

STATUTORY RULES.

1927. No. 8 .

REGULATIONS UNDER THE QUARANTINE ACT 1908-1924.

I THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Quarantine Act* 1908-1924, to come into operation forthwith.

Dated this 25th day of January 1927.

Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

Minister for Health.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Citation.

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Quarantine Regulations 1927.

Repeal.

(2) All Regulations under the Quarantine Act (Statutory Rules No. 98, 108, 155, 169 of 1923; No. 49, 85, 98 of 1924; No. 64, 89, 134, 198, 217 of 1925; and No. 2, and 57 of 1926) are repealed as from the commencement of these Regulations, save as to anything lawfully done, or any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder.

Parts.

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

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—General Provisions.

Part III.—Quarantine of Vessels, Persons, and goods generally.

Part IV.—Special Measures against Plague and Cholera.

Part V.—Miscellaneous.

Part VI.—Quarantine of Animals.

Part VII.—Quarantine of Plants.

C.17551.—PRICE 1s. 3d.

PART II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Quarantine Signal—Section 23.

3. The Quarantine Signal* shall be—

(1) From sunrise to sunset:—

- (a) For oversea vessels requiring pratique, the flag known as flag Q, being a yellow flag of six breadths of bunting hoisted at the mainmast-head ;
- (b) For vessels having or suspected of having a quarantinable disease on board or actually performing quarantine, the flag known as the Commercial flag L, being a large flag of yellow and black, borne quarterly, hoisted at the mainmast-head ;
- (c) In the case of vessels having no mainmast the flags referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Regulation shall be displayed at least 20 feet above the highest deck structure as near amidships as practicable.

(2) From sunset to sunrise, three lights (two red and one white, each being not less than eight inches in diameter) of such a character as to be visible on a clear night all round the horizon for a distance of two miles, and placed as nearly as practicable amidships, at distances of six feet apart, in the form of an equilateral triangle with the apex (the white light) above.

PART III.—QUARANTINE OF VESSELS, PERSONS, AND GOODS GENERALLY.

Hours of Clearance of Vessels subject to Quarantine.

4. The hours of clearance of vessels subject to Quarantine shall be from sunrise to sunset: Provided that an authorized quarantine officer may, at any hour between five a.m. and midnight during the months from November to March (inclusive), and between six a.m. and ten p.m. during the remaining months of the year, if so directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer, inspect and clear any vessel carrying a medical officer who is a legally qualified medical practitioner:

Provided further, that a Quarantine Officer may inspect and clear between sunset and 10 p.m. any vessel which calls off Goode Island, Torres Straits, to pick up a Torres Straits pilot, but does not enter the port of Thursday Island. In any such case pratique shall not be granted having effect beyond the said port.

* The following are the sections of the Act relating to the Quarantine Signal :—

21. The master of every vessel subject to quarantine shall—

- (a) display the quarantine signal on his vessel before she comes within one league of any port ;
- (b) keep the quarantine signal displayed on his vessel while entering or being in any port or quarantine station ; and
- (c) in the case of a vessel engaged on navigation by air, display and keep displayed the prescribed signal.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

22. (1) When—

- (a) any eruptive disease ; or
- (b) any disease attended with fever and glandular swellings ; or
- (c) any disease which he believes or suspects, or has reason to believe or suspect, to be a quarantinable disease—

has broken out on board any vessel, the master of the vessel shall forthwith (unless the vessel is actually performing quarantine under the supervision of a quarantine officer)—

- (a) notify a quarantine officer of the breaking out of the disease, and
- (b) display the quarantine signal on his vessel, and keep it so displayed until he is authorized by a quarantine officer to remove it or until the vessel is released from quarantine.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

(2) The master of a vessel in port shall forthwith give notice in writing to a quarantine officer of every case of any prescribed disease which was on his vessel when she arrived in the port or which has arisen on his vessel since she arrived in the port.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

23. The quarantine signal shall be as prescribed, and shall be displayed in the prescribed manner.

Health Report—Section 27

5. (1) The Primary Health Report relating to any vessel at its first port of entry to the Commonwealth shall be in accordance with the following form:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

Health report and answers to questions as to the present and recent state of the health of all persons on board, and as to the history and sanitary circumstances of the undermentioned vessel during the current voyage, by

Master* of the said vessel,

and by
of the said vessel.

Medical Officer

Name, Description, Tonnage, and Nationality of Vessel.	Port from which Vessel started, and Date of sailing therefrom.	Ports at which Vessel has called, and Dates of arrival and departure.			Number of Persons now on Board.			
		Port.	Date.		Passengers.		Crew.	
			Arrival.	Departure.	Class.	Number.	Rating.	Number.
Name.					First	..	Officers, including master, medical officer, and pursers ..	..
					Second	..	Engineers ..	..
Description.	Terminal Port of Voyage.				Third	..	Deck hands, including carpenters, boatswain, &c. ..	..
Tonnage.					Steerage	..	Donkeymen, greasers, firemen, trimmers ..	..
	Duration of Voyage, in Days.				Other persons not on articles nor on passenger list	..	Stewards, cooks, bakers, butchers, and all others on the articles ..	..
Nationality.					Total	..	Total	..

Questions

1.—Did any small-pox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, or typhus fever exist at the port of departure, or at any port at which the vessel touched during the voyage?

Answer.—

2.—Was there, during the voyage (at any port or while at sea), any communication, other than oral or by signal, between the vessel and any other vessel on which there was any quarantinable or pestilential disease?

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

3.—Have you, during the voyage, taken on board at any place, any person who, or any goods which, at the time of his or their reception on board, would be deemed liable to quarantine under section 18 of the Quarantine Act?

Answer.—

Under the Quarantine Act 1908-1924, the Master and the Medical Officer are liable to a penalty of £100 for refusal or omission to give a true account and a true reply to any question, and for wilfully making a false statement in answer or for wilfully misleading a quarantine officer they are liable to two years' imprisonment.

* Master in relation to a vessel means the person (other than a pilot) in charge or command of the vessel.

- 4.—Has any detailed inquiry, or medical inspection or examination of all or any of the persons on board been made within the last twenty-four hours, with a view to the detection of any quarantinable disease?

If so, give full particulars.

Answer.—

- 5.—Is there now, or has there been, on board during this voyage, any person affected with—

- (a) any fever attended with or followed by eruption;
- (b) any skin eruption;
- (c) any illness attended with glandular swelling;
- (d) choleric diarrhoea or diarrhoea with collapse;
- (e) any disease which you believe or suspect to be or to have been a quarantinable disease, or which resembles or has resembled a quarantinable disease.

Answer.—(a)..... (b)..... (c)..... (d)..... (e)....

(State particulars of every case in Schedule A on back hereof.)

- 6.—Is there or has there been during the voyage any person suffering from tuberculosis in any form, demonstrable syphilis in an active condition or any other communicable disease, or any infirm, invalid, epileptic or mentally defective person on board the vessel?

If so, state particulars in Schedule B on back hereof.

Answer.—

- 7.—Has any person affected with any sickness or disease left the vessel during the present voyage?

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—

- 8.—Has any person died on board during the voyage?

If so, state particulars in Schedule A on back hereof.

Answer.—

- 9.—Does the cargo include any secondhand clothing or bedding or any rags or any flock made of rags or other textile material, whether in compressed or uncompressed bales, or any used sacks or carpets or canvas?

If so, state particulars, including information as to the port or ports from which such cargo was shipped.

Answer.—

- 10.—From inquiries made:

- (a) Is any person on board in possession of any culture, virus, or substance containing any disease germ or microbe or disease agent?
- (b) If so, has the permission of the Minister to import the article been obtained?

Answer.—(a)..... (b).....

- 11.—(a) Is there now or has there been during the voyage any unusual number of rats or mice on board?

- (b) Have any dead or apparently sick rats or mice been found on board during the voyage?

If so, state particulars.

Answer.—(a)..... (b).....

12. At what ports was drinking water or water ballast taken on board?

Answer.—

13. Have you any Bills of Health?

If so, state number and ports to which they relate.

Answer.—

The answers to questions and the particulars given in this Report, and in the schedules hereunder, are true and correct.

Master.

Medical Officer.

Witness

Quarantine Officer or other authorized person.

Date

NOTE.—The Master and Medical Officer must sign in the presence of the witness.

SCHEDULE A.

PARTICULARS AS TO EVERY CASE OF DISEASE DESCRIBED IN QUESTION NO. 5 OR DEATH DURING THE VOYAGE.

Name and Class or Rating.	Sex.	Age.	Port of		Duration of Illness.		Nature of Illness.	Remarks.
			Embarkation.	Debarcation.	Beginning.	Termination.		

SCHEDULE B.

PARTICULARS AS TO ANY PERSON ON BOARD SUFFERING FROM ANY DISEASE OR CONDITION NAMED OR DESCRIBED IN QUESTION NO. 6.

Name and Class or Rating.	Sex.	Age.	Port of		Nature of Illness, Infirmary, or Defect.	Remarks.
			Embarkation.	Destination.		

NOTE.—If necessary, amplify Schedules A and B on a separate sheet of paper.

Comments of quarantine officer at the Port of—

NOTICE TO MASTERS.—In order to expedite the clearance of the vessel, this form should be filled up by the medical officer (if carried) or by the master immediately on arrival in Australian waters, and all Bills of Health and other documents relating to the sanitary history of the vessel should be ready for production to the Quarantine Officer. The master is further requested to take the necessary steps to have all persons on board ready for inspection, together with passenger and crew lists, log book, sick lists, &c.

The passenger and crew lists should be in duplicate, typewritten (if practicable) and grouped according to class or rating.

5. (2) The Health Report shall be prepared and signed in duplicate by the Master and (if carried) by the Medical Officer of any vessel at its first port of entry or call. The duplicate copy, which will be returned to the Master, shall be kept by him for production on any Quarantine or Customs Officer demanding to see it.

Supplementary Health Report.

6. (1) At any Australian port (other than the first port of entry) which the vessel enters without pratique, the viséd duplicate Primary Health Report returned to the Master by the quarantine officer of the first port of entry shall be produced to the quarantine officer or to an authorized person, together with a Supplementary Health Report relating to the history and sanitary circumstances of the vessel after its arrival in Australian waters.

(2) The quarantine officer or any authorized person, at any port in Australia may require (a) the viséd Health Report to be produced for his inspection, and (b) a Supplementary Health Report to be furnished in reference to any vessel, notwithstanding that pratique covering the port in question has been granted at a port previously visited.

7. The supplementary Health Report shall be in accordance with the following form :—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH REPORT.

Health Report and Answers to Questions as to the present and recent state of health of all persons on board, and as to the history and sanitary circumstances of the vessel during the current voyage, subsequent to the examination made at its first port of entry in Australia.

By
and by

Master of the said Vessel,
Medical Officer of the said Vessel.

- (1) Name of the Vessel
- (2) (a) Name of last port of call before reaching Australia
(b) Date of departure therefrom
- (3) (a) Name of first port of entry to Australia
(b) Date of arrival thereat
(c) Date of departure therefrom
(d) Number of persons (crew, passengers, and others) on board on arrival thereat

- (4) Names of ports of call (including first port of entry) in Australia, date of arrival, and number of persons landed at each port—

Name of Port.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Persons landed.

- (5) Number of persons now on board—(a) Crew
(b) Passengers and others } Total.

QUESTIONS.

- (6) Have you the duplicate Primary Health Report viséd by the quarantine officer of the first port of entry and of any subsequent port of call which the vessel has entered without pratique?

Answer.—

- (7) Has any detailed inquiry or medical inspection or examination of all or any of the persons on board been made since leaving the first port of call in Australia? If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

(8) Is there now or has there been on board since arrival in Australian waters any person affected with—

- (a) any fever attended with or followed by eruption.
- (b) any skin eruption.
- (c) any illness attended with glandular swellings, or
- (d) any choleraic diarrhoea or diarrhoea with collapse.
- (e) any disease which you believe or suspect to be or to have been a quarantinable disease?

Answer.—(a)..... (b)..... (c)..... (d)..... (e).....

State particulars of every case in the Schedule on back hereof.

(9) Is there on board any person suffering from tuberculosis in any form, demonstrable syphilis in an active condition, or any other communicable disease, or any other sick, infirm, invalid, epileptic, or mentally defective person, or has any such person been landed from the vessel at any port in Australia? If so, state particulars in the Schedule on back hereof.

Answer.—

(10) Have any dead or apparently sick rats or mice been found on board during the voyage since leaving the first port of entry? If so, give particulars.

Answer.—

The answers to questions and the particulars given in this Report, and in the schedule hereunder, are true and correct.

Master.
Medical Officer.

Witness

(Quarantine officer or other authorized person.)

Port of

Date

19 .

Note.—The Master and Medical Officer must sign in the presence of the witness.

SCHEDULE.

PARTICULARS AS TO EVERY CASE OF ILLNESS OR DEATH DURING THE VOYAGE SINCE ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Name and Class or Rating.	Sex.	Age.	Port of		Nature of Illness.	Duration of Illness.		Remarks.
			Embarkation.	Debarcation or Destination.		Beginning.	Termination.	

NOTE.—If necessary, amplify the Schedule on a separate sheet of paper.

Comments of quarantine officer at Port of—

NOTICE TO MASTERS.—This report is supplementary to that given to the quarantine officer at the first port of entry, and should be prepared by the medical officer (if carried) or master ready for signature immediately before arrival at any other Australian port until full pratique has been granted and in all cases on arrival at the terminal port.

Any vessel entering an Australian port without pratique, must if no case of quarantinable or suspected quarantinable disease exists on board, fly flag Q; and any vessel having or suspected of having any quarantinable disease on board must fly Commercial flag L. In either case the vessel must show the quarantine signal by night. See Regulation 3, also Quarantine Act, sections 17 (b), 21, and 22. The sections and Regulation are set out in the sheet of notes furnished to Masters by the Pilot at the first port of entry.

Certificate of Pratique—Section 33.

8. The Certificate of pratique shall be in the following form:—

Commonwealth of Australia.
The *Quarantine Act* 1908-1924.
Certificate of Pratique.

(a) Insert the name of the vessel.	Granted to the (a)		
(b) Insert the name of the master of the vessel.	of which (b)		
	is Master, at	A.M.	19
		P.M.	
(c) Here name the port or ports in which the certificate is to have effect.	This Certificate shall have effect in (c)		
	or until (d)		
(d) Insert any specified date or the words "the end of the current voyage," stating terminus of such voyage.	This certificate shall not, unless explicitly expressed, exempt the vessel from fumigation or any other measure of disinfection. In the event of any quarantinable disease breaking out during currency, this certificate shall become null and void, and must be surrendered on demand to a quarantine officer.		
	(Signed)		
	Port of—		Quarantine Officer.
	Date—		

Bills of Health.

9. The Master of every oversea vessel arriving at any port in Australia shall bring from the port of departure and from every oversea port called at during the current voyage, a Bill of Health, in which information is given as to the existence or non-existence of small-pox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, or any other pestilential disease at or in the vicinity of the port concerned during the fortnight next preceding the visit of the vessel. The Bill of Health shall be signed and dated within twenty-four hours before the time of the departure of the vessel from the port to which it refers.

The information given shall include the number or approximate number of existing cases of any of the diseases named, and shall be certified to by the port health officer if the port is a British possession, or by the British consul or such other person as may be approved if the port is a foreign port.

10. An outward Bill of Health in respect of any Australian port and its vicinity shall, on application by the master, or owner, or agents of any vessel visiting such port, be issued by a medical quarantine officer or other authorized officer, subject, except in the case of any vessel of war, to the payment therefor of a fee of Ten shillings.

Vessels, Persons, and Goods ordered into Quarantine—Section 35.

11. The respective orders to be served in the case of—

- (a) any vessel and any person or goods thereon;
- (b) any other person; and
- (c) any other goods

to be ordered into quarantine shall be in accordance with the following forms:—

(a) In the case of a vessel.

Commonwealth of Australia.

The *Quarantine Act* 1908-1924.

ORDER.

To

I hereby order into quarantine the vessel _____ of which you are the master—together with all persons and goods on board the vessel.

Date

Port of

Quarantine Officer.

(b) In the case of a person.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

ORDER.

To

I hereby order you into quarantine

Date

Quarantine Officer.

(c) In the case of goods.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

ORDER.

To

I hereby order into quarantine the following goods, of which you are, or appear to be, the owner, consignee, possessor, or custodian.

Date

Quarantine Officer.

Vaccination.—Section 75.

12. *Vaccinated* means successfully vaccinated with active vaccine over a total area of not less than one-half of a square inch, which area shall, when healed, show distinct foveation.

13. *Properly vaccinated* in Regulation 14, means *vaccinated* not less than 14 days nor more than 7 years prior to examination.

Quarantine and Release Under Surveillance.

14. (1.) The period during which persons landed in quarantine under the provisions of section 34, sub-section (1), paragraph (c), or ordered into quarantine under the provisions of section 35, or during which persons released under quarantine surveillance under the provisions of sections 34 and 45, sub-section (4) of the Act, remain subject to quarantine, shall be not less than—

18 days if the disease in regard to which infection is suspected is small-pox;

14 days if such disease is typhus fever; and

7 days if such disease is yellow fever or plague or cholera.

(2.) The period of quarantine or quarantine surveillance shall be reckoned from the last day on which in the opinion of the quarantine officer there has been exposure to infection from a quarantinable disease.

(3.) In the case of quarantine for small-pox any person who has been *properly vaccinated* under the observation or to the satisfaction of the Chief Quarantine Officer may, as soon as practicable, be released under quarantine surveillance or released from quarantine.

(4.) Any person to be released under this regulation shall, if so required, submit himself with his goods and effects to disinfection as prescribed or to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer.

15. Any person eligible under these Regulations for release under quarantine surveillance, may, subject to the concurrence of the Chief

Quarantine Officer, and to any conditions as to disinfection imposed by these regulations, be released under surveillance on application in accordance with the following form:—

Quarantine Act 1908-1924—Sections 34 and 45 (4).

To the Chief Quarantine Officer, State of—

I hereby request that I [and the under-named members of my family being under the age of twenty-one years, and under my control*], may be permitted to leave (a) under quarantine surveillance, and I hereby undertake to comply with all the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance. My address will be (b)

(a) Name of ship
or station.
(b) Give intended
address.

Signature—

Date—

NOTE.—It will be sufficient if this undertaking is signed by the head of the family in cases where more than one member of a family desires to leave under quarantine surveillance, and where they are less than twenty-one years of age.

Every member of a family above twenty-one years of age must give a separate undertaking.

16. (1.) The master of any vessel in quarantine may make application for the release under surveillance of any member of his crew who is eligible for release under surveillance. The application shall be in the following form:—

I hereby request that the undermentioned member (or members) of the crew of the _____ may be permitted to leave the _____ under quarantine surveillance, and I hereby undertake the responsibility of seeing that each member of the crew so released complies with all the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance.

Name—

Address on Shore—

Signature of Master—

Date—

(2.) The Master shall be responsible for the compliance, by each member of the crew so released, with the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance, but no individual member of the crew shall be thereby released from his obligation to comply with those regulations.

17. Any person released under quarantine surveillance shall, as frequently and at such times as a Quarantine Officer, or any medical practitioner authorized for the purpose by the Director of Quarantine, directs, present himself for inspection and examination to a Quarantine Officer, or to a Medical Officer of Health when available, or to a duly qualified medical practitioner as the Quarantine Officer or authorized medical practitioner directs, and shall, if required by the Minister, pay such fee as may be fixed for the inspection or examination.

18. (1.) Any person released under quarantine surveillance shall, immediately on the appearance in himself of any symptoms or signs of illness or disease report the facts, or cause them to be reported, to the quarantine officer or other person to whom he has been directed to present himself under the provisions of the last preceding regulation.

(2.) The parent or guardian signing the application for the release of any child under surveillance shall be responsible for the observance by the child of the provisions of the regulations relating to release under surveillance.

19. No person under quarantine surveillance shall leave the port where he is released or change his residence without the permission of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

20. No person under quarantine surveillance shall leave the State in which he has been released without permission of the Director of Quarantine, on the recommendation of the Chief Quarantine Officer, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the former.

21. Any person contravening any of the regulations relating to quarantine surveillance shall be liable to the penalty fixed generally for any breach of these Regulations, and shall also forfeit all the privileges and advantages of release under quarantine surveillance and may be removed by any constable or authorized person to a quarantine station.

Period of Detention in Quarantine.

22. Subject to these Regulations no person or goods shall be detained in quarantine for any longer period than is considered necessary in the interests of the public health by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Removal of Vessel in Quarantine—Section 40.

23. No vessel in quarantine shall be moved without the approval of the quarantine officer, and then only to such place and under such conditions as are approved by him.

Performance of Quarantine on Board a Vessel—Section 39.

24. Where quarantine is being performed on board a vessel the master shall—

- (a) provide such practicable means of isolation of persons on board, and carry out such cleansing, fumigation, and disinfection as the quarantine officer directs;
- (b) render all assistance in his power to the quarantine officer, maintain order and discipline upon the vessel, muster for examination all persons on board when so required by the quarantine officer, and carry out all his instructions;
- (c) when directed by the quarantine officer convey any or all of the persons on board to any quarantine station in such order and in such groups and by such means as the quarantine officer directs;
- (d) deliver at the quarantine station any personal effects belonging to any person landed from the vessel if so directed by the quarantine officer;
- (e) discharge the cargo of the vessel in accordance with the directions of the quarantine officer;
- (f) dispose of all sweepings, refuse, or ballast from the vessel in such manner as the quarantine officer directs.

Examination of Persons on Board any Vessel—Section 70.

25. The examination provided for in section 70 of the Act shall be any examination involving or requiring the use of any of the recognised methods of medical examination.

Notices on Vessels and Goods—Section 74.

26. The notices referred to in section 74 of the Act shall be such as the Chief Quarantine Officer considers necessary to issue regarding persons or goods subject to quarantine.

Removal of Goods and Mails from Vessels subject to Quarantine.

27. The master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall not permit any goods, mails, or loose letters to be removed from his vessel except under the direction of the quarantine officer and subject to their disinfection as prescribed.

Persons in Quarantine.

28. (a) No person performing quarantine at a quarantine station, and no person in a quarantine station during quarantine, shall go beyond the bounds of the quarantine station;
- (b) No person or class of persons in quarantine whose movements are by order of the officer in charge restricted to a certain area within the quarantine station shall go outside the limits of the area fixed;
- (c) All persons in quarantine shall submit to inspection and medical examination at such times as the officer in charge requires;
- (d) All persons in quarantine shall duly observe the notices signed by the officer in charge and posted on the recognised notice boards;
- (e) No person in quarantine shall have any communication with a person not in quarantine except with the consent of, and subject to the conditions imposed by the officer in charge;
- (f) Every person in quarantine shall aid in maintaining due order and cleanliness in the quarantine quarters;
- (g) Every person in quarantine, except such as the officer in charge of the quarantine station exempts, shall take his meals at the following hours, or at such hours as usually obtained on the vessel from which he has been landed :—

		First Class Passengers.		Other Passengers.
Breakfast	..	8.30–9 a.m.	..	8–8.30 a.m.
Lunch	..	1–2 p.m.	..	—
Dinner	..	6–7 p.m.	..	1.30–2.30 p.m.
Tea	..	..	..	6–6.30 p.m.,
		or such other hours as may be arranged by the Chief Quarantine Officer.		

- (h) Lights in all quarters at any quarantine station shall, subject to any exception permitted by the officer in charge, be extinguished at 10.30 p.m.;
- (i) Every person in quarantine shall, when directed by the officer in charge, be in his proper quarters at least half-an-hour before the time fixed for the extinguishing of lights;
- (j) No person in quarantine shall use any lavatory for purposes other than those for which it is provided;
- (k) No person in quarantine shall smoke in any prohibited place;
- (l) No alcoholic liquor shall be introduced into a quarantine station without the authority of the officer in charge;

- (m) Any person in quarantine who, in the opinion of the officer in charge, is indulging in alcoholic liquor to excess may, by a written order signed by such officer, be prohibited from being supplied with alcoholic liquor while in quarantine, and while the order continues in force no person having notice of the order shall sell or supply any alcoholic liquor to the person with respect to whom the order is made;
- (n) No person in quarantine shall carry or use any firearm;
- (o) The body of any person who has died on a quarantine station shall be disposed of in such manner and by such means as the Chief Quarantine Officer directs;
- (p) Any person in quarantine wishing to make a complaint shall do so in writing within 24 hours of the occurrence of the matter to which the complaint relates. The complaint shall be addressed to the officer in charge.
- (q) Any person in quarantine wishing to consult the medical officer shall attend at the surgery (except in cases of emergency) at such hours as are appointed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Persons Employed in a Quarantine Station.

29. All persons employed in any quarantine station shall obey the orders and instructions of the officer in charge.

Disinfection of Goods in Quarantine.

30. Cargo and personal effects ordered into quarantine shall be disinfected as prescribed.

Regulations as to Disinfection.

31. In these Regulations—

“Disinfection” means the destruction of germs or other agents of infection of communicable disease or of disease under the Quarantine Act.

“Disinfectant” means any substance or means which, when used or applied as directed to articles or substances containing or to which are attached germs or other agents of infection of communicable disease, or disease under this Act, will effect disinfection.

“Effective spraying appliance” means an appliance fitted with a compressed air reservoir and with a fine spraying nozzle (such as a strong garden spray-pump).

32. The following means of disinfection and disinfectants are approved and prescribed:—

(1) *Means of Disinfection*—

- (a) Exposure to saturated steam at a pressure of not less than 10 lb. to the square inch for twenty minutes, after exhaustion of air from the disinfecting chamber;
- (b) Boiling in water for not less than thirty minutes;
- (c) Immersion in an approved disinfectant solution for not less than one hour;

- (d) Saturation or thorough wetting and *keeping wet* with an approved disinfectant solution for not less than one hour;
 - (e) Thorough spraying on all surfaces by means of an effective spraying appliance with either the first or the third of the approved disinfectant solutions described in sub-section 2;
 - (f) Fumigation at a temperature of not less than 75 deg. F., for not less than six hours with moistened formaldehyde gas of the strength and of the degree of moisture produced by the evaporation in a completely closed space of at least one (1) pint of a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde; or eight (8) ounces of paraform and one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pint of water for each thousand cubic feet of enclosed space. Formaldehyde fumigation may also be effected by the formalin-permanganate method—one pint of a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde and ten ounces of permanganate of potash being used for each thousand cubic feet of space. If this method is used, at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pint of water, for each thousand cubic feet of space to be fumigated, shall be evaporated by boiling in the space immediately prior to fumigation, the temperature in the space being not less than 75 deg. F. The solution of formaldehyde shall be added to the permanganate of potash in a receptacle or receptacles sufficiently large to prevent any overflow. Formaldehyde fumigation as described shall be used only as a means of *surface disinfection* and for the preliminary disinfection of enclosed spaces such as saloons, cabins, quarters, or wards, and for the disinfection of articles of value which cannot without destruction be disinfected by any other approved means.
 - (g) Any saloon, room, quarters, cabinet, or other enclosed space to be disinfected by fumigation shall, prior to fumigation, be rendered as air-tight as possible by pasting up all cracks and openings, ventilators, fireplaces, windows, and doors. The walls and floors and all hangings and upholstered surfaces in any room to be fumigated shall prior to fumigation be freely sprayed with clean hot water.
- (2) *Approved Disinfectant Solutions—*
- (a) A one per cent. (1%) aqueous solution or emulsion of a cresol disinfectant readily miscible with water and having a carbolie co-efficient of not less than ten (10).
 - (b) A soapy aqueous solution or emulsion of any disinfectant of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a) and containing three per cent. (3%) of soft (potash) soap.
 - (c) A two per cent. (2%) solution of formaldehyde prepared by mixing one part of a forty per cent. (40%) solution of formaldehyde with 19 parts of clean water.

- (d) An aqueous mixture of fresh chlorinated lime (containing not less than twenty-five per cent. (25%) of available chlorine) made by mixing immediately prior to use six (6) ounces of the chlorinated lime in one gallon of cold water.

33. Wherever practicable hot disinfectant solution shall be used for immersion, washing, mopping or scrubbing purposes.

Disinfection of Vessels.

34. Saloons, cabins, quarters and similar spaces which can be closed shall, as a preliminary measure of disinfection, and prior to removal of contents, be fumigated with formalin as prescribed.

35. Ceilings, walls, woodwork, painted metal work, upholstered and other fittings and articles which are not readily accessible or which cannot without damage be washed, shall be disinfected by thorough spraying with an approved disinfectant solution, followed (after six hours) by free exposure to the air for not less than six hours.

36. All floors and accessible surfaces of holds and other places, woodwork, leather work, trunks, furniture, fittings, vehicles and all articles such as glass, china, silverware, ornaments, brushes, combs, which will not be damaged by washing with a disinfectant solution, shall be scrubbed or mopped or washed with a disinfectant solution, or if practicable with a soapy disinfectant solution, and shall be left thoroughly wet for not less than one hour.

37. Fixed carpets shall be disinfected by thorough spraying *in situ* with a disinfectant solution. After one hour the carpets shall be removed to a place where they can be again sprayed on both sides with a disinfectant solution and exposed freely to the air for not less than twelve hours, after which they may be cleaned.

38. Bedsteads, bunks, and wire mattresses shall be disinfected by mopping or thorough washing, with an approved soapy disinfectant solution or emulsion, the articles being allowed to remain wet for not less than one hour.

39. Wherever practicable, bulky articles such as mattresses, beds, pillows, bolsters, blankets, rugs (including horse and cattle rugs), curtains, cushions, loose carpets, mats, coloured woollen clothing, and other similar articles and materials shall be disinfected by means of saturated steam as prescribed in Section 31 (1) (a). Where steam under pressure is not available any soiled infected mattress shall be burned. In the case of soiled hair mattresses only, the cover may be thoroughly wetted with an approved disinfectant solution then opened and the contained hair immersed for not less than one hour in disinfectant solution at a temperature of 150° F. The cover shall be burned, or boiled and washed.

40. All washable textile and other portable washable articles shall, if steam under pressure is not available, be disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfectant solution (where practicable a soapy solution) for not less than one hour, after which they may be washed—or washed and boiled.

41. All textiles and other articles that cannot, without destruction or serious injury, be immersed or steam disinfected shall be hung on lines and thoroughly sprayed on both sides with an approved disinfectant solution (not a soapy solution) or shall be fumigated with formaldehyde as prescribed, care being taken to hang them in such a

manner as to expose them freely to the action of the fumigant; all sprayed or fumigated articles shall after six hours be exposed to the air for not less than six hours.

42. Papers that may not be burnt, loose letters, books, silks, silk hangings, delicate fabrics, ladies' hats, feathers, &c., shall be disinfected by exposure in a completely closed space to moistened formaldehyde gas as prescribed, for six hours, and shall subsequently be exposed freely to the air for not less than six hours.

43. Rags, old wearing apparel, infected dressings, and papers and other articles of little or no value shall be destroyed by fire.

Disinfection of Persons and Personal Effects.

44. Any officer or other person engaged in superintending or carrying out measures of disinfection shall wear washable overalls or a washable cotton suit, including cap.

45. Any officer going on board any vessel having or suspected of having a quarantinable disease on board or actually performing quarantine, shall wear washable overalls, including cap.

46. Any quarantine officer on board a vessel on which there is a case of quarantinable disease, or which is in quarantine and has not been disinfected as prescribed, shall, on leaving such vessel, unless he is going into quarantine, immediately remove his overalls and immerse them in the disinfectant solution or place them in a washable bag pending disinfection, and shall wash all exposed parts of the body and his boots with approved soapy disinfectant solution.

47. (1.) Any person convalescent from a quarantinable or communicable (infectious) disease or deemed by the quarantine officer in charge to be in an infective condition or capable of carrying infection, shall, together with his personal effects, be disinfected.

(2.) The person shall strip himself of all clothing, which shall at once be removed for disinfection. He shall then bathe himself or be bathed, with the aid of a cresol soap prepared for use with hard or salt water, in a warm solution or emulsion of a miscible cresol disinfectant having a carbolic co-efficient of ten (10) of a strength of one ounce of disinfectant to each two gallons of warm water. The body, and especially the scalp and hair (head and face) and other exposed parts, shall be freely lathered for five minutes; after washing off the lather, the body shall be dried with clean (disinfected) towels, and clean (disinfected) clothes shall then be put on.

(3.) An evaporating soapy cresol solution compounded as follows may be used instead of the watery disinfectant solution above described for the disinfection of the hair, scalp, and beard:—

Evaporating soapy disinfectant solution:—

Cyllin or similar Cresol preparation	...	1 per cent.
Soft Soap (B.P.)	...	2 per cent.
Ether (I)	...	12 per cent.
Rectified Spirits	...	70 per cent.
Rainwater	...	15 per cent.

The soap is to be dissolved in the spirit and ether; the disinfectant is then to be added and the whole thoroughly mixed. Keep well corked or stoppered.

The solution must be applied freely and rubbed well into the hair. After five minutes the resulting lather may be wiped off with a clean damp towel.

(4.) Care must be taken when using the evaporating lotion to avoid any naked flame, as the solution and its vapour are inflammable.

(5.) Clothing and other personal effects shall be disinfected as prescribed in these Regulations.

(6.) Hair pads and similar articles shall, if directed by the quarantine officer, be destroyed by fire.

The Disinfection of Goods.

48. Packages of goods which, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, have been in contact with or have been exposed to infection, but in respect of which there is no reason to believe that the contained goods are infected or have been in contact with or exposed to infection, shall be disinfected by *surface disinfection*.

49. Surface disinfection shall be effected by—

(a) fumigation with moistened formaldehyde gas for six hours, as prescribed, each package being so placed as to be freely exposed to the action of the disinfectant, or

(b) thorough spraying in an enclosed space of all surfaces with an approved disinfectant solution.

50. Goods which in the opinion of the quarantine officer are capable of spreading a quarantinable or other communicable disease shall, according to their nature, be disinfected by the means prescribed by him.

Disinfection of Second-hand Clothing, &c.

51. Any second-hand clothing or any article which, in the opinion of a quarantine officer, is likely to convey the infection of any disease, shall, if the quarantine officer so orders, be disinfected to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer.

Disinfection of Mails.

52. Ordinary mail packages which have been stored in rat-proof mail rooms on board any mail vessel from a proclaimed place, or subject to quarantine, shall be exempt from any special measure of disinfection, unless the quarantine officer, after due investigation, is of opinion that they have been in contact with any infected person or infected goods, or are from any other cause liable to convey infection.

Any ordinary mail package on board any vessel ordered into quarantine shall, unless the quarantine officer is satisfied after due investigation that they have not been in contact with any infected person or infected goods, be disinfected by surface disinfection. For the purpose of disinfection the quarantine officer may cause the corners of envelopes or of wrappers enclosing mail matter to be cut

Vessels Arriving from Proclaimed Places—Section 35 (2).

53. The master of every vessel from any proclaimed place shall, on arrival at the first port of entry in Australia, furnish to the quarantine officer a complete list of all passengers on board and the full address in Australia of any person who intends to disembark at any Australian port.

54. (1.) Every vessel which arrives in Australia from a proclaimed place shall be ordered into quarantine unless the quarantine officer, after full inquiry and inspection, reports that no danger to public health will arise from giving such vessel pratique.

(2.) The report referred to shall be in the following form:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

After full inquiry into the sanitary history and sanitary circumstances of the undernamed vessel, I am of opinion that the (here describe and name the vessel) may without danger to public health be given pratique, and I have accordingly given a certificate of pratique, which will have effect in (here state the name of the port or ports which the vessel will enter during the voyage and in which the pratique will under ordinary conditions hold).

Port of
Date

(Signed)

Quarantine Officer.

55. Any vessel in an Australian port holding a certificate of limited pratique may, on application by the Master, owner, or agent, be examined by a Quarantine Officer after a period of eighteen days has elapsed from her departure from the last oversea port of call for the purposes of granting full pratique.

A fee of £2 2s. shall be paid by the Master, owner or agent for any such examination.

Notification of Cases of Disease by Master.

56. The master of any vessel in any port in Australia shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Quarantine Officer of that port of every case which he believes or suspects to be a case of any of the diseases mentioned hereunder or of any illness attended with glandular swelling which is on his vessel when she arrives in the port or which may arise on his vessel while she remains in the port.

Small-pox.	Diphtheria.
Plague.	Malarial Fever.
Cholera.	Gonorrhœa.
Yellow Fever.	Syphilis.
Typhus Fever.	Chancre.
Leprosy.	Chancroid.
Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Venereal Bubo.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Dysentery, including Amœbic
Malta Fever.	Dysentery and Bacillary
Scarlet Fever.	Dysentery.
Chicken-pox.	Tuberculosis.
Measles.	Pneumonia.
Whooping Cough	Septicæmia.
Gastro-enteritis.	Epidemic Encephalitis.
Typhoid Fever	Mumps.

The notice shall be in the following form:—

I, _____ master of the vessel
herby give notice to the Quarantine Officer of the port of _____
that the persons named hereunder are suffering or are suspected to be
suffering from (here mention the name of the disease or suspected
disease).

Name of Patient.	Age.	Rating.	Date of onset of Disease.

Date—

(Signed)

Authorised Version C1927L00008 registered 10/09/2022 Master.

Notification of Deaths by Masters of Vessels.

57. The master of any vessel on board of which a death occurs among the passengers or the crew while the vessel is in Australian waters shall immediately report in writing to the Quarantine Officer of the port in which the vessel is lying, or if she is at sea, then at the port next called at, information as to the name of the deceased and the cause and date of death.

Notification of Cases of Quarantinable Disease which occur in Australia—Section 87 (e).*

58. (a) Every medical practitioner in Australia on becoming aware of or suspecting the existence of quarantinable disease affecting any of his patients or any human body on which he makes a post-mortem examination in any part of Australia, shall immediately report the case by telegram or by the speediest means available to the Chief Quarantine Officer in the State in which the case occurs. The report in any case of leprosy may be forwarded by post.

(b) The report shall be in accordance with the following form:—

FORM OF REPORT.

(a) Insert name of State.	To the Chief Quarantine Officer—State of (a)	
(b) Insert name of patient.	(b)	
(c) Insert age, sex of patient.	(c)	residing at
(d) Insert address where patient can be seen.	(d)	is suffering from
(e) Insert name of disease	(e)	
(f) Insert the duration of illness.	Duration (f)	
(g) Insert name and address of medical practitioner notifying the case.	(g)	

(c) The cost of such telegram or despatch shall be recouped to the sender by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and a fee of Two shillings and sixpence shall be paid to the sender: Provided that no fee shall be payable to any medical practitioner employed by any State Government who becomes aware of the cases of disease in the course of his official duty.

Preparation of Vaccine.

59. The Minister may—

- (1) undertake the preparation of serum, vaccine, or other laboratory products or goods; and
- (2) sell such serum, vaccine, or other laboratory products or goods, at such prices as he determines from time to time; or
- (3) at his discretion issue serum, vaccine, or other laboratory products or goods, without charge.

* "Quarantinable disease" means small-pox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or leprosy or any disease declared by the Governor-General, by proclamation, to be a quarantinable disease. Epidemic Haemorrhitis was declared a quarantinable disease on 2nd May, 1919.

Fees for Vaccination.

60. Vaccinations may be performed and certificates of successful vaccination issued by quarantine officers at fees determined by the Minister.

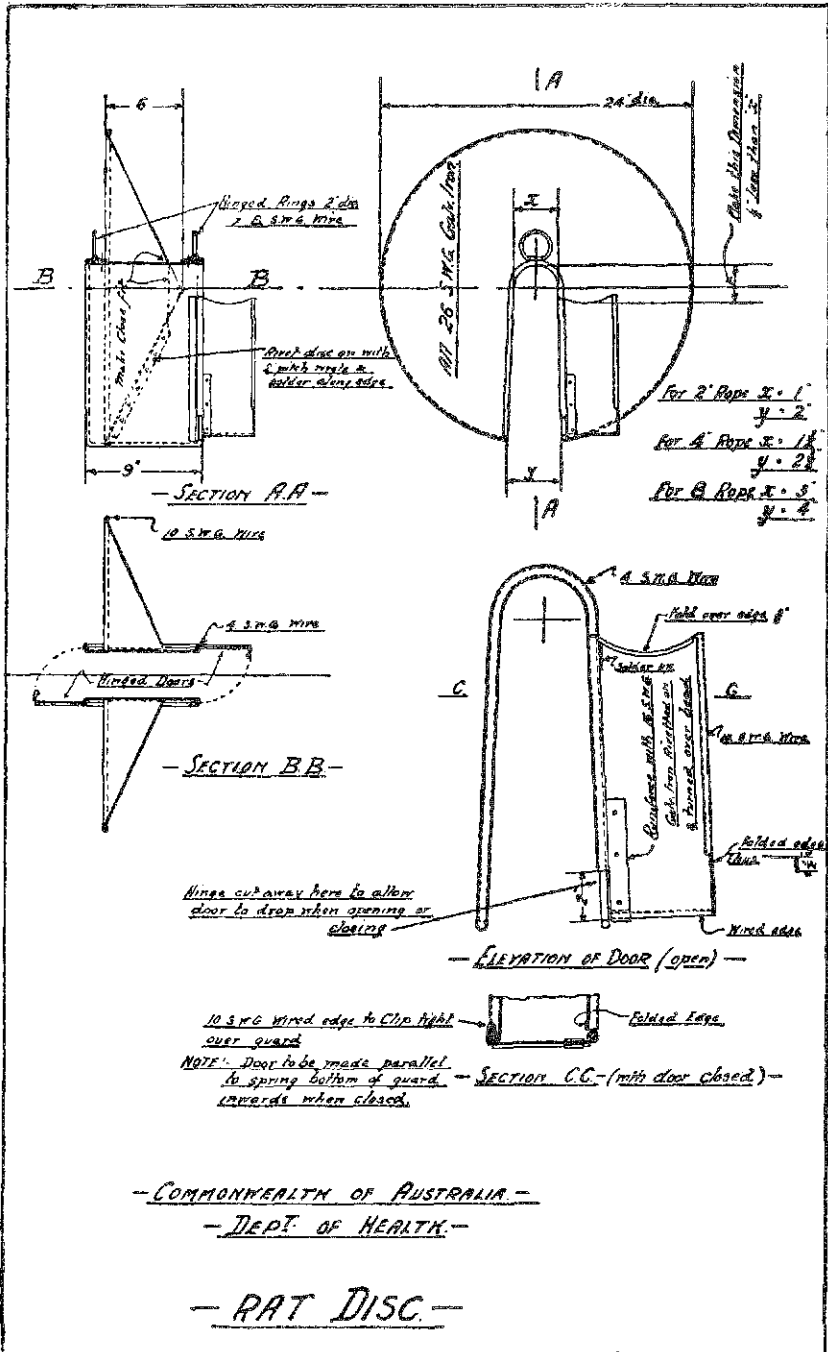
PART IV.—SPECIAL MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

61. (1.) The master or owner of any vessel in any port in Australia shall—

- (a) effectively obstruct by means of stout netting or other means all openings or holes in the side of the vessel next to any wharf or lighter or other vessel and shall keep them so obstructed while the vessel is alongside such wharf or lighter or other vessel;
- (b) affix and keep affixed an effective rat guard disc or screen not less than 1 foot or more than 3 feet from the side of the vessel to every rope or hawser connecting the vessel with any wharf or lighter or other vessel;
- (c) when so ordered by a quarantine officer thoroughly illuminate from sunset to sunrise with electric or other brilliant lights the whole of the side of the vessel next to the wharf or to any vessel or lighter lying alongside;
- (d) remove at sunset and keep removed until sunrise the landing stages and all nets and gangways between the vessel and any wharf, except during such time as those landing stages, nets or gangways are required for the discharge or loading of cargo or for access of persons to and from the vessel and are actually being used for such discharge, loading or access; and
- (e) take any other necessary and practicable measures to prevent the migration of rats to and from the vessel.

(2) No rat guard, disc, or screen shall be regarded as effective for the purpose of these Regulations unless it complies in all respects with the following requirements, and is in accordance with the plan and specification shown hereunder:—

- (a) It shall be circular in outline formed in the shape of a cone and shall measure not less than 6 inches from base to apex, and not less than 24 inches directly across any diameter of its base rim to rim;
- (b) It shall be made of sheet metal of at least 26 gauge without any opening or perforation except as hereunder specified;
- (c) It shall be so constructed that when fitted the apex of the cone shall point away from the vessel and the rope or hawser shall pass through the apex of the cone and the centre of the base, and all openings in the disc screen or guard shall be effectively closed.



62. The master or owner of any vessel in any port in Australia shall—

- (a) thoroughly empty, or flush out and empty the bilges prior to berthing the vessel;
- (b) keep all foodstuffs and food refuse in rat-proof and mouse-proof receptacles, rooms, or compartments;
- (c) prevent the discharge of any organic refuse, galley scraps and waste (other than rendered fat) from the vessel on to the wharfs, except to an authorized person for the purpose of destruction, or into the waters of the port, or on to or into any vessel lying alongside except such vessels as are definitely employed for the removal and disposal of such refuse;
- (d) prevent the use of water closets on the vessel when any other vessel is lying alongside;
- (e) maintain on board and use effective means for the destruction of rats and mice; and
- (f) when so ordered by a quarantine officer lay on the vessel poison baits effective for rats and mice.

63. The master or owner of any vessel in any port in Australia shall, if so ordered by a quarantine officer—

- (a) submit any part or the whole of the vessel to sulphur fumigation, or to fumigation by hydrocyanic acid gas as prescribed, or to some other approved method of fumigation, or to such trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents as are specified in the order. If so directed by the quarantine officer, the fumigation or trapping or poisoning operations for the destruction of rodents shall be carried out while the vessel is alongside a wharf or while the vessel is in stream, and either before or after the cargo has been discharged;
- (b) submit to fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas as prescribed, or wash or spray thoroughly with the prescribed insecticidal solution all portions of the vessel likely to harbor or to afford a shelter for fleas, lice, bugs, and other vermin;
- (c) empty and flush or disinfect and clean all lavatories, water tanks, or any closed space on board the vessel:

Provided that in any case where there is reasonable cause to apprehend that the vessel may be endangered by the removal of water ballast, the quarantine officer may cause any tank or other receptacle to be sealed; and thenceforward, so long as the vessel remains within the port, the master shall prevent the breaking or removal of the seal or the discharge or removal from the tank or receptacle of any part of the water ballast except with the written permission of the quarantine officer;

- (d) cause to be disinfected or fumigated any articles specified by the quarantine officer;
- (e) remove and re-stow or re-arrange, in such a manner as to prevent access or harborage of rats or mice, any dunnage rubbish or deck cargo;

- (f) remove, open up, or otherwise render thoroughly accessible to fumigation any linings, casings, partitions, lockers and similar enclosed spaces above or below deck;
- (g) protect effectively against the passage of rats or mice all openings other than doors or hatches which are liable to afford communication for rats from any hold or cargo space to any other part of the vessel; and
- (h) protect effectively against the passage and harborage of rats or mice, any specified opening or place whether below or above deck.

64. The master or owner of any vessel in any port in Australia shall when the vessel is about to undergo overhaul or to be docked for repairs or for any other purpose, give notice to that effect to the quarantine officer at least twenty-four hours before the beginning of any such overhaul or before the vessel is taken to the dock.

65. The master or owner of any vessel on arrival at any port in Australia from a place proclaimed infected with plague or as a place from or through which plague may be carried shall—

- (a) submit the vessel to fumigation and other treatment as prescribed for the destruction of rats, mice, and other vermin:

Provided that the vessel may be exempted from fumigation if the master produce—

- (i) a certificate showing that at the port of departure the vessel, while empty or after loading for the current voyage, was fumigated as prescribed; and
- (ii) a certificate or certificates showing that at the port of departure (if a proclaimed place) and at every proclaimed place subsequently called at, effective measures were taken to prevent the migration of rats to the vessel. The measures adopted shall be specified in the certificate.

The certificate or certificates in each case shall be signed by the Port Health Officer or local quarantine officer if the proclaimed place is within the British Dominions, or be indorsed by the British Consul if the proclaimed place is a foreign port or country:

Provided further that in the absence of such certificates the vessel may, if no plague infected rats or mice have been found on board, be exempted from fumigation at any port of call in Australia excepting the terminal port;

- (b) if so ordered by a quarantine officer discharge the cargo into lighters in stream.

66. The following processes are prescribed:—

- (a) For the destruction of rats and mice in closed spaces on vessels—

(1) thorough fumigation for at least six hours with a gaseous mixture containing not less than three parts per centum of sulphur oxides. The fumigation shall, wherever practicable, be effected by passing sulphur fumes under pressure into the closed space, the contained air being at the same time partially exhausted,

Where sulphur oxides are generated by burning sulphur in pots, 3 lb. of sulphur shall be used for every 1,000 feet of cubic space to be fumigated;

(2) thorough fumigation for at least two hours by hydrocyanic acid gas. The quantities prescribed for use in each of the following methods are those required for every 1,000 cubic feet of space to be fumigated:—

- (i) where the gas is evolved by the action of a dilution of sulphuric acid and water on sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide, not less than 5 ounces of sodium cyanide or 6½ ounces of potassium cyanide shall be used;
 - (ii) Where the cyanogen chloride gas mixture is the method adopted, not less than 4 ounces of sodium cyanide shall be used;
 - (iii) Where either liquid hydrogen cyanide or cyclon B is the method adopted, a sufficient quantity shall be used to ensure the evolution of 2.75 ounces of hydrocyanic acid gas.
- (b) For the destruction of insects and other vermin on vessels—fumigation by means of sulphur or hydrocyanic acid gas as prescribed, or thorough application of an aqueous solution or emulsion of soft soap, cyllin and kerosene, containing of each one part per centum. The application must be made by means of a mop or scrubbing brush or similar appliance, or by forcibly spraying the mixture into all places infested with or suspected of being infested with fleas, lice, bugs, or similar insects or vermin.

67. For the purpose of these Regulations, “wharf” includes any pier, stage, landing place, jetty or similar structure, foreshore, or place at which a vessel may lie.

68. A certificate describing the measures taken against plague in connexion with any vessel departing from any proclaimed place within Australia may be issued by a Quarantine Officer.

A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) shall be paid by the master, owner or agent for any such certificate issued.

Fees for the Fumigation or Disinfection of Vessels.

69. (1) The fees charged for the fumigation of vessels by means of any approved mechanical appliance worked by steam, oil or electric power and not forming part of the equipment of the vessels concerned, shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For every vessel of not more than 20,000 cubic feet of hold space	2	0	0
(b) In the case of vessels of over 20,000 cubic feet of hold space—			
For the first 20,000 cubic feet of hold space	2	0	0
For each additional 20,000 cubic feet or part thereof	1	0	0
(c) The minimum fee for the fumigation of any vessel or portion of a vessel shall be	2	0	0

(2) The fees charged for the fumigation of vessels by means of approved appliances other than those described in sub-section (1) of this regulation shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For every vessel of less than 50 tons gross ..	0	15	0
(b) For every vessel of 50 tons to 500 tons gross ..	1	10	0
(c) In the case of every vessel of over 500 tons gross—			
For the first 100,000 cubic feet of hold space or part thereof ..	4	10	0
For each additional 20,000 cubic feet or part thereof ..	0	15	0

(3) The fees charged for the fumigation or disinfection of cabins, lazarets, or similar enclosed compartments of vessels, other than hold space, by means of approved appliances other than those described in sub-section (1) of this regulation shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the first 1,000 cubic feet of space, or part thereof ..	0	15	0
For each additional 1,000 cubic feet of space, or part thereof ..	0	2	6

(4) The fees charged for trapping or poisoning operations for destruction of rodents on vessels shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For every vessel under 50 tons gross ..	0	10	6
(b) For every vessel over 50 tons gross—			
For the first 250 baits laid, or part thereof ..	0	5	0
For each additional 250 baits laid, or part thereof ..	0	3	6
For the first 50 traps or part thereof set and attended ..	0	15	0
For every resetting of the first 50 traps or part thereof, and attention ..	0	15	0
For each additional 50 traps, or part thereof, set and attended ..	0	10	6
For every resetting of the additional 50 traps or part thereof, and attention ..	0	10	6

(5) When the fumigation or disinfection of any vessel is carried out by the owners or agents, or their employees, the work shall be supervised by a Quarantine or other authorized officer, and a fee of £1 1s. shall be charged for such supervision.

(6) In any case where overtime is worked, or travelling or other expenses are incurred by an officer in the fumigation or disinfection or other treatment, or in the supervision of the fumigation or disinfection of any vessel or part of a vessel, the cost of the overtime and travelling or other expenses shall be paid by the owners or agents of the vessel.

Fees for the Disinfection of Articles from Certain Places.

70. The charge for the disinfection of packages of second-hand clothing or of passengers' effects as required by Proclamation issued under the Quarantine Act shall be as follows:—One shilling per package.

This charge shall be paid by the master or owner or agent of the vessel, each of whom shall be severally responsible therefor.

Animal Hair or Bristles.

71. (1) The importation of animal hair or bristles, except clean hair or bristles scoured for manufacturing purposes, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) All animal hair or bristles on being landed shall be forthwith removed either to a quarantine station or to a place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer, and shall be subjected to one of the three following methods of treatment:—

(i) Thoroughly washed with soap and warm water containing 2 per cent. sodium carbonate and then allowed to stand for half-an-hour in a 5 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate (warm); placed in a warm solution of formaldehyde (1 part of 40 per cent. formalin and 16 parts of water—a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of formaldehyde) for half-an-hour; allowed to dry;

(ii) Exposure to steam for 30 minutes at a pressure of 5 lb., and at a temperature of 215 degrees Fahrenheit.

(iii) Boiled in water for not less than two hours.

(b) The importer or owner of any such hair or bristles shall, in the case of its removal to a place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer, enter into a bond of Fifty pounds (£50) to the effect that the hair or bristles specified therein shall not leave the place approved until it has been dealt with as prescribed in this regulation.

(c) A charge of Three shillings (3s.) per hour shall be paid by the importer for supervision whenever supervision is exercised by an officer.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to animal hair or bristles from New Zealand or Norfolk Island accompanied by an official certificate to the effect that the hair or bristles are the product of New Zealand or Norfolk Island, as the case may be.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Leper Lazarets Declared to be Quarantined Areas—Section 87.

72. (1) The Medical Officer shall forward a monthly report to the Chief Quarantine Officer upon the general condition of patients in the Lazaret, and shall report fully upon the death of any patient.

(2) No patient shall go beyond the bounds of the Lazaret without the consent of the Medical Officer, or visit any place forbidden by the Medical Officer.

(3) No person shall visit the Lazaret without the written permission of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(4) No application for permission to visit the Lazaret shall be granted unless it is made in writing to the Chief Quarantine Officer at least seven days before the date of proposed visit. The Chief Quarantine Officer may authorize such departures from this regulation as may, in his judgment, be rendered necessary or advisable from time to time in particular cases.

(5) No visitor shall remain at the Lazaret more than half-an-hour without special permission. The Medical Officer or Officer-in-Charge may, at his discretion, require any visit to be terminated at any time whether written permission has been granted or not, should he consider that the condition of any patient is aggravated, or is likely to be aggravated, by the visit.

(6) Visitors on arrival shall wait in a place set apart for that purpose until the patient is brought to them by the Caretaker or Matron, and shall not, unless specially permitted, enter any enclosed part of the Lazaret area: Provided that, in the case of bedridden patients, the Medical Officer may grant permission for the visitor to see the patient under such conditions as he considers fit.

(7) No visitor shall kiss or embrace or allow himself or herself to be kissed or embraced by any patient.

(8) No visitor shall shake hands with any patient on whose hands there is any open sore or wound.

(9) No visitor or employé shall remove from the Lazaret, except after disinfection as prescribed, and by the written permission of the Medical Officer, any article which has been in the possession of a patient.

(10) Every visitor shall, during his stay in the Lazaret, obey all instructions of the Medical Officer and of the Caretaker or Matron.

(11) Visitors shall wash their hands in a disinfectant solution immediately before leaving the Lazaret and shall carry out such other personal disinfection as may be required by the Medical Officer.

(12) No mail matter of any kind shall be allowed to leave the Lazaret unless lodged with the Caretaker for transmission.

(13) The Caretaker shall disinfect as prescribed or as directed by the Medical Officer all mail matter or paper money before allowing it to leave the Lazaret.

(14) No mail matter of any kind bearing a stamp which has been in the possession of, or which has been placed thereon by a patient, shall be sent or taken from the Lazaret.

(15) No envelope or wrapper shall be sealed by any patient with the aid of the tongue or lips. All such mail matter despatched from the Lazaret shall be sealed by means of the appliances provided.

(16) No visitor or officer (excepting the Caretaker, or other authorized officer), shall receive from any inmate any book, package, paper, letter, or other written or printed matter, including paper money, for transmission to any person outside the Lazaret.

(17) No patient shall receive any article or effects which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, should not be allowed into the Lazaret, and no patient shall send out from the Lazaret any articles or effects without the consent of the Medical Officer.

(18) Articles taken into use at the Lazaret shall not be issued therefrom to any other place. Damaged or disused articles shall, with the approval of the Medical Officer, be destroyed by the Caretaker.

(19) Any visitor bringing to the Lazaret any articles such as clothing, provisions, fruit, &c., for any patient shall deliver them to the Caretaker, who will give a receipt for them, and advise the Medical Officer of the nature of the articles. The said articles shall await the directions of the Medical Officer, and, if he thinks fit, but in no other case, shall be delivered to the patient.

(20) Articles sent by boat to patients should be addressed to the patient in care of the Medical Officer. Should any articles so brought or delivered be considered by the Medical Officer to be unsuitable or

undesirable for the patient in his then condition, or should it be sent in contravention of these Regulations, it will, if not perishable, be withheld for return to the sender, or impounded pending the decision of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Working Days and Hours, and Overtime Rates for certain Quarantine Officers.

73. (1) The working days and hours and rates of payment for overtime of officers engaged in disinfection and fumigation work and supervision shall be as follow :—

Days:—All days except Sundays and public holidays.

By special permission of the Minister, work may be allowed on any Sunday, or by special permission of the Chief Quarantine Officer may be allowed on any public holiday for such time and under such conditions as are approved.

Hours:—Any eight hours, or any periods aggregating eight hours daily, provided that the working hours shall not be less than 44 clear working hours per week.

On Saturdays work shall cease at noon.

(2) The Chief Quarantine Officer may permit any officer to work before and after working hours on any working day.

(3) When work is permitted before or after working hours, or on any Sunday or holiday, the rates to be charged for the services of officers shall be those approved by the Minister.

(4) The overtime charges shall be calculated from the hour at which the officer is required to attend, and shall include charges at the same rate in respect of the time reasonably occupied in proceeding to and returning from the wharf or other place where the attendance is required.

(5) The money received for overtime shall be held by the Department, and so much of it as may be necessary may be paid to the officers concerned; the balance, if there be any, shall be paid to revenue.

Quarantine Ensign for Launches.

74. Launches while on Quarantine Duty shall fly the Quarantine ensign. The Quarantine ensign shall be a blue ensign showing on a circular yellow disc or badge the crown over an anchor crossed by a serpent-coiled rod.

The Disposal of Goods and Packing Seized under the Quarantine Act.

75. Any goods, together with any case, package, or packing material seized under the provisions of section 68 of the Quarantine Act shall be removed to a quarantine station, and if their introduction is not absolutely prohibited under this Act, they may, after due detention and treatment, and provided that, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, there is no danger to be apprehended by their introduction, be sold, otherwise they shall be destroyed.

Penalty for Breach of Regulations.

76. Except in those cases where a penalty is specially provided in the Act for any breach of the Regulations the penalty for a breach of any of the foregoing Regulations shall be a sum not exceeding Fifty pounds.

PART VI.—QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS.

77. In this Part of these Regulations:—

“Quarantine Officer” means an officer dealing with the quarantine of imported animals.

“Chief Quarantine Officer” means the chief officer dealing with the quarantine of animals in any State.

“Importer” includes owner or consignee, or the agent for the owner or consignee.

78. Any officer who is gazetted as a Quarantine Officer for Animals shall be deemed to be a prescribed officer for the purposes of sections 53 and 57 of the Act.

79. The owner or agent of any vessel on which any animal is being imported from any country shall give notice of the proposed importation not less than 24 hours prior to the arrival of the vessel, to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State into which the animal is to be imported.

80. (1) The master of any vessel on which any animal is being imported from any country except New Zealand shall, immediately on arrival at the landing port, give notice of arrival to the Chief Quarantine Officer, and shall also forward to him a declaration that no disease affecting animals has occurred during the voyage, or giving particulars as to any disease which has occurred, and particulars as to any other stock carried on the vessel during the voyage.

(2) This notice and declaration may be in the following form, and the Master shall hold the animal until the Chief Quarantine Officer gives a permit to land it:—

To the Chief Quarantine Officer,
State of

10

I hereby inform you that I have on board my ship (give name) at (name of port) to be landed at (name the landing port) the following animals (here enumerate) and that the consignee or owner of such animals is (give name).

I also declare that (no) disease affecting animals has occurred on board during the voyage. (give particulars if any disease has occurred, also particulars of other stock carried on the vessel during the voyage).

Master of the Vessel.

81. The owner or consignor of any imported animal or animal to be imported shall forward with any such animal, to be delivered to the Chief Quarantine Officer prior to the landing of the animal, declarations, certificates, notices, and permits as follows:—

(A) In the case of any Horse, Ass, or Mule from New Zealand*:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—

(a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding the date of shipment;

(b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding the date of shipment;

* NOTE: Animals from New Zealand are required by Proclamation to be carried on a vessel trading exclusively between Australia and New Zealand.

2. A certificate by a Government Veterinary Surgeon—

- (a) That the animal is free from disease; and
- (b) that he has knowledge that the animal has not been within any country from which the importation of horses into Australia is prohibited under the Commonwealth of Australia Quarantine Act within the three years next preceding the date of shipment.

(B) In the case of any Horse, Ass, or Mule from Great Britain or Ireland:—

1. A declaration from the owner certifying—

- (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
- (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
- (c) that it has not, otherwise than as required under (B) 2, been tested with mallein during the thirty days next preceding shipment.

2. A mallein test certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The certificate shall *inter alia* state the date on which the test was applied.

3. A certificate of general health from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment, who shall, unless he himself has applied the mallein test, also endorse the mallein test certificate to the effect that, after due inquiry, he has no reason to doubt its correctness.

(C) In the case of any Horse, Ass, or Mule from the United States of America, Canada, or France:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—

- (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
- (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
- (c) that it has not, otherwise than as required under (C) 3, been tested with mallein during the thirty days next preceding shipment;
- (d) that it has not during the twelve months next preceding shipment been in any State, Province, or place in which Dourine (Maladie du Coit) or Epizootic lymphangitis is declared or known to exist, or within 25 kilometres of any case of Epizootic lymphangitis.

2. A certificate from a Government Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that Dourine (Maladie du Coit) or Epizootic lymphangitis neither is nor, during the twelve months next preceding the shipment of the animal, has been declared or known to exist in the State or Province or within 25 kilometres of the place from which the animal is declared by the owner to have been exported or in which it is declared to have been during the twelve months next preceding shipment.

3. A mallein test certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The certificate shall *inter alia* state the date on which the test was applied.
 4. A certificate of general health from a Government Veterinary Surgeon at port of shipment, who shall, unless he himself has applied the mallein test, also endorse the mallein test certificate to the effect that, after due inquiry, he has no reason to doubt its correctness.
 5. A certificate of general health in the case of any horse from France from an approved veterinary surgeon in Great Britain which shall *inter alia* state that—
 - (a) the animal has been in Great Britain for not less than seven days; and that
 - (b) the fodder and bedding to be used on the voyage was obtained in Great Britain.
- (D) In the case of horses from Fiji:—
1. A declaration from the owner certifying—
 - (a) that the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding the date of shipment;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding the date of shipment.
 2. A certificate by the Government Veterinary Surgeon:—
 - (a) that the animal is free from disease;
 - (b) that he has knowledge that the animal has not been within any country from which the importation of horses into Australia is prohibited under the Quarantine Act within the three years next preceding the date of shipment;
 - (c) that during the six months next preceding the date of shipment no horse, ass or mule was imported into Fiji from any country other than Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, or the United States of America; and
 - (d) that he has applied the mallein test with negative results.
- (E) In the case of any Ass from France, Spain, or Portugal:—
1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—
 - (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (c) that it has not otherwise than as required under (E) 3, been tested with mallein during the thirty days next preceding shipment;
 - (d) that it has not been, during the twelve months next preceding shipment, in any State, Province, or place in which Dourine (Maladie du Coït) or Epizootic lymphangitis is declared or known to exist.

2. A certificate from a Government Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that Dourine (Maladie du Coit) or Epizootic lymphangitis neither is nor, during the twelve months next preceding the shipment of the animal, has been declared or known to exist in the State or Province or within 25 kilometres of the place from which the animal is declared by the owner to have been exported or in which it is declared to have been during the twelve months next preceding shipment.
3. A mallein test certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The certificate shall *inter alia* state the date on which the test was applied.
4. A certificate of general health from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment, who shall, unless he himself has applied the mallein test, also endorse the mallein test certificate to the effect that, after due inquiry, he has no reason to doubt its correctness.

(F) In the case of Cattle from New Zealand:—

1. A declaration from a Government Veterinary Surgeon, certifying that the animal is free from disease, and that it has been located in New Zealand for not less than sixty days next preceding shipment.
2. A tuberculin test certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The certificate shall state *inter alia* the date on which the test was applied.

(G) In the case of *Cattle from Great Britain or Ireland or Canada or the United States of America:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—
 - (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (c) that it has not, otherwise than as required under paragraph (G) 2, been tested with tuberculin during the two months next preceding shipment.
2. A tuberculin test certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The certificate shall *inter alia* state the date on which the test was applied.
3. A certificate from a responsible Government Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the animals have not within six months of the date of shipment been kept pastured or housed upon or passed on foot through any area within 15 miles of any place where foot-and-mouth disease has occurred during the preceding six months.
4. A certificate of general health from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment, who shall, unless he himself has applied the tuberculin test, also endorse the tuberculin test certificate to the effect that, after due inquiry, he has no reason to doubt its correctness.

* NOTE: Cattle from the countries named are permitted to be shipped only during the months of December to May (inclusive).

(H) In the case of Cattle, Sheep, or Swine imported for immediate slaughter from any country approved by the Minister:—

1. A certificate from a Government Veterinary Inspector of the country of origin to the effect that they have been inspected immediately prior to shipment and are free from disease.
2. A declaration by the owners or importers that they will slaughter the animals within seven days (or such longer period as shall be authorized by the Chief Quarantine Officer) of the arrival of the animals in Australia.

(I) In the case of any Sheep or Goat from New Zealand*, a certificate of freedom from disease from a Government Veterinary Surgeon.

(J) In the case of any Sheep or Goat from Great Britain or Ireland or Canada or the United States of America:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—
 - (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (c) that it has been dipped by thorough immersion in an effective scab-destroying preparation within the fourteen days next preceding shipment. The exact nature of the dipping preparation used shall be stated in the declaration.
2. A certificate of general health from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment, who shall also endorse the owner's declaration to the effect that, after due inquiry, he has no reason to doubt its correctness.
3. A certificate from a responsible Government Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the animals have not within six months of the date of shipment been kept pastured or housed upon or passed on foot through any area within 15 miles of any place where foot-and-mouth disease has occurred during the preceding six months.
4. In the case of any goat from the United States of America a certificate from a Veterinary Officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that Malta fever is not known to exist in the State from which the goats originated.

(K) In the case of Swine from New Zealand*, Great Britain, Ireland, or Canada:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—
 - (a) That the animal has been free from disease during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment.

* NOTE: Animals from New Zealand are required by proclamation to be carried on a vessel trading exclusively between Australia and New Zealand.

2. A certificate of general health from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment.
3. A certificate in the case of swine from Great Britain and Ireland from a responsible Government Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the animals have not within six months of the date of shipment been kept pastured or housed upon or passed on foot through any area within 15 miles of any place where foot-and-mouth disease has occurred during the preceding six months.

(L) In the case of any Dog or Cat from Great Britain, Ireland, or New Zealand:—

1. A declaration from the owner, certifying—
 - (a) That the animal has been located in the country named for the six months next preceding shipment, and that during that period it has been free from disease;
 - (b) that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease during the six months next preceding shipment.
2. A certificate of freedom from disease from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment, who shall also endorse the owner's declaration to the effect that after due inquiry he has no reason to doubt its correctness.

(M) In the case of any *Poultry from Great Britain, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, or New Zealand:—

A certificate from an approved Veterinary Surgeon at the port of shipment that on examination the poultry is free from disease.

(N) In the case of any wild or undomesticated animal for scientific or exhibition purposes:—

1. A permit to introduce the animal in accordance with Regulation 82.
2. A declaration from the owner—
 - (a) setting forth the location and environment of the animal during the six months next preceding shipment;
 - (b) certifying that it has not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease while under his control.

(O) In the case of Circus or other Performing Animals of the several kinds permitted to be imported, the Declarations, Certificates, Notices, Permits, shall be those required in respect of the same kind of animal generally.

82. (1) Except as provided in sub-regulation (4) hereof a wild or undomesticated animal for scientific or exhibition purposes shall not be introduced into a State except under a permit from the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State.

(2) Notice of intention to introduce the animal into a State shall be given to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State, who may issue a permit for its introduction.

(3) The notice and permit may be given by cablegram.

(4) The Minister may permit, subject to such conditions as he may impose, the introduction without notice and without the declaration required under regulation 81 (N), of animals imported or purchased by the authorities controlling licensed Zoological Gardens or scientific institutions.

83. On arrival at the port of destination, imported animals, excepting any specially provided for by Proclamation, shall be removed from the vessel in quarantine. The order into quarantine shall be in accordance with the form prescribed.

84. (1) Every imported animal shall, unless otherwise dealt with with in accordance with these Regulations, or with the directions of the Chief Quarantine Officer, be isolated in quarantine at some place appointed under the Quarantine Act to be a quarantine station. The period of isolation shall date from the time of removal from the vessel by which the animal has arrived in Australia, and shall be as follows:—

Horses, Asses, and Mules from Great Britain or Ireland	14 days
Horses from France	42 "
Horses, Asses, and Mules from Canada and the United States of America	28 "
Horses from Fiji	28 "
Asses from France, Spain, or Portugal	42 "
Cattle from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, or the United States of America	60 "
Swine from Great Britain, Ireland, or Canada	14 "
Swine from New Zealand	28 "
Sheep and Goats from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, or the United States of America	30 "
Dogs from Great Britain or Ireland	60 "

(2) Any animal which immediately prior to shipment from Great Britain or Ireland has passed twenty-eight days at the Cattle Testing Station established by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries at Pirbright, in Surrey, and has during that period been tested with tuberculin, and is accompanied by a certificate under the seal of the said Board to that effect, shall be exempt from the tuberculin test on arrival in Australia.

85. (1) While isolated in quarantine animals shall be subjected to examination and treatment as prescribed, or as the Chief Quarantine Officer directs. Such examination and treatment may include any of the diagnostic methods or means of treatment used in veterinary practice, and shall include in the case of—

(a) any horse, ass, or mule—the mallein test;

(b) cattle (except such as are provided for in regulation 84 (3))—the simultaneous sub-cutaneous and ophthalmic tuberculin test.

(c) goats, the agglutination test for *micrococcus melitensis*.

(2) The tests shall be conducted by a quarantine officer who is a Veterinary Surgeon.

(3) In the event of a positive reaction to the tuberculin test without corroborative clinical evidence the Chief Quarantine Officer shall determine what further action shall be taken. If a positive reaction is

supported by one or more of the clinical symptoms of tuberculosis certified to by the veterinary surgeon applying the tuberculin test the animal shall not be granted pratique.

(4) In the case of sheep and goats the treatment shall include—

- (a) shearing, unless otherwise directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer, and
- (b) dipping on at least two occasions (with an interval of not more than fourteen days) by thorough immersion in an approved solution of lime and sulphur, at a temperature of 110 deg F., and prepared in the proportions of 4 oz. of flowers of sulphur and 2 oz. of lime to 1 gallon of water; except in the case of any sheep from New Zealand, when dipping shall be carried out if required by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(5) All wool and hair removed from such sheep and goats shall be thoroughly immersed and saturated in the solution, or, if the Chief Quarantine Officer so directs, in boiling water (kept boiling) for five minutes.

86. Wild or undomesticated animals (for scientific, zoological, or exhibition purposes) and circus and performing animals of any kind shall be quarantined at a Quarantine Station or elsewhere as provided by these Regulations.

87. (1) Wild or undomesticated animals for exhibition purposes may be introduced into any licensed zoological garden, licensed circus, or licensed theatre, but shall not be released from quarantine: Provided that before being admitted into a licensed circus they shall be detained for six months in a licensed zoological garden or licensed theatre.

(2) The word “licensed” in these Regulations, when used in relation to a zoological garden, circus, theatre, or other premises, means that the place to which the expression refers is licensed as a place for the quarantine of animals imported for exhibition purposes.

88. Domesticated animals (other than horses, cattle, sheep, and goats) may be introduced for exhibition purposes from any country into a licensed theatre, but if they are from a country from which the importation of animals of the same species is prohibited they shall not be released from quarantine.

89. The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Chief Quarantine Officer, permit the introduction of any animal into a scientific institution to be quarantined at such place and under such conditions as may be specified by the Chief Quarantine Officer from time to time.

90. The owner of any zoological garden, circus, or theatre may apply to the Director-General of Health for the registration of his premises as a licensed zoological garden, circus, or theatre (as the case may be).

The application shall be in the following form:—

Name of I, _____ being the owner of
 Zoological the _____, do hereby apply for the
 Garden, registration of the said premises as a place for the quarantine of
 Circus or animals imported for exhibition or performing purposes; and I here-
 Theatre. with submit the sum of 20s. as registration fee, together with a bond
 of £100 to observe all the Regulations under the Quarantine Act, and
 all orders of the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) of the State
 specified, with respect to the conditions of quarantine:
 Premises to be registered
 State of _____
 Signature of owner _____
 Address _____
 Date _____

91. (1) The Director-General of Health may, on the recommenda-
 tion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, issue a licence in the following
 form to the owner of any zoological garden, circus, or theatre, registered
 as a place for the quarantine of animals imported for exhibition or per-
 forming purposes:—

Commonwealth of Australia.
 Department of Health.

LICENCE.

Name of This licence is issued to _____ with
 Zoological respect to the _____ which is registered
 Garden, under the Quarantine Regulations as a licensed _____;
 Circus or and permits the quarantine therein of wild or undomesticated animals
 Theatre. or circus or performing animals imported for exhibition purposes.
 (Sgd.) _____

Director-General of Health.

Date, _____

(2) The Director-General of Health may at any time cancel any
 licence issued by him.

92. The owner of any licensed zoological garden, licensed circus, or
 licensed theatre shall enter into a bond of £100 to comply with the
 Regulations and Orders of the Chief Quarantine Officer concerning
 the quarantine of wild or undomesticated animals, or circus, or perform-
 ing animals, and with the following conditions, viz.:—

- (a) That no animal shall be introduced into a licensed zoological
 garden, circus, or theatre, without the consent of the
 Chief Quarantine Officer;
- (b) that all animals in a licensed zoological garden, circus, or
 theatre shall be held in perpetual quarantine, and that
 no animal detained therein shall be disposed of by sale or
 gift or transfer or in any other manner to any person other
 than the owner of a licensed zoological garden, circus, or
 theatre, and then only with the written consent of the
 Chief Quarantine Officer;
- (c) that in the event of the sickness or death of any animal at
 a licensed zoological garden, circus, or theatre, the owner
 shall forthwith give notice to the Chief Quarantine
 Officer;
- (d) that wild or undomesticated animals shall at all times be
 kept securely confined in cages or enclosures approved by
 the Chief Quarantine Officer and shall not be released
 from such confinement except for the purpose of per-
 formance and shall be returned to such confinement im-

- mediately after the performance is completed; and that all other animals on the premises shall be controlled in such manner as the Chief Quarantine Officer directs;
- (c) that in the case of a licensed circus, the owner shall furnish a statement on the first day of July in each year specifying the number of animals of each species held or utilized by him for the purpose of the circus. This statement shall be furnished to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the circus is located on the specified date.

93. The word "owner" as used in the five last preceding regulations includes director, lessee, agent, or person responsible for the premises to which the expression refers.

94. Wild or undomesticated animals, and menagerie, circus, or performing animals shall, while in quarantine, be subject to such conditions and treatment as the Chief Quarantine Officer deems necessary, or as are provided in respect of the same class of animal generally. The cost of such treatment and of compliance with any condition shall be borne by the importer.

95. Wherever practicable, animals ordered to a quarantine station shall be conveyed to the quarantine station by a water route.

96. No animal which has been isolated in quarantine shall be released until it has been examined and certified to be in good health by a quarantine officer who is a Veterinary Surgeon. Thereupon the Chief Quarantine Officer, if he is satisfied that the animal is free from disease, shall issue a permit for the release of the animal from quarantine after treatment as prescribed, or as the Chief Quarantine Officer may direct.

97. Any loss occasioned during the removal, handling, or treatment of any imported animals under the direction of an officer, or occurring during the period of detention in quarantine, shall be borne by the owner of such animals, and he shall have no claim whatever against the Commonwealth or its officers for compensation for any such loss.

98. Animals from any Australian State or from the Northern Territory on board any vessel other than an Australian vessel or a vessel which trades exclusively between Australia and New Zealand shall be subject to the restrictions imposed upon imported animals of the same class: Provided that the Chief Quarantine Officer of the port of destination may grant permission for any animal to be conveyed by an overseas vessel which has not during the current voyage carried any animal subject to quarantine under such restrictions as he may impose.

Combined Up-keep and Sustenance Charges.

99. The Chief Quarantine Officer may make a combined up-keep and sustenance charge per diem in respect of each animal, as follows:—

Horses	..	..	..	..	5s.
Cattle	..	..	..	..	3s.
Pigs	..	..	..	..	1s.
Pigs (under 2 months)	..	..	..	..	6d.
Sheep (1 to 20)	..	..	..	..	1s.
Sheep (all over 20)	..	..	..	..	6d.
Dogs	..	..	..	..	1s.
Dogs (under 3 months)	..	..	..	..	6d.

Death or Escape of Animals on or from Ships.

100. In the event of any animal on a foreign ship dying while the ship is in port, or escaping therefrom, immediate notice of such death or escape shall be forwarded by the master to the Chief Quarantine Officer.

101. Immediately on arrival at the first port of entry, the master shall report to the Chief Quarantine Officer the occurrence of any death or loss of any animal during the voyage, and shall in the report state particulars.

Expenses and Charges for Quarantine of Animals.

102. (1) The owner or consignee of any animal shall, if required by the Chief Quarantine Officer, deposit with the Chief Quarantine Officer such sums of money as shall be prescribed to defray all the expenses and charges that may be incurred in respect of the animal.

(2) The amount, as the deposit, to be lodged in respect of each animal placed in quarantine shall be—

Horses	..	..	..	not less than	£5
Cattle	..	..	..	" "	£10
Swine	..	..	..	" "	£5
Sheep	..	..	..	" "	£3
Dogs	..	..	..	" "	£5
Wild or undomesticated animals				" "	£5

subject to special dispensation by the Minister, in the event of the aggregate amount exceeding £100.

103. (1) Fees in accordance with the following scale shall be charged for the veterinary examination and treatment, as prescribed, of animals imported from any country except New Zealand.

(i) *Horses, Asses, Mules, and Cattle.*

For the prescribed examinations (including the Mallein test or the Tuberculin test) of—

- (a) A single animal, or the first animal in any consignment—£2 2s.
- (b) Each additional animal in any consignment of animals of the same kind—£1 1s.

(ii) *Sheep, Swine, Goats, Dogs, and Cats.*

For the prescribed examinations of—

- (a) A single animal, or the first animal in any consignment—£1 1s.
- (b) Each additional animal in any consignment of animals of the same kind—2s. 6d.

(iii) *Sheep.*

The treatment by Dipping as prescribed—

- (a) For a single animal—£1 1s.
- (b) For a consignment of two to twenty animals—£1 10s.
- (c) For each animal above twenty in one consignment—1s.

(iv) *Wild or Undomesticated Animals for Circus or Menagerie Purposes.*

For the prescribed examinations—

Each animal, 10s. 6d.

Provided that no fee shall be charged for the examination of wild and undomesticated animals, or other animals imported solely for exhibition purposes by the authorities controlling any licensed zoological gardens.

(2) The said fees shall be independent of any charges for veterinary treatment on account of any intercurrent disease of any animal while in quarantine. The charges for such treatment by a quarantine officer shall not exceed those ordinarily made by the veterinary profession in similar cases.

The owner or importer of any animal in quarantine may, on condition that he accepts all responsibility, arrange with the Chief Quarantine Officer for the said animal to be treated by a private practitioner.

(3) Fees, as follows, shall be charged for the quarantine examination of animals imported from New Zealand:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Horses, asses, mules, cattle—			
For a consignment of 1 to 10 animals of the same kind	1	1	0
For each additional animal up to 20 in one consignment of the same kind	0	2	0
For each additional animal over 20 in one consignment of the same kind	0	1	6
(b) Swine—			
Each animal	0	10	0
(c) Sheep, goats, dogs, and cats—			
For a single animal	0	5	0
For any number from 2 to 5 in any consignment of animals of the same kind	0	10	0
For each additional animal in any consignment over 5 of the same kind	0	1	0
(d) Wild or undomesticated animals for circus or menagerie purposes arriving <i>viâ</i> New Zealand—			
Each animal	0	10	6

(4) Fees as follows shall be charged for the veterinary examination of animals imported for immediate slaughter:—

- (a) For a consignment of one to twenty animals—£2 2s.
- (b) For each animal above twenty in one consignment—1s.

Ship's Animals and Skins.

104. The master of any vessel on which there is any animal belonging to the vessel or to any officer or member of the crew, or any animal not intended to be imported into Australia, or any hide or skin derived from a ship's animal shall—

- (1) immediately on arrival of the vessel at any Australian port give notice to the Chief Quarantine Officer in the following form:—

I hereby inform you that I have on board my ship (give name)..... the following animals (give kind and number).....; and the following hides or skins derived from ship's animals (give number, and kind of animals from which derived)....., all of which will be kept on board while the ship is in any Australian port;

- (2) keep or cause the animal or animals to be kept on board for the whole of the time during which the vessel is in any Australian port;
- (3) keep or cause to be kept, confined, and held on board, any ship's dog (whether belonging to the ship or to any officer or member of the crew) during the whole of the vessel's stay in any Australian port, in such a manner as to prevent contact with other dogs, and as shall be approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer;
- (4) enter into a bond, with such sureties as may be required by the Chief Quarantine Officer, to observe all the conditions of this regulation with respect to ship's animals, and of paragraph (5) of this regulation with respect to hides or skins derived from ship's animals;
- (5) not permit or allow or suffer any person to remove from the vessel—
 - (a) any hide or skin of any animal which has died or been killed on his vessel, without the written permission of a Quarantine Officer;
 - (b) any animal waste or galley refuse other than rendered fat, save for the purpose of destruction.

Litter and Fodder Accompanying Animals.

105. All litter accompanying any imported animal shall be destroyed on board the vessel in which the animal has been imported.

106. Any hay, straw, or fodder (arriving with any animal) that has been taken on board any vessel at any port in Great Britain or Ireland, or New Zealand, or Australia, may, on the issue of a permit by the Chief Quarantine Officer, be removed to a quarantine station for the use of such animal during its detention in quarantine.

107. No permit shall be issued by any quarantine officer in respect of any hay, straw, or fodder used in any vessel in connexion with any imported animal until such animal has been examined and certified by a Government Veterinary Officer to be free from disease.

108. Clothing, fittings, utensils, kennels, harness, saddlery, implements, or other appliances which have been used on any vessel in connexion with any imported animal may be—

- (a) Destroyed,
- (b) Refused admission, or
- (c) Admitted under conditions as to treatment and disinfection as prescribed or as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Certificates of Condemnation Sections 53 and 57.

109. The Chief Quarantine Officer, and any other quarantine officer who is a veterinary surgeon, and is so deputed by the Chief Quarantine Officer, shall examine animals, and, where necessary for the protection of other animals, shall issue a Certificate of Condemnation.

The Disinfection of Vehicles, Animal Clothing, Fittings, Appliances, or Utensils or Litter used in connexion with any Imported Animal.

110. The following solutions and mixtures are prescribed as disinfectant solutions for disinfection in connexion with the quarantine of animals:—

- (a) Chlorinated lime wash prepared by mixing, immediately prior to use, six (6) ounces of fresh chlorinated lime containing not less than twenty-five (25) per cent. of available chlorine in one (1) gallon of clean cold water.
- (b) A cresol and lime wash prepared by mixing two (2) ounces of a cresol preparation having a carbolic co-efficient of not less than 10, in one (1) gallon of clean water, and afterwards adding one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) lb. of fresh lime, and stirring well before use.
- (c) A soapy cresol solution prepared by mixing two (2) ounces of a cresol preparation having a carbolic co-efficient of not less than 10, and one (1) lb. of soft (potash) soap in one (1) gallon of clean water.

111. Any vehicle used to transport any animal ordered into quarantine shall be disinfected by the following means and in the following manner:—The floor, sides, and other parts of the vehicle shall be saturated or thoroughly painted with an approved disinfectant solution or mixture.

112. Rugs or other clothing and similar articles shall, if steam under pressure is available, be subjected to moist steam at a pressure of not less than 10 lb. to the square inch for twenty minutes after expulsion of air from the disinfecting chamber. If steam under pressure is not available, rugs, clothing, and similar articles shall be soaked in a hot soapy disinfectant solution as prescribed for not less than one hour.

113. Utensils, manger, feeding troughs, pens, hurdles may be disinfected by scrubbing with a hot soapy disinfectant solution as prescribed, or may be painted thoroughly and completely with the chlorinated lime wash as prescribed.

114. The floor of any stable shall be disinfected by saturation with a hot soapy disinfectant solution as prescribed, followed after three hours by a coating of chlorinated lime wash as prescribed.

115. The litter used in connexion with and the manure of any animal in quarantine shall, if disinfection is ordered, be burned or shall be saturated with a disinfectant solution as proscribed.

The Disinfection (External) of Animals.

116. The following solution, mixtures, dips, or washes are prescribed for use as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer:—

- (a) An aqueous mixture of lime and sulphur, at a temperature of 110 deg. F., and prepared in the proportions of four (4) ounces of flowers of sulphur and two (2) ounces of lime to each gallon of water.

(b) Arsenical dip, prepared by the mixture of—

White arsenic 8 lb.
 Caustic soda 4 lb.
 Stockholm tar 1 gallon.
 Tallow 8 lb.
 Water 400 gallons.

(c) Any of the alkaline cresol preparations known as non-poisonous dips, as approved for use by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain.

Quarantine Stations for Animals—Regulation of.

117. The housing, treatment, attendance on, and feeding of all animals in quarantine shall be in accordance with the directions of the quarantine officer in charge.

118. No person shall enter an animal quarantine station without a permit of the Chief Quarantine Officer, or his deputy. Any person leaving an animal quarantine station without a permit while the station is occupied by animals in quarantine may be apprehended by any constable and taken back to the station and subjected to disinfection.

119. No animal, vehicle, or goods of any description whatsoever shall be taken into or out of a quarantine station for animals without the approval of the quarantine officer in charge, and subject to such conditions as to disinfection as are prescribed, or as may be directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

120. All persons employed in any quarantine station shall obey the orders and carry out the instructions of the quarantine officer in charge, and shall assist by every means in their power in preventing the spread of disease.

121. All persons on a quarantine station shall comply with the directions of the quarantine officer in charge.

122. The quarantine officer in charge may by an order in writing require any person who will not comply with his directions or the Regulations to leave the station, and such person shall, on receipt of such notice, immediately comply therewith, and shall, prior to leaving the station, submit himself to disinfection as prescribed, or as the Chief Quarantine Officer requires.

123. When any animal is to be destroyed, two days' notice of intention to destroy shall be given to the importer, and, on destruction a *post-mortem* examination shall be made by an approved veterinary surgeon, who shall report to the Chief Quarantine Officer.

124. The compensation to be paid to the owner of any animal which has been destroyed as diseased, and found on *post-mortem* examination to be free from disease, and certified to this effect by the Chief Quarantine Officer, shall be such as the Minister may approve, but the amount shall not in any case be more than the original selling price to the importer of the animal in the country whence imported, together with all charges for freight, keep, &c., up to the time of destruction. Evidence in respect of these matters shall include such documents, statutory declarations, and other information as the Minister may require.

125. Any animal carried, conveyed, or brought from any quarantine station without compliance with these Regulations may be seized and placed in quarantine by any quarantine or police officer or officer of Customs, or otherwise dealt with as the Minister directs.

Used or Secondhand Harness.

126. Any animal landed without compliance with these Regulations may be seized by any officer, and dealt with in such a manner as the Minister directs.

127. The importation of used or second-hand harness, or other animal effects from any country from which the importation of horses, asses, or mules is not prohibited, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

1. They shall be accompanied by a declaration from the owner or exporter to the effect that they have not been—

(a) in contact with any animal suffering from anthrax, glanders, tetanus, dourine, surra, epizootic lymphangitis, or other epizootic disease;

(b) out of the country from which they are exported.

2. Stuffed harness shall, unless the Chief Quarantine Officer otherwise directs, be stripped of all stuffing and lining, and all harness and effects shall be disinfected by thorough washing with the approved soapy disinfectant solution. The old lining and stuffing shall be burnt:

Provided that chains and leather headstalls exported with horses from Australia may be returned to Australia subject to disinfection.

128. Fees in accordance with the following scale shall be charged for the disinfection of used or second-hand harness or animal effects:—

Saddles, 5s. each.

Harness, 5s. per set.

Other effects, 1s. per article.

Fodder.

129. The importation of fodder (hay or chaff) from any country shall be subject to the permission of the Minister and to the following conditions:—

(a) Prior to shipment—

(i) A notice of intention and an application for permission to import fodder from any country, except New Zealand, or Great Britain, or Ireland, shall be given and made to the Chief Quarantine Officer, who shall report and make a recommendation thereon to the Director of Quarantine.

The notice shall specify the nature and quantity of the fodder, its place of origin (growth), the port of shipment, and the anticipated date of arrival.

(ii) A permit to import the fodder in respect of which the notice under paragraph (i) has been given to the Chief Quarantine Officer shall be obtained from the Minister.

(b) The importer shall give not less than two days' notice of arrival of the fodder.

(c) The fodder shall be landed in quarantine at an approved place, and shall be treated as prescribed or as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Hides and Skins.

130. The importation of hides and skins, except furred skins, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

A. From any country except New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Samoa, and New Caledonia—

(1) (a) The owner or consignor shall forward with any hide or skin a declaration made in the country of origin before a magistrate to the effect—

(i) that to the best of his knowledge and belief such hide or skin was not derived from any animal which had suffered from or died from anthrax, or foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest, or any similar disease; or

(ii) that the hide or skin has been effectively disinfected by immersion for 24 hours in a solution of one part of perchloride of mercury in 1,000 parts of water, or in a solution of 50 parts of carbolic acid in 1,000 parts of water.

(b) The consignment shall be accompanied by a certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer of the country of origin to the effect that, to the best of his knowledge, the declaration is true and correct.

(c) If the country of origin is a foreign country the declaration shall be made before a British consul or before a responsible British official resident therein.

(2) The master of the vessel in which any hide or skin is imported shall hold the same until he receives a landing permit from a quarantine officer.

(3) Any imported hide or skin shall on being landed from a vessel be forthwith removed direct to an approved tannery or other approved place for treatment, and shall be treated as prescribed, or as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Any hide or skin removed on arrival in Australia to an extra-metropolitan tannery shall be packed in casks.

(4) The tanner to whom any imported hide or skin is delivered shall in respect of such hide or skin enter into a bond of £100 to the effect that the hide or skin specified therein shall not leave the tannery or other approved place until it has been treated, tanned, or otherwise dealt with as prescribed, or as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(5) If the declaration and certificate referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and 1 (b) respectively of this regulation be not forthcoming on arrival of the hide or skin in Australia or if the disinfection prescribed in paragraph 1 (a)(ii) of this regulation be not performed before shipment, then disinfection shall be performed with an approved disinfectant under the supervision of a quarantine officer on arrival of the hide or skin in Australia.

B. From New Zealand, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Samoa, or New Caledonia—

The owner or consignor shall forward with any hide or skin a declaration made before a magistrate to the effect that such hide or skin was not derived from any animal which had suffered from or died from anthrax or similar disease. The declaration shall be indorsed as correct by a Government veterinary surgeon:

Provided that hides or skins forming sporting trophies may be imported by permission of the Minister, subject to any conditions he may think fit to impose.

131. Furred skins shall on arrival be removed to an approved tannery or other approved place for treatment as required by the Chief Quarantine Officer, the expenses of any treatment to be borne by the importer.

Wool.

132. (1) The importation of wool, except wool samples, shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The importer shall prior to shipment:—

(i) give notice of intention to import to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State to which it is proposed to import such wool;

(ii) obtain from the Minister, on the recommendation of the Chief Quarantine Officer, a permit to import such wool.

(b) Any such wool on being landed shall be forthwith removed to a quarantine station or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer for treatment or disinfection as prescribed, or shall be dealt with as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

All bundles of wool while undergoing treatment shall be fully opened up:

Provided that scoured wool from Great Britain shall be admitted without treatment or disinfection if each consignment is accompanied by a certificate from a responsible officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, countersigned by an inspector at the port of shipment, stating that the wool has been effectively scoured, and setting out particulars of the process of scouring to which it has been subjected.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to wool from New Zealand or Norfolk Island accompanied by an official certificate to the effect that the wool is the product of New Zealand or Norfolk Island, as the case may be.

Feathers.

133. The importation of feathers shall be subject to the following conditions:—

All feathers (other than feathers from New Zealand) shall, on being landed, be removed forthwith to a place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer for treatment or disinfection as prescribed, or for fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Fees as follows shall be paid by the importer for the fumigation of feathers:—

Per package of 20 lb. weight or under	..	1s.
Per package of over 20 lb. weight	..	2s.

Horns and Hoofs.

134. The importation of horns and hoofs shall be subject to the following conditions:—

Horns and hoofs from—

- (a) New Zealand shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible Government official to the effect that they are from animals slaughtered in New Zealand;
- (b) Fiji shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible Government official that they are from animals bred in Fiji;
- (c) New Caledonia shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible Government official that they have been subjected to treatment with steam under pressure or with boiling water for at least one hour prior to shipment:

Provided that the Minister may permit horns and hoofs forming sporting trophies to be admitted from any country under such conditions as he may think fit to impose.

Bones.

135. (i) The importation of bones shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) *Bones in any form* shall be admitted only at the following ports:—
 Sydney, in New South Wales.
 Melbourne and Geelong, in Victoria.
 Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, in Queensland.
 Port Adelaide, in South Australia.
 Fremantle, in Western Australia.
 Hobart, in Tasmania.
- (b) Two days' notice of arrival of the bones shall be given by the importer to the Chief Quarantine Officer.
- (c) Such bones shall, on landing, be forthwith placed in a railway truck or other vehicle, and conveyed to such premises (appointed as a quarantine station for the purpose) as may be directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer. They shall there be subjected for at least two hours to a moist heat at a temperature of not less than 250 degrees F., equal to an indicated steam pressure of 30 lb. per square inch or shall be converted into superphosphate by chemical process under the direction and supervision of a Quarantine Officer.
- (d) All bags or other coverings containing such bones shall be destroyed by the Quarantine Officer either by fire or by immersion in sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) of a specific gravity of not less than 1.843.

- (e) All vehicles or other articles with which such bones may come in contact after landing, and prior to being treated, shall be disinfected as prescribed, and such vehicles or articles shall not be used for any other purpose until the disinfection has been carried out and certified to by the Quarantine Officer.
- (2) This regulation shall not apply to—
- (a) bones imported from New Zealand provided that each consignment is accompanied by an official certificate that the bones are the product of New Zealand and provided that they are on arrival in Australia subjected to treatment as prescribed in paragraph (c) of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation; or
 - (b) bones accompanied by a certificate from an approved Veterinary Officer to the effect that the bones had in his presence been treated as prescribed in paragraph (c) of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation;
 - (c) animal products from Norfolk Island;
 - (d) fish bones imported with fish refuse for the purpose of making manure.

**Animal Manures (other than Bones or Guano).*

136. (1) The importation of animal manure (other than bones or guano) shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The importer shall, prior to shipment—
 - (i) give notice of intention to import to the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State to which it is proposed to import such animal manure;
 - (ii) obtain from the Minister, on the recommendation of the Chief Quarantine Officer, a permit to import such animal manure.
- (b) Any such animal manure, together with the containing package, shall on arrival be removed forthwith to a quarantine station or other approved place for treatment or disinfection as prescribed or directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to fish refuse imported for the purpose of making manure.

137. (1) The importer shall, if directed by the quarantine officer, provide all cartage, labour, and material required in connexion with the removal and with such treatment of hides, skins, wool, hair, bones, or animal manure as may be prescribed or as may be directed under the four last preceding regulations. If the whole or any part of the work is carried out under the direct control of the Quarantine Officer, the importer shall pay all expenses incurred in connexion therewith.

(2) A charge of Two shillings per hour shall be paid by the importer for supervision whenever supervision is exercised.

138. (1) The master of any overseas vessel upon which any animal has been carried between Australian ports shall not, without the

* Dog manure from any part of the world is prohibited.

† Animals are permitted by proclamation to be carried between Australian ports only on vessels trading exclusively between Australian ports or between Australia and New Zealand.

The Chief Quarantine Officer may, however, permit the shipment of animals from one Australian port to another on vessels which have not during the current voyage carried any animal subject to quarantine. (See also Regulation 96).

authority of the Chief Quarantine Officer, permit the discharge or landing at any Australian port of any animal manure or stable manure which has accumulated on the voyage.

(2) The authority of the Chief Quarantine Officer for the discharge or landing of any such manure shall be issued only on the production by the master of the vessel of a certificate from a responsible Government official of the last oversea port of call on the current voyage that there were no cattle, sheep, swine, or goats on the vessel at the time of departure from the port concerned.

139. (1) Where any officer or officer of Customs has seized any animals as forfeited under section 68 of the Act, the officer shall forthwith give to the Director of Quarantine and the importer of the animals notice of such seizure.

(2) The notice to the importer may be in accordance with the following form:—

Commonwealth of Australia.
Quarantine Act 1908-1920.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE UNDER SECTION 68 OF THE ACT.

Place.....
Date.....

To (a)

Take notice that (b) has this day been seized as forfeited to His Majesty under section 68 of the above-named Act, the said animals having, in my opinion, been (c)

And take further notice that unless you show cause to the Minister for Health within (d) days from the date of this notice why the aforesaid forfeiture should be waived, the Minister will, immediately after the expiration of the said (d) days, issue an order for the destruction of the said animals in accordance with the Regulations.

(Signature of Officer.)
(Official Designation.)

(a) Here insert name of importer of animals seized.

(b) Here insert particulars of animals.

(c) Here insert "imported into Australia in contravention of this Act," or as the case may be

(d) Here set out period to be allowed to importer to show cause to the Minister.

(3) If—

(a) the importer within the time limited in the notice of seizure fails to show cause to the Minister why the forfeiture should be waived; or

(b) the Minister is not satisfied that good cause has been shown, the Minister may, by order in writing, direct that the animals be destroyed, and they shall accordingly be destroyed.

(4) If the Minister is satisfied that good cause has been shown, he may waive the forfeiture upon condition that—

(a) in cases where the prohibition is absolute, the animals are exported within such time as the Minister allows; or

(b) in cases where the importation is subject to conditions, such conditions are complied with within such time as the Minister allows; and

(c) in either case the importer, within such time as the Minister allows, pays such expenses as the Minister thinks fit to require, or gives security for such payment.

(5) If the importer fails to comply with the conditions upon which the forfeiture has been waived by the Minister, such waiver shall be

deemed to be void, and the Minister may, without any further or other notice, order the destruction of the animals, and they shall be destroyed accordingly.

The Disposal of Goods and Packing Seized under the Quarantine Act.

140. Any goods, together with any case, package, or packing material seized under the provisions of section 68 of the Act, shall be removed to a quarantine station, and if their introduction is not absolutely prohibited under the Act, they may, after due detention and treatment, and provided that, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, there is no danger to be apprehended by their introduction, be sold, otherwise they shall be destroyed.

Penalty for Breach of Regulations.

141. Except in those cases where a penalty is specially provided in the Act for any offence against the Act or breach of the Regulations made thereunder, the penalty for a breach of any of the regulations of this part shall be a sum not exceeding Fifty pounds.

PART VII.—QUARANTINE OF PLANTS.

142. In this part of these Regulations:—

"Diseased" means affected with disease, and includes showing the presence or evidence of any deteriorated or abnormal condition, whether dependent on the presence of or due to the operation, development, growth, or effect of any disease.

"Importer" includes owner, consignee, or the agent for the owner or consignee.

"Quarantine Officer" means a quarantine officer dealing with the quarantine of imported plants.

"Chief Quarantine Officer" means the chief officer dealing with the quarantine of plants in any State.

143. Any person desirous of landing any imported plant shall give notice to the quarantine officer at the port of landing in accordance with the following form, which shall be printed on pink paper:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Form 1. Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

(Plants.)

IMPORTER'S NOTICE.

To the Quarantine Officer for Plants,

Port of

19 .

I hereby give you notice that I desire to remove from the vessel (give name) berthed, or to be berthed at (state berthing place) the following plants, as per schedule below.

These plants were grown at (name of country and place) and shipped at (name of port).

Brands or Marks.	Number of Packages.	Description.	Inspection Fees. Rate.	Amount.		
				£	s.	d.
			Total £			

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above particulars are true and correct, and that no other plant subject to quarantine of which I am the consignee or importer or agent has arrived by the said vessel.

Signature.....

.....Witness to Signature.

Receipt No.....

144. No person shall import any timber (whether logs or sawn timber) unless he has given notice to the Quarantine Officer at the port of landing in accordance with the following form which shall be printed on blue paper:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Form 1A.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

(Timber.)

IMPORTER'S NOTICE.

To the Quarantine Officer for Plants, Port of

19

I hereby give you notice that I desire to remove from the vessel (*give name*) berthed, or to be berthed at (*state berthing place*) the following timber, as per schedule below:—

Quantity of timber.
Brands or marks.
Country of origin.
Port of shipment.
Variety or varieties of timber.
Dressed or undressed.
Sawn or unsawn.
Seasoned or unseasoned.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the above particulars are true and correct, and that no other timber subject to quarantine of which I am the consignee or importer or agent has arrived by the said vessel.

(Signature).....

Witness to signature.....

145. Provided that the charges for any separate inspection under this regulation shall not be less than One shilling (1s.) the fees for inspection of imported plants or goods shall be as hereunder set out. The said fees shall be charged according to net weight where fixed by weight, and shall be paid before delivery of the plants:—

(a) Growing Plants—

Twopence (2d.) per plant for each consignment of not more than 10 plants in pots or similar packages; Two shillings (2s.) for each consignment containing more than 10 plants but not more than 50; Three shillings (3s.) for each consignment containing more than 50 plants but not more than 100; Two shillings (2s.) for each additional 100 plants up to 500 in each consignment; Two shillings (2s.) for each additional 500 plants up to 20,000 in each consignment; Two shillings (2s.) for each 1,000 plants above 20,000 in each consignment.

(b) Cuttings, Stocks, and Scions—

One shilling (1s.) per 1,000 or part thereof up to 5,000, and Sixpence (6d.) per 1,000 or part thereof for any additional quantity.

(c) Fresh Fruit—

Bananas, in bunches, One penny (1d.) per bunch.

Fruit in cases or other packages, Twopence (2d.) per package weighing half a cental or less; Fourpence (4d.) per package weighing more than half a cental.

(d) Dried Fruit—

Dried Fruit, such as raisins, currants, prunes, figs, dates, and apples (other than in air-tight receptacles or similar intact packages)—Twopence (2d.) per package for 100 packages or part thereof or for the first 100 packages in any consignment; One penny (1d.) per package for each additional package over 100 up to 300 packages; Sixpence (6d.) for each additional 10 packages over 300 up to 500 packages; Twopence (2d.) for each additional 10 packages over 500 up to 1,000 packages; One penny (1d.) for each additional 10 packages in consignments of over 1,000 packages:

Provided that the charges for Figs, Raisins, Sultanas, Dates, &c., when packed in small boxes or cartons enclosed within a larger case shall be:—

One half-penny (1½d.) per dozen boxes or cartons or part thereof when they do not exceed 8 oz. each in weight; One penny (1d.) per dozen boxes or cartons or part thereof when they are over 8 oz. but do not exceed 1 lb. each in weight; and Twopence (2d.) per dozen boxes or cartons or part thereof when they are over 1 lb. but do not exceed 8 lb. each in weight.

(e) Cereals, Pulse, and Other Seeds—

Cereals, pulse, vegetable, and similar seeds, in bulk or in wholesale packages, Twopence (2d.) per cental up to 100 centals; Sixpence (6d.) per 20 centals or part thereof, from 100 to 400 centals in each consignment; Twopence (2d.) per 20 centals or part thereof above 400 centals in each consignment.

(f) Nuts—

Cocoanuts, One penny (1d.) per cental or part thereof up to 20 centals; Threepence (3d.) for 20 centals or part thereof above 20 centals in each consignment. Nuts, such as walnuts, filberts, peanuts and Brazil nuts, Twopence (2d.) per cental or part thereof.

(g) Vegetables, Bulbs, &c.—

Vegetables, including onions, potatoes, corms, rhizomes, bulbs, and tubers generally, Twopence (2d.) per cental up to 100 centals; Twopence (2d.) per 10 centals or part thereof above 100 centals in each consignment.

(h) Parts of Plants partially treated in preparation for food-stuffs, or goods as follows:—Cassia chips, cinnamon, coffee beans (hulled), cocoa beans, chicory, copra, cloves, cotton

(raw), flour, bran, pollard, sharps, ginger (dry, limed, or preserved), hops, kola nuts, lentils (split), mace, nutmegs, oil-cake, pepper, pimento, rice, sago, tapioca root (dried), turmeric, tonquin beans, vanilla beans, vegetables (dried): The following charges are to be made when the Chief Quarantine Officer considers inspection necessary:—Twopence (2d.) per cental up to 100 centals; Sixpence (6d.) per 20 centals or part thereof from 100 to 400 centals in each consignment; Twopence (2d.) per 20 centals or part thereof above 400 centals in each consignment.

- (i) Plants (including parcels of seeds under 1 lb. in weight) arriving by parcels post or in passengers' luggage:—Free, unless the Quarantine Officer is of opinion that examination or other action is necessary, in which case a fee of One shilling (1s.) per parcel shall be paid.
- (j) Plants (including parcels of seeds of 1 lb. or more in weight) arriving by parcels post or in passengers' luggage:—Seeds, bulbs, nuts, or similar plants, One shilling (1s.) per 10 lb. or part thereof; One shilling (1s.) for every additional 10 lb. or part thereof; other plants, One shilling and ninepence (1s. 9d.) per 100 plants or part thereof up to 200, and Sixpence (6d.) per 100 above 200 in one parcel.
- (k) Plants from Norfolk Island: Free.
- (l) Hay (including meadow hay), chaff, or straw from New Zealand—Two shillings (2s.) per ton or part thereof.
- (m) Timber—sawn, excepting that imported from Canada, New Zealand, and United States of America, and that commonly known as Baltic—Sixpence (6d.) per 1,000 superficial feet or part thereof; Logs—Sixpence (6d.) per log.

146. Fees as follows shall be paid by the importer for the fumigation of plants:—

- (1) For fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas:—

- (a) Fruit—

- Per case of one bushel or under, Twopence (2d.).

- Per case of more than one bushel, Threepence (3d.).

- (b) Growing plants, cuttings, stocks, and scions—

- Per square foot or part thereof of floor space occupied by the packages containing the plants, Fourpence (4d.).

- (c) Seeds and Cereals—

- Per bag, Sixpence (6d.).

- (2) For fumigation with bisulphide of carbon:—

- (a) Nuts, dried fruits, cocoa beans, coffee beans, dates, figs, raisins, sultanas, tapioca, root, &c., packed in bags or cases—

- For 25 bags or cases or part thereof—Ninepence (9d.) per bag or case;

- For each additional bag or case over 25 up to 100—Fourpence (4d.);

- For each additional bag or case over 100—Threepence (3d.).

(b) Cereals, pulse, and other seeds—

For 100 bushels or part thereof, or for the first 100 bushels in any consignment—Ninepence

(9d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof;

For additional quantities over 100 bushels but not exceeding 500 bushels—Sixpence (6d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof;

For additional quantities exceeding 500 bushels—Threepence (3d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof.

(c) Cereals, pulse, and other seeds—For 100 bushels or part thereof or for the first 100 bushels in any consignment—Ninepence (9d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof;

For additional quantities over 100 bushels but not exceeding 500 bushels—Sixpence (6d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof;

For additional quantities exceeding 500 bushels—Threepence (3d.) for every 10 bushels or part thereof.

(3) If the seeds, cereals, nuts, &c., are required to be fumigated loose, the actual cost of labour incurred in emptying, spreading, &c., will be charged in addition to the above charges.

(4) The minimum charge for fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas or with bisulphide of carbon shall be One shilling (1s.).

147. A quarantine officer shall, in respect of any imported plant not otherwise provided for under these Regulations, and found after careful inspection to be free from disease and certified accordingly, issue a permit authorizing delivery of the plant in accordance with the following form, which shall be printed on white paper:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Form 2.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

(Plants.)

PERMIT TO DELIVER PLANTS.

To the

Officer at

19 .

Please deliver, on payment of, or on production of the receipt for payment of the undermentioned inspection fees, the following plants
ex ss. from

Imported by

Description.	Number.	Brands.	Consignee.	Fees.		
				£	s.	d.
			Total £			

Date , 19 .

(Signature)

Quarantine Officer.

Station

148. Any imported plant subject to quarantine shall, unless after careful inspection by a quarantine officer it is found to be free from disease and is certified accordingly, be ordered into quarantine, and shall there be dealt with and treated as prescribed.

149. When any plant has been ordered into quarantine, it shall be immediately removed to a quarantine station or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer in such manner, and by such means, as the quarantine officer directs.

150. When a quarantine officer has ordered any plant into quarantine, he shall issue an order to be served on the importer of the plants, and shall forward to the Customs or other officer in charge a permit authorizing delivery of the said plant either to a quarantine station or for Inter-State transfer in accordance with the following form, which shall, with the order, be printed on yellow paper:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Form 3.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

(Plants.)

PERMIT TO DELIVER PLANTS INTO A QUARANTINE STATION OR FOR
INTER-STATE TRANSFER.

To the

Officer

at

19 .

Please allow the following plants (as per schedule below), which arrived per s. from to be removed in quarantine from the vessel, { for delivery to the Quarantine Station
at)
per } for Inter-State transfer

Description.	Number.	Brands.	Consignee.

Signature—

(Quarantine Officer)

Station.

Packages and Packing.

151. Any package which has contained any diseased plant may, if so directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer, be disinfected or treated as prescribed.

152. Any package or packing material connected with any imported plant, and consisting of hay, straw, grass, moss, fibre, charcoal, bark, or other material considered by the quarantine officer likely to introduce disease, shall be forthwith destroyed at the quarantine station or at any place that may be approved of by the Chief Quarantine Officer in the State concerned.

Quarantine Stations for Plants—Regulation of.

153. The treatment of any plant in quarantine shall be as prescribed.

154. All persons employed in any quarantine station shall obey the orders and carry out the instructions of the quarantine officer in charge, and shall assist by every means within their power to prevent any spread of disease.

155. No person shall enter or leave, nor shall any animal, vehicle, or goods of any description whatsoever be taken into or out of a quarantine station for plants without the approval of the quarantine officer in charge, and subject to such conditions as to disinfection as are prescribed, or as the Chief Quarantine Officer directs.

156. The Quarantine Officer in charge may, by an order in writing, require any person who will not comply with his directions or with the Regulations to leave the station, and such person shall, on receipt of such notice, immediately comply therewith, and shall, prior to leaving the station, submit himself to such disinfection as the Quarantine Officer by order requires.

157. Any person leaving a quarantine station without the approval of the Quarantine Officer may be apprehended by any constable and taken back to such station.

158. Any plant which has undergone quarantine and treatment, and which, after examination by the Quarantine Officer, is certified by him to be free from disease, may, when all contingent expenses have been duly paid, be removed from the quarantine station on the issue by the Quarantine Officer to the importer of a certificate of release from quarantine and a permit to remove, which shall be printed on green paper, in accordance with the following form:—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Form 4.

Quarantine Act 1908-1924.

(Plants.)

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE AND PERMIT TO REMOVE PLANTS.

19 .

To M

The plants imported by _____ which arrived per s. _____ from _____ and are particularized in the schedule below, having been treated in quarantine and subsequently found free from disease, are hereby released from quarantine, and may be removed from the quarantine station on production to _____ of receipts of payment of inspection, fumigation, and other quarantine charges.

Treatment, &c.	Description.	Number.	Brand.	@	£	s.	d.
To Treatment of ..	Fruit						
" " " ..	Plants						
" " " ..	Packages and cases						
" Assortment of ..	Fruit						
" Supervision ..							
TOTAL							

Quarantine Officer.

Station

Receipt No.

159. Any imported plant which has been treated at a quarantine station or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer in accordance with these Regulations, and released from quarantine, and in respect of which a permit to remove has been issued, shall be removed forthwith by the importer.

160. If any plant in quarantine in respect of which a permit to remove has been issued, is not removed and remains unclaimed after a period of seven days, it may be sold or destroyed, as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

161. Any imported fruit, vegetables (including tubers, bulbs, corms, and rhizomes), nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed, of which any proportion is on inspection by a Quarantine Officer found to be or suspected of being affected with a disease, or any cereals, pulse, or other seed found on inspection to be mixed with the seed of a proclaimed weed pest, shall be ordered into quarantine, and may, under the supervision of a Quarantine Officer, be treated as prescribed (or as the Chief Quarantine Officer may direct), or sorted at a quarantine station or other approved place, subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

- (a) The fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed shall, as directed by a Quarantine Officer, be removed to a quarantine station or other approved place.
- (b) Any such fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed treated, sorted, or cleaned to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer shall, with the exception of bananas, which may be delivered unpacked, be repacked in clean cases, bags, or other packages, which shall be supplied by the importer, who may then be permitted to take delivery under an order issued by the Quarantine Officer.
- (c) Any case, bag, or other package which has contained any diseased fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed, shall be disinfected as prescribed or to the satisfaction of the Chief Quarantine Officer before delivery, or shall be destroyed.
- (d) Any fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed which have been sorted and are deemed by the quarantine officer to be diseased, may, at the expense of the importer, and if approved by the Minister be re-shipped and exported, or may be destroyed or denatured as prescribed.
Any seed of a proclaimed or prohibited weed pest shall, at the importer's expense, be destroyed or denatured as prescribed, at such place as the Chief Quarantine Officer may direct.
- (e) The importer shall, unless the Quarantine Officer decides that the work shall be performed by the official staff at the cost of the importer, provide all cartage and labour in connexion with the treatment, sorting, picking over, cleaning, or repacking of any imported fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulse, or other seed.

A sum not exceeding Three shillings (3s.) per hour or portion thereof shall be paid for the supervision of sorting, cleaning, re-packing, or treatment if the work is carried out by the importer under the supervision of a Quarantine Officer.

162. Any plant not otherwise provided for in these Regulations shall be retained in quarantine for such period as the Chief Quarantine Officer deems necessary, having regard to the nature and condition of the plant and the place from which it comes.

163. Any plant imported by a Quarantine Officer by permission of the Minister shall be ordered into quarantine and be treated as prescribed, and shall, if considered necessary, be isolated and grown in quarantine for a period of not less than one year.

164. (1) Any imported goods found to be infested with a noxious insect or pest or fungus may, if in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer such goods can be treated so as to destroy such insect pest or fungus without destruction or denaturation of the goods, be landed in quarantine and treated under the supervision of a quarantine officer, at a quarantine station or depôt, or other place approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

(2) Unless the Chief Quarantine Officer decides that the work shall be performed by the official staff at the cost of the importer, all cartage and labour in connexion with the treatment of such goods shall be provided by the importer. In addition to any other charges a fee not exceeding the sum of Three shillings (3s.) per hour or portion thereof shall be charged for supervision. Minimum fee, Three shillings (3s.).

165. * (1) Where the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) has made a report and recommendation to the Director of Quarantine in respect of fodder (hay or chaff) proposed to be imported, the Director of Quarantine may obtain a report and recommendation from the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) with regard to the proposed importation.

(2) The fodder shall be treated in quarantine as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) in addition to any other treatment that may be prescribed or directed.

(3) When notice has been received by the Chief Quarantine Officer of the proposed importation of grain to be used, or likely to be used, as fodder, he shall at once inform the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals).

The Fumigation or other Treatment of Plants and Packages.

166. The following means and methods of treating and fumigating plants and packages in quarantine, or other approved place, are approved and prescribed:—

- (a) Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, as prescribed for the destruction of coccids, aphides, and similar insects, and for the treatment of fruit, trees, and other hardy plants in foliage, greenhouse plants and deciduous trees and plants in a dormant state infested with such insects, and for cases, bags, or similar packages.

* Regulation 129 (Part VI., Quarantine of Animals) with regard to the importation of fodder (hay or chaff) is as follows:—

117. The importation of fodder (hay or chaff) from any country shall be subject to the permission of the Minister and to the following conditions:—

(a) Prior to shipment—

- (i) A notice of intention and an application for permission to import fodder from any country, except New Zealand or Great Britain or Ireland, shall be given and made to the Chief Quarantine Officer, who shall report and make a recommendation thereon to the Director of Quarantine.
- (ii) A permit to import the fodder in respect of which the notice under paragraph (i) has been given to the Chief Quarantine Officer shall be obtained from the Minister.
- (b) The importer shall give not less than two days' notice of the arrival of the fodder.
- (c) The fodder shall be landed in quarantine at an approved place, and shall be treated as prescribed or as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

- (b) Fumigation with carbon bisulphide vapour, as prescribed, for the destruction of coleopterous (chiefly curculionidous) and lepidopterous insects, and for the treatment of seeds, unpolished grain, nuts, nutmegs, and seeds and grain of crimson clover, rye, millet, and barley plants; and for cases, bags, and similar packages. This method and that described in paragraph (a) of this regulation are not approved for the destruction of ova or larvæ, such as those of the codlin moth or fruit fly, imbedded in fruit.
- (c) Immersion in a solution of formaldehyde, as prescribed, for potatoes and for packages.
- (d) Immersion in or spraying with Bordeaux mixture, as prescribed, for fungus diseases of plants and for packages.
- (e) Immersion in a solution of copper sulphate (bluestone) or a mixture, of carbonate of potassium and sulphate of copper in water, as prescribed for fungus diseases, especially of vines.
- (f) Boiling in water, for not less than two minutes, for cases, packages, and bags.
- (g) Spraying with lime and sulphur mixture as prescribed for deciduous trees and plants in a dormant state.

167. The precise methods of treatment and fumigation shall be as follows:—

- (a) Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas shall be carried out in a chamber or receptacle specially adapted for fumigation purposes, and shall be maintained for one hour. The procedure shall be as specified hereunder, and the generating mixture shall be in the case of—

- (i) *Fruit Trees, and Hardy Plants in Foliage:*—

- One (1) oz. (Avoir.) of fused potassium cyanide (98 per cent.)

- One (1) fluid oz. of sulphuric acid (1.83 sp. gr.).

- Three (3) fluid oz. of water.

- (ii) *Greenhouse Plants:*—

- One-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) oz. (Troy) of fused potassium cyanide (98 per cent.).

- One (1) fluid oz. of sulphuric acid (1.8 sp. gr.).

- Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) fluid oz. of water.

- Greenhouse plants shall be fumigated after sunset at a temperature as near 50 deg. F. as practicable, and in a dry atmosphere.

- (iii) *Deciduous Trees and Plants in a Dormant State:*

- One (1) oz. (Troy) of fused potassium cyanide (98 per cent.).

- Two (2) fluid oz. of sulphuric acid (1.8 sp. gr.).

- Three (3) fluid oz. of water.

The quantities above specified shall be used for each 100 cubic feet of space contained in the fumigating chamber or receptacle. In each instance the water and sulphuric acid shall be successively placed in a glazed earthenware or enamelled

vessel, and the potassium cyanide shall be placed in the carrier constructed for the purpose; the chamber or receptacle shall then be tightly closed and the potassium cyanide shall be added by turning the handle of the carrier as required on the outside of the chamber or receptacle. All plants to be fumigated shall be so placed as to be freely exposed to the vapour, and fumigation shall be maintained for not less than one (1) hour. After the expiration of one hour, the doors and vents of the chamber or receptacle shall be opened for a sufficient time to allow all gas to escape before removal of the goods.

No officer or other person shall enter any fumigation chamber until all sensible traces of hydrocyanic acid gas have disappeared.

Lime and Sulphur Mixture for Spraying Deciduous Trees and Plants in a Dormant State.

- (b) The lime and sulphur mixture for spraying deciduous trees and plants in a dormant state for fungus diseases and scale and mite pests shall be prepared as described hereunder, and the spraying shall be carried out as follows:—

Take 3 lb. of lime, which shall have been slaked at least three weeks before using; 6 lb. of ground sulphur free from lumps, and 50 gallons of water.

Provide one wooden cask with a capacity of 55 gallons; one can with a capacity of 5 gallons, and two cans each with a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The wooden cask shall be marked on the inside with an incised or seared (burnt) mark to indicate the measure of 50 gallons. The 5-gallon can shall be marked on the inside with an incised or painted mark to indicate the measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon cans shall each be marked on the inside with an incised or painted mark to indicate the measure of $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

The 6 lb. of sulphur shall be mixed into a paste in one of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon cans with $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of boiling water, and the 3 lb. of the slaked lime shall be mixed in the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon can with $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of hot water. The lime solution and the sulphur solution shall then be poured together into the 5-gallon can. The mixture shall then be boiled from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, kept well stirred, and cold water added from time to time to prevent loss in boiling over. The mixture shall then be poured into the cask, and sufficient water shall be added to make up 50 gallons. The resultant mixture shall be carefully strained before use.

168. *Fumigation with Carbon Bisulphide Vapour.*—(1) Fumigation with carbon bisulphide vapour shall be carried out in an air-tight chamber or receptacle which shall be lighted only by means of an incandescent electric light, and then only when no traces of the carbon bisulphide vapour are present. All switches in connexion with the electric light shall be fixed outside the fumigating chamber or receptacle, and shall be kept locked during the period of fumigation.

(2) For the generation of vapour, carbon bisulphide of a specific gravity of 1.29 at 32 degrees F. shall be used, and the bisulphide of carbon vapour shall be of a strength, in the case of—

(a) Seeds, grain (crimson clover, rye, millet, and barley excepted), nuts, and nutmegs—one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pounds of carbon bisulphide to each thousand (1,000) cubic feet of space to be fumigated.

(b) Seeds and grain of crimson clover, rye, millet, and barley, one pound of carbon bisulphide to each thousand (1,000) cubic feet of space to be fumigated.

(3) All seeds, grain, nuts, and nutmegs to be fumigated shall, if practicable, be spread out in thin layers so as to be freely exposed to the vapour, and shall be so placed as to be below the sieves or trays specified below, and the fumigation shall be maintained for not less than thirty-six (36) hours. If seeds, grain, nuts, or nutmegs cannot be spread out, vapour of twice the specified strength shall be used, the packages shall be stacked and fixed so as to leave space of not less than 3 inches between the packages on all sides, and fumigation shall be maintained for not less than forty-eight (48) hours.

(4) The bisulphide of carbon shall be evaporated by being poured on a layer of cotton waste placed on a sieve or pervious tray. The layer of cotton shall be not less than 1 inch in thickness and shall be spread evenly over the sieve or tray.

(5) One such sieve or tray, containing at least one-half of a pound of cotton waste, shall be provided for each half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound of carbon bisulphide required, and the bisulphide shall be poured evenly over the cotton waste.

The sieve or tray shall be supported or suspended in the upper part of the fumigating chamber. If more than one sieve or tray is used, they shall be so placed as to secure most effectively an even distribution of the fumes and their intimate contact with any seeds, nuts, or nutmegs to be fumigated.

(6) No officer or other person shall smoke or expose any light in or within 20 feet of any fumigating chamber in which carbon bisulphide is being used or while any sensible trace of the carbon bisulphide remains in such chamber.

169. Immersion in Formaldehyde Solution.—Potatoes.—The solution of formaldehyde to be used for the treatment and disinfection of potatoes in quarantine shall be of the strength of one part by measure of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) to 300 parts of water (1 oz. to 15 pints), and the immersion shall continue for two hours.

170. Immersion and Spraying of Plants with Bordeaux Mixture.—

(1) The Bordeaux mixture prescribed for dipping and spraying imported plants for fungus diseases shall be prepared as follows:—Take 6 lb. of bluestone (copper sulphate), 4 lb. of quicklime, and 40 gallons of water, and mix them in accordance with the following directions:—

Three wooden casks, one having a capacity of at least 40 gallons, and the other two having a capacity of 25 gallons each, are required.

Each of the two smaller casks shall be marked on the inside with an incised or seared (burnt) mark to indicate the measure of 20 gallons. These casks shall be raised on a platform, and shall be fitted with wooden taps, so placed as to run their contents into the third cask placed below.

Six (6) lb. of sulphate of copper (bluestone) shall be suspended in a bag or cloth from a stick placed across the top of one of the smaller casks. Pour four (4) gallons of hot water into the cask. The water must completely cover the bluestone in the bag or cloth. When the bluestone has entirely dissolved, 16 gallons of cold water shall be added.

Four (4) lb. of fresh quicklime in hard lumps shall next be slaked slowly in the other cask by adding water, pint by pint, as it is absorbed, until a thick paste of lime free from lumps is formed. Sufficient water shall then be added to make up 20 gallons and the whole shall be thoroughly stirred. This forms "milk of lime."

When the bluestone solution and the milk of lime are quite cool, they shall be poured together at the same rate (evenly) into the third cask.

These directions must be carefully followed to produce an effective mixture.

(2) The following test for determining whether Bordeaux mixture is properly prepared is approved and prescribed:—

Dissolve 4 oz. of ferrocyanide of potassium in one pint of water, place this in a glass vessel, and add a few drops of the mixture to be tested. Should any brownish discoloration occur, more milk of lime must be added to the Bordeaux mixture, till, on testing, no discoloration is apparent.

Any tree or plant in quarantine affected with any fungus disease shall be immersed or sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, or lime or sulphur mixture, as directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer.

171. (1) Immersion in an aqueous solution of two (2) per cent. of copper sulphate or in an aqueous mixture of carbonate of potassium and sulphate of copper (producing hydrocarbonate of copper).

(2) The hydrocarbonate of copper mixture shall be prepared by dissolving (a) one pound of carbonate of potassium in 40 pints of water; (b) two pounds of sulphate of copper in 40 pints of water, and carefully mixing the two solutions in a cask.

(3) Imported vines shall, if so directed by the Chief Quarantine Officer, be dipped in the copper sulphate solution or in the mixture prescribed.

(4) Weakly plants, or those showing new shoots, shall, one hour after being dipped, be washed in clean water.

172. *The Disinfection of Cases, Bags, and similar Packages.*—Cases, bags, and similar packages which have been used in the packing of any diseased plants shall, if the Chief Quarantine Officer orders their disinfection, be subjected to the same disinfecting process as is prescribed for the plants packed therein, or shall be immersed in boiling water kept boiling, for a period of not less than two minutes.

Depreciation or Injury of Imported Plants.

173. Any loss occasioned during the removal, handling, or treatment of any imported plant under the direction of a quarantine officer shall be borne by the owner of such plant, and he shall have no claim whatever against the Commonwealth for compensation for any such loss.

*The Disposal of Plants and Packing Seized under the
Quarantine Act.*

174. Any plant or goods, together with any case, package, or packing material seized under the provisions of section 68 of the Act shall be removed to a quarantine station, and if their introduction is not absolutely prohibited under the Act, they may, after due detention and treatment, and provided that, in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer, there is no danger to be apprehended by their introduction, be sold, otherwise they shall be destroyed.

Penalty for Breach of Regulations.

175. Except in those cases where a penalty is specially provided in the Act for any offence against the Act or breach of the Regulations made thereunder, the penalty for a breach of any of the regulations of this Part shall be a sum not exceeding Fifty pounds.