

110. No vehicle shall be used by any Customs carrier in the carriage by land of goods subject to the control of the Customs unless the owner's name and the words "Licensed by H.M. Customs" are painted or marked thereon in some conspicuous place to the satisfaction of the Collector.

(Sec. 201.)

111. The ports hereinafter mentioned are hereby appointed as ports at which goods subject to the control of the Customs shall not be carried except by licensed carriers: Auckland, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kaipara, Lyttelton, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Patea, Tauranga, Timaru, Wairau, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport.

PART XVI.

(Sec. 255.) NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

112. Notice of seizure of any goods which have been seized as forfeited shall be in Form 51.

(Sec. 256.) NOTICE TO DISPUTE FORFEITURE.

113. Notice to dispute the forfeiture of goods seized shall be in Form 52.

114. Declaration in verification of notice to dispute forfeiture of goods seized shall be in Form 53.

PART XX.

(Sec. 295.) MANUFACTURE, USE, AND SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

115. No spirits shall be methylated which are of a lower strength than 50 per cent. overproof.

116. No wood naphtha or pyridine shall be used for the purposes of methylation which have not been approved by the Comptroller of Customs.

117. (1.) Samples of wood naphtha or pyridine to be submitted for approval must be drawn and sealed in the presence of an officer of Customs; the vessels containing the naphtha or pyridine must also be sealed prior to delivery from Customs control.

(2.) Samples must not be less in quantity than a half-pint, and must bear on the label the marks and numbers of the packages of importation, the name of the country of origin, and the initials of the officer in whose presence they were drawn.

118. No wood naphtha shall be approved which is of a less strength than 60 o.p. by Sykes's hydrometer.

119. Pyridine must comply with the following tests:—

(a.) *Colour*.—The colour of the pyridine should not be darker than that of a solution of 2 cc. decinormal iodine solution per litre of distilled water.

(b.) *Behaviour towards Cadmium-chloride*.—10 cc. of a solution of 1 cc. pyridine-bases in 100 cc. water are treated with 5 cc. of a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of water-free fused cadmium-chloride and vigorously shaken, and distinct crystalline separation must soon appear. 10 cc. of the same pyridine-base solution should give a white precipitate with 5 cc. of Nessler's reagent.

(c.) *Boiling-point*.—If 100 cc. of pyridine-bases are distilled in the following manner at least 90 cc. should have passed over at 140 deg. C. 100 cc. of pyridine are placed in a copper flask, with short neck, of 180–200 cc. capacity, and the flask placed on an asbestos plate with a circular opening of 30 mm. diameter. The flask bears a fractionating tube, 12 mm. wide and 170 mm. long, provided with a bulb. It is joined to a Liebig condenser by a side tube set in 1 centimetre above the bulb; the water-envelope of the condenser should be at least 400 mm. long. In the upper opening of the fractionating tube an officially verified thermometer, showing the temperature range of 200 deg. C., is fixed so that its mercury reservoir occupies the centre of the bulb. The distillation is so carried on that about 5 cc. of the distillate passes over per minute; the distillate is caught in a glass cylinder divided into cubic centimetres. At 140 deg. C. and normal barometric pressure of 760 mm. at least 90 cc. of distillate should have passed over. If the barometric pressure during the distillation is not 760 mm., a correction of 1 deg. C. must be applied for every 30 mm. difference: for example, at 770 mm. barometric pressure 90 cc. must have passed over at 140.3 deg. C., and at 750 mm. barometric pressure 90 cc. at 139.7 deg. C.