

La Cour, vu l'approbation des Etats, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi, a renouvelé comme Ordonnance permanente les dispositions de l'Ordonnance provisoire relative à la prévention de la Fraude dans la Vente d'Engrais et de Nourriture pour Bétail et Volaille passée le 16 octobre 1915, de laquelle Ordonnance la teneur suit :—

Vu l'Article Général de la Loi relative à la Prévention de la Fraude dans la Vente d'Engrais, et de Nourriture pour Bétail et Volaille sanctionnée par un Ordre de Sa Majesté en Conseil en date du 2 juin 1915, enregistré sur les Records de cette Ile le 3 juillet 1915, lequel autorise la Cour Royale à régler par Ordonnance tant la proportion d'acide citrique mentionné dans les définitions de la dite Loi, que les limites d'erreur visées dans la dite Loi ;

Attendu qu'il convient de prescrire de quelle manière les échantillons seront pris et la forme du certificat de l'analyste officiel.

La Cour, ouïes les conclusions des Officiers du Roi a ordonné et ordonne :—

1.—La proportion d'acide citrique mentionnée dans les définitions de la susdite Loi est prescrite dans la Cédule A de cette Ordonnance, laquelle Cédule est conforme aux Règlements dits " Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (General) Regulations, 1908," du département dit " Board of Agriculture and Fisheries." Proportion d'acide citrique.

2.—Pour les besoins des Articles 1 et 2 de la susdite Loi concernant l'effet, comme garantie, des détails mentionnés dans la facture d'un engrais ou d'une substance vendue pour servir à nourrir soit bétail soit volaille (comme il est porté dans les définitions de la dite Loi) par rapport aux proportions pour cent de nitrogène, de phosphates et de potasse contenues dans Limites d'erreur.

l'engrais, ou des proportions pour cent d'huile et d'albuminoïdes que renferme la dite substance, les limites d'erreurs sont prescrites dans les Cédules B et C de cette Ordonnance, lesquelles sont conformes aux Cédules des Règlements dits "Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Limit of Error) Regulations, 1910," du département dit "Board of Agriculture and Fisheries."

Échantillons.

3.—La manière de prendre un échantillon sera celle prescrite dans la Cédule D de cette Ordonnance contenue dans les Règlements dits "The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Sampling, etc.) Regulations, 1906," du département dit "Board of Agriculture and Fisheries" sous le titre "Sampling."

Certificats de
l'Analyste
Officiel.

4.—Les certificats de l'Analyste Officiel mentionnés dans l'Article 10 de la susdite Loi seront conformes aux formules contenues dans la Cédule des Règlements du Board of Agriculture and Fisheries "The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (General) Regulations 1906."

CÉDULE A.

ACIDE CITRIQUE (CITRIC ACID SOLVENT).

When in an invoice relating to a fertiliser a certain percentage of the fertiliser is stated to be phosphate soluble in citric acid, this shall be taken to mean that it is capable of being dissolved to the extent of such percentage when 5 grams of the fertiliser and 500 cubic centimetres of water containing 10 grams of pure crystallised citric acid, or alternatively when 5 grams of the fertiliser, moistened with 5 cubic centimetres of alcohol or methylated spirit, and 495 cubic centimetres of water containing 10 grams of pure crystallised citric acid, are continuously agitated during 30 minutes in a stoppered flask or bottle of about 1 litre capacity fitted into a mechanical shaking apparatus.

ENGRAIS (FERTILISERS).

Note.—In this Schedule the figures relating to Limits of Error represent percentages of the whole bulk.

Example of Application of Schedule.—In the case of a Bone Compound, if the percentages stated in the invoice are, soluble phosphates, 20; insoluble phosphates, 8; nitrogen, 1; then the warranty implied under s. 1 (1) of the Act will be that the fertiliser contains :—soluble phosphates, 19 to 21 per cent.; insoluble phosphates, 7 to 9 per cent.; nitrogen, .7 to 1.3 per cent.

Description of Fertiliser.	Limits of Error.			
	Soluble Phos-phates.	Insoluble Phos-phates.	Nitrogen	Potaash
1. Superphosphate	1	—	—	—
2. Dissolved Bones (Vitriolised or Vitriolated) made from Bones (whether raw or steamed or boiled) and Acid only :—				
(I.) When the total of the percentages of Phos-phates (soluble and in-soluble) stated in the invoice amounts to 32 or more, then—				
(a) If the excess of the actual percentage of insoluble Phosphates over that stated in the invoice is 3 or more ...	4	—	.3	—
(b) If such excess is not less than 2, but is less than 3	3	—	.3	—
(c) If such excess is not less than 1, but is less than 2	2	—	.3	—
(II.) In all other cases ...	1	1	.3	—
3. Bone Compounds	1	1	.3	—
4. Compound Manures (other than Bone Compounds, but including Dissolved or Equalised Guano) :—				

Description of Fertiliser.	Limits of Error.			
	Soluble Phos-phates.	Insoluble Phos-phates.	Nitrogen	Potash
(a) If the respective percentages of Nitrogen and Potash stated in the invoice do not exceed 4	1	1	.3	.3
(b) If such respective percentages exceed 4 ...	1	1	.5	.5
5. Sulphate of Ammonia ...	—	—	.5	—
6. Nitrate of Soda ...	—	—	.5	—
7. Ground Hoofs and Horns ...	—	—	.5	—
8. Dried Blood ...	—	—	.5	—
9. Fish Guano and Meat Meal ...	—	2	.5	—
10. All Cakes and Meals (other than Bone or Meat Meal) ...	—	—	.5	—
11. Ground Bones and Bone Meal	—	2	.5	—
12. Basic Slag and Basic Super-phosphate ...	2*	2	—	—
13. Shoddy, Wool, and Hair Waste	—	—	1	—
14. Kainit and other Potash Salts :				
(a) Where the percentage of Potash stated in the invoice does not exceed 15 ...	—	—	—	1
(b) Where such percentage exceeds 15 ...	—	—	—	2
15. Nitrate of Potash ...	—	—	.5	2
16. Peruvian and other natural Imported Guanos :—				
(a) Where the percentage of insoluble Phosphate stated in the invoice does not exceed 30	—	3	—	.5
(b) Where such percentage of insoluble Phosphate exceeds 30 ...	—	5	—	.5
(c) Where the percentage of Nitrogen stated in the invoice does not exceed 3	—	—	.5	.5
(d) Where such percentage of Nitrogen exceeds 3 and does not exceed 5	—	—	.75	.5
(e) Where such percentage of Nitrogen exceeds 5	—	—	1	.5

* That is, soluble in a solution of Citric Acid of the prescribed strength.

CÉDULE C.

1932.

NOURRITURE POUR BÉTAIL ET VOLAILLE (FEEDING STUFFS).

Note.—In this Schedule the percentage of albuminoids is to be taken as the percentage of nitrogen (other than nitrogen present as ammoniacal or nitric nitrogen) multiplied by 6.25.

Example of Application of Schedule.—In the case of a linseed cake, if the percentages stated in the invoice are, oil, 10 ; albuminoids, 30 ; then the warranty implied under s. 1 (2) of the Act will be that the linseed cake contains :—oil, 8.75 to 11.25 per cent. ; albuminoids, 26.25 to 33.75 per cent.

Description of Feeding Stuff.	Limits of Error.
Decorticated Cotton Cake	{ One-tenth of the percentage of oil and one-tenth of the percentage of albuminoids stated in the invoice.
Undecorticated Cotton Cake	
Earth Nut or Ground Nut Cake	
Palm Kernel or Palm Nut Cake	
Cocoanut Cake	
Niger Seed Cake	
Sesame Seed Cake	
Sunflower Seed Cake	
Hemp Seed Cake	
Kurdee or Safflower Cake	
Compound Cakes	{ One-eighth of the percentage of oil and one-eighth of the percentage of albuminoids stated in the invoice.
Compound Meals	
Linseed Cake	
Rape Cake	
Soya Bean Cake	
Maize Products... ..	{ One-fifth of the percentage of oil and one fifth of the percentage of albuminoids stated in the invoice.
All other feeding stuffs (as above defined in Regulation 2) not otherwise specified in this Schedule.	

Note.—The term “ Cake ” includes ground cake and meal from which oil has been removed by any process.

CÉDULE D.

SAMPLING.

6.—Where, for the purposes of the Act, a sample is required to be taken in the prescribed manner, or in

accordance with regulations made under the Act, the following provisions shall apply :—

- (a) The person taking the sample shall give to the seller at least three days' notice in writing of his intention to take the sample, with particulars as to the place, day, and hour of sampling. If the seller does not attend, the sample shall be taken in the presence of a witness.
- (b) The sample shall be taken in the following manner :—

In the case of a fertiliser—

- (i.) When the fertiliser is delivered in bags or other packages, a number of bags or packages shall be selected as follows, viz. :—

Not less than 2 bags or packages where the quantity of the whole consignment does not exceed 1 ton.

Not less than 3 bags or packages where the quantity of the whole consignment exceeds 1 ton and does not exceed 2 tons.

Not less than 4 bags or packages where the quantity of the whole consignment exceeds 2 tons and does not exceed 3 tons ;

and, where the quantity exceeds 3 tons, one additional bag or package for every additional ton or part of a ton ; provided that in no case need more than 10 bags or packages be selected. The selection shall be made from different parts of the whole consignment.

- (ii.) The selected bags or packages shall be emptied separately on a clean and dry floor,

worked up with a spade, and one spadeful from each set aside. The spadefuls so set aside shall then be thoroughly mixed together and any lumps broken up by the hand or spade. From this mixture a sample, from about 2lbs. to 4lbs. in weight, shall be taken.

- (iii) When the fertiliser is delivered in bulk, a like number of portions, according to the quantity of the whole consignment, shall be taken from different parts of the whole consignment and thoroughly mixed together on a clean and dry floor, and a sample, from about 2lbs. to 4lbs. in weight, shall be taken from the mixture.
- (iv.) When the fertiliser consists of bulky material, uneven in character and likely to get matted together, such as shoddy, wool refuse, hair, &c., portions are to be taken from the selected bags or packages, or from different parts of the fertiliser if in bulk, the matted portions torn up, and all the portions thoroughly mixed together. The sample shall be taken from the mixture and shall be not less than 3lbs. in weight.
- (v.) As an alternative method, where neither the seller nor the buyer signifies objection thereto, the sample of a fertiliser delivered in bags or other packages may be taken by a sampling pale or spear or pipe or tube, which shall not be less than twenty-four inches in length, and two inches in diameter. The sampling instrument shall be pressed into the mouth of the bag or package so as to pass through the entire depth of the contents or to the extreme

length of the sampling instrument. The several quantities thus taken from the selected bags or packages, which shall be at least double the number of bags or packages required to be selected under paragraph (i) shall be thoroughly mixed together and a sample, from about 2lbs. to 4lbs. in weight, shall be taken from the mixture.

In the case of a feeding stuff—

(vi.) When the feeding stuff is in the state of grain or meal, it shall be sampled in the same manner as prescribed for fertilisers. When the feeding stuff is in the state of cake, a number of cakes shall be selected, from different parts of the whole consignment, as follows :—

Not less than 5 cakes where the quantity of the consignment does not exceed 2 tons.

Not less than 10 cakes where the quantity exceeds 2 tons and does not exceed 5 tons.

Not less than 15 cakes where the quantity exceeds 5 tons and does not exceed 50 tons.

Not less than 25 cakes where the quantity exceeds 50 tons.

(vii.) The selected cakes shall either be passed through a cake-breaker or be broken into small pieces such as could be passed through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sieve. The broken cakes or the pieces shall be thoroughly mixed, and from the mixture a sample, not less than 6lbs. in weight, shall be taken.

(viii.) As an alternative method, three strips shall be taken across the middle of each selected cake; and each of the three parts, into which (under Regulation 7) a sample is to be divided, shall contain one strip of each selected cake.

(ix.) Where, on delivery of the consignment, any appreciable portion of the feeding stuff is found to be mouldy, sour, or otherwise unsuitable for feeding purposes, separate samples are to be taken of the unsuitable portion and of the residue of the feeding stuff respectively; and, in the case of unsuitable cakes, the sample may consist of several large pieces fairly representative thereof. An estimate shall be made by the person taking the sample as to the proportion of the feeding stuff unsuitable for feeding purposes and shall be communicated in writing by him to the Analyst.

(x.) When the feeding stuff is in a fluid or semi-fluid condition, three packages shall be selected, and, after the contents have been well stirred or shaken, a portion shall immediately be taken from each. The several portions shall then be thoroughly mixed together in a clean vessel, and from the mixture a sample, from about 2 lbs. to 4lbs. in weight, shall be taken.

In the case of both fertilisers and feeding stuffs—

(xi.) Where the quantity of the whole consignment does not exceed 2 cwts., the sample may consist of such a portion of the consignment as is fairly representative of the whole, and the sample shall be of such a quantity that each of the parts,

into which (under Regulation 7) it is to be divided, will be sufficient to enable a proper analysis to be made thereof.

(c) GENERAL DIRECTIONS AS TO SAMPLING:—

(xii.) In every case the sampling shall be done as quickly as is possible consistently with due care, and the material shall not be allowed to be exposed any longer than is absolutely necessary.

(xiii.) Each of the parts, into which (under Regulation 7) the sample is to be divided, shall be packed in a dry, clean bottle, or jar, or (except in the case of a fertiliser) in a dry clean tin, or in some other suitable manner, so that the original composition of the fertiliser or feeding stuff may be preserved.

(xiv.) Each of the said parts of the sample shall be so packed and secured that it cannot be tampered with, and shall be sealed and initialled by the person taking the sample. It may also be sealed by the purchaser and the seller, if present, and so desiring. If the seller does not attend, the witness shall initial it. It shall be marked with the name of the article, and date and the place of the sampling, and with some distinguishing number, in such a manner that the particulars so marked can be seen without breaking the seal or seals.

(xv.) Where a sample is taken in the presence of, and sealed by, the seller as well as the purchaser, it shall be deemed, as between the purchaser and the seller, to have been taken in accordance with these Regulations.

7.—Where a sample has been taken, under s. 3 of the Act, with a view to the institution of any civil or criminal proceeding, the person taking the sample shall divide it into three parts, as nearly as possible equal, and shall cause each part to be marked, sealed and fastened up, and shall forthwith deliver or send by post two parts to the Agricultural Analyst and one part to the seller.
