

DISTILLATION.

No. 8 of 1901.

An Act relating to Distillation.

[Assented to 5th October, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows :—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

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| 1. This Act may be cited as the <i>Distillation Act</i> 1901. | Short title |
| 2. This Act shall commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.* | Commence-
ment. |

* Proclaimed to commence 7th October, 1901. See *Gazette* 5th October, 1901.

3. This Act is divided into Parts as follows :—

- Part I.—Introductory.
- Part II.—Stills.
- Part III.—Licences.
- Part IV.—Excise supervision, Distillers' Books, and Regulation of Distilleries generally.
- Part V.—Removal of Spirits, and Computation and Payment of Duty.
- Part VI.—Vignerons.
- Part VII.—Powers of Officers.
- Part VIII.—Penal Provisions.
- Part IX.—Miscellaneous.

Act to apply.

4. This Act shall apply to the distillation of spirits on which any duty of Excise is imposed by the Parliament.

Ordinary course of distillation.

5 For convenience in interpreting this Act the present ordinary course of and in connexion with the distillation of spirits is outlined as follows :—

- (i.) The material is mashed in a mash tun. The liquor product is wort.
- (ii.) The wort is fermented in a back. The liquor product is wash.
- (iii.) The wash is distilled in a still by heating to evaporation and condensing the vapor. The liquor product is spirits and the residue of the wash is spent wash.
- (iv.) The spirits pass into a receiver which may be of three kinds.
 - (a) Low wines receiver for the receipt of low wines. These are spirits of the first extraction requiring further distillation. All spirits received into a low wines receiver are low wines.
 - (b) Feints receiver for the receipt of feints. These may include low wines and are spirits requiring further distillation. All spirits received into a feints receiver are feints.
 - (c) Spirits receiver for the receipt of spirits not requiring further distillation.
- (v.) When liquor has been previously fermented it can be immediately utilized as wash.

Interpretation.

6. In this Act except where otherwise clearly intended—

- "Australian wine" means wine the produce of Australia.
- "Back" means any vessel in which wort is deposited for the purpose of fermentation.
- "By authority" means by the authority of an officer doing duty in the matter in relation to which the expression is used.
- "Collector" means the Collector of Customs for a State.
- "Comptroller" means the Comptroller-General of Customs.
- "Distiller" means a person who holds a spirit maker's licence issued pursuant to this Act.
- "Distillery" means the licensed premises of a distiller.
- "Feints" means spirits received into the feints receiver.

- “*Gazette Notice*” means a notice signed by the Minister and published in the *Gazette*.
- “*Illicit spirits*” means spirits distilled moved altered or interfered with in contravention of this Act.
- “*Illicit still*” means any still, made, imported, used, set up, or in the possession or custody of any person without lawful authority.
- “*Lees of wine*” includes grape skins and other residue from wine making.
- “*Low wines*” means spirits of the first extraction received into the low wines receiver.
- “*Material store*” means a store in a distillery for the storage of material for distillation.
- “*Methyrate*” means to mix spirits with some substance in such manner as to render the spirits unfit for use as a beverage or in food and incapable of being converted to that use.
- “*Officer*” means an officer of Customs, and also in regard to vigneron’s licences any person authorized by the Collector.
- “*Operations*” includes all stages processes or operations in the course of or in connexion with the distillation of spirits.
- “*Permission*” means the written permission of the Collector.
- “*Plant*” includes machinery apparatus vessels utensils fittings and plant of all kinds.
- “*Prescribed*” means prescribed by this Act.
- “*Spent wash*” means the liquor which remains after the spirits have been extracted by distillation.
- “*Spirit store*” means a store for the storing of spirits.
- “*Spirit warehouse*” means a warehouse in distillery upon a distiller’s premises in which spirits may be warehoused without payment of duty.
- “*Spirits*” include all liquor upon which under the name of spirits any excise is imposed by the Parliament and whether distilled or made or in any stage of distillation or making.
- “*Still*” means any apparatus for or capable of distilling spirits and any part thereof and any apparatus connected or used in connexion therewith.
- “*Still house*” means the house or room in a distillery where distillation is carried on.
- “*This Act*” includes all regulations made thereunder.
- “*Vigneron*” means a person to whom a vigneron’s licence under this Act has been granted.
- “*Wash*” means the liquor from mashed material after it has commenced to ferment and before it has been distilled.
- “*Wine*” means the fermented juice of the grape.
- “*Winery*” means an establishment where not less than twenty thousand gallons of wine, or such reduced quantity as may for the time being be fixed by proclamation, is made from grapes or grapes and must annually purchased from growers or produced in the district and which is declared to be a winery by proclamation.
- “*Wort*” means the liquor from mashed material before it has commenced to ferment.

Penalty at foot
of sections.

7. The penalties referred to at the foot of sections indicate that any contravention of the section by act or omission is an offence against this Act, punishable on conviction by a penalty not exceeding the penalty mentioned.

Parts of *Excise
Act 1901* to
apply.

8. Parts II., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. of the *Excise Act 1901* shall except so far as inconsistent with this Act be incorporated and read as one with this Act.

Parts IV. and V.
apply to spirit
makers only.

9. Parts IV. and V. apply only to distillers holding spirit makers' licences.

PART II.—STILLS.

Making, selling,
or importing
stills.

10. No person shall without permission—

- (a) Make or commence to make any still.
- (b) Remove or set up or erect any still.
- (c) Sell or purchase any still, either by itself or with other property, or as part of any premises.
- (d) Import any still.

Penalty: One hundred pounds.

Use of stills.

11.—(1.) Stills may be used for any purpose other than the distillation of spirits if the owner has—

(i.) Given written notice to the Collector for the State in which the still is used or is intended to be used specifying—

- (a) The size or capacity of the still;
- (b) The purpose for which the still is used or intended to be used;
- (c) The place where the still is to be used or intended to be used.

(ii.) Given security to the Collector in such sum as the Collector requires not exceeding One hundred pounds. that the still shall not be used for distilling spirits.

(2.) Persons lawfully using stills at the commencement of this Act for any purpose other than the distillation of spirits shall be allowed a period of two months after the commencement of this Act to comply with the requirements of this section.

(3.) Any still used in contravention of this section shall be an illicit still.

PART III.—LICENCES.

Stills not to be
used unless
licensed.

12. No person shall distil spirits unless he is licensed to do so under this Act, or under a licence already granted under some State Act, and no person shall distil spirits except pursuant to his licence.

Penalty: Five hundred pounds.

Description of
licences.

13. Licences to distil shall be divided into the following classes:—

- (a) Spirit makers' licences—(1) General licences authorizing the licensee to distil spirits from any material. (2) Wine distillers' licences authorizing the licensee to distil spirits from wine or lees of wine.

- (b) Vignerons' licences authorizing the licensee to distil spirits from wine or lees of wine for the purpose of fortifying wine.
- (c) Test still licences authorizing the licensee to use a still of a capacity of not more than one gallon for the purpose of distilling.

14. Every licence to distil spirits in force under any State Act at the commencement of this Act shall unless previously cancelled continue in force as a licence under this Act until the expiration of the period for which the last payment of licence-fee was made prior to the commencement of this Act or such further time as may be prescribed or as may be allowed by the Minister by *Gazette* notice.

Saving existing licences.

15. No person who is licensed to retail spirits in less quantity than two gallons shall be licensed under this Act, and if any person licensed under this Act shall be licensed to retail spirits in such quantities his licence under this Act shall thereupon cease.

Persons incapable of holding licences.

16. The annual fees for licences are as specified in Schedule I. computing as from the first of January, and when by reason of the time of the granting of a licence it will not continue for a full year the amount shall be reduced proportionately.

Licence-fee.

17. Applications for licences may be made to the Collector and shall be in the form and be accompanied by the particulars prescribed.

Applications.

18. The applicant for a licence shall pay to the Collector the proper licence-fee and shall give security to the Collector for compliance with this Act in a sum to be fixed by the Collector not exceeding the amount set out in Schedule II.

Applicant to pay licence-fee and give security.

19. Security may be given by bond guarantee or cash deposit, or all or any of such methods, so that in each case the security shall be approved by the Collector.

How security given.

20. The Collector if satisfied that the application ought to be granted may grant a licence to the applicant, but if the application is refused the licence-fee shall be returned to the applicant.

Collector to grant licence.

21. Licences shall unless previously cancelled remain in force until the thirty-first day of December next after the granting of the licence.

Period of licences.

22. Licences may be renewed by the Collector upon an application for renewal before the expiry of the licence sought to be renewed and on payment of the annual licence-fee.

Renewal of licences.

23. The Collector may require the applicant for the renewal of a licence to give fresh security, and if fresh security is not given accordingly may refuse to renew the licence.

Fresh security.

24. Licences may be transferred by permission on security being given by the transferee and may be cancelled by the Minister by *Gazette* notice if the licensee is convicted of any offence against this Act.

Transfer and cancellation.

Saving of rights
as to existing
stillas.

25. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a licence from being issued to any present licensee or in respect of any premises still or other plant lawfully in use for distilling at the commencement of this Act.

Time for
compliance as
to premises.

26. Where any premises or plant in respect of which any licence to distil is in force under any State Act at the commencement of this Act are not in accordance with the prescribed conditions, and anything shall thereafter occur which in the opinion of the Collector shall render it necessary that such conditions or some of them should be complied with, the Collector may fix a time not less than three months within which the distiller must comply with such prescribed conditions as far as the Collector shall require.

Cancellation of
licence for
non-compliance.

27. If the prescribed conditions required to be complied with are not complied with within the time specified by the Collector the licence may be cancelled by the Minister by *Gazette* notice.

PART IV.—EXCISE SUPERVISION, DISTILLERS' BOOKS, AND REGULATION OF DISTILLERIES GENERALLY.

Supervision by
officers.

28. The distillation of spirits by distillers shall, for the protection of the revenue, be subject to the right of supervision by officers.

Accommodation
for officers.

29. Every distiller shall provide in connexion with his distillery reasonable office accommodation for the supervising officer, and when required by the Collector board and lodging for the officer.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

Facilities to
officers.

30. Every distiller shall provide all reasonable facilities for enabling officers to exercise their powers under this Act.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

Duties of
distiller.

31. In particular and without limiting the effect of the previous section every distiller shall in his distillery—

- (a) Provide to the satisfaction of the Collector windows or apertures for the admission of sufficient light;
- (b) Keep burning from sunset to sunrise or so long as operations are being carried on after sunset and before sunrise sufficient lamps or lights to the satisfaction of the officer;
- (c) Provide and place strong safe and sufficient ladders so as to enable the officer to examine any vessel or utensil;
- (d) Provide assistance when requested by any officer for carrying out any duties requiring assistance;
- (e) Remove when requested by any officer any rubbish or any obstruction which may conceal from view any part of the operations which are being carried on upon his distillery;
- (f) Place every vessel and utensil in a convenient position so as to be easy of access to the officers;
- (g) Keep and maintain correct weights, scales, and measures, to the satisfaction of the Collector, available at all times for the use of officers;

- (h) Keep all plant in a secure and clean condition, and free from leakage;
- (i) Empty and re-gauge any plant whenever required by the Collector;
- (j) Draw off the water in any worm tub and clean the tub and worm when required to do so by an officer at any time when the still is not being worked, and keep the worm tub free from water for sufficient time not exceeding two hours for the officer to examine the tub and worm.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

32. For the information of officers distillers shall keep books and prepare and render accounts as prescribed and shall also as prescribed verify such books and accounts.

Books and accounts.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

33. No business, trade, or work other than that of a distiller shall be carried on in a distillery without the permission in writing of the Collector.

No other trade to be carried on upon the premises.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

34. No distiller shall distil spirits on any premises other than his distillery.

Distillation only on licensed premises.

Penalty : Five hundred pounds.

35. No distiller shall—

Prohibitions.

- (a) Mix with or add to any low wines feints or spirits in any receiver or charger any substance which increases their specific gravity, or prevents their true strength from being ascertained.
- (b) Use in mashing or mix with any wort or wash any material so that the specific gravity of the wort or wash cannot be correctly ascertained by the prescribed saccharometer.
- (c) Have in his distillery, except by authority, any wort, wash, or fermented liquor not made in the distillery.
- (d) Except by authority mix any wort, wash, or fermented liquor made in his distillery with any wort, wash, or fermented liquor made elsewhere.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

36. No person shall—

No alteration to be made in premises without permission.

- (i.) Without permission use any place or plant in a distillery for any purpose other than that set out in the application for the licence or the plans models or description accompanying the application.
- (ii.) Alter the size or position of any place or plant in a distillery without first submitting a plan or description of the proposed alteration, nor without permission to make such alteration.
- (iii.) Bring into, or have in a distillery any plant which is not specified in the application for a licence or in the permission.

- (iv.) Place any pipe or tube used in a distillery below the surface of the ground unless it is enclosed in a wooden case, capable of being easily opened, so that the pipe or tube may be readily exposed to view.
- (v.) Place, affix, or make any cock, plug, pipe, or opening in, on, to, into, or from any vessel or utensil in a distillery in contravention of this Act.
- (vi.) Make or use any cover, fastening, cock, plug, or pipe so that any vessel or utensil in a distillery can be employed, opened, removed, filled, or emptied in contravention of this Act.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Methylation. 37. A distiller may in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed methylate spirits in his distillery.

Responsibility of distillers. 38. Every distiller is responsible for the safe custody of all material, wort, wash, low wines, feints, and spirits in his distillery and for the observance of this Act within his distillery.

PART V.—REMOVAL OF SPIRITS, AND COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF DUTY.

Authority to remove. 39. No spirits shall be removed from a distillery without an entry made and passed authorizing their removal.
Penalty : Five hundred pounds.

Strength and quantity of spirits removed. 40. No entry authorizing the removal of spirits shall be passed in respect of spirits of a lower strength than twenty-five per centum under proof, nor in respect of a smaller quantity than ten gallons.

Hours for removal. 41. No distiller shall except by authority remove or suffer to be removed from his distillery any spirits at any time except between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon.
Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Purposes for which spirit may be removed. 42. Entries may be made by the distiller and passed by an officer, and may authorize the removal of spirits for—
(a) Home consumption.
(b) Removal to a warehouse.
(c) Exportation.

Security on removal. 43. The distiller shall give security for the due removal or exportation of the spirits before any entry is passed for the removal of spirits to a warehouse or for exportation.

Deficiency in quantity on removal to warehouse. 44. Upon the delivery at a warehouse of spirits removed from a distillery an officer may re-gauge re-weigh or re-test the spirits, and if there is a deficiency in the quantity or strength as compared with the quantity or strength entered for removal the distiller shall forthwith pay the duty on the deficiency unless the deficiency is explained to the satisfaction of the Collector.

45. All spirits distilled in a distillery shall until delivery for home consumption or until exportation to parts beyond the seas whichever shall first happen be subject to the control of the Customs, and shall not be moved, altered, or interfered with, except by authority and in accordance with this Act.

Customs
control.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

46. The strength of spirits may be ascertained for the purposes of duty by means of a hydrometer approved by the Comptroller.

Strength of
spirits.

47. If in the opinion of the Collector the strength of any spirits cannot immediately be accurately ascertained by hydrometer the strength may be ascertained after distillation or in any prescribed manner.

Obscuration.

48. The distiller shall pay the duty on spirits to the Collector before the spirits are delivered for home consumption.

Payment of
duty.

49. The duty on spirits is to be computed in respect of the wort or wash the low wines and the feints and spirits made in the licensed premises and shall be payable according to such of these modes of computation as produces the greatest amount of duty.

Computing
quantity of
spirit on which
duty to be paid.

(a) In respect of every one hundred gallons of wort or wash the duty is to be computed for a quantity of spirits at the rate of one gallon of spirits at proof for every five degrees of difference between the highest specific gravity of the wort as declared by the distiller or found by the officer (whichever is the greater), without any allowance for waste but yeast dregs or other matter, and the lowest specific gravity of the wash as found by the officer before distillation.

(b) In respect of low wines the duty is to be computed on the quantity of spirits at proof contained therein less five per centum.

(c) In respect of feints and spirits the duty is to be computed on the quantity of spirits at proof after deducting the feints (if any), remaining from a previous distillation and included in the account of feints and spirits last produced.

50. On the evening of the last day of every month, or as soon as possible afterwards, an officer shall make a computation of the spirit which should have been produced in the distillery during the month according to the modes hereinbefore specified, and if the actual quantity of spirits and feints produced during the month is less in proof gallons than the quantity as computed by the officer then such officer shall serve at once upon the distiller an account showing the deficiency, and such distiller shall at once pay duty on such deficiency, unless such deficiency is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector, and no operations or removals shall be allowed until such duty has been paid.

Computations
to be made.

51. If whilst any operation is being carried on any loss of vapour or spirits takes place by unavoidable accident before the spirit reaches the spirit receiver, and notice of such accident is

Loss during
distillation.

immediately on its discovery given to the officer, he shall inquire into the circumstances of the accident and report to the Collector, who may remit the duty on the quantity of spirit lost, but in default of such immediate notice no allowance for loss shall be made.

Provision to
facilitate
monthly
accounts.

52. No distiller shall, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening of the last day of every month and six o'clock in the following morning, have or keep any spirits in any vessel in his distillery except in the chargers and receivers and in vats in the spirit store, and casks in the spirit warehouse, nor have or keep in the distillery any wash of which the lowest specific gravity has been declared.

PART VI.—VIGNERONS.

Vignerons.

53. No vigneron's licence shall be granted to, or held by any person unless he is the occupier of at least five acres of vineyard in bearing, or is the proprietor of a winery.

Distilling from
and fortifying.

54. No vigneron's still shall be used for distilling spirits from any material other than wine, or lees of wine, and spirits made by vignerons shall be used only for the purpose of fortifying Australian wine or as may be prescribed.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Officer's
presence.

55. All operations and fortifying of wine shall be carried on in the presence of an officer.

Accommodation
of officer.

56. Every person to whom a vigneron's licence has been granted shall, if required by the Collector, provide board and lodging for the officer.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

Customs
control.

57. All spirits distilled by vignerons until used for fortifying wine or until delivered in manner prescribed shall be subject to the control of the Customs, and shall not be moved altered or interfered with except by authority and in accordance with this Act.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Strength of
spirits for
fortifying.

58. Unless otherwise prescribed no spirits shall be used for fortifying wine unless they are approved by the officer and of a strength of at least thirty degrees above proof in the case of wine spirit and of at least sixty degrees above proof in the case of any other spirit.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

Maximum
strength of
wine.

59. No Australian wine shall be fortified under this Act so as to contain more than thirty-five per centum of proof spirit nor with any other spirit than pure wine spirit of a strength of at least thirty degrees above proof.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

PART VII.—POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Access to
distilleries and
books.

60. Officers shall at all times have complete access to every part of all distilleries or premises on which a still is kept, and may examine, gauge, re-test, take account of, and note any plant,

materials, and spirits in the distillery or premises, and may examine and take copies of, or extracts from, all books and accounts required to be kept by the distiller for the information of the officers and of all books kept by the distiller in relation to the distillery or the making or sale of spirits.

61. Any officer after having declared his name and business and demanded admission to a distillery or any part thereof if not forthwith admitted pursuant to his demand may break open any door or window or through any wall in or on such distillery to obtain admission.

Power to enter premises.

62. For the purpose of testing the quantity of spirits at proof in any wash by distillation the officer may require any charger or receiver to be emptied and cleaned and any quantity of the wash to be distilled and the produce to be conveyed into the charger or receiver.

Vessels to be emptied and cleaned.

For this purpose the distiller shall on request and on reasonable notice provide the officer with assistance.

All low wines feints or spirits so distilled and conveyed into a charger or receiver shall be kept therein unmixed and unaltered until the officer has taken an account of the quantity and strength thereof.

Penalty: One hundred pounds.

63. Any officer may take a sample of wort wash low wines feints or spirits from any vessel and the strength of any sample so taken shall be deemed the strength of the whole of the contents of the vessel from which it is taken.

Samples.

A distiller may before any such sample is taken stir up and mix together all the liquor contained in the vessel from which the sample is to be taken.

64. Any officer having reasonable cause of suspicion may either by day or night break up the ground in or adjoining or near a distillery, or any wall or partition thereof, and do any act which he may deem necessary for the purpose of detecting any contravention of this Act and may on finding any pipe or conveyance leading to or from the distillery break up or break any ground, house, wall, or other place through or into which the pipe or conveyance leads, and may break up or cut away any such pipe or conveyance and turn any cock and examine whether any such pipe or conveyance conveys or conceals any spirits.

Powers of officer in detecting illegal dealing with spirits.

65. Any officer having with him a writ of assistance or a Customs warrant under the *Customs Act* 1901 may at any time in the day or night enter into any house, premises, or place, and may break open and search the same and any depository, chests, trunks, or packages in which illicit stills or illicit spirits may be or may be supposed to be.

Power under writ of assistance.

66. Any officer having reasonable cause of suspicion may stop any person carrying goods and question such person as to whether he has in his possession any illicit still or illicit spirits, and may search any goods such person is carrying.

Power to stop persons carrying goods.

Power to search
vehicles.

67. Any officer upon reasonable suspicion may stop and search any vehicle or boat for the purpose of ascertaining whether any illicit still or illicit spirits are thereon, and the driver of such vehicle or the person in charge of such boat shall stop and permit an officer to search his vehicle or boat when required by an officer so to do.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

Power of
seizure.

68. Any officer may seize and secure any forfeited goods or any goods which he has reasonable cause to believe are forfeited and may convey them to a King's warehouse police station or place of security or mark and impound them on the premises where they are found.

Power to lock.

69. Any officer may lock up seal mark fasten or otherwise secure any plant in or on any distillery or premises on which a still is kept and any seized goods ; and no such lock, seal, mark, or fastening shall be opened, altered, broken, or erased except by authority.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Official stills.

70. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the use of stills by officers for official purposes, or with permission by any public department of a State, or for any official educational or testing purposes.

Power to
purchase
samples.

71. No person being the owner of or in possession of any wine or spirits or of any liquor which an officer has reasonable ground to suspect is wine or spirits shall refuse to deliver to an officer samples of such wine spirits or liquor on tender of a reasonable price for such samples.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

Obstructing
officers.

72. No person shall obstruct, molest, resist, or hinder any officer in the performance of his duty under this Act.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

PART VIII.—PENAL PROVISIONS.

Forfeiture.

73. The following are forfeited to the King :—

- (i.) All illicit stills.
- (ii.) All illicit spirits, and the vessels in which they are contained.
- (iii.) All material capable of being used in the course of or in connexion with the distillation of spirits found on any premises on which there is an illicit still.
- (iv.) All vehicles or boats conveying any illicit still or illicit spirits, and all animals and harness used in drawing any such vehicle.
- (v.) All wort and all wash removed from a distillery except by authority.
- (vi.) All low wines, feints, or spirits in any receiver or charger with which or to which any substance has been mixed or added except by authority which

increases their specific gravity or prevents their true strength from being ascertained.

- (vii.) All wort or wash in a distillery the gravity of which cannot be correctly ascertained by the prescribed saccharometer.
- (viii.) All wort, wash, or fermented liquor unlawfully in a distillery.
- (ix.) All spirits found in any distillery elsewhere than in the proper charger, receiver, spirit store, or spirit warehouse.
- (x.) All spirits to which wine has been added for the purpose of breaking down or reducing the strength of the spirits.

74. No person shall—

- (1) Use or unlawfully have in his possession or custody or under his control or upon his premises any illicit still ;
- (2) Make any illicit spirits ;
- (3) Supply the means or materials for establishing, maintaining, or working any illicit still ;
- (4) Receive, carry, convey, or conceal, or have upon his premises or in his custody or under his control any illicit spirits ;
- (5) Be found without lawful excuse in any place where distillation is being illegally carried on ;
- (6) Sell or dispose of any illicit spirits ;
- (7) Purchase any illicit spirits knowing them to be illicit spirits ;
- (8) Make, sell, or have in his possession or custody or control any wash or wort intended for distillation by an illicit still.

Offences as to
illicit stills and
spirits.

Penalty : Five hundred pounds.

75. No person being the holder of a test still licence shall use his still contrary to the tenor of his licence or the provisions of this Act.

Unlawful use of
stills.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

76. No person shall—

- (i.) Sell spirits of a less strength than twenty-five degrees under proof.
- (ii.) Sell any Australian wine containing more than thirty-five per centum of proof spirit.
- (iii.) Add any wine to spirits for the purpose of breaking down or reducing the strength of the spirits.
- (iv.) Sell any spirits the strength of which has been broken down or reduced by the addition of wine.

Sale of wine or
spirits
unlawfully
dealt with.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

77. No distiller shall keep or make use of any store for the sale or storage of any duty-paid spirits at any place within a distance of one hundred yards from the licensed premises of the distiller.

Distance of
stores for sale of
spirits from
distillery.

Penalty : One hundred pounds.

Penalty in cases
not provided
for.

78. Any person by act or omission guilty of any contravention of this Act for which no other penalty is provided, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Fifty pounds.

Attempted
offences.

79. Any attempt to commit an offence against this Act shall be an offence against this Act punishable as if the offence had been committed.

Aiders and
abettors.

80. Whoever aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or by act or omission is directly or indirectly concerned in the commission of any offence against this Act, shall be deemed to have committed such offence and shall be punishable accordingly.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Board and
lodging to be
paid for.

81. Any person providing board and lodging for an officer pursuant to the request of the Collector shall be entitled to fair remuneration therefor at such rates as shall be agreed or prescribed.

Schedule
regulations.

82. Until otherwise prescribed, the regulations in Schedule III. hereto shall have force as regulations under this Act.

Regulations.

83. The Governor-General may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act for prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or which may be necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this Act.

Regulations to
be published.

84. All regulations so made shall—

- (i.) Be published in the *Gazette*.
- (ii.) Take effect from the date of publication or from a later date to be specified in such regulations ; and
- (iii.) Be laid before both Houses of the Parliament within thirty days after publication if Parliament is in session and if not then within thirty days after the commencement of the next session.

But if either House of the Parliament passes a resolution at any time within fifteen sitting days after such regulations have been laid before Parliament disallowing any regulation such regulation shall thereupon cease to have effect.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

TABLE OF FEES FOR LICENCES TO DISTIL.

				£	s.	d.
For every spirit maker's general licence	...	...	...	50	0	0
For every spirit maker's wine distilling licence	...	...	...	25	0	0
For every vigneron's licence	...	...	...	5	0	0
For every test still licence exceeding one quart in capacity	...	...	...	1	0	0
For every test still licence not exceeding one quart	..	...	...	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

The *Distillation Act* 1901.

Scale of amounts in which licensees are to give security :—

Spirit makers	...	...	...	...	£1,000
Vignerons	...	...	...	...	250
Test stills	..	...	...	...	50

SCHEDULE III.

DISTILLATION REGULATIONS.

Application for Spirit Maker's Licence.

1. The application shall be in duplicate in the Form A, and shall comply with all the requirements indicated therein.
2. If, after inspection, an officer certifies in the Form B, the licence may be granted.
3. The licence shall be in the Form C.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO PREMISES AND PLANT.

4. The following requirements must be complied with to the satisfaction of the Collector in relation to every distillery licensed under a Spirit Maker's licence :—

Premises.

- (i.) The premises must admit of the proper supervision of operations by officers.
- (ii.) The premises must be securely walled or fenced, and substantially gated by gates, with locks approved by the Collector.
- (iii.) There must be on the premises—
 - (a) A material store or material tank for the reception of material ;
 - (b) A spirit store for the storing of spirits pending warehousing ;
 - (c) A warehouse for the warehousing of spirits ;
 - (d) Reasonable office accommodation for the supervising officer.
- (iv.) The names of every store-house or room must be painted in oil colours in conspicuous letters on the outside of its door.
- (v.) The premises must not be within one hundred yards in a direct line from any brewery or the premises of a cordial manufacturer or seller of spirits except by permission.

Plant.

- (vi.) There must be erected in the still-house—
 - (a) A still capable of exhausting in the case of a general distiller's licence at least one hundred and fifty gallons of wash in an hour, and in the case of a wine distiller's licence at least fifty gallons in an hour, or a wash still capable of containing at least six hundred gallons, and also capable of containing double the quantity which the low wines or spirit still is capable of containing.

In lieu of one still of the required capacity two or more stills aggregating the required capacity shall suffice.

 - (b) Also if the still is of such a kind that the produce of the wash on the first distillation is spirits and feints—
 - One wash charger,
 - One feints receiver,
 - One spirit receiver ;
 - (c) Also if the still is of such a kind that the produce of the wash on the first distillation is low wines, then in addition to the above—
 - One low wines receiver,
 - One low wines and feints charger.

(VII.) In every fermenting back—

- (a) There must be a discharge cock or plug and plug-hole, through which all wash in the back may be conveyed by a pipe or open trough into the wash charger, or by authority through a close metal pipe direct to the still ;
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) and except the pipe admitting the wort and a sewer cock or plug and plug-hole for carrying off the water with which the back is cleansed, there must be no other pipe or outlet.

(VIII.) Every wash charger—

- (a) Must be of a capacity of not less than half that of the largest fermenting back ;
- (b) and must be connected—
 - (1) With the fermenting backs by one close metal pipe with one end fixed into a pump placed in a pipe or trough communicating with the fermenting back and the other end fixed into the wash charger ;
 - (2) with the wash stills by one close metal pipe with a branch to each still or to the intermediate still charger ;
 - (3) with the feints receiver by a close pump or metal pipe ;
 and so that—
- (c) There must be a cock on each of the connecting pipes.

(IX.) Every low wines receiver—

- (a) Must be connected with the safe at the end of the worm of the wash still by one close metal pipe attached to and leading directly from the safe, so that all low wines running from the safe into the pipe shall immediately be discharged into the receiver ;
- (b) Must have fixed in it a pump or discharge cock for the conveyance of low wines into the low wines and feints charger.

(X.) Every feints receiver—

- (a) Must be connected with the safe at the end of the worm of the still by one close metal pipe attached to and leading directly from the safe, so that all feints running from the safe into the pipe shall immediately be discharged into the feints receiver ;
- (b) Must have fixed in it a pump, or discharge cock, for the conveyance of feints into the low wines and feints charger or wash charger.

(XI.) Every low wines and feints charger—

- (a) Must be connected with the still by a close metal pipe with a cock thereon, one end of the pipe being fixed into the bottom of the charger and the other attached to the pump or to the still ;
- (b) Must be connected with the low wines receiver and feints receiver by close metal pipes, whereof one end must be fixed into the charger and the other end attached to the pump or discharge cock fixed in each receiver.

(XII.) Every spirit receiver—

- (a) Must be connected with the safe at the end of the worm of the still by one close metal pipe secured with a locked union joint at its junction with the worm, and attached to and leading directly from the safe, so that all spirits running from the safe into the pipe shall immediately be discharged into the receiver ;
- (b) Must have fixed therein a proper discharge cock or other appliance for drawing off the spirits.

(XIII.) Every low wines charger, feints receiver, low wines and feints charger, and spirit receiver—

- (a) Must be a close-covered vessel ; and
- (b) Except as already specified, have no outlet.

(XIV.) Every vat in which spirits are to be stored must be close-covered, and secured with fastenings.

(XV.) The still and the furnace-door thereof, and every cock, valve, or pipe conveying steam into or about the still must be provided with fastenings so that they can be securely locked.

There must be an air-valve on the still.

An enclosed and secure safe must be connected with the end of the worm.

(XVI.) A discharge cock must be fixed to every still not more than three feet distant from the body of the still, and firmly attached to the still by a close metal pipe, and must be so placed as to be easily accessible to the officer.

(XVII.) Every pipe must be so fixed and placed as to be capable of being examined for the whole of its length.

(XVIII.) The pipes must be painted and kept painted in oil colours as follows:—

If for the conveyance of—

Wort or wash	...	...	Red.
Low wines or feints	...	...	Blue.
Spirits	...	...	Black.
Water	...	...	White.

(XIX.) Every cock and pump must be fitted with fastenings for securing it by a lock.

(xx.) On the top of every charger and receiver, and of every vat for keeping spirits, there must be a dipping hole at which an officer can conveniently take his dip or gauge of the contents.

A metal plate must be fixed at the dipping hole to secure it from being worn or altered.

The dipping hole must have a cover and be fitted with a fastening to secure it by lock.

(xxi.) The name of every fixed vessel must be painted thereon in oil colours and in conspicuous letters, and where more than one vessel is used for the same purpose distinctive numbers in arithmetical progression commencing with 1, must also be painted thereon.

THE NOTICE BOOK.

5. A notice book in Form E—

(a) Shall be supplied by the Collector to the distiller.

(b) Shall be kept by the distiller at the distillery.

(c) Shall be delivered to the officer when a notice is entered therein.

6. All notices required to be given by the distiller shall be given by entry in the notice book and delivery of the book to the officer.

7. Every notice entered in the notice book shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect in form.

THE PROCESS OF DISTILLATION.

8. No distiller shall, except by authority, mash or make wash or use a still between twelve o'clock noon on Saturday and two o'clock in the forenoon on Monday.

9. Every distiller who intends for the first time to commence to mash and every distiller who has discontinued mashing for more than two weeks shall give to the Collector six days before he begins to mash a written notice specifying the time when he intends to commence mashing but an earlier commencement may be sanctioned by authority.

10. Before commencing to mash the distiller shall give not less than six hours' notice of—

(a) The time when the mashing is to be commenced.

(b) The materials to be used and the quantities thereof.

11. No distiller shall, except by authority, begin to mash or use any material for the production of spirits liable to one rate of duty until all spirits produced liable to any other rate of duty have been conveyed into the spirit or feints receiver.

12. If the distiller intends to use for making spirits a different material from that which he is or last has been using and there is a difference of duty on spirits produced from such materials he shall give forty-eight hours' notice of the time when he intends to commence to mash the new material.

13. Before wort is removed to a back the distiller shall give not less than one hour's notice of the time when the removal is to be commenced and of the number of the back.

14. All the wort must be run into the back within twenty-four hours after it was started to run into the back.

15. Immediately after the wort has all run into the back the distiller shall give notice specifying—

(a) The number of the back in which the wort is contained.

(b) The specific gravity of the wort.

(c) The quantity thereof—

(1) In gallons.

(2) As measured by the number of dry inches that is to say by the number of inches between the top of the back and the surface of the wort contained therein.

(d) The temperature and indication of the wort.

16. Before adding to the wort any ferment, the distiller shall give not less than one hour's notice of—

- (a) The time when the ferment is to be added.
- (b) The ferment to be used, and the quantity thereof.

17. The ferment added shall not exceed in quantity one-tenth of the wort, and the addition of ferment to wort shall only be made in a back in the presence of an officer, and no matter other than a ferment shall be added to wort.

18. Before any wash is removed from the back the distiller shall give not less than four hours' notice, specifying—

- (a) The number of the back containing the wash.
- (b) The quantity of wash in the back.
- (c) The specific gravity of the wash.
- (d) The day and hour of the intended removal of the wash.

19. The wash may be removed to the wash charger or direct to the still. If removed to a wash charger not capable of containing the whole of the wash, one-half may be removed at a time.

20. Wash shall not be removed to a wash charger until the officer has locked the discharge cock of the wash charger.

21. The officer shall take an account of the specific gravity and quantity of the wash before it is removed from the back.

22. If after an officer has taken an account of the specific gravity or quantity of the wort or wash in a back any wort or wash is found in the back which exceeds in specific gravity or exceeds by five per centum in quantity the wort or wash of which the account has been taken the following consequences shall ensue :—

- (a) All wort or wash found in the back shall be considered as new and not included in any former charge against the distiller.
- (b) The distiller shall be charged with duty in respect of the whole of such wort or wash whether he has been previously charged therewith or not.
- (c) The wort or wash of which account has previously been taken shall be deemed to be distilled, and the distiller shall be charged for a quantity of spirits in respect thereof as for wort or wash actually distilled.

23. If any decrease more than five per centum takes place in the quantity of wort or wash the amount of such decrease shall be deemed and taken to have been distilled by such distiller, and such distiller shall be charged with a quantity of spirits in proportion to the decrease of any such wort or wash.

24. All wash must be conveyed directly into the wash charger and thence into the still for distillation or directly from the back into the still.

25. All low wines feints and spirits running from the worm of the still must run thence directly through the safe at the end of the worm.

26. All low wines shall be conveyed directly from the safe into the low wines receiver and thence directly into the low wines and feints charger and thence directly into the still for re-distillation.

27. All spirits must be conveyed directly from the safe into the feints receiver or spirit receiver.

28. All spirits conveyed into the feints receiver must be conveyed thence into the low wines and feints charger or wash charger or intermediate still charger and thence into the still for re-distillation unless permission be granted by the Collector for the discharge of the feints direct from the feints receiver into the still.

29. Except by authority no access shall be had to the end of the worm of any still or to any low wines feints or spirits from the time of the extraction or distillation thereof in the still until they are taken account of by the officer in the proper receiver.

30. Before distilling wine or beer the distiller shall give not less than forty-eight hours' notice of the time when he intends to commence to distil the wine or beer and its alcoholic strength, and if the quantity of spirits produced is less than the quantity of spirits which should have been produced the distiller shall pay the duty on the deficiency, unless such deficiency is explained to the satisfaction of the Collector.

31. All wash and produce therefrom shall, throughout the whole course of its distillation and until the removal of the spirits to the spirit store be kept unmixed and separate from all else.

32. All feints produced by and remaining from a previous distillation may be mixed with the low wines or feints produced by a subsequent distillation, and the process of re-distilling feints may be repeated as often as the distiller thinks fit, provided that, except by authority to the contrary, the mixed feints must be the produce of the same kind of material.

33. Before the removal of any low wines, feints, or spirits from a receiver, the distiller shall give reasonable notice of the time when the removal is to be commenced.

34. At the time specified in the notice the officer shall attend, and after he has taken an account of the contents of the receiver and removed the fastenings of the pumps or discharge cock, but not before, the whole contents of the receiver must be forthwith removed therefrom and conveyed, if low wines or feints, into the proper charger or still, but if spirits, into a vat in the spirit store.

35. After the fastenings have been removed by the officer no low wines, feints, or spirits may be conveyed into the receiver until the whole of the contents have been removed therefrom and the fastenings again secured.

36. Where a distiller has secured the low wines and feint pumps to the satisfaction of the officer, he may run low wines and feints together into the same receiver, and may at any time remove low wines and feints from a receiver to a charger and re-distil them.

RE-DISTILLATION.

37. A distiller may be permitted on application in writing to the Collector to re-distil spirits which are in his distillery.

- (a) The spirits to be re-distilled must not be mixed with any wash, low wines, feints, or imported spirits.
- (b) The loss on re-distillation must not exceed three per centum of the quantity of spirits re-distilled, and on any loss over that percentage the distiller must pay duty.
- (c) Spirits re-distilled shall be considered as spirits newly made.
- (d) Feints arising from re-distillation may be mixed with feints produced from the same kind of material, or by authority with other feints.

THE MATERIAL STORE.

38. All material in a distillery which is capable of use for distillation, or in connexion therewith, shall unless when being so used be kept in the material store.

39. The distiller must keep in a book a complete and correct account showing under separate headings the quantities of each kind of material placed in the material store, and the quantities of each kind of material taken therefrom, and the purpose for which it has been applied.

40. The distiller shall—

- (a) Keep his material store account book written up daily and balanced monthly.
- (b) Produce the book when required by an officer.
- (c) Check the balance of any stock of material on hand when required by an officer.
- (d) Pay duty on the quantity of spirit that any material found deficient was capable of producing, unless any deficiency is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.

THE SPIRIT STORE.

41. The spirit store is for the purpose of carrying on therein the flavoring, colouring, blending, and bottling of spirits, and the putting spirits into casks.

42. The spirit store must be—

- (a) Constructed of stone or brick.
- (b) Have all its windows secured with solid iron bars not less than one inch in diameter so fixed therein that the spaces between the bars and between the bars and the wall do not exceed six inches in width.
- (c) Have all its windows covered with close wire netting.
- (d) Have all its doors strongly constructed and sheeted on the inside with iron.

43. Only spirits in vats and in vessels approved by the Collector shall be kept in the spirit store. When vat is referred to the reference shall include any approved vessel.

44. Each vat must be—

- (a) Of a capacity in the case of a general distillery of not less than two hundred gallons, and in the case of a wine distillery of not less than eighty gallons.
- (b) Erected at least three feet from the ground or floor.
- (c) So placed that the whole exterior surface can without inconvenience be thoroughly inspected.

45. The spirit store shall be opened during such hours only as the Collector may direct.

46. No empty cask shall be taken into the spirit store except for the purpose of being immediately filled with spirit from a vat, and when these casks are filled they must not remain in the spirit store more than twenty-four hours except by authority.

47. No cask of less capacity than ten imperial gallons shall be taken into a spirit store, and no spirits of less quantity than ten imperial gallons shall at any time be delivered from the spirit store.

48. Every cask brought into the spirit store must be in sound condition and have legibly cut or branded or painted in oil colours the following particulars :—

On the outside of one end of the cask the name of the distiller or of the distillery, and the place where the distillery is situated.

On the other end of the cask its consecutive number and weight, and when filled with spirits, the number of gallons it contains, and when rates of duty differ according to the material from which the spirits are made a letter denoting the material from which the spirits are made.

49. The weighing of every cask before and after being filled with spirits must take place in the presence of an officer who shall keep a record of the weights.

50. All spirits drawn from the vats must be put into casks in the presence of an officer.

51. Upon written application being made to the Collector, permission may be granted or refused to any distiller to transfer imported spirits from a Customs warehouse to the spirit store of such distiller for the purpose of flavoring the spirits distilled by the distiller.

52. The flavoring spirits must be mixed with spirits in the vats in the spirit store, and such mixing must take place in the presence of an officer, and spirits so flavoured must not contain more than five per centum of flavoring spirits.

53. If the flavoring spirits are to be mixed with spirits for exportation only, then no duty shall be charged on the imported spirits, but if such spirits are to be mixed with spirits for home consumption, then if the duty on imported spirits be greater than the duty payable on spirits distilled in Australia, the difference between such rates of duty shall be paid before removal from the Customs warehouse to the spirit store of the distiller.

54. The dip of any vats containing spirits may at any time be taken by an officer, and if any deficiency of spirits has taken place which cannot be attributed to natural loss, the distiller shall pay duty on the quantity of spirits so found deficient.

55. The spirits in the spirit store may be blended.

56. A distiller may by water reduce any spirits in any vat in the spirit store.

57. Upon giving reasonable notice to the officer in charge, a distiller may bottle spirits from any vat in his spirit store.

58. The spirits must be put into imperial or reputed quart, or pint bottles, or flasks, and must, if not immediately removed from the distillery, be packed in cases containing one or more dozen imperial or reputed quart or pint bottles, or flasks, the bottles in each case to be of uniform size.

59. Every case must have branded or painted thereon the name of the distiller, or the name of the distillery, and the place where the spirits were distilled, and any number or letter which the Collector shall direct.

60. No label shall be affixed by a distiller to any bottles containing spirits, unless the Collector has given his permission in writing to the affixing of such labels.

61. The quantity of spirits in any cask or bottle may be calculated by weight, measure, or gauge, as the Collector may direct.

62. Upon written application being made to the Collector, permission may be granted or refused to any distiller to colour any spirit in any vat, but before such permission is granted the colouring matter must be brought into the distillery and placed under the control of the officer, who shall forward samples to the Collector.

63. All casks when filled with spirits, and all cases containing bottles or flasks filled with spirits, shall be removed to the spirit warehouse of the distiller, or to a Customs warehouse, or duty shall be paid thereon.

64. A distiller may, by authority, re-vat in his spirit store, any spirits stored in his spirit warehouse.

65. Vats may be gauged by an officer whenever he deems it necessary.

66. An officer shall keep a true account of all spirits received into the spirit store, and of all spirits removed from the spirit store, computed at proof strength, and shall balance such account monthly, making an allowance of three per centum on the stock of spirits on hand at the last monthly balance, and on the spirits received into the spirit store during the month. The distiller on each such monthly balance shall pay duty on any deficiency of spirits found in excess of the specified allowance, unless such deficiency is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.

67. Every door in the spirit store shall be provided by the distiller with an approved lock, the key of which shall be kept by him, and with a lock supplied by the Collector at the expense of the distiller, the key of which shall be kept by the officer, so that both the keys will be required to open the door.

THE SPIRIT WAREHOUSE.

68. The spirit warehouse must—

- (a) Be substantially built of stone or brick.
- (b) Have all its windows secured with solid iron bars not less than one inch in diameter, so fixed therein that the spaces between the bars and between the bars and the wall do not exceed six inches in width.
- (c) Have all its windows covered with close wire netting.
- (d) Have all its doors strongly constructed and sheeted on the inside with iron.

69. No casks shall be taken into the spirit warehouse, unless the casks have on them legibly cut, branded, or painted in oil colours the particulars set forth in regulation 48, and unless its contents are at least ten imperial gallons.

70. None of the particulars on a cask shall be altered in any way whilst in the spirit warehouse.

71. Casks must be arranged, stacked, or stowed so that an officer may pass easily between every tier.

72. Before any cask is removed from the spirit warehouse the distiller must give reasonable notice to the officer, and specify therein the mark and number of each cask.

73. The distiller may, in the presence of an officer, view and examine the spirits in any cask, or ascertain the condition of any cask, and must at once remedy any leakage.

74. When any cask has been warehoused in the spirit warehouse the distiller, upon application to the officer in charge, shall receive a warehousing certificate in the Form F hereto.

75. All casks, if not removed within three years, shall at the expiration of that time, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by the Collector, be examined by an officer, and the duty upon any difference or deficiency between the quantity ascertained on the spirits being first warehoused and the quantity found to exist at such examination, subject to the specified allowance or to such greater allowance as may be sanctioned by the Collector, shall be paid, and the quantity found in the casks shall either be re-warehoused by the surrender of the existing certificate and the issue of a new certificate, or the duty shall be paid thereon.

76. The distiller shall be entitled to an allowance for actual unintentional waste of spirits whilst in the warehouse according to the scale in Table G.

77. Nothing shall be added to spirits in the spirit warehouse.

78. The Collector may determine the quantity of samples to be taken from any cask.

79. Every door in the spirit warehouse shall be provided by the distiller with an approved lock, the key of which shall be kept by him, and with a lock supplied by the Collector, at the expense of the distiller, the key of which shall be kept by the officer, so that both the keys will be required to open the door.

80. Spirits in a spirit warehouse may, on surrender of the warehousing certificate, be entered for home consumption or for export or for removal, as in the case of warehoused goods under the *Customs Act 1901*, and so that the removal may be to a warehouse licensed under the *Customs Act 1901*, or to the spirit warehouse in another distillery, and the spirits in such last-mentioned warehouse shall be subject to the same conditions as if originally warehoused therein.

81. All spirits in the spirit warehouse upon which the duty has been paid must be removed forthwith from the distillery.

82. Entries for home consumption may be in Form H.

METHYLATION.

83. Spirits may be methylated and entered for home consumption in a distillery as in the case of spirits warehoused under the *Customs Act 1901*.

VIGNERONS' LICENCES.

84. The application for a licence shall be in duplicate in the Form A, and shall comply with all the requirements indicated therein.

85. If after inspection an officer certifies in the Form B the licence may be granted.

86. The licence shall be in Form I.

87. Vignerons' licences shall not be granted in respect of stills of a capacity of less than fifty gallons, or which are not capable of exhausting twenty gallons of wine per hour.

88. Before a vigneron's licence shall be granted or renewed there must be erected upon the premises a spirit store which must—

- (a) Be a building of stone, brick, concrete, or other approved material.
- (b) Have its windows secured with iron bars, and covered with close wire netting.
- (c) Have its door strongly constructed, sheeted on the inside with iron, and provided by the distiller with an approved lock, the key of which shall be kept by him, and with a lock supplied by the Collector at the expense of the distiller, the key of which shall be kept by the officer.

89. The building, the securing of the windows, and of the door must be to the satisfaction of the Collector.

90. A feints receiver of not less than thirty-five gallons capacity and a spirit receiver of not less than sixty gallons capacity must be kept in the spirit store.

91. The still, the feints receiver, and the spirit receiver must be connected in such manner and be provided with such cocks, pipes, and fittings as the Collector may direct.

92. Every vigneron shall keep his still and the receivers and fittings connected therewith in good repair and in a clean condition.

93. Every vigneron shall give to the Collector at least three days' notice of the day and hour when he intends to commence distilling.

94. No vigneron shall distil spirits or use his still except by authority and in the presence of an officer.

95. Every vigneron shall keep a notice-book, and shall enter therein the quantity of wine or lees of wine he intends to distil and the quantity of wine or lees of wine in each charge he puts into the still.

96. Any officer may take samples of the wine or lees of wine about to be distilled, and may by distillation ascertain the percentage of spirit contained in the wine or lees of wine.

97. If the quantity of spirits produced is less than the quantity of spirits which should have been produced, the vigneron shall pay duty on the deficiency, unless such deficiency is explained to the satisfaction of the Collector, and no distilling operations or mixing of spirits with wine shall be allowed until the duty demanded on any deficiency has been paid, or until such deficiency is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.

98. All spirits distilled under a vigneron's licence shall be kept in the spirit store in vats or vessels approved by the Collector, and so placed as to be easily examined, and no spirits shall be kept elsewhere on the premises specified in the licence.

99. Every person to whom a vigneron's licence has been granted shall give to the Collector at least twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to mix spirits with wine, and such notice shall state the day and hour when the officer will be required, and the quantity of spirit required for fortifying purposes.

100. Before any spirits are taken out of the spirit store for the purpose of fortifying wine, the quantity required shall be gauged, weighed, or measured by an officer who shall issue a certificate in the Form J, and entry shall be made out in the Form H.

101. The officer shall forward the entries with the certificate to the Collector.

102. The spirit may then be mixed with wine in the presence of the officer.

103. The spirit shall be used in fortifying wine, and must be mixed with wine in the presence of an officer, who may take samples of the wine before and after mixing.

104. Any vigneron may, by permission, sell any surplus spirits, or remove the same to a Customs warehouse.

105. Two or more vignerons having each a vigneron's licence may, by permission, use a portable still, to be removed from time to time to the licensed premises where its use is required, or a still situated on the premises of one of them.

TEST STILL.

106. Applications for test still licences may be in Form K.

107. Test still licences may be in Form L.

108. The holder of a test still licence who does not renew his licence shall secure his still to the satisfaction of the Collector.

INSTRUMENTS.

109. The specific gravity of wort or wash may be ascertained by Bate's saccharometer or in such manner as shall be directed by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

110. In calculating the specific gravity a degree of gravity shall be taken as equal to one-thousandth part of the gravity of distilled water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

111. To ascertain the original gravity of the wort from which wash is made, a definite quantity by measure of the wash must be distilled, and the distillate and spent wash each made up with distilled water to the original measure of the wash before distillation.

112. The specific gravity of each must then be ascertained.

113. The number of degrees and parts of a degree by which the specific gravity of the distillate is less than the specific gravity of distilled water shall be deemed the spirit indication of the distillate.

114. The specific gravity of the spent wash added to the degree of original gravity, which in Table M hereto is set opposite the degree of spirit indication, shall be deemed the original gravity of the wort.

115. All weighings and measurings for any of the above purposes must be made when the liquid is at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

116. The distiller or any person acting on his behalf may, if the distiller so desires, be present at any such process for ascertaining original gravity.

117. All spirits shall be deemed to be of the strength denoted by Sykes' hydrometer, with the percentage of obscuration (if any) added.

118. Provided it may be lawful for the Comptroller, by notice in the *Gazette*, to direct that any other improved instrument may be used.

119. For the purpose of ascertaining by weighing the quantity of spirits contained in any cask or vessel—

- (a) The table in the Table N hereto shall be used in connexion with Sykes' hydrometer.
- (b) The number of pounds and decimal parts of a pound corresponding to the indication by Sykes' hydrometer of the spirits so weighed shall be the weight in pounds and decimal parts of a pound of one liquid gallon of such spirits.
- (c) The net weight in pounds of such spirits divided by the weight of one gallon of such spirits shall be the number of liquid gallons and decimal parts of a liquid gallon contained in the cask.

FORM A.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO DISTIL SPIRITS.

Place. .
Date.

I hereby apply for a [set out general distiller's or wine distiller's or vigneron's as case may be] licence to distil spirits, and supply the following information :—

Name in full and address of applicant ...	
Name of street or road and locality, town, or district where distilling operations are to be carried on ...	
Description of each still and the number of gallons each still is capable of con- taining, or the number of gallons of wash per hour each still is capable of distilling ...	
Name and description of every building, room, or place where operations of any kind are to be carried on, and the pur- pose for which each is to be used ...	
Kind of fence or wall surrounding the premises ...	
The area enclosed ...	

I attach to this application a plan (or plans) showing the whole of the premises where distillation is to be carried on ; and the name, situation, and position of every building, room, place, vessel, and utensil to be used on the premises.

I also furnish a description showing the course, construction, and the use of all fixed pipes to be used, and of every branch thereof and cock thereon, and the room, place, vessel, or utensil with which such pipes communicate.

I also attach a statement showing the capacity in imperial gallons of each tun, back, charger, still, receiver, vat, or other vessel, as well as the number of imperial gallons that every inch of the height thereof respectively is capable of containing, and with respect to vessels intended to contain spirits the number of imperial gallons that every inch and tenth of an inch of the height thereof respectively are capable of containing.

I declare that the above is true in every particular.

Signature of applicant.

FORM B.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

Place.

Date.

I certify that I have inspected the buildings, rooms, and places referred to in the application of A.B. for a spirit-maker's licence, and that the requirements of the *Distillation Act* 1901, and the regulations made thereunder, have been complied with, that the plans and descriptions are sufficient and complete, and that the statement of gauges is correct.

FORM C.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

SPIRIT-MAKER'S LICENCE.

This licence is issued to _____, upon the condition that he complies with the *Distillation Act* 1901, and the regulations thereunder relating to spirit-makers' licences, and authorizes him to distil spirits upon his premises, situated at _____ (No.) _____ (Street) _____ (Locality) from this date till the thirty-first of December, 19____, but is renewable annually on payment of the annual licence fee, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime.

And I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the said _____ the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings _____ pence, the fee for this licence.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Collector of Customs for the State of _____

FORM D.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

WINE DISTILLER'S LICENCE.

This licence is issued under and subject to the provisions of the *Distillation Act* 1901 and the regulations thereunder to _____ (name) _____ (occupation) and authorizes him to distil spirits from grape products only upon his premises situated at _____ (street or road) _____ (locality). This licence expires on the thirty-first day of December, 19____, and is renewable annually on payment of the annual licence fee unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime.

And I acknowledge to have received from the said _____ the sum of £ _____ as the fee for this licence.

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ 19____.

Collector of Customs for the State of _____

FORM F.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

CERTIFICATE.

No.

PARTICULARS of the undermentioned spirits distilled in the State of
and warehoused in the spirit warehouse at the distillery of
at

Date when the Spirits were warehoused.	Vessels or Cases.		Description of Package.	Material from which the Spirits were made.	Quantity of Spirits in the Package when the Spirits were Bonded.					Rate of Duty per Gallon at Proof.	Signature of Officer, and Date of Signature.
	Brand of.	Number of.			Liquid Gals.	Strength.			Proof Gals.		
						By Hydro- meter.	Obscura- tion.	Actual Strength.			

*This certificate is issued only for the purposes of the Distillation Act 1901, and must
be surrendered when the spirits are required.*

TABLE G.

SCALE OF ALLOWANCES FOR BONÂ FIDE WASTE IN SPIRITS WAREHOUSED.

For each cask if warehoused over—

	7 days and less than 1 month,	2·0 per cent. proof galls.
	1 month and less than 2 months,	3·0 " "
2	" " "	3 " 3·6 " "
3	" " "	4 " 4·4 " "
4	" " "	5 " 4·6 " "
5	" " "	6 " 4·8 " "
6	" " "	7 " 5·0 " "
7	" " "	8 " 5·2 " "
8	" " "	9 " 5·4 " "
9	" " "	10 " 5·6 " "
10	" " "	11 " 5·8 " "
11	" " "	12 " 6·0 " "
12	" " "	13 " 6·3 " "
13	" " "	14 " 6·6 " "
14	" " "	15 " 6·9 " "
15	" " "	16 " 7·2 " "
16	" " "	17 " 7·5 " "
17	" " "	18 " 7·8 " "
18	" " "	19 " 8·1 " "
19	" " "	20 " 8·4 " "
20	" " "	21 " 8·7 " "
21	" " "	22 " 9·0 " "
22	" " "	23 " 9·3 " "
23	" " "	24 " 9·6 " "
24	" " "	25 " 9·9 " "
25	" " "	26 " 10·1 " "
26	" " "	27 " 10·3 " "
27	" " "	28 " 10·5 " "
28	" " "	29 " 10·7 " "

TABLE G—continued.

For each cask if warehoused over—

29 months and less than 30 months, 10·9 per cent. proof galls.

30	"	"	31	"	11·1	"	"
31	"	"	32	"	11·3	"	"
32	"	"	33	"	11·5	"	"
33	"	"	34	"	11·7	"	"
34	"	"	35	"	11·9	"	"
35	"	"	36	"	12·0	"	"

When the waste exceeds the above authorized scale of allowances the matter must be referred to the Collector.

Reg. No. 33—21.

FORM H.

Excise Home Consumption.—Warrant No.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—State of .—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

Date . Place

Ex Distillery, Spirit Warehouse, or Spirit Store of
at .

Distiller.

No. of Certificate.	Vessels and Cases.		Description of Vessel.	Material from which made.	Where Distilled.	Description of Spirit.	Liquid Gallons.	Strength.			Proof Gallons.	Rate of Duty at Proof.	Duty. £ s. d.
	Brand.	Number.						By Hydrometer.	Obscuration.	Actual Strength.			

For Collector.

Form H must be rendered in triplicate.

FORM I.

The Commonwealth of Australia.--The *Distillation Act* 1901.

VIGNERON'S LICENCE.

This licence is issued under and subject to the provisions of the *Distillation Act* 1901, and the regulations thereunder, to (Name)
(Occupation), and authorizes him to distil spirits from
wine and lees of wine only upon his premises, situated at
(Street or Road) (Locality), for the purpose of fortifying his
wine. This licence expires on the thirty-first day of December, 19 , and is
renewable annually on payment of the annual licence-fee unless suspended or cancelled
in the meantime.

And I acknowledge to have received from the said
the sum of £ as fee for the licence.

Dated at the day of 19 .

Collector of Customs for the State of

No. 8.

Distillation.

1901.

Reg. No. 21.

FORM J.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

PARTICULARS of the undermentioned spirits distilled in the State of _____ and
 now in the spirit store of _____, vigneron at _____,
 distilled for fortifying purposes.

Date.	Vessel.		Description of Vessel.	Material from which the Spirits were made.	Quantity of Spirit in the Vessel.			Rate of duty per gallon at proof.	Signature of Officer, and date of signature.
	Brand of	No. of			Liq. gals.	Strength.	Proof gals.		

This certificate is issued only for the purposes of the *Distillation Act* 1901, and must be surrendered when the spirits are required.

FORM K.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

APPLICATION FOR A TEST STILL LICENCE.

To the Collector of Customs

State of _____

I hereby apply for a licence to use a test still of a capacity of not more than one quart for the purpose of distilling upon my premises situated at [here describe locality].

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 .

Name
 Address
 Occupation

FORM L.

The Commonwealth of Australia.—The *Distillation Act* 1901.

TEST STILL LICENCE.

This licence is issued subject to the *Distillation Act* 1901, and the regulations thereunder to _____ (name)
 (occupation), and authorizes him to use upon his premises situated at _____
 (street or road) _____ (locality) a test still of a capacity of
 (here insert capacity) for the purpose of distilling. This licence expires on the
 thirty-first day of December, 19 , but is renewable on payment of the annual
 licence-fee unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime.

I acknowledge to have received from the said _____ the
 sum of £ _____ the amount of the licence-fee.

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ 19 .

Collector of Customs for the State of _____

TABLE M.

TABLE TO BE USED IN DETERMINING THE ORIGINAL SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WORT OR WASH.

Degrees of Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Degrees of Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Degrees of Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Degrees of Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.
·1	·3	4·1	15·5	8·1	34·3	12·1	54·9
·2	·6	4·2	16·0	8·2	34·8	12·2	55·4
·3	·9	4·3	16·4	8·3	35·4	12·3	55·9
·4	1·2	4·4	16·8	8·4	35·9	12·4	56·4
·5	1·5	4·5	17·3	8·5	36·5	12·5	56·9
·6	1·8	4·6	17·7	8·6	37·0	12·6	57·4
·7	2·1	4·7	18·2	8·7	37·5	12·7	57·9
·8	2·4	4·8	18·6	8·8	38·0	12·8	58·4
·9	2·7	4·9	19·1	8·9	38·6	12·9	58·9
1·0	3·0	5·0	19·5	9·0	39·1	13·0	59·4
1·1	3·3	5·1	19·9	9·1	39·7	13·1	60·0
1·2	3·7	5·2	20·4	9·2	40·2	13·2	60·5
1·3	4·1	5·3	20·9	9·3	40·7	13·3	61·1
1·4	4·4	5·4	21·3	9·4	41·2	13·4	61·6
1·5	4·8	5·5	21·8	9·5	41·7	13·5	62·2
1·6	5·1	5·6	22·2	9·6	42·2	13·6	62·7
1·7	5·5	5·7	22·7	9·7	42·7	13·7	63·3
1·8	5·9	5·8	23·1	9·8	43·2	13·8	63·8
1·9	6·2	5·9	23·6	9·9	43·7	13·9	64·3
2·0	6·6	6·0	24·1	10·0	44·2	14·0	64·8
2·1	7·0	6·1	24·6	10·1	44·7	14·1	65·4
2·2	7·4	6·2	25·0	10·2	45·1	14·2	65·9
2·3	7·8	6·3	25·5	10·3	45·6	14·3	66·5
2·4	8·2	6·4	26·0	10·4	46·0	14·4	67·1
2·5	8·6	6·5	26·4	10·5	46·5	14·5	67·6
2·6	9·0	6·6	26·9	10·6	47·0	14·6	68·2
2·7	9·4	6·7	27·4	10·7	47·5	14·7	68·7
2·8	9·8	6·8	27·8	10·8	48·0	14·8	69·3
2·9	10·2	6·9	28·3	10·9	48·5	14·9	69·9
3·0	10·7	7·0	28·8	11·0	49·0	15·0	70·5
3·1	11·1	7·1	29·2	11·1	49·6	15·1	71·1
3·2	11·5	7·2	29·7	11·2	50·1	15·2	71·7
3·3	12·0	7·3	30·2	11·3	50·6	15·3	72·3
3·4	12·4	7·4	30·7	11·4	51·2	15·4	72·9
3·5	12·9	7·5	31·2	11·5	51·7	15·5	73·5
3·6	13·3	7·6	31·7	11·6	52·2	15·6	74·1
3·7	13·8	7·7	32·2	11·7	52·7	15·7	74·7
3·8	14·2	7·8	32·7	11·8	53·3	15·8	75·3
3·9	14·7	7·9	33·2	11·9	53·8	15·9	75·9
4·0	15·1	8·0	33·7	12·0	54·3	16·0	76·5

Reg. No. 41.

TABLE N.

TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE WEIGHT PER GALLON OF SPIRITS BY SYKES' HYDROMETER.

1. Spirits which on Sykes' Hydrometer indicate a number in Column A must be taken to be of the weight per gallon in pounds and decimal parts of a pound of spirits indicated by the corresponding number in Column B.

2. To ascertain the quantity of spirits in cask their net weight must be divided by the number which in Column B indicates their weight per gallon and the product will be the quantity of the spirits in gallons and decimal parts of a gallon.

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TABLE N.—TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE WEIGHT PER GALLON OF SPIRITS BY SYKES' HYDROMETER—*continued*.

Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.
Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.
0.	8.154	11.	8.340	22.	8.530	33.	8.723
.2	8.157	.2	8.343	.2	8.533	.2	8.727
.4	8.161	.4	8.347	.4	8.537	.4	8.730
.6	8.164	.6	8.350	.6	8.540	.6	8.734
.8	8.168	.8	8.354	.8	8.544	.8	8.737
1.	8.171	12.	8.357	23.	8.547	34.	8.741
.2	8.174	.2	8.361	.2	8.551	.2	8.745
.4	8.178	.4	8.364	.4	8.554	.4	8.748
.6	8.181	.6	8.368	.6	8.558	.6	8.752
.8	8.185	.8	8.371	.8	8.561	.8	8.755
2.	8.188	13.	8.375	24.	8.565	35.	8.759
.2	8.191	.2	8.378	.2	8.568	.2	8.763
.4	8.195	.4	8.382	.4	8.572	.4	8.766
.6	8.198	.6	8.385	.6	8.575	.6	8.770
.8	8.202	.8	8.389	.8	8.579	.8	8.773
3.	8.205	14.	8.392	25.	8.582	36.	8.777
.2	8.208	.2	8.395	.2	8.586	.2	8.781
.4	8.212	.4	8.399	.4	8.589	.4	8.784
.6	8.215	.6	8.402	.6	8.593	.6	8.788
.8	8.219	.8	8.406	.8	8.596	.8	8.791
4.	8.222	15.	8.409	26.	8.600	37.	8.795
.2	8.225	.2	8.412	.2	8.603	.2	8.799
.4	8.229	.4	8.416	.4	8.607	.4	8.802
.6	8.232	.6	8.419	.6	8.610	.6	8.806
.8	8.236	.8	8.423	.8	8.614	.8	8.809
5.	8.239	16.	8.426	27.	8.617	38.	8.813
.2	8.242	.2	8.429	.2	8.620	.2	8.817
.4	8.245	.4	8.433	.4	8.624	.4	8.820
.6	8.249	.6	8.436	.6	8.628	.6	8.824
.8	8.252	.8	8.440	.8	8.631	.8	8.827
6.	8.255	17.	8.443	28.	8.635	39.	8.831
.2	8.258	.2	8.446	.2	8.639	.2	8.835
.4	8.262	.4	8.450	.4	8.642	.4	8.838
.6	8.265	.6	8.453	.6	8.646	.6	8.842
.8	8.269	.8	8.457	.8	8.649	.8	8.845
7.	8.272	18.	8.460	29.	8.653	40.	8.849
.2	8.275	.2	8.464	.2	8.656	.2	8.853
.4	8.279	.4	8.467	.4	8.660	.4	8.856
.6	8.282	.6	8.471	.6	8.663	.6	8.860
.8	8.286	.8	8.474	.8	8.667	.8	8.863
8.	8.289	19.	8.478	30.	8.670	41.	8.867
.2	8.292	.2	8.481	.2	8.674	.2	8.871
.4	8.296	.4	8.485	.4	8.677	.4	8.874
.6	8.299	.6	8.488	.6	8.681	.6	8.878
.8	8.303	.8	8.492	.8	8.684	.8	8.881
9.	8.306	20.	8.495	31.	8.688	42.	8.885
.2	8.309	.2	8.498	.2	8.692	.2	8.889
.4	8.313	.4	8.502	.4	8.695	.4	8.892
.6	8.316	.6	8.505	.6	8.699	.6	8.896
.8	8.320	.8	8.509	.8	8.702	.8	8.899
10.	8.323	21.	8.512	32.	8.706	43.	8.903
.2	8.326	.2	8.516	.2	8.709	.2	8.907
.4	8.330	.4	8.519	.4	8.713	.4	8.911
.6	8.333	.6	8.523	.6	8.716	.6	8.914
.8	8.337	.8	8.526	.8	8.720	.8	8.918
11.	8.340	22.	8.530	33.	8.723	44.	8.922

TABLE N.—TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE WEIGHT PER GALLON OF SPIRITS BY SYKES' HYDROMETER.—*continued.*

Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.
Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.
44.	8.922	55.	9.125	66.	9.332	77.	9.545
.2	8.926	.2	9.129	.2	9.336	.2	9.549
.4	8.929	.4	9.132	.4	9.340	.4	9.553
.6	8.933	.6	9.136	.6	9.344	.6	9.557
.8	8.936	.8	9.139	.8	9.348	.8	9.561
45.	8.940	56.	9.143	67.	9.352	78.	9.565
.2	8.944	.2	9.147	.2	9.356	.2	9.569
.4	8.947	.4	9.151	.4	9.360	.4	9.573
.6	8.951	.6	9.154	.6	9.363	.6	9.576
.8	8.954	.8	9.158	.8	9.367	.8	9.580
46.	8.958	57.	9.162	68.	9.371	79.	9.584
.2	8.962	.2	9.166	.2	9.375	.2	9.588
.4	8.965	.4	9.170	.4	9.379	.4	9.592
.6	8.969	.6	9.173	.6	9.382	.6	9.596
.8	8.972	.8	9.177	.8	9.386	.8	9.600
47.	8.976	58.	9.181	69.	9.390	80.	9.604
.2	8.980	.2	9.185	.2	9.394	.2	9.608
.4	8.984	.4	9.189	.4	9.398	.4	9.612
.6	8.987	.6	9.192	.6	9.401	.6	9.615
.8	8.991	.8	9.196	.8	9.405	.8	9.619
48.	8.995	59.	9.200	70.	9.409	81.	9.623
.2	8.999	.2	9.204	.2	9.413	.2	9.627
.4	9.002	.4	9.207	.4	9.417	.4	9.631
.6	9.006	.6	9.211	.6	9.420	.6	9.635
.8	9.009	.8	9.214	.8	9.424	.8	9.639
49.	9.013	60.	9.218	71.	9.428	82.	9.643
.2	9.017	.2	9.222	.2	9.432	.2	9.647
.4	9.021	.4	9.226	.4	9.436	.4	9.651
.6	9.024	.6	9.229	.6	9.440	.6	9.655
.8	9.028	.8	9.233	.8	9.444	.8	9.659
50.	9.032	61.	9.237	72.	9.448	83.	9.663
.2	9.036	.2	9.241	.2	9.452	.2	9.667
.4	9.039	.4	9.245	.4	9.456	.4	9.671
.6	9.043	.6	9.248	.6	9.459	.6	9.674
.8	9.046	.8	9.252	.8	9.463	.8	9.678
51.	9.050	62.	9.256	73.	9.467	84.	9.682
.2	9.054	.2	9.260	.2	9.471	.2	9.686
.4	9.058	.4	9.264	.4	9.475	.4	9.690
.6	9.061	.6	9.267	.6	9.479	.6	9.694
.8	9.065	.8	9.271	.8	9.483	.8	9.698
52.	9.069	63.	9.275	74.	9.487	85.	9.702
.2	9.073	.2	9.279	.2	9.491	.2	9.706
.4	9.076	.4	9.283	.4	9.495	.4	9.710
.6	9.080	.6	9.286	.6	9.498	.6	9.714
.8	9.083	.8	9.290	.8	9.502	.8	9.718
53.	9.087	64.	9.294	75.	9.506	86.	9.722
.2	9.091	.2	9.298	.2	9.510	.2	9.726
.4	9.095	.4	9.302	.4	9.514	.4	9.730
.6	9.098	.6	9.305	.6	9.517	.6	9.733
.8	9.102	.8	9.309	.8	9.521	.8	9.737
54.	9.106	65.	9.313	76.	9.525	87.	9.741
.2	9.110	.2	9.317	.2	9.529	.2	9.745
.4	9.114	.4	9.321	.4	9.533	.4	9.749
.6	9.117	.6	9.324	.6	9.537	.6	9.753
.8	9.121	.8	9.328	.8	9.541	.8	9.757
55.	9.125	66.	9.332	77.	9.545	88.	9.761

TABLE N.—TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE WEIGHT PER GALLON OF SPIRITS BY SYKES' HYDROMETER—*continued*.

Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.	Column A.	Column B.
Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.	Indication on Sykes' Hydrometer.	Weight per Gallon.
88.	9·761	91.	9·820	94.	9·880	97.	9·942
·2	9·765	·2	9·824	·2	9·884	·2	9·946
·4	9·769	·4	9·828	·4	9·888	·4	9·950
·6	9·773	·6	9·832	·6	9·892	·6	9·955
·8	9·777	·8	9·836	·8	9·896	·8	9·959
89.	9·781	92.	9·840	95.	9·900	98.	9·963
·2	9·785	·2	9·844	·2	9·904	·2	9·967
·4	9·789	·4	9·848	·4	9·908	·4	9·972
·6	9·792	·6	9·852	·6	9·913	·6	9·976
·8	9·796	·8	9·856	·8	9·917	·8	9·981
90.	9·800	93.	9·860	96.	9·921	99.	9·985
·2	9·804	·2	9·864	·2	9·925	·2	9·989
·4	9·808	·4	9·868	·4	9·929	·4	9·994
·6	9·812	·6	9·872	·6	9·934	·6	9·998
·8	9·816	·8	9·876	·8	9·938	·8	10·003
91.	9·820	94.	9·880	97.	9·942	100.	10·007