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Mr. Seddon.

IMPORTATION, ADULTERATION, AND EXAMINATION OF TEA.

ANALYSIS.

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| <p>Title.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short Title. 2. Tea subject to examination on importation. 3. Tea subject to chemical analysis. 4. Tea unfit for human food to be forfeited. 5. Exhausted tea, or tea mixed with other substances, not to be delivered. 6. Interpretation. 7. Governor in Council may make regulations. 8. Importer or owner of condemned tea to pay all expenses incident to the analysis. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Importer or owner of condemned tea to have name published if found guilty of having more than twice imported tea which was subsequently condemned. 10. Nothing in this Act to interfere with remedies under "The Adulteration of Food Act, 1880." 11. This Act to be read as one with "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," and "The Customs Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1868." |
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A BILL INTITLED

AN ACT to prevent the Adulteration of Tea.

Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Importation, Adulteration, and Examination of Tea Act, 1882."

Short Title.

2. All tea imported into New Zealand shall be subject to examination by any officer appointed by the Commissioner of Customs for that purpose.

Tea subject to examination on importation.

3. 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 to be further examined by an analytical chemist.

Tea subject to chemical analysis.

4. If upon examination the samples appear in the opinion of the analytical chemist to be unfit for human food, the Commissioner 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 Commissioner 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 Commissioner from such importer or owner, shall have been submitted by the Commissioner to the Governor in Council.

Tea unfit for human food to be forfeited.

Exhausted tea, or tea mixed with other substances, not to be delivered.

5. If upon examination the samples of tea shall be found to be exhausted tea, or to be mixed with other substances, deleterious or otherwise, or with exhausted tea, and it is so proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner after examination and 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 ship stores or for exportation, unless upon such terms and conditions as he shall think fit by order under his hand to direct. 5

Interpretation.

6. 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. 10 15

Governor in Council may make regulations.

7. The Governor in Council may from time to time make or rescind any regulation for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of this Act, and may from time to time in like manner prescribe fees to be paid in respect of the analysis of any tea by any analytical chemist; and every such order in Council shall be gazetted. 20

Importer or owner of condemned tea to pay all expenses incident to the analysis.

8. The importer or owner of any tea condemned under the provisions of this Act shall pay all fees and other expenses incident to the analysis of such tea; and all such fees shall be regarded and be a debt due to the Crown, and recoverable as such.

Importer or owner of condemned tea to have name published if found guilty of having more than twice imported tea which was subsequently condemned.

9. If any person, either as owner or importer, be found guilty of more than twice having imported tea which was subsequently condemned under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner of Customs may cause the offender's name and place of abode to be published at the expense of such offender in some newspaper circulating in the district in which such offence took place. 30

Nothing in this Act to interfere with remedies under "The Adulteration of Food Act, 1880."

10. Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect the power of proceeding, or to take away any remedy against any offender, under the provisions of "The Adulteration of Food Prevention Act, 1880."

This Act to be read as one with "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," and "The Customs Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1868."

11. This Act shall be construed and read as one with "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," and "The Customs Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1868." 35