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Fertilizers Act, No. 21 of 1961

Date of Assent : April 25, 1961

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Fertilizers Act, No. 21 of 1961

L. D.—O. 42/56.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF FERTILIZERS OF THE SOIL AND TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE ADULTERATION THEREOF AND TO REPEAL THE FERTILIZERS ORDINANCE.

[Date of Assent: April 25, 1961]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives of Ceylon in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Fertilizers Act, No. 21 of 1961, and shall come into operation on such date (hereinafter referred to as the "appointed date") as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the *Gazette*.

Short title and date of operation.

2. The Chemist of the Department of Agriculture shall be the Chief Fertilizer Analyst for the purposes of this Act.

The Chief Fertilizer Analyst.

3. For the purposes of this Act there may be appointed, by name or by office, the necessary number of—

Deputy Chief Fertilizer Analysts, Fertilizer Analysts, Fertilizer Inspectors, and other staff.

(a) persons to be or to act as Deputy Chief Fertilizer Analysts,

(b) persons to be or to act as Fertilizer Analysts,

(c) persons to be or to act as Fertilizer Inspectors, and

(d) other officers and servants.

4. The powers or duties of any Fertilizer Analyst or any Fertilizer Inspector may be exercised or performed by the Chief Fertilizer Analyst.

Chief Fertilizer Analyst may exercise or perform powers or duties of any Fertilizer Analyst or Fertilizer Inspector.

5. The powers or duties of any Fertilizer Inspector may be exercised or performed by any Fertilizer Analyst.

Powers or duties of any Fertilizer Inspector may be exercised or performed by any Fertilizer Analyst.

Statutory statement in respect of certain articles.

6. (1) Where any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act is sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil, whatever may be the name under which the article is sold, the seller of such article shall give or cause to be given to the purchaser of such article, on or before delivery thereof or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, a statement in writing (hereafter in this Act referred to as a "statutory statement") specifying—

- (a) the name under which the article is sold, and
- (b) such particulars of the nature, substance or quality of the article, and the amount of any ingredient of the article, as are in relation to the article mentioned in column II of that Schedule:

Provided that the preceding provisions of this sub-section shall not apply—

- (i) to the sale of two or more such articles which are mixed at the request of the purchaser before delivery to him; or
- (ii) to the sale of any such article in any quantity not exceeding fifty-six pounds if the article sold is taken in the presence of the purchaser from a parcel marked in the prescribed manner with any registered mark or marks indicating the particulars required by the preceding provisions of this sub-section to be specified in the statutory statement.

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

Warranties.

7. (1) A statutory statement given by the seller of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act shall, notwithstanding any contract or notice to the contrary, have effect as a written warranty by the seller that the particulars contained in such statement are correct.

(2) Where any such article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act as is sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil is, in a statutory statement or other document provided or issued by or on behalf of the seller of the article, described by a name specified in column I of the Second Schedule to this Act, the

sale of the article under that name shall have effect as a written warranty by the seller of the article that the article accords with the definition thereof contained in column II of that Second Schedule.

(3) Any statement as to the amount of chemical or other ingredients or as to the fineness of grinding of any such article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act as is sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil, which is made after the appointed date in any such document (other than a statutory statement) descriptive of the article as is provided or issued by or on behalf of the seller of the article, shall have effect as a warranty by the seller of the article that the facts stated in that document are correct.

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

8. (1) The purchaser of—

- (a) any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act, or
- (b) any other article sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil in respect of which a warranty, express or implied, has been given by the seller of such article,

Right of
purchaser to
have article
sampled and
analysed.

may apply in writing to the Fertilizer Inspector of the area where such article is sold to such purchaser that a sample of such article be taken by such Inspector for analysis by a Fertilizer Analyst. Such application shall be so transmitted as to reach such Inspector at least three days before the delivery of such article to such purchaser, and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee for such analysis and a copy of the statutory statement, or of the warranty, relating to such article.

(2) Where an application relating to an article specified in sub-section (1) is transmitted to a Fertilizer Inspector in accordance with the provisions of

that sub-section, he shall take in the prescribed manner a sample of such article at the time of the delivery of such article to its purchaser at the place of sale or at the time of the despatch of such article by its seller to its purchaser.

Marking of
articles prepared
for sale or
consignment.

9. (1) Every parcel of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act when prepared for sale or consignment for use as a fertilizer of the soil 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 any registered mark or marks indicating the particulars required by this Act to be contained in the statutory statement relating to such article:

Provided that the preceding provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to a parcel of two or more such articles which are mixed at the request of the purchaser before delivery to him.

(2) The proprietor of the business of selling such parcels as are referred to in sub-section (1) shall keep, in such form as may be prescribed, a register of marks specifying the particulars indicated by the several marks entered in the register.

(3) The marking of a parcel of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act with any mark or marks entered in a register kept under sub-section (2) shall be treated as indicating that the particulars of such article are those entered in the register in relation to such mark or marks.

(4) On the sale of any parcel marked in the prescribed manner with any registered mark or marks, the seller shall add or cause to be added such mark or marks to the statutory statement.

(5) Where the statutory statement received by the seller on the sale to him of a parcel of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act contains any registered mark or marks, and the parcel has not been on his premises, he shall add or cause to be added such mark or marks to the statutory statement required to be given by him to a purchaser of such parcel.

(6) If any parcel required by sub-section (1) to be marked as provided in that sub-section is not so marked, or if any such parcel is so marked and from the analysis of a sample of the article in the parcel

taken by a Fertilizer 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 indicated by the registered mark or marks with which the parcel is marked are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or that such particulars do not include any particulars which are required by this Act to be specified in the statutory statement relating to the article in the parcel, 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 unless he proves that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence and that he acted without intent to defraud.

10. Where any article is sold for use as a fertilizer of the soil in any quantity not exceeding fifty-six pounds from a parcel which purports to be marked in the prescribed manner with any registered mark or marks, and from an analysis of a sample of the article in the parcel taken by a Fertilizer Inspector in the prescribed manner on the premises on which the parcel is kept it appears that the particulars indicated by such mark or marks are false to the prejudice of the purchaser, or do not include any particulars which are required by this Act to be specified in a statutory statement relating to that article, the seller of that article shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence and that he acted without intent to defraud.

Sales in small quantities.

11. (1) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure to give, and mis-statements in, statutory statements, etc.

(2) If, on the sale of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act, a statutory statement is given the particulars stated in which differ—

(a) from the particulars indicated by any registered mark or marks with which a parcel of that article is marked in the prescribed manner, or

- (b) where that article has not been on the premises of the seller, from the particulars stated in the statutory statement received by the seller on the sale of that article to him,

the seller of that article shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence and that he acted without intent to defraud.

- (3) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 9 shall be guilty of an offence.

Relief from liability under the Merchandise Marks Ordinance in certain cases.

Cap. 122.

12. Where in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act a description has been applied to any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act and such description is a trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, no proceedings shall be taken under that Ordinance on the ground that the description so applied is a false description.

Preservation of registers and certain statutory statements, and inspection of registers and statutory statements.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of any person who keeps a register under this Act, or who, in respect of an article which has been sold by him but which has never been on his premises, has received a statutory statement on the sale of that article to him, to preserve the register or statutory statement for the prescribed period, and on demand made by any Fertilizer Inspector at any time within that period to produce it for his inspection, and if such person fails so to preserve the register or statutory statement or so to produce it for such inspection, such person shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person having in his possession or under his control any register kept under this Act or any statutory statement made under this Act shall on demand made by any Fertilizer Inspector produce it for his inspection, and if such person fails so to produce the register or statutory statement, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any Fertilizer Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises where he has reasonable cause to believe that any register required by this Act to be kept, or any statutory statement, is for the time being kept, and may take copies thereof.

14. Any Fertilizer Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that there is any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act which has been prepared for sale or consignment 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 as aforesaid:

Power of entry
and sampling.

Provided that a Fertilizer Inspector shall not exercise his powers under the preceding provisions of this section in respect of a mixture of two or more such articles prepared at the request of a purchaser.

15. (1) Where a sample of any article has been taken by a Fertilizer Inspector in the prescribed manner, he shall—

Samples.

(a) divide the sample into three parts; and

(b) place each such part in a bottle or other container which shall be so closed or secured as to preserve the original composition of the article and shall be marked and sealed in the prescribed manner; and

(c) send two of the parts to a Fertilizer Analyst together with a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner; and

(d) deliver or send the third part to the seller or owner as may be prescribed.

(2) A Fertilizer Analyst to whom two parts of a sample are sent under sub-section (1) shall analyse one of those parts and shall retain the other for the prescribed period.

(3) If the person on whose behalf the sample of an article is taken and analysed, or the owner or seller of such article, objects to the certificate of the Fertilizer Analyst who made the analysis, the person objecting thereto shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to have submitted to the Chief Fertilizer Analyst the part of the sample retained by the aforesaid Fertilizer Analyst and to have that part analysed by the Chief Fertilizer Analyst and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

(4) Where a sample is under this section sent for analysis to a Fertilizer Analyst or to the Chief Fertilizer Analyst, there shall also be sent to him any statutory statement or warranty relating to the article sampled or a copy thereof, or, where such article was taken from a parcel, a copy of the particulars indicated by any registered mark or marks with which the parcel was marked in the prescribed manner.

(5) Where a sample is sent for analysis to a Fertilizer Analyst or the Chief Fertilizer Analyst, the analysis may be made by any person acting under the direction of such Fertilizer Analyst or Chief Fertilizer Analyst, but the certificate of analysis shall be signed by such Fertilizer Analyst or Chief Fertilizer Analyst, as the case may be.

(6) Where a sample of any article taken in the prescribed manner has been analysed by a Fertilizer Analyst or the Chief Fertilizer Analyst, such Analyst shall, within twenty-one days after the receipt by such Analyst of the sample analysed, furnish to the person who submitted the sample for analysis and, where that person is not the purchaser of such article, also to such purchaser, and in every case to the owner or seller of such article, his certificate of analysis:

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

(7) Where a sample of any article, which has not been taken in the prescribed manner, is analysed by a Fertilizer Analyst or the Chief Fertilizer Analyst, such Analyst shall send his certificate of analysis to the person who submitted the sample to him.

Tampering
with samples.

16. If any person knowingly or 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 with any sample taken or submitted for analysis under this Act,
he shall be guilty of an offence.

17. (1) If the owner or person entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of any article refuses to allow a Fertilizer Inspector to take a sample of the article on any premises on which he is authorised by this Act to do so, such owner or person shall be guilty of an offence.

Obstruction of
Inspectors.

(2) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs a Fertilizer Inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act, such person shall be guilty of an offence.

18. If a Fertilizer Inspector discloses any information obtained by him in or in connection with the exercise of his powers under this Act, except to a person acting in the execution of this Act and so far as such information may be necessary for such execution, such Inspector shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition
against
disclosures.

19. Any person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable, on conviction after summary trial before a Magistrate, in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalties
for offences.

20. No proceedings for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except with the written sanction of the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

Sanction of
Chemist of
the Depart-
ment of
Agriculture
required for
prosecution.

21. Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate, any person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that body or was purporting to act in such capacity shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in such capacity and in all the circumstances.

Liability of
directors and
certain officers
of a body
corporate for
offence under
this Act
committed by
that body.

22. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any other written law, proceedings for an offence under this Act may, if the prosecutor so desires, be instituted in the Magistrate's Court having jurisdiction in the place where the person charged resides or carries on business.

General
provisions
as to legal
proceedings.

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

(3) Notwithstanding anything in any other written law, proceedings for an offence under this Act may, subject to the provisions of section 20, be instituted by the person aggrieved or by a Fertilizer Inspector.

Evidence of
certificates
of analysis.

23. (1) Where a sample which has been taken in the prescribed manner by a Fertilizer Inspector and has been divided into parts and parcelled, marked and sealed as hereinbefore provided in this Act, has been analysed by a Fertilizer Analyst, such Analyst's certificate shall at 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 the person charged requires that such Analyst be called as a witness or that the sample be further analysed by the Chief Fertilizer Analyst.

(2) In any legal proceedings a certificate by the Chief Fertilizer Analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein unless either party to the proceedings requires that such Analyst be called as a witness.

Regulations.

24. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the advisory committee to be constituted under section 25, make regulations for prescribing anything which under this Act is required or authorised to be prescribed, and generally to give effect to the provisions of this Act; and in particular such regulations may—

(a) amend any Schedule to this Act;

(b) prescribe the manner in which parcels of articles required to be marked under this Act are to be marked and the nature of the marks;

(c) prescribe the limits of variation for the purpose of this Act;

(d) prescribe the manner in which samples are to be taken and dealt with;

(e) prescribe the methods of analysis to be followed for determining the percentages of particular substances.

(2) No regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall have effect until it is approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives and notification of such approval is published in the *Gazette*.

25. For the purpose of assisting and advising him with respect to the making of regulations under this Act, the Minister shall, after consultation with such associations or other bodies as appear to him to represent the interests concerned, appoint an advisory committee consisting of such number of members as he may deem necessary.

Advisory
Committee.

26. The Fertilizers Ordinance is hereby repealed.

Repeal of
Chapter 305.

27. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

“ Chief Fertilizer Analyst ” includes any Deputy Chief Fertilizer Analyst appointed for the purposes of this Act;

“ registered mark ”, with reference to a parcel of any article specified in column I of the First Schedule to this Act, means a mark entered in a register kept under sub-section (2) of section 9 by the proprietor of the business of selling such parcel;

“ seller ”, with reference to any article sold, means the person who was the owner of the article at the time of its sale.

(2) Where the method of analysis for determining the amount of any substance contained in any 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 registered mark or marks on a parcel of any article or any entry in a register under this Act indicating or stating the amount of that substance shall be taken to be a statement of the amount of that substance as determined by analysis in accordance with the method so prescribed.

(3) Particulars as to the nature, substance or quality of an article in a parcel marked with any registered mark or marks shall not for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be false to the prejudice of the purchaser

of that article if the mis-statement as respects any ingredient does not exceed the limits of variation (if any) prescribed under this Act in relation thereto.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FERTILIZERS.

I Article.	II Particulars to be contained in Statutory Statement.
A product, not otherwise mentioned in this Schedule, obtained by mixing one or more of the articles mentioned in this Schedule with any other such article or with any other substance or substances	Amount, if any, of nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid soluble in water, and phosphoric acid insoluble in water respectively.
Basic slag ...	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in citric acid.
Bone meal, or other product not otherwise mentioned in this Schedule, obtained by grinding or otherwise treating bone used for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Calcium cyanamide ...	Amount of nitrogen.
Coral limestone, ground ...	Neutralising value. Amount of lime. Amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve.
Concentrated superphosphate ...	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water.
Dicalcium phosphate ...	Amount of phosphoric acid.
Dissolved or vitriolised bone ...	Amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid soluble in water, and phosphoric acid insoluble in water respectively.
Dolomite, ground ...	Amount of magnesia. Neutralising value. Amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve.
Dried blood for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen.
Fish residues or other products obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, used for fertilizing purposes	Amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.

I.

II.

Article.

Particulars to be contained in
Statutory Statement.

Guano, including Peruvian and other raw guanos, but excluding poultry manure	...	Amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash respectively.
Hoofs	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Hoofs and horns	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Horns	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Magnesium silico phosphate	...	Amount of phosphoric acid.
Magnesium sulphate	...	Amount of Magnesia.
Meat and bone residues, or any product not specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Schedule, obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating bone, flesh fibre (including whale meat) and other slaughterhouse residues, used for fertilizing purposes		Amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid respectively.
Nitrate of lime	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Nitrate of potash	...	Amount of nitrogen and potash respectively.
Nitrate of soda	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Oil seed fertilizers, including castor cake, gingelly cake, ground nut cake, coconut cake, or any residue obtained by the removal of oil from seeds		Amount of nitrogen.
Phosphate rock, ground or otherwise		Amount of phosphoric acid. Amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve.
Potassic nitrate of soda	...	Amount of nitrogen and potash respectively.
Potassium salts used as fertilizers including kainit, sylvinite, potash manure salt, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia		Amount of potash.
Precipitated bone phosphate; dicalcium bone phosphate		Amount of phosphoric acid.
Slaked magnesian lime	...	Neutralising value and amount of magnesium.
Sulphate of ammonia	...	Amount of nitrogen.
Slaked coral lime	...	Neutralising value and amount of lime.
Superphosphate	...	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water.

I

Article.

II

Particulars to be contained in
Statutory Statement.

Triple superphosphate	...	Amount of phosphoric acid soluble in water.
Urea	...	Amount of nitrogen.

The provisions of this Schedule 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 Schedule.

Amounts are to be stated as percentages of the weight of the article. Nitrogen is to be stated in terms of nitrogen. 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). Magnesia is to be stated in terms of Magnesium Oxide (MgO). Lime is to be stated in terms of Calcium Oxide (CaO).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

DEFINITIONS IMPLIED ON THE SALE, UNDER CERTAIN NAMES, OF
ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN COLUMN I OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

I

Name under which article is
sold.

II

Implied definition.

Ammonium nitrate	...	Ammonium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
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.
Bone meal	...	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed, and which contains not less than 3 per cent nitrogen and not less than 22 per cent phosphoric acid.
Bone meal, Grade II	...	Commercially pure bone, raw or degreased, which has been ground or crushed, and which contains less than 3 per cent nitrogen or less than 22 per cent phosphoric acid.
Calcium cyanamide	...	Commercial calcium cyanamide.

I

II

<i>Name under which article is sold.</i>	<i>Implied definition.</i>
Castor cake ...	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from castor cake seed.
Coconut cake ...	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from copra.
Compound fertilizer, mixed fertilizer, and fertilizer mixture	A product, not otherwise mentioned in this Schedule, containing two or three of the elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and obtained by mixing one or more of the articles mentioned in the First Schedule with any other such article or with any other substance or substances.
Concentrated superphosphate ...	Phosphate rock which has been treated with sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid.
Coral limestone, ground ...	Coral limestone reduced in size.
Dicalcium phosphate ...	Dicalcium phosphate for fertilizing purposes.
Dissolved or vitriolised bone ...	Commercially pure bone which has been treated with sulphuric acid.
Dolomite, ground ...	Dolomite reduced in size.
Dried blood ...	Blood which has been dried, to which no other matter has been added.
Fish guano, and fish manure ...	A product obtained by drying and grinding or otherwise treating fish or fish waste, to which no other matter has been added.
Gingelly cake ...	The residue which is obtained by the removal of oil from gingelly seed.
Groundnut cake ...	The residue which is obtained by removal of oil from shelled groundnut.
Hoofs ...	The product obtained by crushing or grinding hoofs.
Hoofs and horns ...	A mixture of hoof and horn, crushed or ground.
Horns ...	The product obtained by crushing or grinding horn.

I.

II

<i>Name under which article is sold.</i>	<i>Implied definition.</i>
Magnesium Silico phosphate ...	A product obtained by the fusion of magnesium silicate with rock phosphate.
Magnesium sulphate ...	Magnesium sulphate for fertilizing purposes.
Meat and bone meal, meat meal, carcase meal, meat and bone tankage	The product of drying and grinding or otherwise treating bone, flesh fibre (including whale meat) and other slaughterhouse residues.
Muriate of potash ...	Potassium chloride for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of potash ...	Potassium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Nitrate of soda ...	Sodium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Phosphate rock, ground or otherwise	The substance obtained from mineral calcium phosphate deposits, to which no other matter has been added.
Potassic nitrate of soda ...	A mixture of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate for fertilizing purposes.
Precipitated bone phosphate, and dicalcium bone phosphate	An insoluble calcium phosphate prepared by treating commercially pure bone with acid and precipitation of phosphate from the solution.
Raw guano ...	The excrement and remains of any birds except poultry, containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, prepared for use by screening where necessary, but to which no addition has been made.
Shoddy manure; wool waste; woolcombines; wool manure; flock dust	Waste of wool, or of wool mixed with fibrous materials such as are associated with wool in the textile industries, including cotton and similar non-wool materials, to which no other matter has been added.
Slaked coral lime ...	The product obtained by slaking burnt coral limestone.
Steamed bone flour; steamed bone meal	Commercially pure bone from which nitrogen has been removed by steam.

I

II

Name under which article is
sold.

Implied definition.

Sulphate of ammonia	...	Ammonium sulphate for fertilizing purposes.
Slaked magnesian lime	...	The product obtained by slaking burnt dolomite.
Sulphate of potash	...	Potassium sulphate for fertilizing purposes.
Superphosphate	...	Phosphate rock which has been treated with sulphuric acid.
Triple superphosphate	...	Phosphate rock which has been treated with phosphoric acid only.
Urea	...	Urea for fertilizing purposes.

The provisions of this Schedule 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 Schedule.