unavoidably incorporated with it in course of rendering, and not more than one part per centum of water. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

*ANCHOVY FISH PASTE.*

(15) The colouring of anchovy fish paste is hereby permitted subject to declaration.

**SOFT CURED FISH.**

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

**IMPORTED MEAT.**

(17) Every person who exposes for sale any imported meat shall—

- (a) affix and keep affixed thereto a label bearing the word **IMPORTED** in letters of not less than eighteen points; or
- (b) exhibit and keep exhibited in a prominent position in relation to such meat a placard bearing the word **IMPORTED** in letters of not less than seventy-two points.

(18) Every person who sells any imported meat shall attach thereto, or to the package containing the same, the word **IMPORTED** in letters of not less than eighteen points.

(19) For the purposes of this Regulation "Imported" means imported from any place outside the State of Victoria.

**27A. EGGS.**

(1) For the purposes of this Regulation—

- "Eggs" means the eggs of the domestic hen;
- "Chilled eggs" means eggs that have been artificially cooled;
- "Preserved eggs" means eggs that have been subjected to any preservative treatment other than artificial cooling; and
- "Proprietor" means and includes the owner, the occupier, the lessee, or the person in charge of cold-storage premises.

(2) No person shall sell any egg unless—

- (a) the shell is clean, uncracked, and free from stain;
- (b) when "candled" the yolk is translucent or but faintly visible, the white is translucent and firm, and the air cell is not more than three-eighths of one inch in depth.

(3) All eggs shall be graded as—

- (a) "Special," being each of not less than two ounces and one-quarter of one ounce in weight;
- (b) "Standard," being each of not less than two ounces in weight;
- (c) "Medium," being each of not less than one ounce and three-quarters of one ounce in weight; or
- (d) "Pullet," being each of not less than one ounce and one-quarter of one ounce in weight.

(4) (a) The shell of every egg shall be marked with the word **SPECIAL, STANDARD, MEDIUM, or PULLET** as the case may require.

(b) Chilled eggs and preserved eggs shall, in addition, be marked with the word **CHILLED** or **PRESERVED** as the case may be.

(c) Where a chilled egg has been subjected to any other preservative treatment the word **PRESERVED** need not be marked on the shell.

(d) All words required by this Regulation to be marked on the shell of eggs shall be marked in legible and durable characters.

(5) No proprietor of any cold-storage premises shall remove or allow, permit, or suffer any eggs to be removed from any such premises unless the eggs are marked in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, and no person shall remove or cause to be removed any eggs from any cold-storage premises unless so marked.

(6) The provisions of this Regulation relating to chilled eggs and preserved eggs shall come into operation fourteen days after publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*, and those relating to eggs other than chilled or preserved eggs shall come into operation one year after publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*.

**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 desiccation of properly matured and prepared vegetables under conditions such that no harmful substance is absorbed by or mixed with them.

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

### 29. GELATINE.

(1) Gelatine sold or intended for consumption by man is the clean, wholesome product prepared by appropriate hygienic processes from skin, membranes, bones, and other collagenous material. 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 offensive 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 in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pound of dry, commercial gelatine. Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide in gelatine sold for consumption by man is not required unless the proportion contained in it exceeds five-tenths of one grain to the pound.

#### *Labelling.*

(3) There shall be written in the label attached to every package which contains gelatine in letters of not less than eight points 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) (a) Edible fats, edible oils, and 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.*

(b) Every package which contains any edible fat, or any edible oil, or salad oil, or a mixture of such fats or oils of diverse origin, shall bear a label in which shall be written a statement, in letters of not less than six points, of the kind of fat or oil, or in the case of a mixture, of the kinds and the proportions of fats and oils which the package contains.

#### *OLIVE OIL.*

(2) Olive oil is the oil obtained by expression from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive tree (*Olea europea* L.). It shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919 at a temperature of 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.*

(3) 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.*

(4) (a) The word olive, or the word lucca, or the words sublime salad, or the word virgin, or any expression or device or representation which resembles the said words or any of them or suggests the presence of olive oil, shall not appear in the label of any package of oil which does not conform with the standard for olive oil and the general standard for edible fats and oils.

(b) In the case of olive oil the country or countries of origin shall be stated in the label.

### 31. MARGARINE.

(1) "Margarine" includes every edible fatty substance (not exclusively derived from milk) prepared from any animal and/or vegetable fat or oil in imitation or semblance of butter or so as to resemble butter in appearance. Margarine may contain the non-fatty solids of milk and salt.

(2) (a) There shall be mixed with margarine 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.

(b) Such sesame oil 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 two

per centum alcoholic solution of recently distilled and nearly odourless furfural; well shaken, shall, after allowing to separate, show a distinct red colouration in the acid layer.

(3) Margarine shall—

- (a) conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils;
- (b) not contain more than sixteen parts per centum of water;
- (c) not contain more than five parts per centum of milk fat;
- (d) not contain any colouring matter or mineral oil; and
- (e) where the weight is less than two pounds be made up in cube form.

(4) Margarine shall be sold in a package and every such package shall bear a label in which shall be written—

- (a) the word **MARGARINE** in letters of not less than thirty point; and
- (b) the kind or kinds of fat and/or oil used in the preparation of the margarine in letters of not less than six points.

(5) No person shall exhibit or use any letter, word, placard, expression, design, or device in relation to margarine which indicates, suggests, or implies that it is butter.

(6) Where margarine is supplied at any premises, where food is sold, for consumption on such premises by customers there shall be attached to every vessel containing the same the word **MARGARINE** in letters of not less than eighteen points.

### 32. MILK.

(1) Milk is the normal clean and fresh secretion obtained by completely emptying the udder of the healthy cow, properly fed and kept, excluding that got during the seven days immediately following on parturition. It shall contain not less than twelve parts per centum of total solids, not less than eight and five-tenths parts per centum of solids not fat, not less than three and five-tenths parts per centum of fatty solids (milk fats), and not more than nine-tenths of one part per centum of ash.

#### CAPACITY OF MILK BOTTLES.

(2) Where bottles are used for the packing of milk they shall contain such net measures as are prescribed in Regulation 17 (2).

#### STERILIZED MILK.

(3) (a) Sterilized milk is milk which has been subjected to a sterilizing process and thereafter has been protected from contamination until delivery to the consumer.

##### *Labelling.*

(b) A label bearing the words **STERILIZED MILK** in letters of not less than twelve points, followed immediately by the words **THIS MILK SHOULD NOT BE USED AS THE EXCLUSIVE FOOD OF INFANTS UNDER THE AGE OF SIX MONTHS EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL DIRECTION**, shall be attached to every receptacle containing sterilized milk; and in every case where sterilized milk is delivered other than in a receptacle to which such label is attached, the person so delivering shall at the same time deliver the prescribed label to the person receiving the milk.

#### PASTEURIZED MILK.

(4) (a) Pasteurized milk is milk which has been subjected to heat to such a degree and for such time as to destroy all harmful organisms (including colon bacilli), but not so as to destroy natural enzymes nor coagulate albumen, and which is immediately cooled to a temperature below 50° F. (10° C.), and protected from contamination until delivery to the consumer.

##### *Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing pasteurized milk shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **PASTEURIZED MILK** in letters of not less than twelve points.

#### RECONSTITUTED MILK.

(5) (a) Reconstituted milk is the fluid produced by emulsifying a mixture of butter, dried skim or separated milk and water with aid of heat and agitation. It shall comply with the standards of composition as prescribed for milk.

##### *Labelling.*

(b) A label bearing the words **RECONSTITUTED MILK** in letters of not less than eighteen points shall be attached to every receptacle containing reconstituted milk; and in every case where such milk is delivered other than in a labelled receptacle the person so delivering shall supply at the same time a label having inscribed therein the prescribed words.



**CREAM.**

(6) (a) Cream is the fatty portion of milk which rises to the surface when the milk is at rest or which is removed by mechanical separation. Cream shall be sold either as cream or reduced cream.

*Cream* shall contain not less than thirty-five parts per centum of milk fat.

*Reduced Cream* shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum of milk fat.

**Labelling.**

(b) Every package containing cream shall bear a label in which shall be written the word **CREAM** or the words **REDUCED CREAM** (as the case may be), together with the words **CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN** (*here insert the number of parts per centum*) **PARTS PER CENT. OF MILK FAT** in letters of not less than twelve points.

**RECONSTITUTED CREAM.**

(7) (a) Reconstituted Cream is the fatty part of reconstituted milk separated by mechanical action.

(b) Reconstituted Cream shall be sold under one or other of the following denominations:—

Reconstituted Cream means cream containing not less than 35 per cent. of milk fat.

Reconstituted Reduced Cream means cream containing not less than 25 per cent. of milk fat.

**Labelling.**

(c) Every receptacle containing reconstituted cream shall have attached thereto a label bearing the words **RECONSTITUTED CREAM** or **RECONSTITUTED REDUCED CREAM** as the case may be, together with the words **CONTAINING** (*here insert the number of parts per centum*) **PARTS PER CENTUM OF MILK FAT** in letters of not less than eighteen points.

**SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.**

(8) (a) Skim or separated milk is milk from which the milk fats have been removed by skimming or mechanical separation. It shall contain not less than eight and eight-tenths parts of milk solids not fat.

**Labelling of Vessels containing Skim or Separated Milk.**

(b) No person shall carry, deliver, keep, or store for sale any skim or separated milk unless the receptacle containing such milk is durably and conspicuously marked with the words **SKIM MILK** in letters of not less than seventy-two points.

(c) Every person who sells skim or separated milk shall, with every quantity delivered, at the same time give to the person receiving it a notice in which shall be written in letters of not less than twenty-four points—**SKIM MILK** (*and the words*) **UNFIT FOR INFANTS.**

**CONDENSED MILK.**

(9) Condensed milk is milk condensed by the evaporation of a portion of its water content.

**UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK.**

(10) Unsweetened condensed milk is condensed milk sterilized by heat. It shall contain not less than twenty-eight parts per centum of total milk solids, of which parts not less than eight shall be milk fat.

**SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK.**

(11) Sweetened condensed milk is condensed milk to which cane sugar has been added. It shall contain not less than thirty-one parts per centum of total milk solids, of which parts not less than nine shall be milk fat.

**SWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.**

(12) Sweetened condensed skim or separated milk is skim or separated milk 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 non-fatty milk solids.

**UNSWEETENED CONDENSED SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK.**

(13) (a) Unsweetened condensed skim or separated milk is skim or separated milk 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 non-fatty milk solids.

**Labelling.**

(b) Every package containing any sweetened or unsweetened condensed skim or separated milk shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **UNFIT FOR INFANTS** in letters of not less than twelve points.

The said words shall be the first words in the label, and no other words shall be written in the same line or lines. There shall also be written diagonally across the face of the whole label in such colours as to afford a distinct colour contrast to the ground the words **SKIM MILK** in letters of not less than forty-eight points.

#### CONCENTRATED MILK.

(14) (a) Concentrated milk is milk concentrated by the evaporation of a portion of its water content. It shall contain not less than thirty-seven parts per centum of total milk solids, of which parts not less than ten shall be milk fat.

#### *Preservative.*

(b) To concentrated milk, whether sold in bulk or in air-tight packages, there may be added boric acid or any compound of boron calculated as boric acid, in proportion not exceeding three-tenths of one part per centum.

#### *Labelling.*

(c) To every package containing concentrated milk to which boric acid or any compound of boron has been added there shall be attached a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than ten points the words **CONCENTRATED MILK PRESERVED WITH NOT MORE THAN 0.3 PER CENTUM BORIC ACID, UNFIT FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.**

(d) Where concentrated milk is sold or delivered in or from bulk the person so selling or delivering shall give to the person receiving same a written notice containing the words required to be in the label attached to every package of concentrated milk.

#### NORMAL MILK.

(15) (a) For the purpose of this Regulation, Normal Milk is milk containing not less than three and five-tenths parts per centum of milk fat and eight and five-tenths parts per centum of non-fatty solids.

#### *Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing condensed or concentrated milk shall bear a label in which shall be written 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.**

### 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.

(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 32 (15) (a).

### 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.

#### *Labelling.*

(2) (a) Every package which contains any dried skim milk or dried separated milk shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **UNFIT FOR INFANTS** in letters of not less than twelve points. They shall occupy one line wholly. Additionally, there shall be written across the face of the label, in a diagonal line, the words **SKIM MILK** in letters of not less than forty-eight points.

(b) Where the label includes directions for making a liquid by mixing the dried milk with water, such liquid shall contain not less than eight and eight-tenths parts per centum of non-fatty milk solids, and such directions shall state the exact weight or measure of dried milk to be mixed with a pint or quart of water, as the case may be.

### 35. BUTTER.

(1) Butter is the 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, and not more than four parts per centum of salt; it shall not contain any foreign fat or oil, nor any foreign substance except salt, and permitted colouring matter. Declaration of colouring is not required.

**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.*

(3) Every package which contains renovated, milled, or process butter shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than thirty points the words **RENOVATED BUTTER**.

**36. 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 and permitted colouring and flavouring. It shall not contain any foreign fat.

Declaration of flavouring or colouring is not required.

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

**CREAM CHEESE.**

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

**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 and not more than thirty-seven parts per centum of moisture.

**PARTIALLY SKIMMED MILK CHEESE.**

(4) Partially skimmed milk cheese is cheese which contains not less than twenty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance and not more than forty-five parts per centum of moisture.

**SKIM MILK CHEESE.**

(5) Skim milk cheese is cheese which contains less than twenty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance and not more than forty-five parts per centum of moisture.

**RE-PROCESSED CHEESE.**

(6) Re-processed cheese shall contain not less than forty-five parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance and not more than forty parts per centum of moisture.

**SOFT CHEESE.**

(7) Soft cheese is cheese which contains not less than fifty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance and not more than fifty parts per centum of moisture.

**CHEESE PASTE OR CHEESE MIXTURE.**

(8) Cheese paste or cheese mixture is a paste or mixture prepared from cheese with or without wholesome foodstuffs and/or condiments and it shall contain—

- (a) not less than eighty parts per centum of cheese;
- (b) not more than twenty parts per centum of foodstuffs and condiments;
- (c) not less than twenty parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance; and
- (d) not more than fifty parts per centum of moisture.

*Labelling.*

(9) Every person who exposes for sale any partially skimmed milk cheese or any skim milk cheese shall—

- (a) affix and keep affixed thereto a label bearing the words **PARTIALLY SKIMMED MILK CHEESE** or **SKIM MILK CHEESE**, as the case may require, in letters of not less than eighteen points; or
- (b) exhibit and keep exhibited in a prominent position in relation thereto a placard bearing the words **PARTIALLY SKIMMED MILK CHEESE** or **SKIM MILK CHEESE**, as the case may require, in letters of not less than seventy-two points.

(10) Every person who sells any partially skimmed milk cheese or skim milk cheese shall attach thereto or to the package containing any such cheese a label bearing the words **PARTIALLY SKIMMED MILK CHEESE** or **SKIM MILK CHEESE**, as the case may require, in letters of not less than twelve points.

**37. 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 conform with the general standard for tea. It shall yield not more than five parts per centum of ash insoluble in water.

**Labelling.**

(3) Where tea is described in the label as being the product of a particular country or district, such tea shall be the product of the country or district indicated.

**38. 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 the fat naturally present in the seed, not more than one part per centum of sugars, and shall yield not more than six parts per centum of ash. The proportion of ash soluble in water shall be not less than seventy-five parts per centum. It shall not contain any foreign substance.

**CHICORY.**

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

**COFFEE AND CHICORY.**

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

**Labelling.**

(b) Every package which contains coffee mixed with chicory shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **COFFEE AND CHICORY** in larger letters than those of any other word in the label, immediately followed by a statement of the percentage proportion in which the ingredients of the mixture are present, written in letters of not less than twelve points, in the following form:—

**CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN [here insert the number of parts per centum] PARTS PER CENT. OF COFFEE.**

(5) The word coffee and expressions which include the word coffee shall not appear in any label 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 sub-clause (4) (b) of this Regulation.

**39. COFFEE ESSENCE OR COFFEE EXTRACT, OR COFFEE AND CHICORY ESSENCE, OR COFFEE AND CHICORY EXTRACT.**

(1) Coffee essence or coffee extract shall be prepared from coffee with or without the addition of sugar and/or glycerine, and shall contain not less than five-tenths of one part per centum of caffeine.

(2) (a) Coffee and chicory essence or coffee and chicory extract shall be prepared from coffee and chicory with or without the addition of sugar and/or glycerine. 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.**

(b) The word coffee and expressions which include the word coffee shall not be written on 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 letters of not less than twelve points.

**COFFEE AND MILK.**

(3) 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.

## 40. 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-free 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 an approved diastase method), not more than six and one-third parts per centum of crude fibre, not more than eight parts per centum of total ash, not more than five and five-tenths parts per centum of ash insoluble in water, and not more than four-tenths of one part per centum of ferric oxide.

## COCOA OR COCOA POWDER.

(3) Cocoa, or powdered cocoa, is powdered cocoa paste, deprived or not of a portion of its fat. Its water-free and fat-free residue shall conform with the general standard prescribed in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

## 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 not contain 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 cocoa content shall conform with the general standard prescribed in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

## PREPARED COCOA.

(5) (a) Prepared, compounded, or homœopathic 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 prescribed in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package which contains prepared, compounded, or homœopathic cocoa shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eight points 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.

(6) Chocolate, chocolate paste, confectioners' chocolate, chocolate coatings, and chocolate powder are preparations of cocoa paste or soluble cocoa, with or without addition of cocoa fat, sugar, spices, or harmless flavourings. They shall contain not less than fifteen parts per centum of fat-free cocoa, and the water-free, fat-free, and alkali-free cocoa content shall conform with the general standard prescribed in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

## PREPARED OR COMPOUNDED CHOCOLATE.

(7) Prepared or compounded chocolate is chocolate as defined in sub-clause (6) of this Regulation prepared with the addition of other wholesome foodstuffs. It shall contain not less than eight parts per centum of fat-free cocoa and its water-free, fat-free, and alkali-free residue shall conform with the standard prescribed in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

*Labelling.*

(8) Every package of prepared or compounded chocolate shall bear a label in which shall be written in legible letters in a prominent position the name or names of the ingredients added to the chocolate.

*Permitted Addition.*

(9) The addition of harmless flavourings to cocoa, or any preparation of cocoa, is hereby permitted without declaration.

*Prohibition.*

(10) The addition to cocoa or to any preparation of cocoa of cocoa husks, any weighting substance, paraffin, or foreign fat, except where such fat is specifically allowed, is hereby prohibited.

## COCOA AND MILK AND CHOCOLATE AND MILK.

(11) 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, calculated as fat-free cocoa.

## 41. SPICES, MIXED SPICES, AND CONDIMENTS.

## SPICES.

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

## MIXED SPICE.

(2) Mixed spice is a mixture of two or more spices, ground and mixed. It shall not contain any added substance.

## CINNAMON.

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

(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, nor 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; nor
- (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. It shall not contain more than ten parts per centum of ash, and not more than four parts per centum of carbonate of lime. It shall conform in other respects with the standard for ginger.

## GROUND GINGER.

(9) Ground ginger shall be prepared either from ginger or limed ginger. It shall conform with 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) No foreign substances shall be present in mace or ground nutmeg.

## BLACK PEPPER.

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

## GROUND MIXED PEPPER.

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

## CAYENNE PEPPER.

(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 mixed 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, verjuice, white wine, vinegar, tartaric or citric acid, sugar, turmeric, and spices, singly or in combination. They shall not contain any substance or substances other than those specified.

*SALT.*

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

**42. SAUCES.***General Standard for Sauces.*

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

(b) Caramel may be used as a colouring without declaration.

*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 in the proportion of one-tenth of one part per centum.

**43. 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) Every package containing vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **VINEGAR MADE FROM** [here insert the name or names of the substance 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) Every package containing distilled vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written in the following form 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) Every package containing blended vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written 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 prescribed by sub-clause (6) of this Regulation.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing imitation vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **IMITATION VINEGAR**.

## ESSENCE OF IMITATION VINEGAR.

(5) (a) Any mixture sold for the purpose of making imitation vinegar by dilution with water shall be a mixture of acetic acid with water and flavouring substances and coloured or not with caramel.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package which contains a mixture sold for the purpose of making imitation vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **ESSENCE OF IMITATION VINEGAR** in letters of not less than twelve points. The label shall include 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.

*General.*

(6) (a) Every variety of vinegar shall contain not less than four 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) 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 letters of not less than twelve points.

## 44. 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 flavouring substances. They shall not contain any foreign mineral substance, except salt, nor more than fourteen grains of saltpetre to the pound.

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

## 45. SUGAR AND 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) (a) 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.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package of solid glucose shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than twelve points the words **SOLID GLUCOSE** followed by a statement of the percentage proportion of reducing sugars present calculated as dextrose.

## LIQUID GLUCOSE OR GLUCOSE SYRUP.

(4) (a) Liquid glucose or 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 twenty-one parts per centum of water, and at 1.455 not more than fourteen 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.*

(b) Every package of liquid glucose or glucose syrup shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than twelve points the words **LIQUID GLUCOSE** or **GLUCOSE SYRUP**, followed by a statement of the specific gravity of such glucose or syrup, and the percentage proportion of water contained therein.

**46. 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.

**47. CONFECTIONERY.***General Standard for Confectionery.*

(1) Confectionery is the product made from sugar, glucose, or other saccharine substances, with or without the addition of permitted colouring and 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 substances, nor any drug against which there is a restrictive law or regulation in force, nor shall it contain more than one part per centum of alcohol, nor any whole or crushed uncooked grain.

(2) 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.

*Labelling.*

(3) (a) Every package which contains confectionery medicated by the addition of any drug named or included in Regulation 75, shall bear a label in which shall be written the word **MEDICATED** in letters of not less than twelve points.

(b) Declaration of colouring or flavouring in confectionery is not required.

**48. PASTRY.**

(1) (a) 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, flavourings, or permitted colourings. Pastry shall not contain any artificial sweetening substance, mineral oil, or mineral fat, alum, or sulphate of copper.

(b) Declaration of colouring or flavouring is not required.

**49. ICE-CREAM AND FLAVOURED ICES.***ICE-CREAM.*

(1) Ice-cream is a foodstuff 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 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, sterilized by boiling, or pasteurized 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.

*FLAVOURED ICES.*

(2) Flavoured ices are preparations of wholesome foodstuffs flavoured with essences with or without addition of harmless vegetable substances or of permitted colouring matter, sterilized by boiling or pasteurized 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.

*Permitted Additions.*

(3) The addition to ice-cream and flavoured ices of flavouring and/or colouring is hereby permitted without declaration.

Gelatine in proportion not exceeding one part per centum may be used in the preparation of ice cream and flavoured ices.

*Prohibitions.*

(4) 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**.

**50. FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS.**

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

**PRESERVED FRUIT.**

(2) Preserved fruit is fruit preserved by any preserving process including drying. It shall not contain any foreign substance except sugar and/or glucose, and, in respect of dried fruits only, sulphur dioxide, glycerine, and liquid paraffin: Provided that permitted colouring may be added, and where such colouring is derived from fruit declaration of such addition shall not be required.

**DRIED FRUIT.**

(3) (a) Dried fruits may be treated with glycerine and/or an emulsion or solution containing not more than ten parts per centum of liquid paraffin (*Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.*) and, for the purpose of bleaching, with sulphur dioxide gas.

(b) The presence in or on dried fruit of not more than twenty grains of liquid paraffin per pound, and not more than fourteen grains of sulphur dioxide per pound, unavoidably remaining from the process of bleaching, shall not be deemed to constitute a contravention of these Regulations.

(c) Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide in dried fruit is not required.

**JAM AND CONSERVE.**

(4) (a) Jam or conserve is the product obtained by boiling some one kind of sound fruit with sugar. It shall not contain any added glucose, gelatine, starch or any other foreign substance except spices: Provided that the addition of permitted colouring to raspberry jam, strawberry jam, or plum jam shall not be deemed to be a contravention of these Regulations, and where such colouring is derived from fruit declaration of such addition shall not be required.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package which contains jam or conserve shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the word **JAM** or **CONSERVE**, as the case may require, and the name of the fruit from which the contents of the package have been prepared.

**MARMALADE.**

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

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing marmalade shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points, the word **MARMALADE**.

**MIXED JAMS.**

(6) (a) Mixed jam is 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 in 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.*

(b) Every package which contains mixed jam shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the names of the fruits from which the mixture has been prepared.

**FRUIT JELLY.**

(7) (a) Fruit jelly is the product obtained by boiling the juice of sound fruit or fruits with sugar and/or glucose, and with or without the addition of pectin. 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.*

(b) Every package which contains any fruit jelly shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the words **FRUIT JELLY**, and the name of the variety of fruit or names of the varieties

of fruits from which the contents have been prepared; and where more than one variety of fruit is used in the preparation of the jelly 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. Where fruit jelly contains any added pectin the presence of such addition shall be declared in legible characters in a prominent position.

*Specified Weights.*

(8) (a) Jam, conserve, marmalade, mixed jam, and fruit jelly, where packed in metal receptacles, shall be such net weights as are prescribed in Regulation 17 (1).

(b) The net weight of jam, conserve, marmalade, mixed jam, and fruit jelly, irrespective of the mode of packing, shall be written in the label in letters of not less than eighteen points.

**LEMON CHEESE, LEMON BUTTER, AND LEMON FILLING.**

(9) (a) Lemon cheese, lemon butter, and lemon filling are products prepared from butter, eggs, sugar, and flavouring substances derived solely from lemons.

*Prohibition.*

(b) The addition to lemon cheese, lemon butter, or lemon filling of foreign fat, starch, glucose, gelatine, preservative, or colouring is hereby prohibited.

**51. FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS AND JELLY CRYSTALS.**

**FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS.**

(1) (a) Fruit jelly crystals are a preparation of gelatine, sugar, citric acid or tartaric acid, and flavourings wholly derived from sound fruits, or from sound vegetable substances, and with or without colouring. The addition of colouring and flavouring to fruit jelly crystals without declaration is hereby permitted.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing fruit jelly crystals shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eight points the words **FRUIT JELLY CRYSTALS** followed by the name of the fruit or the names of the fruits from which the contents of the package have been prepared.

**JELLY CRYSTALS.**

(2) (a) Jelly crystals are a preparation of gelatine, sugar, and citric or tartaric acid, coloured and flavoured.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing jelly crystals shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **JELLY CRYSTALS** in letters of not less than eight points, followed by the words **ARTIFICIALLY COLORED AND FLAVOURED** in letters of not less than six points, and no expression design or device which suggests that the contents of the package are derived wholly or in part from fruit shall appear in the label.

**52. ESSENCES.**

*General Standard for Essences.*

(1) Essences are preparations of wholesome flavouring substances in ethylic alcohol, or in water, or in a mixture of both, or in some other approved vehicle, with or without permitted colouring.

**OIL OF LEMON.**

(2) Oil of lemon is the volatile oil obtained from the fresh peel of the lemon (*Citrus medica*, variety *limonum*).

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.

**TERPENELESS OIL OF LEMON.**

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

**TERPENELESS ESSENCE OF LEMON.**

(5) (a) Terpeneless essence of lemon is the flavouring extract prepared by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, or in water, or in some other approved vehicle; it shall contain not less than four-tenths of one part per centum by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon and shall conform with the general standard for essences.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing terpeneless essence of lemon shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points the words **ESSENCE OF LEMON (TERPENELESS)**.

## IMITATION ESSENCE OF LEMON.

(6) (a) 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.*

(b) Every package which contains imitation essence of lemon shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points the words **IMITATION ESSENCE OF LEMON**.

## VANILLA.

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

## VANILLA ESSENCE.

(8) 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 other 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 prescribed in Regulation 94.

## VANILLA SUBSTITUTES.

*Labelling.*

(9) Every package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla or for vanilla essence shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of larger size than any other printed matter in the label, the words **IMITATION VANILLA**, or **IMITATION VANILLA ESSENCE**, as the case may be.

*Prohibition.*

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

**53. CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS.**

Citric and tartaric acids shall contain not more than one one-hundredth part of one grain of arsenic (calculated as arsenious oxide ( $As_2O_3$ )), nor more than one-seventh of one grain of lead, to the pound.

**54. POTABLE WATER.**

(1) For the purposes of these Regulations, potable water is water which is clear, odorless, free from any pathogenic germ, or any germ characteristic of human or animal excremental pollution, and in other respects complies generally with the accepted standards for wholesome water.

(2) Where water is used as an ingredient in the manufacture or preparation of any food, drug, or substance, then potable water only shall be used for such purpose.

**55. ICE.**

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

**56. 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 salts of sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium, or calcium. They shall not contain any lead or other poisonous metal, nor any foreign substance.

## LITHIA, POTASH, SELTZER, AND SODA WATERS.

(2) (a) Lithia water, potash water, seltzer water, and soda water are waters which conform to the general standard for aerated waters.

(b) Lithia water shall contain not less than five grains of lithium carbonate to the pint.

(c) Potash water shall contain not less than fifteen grains of potassium bicarbonate to the pint.

(d) 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.

(e) Soda water may be prepared with or without sodium bicarbonate.

*Labelling.*

(3) Every package containing an aerated water mixed with a salt, or with salts, shall bear a label which shall include in letters of not less than six points the name or names of the salt or salts, and the minimum percentage proportion in which each is present:

Provided that where lithia potash seltzer or soda water complies with the prescribed standard it shall not be necessary to include in the label the name or names of the salt or salts present and the proportion or proportions thereof.

**57. FRUIT SQUASH, FRUIT SQUASH CORDIAL, AND FRUIT SQUASH DRINKS.**

(1) Fruit squash is the product obtained by subjecting sound fresh ripe fruit, deprived or not of the cortex, to pressure or to any other process giving the like result.

*FRUIT SQUASH CORDIALS.*

(2) Fruit squash cordials shall be composed of fruit squash, potable water and sugar. They shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum by weight of fruit squash and not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. They shall not contain any added flavouring.

*FRUIT SQUASH DRINKS.*

(3) Fruit squash drinks are beverages freshly prepared for immediate consumption. They shall be composed of freshly-made fruit squash, sugar and water or carbonated water. Any fruit squash drink described as "Orange" shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum by volume of orange squash, and any fruit squash drink described as "Lemon" shall contain not less than ten parts per centum by volume of lemon squash.

*Preservative.*

(4) To fruit squash and fruit squash cordials there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

*Prohibition.*

(5) The word Squash or the word Crush or any word of similar significance shall not be applied to any beverage unless such beverage complies with one or other of the standards prescribed in sub-clause (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

Fruit squash drinks shall not contain any preservative.

*Labelling.*

(6) Every package which contains fruit squash or fruit squash cordial shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the words **FRUIT SQUASH** or **FRUIT SQUASH CORDIAL** as the case may require, together with the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which its contents have been prepared.

**58. FRUIT JUICES OR FRUIT EXTRACTS AND CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICE OR CONCENTRATED FRUIT EXTRACT.**

(1) Fruit juices or fruit extracts are the clean unfermented juices obtained from sound 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.

(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 have been evaporated. They shall not contain any foreign substance except preservative and permitted colouring.

*LIME JUICE.*

(3) Lime juice is the expressed juice of the sound fruit of *Citrus medica*, variety *acida*. It shall not contain any added citric acid.

## LEMON JUICE.

(4) Lemon juice is the expressed juice of the sound fruit of *Citrus medica* variety *limonum*. It shall contain not less than six parts per centum of citric acid naturally present in the fruit. It shall not contain any added citric acid.

*Labelling.*

(5) Every package which contains fruit juice, fruit extract, concentrated fruit juice, concentrated fruit extract, lime juice, or lemon juice, shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points, the words **FRUIT JUICE, FRUIT EXTRACT, CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICE, CONCENTRATED FRUIT EXTRACT, LIME JUICE, or LEMON JUICE**, as the case may require, together with, in the case of fruit juice, fruit extract, concentrated fruit juice, and concentrated fruit extract, the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which its contents have been prepared. Where caramel has been added declaration of such addition is not required.

*Preservative.*

(6) To fruit juices, fruit extracts, concentrated fruit juices, concentrated fruit extracts, lime juice, and lemon juice, there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint, or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

## 59. FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.

(1) (a) Fruit juice cordials and syrups shall be composed of the juices or extracts or concentrated fruit juices or extracts of sound fruit or fruits, potable water, and sugar, with or without the addition of citric acid or tartaric acid preservative and permitted colouring. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. No flavouring may be added except that derived from fruit of the same kind as that designated in the label.

(b) Where fruit juice or extract is used in the preparation of the cordial or syrup the finished product shall contain not less than twenty parts per centum by weight of such juice or extract.

(c) Where concentrated fruit juice or extract is used in the preparation of the cordial or syrup, the amount of such juice or extract in the finished product shall be equivalent to twenty parts per centum by weight of fruit juice or extract as standardized in Regulation 58 (1).

## LIME JUICE CORDIAL OR SYRUP.

(2) Lime juice cordial or syrup shall contain not less than two parts per centum by weight of citric acid derived solely from limes. It shall not contain any tartaric acid.

## LEMON JUICE CORDIAL OR SYRUP.

(3) Lemon juice cordial or syrup shall contain not less than two parts per centum by weight of citric acid derived solely from lemons. It shall not contain any tartaric acid.

*Labelling.*

(4) Every package which contains a fruit juice cordial or syrup shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the word **CORDIAL** or **SYRUP** and the name or names of the fruit or fruits from which its contents have been prepared. Where caramel has been added declaration of such addition is not required.

*Preservative.*

(5) To fruit juice cordials and syrups there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

## 60. 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, and not more than two parts per centum of acetic acid. It may contain added colouring, and where such colouring is derived from fruit declaration of such addition shall not be required.

*Labelling.*

(2) Every package which contains raspberry vinegar shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the words **RASPBERRY VINEGAR**.

*Preservative.*

(3) To raspberry vinegar there may be added either sulphur dioxide, in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint, or benzoic acid, in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

**61. FLAVOURED CORDIALS AND SYRUPS.**

(1) Flavoured cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water, sound fruit, and/or vegetable essences, extracts, or infusions, and sugar, with or without the addition of citric acid or tartaric acid, and with or without the addition of permitted colouring. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar. No flavouring may be added except that derived from fruit or vegetable of the same kind as that designated in the label. Caramel may be used as a colouring without declaration.

*Labelling.*

(2) (a) Every package which contains flavoured cordial or syrup shall bear a label in which shall be written the words **FLAVOURED CORDIAL** or **FLAVOURED SYRUP** in letters of not less than eighteen points, followed by the name or names of the fruit or vegetable essence or essences, infusion or infusions, extract or extracts from which its contents have been prepared.

*Prohibition.*

(b) No pictorial representation or floral design suggesting the presence of fruit shall appear in any label attached to any package containing flavoured cordial or syrup or on any wrapper enclosing the package.

*Preservative.*

(3) To flavoured cordials and syrups there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint, or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

**62. IMITATION FRUIT OR VEGETABLE ESSENCES OR EXTRACTS.**

(1) Imitation fruit or vegetable essences or extracts are preparations made wholly or in part from synthetic or artificial flavouring substances in imitation of natural fruit or vegetable flavours and intended for use in the flavouring of beverages. Caramel may be added as a colouring without declaration.

*Labelling.*

(2) Every package containing any imitation fruit or vegetable essence or extract shall bear a label in which shall be written the word **IMITATION** in letters of not less than twelve points.

*Prohibition.*

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

**63. IMITATION CORDIALS AND SYRUPS AND CONCENTRATED IMITATION CORDIALS.**

(1) Imitation cordials and syrups shall be composed of potable water, imitation fruit or vegetable essences or extracts and sugar, with or without citric acid, tartaric acid, acetic acid, vinegar, and permitted colouring. They shall contain not less than twenty-five parts per centum by weight of sugar.

(2) Concentrated imitation cordials are concentrated preparations of potable water, imitation fruit or vegetable essences or extracts, with or without sugar, citric acid, acetic acid, vinegar, and permitted colouring.

*Labelling.*

(3) (a) Every package containing imitation cordial or syrup shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the words **IMITATION CORDIAL** or **IMITATION SYRUP**, as the case may require, followed immediately by the name of the flavour.

(b) Every package containing concentrated imitation cordial shall bear a label which shall include—

(i) in letters of not less than twelve points **CONCENTRATED IMITATION CORDIAL**, or **IMITATION CORDIAL EXTRACT** or other words of the like meaning, followed immediately by the name of the flavour; and

(ii) directions for the preparation of imitation cordials and syrups and/or of beverages complying with the standards for Summer or Temperance drinks as prescribed by Regulation 65.

*Prohibition.*

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

*Preservative.*

(4) (a) To imitation cordials and syrups there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding two grains to the pint, or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pint.

(b) In the case of concentrated imitation cordials, sulphur dioxide or benzoic acid may be added in such proportion that when diluted to the standard prescribed for imitation cordials and syrups the diluted product shall not contain a greater proportion of preservative than that permitted in imitation cordials and syrups.

(5) Imitation cordials and syrups and concentrated imitation cordials may be coloured with caramel without declaration.

**64. 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 vegetable flavouring substances, citric or tartaric acid, and permitted colouring. 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.

(3) Caramel may be used as a colouring without declaration.

*Preservative.*

(4) To non-excisable fermented drinks there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding one-half of one grain to the pint or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding one grain and three-quarters of one grain to the pint.

**65. SUMMER OR TEMPERANCE DRINKS.**

(1) Summer or temperance drinks include all beverages (not elsewhere standardized in these Regulations) which are composed of potable water, impregnated or not with carbon dioxide, together with one or more of the following:—Sugar, citric acid, tartaric acid, natural fruit or vegetable flavouring essence or extract, synthetic or artificial essence, or extract or infusion, and any permitted colouring. Caramel may be used as a colouring without declaration.

*Labelling.*

(2) (a) Every package containing any summer or temperance drink shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the name of the beverage and where the name of the beverage denotes fruit or vegetable, and there is present any synthetic or artificial essence or extract, the word **IMITATION** shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points immediately above or below the name of the beverage.

*Prohibition.*

(b) Where any summer or temperance drink contains 'any' synthetic or artificial essence or extract there shall not be included in the label or the wrapper any words, floral or fruit design, or device which suggests or indicates the presence of any fruit therein.

*Preservative.*

(3) To summer or temperance drinks there may be added either sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding one half of one grain to the pint or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding one grain and three-quarters of one grain to the pint.

**66. MEDICINAL BEVERAGES.**

(1) Medicinal beverages are preparations sold for use as beverages and for which medicinal properties are claimed.

The ingredient or ingredients for which medicinal properties are claimed shall be present in sufficient proportion to have medicinal value.

**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) Every package which contains a medicinal beverage (including quinine tonic water) shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eighteen points the name of the medicinal beverage, and a statement in letters of not less than eight points of the name or names, and the proportion or proportions of the ingredient or ingredients present for which medicinal value is claimed.

**67. WINE.**

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

*DRY WINE.*

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

*SWEET WINE.*

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

*SPARKLING WINE.*

(4) Sparkling wine means wine surcharged with carbonic acid gas produced only by the process of fermentation.

*PURE WINE SPIRIT.*

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

*Allowed Additions.*

(6) The following substances may be present in wines :—

- (a) Yeast or leaven ;
- (b) Substances such as isinglass, gelatine, eggs, albumen (not including blood or milk as such), Spanish clay, kaolin, or tannin for the purposes of clarification ;
- (c) Tartaric acid ;
- (d) Natural products of grape-vine, leaves, or flowers ; and
- (e) Pure wine spirit added for the purpose of increasing the alcoholic strength to an extent not exceeding forty per centum of proof spirit.

*Prohibited Addition of Foreign Substances.*

(7) The addition of the following foreign substances to wines is hereby prohibited :—

Ethers, essential oils, bitter almond, cherry, laurel, flavouring substances, alkaloidal substances, compounds of barium, fluorine, magnesium, strontium, bismuth, arsenic, lead, zinc, aluminium, tin, copper, boron, derivatives of naphthol (abristol, &c.), sulphuric acid, formalin or formaldehyde, salicylic acid or other antiseptics (except sulphurous acid as provided for hereinafter), glycerine, saccharine, dulcine, sucrovin, crystalline, impure starch sugar, impure spirits containing fusel oil or aldehydes, organic or mineral colouring matters, gums, and any mixtures containing any of these substances : Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to such amounts of ethers, boron compounds, or glycerine as may be normally contained therein, and are not in excess of any restrictive regulations made under Part XII. of the *Health Act* 1928.

*Prohibitions.*

(8) Wines sold or exposed for sale shall not contain :—

- (a) Soluble chlorides exceeding one-half gramme per litre or thirty-five grains per gallon calculated as sodium chloride ;
- (b) soluble sulphates which, calculated as potassium sulphate, exceed two grammes per litre or one hundred and forty grains per gallon ;
- (c) free sulphur dioxide exceeding twenty milligrammes per litre, or one and four-tenths grains per gallon ; or
- (d) total sulphur dioxide (free and combined) exceeding two hundred milligrammes per litre, or fourteen grains per gallon.

*CARBONATED WINE.*

(9) Carbonated wine is wine surcharged with carbon dioxide, produced wholly or in part by artificial means.

## WINE COCKTAIL.

(10) Wine cocktail is wine to which has been added vegetable bitters, aromatics, and/or other flavourings. It may be coloured with caramel without declaration, and may be sweetened with sugar or dried grapes. It shall not contain absinthe, wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), or the oil obtained therefrom.

*Labelling.*

(11) (a) Every bottle containing wine shall bear a label in which shall be written in distinct letters the name of the wine, and the name and address of the vendor or bottler.

(b) Every package containing wine to which any carbon dioxide has been added shall bear a label in which shall be written the word **CARBONATED** in letters of not less than twelve points. The said word shall be the first word of the label, and no other word shall be written on the same line.

(c) Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide in wine is not required.

## 68. MEDICATED WINE.

*General Standard.*

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

## MEAT WINE.

(2) Any wine described as meat wine or beef wine or which purports to be meat wine or beef wine shall contain not less than two parts per centum of protein derived from meat.

## MALT WINE.

(3) Any wine described as malt wine or which purports to contain malt extract shall contain not less than five parts per centum of malt extract.

*Labelling.*

(4) Every package containing medicated wine, meat wine, or malt wine shall bear a label in which shall be written :—

- (a) the words **MEDICATED WINE** in letters of not less than eighteen points;
- (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 letters of not less than twelve points.

## 69. 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 grains per pint.

*Labelling.*

(2) Every package of quinine tonic wine shall bear a label in which shall be written a statement, in letters of not less than eight points, of the proportion of quinine contained therein, in the following form :—

**THIS QUININE WINE CONTAINS [here insert the number of grains]  
GRAINS OF QUININE PER PINT. IT DOES NOT CONFORM WITH THE  
STANDARD FIXED BY THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA :**

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

## 70. 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 in proportion not exceeding five grains to the gallon. They shall not contain any foreign essence or foreign flavouring substance.

**71. 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 malted barley and hops exclusively.

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

**PRESERVATIVE.**

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

(4) Declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide shall not be necessary unless the quantity present exceeds two grains of total sulphur dioxide per gallon.

**72. SPIRITS.**

(1) Spirits shall comply 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.

(2) Spirits may be coloured with caramel without declaration.

**73. STANDARD OF STRENGTH FOR SPIRITS.**

The spirits mentioned shall not be sold at any less alcoholic strength than that specified hereunder:—

Brandy—not more than twenty-five degrees under proof.

Whisky—not more than twenty-five degrees under proof.

Rum—not more than thirty-five degrees under proof.

Gin and Schnapps—not more than thirty-five degrees under proof.

**PART III.—DRUGS, SOAP, AND DISINFECTANTS.****74. DRUGS.**

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

(2) Wherever a drug is included in both the British Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex, the standard of the British Pharmacopœia shall prevail.

(3) In any preparation intended solely for external use, where olive oil or Arachis oil is specified in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, cotton seed oil may be used in lieu thereof, except where otherwise provided in these Regulations.

(4) In any preparation where any particular wine is 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 of similar character of Australian origin, containing not less than twenty-eight parts per centum of proof spirit.

(5) Methylated spirit may be used in lieu of alcohol in the compounding of the following preparations:—

Linimentum Aconiti,

Linimentum Aconiti Compositum,

Linimentum Belladonnæ,

Linimentum Camphoræ Ammoniatum,

Linimentum Capsici,

Linimentum Crotonis,

Linimentum Opii,

Linimentum Saponis,

Linimentum Sinapis,

Liniments, prepared specially for the eradication of Pediculi, 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Iodine paint (*Pigmentum Iodi*) shall be a mixture of equal parts of strong tincture of iodine (*Tinctura Iodi Fortis*, B.P.) and weak tincture of iodine (*Tinctura Iodi Mitis*, B.P.)

(8) A drug or any preparation of drugs bearing a name recognized in the latest edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex which does not conform to the description and tests prescribed in the said Codex, and which is not standardized in the Act or in the Regulations, shall not be deemed to be adulterated, provided—

- (a) Its standard of strength, quality, or purity is declared in the label;
- (b) It conforms to such declared standard; and
- (c) The label bears a statement in letters of not less than twelve points in the following form :—[*Here insert the name of the drug or preparation*] **NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX.**

#### 75. DECLARATION OF CERTAIN DRUGS.

(1) Where any medicine or medicinal preparation contains any drug included in the list immediately hereunder the presence of such drug and the quantity or proportion of same in such medicine or medicinal preparation shall be declared in the label as hereinafter provided in sub-clause (2) of this Regulation.

##### *Drugs to be declared.*

- (a) Free iodine or chemical compounds containing iodine or bromine excepting iodoform and its substitutes;
- (b) Poisonous compounds of antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, copper, lead, and mercury;
- (c) Yellow phosphorus, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous cyanide;
- (d) Chloral, chloroform, dormiol, isopral, acetone-chloroform (chlorotone), dionin, heroin, paraldehyde, sulphonal, trional, tetronal, veronal, propional, bromural, neuronal, or any other drug having hypnotic properties;
- (e) Acetyl-salicylic acid, anilides, phenetidines, or pyrazolones, such as acetanilide, phenacetin, phenazone, or other derivatives of anilides, aminophenols, or quinolines, or any other drug or preparation possessing analgesic or anti-pyretic properties;
- (f) Any drug being or containing any poisonous alkaloid, poisonous glucoside, or similar potent principle or any poisonous derivative thereof;
- (g) Adrenaline, or its substitutes, cantharides, any preparation of the pancreas, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, or any animal product being or containing a potent principle;
- (h) Carbolic acid, cresols, nitroglycerin, guaiacol, cresol, naphthols, resorcin, hydroquinone, pyrogallie acid;
- (i) Cotton-root, ergot, oil of pennyroyal, oil of rue, oil of savin, oil of tansy, oil of parsley, or any reputed emmenagogue or reputed abortifacient substance;
- (j) Para-phenylenediamine, or similar irritant organic bases; and
- (k) Any other poisonous drug whatsoever.

##### *Labelling.*

(2) Every package containing a medicine or medicinal preparation in which is present any drug included in the immediately preceding sub-clause shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points the name of such drug and the quantity or proportion present in such medicine or medicinal preparation in one or other of the following forms :—

**THIS MIXTURE INCLUDES** or **THE CONTENTS OF THIS PACKAGE INCLUDE** or **EACH TABLET, PASTILLE, CACHET, CAPSULE** [*or other like preparation*] **CONTAINS**—followed by the name of the drug or names of the drugs and the quantity or proportion of such drug or drugs.

(3) Any drug included in this Regulation, but not specifically named in the list, shall be described by the name most commonly applied to the drug in the English language in the Pharmacopœia of Great Britain, or of the United States of America, or in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

(4) This Regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist extemporaneously prepared for a specific and individual case.

(5) Every package containing a patent or proprietary medicine shall have attached thereto a label in which shall be inserted legibly and prominently in English or Latin the names of the drugs therein which have any therapeutic action.

(6) For the purposes of these Regulations, "patent medicine" or "proprietary medicine" means and includes any medicine or medicinal preparation for internal or external use which the maker or vendor has an exclusive right to make under the authority of letters patent, or which is prepared from a special formula and issued under the name of the maker, vendor, or owner, or which is recommended by advertisement, price list, hand-bill, poster, placard, pamphlet, letter, or label, for the prevention, or relief of any malady or disorder incident to or otherwise affecting the human body.

(7) 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—

- (a) that it will remedy or cure asthma, Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diabetes, dropsy, epilepsy, fits, gout, infantile paralysis, plague, influenza, locomotor ataxia, lupus, paralysis, rupture, scrofula, venereal disease, or any disease or abnormal condition arising from sexual intercourse; or
- (b) that it is a universal panacea, infallible, a kidney cure, liver cure, blood purifier, a skin food, a hair food, or a nerve food; or
- (c) that it is a cure for baldness, corpulence, or for drunkenness or the liquor habit; or
- (d) that it will develop the bust, raise the height, or eradicate wrinkles; or
- (e) that it is an abortifacient; or
- (f) that it is beneficial for sexual weakness or impotence.

(8) No fictitious testimonial shall be included in any label or advertisement.

(9) Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the advertising of drugs or medicines in medical journals, bona fide trade journals, or in price lists for the use of the retail trade.

#### 76. 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 over proof.

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

##### *Labelling.*

(3) Every package which contains any drug for external use mixed or prepared with methylated spirit shall bear a label in which shall be written, in letters of not less than six points, a statement declaring the presence of the said spirit and the proportion contained in the preparation, in the following form:—

**THIS PREPARATION CONTAINS [here insert the number of parts per centum] PARTS PER CENT. BY VOLUME OF ALCOHOL IN THE FORM OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.**

#### 77. ALCOHOL IN MEDICINE.

(1) 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 ten parts per centum of proof spirit, shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than six points 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) Where a mixture contains both alcohol and some drug required to be declared, then to the declaration concerning alcohol made in the form prescribed in sub-clause (1) of this Regulation shall be added the words **AND INCLUDES** followed by the declaration of a drug or drugs in the form prescribed in Regulation 75.

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

**78. CASTOR OIL.**

Every package containing castor oil which is sold or intended for internal use by man shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eight points the words **FOR INTERNAL USE**.

**79. EUCALYPTUS OIL.**

(1) Eucalyptus oil is the essential oil distilled from the leaves of one or more species of eucalyptus.

**EUCALYPTUS OIL FOR INTERNAL USE.**

(2) Eucalyptus oil prepared for internal use shall conform with the standard prescribed 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.**

(3) (a) Eucalyptus oils which do not comply with the standard prescribed in sub-clause (2) hereof shall be described as suitable only for external use.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing eucalyptus oil for external use shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than eight points—

- (a) the words **FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY**; the said words shall be the first words in the label, shall be more prominent than any other words in the label, and no other word shall appear in the same line or lines; and
- (b) the botanical name of the predominating species from the leaves of which the oil has been distilled.

**80. BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.**

(1) "Biological products," includes vaccines, toxins, antigens, sera, anti-toxins, and all other biological preparations.

(2) Every package containing a biological product shall bear a label in which shall be written in English:—

- (a) The name of the institution, corporation, firm, or person by which or by whom the preparation was manufactured;
- (b) The exact name of the preparation;
- (c) The exact volume or weight of the content;
- (d) The date of manufacture;
- (e) The date from which the preparation should no longer be used;
- (f) The distinctive batch number or other identification mark;
- (g) The nature and percentage of any antiseptic that may have been added;
- (h) The precautions necessary for preserving the properties of the contents to the date indicated in paragraph (e);
- (i) In the case of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxic sera—
  - (i) the number of immunizing units contained in any stated volume expressed in terms of the units prescribed by the English Therapeutic Substances Regulations under the *Therapeutic Substances Act* 1925, or adopted by the Hygienic Laboratory of Washington, U.S.A.; and
  - (ii) a statement as to whether the contents consist of natural serum, a solution of anti-toxic globulins, dried natural serum, or dried anti-toxic globulins;
- (j) In the case of bacterial vaccines—
  - (i) the identity and number of organisms per cubic centimetre, and the maximal doses for administration; and
  - (ii) whether or not the content is free from organisms other than those peculiar to the preparation;
- (k) In the case of anti-toxin, whether or not the content is sterile or contains any free toxin.

(3) No biological product in which the growth of pathological organisms is possible shall be packed in rubber-capped containers for repeated use, unless there is present in the product a sufficient concentration of antiseptic to inhibit bacterial growth.

(4) Where no antiseptic is present in any biological product the label shall include in legible and conspicuous letters the words:—"No antiseptic is present in the contents of this package. They should be used forthwith on opening and the unused portion should be discarded."

(5) All biological products shall be packed in clear glass containers.

**81. SOAP.***General Standard for Soap.*

(1) (a) Soap is the product derived from the action of a solution of alkali on fats, oils or resins or any mixture of same.

(b) Soap shall contain—

(i) not less than fifty-nine parts per centum of fatty and resin acids of which not more than one-third shall be resin acids ;

(ii) not more than one-tenth part of one per centum of free caustic alkali, determined by titration in alcoholic solution using phenolphthalein as indicator, and calculated as sodium hydroxide (NaOH) ; and

(iii) not more than three parts per centum of silicates calculated as sodium tri-silicate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$ ) or of carbonates calculated as sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) or of silicates and carbonates calculated as tri-silicate and carbonate respectively.

(c) Colouring, hydrocarbons and perfume may be mixed with any variety of soap.

(d) Declaration of the presence of colouring in any variety of soap is not required.

(e) Unless inconsistent with the context the word "soap" means soap as standardized by this sub-clause.

**SOAP MIXTURE.**

(2) (a) Soap mixture is soap mixed with not more than ten parts per centum of mineral and/or vegetable substances.

(b) Soap mixture shall contain not less than fifty-three parts per centum of fatty and resin acids, of which not more than one-third may be resin acids.

*Labelling.*

(c) Every package containing soap mixture shall bear a label in which shall be written in letters of not less than thirty-six points the words **SOAP MIXTURE**, followed by a statement in letters of not less than eight points in the following form :—

**SOAP MIXTURE.**

**SOAP MIXED WITH** [*here insert the name or names of the admixed substance or substances.*]

(d) Where soap mixture is sold in unwrapped bars or cakes the words **SOAP MIXTURE** shall be impressed on the bar or cake in letters of not less than thirty-six points.

**ABRASIVE SOAP.**

(3) (a) Abrasive soap is any preparation of soap and abrasive substance sold as suitable for abrasive purposes.

*Labelling.*

(b) Every package containing abrasive soap shall bear a label in which shall be written legibly and prominently the words **ABRASIVE SOAP** or **SAND SOAP** or **PUMICE SOAP**, or any words having a like meaning.

(c) Where abrasive soap is sold in unwrapped bars or cakes the required words shall be impressed on the bar or cake.

**DISINFECTANT SOAP.**

(4) (a) Disinfectant soap is soap mixed with a disinfecting substance in such proportion as to act as a disinfectant within the meaning of paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) of Regulation 82.

(b) Soap described or sold as carbolic soap shall contain not less than three parts per centum of carbolic acid or its homologues and may contain not more than one-half of one part per centum of coal tar hydrocarbons.

*Labelling.*

(c) Every package which contains a disinfectant soap shall bear a label in which shall be written the word **DISINFECTANT** in letters of not less than twelve points.

(d) Where disinfectant soap is sold in unwrapped bars or cakes the required word shall be impressed on the bar or cake.

**BORAX SOAP.**

(5) Borax soap is soap mixed with not less than two parts per centum of borax.

**CASTILE SOAP.**

(6) (a) Castile soap is soap produced by the action of sodium hydroxide on olive oil or other vegetable oil.

*Prohibition.*

(b) The word Castile or any word which resembles or suggests Castile shall not be used in relation to any soap which does not conform to the standard for Castile soap.

*SOFT SOAP.*

(7) Soft soap is the product derived from the action of a solution of potassium hydroxide with or without sodium hydroxide and potassium silicate on fats, oils, or resins or any mixture of same. It shall contain not less than forty parts per centum of fatty and resin acids, of which not more than one-third may be resin acid. It shall contain not more than three parts per centum of silicates calculated as sodium tri-silicate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$ ).

*MARINE OR SEA-WATER SOAP.*

(8) (a) Marine or sea-water soap may contain not more than one-half of one part per centum of free caustic alkali calculated as sodium hydroxide ( $\text{NaOH}$ ).

*Labelling.*

(b) Where marine soap is sold in unwrapped bars or cakes the words **MARINE** or **SEA-WATER** shall be impressed on the bar or cake.

*EXCEPTIONS.*

(9) The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to—

- (a) mixtures of dried and powdered soap with sodium carbonate or any other alkaline sodium salt commonly called soap powder or extract of soap;
- (b) soaps used in industrial processes; nor to
- (c) liquid soaps or medicated soaps.

**82. 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 destroying 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, neutralizing, or destroying offensive odours.

*Labelling of Disinfectants and Germicides.*

(2) Every package which contains or purports to contain a disinfectant or germicide shall bear a label in which shall be written:—

- (a) in letters of not less than twelve points the word **DISINFECTANT**, or the word **GERMICIDE**, or both such words, and the word **POISON**, and the said words shall be the first words in the label, and no other words shall appear in the same line or line; and
- (b) 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.

*Prohibition.*

(3) No person shall sell any package labelled **DISINFECTANT**, or **GERMICIDE**, 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 destroying the germs of disease.

(4) No person shall pack or sell a disinfectant 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 suitable for human consumption.



*Labelling of Antiseptics.*

(5) Every package which contains or purports to contain an antiseptic shall bear a label in which shall be written :—

- (a) in letters of not less than twelve points the word **ANTISEPTIC**, and the said word shall be the first word of the label, and no other word shall appear on the same line; and
- (b) explicit information, and, in legible type, directions as to the 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.

*Prohibition.*

(6) No person shall sell any package labelled **ANTISEPTIC** or **PRESERVATIVE** 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.*

(7) Every package which contains or purports to contain any substance described as a deodorant shall bear a label in which shall be written :—

- (a) in letters of not less than eighteen points the word **DEODORANT**, and the said word shall be immediately followed by the words **THIS SUBSTANCE IS NOT A DISINFECTANT OR GERMICIDE**, which words shall be written in letters of not less than twelve points; and
- (b) 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.

**PART IV.—METHODS OF ANALYSIS.**

Where any food, drug, or substance hereinafter specified has been submitted to any analyst for analysis, such analyst shall observe the method and use the apparatus hereunder prescribed in relation to such food, drug, or substance.

**83. BREAD—ACIDITY OF CRUMB.**

Take 10 grammes of crumb from the interior of the loaf, grind in a mortar with a small quantity of water, transfer to a flask and make up to 100 c.c.; allow to stand for an hour in a boiling water bath; cool and titrate with a decinormal solution of sodium hydroxide using phenolphthalein as indicator.

**84. CREAM OF TARTAR—DETERMINATION OF LEAD.**

The proportion of lead in cream of tartar shall be determined by Wilkie's Method substantially as described in Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 4th Edition, reprint, March, 1917, Vol. 1. Appendix 1, p. 568. (See also *Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 1909, 28, p. 637 and 1910, 29, p. 8.)

Purified cream of tartar, free from lead, shall be used in preparing the standard for comparison.

**85. BAKING POWDERS AND SELF-RAISING FLOUR.—YIELD OF CARBON DIOXIDE.****TARTRATE BAKING POWDERS.**

(1) The proportion of carbon dioxide in tartrate powders shall be determined by the following method which is substantially that proposed by the Baking Chemicals Section of the Analytical Investigations Committee of the Australian Chemical Institute. (See *Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind. Vic.*, 1923, pp. 1006-1009.)

*Reagents required.*

Barium hydroxide solution, approximately one-fourth normal.  
Standard hydrochloric acid solution, one-fourth normal.  
Standard sodium hydroxide solution, one-fourth normal.  
These reagents must be substantially free from carbon dioxide.

*Apparatus Required.*

Two strong, round-bottomed, distillation flasks of about 200 c.c. capacity are connected by joining the side tubes with a short piece of pressure tubing.

One of these flasks, A, is closed with a well-fitting rubber stopper, through which passes a thistle funnel with tap. This is the generating flask into which the sample is introduced. The other flask, B, holds the absorbent 50 c.c. of nearly saturated baryta water. This flask is closed by a rubber stopper carrying a glass tube which is connected with an efficient pump, preferably fitted with a manometer. A clip or well-ground stop-cock is inserted between the pump and the flask.

*Method.*

When the apparatus has been assembled, one gramme of the sample is placed in the flask, A, which must be perfectly dry, and 50 c.c. of the baryta water in B. The flasks are then exhausted, the pressure being reduced to not more than one or two inches of mercury, and the pump connexion closed with the clip or tap. If the rubber stoppers be wetted before insertion, and the funnel tap be well ground and lubricated, there should be no appreciable leakage. The determination may then be proceeded with.

Fifty c.c. of water, free from carbon dioxide, are run slowly from the thistle funnel into A, and the absorption flask B is gently rocked to agitate the baryta water.

Under these conditions the evolved carbon dioxide passes over rapidly into flask B, where it is immediately absorbed by the baryta water.

When the action in flask A moderates, heat is applied to hasten the decomposition and expel dissolved carbon dioxide. Ebullition, of course, takes place at quite a low temperature on account of the reduced pressure, and the vacuum falls away temporarily. The steam generated quickly sweeps the carbon dioxide completely into flask B, which is continually rocked to break the film of barium carbonate formed on the surface of the solution, and to wet the sides of the flask with fresh baryta. It is not necessary, neither is it advisable, to boil the contents of flask A so briskly that the solution in B becomes hot. Further, the apparatus should be so mounted that the side tubes slope upwards from A to B, in order that condensed steam may return to the generating flask.

With practice it is quite easy to judge when absorption is complete by the absence of a continuous film of barium carbonate on the liquid in B, however turbid it may be, but boiling should be continued for at least half an hour.

Air is then slowly admitted through the tap funnel; the absorption flask is disconnected; a few drops of phenolphthalein are added, and the solution is quickly neutralized by running in hydrochloric acid from a burette without permitting any local accumulation of acid, with consequent decomposition of barium carbonate and possible loss of carbon dioxide.

If the baryta water has been accurately standardized, the amount of carbon dioxide may be determined from the above titration. But it is generally preferable to add at this stage an accurately measured volume of standard hydrochloric acid, sufficient to provide excess after all the barium carbonate has been dissolved, and to titrate back with standard sodium hydroxide solution to the methyl orange end point.

*PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDERS.*

(2) For phosphate baking powders the same method as prescribed for tartrate powders shall be employed with the exception that 50 c.c. of 20 per cent. pure neutral sodium chloride solution, free from carbon dioxide, is run into the generating flask (A) instead of 50 c.c. of water.

*SELF-RAISING FLOUR.*

(3) For self-raising flour the same method as prescribed for tartrate baking powders shall be used, but 10 grammes of the sample are to be taken for analysis and 100 c.c. of water used for decomposition. The capacity of flask (A) should be 300 c.c. Sufficient pure liquid paraffin may be added to prevent frothing. Precautions must be taken to prevent charring of the mixture during the heating of the flask.

**86. MALT EXTRACT AND LIQUID MALT EXTRACT.**

(1) *Total Solids.*—The proportion of total solids shall be determined by evaporation to dryness by the method prescribed for determining the proportion of total solids in milk.

(2) *Diastasic Power.*—The diastasic power shall be determined by the following method which is substantially that proposed by the Malt Analysis Section of the Analytical Investigations Committee of the Australian Chemical Institute.

*Reagents required.*

*Soluble starch* carefully prepared for reagent purposes by one of the well recognised methods.

*Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate*—2.5 per cent. solution. This solution must have a pH value of 4.5–5.5. It must be neutral or very faintly acid to methyl red, but alkaline to methyl orange.

*Sodium hydroxide*—20 per cent. solution.

*Benedict's solution*—

|                               |    |             |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------|
| Copper sulphate crystals ..   | .. | 16 grammes  |
| Sodium citrate ..             | .. | 160 grammes |
| Sodium carbonate anhydrous .. | .. | 130 grammes |
| Sodium bicarbonate ..         | .. | 10 grammes  |

The copper sulphate is dissolved in 150 c.c. of water, the other salts in 650 c.c., heating to assist solution. The copper solution is then poured slowly, with stirring, into the other, made up nearly to volume, cooled, adjusted to 1,000 c.c. and filtered. The solution must be protected from the light.

*Sodium thiosulphate solution*—0.04N solution, standardized against potassium bichromate (or by other suitable method), and hereinafter referred to as standard thiosulphate.

*Iodine Solution*—0.04N solution hereinafter referred to as standard iodine.

*Hydrochloric Acid*—0.7N (6 c.c. concentrated acid per 100 c.c.). Also hydrochloric acid of Sp. Gr. 1.19.

*Acetic Acid*—0.4 N.

*The Maltose Value.*

Five c.c. of a 0.5 per cent. solution of the malt extract, and 5 c.c. of water together with 20 c.c. of Benedict's solution are placed in a 300 c.c. Erlenmeyer flask, loosely stoppered with a two-hole rubber stopper, through one hole of which passes a thermometer, the bulb of which is partially immersed in the liquid. The solution is heated at such a rate that it reaches 95° in from three to four minutes and the heating is then continued for exactly five minutes. The flask is rapidly cooled under the tap and 100 c.c. of 0.4 N acetic acid added, followed by 25 c.c. of standard iodine. Then 25 c.c. of 0.7 N HCl are run in, the flask being rotated during this addition so as to distribute the acid rapidly. The unabsorbed iodine is titrated with standard thiosulphate.

Let  $b$  = c.c. of standard thiosulphate taken,  
and  $a$  = c.c. of standard thiosulphate equivalent to 25 c.c. of standard iodine;

Then  $1.64 (a - b)$  = mgm. maltose  
= 1.64  $T_M$ .

Since the 5 c.c. of solution taken contains 25 mgm. of the original malt extract it follows that the reducing sugars contained in 100 parts of malt extract are equivalent to  $4 \times 1.64 (a - b)$ .

*The Digestion.*

A solution of soluble starch is prepared by dissolving the equivalent of 1 gramme of anhydrous starch (which will be about 1.2 grammes of the air dried product) in 50 c.c. of boiling water in a 250 c.c. hard glass Erlenmeyer flask, which has previously been well steamed out. To this is added 20 c.c. of the 2.5 per cent. solution of ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, and the mixture is cooled to about 46° C. To this is added 20 c.c. of a 0.2 per cent. solution of malt extract which brings the temperature to about 40° C. The flask is closed with a plug of cotton wool and placed in a bath at 40° C. for exactly 30 minutes. It is then removed and 2 c.c. of 20 per cent. sodium hydroxide solution added, to neutralize the acid phosphate and stop further action. After cooling to room temperature the solution is made up to exactly 100 c.c.

*The Diastasic Value.*

Ten c.c. of this digested solution is estimated exactly as before with Benedict's Solution and its maltose content determined to be 1.64  $T_D$ .

This 10 c.c. contained 2 c.c. of 0.2 per cent. malt solution or 4 mgm. of original malt extract.

Hence 100 mgm. of malt yields a total of  $25 \times 1.64 T_D$ , and, correcting for the reducing sugars originally present in the malt extract.

The maltose formed from the starch =  $1.64 (25 T_D - 4 T_M)$ .

The ratio of starch converted to maltose formed is taken as 100 : 84.4. Hence the parts by weight of starch converted by 100 parts of malt extract

$$= \frac{164}{84.4} (25 T_D - 4 T_M).$$

NOTE.—This method is designed for a malt extract giving a result close to 250, when 1.64  $T_D$  (mgms. of maltose) will be about 10, equivalent to a 12 per cent. conversion of the starch.

If the  $T_D$  titration corresponds to less than 5 or more than 13.5 mgm. of maltose, a stronger or weaker solution respectively must be employed in the digestion and the appropriate correction introduced in the formula.

### 87. FRESH MILK.

(1) *Milk Fats*.—The proportion of milk fats shall be determined gravimetrically by means of—

- (a) the Adams absorbent paper extraction process; or
- (b) the modification of the Röse-Gottlieb method substantially as described hereunder.

10 cubic centimetres of milk are measured into a suitable flask or cylinder of about 100 cubic centimetres capacity; 1 c.c. of ammonia (Sp. Gr. 0.96), 10 cubic centimetres of alcohol (rectified spirits), 25 cubic centimetres of sulphuric ether (which need not be dry, but should be freshly distilled), and finally 25 cubic centimetres of petroleum ether (the fraction distilling below 70 degrees Centigrade) are successively added.

It is essential that the contents of the vessel be well mixed after the addition of each reagent.

The vessel is allowed to stand until separation takes place. As much as practicable of the ethereal layer (containing the fat in solution) is removed by a pipette or suitable syphon and carefully transferred to a suitable wide-necked flask.

The residual fat remaining in the aqueous layer and in the unremoved ethereal layer is extracted by three further shakings with a mixture of equal volumes of the sulphuric ether and the petroleum ether (the recovered solvent from previous determinations answers admirably for the purpose). The combined ethereal extracts are evaporated finally by heating at about 100 degrees Centigrade until the weight is constant. The fat is then washed out two or three times with a little petroleum ether, and the flask, with any small residue of non-fatty matter, again weighed. (The quantities may be halved throughout, though the proportions given above must be adhered to).

Provided that where tests by the Gerber or Babcock method show that the proportion of fats in any sample is above the standard prescribed therefor, it shall not be necessary to use the Röse-Gottlieb or the Adams method unless legal proceedings are likely to follow.

(2) *Total Solids*.—The proportion of total solids shall be determined by evaporation of a separate sample in a flat dish finally exposed to a temperature of over 100 degrees Centigrade, and not exceeding 105 degrees Centigrade, until weight is constant.

(3) *Solids not fat*.—The proportion of solids not fat shall be determined by deduction of milk fats from total solids.

(4) The proportion of ash shall be determined by either of the following methods:—

- (a) Evaporation and subsequent incineration at a low temperature, extraction of char with water, ignition of residue and subsequent addition of aqueous extract, drying and ignition at dull red heat. The residue and soluble extract may be separately weighed.
- (b) Pipette into a weighed dish about 20 ccs. of the prepared sample, weigh quickly, add 6 ccs. of strong Nitric Acid, evaporate to dryness, and ignite at a temperature below redness until the ash is free from carbon. Cool in a desiccator and weigh.

### 88. SOUR MILK.

In the case of sour milk, special corrections shall be made for the decomposition that has taken place, and Bell's maceration method, substantially as described by Thorpe in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1905, vol. 87, pages 206-225, shall be used for the determination of the proportions of fat and of solids not fat.

The ash may be determined in the same sample by correcting for the strontium carbonate present, or by ignition of a separate sample as in fresh milk.

### 89. 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).

### 90. CREAM AND DRIED MILK—PROPORTION OF FATS.

*Milk Fats.*—The proportion of milk fats in cream and dried milk shall be determined by an appropriate modification of the Röse-Gottlieb method as prescribed for fats in fresh milk. (See *Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis*, 4th edition, volume VIII., pages 188 and 239).

### 91. CHEESE.—PROPORTION OF MILK FAT.

*Milk Fats.*—The proportion of milk fats in cheese shall be determined by the modified Schmidt-Bondzynski method substantially as follows:—

From 0.5 to 5 grammes (according as to whether the cheese is made from cream, whole milk, or skim milk) of rasped cheese are gently boiled with 20 cubic centimetres of hydrochloric acid (Sp. Gr. 1.13) in a small flask shaking until all small particles have disappeared.

The hydrochloric acid solution is carefully introduced into a narrow 100 c.c. cylinder or similar tube, and, when cool, ether is added until the total volume is about 50 c.c. The cylinder is closed with a damp cork, well shaken, and left for at least two hours for the two liquids to separate completely. The ether-fat solution is then drawn off as completely as possible (to at least one cubic centimetre) into a weighed flask. A fresh quantity of 50 c.c. ether is introduced into the cylinder and the contents swung several times. After standing one hour the ether is again drawn off as completely as possible and added to the first ether-fat solution in the weighed flask. The operation of washing with 50 c.c. of ether is again repeated exactly as before. The ether is then distilled off and the fat dried for half an hour in the oven at 102° C. Drying is continued to constant weight.

### 92. COCOA.—FAT AND ALKALI.

(1) *Fat.*—Take from 1–4 grammes (according to the fat content) of the ground sample, and boil with 20 c.c. of redistilled alcohol (approximately 95 per cent.) under a reflux condenser for ten minutes. When cool add 30 c.c. of sulphuric ether, and again boil for ten minutes, shaking to prevent bumping. Allow the mixture to settle, and decant the clear cold liquor through a dry filter paper. Again boil the residue in the flask with 30 c.c. of ether, as before, for ten minutes. After cooling pour the contents of the flask upon the same paper, and wash with ether until free from fat. Evaporate the combined ethereal filtrates, finally drying on a boiling water bath for fifteen minutes. Treat the residue with successive small quantities of petroleum ether, and filter the resulting solution in order to separate the resins with which the fat is contaminated. Evaporate the ethereal solution in a tared flask or basin. Dry for one hour at 100° C. and weigh.

(2) *Total Alkali.*—Treat the ash from 5 grammes of the cocoa with an excess of decinormal hydrochloric acid, heat to incipient boiling, cool and titrate the excess of hydrochloric acid with decinormal sodium hydroxide solution, using methyl orange as indicator. If ammonia or ammonium carbonate are present the amount is determined in a separate portion, calculated as potassium carbonate, and added to the alkalinity of the ash.

### 93. CRUDE OR WOODY FIBRE.

The proportion of crude or woody fibre shall be determined by the modification of the method of Bidwell and Bopst described hereunder. (*Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, Washington D.C. 1921, vol. V., No. 1, page 63).

#### *Reagents.*

*Dilute sulphuric acid solution*—contains 1.25 grammes of sulphuric acid per 100 c.c.

*Dilute sodium hydroxide solution*—contains 1.25 grammes of sodium hydroxide per 100 c.c. free, or nearly free, from sodium carbonate.

The strength of these solutions must be accurately checked by titration.

*Asbestos.*—The variety found best adapted for this work was tremolite, with a refractive index of 0.1635, having fibres ranging in diameter from a maximum of 0.02. – 0.002 m.m.

This asbestos first must be digested on the steam bath for about sixteen hours with 5 – 10 per cent. sodium hydroxide, and thoroughly washed with hot water. It is next digested for about sixteen hours with 5 – 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid and again washed thoroughly with hot water. Next, it is completely ignited in a muffle at bright red heat.

#### *Apparatus.*

*Liebig water-jacketed condenser.*

*Container.*—Any flask of suitable capacity and capable of being used with a Liebig condenser.

It has been found of great advantage to place an iron plate between the flame and the container so as to secure uniform heating and thereby preventing bumping and reducing charring.

#### *Determination.*

Extract 1–2 grammes of the dry material with ordinary ether, or use the residue from the ether extract determination, and transfer the residue, together with approximately one gramme of asbestos, to the container. Where the residue from the ether extract is used and the proper amount of asbestos has already been added, further addition is unnecessary. Using a calibrated beaker, add 200 c.c. of boiling dilute sulphuric acid to the contents of the container, which is immediately placed on the heating apparatus and connected with a water-cooled Liebig condenser. It is essential that the contents of the flask come to boiling within a minute after being placed upon the apparatus and that the boiling continue briskly for 30 minutes. It is found best to rotate the flask with the hand about every five minutes in order thoroughly to mix the charge. Care should be taken to keep the sides of the flask above the solution free from the sample. A blast of air conducted into the flask will serve to reduce the frothing of the liquid. Remove the flask at the expiration of the 30 minutes and immediately filter through linen in a fluted or ribbed funnel and wash until the washings are no longer acid. Next wash the charge and adhering asbestos back into the assay flask with 200 c.c. of boiling dilute sodium hydroxide solution, using a 200 c.c. wash bottle. By spreading out the linen on a large glass funnel (the stem of which has been removed) and using a 200 c.c. wash bottle of sodium hydroxide, the transfer of the sample to the original container is very easily accomplished. Previous to this the sodium hydroxide solution has been brought to boiling and kept at this temperature under a reflux condenser while in use. (The sodium hydroxide solution under the reflux condenser is best transferred to a 200 c.c. wash bottle by means of a bent tube through which the liquid is forced by blowing into a tube connected with the top of the condenser). Then place the flask on the heating apparatus, connect with reflux condenser and boil for exactly 30 minutes. When running a set of fibre determinations the boiling of the alkali should be so timed that the contents of the different flasks will reach the boiling point approximately three minutes apart. This provides sufficient time for filtration. The last filtration takes place directly through a Gooch crucible which has previously been prepared with a thin but close felt of ignited asbestos. Employ suction and wash the contents thoroughly with hot water and then with about 15 c.c. of 95 per cent. alcohol.

Dry the crucibles with their contents to constant weight at 110° C. After weighing, incinerate the crucibles in a muffle at a dull red heat until the carbonaceous matter has been removed, generally for twenty minutes, cool in a small, tight, efficient desiccator and weigh. The loss in weight is taken as crude fibre.

#### 94. VANILLA EXTRACT.

The Wichmann method referred to in Regulation 52 (10) is as hereunder described :—

Lead Number Estimation in Vanilla Extracts.—H. J. Wichmann.  
See J. Ind. Eng. Chem., 1921, 13, 414–418; The Analyst, 1921, 46, 333.

A mixture of 175 ccs. of water, 25 ccs. of 8 per cent. neutral lead acetate solution, and 50 ccs. of vanilla extract is distilled; 200 ccs. of distillate are collected, and the Specific Gravity of this distillate gives the alcohol content. The residue in the distillation flask is transferred to a 100 ccs. flask with water free from carbon dioxide, cooled, diluted to 100 ccs. and filtered. 10 ccs. of the filtrate are treated with 25 ccs. water, 10 ccs. of dilute sulphuric acid, and 100 ccs. of 95 per cent. alcohol. The lead sulphate is collected, washed with alcohol, dried, ignited, and weighed. A control estimation is carried out at the same time, using water containing 5 drops of glacial acetic acid in place of the vanilla extract, and the number of grammes of lead precipitated by 100 ccs. of the extract is then calculated. The lead value and alcohol content are obtained.

**PART V.—SUPPLEMENTARY.****95. COUNCILS TO ENFORCE THESE REGULATIONS.**

The Council of every municipality shall superintend and see to the execution of these Regulations, and shall at its own cost do and provide all such acts, matters, and things as are necessary for that purpose.

**96. PENALTIES.**

Every person who—

- (a) has in his possession or his control for the purpose of sale or storage or preparation for sale for human consumption any food drug article or substance which has been packed labelled or dealt with in any manner contrary to these Regulations or which does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations ; or
- (b) does any act forbidden to be done by these Regulations ; or
- (c) fails to do any act directed to be done by these Regulations—

shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Twenty pounds ; and in the case of a continuing offence a further daily penalty of not more than Five pounds ; but so that the total of such penalties shall not exceed One hundred pounds.

And the Honorable William James Beckett, His Majesty's Minister of Public Health in the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

F. W. MABBOTT,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

