

THE FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

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SCHEDULES

THE FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT Cap. 126.

[14th May, 1942.]

1. This Act may be cited as the Fertilizers and Feeding Short title.
 Stuffs Act.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Act—

Interpreta-
tion.

“cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, calves, sheep,
 goats and swine;

“inspector” means—

(a) an inspector of agricultural produce appointed
 as such under the Agricultural Produce Act; or

(b) any person appointed under section 12 of this
 Act;

“purchaser” includes any person other than a carrying
 agent acting on behalf of a purchaser;

“small quantities” means quantities of fifty-six pounds or
 less.

(2) An article consigned to a purchaser shall not for
 the purposes of this Act be deemed to be delivered to him
 until it arrives at the place to which it is consigned, whether
 the consignment is by direction of the seller or the
 purchaser.

(3) Where an article is delivered to a purchaser in
 two or more consignments, this Act shall apply to each
 consignment as though it were a separate article.

(4) Where the method of analysis for determining the amount of any substance contained in an article is prescribed under this Act, any statement in any statutory statement or document which by virtue of this Act takes effect as a warranty, and any mark on an article stating or indicating the amount of such substance, shall be taken to be a statement of the amount of the substance as determined by analysis in accordance with the method so prescribed.

(5) Particulars as to the nature, substance or quality of an article marked or indicated by a mark shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be false to the prejudice of the purchaser if the mis-statement as respects any ingredient does not exceed the limits of variation (if any) prescribed under this Act in relation thereto.

(6) Where for the purposes of this Act the expressions "percentage of soluble phosphates" and "percentage of insoluble phosphates" are used in statements of equivalents, they shall be taken to mean respectively the percentage of tribasic phosphate of lime which has been, and that which has not been, rendered soluble in water.

Civil Liabilities

3.—(1) It shall be the duty of every person who sells for use as a fertilizer of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry any article included in the first column of the First or Second Schedule, whatever may be the name under which the article is sold, to give the purchaser on or before delivery, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, a statement in writing (hereinafter referred to as a statutory statement) in such form (if any) as may be prescribed, containing the following particulars—

- (a) the name under which the article is sold;
- (b) such particulars (if any) of the nature, substance, or quality, of the article as are, in relation to the article, mentioned in the second column of such Schedule;

Obligation to furnish statutory statements. First and Second Schedules.

- (c) where the article, if a feeding stuff, contains any ingredient included in the Third Schedule, the name of such ingredient: Third Schedule.

Provided that the obligations so imposed shall not apply—

- (i) to sales of two or more articles which are mixed at the request of the purchaser before delivery to him;
- (ii) to sales of small quantities if the article sold is taken in the presence of the purchaser from a parcel bearing a conspicuous label on which are marked in the prescribed manner the particulars required by this section to be contained in the statutory statement.

(2) Failure to give a statutory statement in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not invalidate a contract for sale.

4.—(1) A statutory statement given by the seller of any article referred to in subsection (1) of section 3 shall, notwithstanding any contract or notice to the contrary, have effect as a written warranty by the seller that the particulars contained in the statutory statement are correct. Warranties.

(2) On the sale for use as food for cattle or poultry of an article included in the first column of the First or Second Schedule there shall be implied, notwithstanding any contract or notice to the contrary, a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable to be used as such, and does not, except as otherwise expressly stated in the statutory statement, contain any ingredient included in the Third Schedule. First and Second Schedules.
Third Schedule.

(3) Where an article sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry is in a statutory statement or other document described by a name specified in the first column of the Fourth Schedule, the sale of the article under that name shall have effect as a written Fourth Schedule.

warranty that the article accords with the definition thereof contained in the second column of that Schedule.

(4) Any statement as to the amount of chemical or other ingredients, or as to the fineness of grinding, of an article sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil, or as to the amount of the nutritive or other ingredients of an article sold for use as food for cattle or poultry, which is made after the commencement of this Act in any written document (other than a statutory statement) descriptive of the article shall have effect as a warranty by the seller that the facts stated are correct.

(5) No action on any such warranty as is mentioned in this section shall lie for any mis-statement therein as to the particulars of the nature, substance, or quality of the article, or as to the amount of any ingredient, where the mis-statement does not exceed the limits of variation (if any) prescribed under this Act in relation to such particulars or amounts, but where the mis-statement exceeds such limits, the rights of the purchaser under the warranty shall not be affected by such limits.

Right of purchaser to have article sampled and analysed.
First and Second Schedules.

5.—(1) The purchaser of any article included in the first column of the First or Second Schedule, or of any fertilizer or feeding stuff not included therein in respect of which a warranty, express or implied, has been given by the seller, shall, on payment of such fee (if any) as may be fixed under this Act, be entitled to have a sample of the article taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner and analysed by a person (hereinafter referred to as "the Analyst") appointed in that behalf by the Minister, and to receive from the Analyst a certificate of the result of his analysis:

Provided that a purchaser of an article who requires a sample to be taken under this section shall, if so requested, furnish to the inspector who takes the sample the statutory statement or warranty relating to the article, or a copy thereof.

(2) A sample taken under this Act by an inspector at the request of a purchaser shall be taken in the prescribed manner, and shall not be taken after the expiration of fourteen days from the delivery to the purchaser of the article sampled, or the receipt by the purchaser of the statutory statement or warranty, whichever date may be the later.

Criminal Liabilities

6.—(1) Every parcel of an article included in the first column of the First Schedule when prepared for sale or consignment for use as a fertilizer of the soil, or as food for cattle or poultry, shall, if exposed for sale, or, if not exposed for sale, before being removed from the premises where it is so prepared, be marked in the prescribed manner with a mark or marks stating or indicating the particulars required by this Act to be contained in the statutory statement.

Marking of articles prepared for consignment. First Schedule.

(2) If any parcel required under this section to be marked is not so marked, or if from the analysis of a sample of the parcel taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which the parcel is exposed for sale or on any premises on which the parcel after having been so marked may happen to be before being delivered to a purchaser or carrying agent, it appears that the particulars marked or indicated by a mark are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or do not include any particulars which are required by this Act to be contained in the statutory statement, the person selling, or having in his possession or disposition for the purpose of sale, or consigning, the parcel or exposing it for sale, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

7. Where an article is sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil or as food for cattle or poultry in small quantities from a parcel which purports to be labelled in the manner provided by section 3, and from an analysis of a sample

Sales in small quantities.

thereof taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which the parcel is kept it appears that the particulars stated on the label are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or do not include any particulars which are required by this Act to be contained in a statutory statement, the owner or seller shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Deleterious ingredients in feeding stuffs.

8.—(1) Any person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, for use as a fertilizer of the soil any article containing sufficient destructive ingredients or properties which may prove harmful to plant growth when the article is used in a reasonable manner, or for use as a food for cattle or poultry any article which contains any ingredient deleterious to cattle or poultry, or has in his possession packed or prepared for sale any such article, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act unless he proves—

- (a) that he did not know and could not with reasonable care have known that the article contained a deleterious ingredient; and
- (b) where he obtained the article from some other person, that on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all the information in his power with respect to the person from whom he obtained it, and as to the statutory statement given to him, and as to any mark applied to the article when he obtained it:

Provided that proceedings for an offence under this section shall not be instituted unless the article has been sampled by an inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which it was sold or exposed or offered for sale, or on which it was when prepared for sale or consignment, and the sample has been analysed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Fifth Schedule.

(2) Any substance mentioned in the Fifth Schedule shall, if present in a fertilizer of the soil or a feeding stuff,

or where a maximum quantity with regard to the substance is indicated in the Fifth Schedule, if present in excess of that quantity, as the case may be, be deemed to be a deleterious ingredient unless the contrary be proved.

9.—(1) No trade name under which a fertilizer of the soil, or mixture of fertilizers, is offered for sale shall include the name or other designation of any flower, garden or field crop or group of crops, or type or types of soils.

Trade names under which fertilizers may be sold.

(2) Every person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, any fertilizer of the soil in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable care have known, that the trade name included the name or other designation of any flower, garden or field crop or group of crops, or type or types of soil.

10.—(1) Every person who—

- (a) fails to give a statutory statement in such form, if any, as may be prescribed in any case where he is required by law so to do; or
- (b) fails to add to a statutory statement any mark which by virtue of this Act is required to be added thereto,

Failure to give and mis-statements in statutory statements.

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) Every person who, on the sale of any article included in the first column of the First Schedule, gives a statutory statement in which the particulars stated therein differ—

First Schedule.

- (a) from the particulars marked or indicated by a mark placed on a parcel of the article in accordance with this Act; or
- (b) in the case of an article which has not been on the premises of the seller, from the particulars stated

in the statutory statement given to the seller in respect of the article,
shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he took all reasonable steps to avoid committing the offence and that he acted without intent to defraud.

Preservation
of statutory
statements.

11.—(1) Every person to whom a statutory statement relating to an article, which has been sold by him but has never been on his premises, has been sent shall—

- (a) preserve such statement for a period not exceeding four months; and
- (b) on demand by an inspector within such period produce it for his inspection and allow him to take copies thereof.

(2) Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Administrative Provisions

Appoint-
ment and
powers of
inspector.

12.—(1) The Governor-General may, from time to time, appoint any person to be an inspector for the purposes of this Act, and such person shall hold office during pleasure.

First
Schedule.

Second
Schedule.

(2) An inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that there is any article included in the first column of the First Schedule which has been prepared for sale or consignment, or any article included in the first column of the First or Second Schedule which is stored for use and not for sale or manufacture, and may take samples in the prescribed manner of any article on such premises which he has reasonable cause to believe to be such an article.

Provisions
as to
analysis
of samples.

13.—(1) Where a sample has been taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner, he shall divide it into three parts and cause each part to be marked, sealed and fastened and he shall send two of the parts to the Analyst together

with a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner, and the third part he shall deliver or send to the owner or seller, as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a sample submitted to the Analyst has been so divided into parts, the Analyst shall analyse one of the parts of the sample sent to him and shall retain the other for such period as may be prescribed.

(3) Where a sample or part of a sample is under this section sent for analysis to the Analyst, there shall also be sent to him any statutory statement or warranty relating to the article sampled or a copy thereof, or a copy of the particulars marked on or indicated by a mark applied to the article.

(4) A certificate of analysis shall be signed by the Analyst, but the analysis may be made by any person acting under the direction of the Analyst.

(5) Where a sample taken in the prescribed manner has been analysed by the Analyst, he shall furnish to the person who submitted the sample for analysis and, where that person is not the purchaser, also to the purchaser, and in every case to the owner or seller of the article, his certificate of analysis:

Provided that, if the Analyst does not know the name and address of the owner or seller, he shall send his certificate intended for the owner or seller to the person who submitted the sample, and that person shall forward it to the owner or seller.

14. Every person who fraudulently—

- (a) tampers with any article so as to procure that any sample of it taken or submitted for analysis under this Act does not correctly represent the article; or
- (b) tampers or interferes with any sample taken or submitted for analysis under this Act,

Tampering
with
samples.

shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

Obstruction
of inspec-
tors.

15. If the owner, or person entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of any article, refuses to allow an inspector to take a sample of the article on any premises on which he is authorized under this Act to take a sample, or if any person otherwise wilfully delays or obstructs any inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act :

Provided that an inspector seeking to exercise his powers under this Act shall, if so required, produce evidence of his appointment or authority.

Prohibition
against
disclosures.

16. If any inspector discloses any information obtained by him in or in connection with the exercise of his powers under this Act, except to persons acting in the execution of this Act and so far as such information may be necessary for the execution thereof, he shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

Legal Proceedings

Penalties
for offences.

17. Every person guilty of an offence against this Act for which no special penalty is provided by this Act shall on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate be liable—

- (a) in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding forty dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding three months; and
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or in default

of payment to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

18.—(1) Where proceedings under this Act are taken against a person in respect of causing or permitting any name, mark, or particulars to be false, or for failure to state the presence in a feeding stuff of an ingredient included in the Third Schedule, he shall not be liable to conviction if he proves—

General provisions as to legal proceedings.

Third Schedule.

- (a) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Act he had not at the time of committing the alleged offence reason to suspect the correctness of the mark or entry, or the presence of such ingredient, as the case may be; and
- (b) that he obtained the article from some other person, and that on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all the information in his power with respect to the person from whom he obtained it, and as to the statutory statement given to him, and as to any mark applied to the article which he obtained.

(2) A prosecution in respect of causing or permitting any name, mark, or particulars to be false, or in respect of the presence of any ingredient included in the Third Schedule, or of any deleterious ingredient, shall not be instituted under this Act after the expiration of six months from the date on which a sample of the article was taken in the prescribed manner.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under this Act, it shall be no defence to allege that a sample having been taken for analysis only there was no prejudice to the purchaser.

(4) Where a sample which has been taken in the prescribed manner by an inspector and has been divided

into parts and marked, sealed, and fastened in accordance with section 13, has been analysed, the Analyst's certificate shall, on the hearing of any civil or criminal proceedings with respect to the article sampled, be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant or person charged requires that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness.

General

Regulations. 19. The Minister may make regulations for prescribing anything which under this Act is required or authorized to be prescribed, and generally for carrying this Act into operation, and in particular such regulations may provide—

- (a) for varying any of the Schedules;
- (b) for prescribing the manner in which articles required to be marked under this Act are to be marked and the nature of such marks;
- (c) for prescribing the limits of variation for the purposes of this Act;
- (d) for prescribing the manner in which samples are to be taken and dealt with in cases where under this Act they are taken in the prescribed manner;
- (e) as to the method in which analyses for determining the percentages of particular substances are to be made,

and where any Schedule is varied by regulations so made, this Act shall have effect as if the Schedule as so varied were substituted for the Schedule contained in this Act.

Exemption
for certain
sales.

20. This Act shall not apply to the sale of an article used as a fertilizer of the soil, or as a food for cattle or poultry, where the sale is in exercise of a statutory power to enforce a right or to satisfy a claim or lien, or where the sale is made by a bailiff, or other officer to satisfy a writ of execution, or warrant or decree of any court, or a distress for rent or warrant of distress.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 3(1), 4(2), 5(1), 6(1), 10(2), 12(2).

Articles to which all the provisions of this Act are applicable

PART I. Fertilizer

Article	Particulars to be contained in statutory statement
Basic slag.	Amount of phosphoric acid. Amount of the article that will pass through a prescribed sieve.
Basic superphosphate.	Amount of total and water soluble phosphoric acid.
Bone meal or other product (excluding dissolved or vitriolized bone) obtained by grinding or otherwise treating bone, used for fertilizing purposes.	Amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Calcium Cyanamide.	Amount of nitrogen.
Compound fertilizers, that is to say, mixtures of any article or of two or more articles mentioned in this Part of this Schedule or in Part I of the Second Schedule with any other such article or articles or with any other substance.	Amounts (if any) of nitrogen, acid and insoluble phosphoric acid respectively, and the potash, soluble phosphoric amounts (if any) of the following materials— (a) leather, hoof, horn, hair, wool-waste; (b) peat, soil, sand, compost; (c) garbage, tankage; (d) any other filler; except where such materials have been treated in such a manner as to make the nitrogen, potash, or phosphoric acid, therein available, as determined by such methods of analysis as may be prescribed.
Dissolved or vitriolized bone.	Amounts of nitrogen, soluble phosphoric acid and insoluble phosphoric acid respectively.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Article	Particulars to be contained in statutory statement
Fish residues or other product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, used for fertilizing purposes.	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Guano, including Peruvian Bat and other raw guanos.	Amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash respectively.
Hoofs and horns.	Amount of nitrogen.
Meat and bone residues, or any product not specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Part of this Schedule obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating, bone, flesh, flesh fibre (including whale meat) and other slaughterhouse residues, used for fertilizing purposes.	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Nitrate of Ammonia.	Amount of nitrogen.
Nitrate of Lime.	Amount of nitrogen.
Nitrate of Potash.	Amounts of nitrogen and potash respectively.
Nitrate of Soda.	Amount of nitrogen.
Nitrate of Soda-Potash.	Amounts of nitrogen and potash respectively.
Nitro-chalk.	Amount of nitrogen.
Oil seed fertilizers, including castor meal, mowrah meal, rape meal; or any residue which is obtained by the removal of oil.	Amount of nitrogen.
Phosphate of Ammonia.	Amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Potassium salts used as fertilizers, including kainit, extra kainit, sylvinit, potash, manure salt, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia.	Amount of potash.
Raw phosphate or phosphate rock, ground or unground.	Amount of phosphoric acid. Amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 480/1973]

<u>Article</u>	<u>Particulars to be contained in statutory statement</u>
Sulphate of ammonia.	Amount of nitrogen and amount of free acid.
Superphosphate.	Amount of soluble phosphoric acid.

The provisions of this Part shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Nitrogen is to be stated in terms of nitrogen. (N).

Phosphoric acid, soluble phosphoric acid and insoluble phosphoric acid are to be stated in terms of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5).

Potash is to be stated in terms of potassium oxide (K_2O).

Free acid is to be stated in terms of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

PART II. *Feeding Stuffs*

<u>Article</u>	<u>Particulars to be contained in statutory statement</u>
Coconut or copra cake or meal.	Amounts of oil and albuminoids (protein) respectively.
Compound cakes or meals, that is to say, any cakes or meals (other than molasses feeds) consisting of a mixture of any article or of two or more articles mentioned in this Part of this Schedule or in Part II of the Second Schedule with any other such article or articles or with any other substance, or any cakes or meals produced by grinding, crushing, or otherwise treating together, or by mixing together after being separately crushed, ground or otherwise separately treated, any two or more raw materials out of which such articles are produced or any one or more of such materials with any other substance or substances.	Amounts (if any) of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.
Cotton cakes or meals, not decorticated.	Amounts of oil and albuminoids (protein) respectively.
Cotton cakes or meals from decorticated or partly decorticated cotton seed.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Article	Particulars to be contained in statutory statement
Feeding bone meal, ground bone, or any other bone product for feeding purposes.	Amounts of phosphoric acid and albuminoids (protein) respectively.
Feeding meat and bone meal, or any other product of meat (including whale meat) and bone for feeding purposes.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and phosphoric acid respectively.
Ground Oats.	None.
Linseed cakes and the meals of such cakes.	Amounts of oil and albuminoids (protein) respectively.
Linseed meal.	Amount of oil.
Maize by-products.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.
Maize meal; Indian meal.	None.
Molasses feeds, including any feeding stuffs, composed of treacle or molasses with an absorbent, containing not less than 10 per centum of sugar.	Amounts of sugar and fibre respectively.
Oil cakes or meals not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule which are the product of any one undecorticated substance or seed from which oil has been removed.	Amounts of oil and albuminoids (protein) respectively.
Oil cakes or meals not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule which are the product of any one decorticated or partly decorticated substance or seed from which oil has been removed.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.
Rice bran or rice meal or the by-product produced in milling shelled rice.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.
Soya cake or meal.	Amounts of oil, albuminoids (protein) and fibre respectively.
Treacle or molasses.	Amount of sugar.
Wheat meal.	None.
Wheat offals, or millers' offals.	Amount of fibre.

[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 480/1973]

The provisions of this Part shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale, and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Phosphoric acid is to be stated in terms of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5).

Amount of albuminoids (protein) means the amount of nitrogen, other than ammoniacal or nitric nitrogen, if present, multiplied by 6.25.

Wherever albuminoids are stated in accordance with the provisions of this Part the word "albuminoids" is to be followed by the expression "(protein)".

SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 3(1), 4(2), 5(1), 12(2)

Articles to which some only of the provisions of this Act are applicable

PART I. *Fertilizers*

<u>Article</u>	<u>Particulars to be contained in statutory statement</u>
Calcium hydrate; calcium hydroxide; slaked lime.	Amount of calcium hydroxide and equivalent of calcium oxide.
Chalk, ground.	Amount of calcium carbonate and equivalent of calcium oxide.
Dried blood for fertilizing purposes.	Amount of nitrogen.
Dried carbonate of lime not otherwise specifically mentioned in this Schedule.	Amount of calcium carbonate and equivalent of calcium oxide.
Lime mixtures containing two or more of the forms of lime mentioned in this Schedule, but not including waste lime sold as such.	Total amount of calcium (expressed as calcium oxide) present as calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide and calcium carbonate.
Limestone, ground.	Amount of calcium carbonate and equivalent of calcium oxide. Amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve.
Precipitated bone.	Amount of phosphoric acid.
Quick lime, ground or otherwise.	Amount of calcium oxide.
Shoddy.	None.

The provisions of this Part shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale, and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Nitrogen is to be stated in terms of nitrogen.

Phosphoric acid is to be stated in terms of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5).

Calcium carbonate is to be stated in terms of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

Calcium hydroxide is to be stated in terms of calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$).

Calcium oxide is to be stated in terms of calcium oxide (CaO).

PART II. *Feeding Stuffs*

<u>Article</u>	<u>Particulars to be contained in statutory statement</u>
Alfalfa (Lucerne) Meal.	Amount of fibre.
Clover meal.	Amount of fibre.
Feeding dried blood.	Amount of albuminoids (protein).

The provisions of this Part shall apply to any article described therein under whatever name it may be sold or offered for sale and notwithstanding that it contains a substance not mentioned in this Part.

The amount, in each case, is to be stated as a definite percentage of the weight of the article, and not as a range of percentages.

Amount of albuminoids (protein) means the amount of nitrogen, other than ammoniacal or nitric nitrogen, if present multiplied by 6.25.

Wherever albuminoids are stated in accordance with the provisions of this Part the word "albuminoids" is to be followed by the expression "(protein)".

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 3(1)(c), 4(2), 18(1) (2)

Ingredients in Feeding Stuffs the presence of which must be declared

- (a) Husks, chaff, glumes, shudes, hulls nutshells or skins of nuts, from any source, whether ground or unground, treated or untreated, when used as separate ingredients or artificial mixtures in the manufacture of feeding stuffs.

Where the kernels naturally associated in seeds with one or other of the above materials are present in a feeding stuff along with the materials with which they are so

associated, regard shall be had to the proportion of the above materials that might reasonably be expected to accompany such kernels when the seed from which they are derived is in its natural condition, provided that feeding in this condition is regarded as a common practice in the feeding of livestock.

- (b) Peat, peat moss, spent hops or sugar cane pith, treated or untreated, ground or otherwise.
- (c) Wheat or rye straw, ground or otherwise.
- (d) Sawdust or any other form of wood, treated or untreated.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Section 4 (3)

PART I. *Fertilizers*

A. CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Basic slag.	A by-product containing phosphorus obtained in the manufacture of steel and to which no addition has been made at the time of leaving or after it has left the furnace.
Basic Superphosphate.	A non-acid phosphate produced by mixing lime with superphosphate of lime and to which no other matter has been added.
Calcium Cyanamide.	Commercial calcium cyanamide.
Calcium Hydrate; Calcium Hydroxide; Slaked Lime.	Commercial hydroxide of lime.
Chalk, ground.	The product obtained by grinding cretaceous limestone, to which no other matter has been added.
Compound of fertilizers.	Mixtures of any article or of two or more articles mentioned in Part I of the First Schedule or in Part I of the Second Schedule with any other such article or articles or with any other substance.
Dissolved or vitriolized bone.	Commercially pure bone which has been treated with sulphuric acid.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Dried Carbonate of Lime not otherwise specifically mentioned in Part I of the Second Schedule.	A product, consisting principally of calcium carbonate arising as a by-product in manufacturing and other processes.
Limestone, ground.	The product obtained by grinding sedimentary rock consisting largely of carbonate of lime, to which no other matter has been added.
Muriate of Potash.	Potassium chloride for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of Ammonia.	Ammonium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of Lime.	Calcium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of Potash.	Potassium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of Soda.	Sodium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Nitro-chalk.	The product obtained by mixing ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate and containing not less than 15% of water soluble nitrogen in the forms of nitrate and ammoniacal nitrogen.
Phosphate of Ammonia.	Mono-di-tri-ammonium phosphates or mixtures of any two or more of these chemicals for fertilizing purposes.
Phosphatic cave manure.	Mineralized phosphatic cave deposits resulting from excrements of birds or bats.
Precipitated bone.	An insoluble calcium phosphate prepared by treating commercially pure bone with acid, and precipitation of phosphate from the solution.
Quicklime, ground or otherwise.	Commercial calcium oxide.
Raw Phosphate or phosphate Rock, ground or otherwise.	The substance obtained from mineral calcium phosphate deposits, to which no other matter has been added.

<u>Name under which Article Sold</u>	<u>Implied Definition</u>
Sulphate of Ammonia.	Ammonium sulphate for fertilizing purposes.
Sulphate of Potash.	Potassium sulphate for fertilizing purposes.
Superphosphate.	A mineral substance containing water soluble phosphate of lime.

B.—ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

<u>Name under which Article Sold</u>	<u>Implied Definition</u>
Bone meal; bone flour.	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed.
Bone Phosphate.	Animal bone deprived of fat and collogen, dried and ground.
Castor meal.	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from commercially pure castor seed.
Compost; gardener's compost; humus and leaf mould.	Homogeneous and friable mixtures of earth and well rotted organic matter, to which no other matter has been added.
Dried blood manure.	Blood which has been dried, to which no other matter has been added.
Dried, pulverized, or shredded manures.	Manure of any animal which has been dried, pulverized or shredded, to which no other matter has been added.
Fish Guano; fish manure.	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, to which no other matter has been added.
Garbage.	Refuse animal or vegetable matter from kitchens.
Garbage tankage.	The rendered, dried and ground product derived from waste household food materials.
Hoofs.	The product obtained by crushing or grinding hoof, to which no other matter has been added.
Hoofs and horns.	A mixture of hoof and horn, crushed or ground, to which

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FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Horns.	no other matter has been added. The product obtained by crushing or grinding horn, to which no other matter has been added.
Hot-bed manures.	Fresh horse excrement mixed with litter, capable of heating under general atmospheric conditions and containing no added water.
Meat and bone manure; meat meal; carcase meal.	The product of drying and grinding or otherwise treating bone, flesh, flesh fibre, (including whale meat) and other slaughterhouse residues, to which no other matter has been added.
Organite.	Decomposed sewage or other organic matter, dried and ground and containing no less than 6% of total nitrogen and 2% of phosphoric acid.
Paunch manure.	Slaughterhouse refuse and offal mixed with straw or other organic absorbent and containing no added water.
Raw guano or bat manure.	The excrement and remains of birds, or bats, containing both nitrogen and phosphorous and more than 10% organic matter, prepared for use by screening where necessary, but to which no addition has been made.
Rotted barnyard, stable, stockyard or paunch manure.	Manure from these sources when well rotted in the pile and containing no added water.
Slaughterhouse fish or cannery refuse.	Refuse from slaughterhouses, abattoirs, rendering plants, glue factories and the fish industries.
Steamed bone flour; steamed bone meal.	Commercially pure bone from which nitrogen has been removed by steam.
Stockyard manure.	Animal excrement mixed with

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
	litter as taken from the stock-yards and containing no added water.
Tankage; animal tankage.	Animal tissue, blood, bone and waste, treated under live steam, dried and ground.

PART II. *Feeding Stuffs*

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Bean meal.	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure beans of the species (1) <i>Vicia faba</i> (synonym <i>Faba vulgaris</i>) or any of its varieties commonly known as 'horse bean', or 'field bean' or 'broad beans'; or (2) <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , the true haricot bean or any of its varieties, white or coloured.
Compound cakes or meals.	Cakes or meals (other than molasses feeds) consisting of a mixture of any article or of two or more articles mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule or in Part II of the Second Schedule with any other such article or articles or with any other substance, or any cakes or meals produced by grinding, crushing, or otherwise treating together, or by mixing together after being separately crushed, ground or otherwise separately treated, any two or more raw materials out of which such articles are produced or any one or more of such materials with any other substance or substances.
Cornmeal, maize meal; Indian meal.	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure maize or Indian corn, as grown.
Cotton cakes or meals not decorticated.	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed, not decorticated.

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Cotton cakes or meals from decorticated or partly decorticated cotton seed.	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure cotton seed from which the cortex, in whole or in part, has been removed.
Feeding bone flour.	The product obtained by grinding commercially pure steamed bone.
Feeding dried blood.	Blood which has been dried, to which no other matter has been added.
Feeding meat and bone meal.	The product, containing not less than 40 <i>per centum</i> of albuminoids (protein) and not more than 4 <i>per centum</i> of salt, obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof and hair) and bone, to which no other matter has been added.
Feeding bone meal; ground bone.	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed.
Feeding meat meal.	The product, containing not less than 55 <i>per centum</i> of albuminoids (protein) and not more than 4 <i>per centum</i> of salt, obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof and hair) to which no other matter has been added.
Fish meal; fish residue meal.	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating waste of fish, to which no other matter has been added.
Ground oats.	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure oats, as grown.
Linseed cakes or the meals of such cakes.	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure linseed.
Linseed meal.	The meal obtained by grinding

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Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
Molasses feeds.	or crushing commercially pure linseed. Any mixture containing not less than 10 per centum of sugar, of an absorbent material and treacle or molasses.
Nut cakes or meals, including coconut, copra, palm kernel, and ground nut cakes and meals.	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure nut kernels.
Rice bran; rice meal.	The by-product produced in milling shelled rice, to which no other matter has been added.
Soya cake or meal.	The residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure soya beans.
Sugar beet treacle; sugar beet molasses.	A concentrated syrup product obtained in the manufacture of sugar from sugar beet, to which no other matter has been added.
Sugar cane treacle; sugar cane molasses.	A concentrated syrup product obtained in the manufacture of sugar from sugar cane, to which no other matter has been added.
Wheat meal.	The meal obtained by grinding commercially pure wheat, as grown.
Wheat offals; millers' offals.	A product of wheat separated in the process of milling and containing not more than 4 per centum of vegetable substances, other than wheat, extracted from wheat in the process of cleaning by the maker of the offals in the production of flour.
White fish meal.	A product (containing not more than 6 per centum of oil and not more than 4 per centum of salt) obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating waste of white fish, and to

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Name under which Article Sold	Implied Definition
	which no other matter has been added.

In the case of every article mentioned in this Schedule the definition of which includes the expression "commercially pure" it is implied that no other matter may be added.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Section 8 (2)

PART I. *Deleterious Ingredients in Fertilizers*

- (a) Anhydrous Eorax in quantities greater than five-tenths of 1% in any potash salt.
- (b) Anhydrous Borax in quantities greater than one-tenth of 1% in any mixed fertilizer.
- (c) Any other ingredient which may prove harmful to plant growth when the fertilizer containing it is used in a reasonable manner.

PART II. *Deleterious Ingredients in Feeding Stuffs*

- (a) Salts soluble in water, if present in a feeding stuff in proportion to be injurious to the health of animals.
- (b) All poisonous substances except those naturally present in the material or materials from which the feeding stuff is derived.
- (c) Sand, siliceous matter or other insoluble mineral matter not naturally associated with ingredients of the feeding stuff which do not fall within the scope of this Schedule, or which, even if naturally so associated, are present in greater proportion than the maximum that may be expected to be due to such natural association.

For the purposes of this paragraph the term "insoluble" shall imply insolubility as determined by a prescribed method; the term "natural association" shall be construed as applying to average commercial samples of the feeding material with which it may be claimed that a particular mineral ingredient is associated.