

## THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

## (CAP. 151.)

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS REGULATIONS.

38 Vol. II 416

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations.

2. In these regulations—

“cowkeeper” means the owner or person in charge of a cowshed ;

“cowshed” means any place or premises or any part thereof in which cows are kept for the production of milk for sale or for the manufacture of milk products ;

“dairy” means any place or premises or any part thereof used—

(a) for the keeping, bottling or other treatment of milk intended for sale ;

(b) for the manufacture of milk products ;

(c) for the storage of milk utensils ;

“Dairy Registration Authority” means the Chief Veterinary Officer or such other officer as the Chief Veterinary Officer may appoint to exercise the powers and to perform the duties of the Dairy Registration Authority under these regulations ;

“dairyman” means the owner or person in charge of a dairy ;

“milk products” includes butter, cheese, sour milk, ice-cream, and any other manufactured preparation of milk intended for sale for human consumption ;

“registered premises” means any cowshed or dairy registered under the provisions of these regulations.

3.—(1) No person shall carry on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman or use any place or premises as a cowshed or dairy unless he and any such premises are registered in pursuance of this regulation.

(2) The Dairy Registration Authority, on the application of any person proposing to carry on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman or to use any place or premises as a cowshed or dairy, shall register such person and such place or premises :

Provided that the Dairy Registration Authority may in his discretion refuse to register any person or any place or premises if the requirements of regulations 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20 of these regulations have not been fulfilled or are incapable of being fulfilled by the applicant for registration.

(3) The Dairy Registration Authority shall keep a register of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman and of all places or premises which are used as cowsheds or dairies.

4. The Dairy Registration Authority shall cause to be made such inspection of cattle, cowsheds and dairies as may be necessary for the purposes of these regulations.

5.—(1) A Veterinary Officer may at any reasonable time inspect any cattle for the purposes of these regulations.

(2) A Veterinary Officer may give notice to a cowkeeper of his intention to make an inspection of cattle and thereupon the cowkeeper shall not allow any cow to be removed from the registered premises without the consent of the Veterinary Officer until the inspection has been made or a period of forty-eight hours has elapsed from the receipt of the notice.

6. A Veterinary Officer making an inspection of cattle in pursuance of these regulations may require any cow to be milked in his presence and may take samples of the milk and may require that the milk from any particular teat shall be kept separate and he may take separate samples thereof.

7.—(1) If a person—

- (a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or suffers to be sold or offered or exposed for sale, for human consumption or for use in the manufacture of milk products for human consumption; or
- (b) uses or suffers to be used in the manufacture of milk products for human consumption,

the milk of any cow which has given tuberculous milk, or is suffering from emaciation due to tuberculosis, or from tuberculosis of the udder, or from acute inflammation of the udder, or from actinomycosis of the udder, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, suppuration of the udder, any comatose condition, any septic condition of the uterus, or any infection of the udder or teats which is likely to convey disease, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, if it is proved that he had previously received notice from a Veterinary Officer or that he otherwise knew or by the exercise of ordinary care could have ascertained, that the cow had given tuberculous milk, or was suffering from any of the above-mentioned diseases.

(2) Where a Veterinary Officer gives any person notice with regard to any of the diseases set out in paragraph (1) of this regulation, the notice shall be withdrawn as soon as the Veterinary Officer is satisfied that the cow is no longer in an infective condition, and it shall in any case cease to operate at the expiration of such period not exceeding five days as may be specified therein but without prejudice to the right of the Veterinary Officer to give a further notice or notices with a like limitation of duration.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a notice given by a Veterinary Officer as in paragraph (2) hereof provided may apply to the Dairy Registration Authority for the withdrawal of the notice and the Dairy Registration Authority shall decide whether such notice should be withdrawn.

8.—(1) Every building used as a cowshed or dairy, other than a cold store, shall be provided with sufficient number of windows or other permanent openings suitably placed and communicating directly with the external air. The windows or permanent openings shall be such as to secure that the building is sufficiently lighted during the hours of daylight and the openings provided for ventilation shall be kept in proper order and so used as to secure that the air in the building is kept in a fresh and wholesome condition.

(2) Every such building in which milking or any other process is carried on during the hours of darkness shall also be provided with such lamps or other means of artificial lighting as will enable any such process to be conducted in a good and proper light.

9.—(1) All registered premises shall be provided with an adequate and clean water supply and proper means of washing, including the provision of soap and clean towels and if so required by the Dairy Registration Authority they shall also be provided with adequate latrine and water closet accommodation.

(2) Every receptacle used for the storage or conveyance of water shall be emptied and cleansed as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of the water and shall be maintained at all times in a fit and proper condition for the purpose for which it is required.

(3) The water supply used for the watering of cows shall, as far as reasonably possible, be protected against contamination caused by the drainage of foul water.

10.—(1) Milk or milk products shall not be deposited or kept in any place where they are liable to become contaminated or infected.

(2) Churns or other receptacles containing milk or milk products shall be properly covered or the milk or milk products shall be otherwise effectively protected from dust, dirt, flies, or other sources of contamination.

(3) No foul or noxious matter or soiled bed or body clothing shall be kept in or conveyed through any dairy or any room directly communicating by door, window or other opening with a dairy.

(4) No latrine or privy shall be in or in direct communication by door, window or other opening with a cowshed or dairy.

(5) No swine or poultry shall be kept in any dairy or cowshed.

11. No churn or other receptacle the interior surface of which is incapable of being readily cleansed shall be used for the reception, measurement, storage or delivery of milk or milk products.

12. Every cowkeeper or dairyman shall cause all vessels and appliances used or intended to be used by him for containing, measuring or stirring milk, or for any other purpose for which they may be brought into contact with milk or milk products, to be kept at all times in a state of thorough cleanliness.

13. Every person engaged in the conveyance or distribution of milk shall use all practicable precautions for preventing the milk or milk products from being unnecessarily exposed to heat and from being contaminated by dirt, dust, rain-water or otherwise.

14. Every person engaged in the milking of cows or distribution or measuring of milk or manufacture of milk products or otherwise having access to the milk or milk products or to the churns or other milk receptacles shall keep his clothing and person in a cleanly condition.

15. Every person having access to the milk or milk products or to the churns or other milk receptacles in or about any registered premises, as soon as he becomes aware that any person thereon or therein is suffering from any infectious disease, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the occupier of such premises and the occupier shall immediately notify the District Medical Officer of the District in which the premises are situated.

16.—(1) Where the District Medical Officer is in possession of evidence that any person is suffering from infectious disease caused by the consumption of milk or milk products from any registered premises or that the milk or milk products at any such premises have been infected with such disease, he may by a notice in writing to the occupier of such premises require that no milk obtained or milk products prepared or manufactured in or upon such premises shall be sold for human consumption or used in the manufacture of products for human consumption except upon terms, if any, contained in such notice.

(2) After the receipt of a notice as in paragraph (1) hereof no person shall sell milk or milk products for human consumption or use or sell milk for use in the manufacture of products for human consumption contrary to the terms of such notice.

(3) Any such notice shall operate for such period not exceeding twenty-four hours, as may be specified therein, from the time of the receipt of the notice but may be renewed for a further period or periods of twenty-four hours each. The notice shall be withdrawn as soon as the District Medical Officer is satisfied that the milk or milk products are no longer likely to cause infectious disease.

17.—(1) Where the Dairy Registration Authority or the District Medical Officer by reason of any notification under regulation 15 of these regulations or otherwise suspects that any of the persons in or about any registered premises who have access to the milk or milk products or to the churns or other milk receptacles is suffering from an infectious disease or has recently been in contact with any person so suffering or is in such a condition that there is a danger of his transmitting an infectious disease he may give notice to the occupier of such premises that he considers it necessary to make an

examination of any or all of such persons ; and where he gives such notice, the said occupier and every person concerned shall give to the District Medical Officer all reasonable facilities for making such examination.

(2) Where from the result of any such examination or otherwise the District Medical Officer is of opinion that the employment of any such person is likely to lead to the spread of infectious disease, the District Medical Officer may give notice in writing to that effect to the occupier of the registered premises and to the person concerned requiring that during a period to be specified in such notice, the person to whom the notice relates shall not milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk or milk products or in any way take part in the production, distribution or storage of milk or milk products.

(3) A person to whom a notice under paragraph (2) hereof relates and any other person who is suffering from an infectious disease or has recently been in contact with a person so suffering shall not milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk or in any way take part in the production, distribution or storage of milk or milk products until the expiration of the period mentioned in the notice or, as the case may be, until the District Medical Officer decides that all danger of the communication of infectious disease by means of the milk or milk products has ceased.

(4) No cowkeeper or dairyman shall allow any person to whom any notice under paragraph (2) hereof relates, or any other person who is suffering from infectious disease or has recently been in contact with any person so suffering as aforesaid, to milk cows or handle vessels used for containing milk or milk products or in any way take part in the production, distribution or storage of milk or milk products until the expiry of the period mentioned in the notice or, as the case may be, until the District Medical Officer decides that all danger of the communication of infectious disease by means of the milk or milk products has ceased.

18.—(1) Every cowkeeper shall—

- (a) cause every part of the interior of every cowshed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary to secure that such cowshed shall be reasonably clean and sweet at all times ;
- (b) cause the ceiling or interior of the roof and the walls of every such cowshed to be properly lime-washed or sprayed with lime or otherwise disinfected twice at least in every year, that is to say, once during April or May and once during September or October, and at such other times as may be necessary :

Provided that this requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied as regards any part of such ceiling or walls which is properly painted or varnished or constructed or covered with tiles or other smooth washable material if that part is properly washed from time to time as often as may be necessary to keep it clean ;

- (c) cause all dung and other offensive matter to be removed from any cowshed in his occupation, at least twice in every day.

(2) A cowkeeper shall not cause any dung or offensive matter to be so placed as to render uncleanly the access to any cowshed or dairy.

19. Every cowkeeper shall cause the floor of every cowshed in his occupation to be constructed of such material and in such manner as to render it practicable to remove all liquid matter which may fall thereon, and he shall cause such cowshed to be provided with channels of rendered concrete or other durable and impervious materials so constructed as to prevent as far as reasonably practicable the soiling of the cows and so as to receive all such liquid matter and to convey it to a suitable drain or other place of disposal outside such cowshed.

20. The following provisions shall apply to any dairy and to any building or part of a building which is used for the sale of milk :—

(1) The occupier shall cause the interior and the furniture and fittings therein to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure the maintenance of reasonable cleanliness and in particular the floors shall be thoroughly cleansed with water at least once in every day.

(2) Except in the case of a building or part of a building which is used for the sale of milk by retail, the occupier shall cause the floor to be constructed of rendered concrete or other durable and impervious materials and to be so sloped as to ensure the removal of all liquid matter which may fall thereon, and to be provided with channels so constructed, sloped and placed as to receive all such liquid matter and to convey it to a suitable drain or other place of disposal outside the building.

21. Any police officer and any person duly authorized by the Dairy Registration Authority may at any reasonable time enter upon and inspect any registered premises and any premises which there is reason to believe are being used as a dairy or cowshed and any building or part of a building to which regulation 20 hereof applies.

22.—(1) Every person registered as cowkeeper or dairyman under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies and the Sale of Food (Milk) Regulations, 1926, shall be deemed to be a cowkeeper or dairyman, as the case may be, registered under the provisions of these regulations.

(2) All farms or other premises registered as dairies under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies and the Sale of Food (Milk) Regulations, 1926, shall be deemed to be dairies registered under the provisions of these regulations.

## THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.

## (CAP. 151.)

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS REGULATIONS.

38 Vol. II 309  
41 Vol. II 77

1. These regulations may be cited as the Sale of Food and Drugs Regulations.

2.—(1) In these regulations—

“aerated waters” means filtered waters or non-alcoholic beverages impregnated with carbonic acid gas under pressure;

“baking powder” means a mixture of salts with or without starch, which on heating or moistening evolves carbon dioxide;

“bread” means the substance usually known as bread obtained by moistening, kneading and baking flour;

“coffee” means the seed of coffee arabica or coffee liberica;

“condensed milk” means milk which has been concentrated by the removal of part of its water, whether with or without the addition of sugar, but does not include the article commonly known as “dried milk” or “milk powder”;

“flour” means the meal produced from the grinding of cereals;

“honey” means the saccharine substance collected by bees and deposited by them in the honeycomb;

“jam” means a product obtained by boiling fruit or fruits with sugar and includes conserve and marmalade;

“lard” means the purified fat of the pig;

“milk” means fresh milk of cows, sheep or goats;

“mustard” means the dried seeds of brassica nigra and alba, powdered and mixed;

“olive oil” means the oil expressed from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive tree;

“pepper” means the dried fruit of piper nigrum;

“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 the evidence of putrefaction;

“sesame oil” means the oil expressed from the seeds of the sesame plant;

“sugar” means the product chemically known as sucrose or saccharose and includes cane sugar and beet sugar;

“tea” means the dried leaves of Thea Sinensis;

“tomato paste” means the paste prepared from the juice of tomatoes;

“vinegar” means either—

(a) wine vinegar, that is to say, the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of the juice of grapes, or

(b) malt vinegar, that is to say, the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of infusions of barley malt and/or of cereals whose starch has been converted by malt.

(2) In these regulations “per centum” means percentage by weight unless specified to the contrary.

3.—(1) The articles of food specified in the second column of the Appendix hereto shall conform to the requirements set out in the third column of the said Appendix and shall be composed of the ingredients in the quantities specified therein. Appendix.

(2) Any article of food intended for sale which does not comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be deemed to be an article of food which is not genuine or which is injurious to health.

4.—(1) The preservatives used in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article of food shall not contain any other material except sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid : Provided that boric acid as a preservative in cream and its products may be used in quantities not exceeding the quantities set out in the Appendix in respect of any such article. Appendix.

(2) The following colouring materials shall not be added to any article of food intended for sale, viz. :—

Compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, zinc.

The vegetable colouring matter "gamboge" and the coal tar colours ; picric acid, Victoria yellow, naphthol yellow, aurantia (imperial yellow) and rosolic acid (aurine).

APPENDIX.

(Regulations 3 and 4.)

No.	Article of Food.	Composition and Ingredients.
1	Baking powder	It shall not contain any alum.
2	Bread .. ..	It shall not contain more than 1.0 per centum of potassium or calcium sulphate.
3	Butter .. ..	It shall not contain more than 40.0 per centum of water, nor more than 3.0 per centum of ash. It shall be free from foreign starches and bran ; otherwise it shall be marked and sold in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Law.
4	Butter .. ..	It shall not contain more than 8.0 per centum of salt and not more than 16.0 per centum of water, nor more than 0.5 per centum of boric acid as preservative.
5	Cheese.. ..	It shall contain not less than 30.0 per centum of fat ; otherwise the provisions contained in sections 6 and 7 of the Law with regard to the giving of notice shall be complied with.
6	Coffee .. ..	It shall not contain more than 6.0 per centum of ash.
7	Condensed milk	It shall contain not less than 22.0 per centum of milk solids other than milk fat, and not less than 7.0 per centum of milk fat ; otherwise the provisions contained in section 9 (1) (c) of the Law with regard to labelling shall be complied with.
7	Cream .. ..	It shall contain not less than 35.0 per centum of fat ; otherwise the provisions contained in sections 6 and 7 of the Law with regard to the giving of notice shall be complied with. It shall not contain more than 0.25 per centum of boric acid as preservative.

No.	Article of Food.	Composition and Ingredients.
8	Flour .. ..	It shall not contain more than 1.5 per centum of ash. Wheat flour shall not contain more than 30.0 per centum of coarse and fine bran. Barley flour shall not contain more than 11.0 per centum of bran.
9	Honey .. ..	It shall not contain more than 25.0 per centum of water nor more than 0.3 per centum of ash. It shall not contain any starch or any sugar foreign to honey.
10	Jam .. ..	It shall not contain more than 50.0 per centum of water and it shall be free from gelatine.
11	Lard .. ..	It shall not contain more than 15.0 per centum of salt and not more than 1.0 per centum of water, nor more than 4.0 per centum of free acid expressed as oleic acid.
12	Margarine ..	It shall not contain more than 8.0 per centum of salt, nor more than 16.0 per centum of water.
13	Milk .. ..	(a) Milk of cows : It shall contain not less than 8.0 per centum of milk solids other than milk fat and not less than 3.0 per centum of milk fat. (b) Milk of goats : It shall contain not less than 8.0 per centum of milk solids other than milk fat and not less than 3.5 per centum of milk fat. (c) Milk of sheep : It shall contain not less than 9.0 per centum of milk solids other than milk fat and not less than 5.5 per centum of milk fat: Provided always and in all cases that no milk shall contain any preservative, colouring matter or added water.
14	Mustard .. ..	It shall be free from starch, and shall not contain more than 6.0 per centum of ash.
15	Olive oil .. ..	It shall not contain more than 8.0 per centum of free acid expressed as oleic acid or any oil foreign to olive oil and it shall be free from offensive odour and taste.
16	Pepper .. ..	It shall not contain more than 7.0 per centum of ash.
17	Sesame oil ..	It shall not contain more than 4.0 per centum of free acid expressed as oleic acid or more than 1.0 per centum of water or any oil foreign to sesame oil and shall be free from offensive odour and taste.
18	Sugar .. ..	It shall not contain more than 2.0 per centum of ash.
19	Tea .. ..	It shall not contain more than 8.0 per centum of water, or more than 7.0 per centum of ash, at least half of which is soluble in water.
20	Tomato paste	It shall not contain more than 77.0 per centum of water, or more than 30.0 per centum of salt. It shall not contain any starchy or colouring matter.
21	Vinegar .. ..	It shall contain not less than 4.0 per centum of acetic acid. It shall not contain any distilled vinegar or artificial vinegar.