

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ORDINANCE 1939-1957.*

An Ordinance relating to the Supervision of Dairies.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939-1957*.*

Short title.
Short title amended:
No. 17, 1938,
s. 4.

2. This Ordinance shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.†

Commence-
ment.

3. This Ordinance is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Parts.

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—Licensing and Registration.
- Part III.—Dairy Herds.
- Part IV.—Buildings and Equipment.
- Part V.—Production, Preparation and Distribution of Milk.
- Part VI.—Miscellaneous.

4.—(1.) In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

Definitions.
Sub-section (1.) amended by
No. 15, 1957,
s. 2.

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

“Approved” means approved by the Chief Medical Officer;

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

“Cattle” means cows or goats, and includes bulls or male goats;

The *Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939-1957* comprises the *Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939* as amended. Particulars of the Principal Ordinance and of the amending Ordinance are set out in the following table:—

Ordinance.	Number and Year.	Date notified in <i>Commonwealth Gazette</i> .	Date of Assent by Administrator.	Date of Commencement.
<i>Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939</i>	No. 7, 1939	11th May, 1939 ..	.. ..	1st November, 1939
<i>Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1957</i>	No. 15, 1957	.. ..	12th April, 1957	12th April, 1957

† The date fixed was 1st November, 1939—see table above.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939-1957.

- “Dairy herd” means one or more cows or goats used for the production of milk for human consumption, whether for the purposes of sale or otherwise, and includes any bull or male goat used in connexion with the herd;
- “Dairy premises” means any building, shed, land or place used for the stalling, grazing, feeding or milking of cows or goats for the purpose of producing milk or cream for sale or the depositing of such milk or cream, but does not include a milk shop;
- “Dairyman” means the occupier of any dairy premises and includes any person engaged in the business of the production of milk or cream for sale;
- “Factory” means any building, shed or place used in connexion with the handling, treatment, pasteurization or bottling of milk for sale, or with the manufacture of butter or cheese for sale; but does not include dairy premises;
- “Infectious diseases” means infectious diseases as defined in the Infectious Diseases Regulations made under the *Health Ordinance 1915-1928* or under that Ordinance as subsequently amended or in any amendment of those Regulations so made;
- “Licensed” means licensed under this Ordinance;
- “Milk” means the normal product, without addition or subtraction, of the udder of a cow or goat;
- “Milk shop” means any premises registered under this Ordinance for the purpose of the retail sale of milk or cream, but does not include any portion of any dairy premises;
- “Milk vendor” means any person engaged in the business of the storage or distribution of milk or cream for sale, and includes the occupier of a milk shop and any person conducting a factory;
- “Registered” means registered under this Ordinance;
- “Schedule” means Schedule to this Ordinance;
- “The Chief Medical Officer” means the person appointed under the *Quarantine Act 1908-1950* to be the Chief Quarantine Officer (General), Northern Territory;
- “Tuberculin” means tuberculin issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

(2.) The Chief Medical Officer may, by a written instrument of authority, authorize any person named in the written instrument to carry out, perform or exercise any particular power or function specified in the written instrument which may, in pursuance of the provisions of this Ordinance, be carried out, performed or exercised by the Chief Medical Officer.

PART II.—LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

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

Dairymen and milk vendors to be licensed and registered.

- (a) he is licensed to carry on such business;
- (b) the premises whereon such business is carried on are registered; and
- (c) he is the occupier of the registered premises.

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

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

6.—(1.) Every person who at the date of commencement of this Ordinance is carrying on the business of dairyman or milk vendor shall, within one month of such commencement, make application to the Chief Medical Officer in accordance with Form A in the First Schedule for a licence to carry on such business and for registration of the premises in which the business is carried on.

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

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

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

(4.) The Chief Medical Officer may withhold, refuse or grant the licence and the registration, or may cancel any licence or registration previously granted.

(5.) Upon the granting of the licence and registration, the Chief Medical Officer shall issue to the dairyman or milk vendor a licence in accordance with Form B in the First Schedule and shall register, in a book kept for that purpose, the factory, dairy premises or milk shop.

(6.) The grant of the licence and registration may be made subject to the condition that the buildings, machinery or equipment used in connexion with the business to which the licence and registration relates, shall be altered, removed or replaced by other buildings, machinery or equipment within a time and in accordance with requirements specified by the Chief Medical Officer.

(7.) Subject to this Ordinance, every such licence and registration shall, unless previously cancelled, continue in force until the thirty-first day of December next following the date of the grant.

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

For each licence as dairyman or milk vendor—Ten shillings.

For each registration of dairy premises or factory—Ten shillings.

For each registration of a milk shop—Free.

Establishment
of factories
and dairy
premises.

7.—(1.) Every person proposing to establish a factory or dairy premises shall submit to the Chief Medical Officer, before construction is commenced, complete plans of the building and of all machinery and equipment which it is proposed to instal.

(2.) The Chief Medical Officer may require as a condition of registration that these plans be altered in such manner as he directs.

Cancellation
of licence or
registration.

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

Display of
notices.

9.—(1.) Every licensed dairyman or milk vendor shall in some conspicuous place display upon—

(a) every dairy premises, milk shop and factory of which he is the occupier and which is registered by the Chief Medical Officer; and

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

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

(2.) A person shall not display such notice unless he holds a licence issued by the Chief Medical Officer.

PART III.—DAIRY HERDS.

10.—(1.) Within one month after the date of commencement of this Ordinance, and, thereafter, within fourteen days from the date of the establishment of any dairy herd, and during the first week in January of each year, the owner of a dairy herd, used for commercial purposes or kept for household use, shall apply to the Chief Medical Officer, in accordance with the Form C in the First Schedule, for the registration of the herd.

Registration of dairy herds.

(2.) The owner of a registered dairy herd shall not, without the consent of the Chief Medical Officer, add any animal to that herd.

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

(4.) Registration shall be completed by the entry of the appropriate particulars in the register kept by the Chief Medical Officer.

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

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

11. Upon registration of a dairy herd, the owner shall, within one month of the date of such registration, register a three-letter brand and a distinctive brand, and cause such brands to be impressed on each animal in such dairy herd in accordance with the provisions of the *Brands Ordinance 1928-1936*.

Branding of herds.

12. Whenever the Chief Medical Officer so requires, the owner of a dairy herd shall cause or permit any or all of the cattle in the herd to be tested with tuberculin by or under the

Testing of herds.

supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, or cause or allow such other tests, inoculations or examinations as the Chief Medical Officer requires:

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

Compensation
for animals
affected with
tuberculosis.

13.—(1.) The owner of any animal which reacts specifically to the tuberculin test shall isolate the animal, or cause it to be destroyed, or otherwise dealt with, as the Chief Medical Officer requires.

(2.) Before any animal is destroyed a valuation of the animal shall be made by the owner and the Chief Medical Officer.

(3.) The valuation shall be calculated upon the market value as indicated by current prices on the date of valuation.

(4.) Where the owner and the Chief Medical Officer do not agree upon a valuation the matter shall be submitted to the Administrator, whose decision thereon shall be final.

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

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

Compensation
where animal
not affected with
tuberculosis.

14. Where the Administrator is satisfied that a post mortem examination of an animal destroyed under the provisions of subsection (1.) of the last preceding section shows that the animal was not affected with tuberculosis, he shall pay to the owner the value of the animal in accordance with the valuation arrived at under the last preceding section.

Contact
between tested
and other
animals.

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

Notification
of diseases.

16. Every dairyman shall forthwith notify the Chief Medical Officer of the occurrence in any of the cattle in his dairy herd of any of the following diseases:—

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

or of any diseases specified from time to time by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

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

Notice by
Chief Medical
Officer of
diseases, &c.

Provided that, when permitted by the Chief Medical Officer, a dairyman may use the milk, after such treatment as the Chief Medical Officer requires, for the feeding of calves and pigs.

(2.) Where, in pursuance of the last preceding sub-section, the Chief Medical Officer orders the destruction of a cow or goat, the provision of sections thirteen and fourteen of this Ordinance with regard to compensation shall apply in relation to the destruction of that cow or goat.

18. A dairyman—

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

Depasturing
of cattle.

19.—(1.) A dairyman shall not—

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

Feeding of
cattle.

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

PART IV.—BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Milking shed.

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

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

Milk room.

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

- (a) The floor—
 - (i) Shall be paved with impervious material laid so that the lowest part of its surface is substantially above the adjacent ground;

- (ii) shall have a fall of not less than one in one hundred and twenty to an impervious channel, discharging over a trapped gully outside the building and properly connected to a drain, or to an impervious receptacle of ample dimensions situate at least ten feet from the room and from the milking shed; and
 - (iii) shall have a surface finished smoothly and evenly, so as to prevent the lodgment of any liquids;
 - (b) The room shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted;
 - (c) All exterior openings shall be fitted with fine fly-proof screens, constructed of suitable material, and the door shall be hung so as to be self-closing;
 - (d) The walls and roof shall be constructed of approved materials, and the external surfaces of the walls, if such walls are not constructed of stone, brick, or concrete, and the external surface of the roof, if of metal, shall be properly painted with an approved refrigerating paint, and shall be re-painted with a similar material whenever necessary or whenever required by the Chief Medical Officer;
 - (e) The woodwork of the doors, the windows and frames thereof shall be properly painted, and fitted so as to be fly-proof;
 - (f) The shelves, benches, tables, racks or other fittings shall be made of smoothly dressed wood or other approved material, and so fitted that they may be readily removed for cleansing purposes; and
 - (g) The room shall be equipped with sufficient milk strainers of approved material and design, and with an approved cooler which shall be properly connected with a cold water supply.
- (2.) The dairyman shall at all times maintain such room and all fittings and utensils thereof in good order and repair, and scrupulously clean in every part, both inside and outside, and secure the removal and exclusion of flies from the interior thereof.

22. A dairyman—

- (a) shall keep in or in connexion with every milking shed or stockyard in his occupation an abundant supply of wholesome water;

Water supply.

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

Stockyards,
stables,
sheds, &c.

23. A dairyman—

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

Fowl-houses
and poultry.

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

(2.) A dairyman or milk vendor shall not permit any poultry to be at large upon any part of the premises used in connexion with his business as a dairyman or milk vendor, and shall, if directed by the Chief Medical Officer, confine poultry within approved enclosures.

Piggeries.

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

26. Every dairyman or milk vendor shall provide and maintain sanitary conveniences as prescribed by the Buildings Regulations made under the *Buildings Ordinance* 1936 or by any regulations amending those regulations.

Sanitary conveniences.

27. A dairyman or milk vendor—

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

Cleanliness of utensils, vehicles, &c.

28.—(1.) A licensed dairyman or milk vendor shall not use for the storage, keeping or transport of milk any can or container unless the name of the owner of the can or container is permanently impressed into or embossed on—

Marking of cans or containers.

- (a) the can or container; or
- (b) a metal plate permanently attached to the can or container.

(2.) Sub-section (1.) of this section shall not apply to milk in a milk shop kept as stock for sale by retail in the shop.

29. A dairyman—

- (a) shall cause the ceiling or underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls of every milking shed in his occupation to be properly cleansed and lime-washed at least four times in every year, that is to say, once during the first week of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the Chief Medical Officer by notice in writing requires:

Cleanliness of premises.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof or walls which are properly painted or varnished or constructed of, or covered with, any material which may be otherwise properly cleansed and the lime-washing of which would be unsuitable or inexpedient;

- (b) shall cause the floor of every milking shed in his occupation to be thoroughly swept and cleansed and all dung and other offensive matters to be removed from the shed immediately after each milking, and every part of the shed to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary to ensure that it is at all times clean;
- (c) shall cause every stockyard and stable in his occupation to be kept clean;
- (d) shall cause every drain, drain inlet or drainage receptacle upon his premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily;
- (e) shall, whenever required so to do by the Chief Medical Officer, cause his milking shed or any other building upon his premises to be disinfected in the manner and with such materials and appliances as the Chief Medical Officer directs;
- (f) shall cause the ceiling or the underside of the roof and the interior surface of the walls and the floor of every forage or feed store and feed-mixing room, and every feed trough or bin or receptacle used for mixing feed on his premises to be kept clean; and
- (g) shall not allow dung, manure, offensive or putrescible matter of any kind to accumulate or remain in, upon or about any house, milk room, milking shed, stable, stockyard, fowlhouse, piggery or enclosure for fowls upon his premises, but shall cause the same to be removed daily and treated or disposed of as the Chief Medical Officer from time to time directs.

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

30. A dairyman—

- (a) shall protect the milk from infection or contamination during the process of milking;
- (b) shall, immediately prior to the milking of any animal, cause the udder and teats of the animal, and the adjacent part of the animal's skin to be thoroughly cleansed, and the hands of the person milking the animal to be first thoroughly cleansed, for which purpose suitable appliances shall be provided by the dairyman in a convenient situation;

Precautions
prior to and
during milking.

- (c) shall cause the milk drawn from any animal on his premises (except as hereinafter mentioned) to be forthwith taken to the milk room, and there immediately strained and cooled;
- (d) shall not mix with any milk intended to be used for human consumption, the milk from any animal within thirty days before or five days after parturition, or mix with any milk intended for human consumption the first jets of milk drawn from any teat; and
- (e) shall not allow any of his animals to be excited by hard driving, abuse or harsh treatment.

31. A dairyman or milk vendor—

Housing, &c.,
of milk.

- (a) shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in connexion with the housing, storage, carriage, transport or distribution of milk so as to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination, or to anything likely to prove injurious or deleterious to it;
- (b) shall not deposit or keep any milk, or any milk vessel, implement, or article used in his trade or in connexion therewith—
 - (i) in any room or place where it is likely to become contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance;
 - (ii) in any room used as a kitchen, bedroom or living room;
 - (iii) in any room or building or part of a building communicating directly by door, window, ventilation or otherwise with any room used as a kitchen, bedroom or living room, or in which there is or has been any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and which has not been properly disinfected:

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

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

- (c) shall not keep or cause or suffer any milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle, or utensil, or run over a cooler or refrigerator, which is not thoroughly clean and in thorough order and repair;
- (d) shall cause all cans and other receptacles used by him in the carriage of milk to be furnished with close-fitting lids, and shall not suffer or permit any rag, cloth or other material to be used with any such lid;
- (e) shall cause all vessels, utensils, receptacles, coolers or other articles used by him to contain, treat or manipulate milk to be maintained at all times clean and in thorough order and repair; and
- (f) shall not suffer or permit milk, while in transport or distribution, to be unnecessarily exposed to the sun.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection of premises, &c.

32. The Chief Medical Officer may—

- (a) enter, at all reasonable times, any dairy premises, milk shop or factory for the purpose of making any inspection and take away for the purpose of examination or analysis samples of milk or cream found on the premises;
- (b) take from any vehicle used in the distribution of milk or cream for sale for the purpose of examination or analysis samples of milk or cream;
- (c) by notice in writing, require any dairyman or milk vendor to cleanse and maintain in a clean condition his dairy premises, milk shop or factory, and any utensils used therein;
- (d) seize any milk or cream which is unfit for human food and which is found upon any dairy premises, milk shop, or factory;
- (e) order the immediate cleansing, in his presence and to his satisfaction, of any utensil found upon any dairy premises, milk shop or factory; and
- (f) where he is satisfied that any utensil cannot be properly cleansed, seize and remove such utensil.

Treatment of samples.

33. Where any sample of milk or cream has been taken by the Chief Medical Officer in accordance with the last preceding section, he shall—

- (a) divide each sample into two portions;

- (b) place each portion in a separate bottle, seal each bottle with an official seal and affix to each bottle a label bearing the distinguishing number of the sample, the date upon which the same is taken, the name and address of the owner of the milk or cream and the name of the person from whom the sample is obtained; and
- (c) return one portion to the person in charge of the vehicle, can or container or premises from which the sample has been taken.

34.—(1.) The Administrator may appoint any qualified person to be an analyst for the purpose of the examination or analysis of milk or cream under this Ordinance.

Analysis of milk or cream.

(2.) A certificate purporting to be signed by any analyst so appointed shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

35. Where any person suffering from an infectious disease is upon, or enters, any dairy premises, milk shop or factory, the occupier, or, where there is no occupier, the owner of the dairy premises, milk shop or factory, and also the medical practitioner attending that person, shall forthwith report in writing to the Chief Medical Officer the presence of the person upon the premises, milk shop or factory, and the disease from which he is suffering.

Notification of infectious diseases on dairy premises, &c.

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

List of customers to be supplied.

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

Persons suffering from infectious diseases.

- (a) to milk cows or goats or to handle vessels used for containing milk or cream; or
- (b) in any way to take part in the conduct of the trade or business of the dairyman or milk vendor as far as regards the production, distribution or storage of milk or cream,

before the dairyman or milk vendor has proved, to the satisfaction of the Chief Medical Officer, that all danger of communication of infection to the milk or cream, or of its contamination, has ceased.

Storage, &c.,
of milk or
cream.

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

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

Medical
examination of
dairymen, &c.

39. Any person engaged upon any dairy premises, milk shop or factory shall, when required by the Chief Medical Officer, submit himself to medical and bacteriological examination by a legally qualified medical practitioner.

Prohibition of
sale of milk.

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

Sale of dairy
produce, &c.,
which has been
seized, &c.

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

- (a) any dairy produce which has been seized by the Chief Medical Officer;
- (b) any dairy produce which is unfit for food for man;
- (c) any milk which has not been obtained from a dairy herd within the Territory unless the Chief Medical Officer otherwise approves;
- (d) as milk, anything which is not the normal product, without addition or subtraction, of the healthy udder of a cow or goat, unless it is sold or

supplied as separated milk with the full knowledge and consent of the person to whom such milk is sold, or supplied; or

- (e) any milk which does not comply with the standard prescribed in the Second Schedule.

42. Every dairyman or milk vendor shall, when so required by the Chief Medical Officer, furnish such assistance by information or otherwise in regard to the premises or appliances used in the business or the source of milk or cream offered for sale as is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

Assistance to Chief Medical Officer.

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

Penalty for offences.

44. Proceedings for offences against the provisions of this Ordinance and for recovery of charges made for services may be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction by the Chief Medical Officer or by any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chief Medical Officer.

Prosecution of offences.

45. In any prosecution for an offence against the provisions of this Ordinance—

Evidence.

- (a) evidence that milk was in dairy premises or a milk shop or factory having displayed thereon the name of a licensed dairyman or a licensed milk vendor shall be *prima facie* evidence that the milk—

- (i) was the property of the person whose name was displayed on the premises, shop or factory; and
- (ii) was kept in the premises, shop or factory for sale by that person;

- (b) evidence that milk was in a vehicle or can or container bearing thereon the name of a licensed dairyman or a licensed milk vendor shall be *prima facie* evidence that the milk—

- (i) was the property of the person whose name appeared on the vehicle can or container; and
- (ii) was kept in the vehicle can or container for sale by that person.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939-1957.

Regulations.

46. The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Ordinance, prescribing all matters which by this Ordinance are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Ordinance.

THE SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 6.

FORM A.

For Office Use—

Fee received
Licence issued

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939.

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

The Chief Medical Officer:

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

Signature

Date

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

* A fee is not required.

Section 6.

FORM B.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939.

LICENCE FOR DAIRYMAN OR MILK VENDOR.

This Licence is issued to _____ under and subject to the provisions of the Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939 until the 31st day of December, 19 _____, unless sooner cancelled in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance.

Date

Chief Medical Officer.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939-1957.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Section 10.

FORM C.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A DAIRY HERD.

The Chief Medical Officer:

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

	Number which have—		Total.
	Been treated with Tuberculin.	Not been treated with Tuberculin.	
Cows			
Bulls			
Calves			
Goats (female)			
Goats (male)			

When cows or goats are kept but no milk is sold a fee is not required.

Signature

Date

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 41.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Dairies Supervision Ordinance 1939.

MILK STANDARD.

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

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