

**Analysis of A. Maret and Ch. Delattre —**

Phosphoric acid soluble in citric acid (Wagner's method) .....	14·71
Total phosphoric acid .....	16·63

**Analysis of Dr. Augustus Voelcker—**

Percentage of phosphoric acid dissolved by a 2 per cent solution citric acid (Wagner's method) .....	14·44
Total phosphoric acid .....	16·47

**Analysis of P. Herlwig—**

Percentage total phosphoric acid.....	16·83
Percentage citric acid soluble phosphoric acid .....	14·53

14. Are these professional chemists well and favourably known in the scientific world and would their analyses be accepted by the department in this case or on an arbitration of analysis generally? And is their professional services in such respect accepted in Europe?

15. Why have they adopted the Wagner method or methods in preference to the method or methods now in use in the United States, or said to be in use?

16. Are the methods said to be in use in the United States applicable to the analysis of the Thomas' phosphate powder to get most perfect results, or has it only been applied to it for reasons that this powder not being produced in the United States, no special analysis was considered necessary? If not, why not?

17. Who are the largest producers of this fertilizer?

18. Is it produced in the United States?

19. With such samples of the Thomas' phosphate powder as you may have access to, would it be possible for analysis to give—

Nitrogen—total including that of nitric acid or ammonia, if present .....	·16
Total calculated as ammonia .....	·20
Potash .....	1·88

Or take another analysis—

Nitrogen, including that of nitric acid or ammonia, if present .....	·1·81
Total calculated as ammonia.....	2·19
Potash .....	·14

20. If so, where did the nitrogen and potash arise?

21. If not, how do you account for such analysis?

22. Are you aware that under the Adulteration Act all articles not containing certain percentages are classed as adulterated, whether actually adulterated or not?

23. Are you aware that the Adulteration Act and Fertilizers Act must be read together on percentages to be contained in certain fertilizers?

24. Are you aware that clause 7, subsection 2, chap. 24, 53 Victoria, reads: 'No fertilizer shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless percentages to be contained in certain fertilizers?'

25. Are you aware the chief analyst of the Inland Revenue made the following report:

Laboratory of Inland Revenue Department,  
Ottawa, September 15, 1899.

Sir,—I return herewith file No. 80772 and have to report that the samples referred to in Messrs. Wallace & Fraser's letter of the 1st instant, have been analysed in this laboratory with the following results:

	Moisture.	PHOSPHORIC ACID.		Total.
		Reverted.	Insoluble.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
No. 17,661 .....	0·14	7·16	5·44	12·60
No. 17,662 .....	0·18	4·75	7·85	12·60
No. 17,663 .....	0·14	6·72	6·40	13·12

26. Under such analysis would it be possible to offer or expose for sale Thomas' phosphate powder in the face of section of Fertilizers Act quoted, which calls for 8 per cent?

27. Why was 8 per cent available made the standard?

28. If it was to protect the farmers, is there any good and sufficient reason why the standard should now be reduced to 5 per cent, except to meet the government prohibitive analysis which brings it under 8 per cent?

29. Is it not detrimental to the farmer and manufacturer that this fertilizer should be branded adulterated in consequence of a difference of opinion as to what system of analysis should be adopted, the Wagner or an obsolete method in use for many years in the United States and Canada before Thomas' phosphate powder was discovered and manufactured, and in no way applicable to the correct analysis of the Thomas' phosphate powder?

30. Is it not in the interests of the farmer that a high grade Thomas' phosphate powder

should be imported and sold, rather than reduce the standard of available phosphoric acid and open the door to low grade fertilizers?

31. To meet the difficulty between the producers of the Thomas' phosphate powder and the farmer who consumes, what system of analysis should be employed that would be in the interests and fair to both and thoroughly in the public interests?

32. Do you see any good reason why this fertilizer should be prohibited from importation and sale, or is it in the interests of the farmer that it should enjoy a portion of the field with other fertilizers?

33. Would the adoption of the Wagner method or any other similar method, lead to confusion? If so, in what way?

34. Have the experimental farms the proper facilities at the experimental farms to carry out such method?

35. Would it not be in the interests of the agricultural community that the actual analysis be given irrespective of any particular

Mr. DOMVILLE.