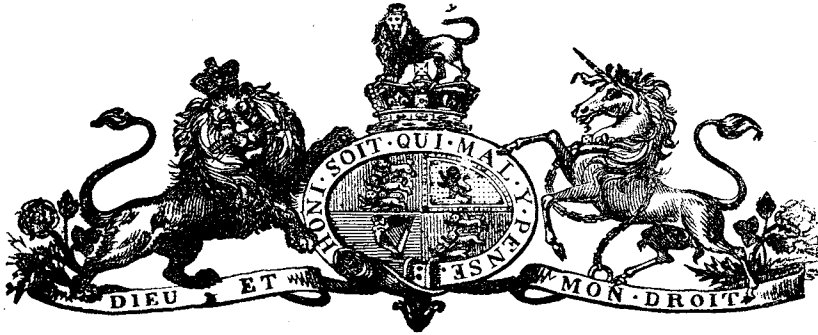


T A S M A N I A .

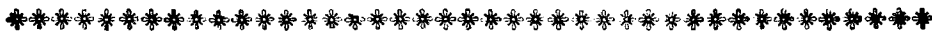


1885.

ANNO QUADRAGESIMO-NONO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ,

No. 1.



AN ACT to further amend *The Customs Act*. A.D. 1885.  
[31 August, 1885.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of *Tasmania*, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows :—

1 Sections Thirty-three, Thirty-four, and Thirty-five of “The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1881,” are hereby repealed: but nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect any things done, proceedings taken, penalties and liabilities and forfeitures incurred thereunder, before the commencement of this Act; and all things duly done under the authority or in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall nevertheless be valid and effectual. Repeal.

2 If any goods hereinafter enumerated or described are imported or brought into *Tasmania*, then and in every such case such goods shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may direct :— Importation of mineral oils restricted.

All refined mineral oils, except gasoline or painters’ spirits, which may give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than One hundred degrees of *Fahrenheit’s* thermometer, after being subjected to the test mentioned in the Schedule by any officer or person duly authorised by the Collector of Customs (for which purpose such samples as may be required may be drawn from the packages containing such oils): Provided, however, that any such mineral oil may be imported or may be delivered by the Customs Department upon payment of the duty chargeable thereon, if it shall have been duly coloured by the

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admixture of such material and in such proportion as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and that any package containing such oil shall have distinctly marked on the side or top thereof, in black Roman letters of not less than Two inches in length and half an inch in breadth, the words "specially dangerous":

Any person removing such words "specially dangerous" from any such package, or selling any such oil without such words as aforesaid being on any package containing such oil, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and the refined mineral oils in respect of which such removal or selling occurred shall be forfeited.

Mineral oils may be sampled.

**3** Any Customs officer, or other person duly authorised by the Collector of Customs, may enter any warehouse or other place where any refined mineral oils may be stored, and draw samples for the purpose of applying the test provided by this Act; and any refined mineral oils found therein contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be dealt with as refined mineral oils may be dealt with on importation.

Governor may prescribe test.

**4** It shall be lawful for the Governor, by Order in Council, to prescribe a test to be applied to refined mineral oils, either in substitution for or in addition to the test provided by this Act.

Tea subject to examination on importation.  
38 & 39 Vict.  
c. 63, s. 30.

**5** All tea imported as merchandise into and landed at any port in this Colony shall be subjected to examination by any officer of Customs appointed for the purpose by the Treasurer.

And to chemical analysis.

**6** For the purpose of such examination samples of all tea so imported may when deemed necessary be taken without payment by any such officer, and he may cause the same with all convenient speed to be further examined by any analytical chemist appointed as hereinafter provided.

Tea unfit for food to be forfeited.  
38 & 39 Vict.  
c. 63, s. 30.

**7** If upon examination the samples appear in the opinion of the analytical chemist to be unfit for human food, the Treasurer shall cause proceedings to be taken for the forfeiture of the tea from which such samples were taken, and such tea may be forfeited accordingly. Such forfeited tea may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may, by order under his hand, direct: Provided, however, that no proceedings for forfeiture as aforesaid shall be taken until the expiration of the period of Fourteen days after a copy of the opinion of the analytical chemist has been forwarded to the importer or owner of such tea, and until any objection to the forfeiture of such tea, and any written evidence received within such period by the Treasurer from such importer or owner, shall have been submitted by the Treasurer to the Governor in Council.

Exhausted tea.  
*Ib.*, s. 30.

**8** If upon examination the samples of tea shall be found to be exhausted tea, or to be mixed with other substances or with exhausted tea, and it is so proved to the satisfaction of the Treasurer by written evidence, he may order that the tea from which the samples were taken shall not be delivered, whether for home consumption, or for use as ships' stores, or for exportation, unless upon such terms and conditions as he shall think fit, by order under his hand, to direct: Provided, however, that no order shall be made under this Section until the expiration of Fourteen days after a copy of such written evidence has been forwarded to the importer or owner of the tea, and until any objection to the

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making of an order under this Section, and any written evidence received by the Treasurer from such importer or owner within such period, shall have been submitted by the Treasurer to the Governor in Council. A.D. 1885.

**9** In this Act tea to which the term "exhausted" is applied shall mean and include any tea which has in the opinion of the analytical chemist been deprived of its proper quality, strength, or virtue by steeping, infusion, decoction, or other means; and "analytical chemist" shall mean the Government analytical chemist, or any other analytical chemist who may be appointed by the Governor in Council to make examination of tea for the purposes of this Act. Interpretation.  
38 & 39 Vict.  
c. 63, s. 31.

**10** The Governor in Council may from time to time make or rescind any Regulations for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the Five last preceding Sections; and every such Regulation shall have the same force and effect as if it formed portion of *The Customs Act*, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within Fourteen days of the date thereof if then in Session, and if not in Session then within Fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session. Power to make  
Regulations.  
25 Vict. No. 3.

**11** *The Customs Act* and every Act altering or amending the same, save so far as the same may be altered or amended by this Act, and this Act, shall be read and construed together as one Act. Acts to be read  
together.

**12** This Act may be cited as "The Customs Amendment Act, No. 3." Short title.

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## SCHEDULE.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING THE FLASHING TEST TO SAMPLES OF REFINED MINERAL OILS.

THE vessel which is to hold the oil is to be of thin sheet copper; it shall be two inches deep, and two inches wide at the opening, tapering slightly towards the bottom; it shall have a flat rim with a raised edge one quarter of an inch high round the top; it shall be supported by this rim in a tin vessel, four inches and a half deep, and four and a half inches in diameter; it shall also have a thin wire stretched across the opening, which wire shall be so fixed to the edge of the vessel that it shall be a quarter of an inch above the surface of the flat rim. The thermometer to be used shall have a round bulb about half an inch in diameter, and is to be graduated upon the scale of Fahrenheit, every ten degrees occupying not less than half an inch upon the scale. The inner vessel shall be filled with the mineral oil to be tested, but care must be taken that the liquid does not cover the flat rim. The outer vessel shall be filled with cold or nearly cold water. A small flame shall be applied to the bottom of the outer vessel, and the thermometer shall be inserted into the oil so that the bulb shall be immersed about one and a half inch beneath the surface; a screen of paste-board or wood shall be placed around the apparatus, and shall be of such dimensions as to surround it about two-thirds, and to reach several inches above the level of the vessels. When heat has been applied to the water until the thermometer has risen about ninety degrees Fahrenheit, a very small flame shall be quickly passed across the surface of the oil on a level with the wire; if no pale blue flicker or flash is produced the application of the flame is to be repeated for every rise of two or three degrees in the thermometer; when the flashing point has been noted the test shall be repeated with a fresh sample of the oil, using cold or nearly cold water as before, withdrawing the source of heat from the outer vessel when the temperature approaches that noted in the first experiment, and applying the flame test at every rise of two degrees in the thermometer.

