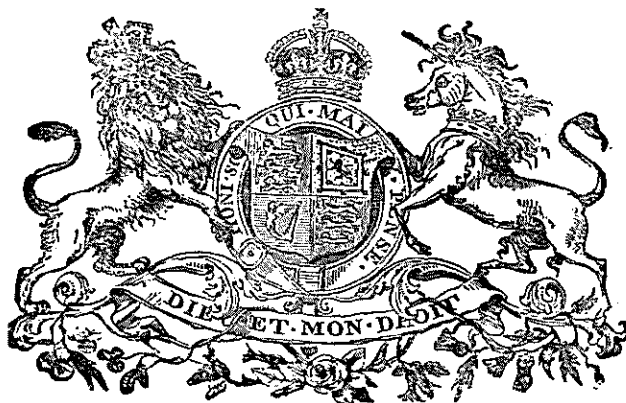


WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



ANNO TERTIO

EDWARDI SEPTIMI REGIS,

V.

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**No. 5 of 1903**

AN ACT to amend the Law relating to  
the Making and Sale of Bread.

[Assented to 13th October, 1903.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. THIS Act may be cited as the *Bread Act*, 1903. Short title.
2. THIS Act shall come into operation on the first January, Commencement.  
one thousand nine hundred and four.
3. IN this Act, the following terms have the meanings set Interpretation.  
opposite:—
  - “Household wheaten bread” means bread made of any pure and sound meal or flour of wheat of an inferior quality to the flour used for standard wheaten bread.
  - “Fancy bread” means Twists, Collars, and Scone, Coburg, and Pipe Loaves.

“Inspector” includes any inspector appointed by the Central Board of Health, or by any Local Board of Health under the Health Act, 1898, or any amendment thereof, and also any inspector appointed by a municipal council under this Act.

“Mixed bread” means bread wholly or partially made of the pure and sound meal or flour of any sort of corn or grain other than wheat, or made of the pure and sound meal or flour of any peas, beans, or potatoes.

“Rolls” means any bread weighing less than eight ounces.

“Standard brown bread” means bread made from the whole pure products of wheat.

“Standard wheaten bread” means bread made of pure and sound flour of wheat, and which flour, without any mixture or division, is the whole produce of the grain, the bran or husk thereof only excepted, and which weighs not more than two-thirds part of the weight of the wheat whereof it is made.

Bread to be marked.

**4.** (1.) ALL bread for sale, other than standard wheaten bread or standard brown bread, or rolls and fancy bread, shall be marked before it is baked, and so that the mark is plainly visible on the loaf when baked, as follows:—

All household wheaten bread shall be branded on each loaf with the large Roman “H.”

All mixed bread shall be branded on each loaf with the large Roman “M.”

(2.) Except as aforesaid, no bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless marked as required by this section.

(3.) Bread not so branded, other than rolls and fancy bread, shall be deemed to be offered for sale or sold as standard wheaten bread or standard brown bread.

Bread to be sold in loaves of fixed weight.

**5.** NO bread, other than rolls or fancy bread, shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except in loaves of one pound, two pounds, or four pounds weight avoirdupois, unless specially ordered in writing by the purchaser.

No bread to be sold if made of impure flour.

**6.** (1.) NO bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale which is not made of pure and sound flour, or meal of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice, or potatoes, or any of them, with common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, barm, leaven, potato or other yeast, or sugar and malt extract, and with no other ingredient whatever.

(2.) No bread which is or which purports to be standard wheaten bread, household wheaten bread, or mixed bread, as the case may be, shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless made of the respective ingredients hereinbefore defined, and with no other ingredient whatever.

7. NO person who bakes, or sells or offers or exposes for sale, bread shall use any weight or standard of weights other than the avoirdupois weight of sixteen ounces to the pound, and the several gradations thereof for any less quantity than a pound.

Avoirdupois weight to be used.

8. EVERY person who sells bread shall affix and keep affixed, in a conspicuous part of his shop, on or near the counter, a beam and scales with proper weights, or other balance approved by an inspector, in order that all bread there sold may be weighed by or before any purchaser, Justice of the Peace, inspector, or police constable.

Scales to be kept in shop.

9. EVERY person who sells bread, and every person who conveys or carries out bread for sale, shall constantly carry a correct beam and scales with proper weights, or other balance approved by an inspector, in order that any bread sold or offered for sale, or carried by such person, may be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, or any Justice of the Peace, inspector, or police constable.

Every person selling bread to carry scales.

10. (1.) NO person shall, for the purpose of human consumption, sell or purchase, or have on his premises, any impure, unsound, or unwholesome flour.

No unsound flour to be sold.

(2.) No person shall put into any corn-meal or flour any ingredient or mixture not being the real and genuine produce of the corn or grain.

11. NO person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale,—

No impure bread, etc., to be sold.

(a.) Any bread, or dough for bread or biscuits, or confectionery containing impure, unsound, or unwholesome flour ;

(b.) Any meal or flour of one sort of corn or grain as the meal or flour of any other sort of corn or grain ;

(c.) Any corn-meal or flour containing any mixture or ingredient not being the real and genuine produce of the corn or grain ;

12. (1.) ANY Justice of the Peace, or police constable authorised by him, and any inspector may, at any time, enter the premises of any person

Justice or inspector may enter premises, etc.

person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or bakes bread, or grinds, dresses, bolts, or otherwise treats for sale any grain, meal, or flour, and—

- (a.) See that the provisions of this Act are observed;
- (b.) Test all weights and scales, and seize such as are not true and accurate;
- (c.) Test and weigh any bread;
- (d.) Test and examine all meal, or flour, or dough;
- (e.) Seize and take any sample or samples of any dough, bread, meal, or flour;
- (f.) Seize and take any adulterated, impure, or unwholesome dough, meal, or flour, or any mixture or ingredient which appears to be intended to be used for the purpose of adulteration.

(2.) Any Justice of the Peace, or police constable authorised by him, and any inspector may stop any person carrying bread for delivery, and search any basket, cart, or other means used by such person for the transit or delivery of bread, and, in connection therewith, do all or any of the matters aforesaid.

Where bread weighed, six loaves to be tested.

**13.** WHERE bread is weighed under the preceding section, the weight shall be taken as to not less than six loaves, if there be that number of the same description or size, or as to such larger number as may be found convenient.

No person to hinder search.

**14.** NO person shall wilfully obstruct or hinder any search authorised by this Act, or the seizure on any search of anything authorised to be seized.

Purchaser may require bread to be weighed.

**15.** WHERE bread has been sold or delivered to any customer, the person selling or delivering the bread shall forthwith weigh the same, if so required by the purchaser.

No baking on Sunday.

**16.** NO person exercising or employed in the trade or calling of a baker shall make or bake any bread, rolls, cake, or other article for sale, before the hour of five o'clock, p.m., on Sunday, without the permission of an inspector, except so far as may be necessary to set and superintend the sponge to prepare the bread for the next day's baking.

Council of a municipality may appoint inspectors.

**17.** THE council of any municipality may appoint persons to be inspectors under this Act, and such inspectors shall have jurisdiction within such municipality.

**18.** ANY person who—

Offences.

- (1.) Sells, exposes, or offers for sale any bread not stamped in accordance with section four ;
- (2.) Sells, exposes, or offers for sale any bread not of the description or weight demanded, or which it purports or is deemed to be ;
- (3.) Does, suffers, or permits any act, matter, or thing contrary to any provision herein contained,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and be liable on summary conviction, on the information of an inspector or any other person, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

**19.** (1.) ANY person who, being the servant or agent of another person, does or omits to do any act the doing or omission of which would be an offence against this Act if done or omitted by such other person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable on conviction as aforesaid.

Servant doing prohibited act is liable.

(2.) The master or employer shall also be liable for any act or omission of his servant or agent.

**20.** JUDICIAL notice shall be taken of the appointment of every inspector.

Judicial notice of appointment of inspectors.

**21.** BREAD, dough, or flour found on the premises of any person apparently carrying on the business of a baker, confectioner, vendor of bread, or pastry-cook, or being conveyed by any person in any vehicle, basket, or other receptacle, shall be deemed to be intended for human consumption and exposed for sale.

Bread, etc., on premises of baker to be deemed intended for human consumption.

**22.** (1.) ON the hearing of any complaint, the Court may, if satisfied that any person has in his possession any adulterated, impure, unsound, or unwholesome flour intended for human consumption, direct the seizure and destruction of such flour.

Bad flour or defective scales may be seized and destroyed.

(2.) On the hearing of any complaint, the Court may direct the seizure and destruction or repair and correction of any scales or weights which are not true and accurate.

**23.** ALL informations and proceedings for offences against this Act shall be commenced within one month after the offence charged shall have been committed.

Offences to be prosecuted within one month.

**24.** SECTION eleven of the Act 3 William IV., No. 2, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.