

forfeit said oil, and be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; said fine to be collected as other fines are now collected, one-half to go to the informer, the other to be paid into the treasury of the State.

1874, ch. 504.

**332.** Any purchaser of oils or fluids made of petroleum or its products, for illuminating purposes, bearing the stamp required in section 330, and which does not stand the fire-test required in section 329, may recover from the seller in an action for debt an amount equal to double the purchase money of said oil.

Ibid.

**333.** Any accident by reason of explosion, occurring with any oil or fluid manufactured from petroleum or its products, shall subject the seller thereof to prosecution for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars; one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer and the other half to the State.

Ibid.

**334.** In case of seizure or confiscation of oils or fluids manufactured from petroleum or its products, as provided in section 329, the party who has sold such oils or fluids, shall have the privilege of referring the same to some commissioned inspector, recognized by the oil trade of Baltimore, whose decisions shall be *prima facie* evidence of the quality of said oil or fluid.

Ibid.

**335.** If any inspector of oils shall be convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of furnishing a false report of the fire-test of any oil submitted to his inspection, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court; said fine to be paid into the treasury of the State.

Ibid.

**336.** The provisions of the seven preceding sections shall not apply to oils or fluids manufactured from petroleum or its products, for the purpose of exportation, or for use in street lamps.