

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and, having this day passed as now printed, is transmitted to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

House of Representatives.

24th July, 1934.

Hon. Mr. Macmillan.

STOCK-REMEDIES.

ANALYSIS.

Title.	
1. Short Title and commencement.	11. Power of Inspectors to take samples.
2. Interpretation.	12. How sample to be taken.
3. Stock-remedies Registration Board established.	13. Analysis of sample and certificate of Analyst.
4. Meetings of Board.	14. Analysis on request of buyer.
5. Appointment of Analysts and Inspectors.	15. Analyst's certificate <i>prima facie</i> evidence.
6. Registration of stock-remedies.	16. Independent analysis.
7. Offences with respect to unregistered stock-remedies.	17. Tampering with sample.
8. Receptacles, labels, and advertisements.	18. General penalty.
9. Selling under false label.	19. Publication of results of analysis and tests.
10. Implied warranty by proprietor. No warranty to be implied by Government or by Board.	20. Application of fees.
	21. Regulations.
	22. Other Acts not affected.

A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to make Better Provision for controlling the Title.
Sale of Stock-remedies.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Stock-remedies Act, Short Title and commencement.
1934, and shall come into force on the *first* day of June, nineteen hundred and *thirty-five*.
- 10 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.
“Analysis” includes the bacteriological examination of vaccines, sera, and other biological products; and “to analyse” has a corresponding meaning:

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- “Analyst” means an Analyst appointed under this Act :
- “Board” means the Stock-remedies Registration Board constituted under this Act :
- “Inspector” means an Inspector appointed under this Act : 5
- “Label” includes any brand or writing on any stock-remedy, or on any receptacle containing any stock-remedy, or on any carton or cover for any such receptacle : 10
- “Manufacture” includes packing in receptacles for sale, and also includes the process of mixing substances mechanically to form a stock-remedy of more than one ingredient ; and “manufactured” and “manufacturer” have corresponding meanings : 15
- “Proprietor”, in respect of a stock-remedy manufactured in New Zealand, means the manufacturer thereof, and in respect of a stock-remedy not manufactured in New Zealand, means the importer thereof : 20
- “Registrar” means the Registrar appointed under this Act :
- “Sale” or “selling” includes barter, and also includes offering or attempting to sell, or receiving for sale, or having in possession for sale, or exposing for sale, or sending or delivering for sale, or causing or allowing to be sold, offered, advertised, or exposed for sale, whether wholesale or by retail, and “to sell” has a corresponding meaning : 25 30
- “Stock” includes cattle, sheep, goats, and other ruminants, horses, dogs, swine, domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and turkeys, of any age or either sex : 35
- “Stock-remedy” means any substance (including vaccines, sera, and other biological products) manufactured, advertised, or sold as a remedy for general use for the cure or prevention of disease in stock, or for the destruction or prevention of parasites of stock, or for the maintenance or improvement of the health or condition of stock, but does not include any substance which is used primarily as a food for stock : 40 45

“ Vendor ” means any person who, either on his own account or on behalf of any other person, sells in the ordinary course of his business any stock-remedy.

- 5 **3.** (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be appointed a Board to be called the Stock-remedies
Registration Board.
- 10 (2) The Board shall consist of—
 (a) The Registrar, who shall be appointed by the
 Governor-General from among the veterinary
 surgeons in the service of the Department of
 Agriculture:
 (b) One person to be appointed on the recommenda-
 tion of the incorporated society known as the
 15 New Zealand Veterinary Association (Incor-
 porated):
 (c) One person to be appointed on the recommenda-
 tion of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand.
- 20 (3) The members of the Board other than the
 Registrar, who shall hold office during pleasure, shall
 be appointed by the Governor-General for a period of
 three years, save that any such member may be re-
 appointed, or may be at any time removed from office
 25 by the Governor-General for disability, insolvency,
 neglect of duty, or misconduct, or may at any time
 resign his office by writing addressed to the Registrar.
- 30 (4) If any member of the Board other than the
 Registrar dies, resigns, or otherwise vacates his office,
 the vacancy so created shall, within two months after
 the occurrence thereof, be filled in the manner in which
 the appointment to the vacant office was originally
 made. Every person so appointed shall hold office for
 the residue of the term for which his predecessor was
 appointed.
- 35 (5) The members of the Board, other than the Registrar,
 shall be paid such allowances as may be lawfully appointed
 and all travelling-expenses reasonably incurred by them in
 respect of attendance at meetings of the Board or in
 transacting the business of the Board.
- 40 (6) In the absence of the Registrar from any meeting
 of the Board any officer of the Department of Agriculture
 may be appointed by the Registrar to act as his deputy,
 and while so acting shall for the purposes of this Act have
 all the powers of the Registrar.

Stock-remedies
Registration
Board
established.

Meetings of
Board.

4. (1) The Registrar shall be the Chairman of the Board.

(2) Meetings of the Board shall be held at such times and places as the Board or the Chairman may appoint.

(3) The Board may regulate its procedure in such manner as it thinks fit. 5

Appointment of
Analysts and
Inspectors.

5. There may from time to time be appointed, as officers of the Public Service, such Analysts and Inspectors as are required for the purposes of this Act, who shall have the powers and shall perform the duties hereinafter set out, and such further powers and duties as are prescribed. 10

Registration of
stock-remedies.

6. (1) Before any stock-remedy is sold, it must be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of regulations thereunder. 15

(2) A stock-remedy may be registered by the Board for a period of three years, and may from time to time be re-registered for a similar period in the same manner and with the same consequences in all respects as in the case of the original registration. 20

(3) Application for the registration of a stock-remedy shall be made by the proprietor in writing in the prescribed form addressed to the Registrar, and containing or accompanied by the following particulars:—

(a) The name of the stock-remedy : 25

(b) The trade-mark or all the trade-marks (if any) to be used in respect of the stock-remedy :

(c) A description of the composition of the stock-remedy, showing in respect of each ingredient its name, the form in which it occurs, and the proportion of it present in the stock-remedy, or showing in the case of vaccines, sera, or other biological products the method of preparation : 30

Provided that it shall not be necessary to show the proportions of ingredients for which no specific efficacy is claimed and which are shown under the heading "adjuvants", "emulsifiers", or "inert ingredients", or any other appropriate heading, as the case may be : 35

(d) The preventive or remedial properties claimed in respect of the stock-remedy :

(e) A specimen copy of every label or advertisement to be used or published in respect of the stock-remedy. 40 45

(4) Every such application shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the applicant, and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

5 (5) The proportion of any ingredient required to be shown by paragraph (c) of subsection *three* hereof shall be the minimum proportion, except in the case of ingredients which are poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act, 1908, when the maximum as well as the minimum proportion shall be shown. Every such proportion shall be stated as a percentage by weight in the case of a solid stock-remedy, and as a number of grams per hundred cubic centimetres in the case of a liquid stock-remedy. For the purposes of this subsection a semi-fluid stock-remedy shall be deemed to be solid if recommended for use by weight (whether or not it is also recommended for use by volume) and in all other cases shall be deemed to be liquid.

10 (6) The applicant shall furnish such certificates of analysis, and such experimental evidence or other evidence whatsoever, as the Board may require in support of any statement contained in the application or in any specimen copy of a label or advertisement deposited under paragraph (e) of subsection *three* hereof, and the Board may refuse to register the stock-remedy if it is of opinion that any such statement is inaccurate, inadequate, or misleading, or otherwise not in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and cannot be conveniently omitted, altered, or amplified so as to comply therewith, or it may refuse to approve any such label or advertisement which in the opinion of the Board contains any such inaccurate, inadequate, or misleading statement or is otherwise not in compliance with this Act.

15 (7) The Board may refuse to register any stock-remedy which contains incompatible or volatile ingredients, or which is likely, in the opinion of the Board, to be injurious to stock.

20 7. Every person commits an offence who, in the ordinary course of his business, sells any stock-remedy—

25 (a) Before he has received from the Registrar in the case of the proprietor a certificate of the registration of the stock-remedy, or in the case of any other vendor a notification that the stock-remedy has been registered on the application of the proprietor; or

Offences with respect to unregistered stock-remedies.

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(b) After the period of registration specified in the last such certificate or notification received by him has expired.

Receptacles,
labels, and
advertisements.

8. (1) Every person commits an offence who, in the ordinary course of his business, sells any stock-remedy during the period of any registration thereof otherwise than in a receptacle which bears or has attached thereto a label of which a specimen copy has been deposited with the Registrar and approved by the Board for such period of registration, and which shows clearly and distinctly (with such other matter as the Board may approve) the following particulars :—

(a) The name and address of the proprietor of the stock-remedy :

(b) The name of the stock-remedy, and the trade-marks (if any) under which it is sold :

(c) In the case of a solid the minimum net weight, and in the case of a liquid the minimum net volume, of the contents of the receptacle :

(d) The preventive or remedial properties claimed in respect of the stock-remedy, and directions for its use.

(2) Every proprietor or vendor of a stock-remedy commits an offence who during the period of any registration of the stock-remedy uses or publishes, or permits or causes to be used or published, in respect of the stock-remedy any label or advertisement of which a specimen copy has not been deposited with the Registrar and approved by the Board for such period of registration :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to make it an offence to use or publish in respect of any stock-remedy during the period of any registration thereof any advertisement that does not differ in any material respect, with regard to the preventive or remedial properties claimed in respect of the stock-remedy, from a specimen copy deposited as aforesaid and approved by the Board for such period of registration.

(3) A label or advertisement relating to any registered stock-remedy may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of regulations thereunder, be approved by the Board for the period of the registration of the stock-remedy. An application for such approval may be combined with an application for the registration of the stock-remedy or may be made subsequently at

any time during the period of registration. Every such application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form addressed to the Registrar, and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. The provisions of sub-section *six* of section *six* hereof shall, so far as applicable, apply to every such application.

(4) No reference shall be made in any label or advertisement to the registration of a stock-remedy, except in the words "Registered pursuant to the Stock-remedies Act, 1934". No reference shall be made in any label or advertisement to the approval of such label or advertisement or of any stock-remedy by the Board, the Registrar, or the Department of Agriculture.

9. Every person is liable on summary conviction to a fine of *fifty* pounds who, in the ordinary course of his business, sells any stock-remedy in a receptacle which bears or has attached thereto a label containing any false or misleading statement purporting to indicate the nature, quality, preventive or remedial properties, strength, purity, composition, weight, volume, origin, age, or proportion of the substance contained in the receptacle or of any ingredient thereof.

Selling under false label.

10. (1) In every sale or contract for the sale of any stock-remedy by the proprietor or a vendor there shall be implied a warranty by the proprietor of the stock-remedy (whether or not he is otherwise a party to the sale or contract) to the purchaser that the stock-remedy is reasonably fit for any purpose for which its use is expressly or impliedly suggested in any label or advertisement used or published in respect of the stock-remedy by or with the concurrence of the proprietor.

Implied warranty by proprietor.

(2) The fact that a stock-remedy is registered in accordance with this Act or that a label or advertisement has been approved in accordance with this Act shall not be deemed to imply a warranty by the Government or by the Board that the stock-remedy is reasonably fit for any purpose for which it is sold or that the statements contained in such label or advertisement are correct.

No warranty to be implied by Government or by Board.

11. (1) An Inspector may at all reasonable times enter upon the premises of the proprietor or of any vendor of a stock-remedy, and may, without payment, take a sample of such stock-remedy.

Power of Inspectors to take samples.

(2) Every person who obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of his powers under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine of *ten* pounds.

How sample to
be taken.

12. (1) Every sample taken by an Inspector shall be taken in the presence of the proprietor or vendor if he is available, or if he is not available, then in the presence of some other witness.

(2) The Inspector, in the presence of the proprietor or vendor or such other witness, as the case may be, shall then divide each sample into three parts, and shall seal each part separately with an official seal. 5

(3) He shall leave with or deliver to the proprietor or vendor one part, and shall deliver a second part to an Analyst ; the third part shall be retained by the Inspector, and shall be sealed by the proprietor or vendor if he is present and so desires. 10

(4) Delivery of a sample to an Analyst or to a proprietor or vendor may be effected personally by the Inspector, or by posting it by registered post to the usual address of the Analyst, proprietor, or vendor, as the case may be. 15

Analysis of
sample and
certificate of
Analyst.

13. (1) The Analyst shall, on receiving the sample, divide it into two approximately equal portions, one of which he shall fasten up and seal in a suitable vessel for production, if required, in any proceedings that may thereafter be taken in the matter. 20

(2) He shall analyse the remaining portion, and shall set out the result in a certificate of analysis in the prescribed form. 25

(3) The result of the analysis shall be compared with the particulars in the label of the receptacle from which the sample is taken or with the particulars in the application for the registration of the stock-remedy from which the sample is taken, and if there is a discrepancy in any respect between the result of the analysis and the aforesaid particulars the Analyst shall add to the certificate of analysis a certificate as to whether such discrepancy would be materially to the prejudice of a purchaser. 30 35

(4) Where on analysis and comparison a discrepancy materially prejudicial to a purchaser is found in any sample, a copy of the Analyst's certificate shall be forwarded to the proprietor and also to the vendor (if he is not the proprietor) of the stock-remedy from which the sample is taken. In any other case the proprietor or the vendor may obtain a copy of the Analyst's certificate on paying the prescribed fee. 40

14. (1) Any person in possession of any stock-remedy that has been sold by the proprietor or by any vendor thereof may at any time notify an Inspector in writing that he desires him to take a sample of such stock-remedy.

Analysis on request of buyer.

5 (2) On payment of the prescribed fee the Inspector or some person authorized by him in writing shall attend at the place mentioned in the notice and take a sample of the stock-remedy and deal with the sample in the manner provided by subsections *two* and *three* of section 10 *twelve* hereof

(3) Not less than *four* clear days' notice shall be given to the vendor of the stock-remedy, and also to the proprietor thereof if he is not the vendor, by the Inspector of the time and place at which he intends to take such 15 sample.

(4) The vendor and the proprietor or their respective agents shall be at liberty to attend at the time and place specified in such notice.

20 (5) The Inspector shall satisfy himself as far as possible that the receptacles containing the stock-remedy are in a sound condition, that they have been properly stored, and that they have not been opened or tampered with in any way.

(6) The Analyst shall analyse the sample and give a 25 certificate or certificates as mentioned in section *thirteen* hereof to the Inspector. A copy of the Analyst's certificate shall be forwarded to the applicant for the analysis; and copies thereof shall also be forwarded to or be obtainable by the proprietor and the vendor as provided in 30 subsection *four* of the said section *thirteen*.

(7) If the result of the analysis shows that the stock-remedy is not materially at variance with the particulars in the label of the receptacle from which the sample is taken, the vendor and the proprietor shall be entitled to 35 any reasonable expenses to which they may respectively have been put in attending at the place at which the sample is taken, and may recover such expenses as a debt from the applicant for the analysis.

15. (1) In any proceedings under this Act the pro- 40 duction by the prosecutor of a certificate of analysis purporting to be signed by an Analyst shall, without proof of the signature of the Analyst, be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein, unless the defendant requires that the Analyst be called as a witness, in which 45 case he shall give notice thereof to the prosecutor not less than three clear days before the date of the hearing.

Analyst's certificate *prima facie* evidence.

(2) In like manner the production by the defendant of a certificate of analysis purporting to be signed by an Analyst shall, without proof of the signature of the Analyst, be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein, unless the prosecutor requires that the Analyst be called as a witness. 5

(3) A copy of such last-mentioned certificate shall be sent to the prosecutor at least three clear days before the date of the hearing, and if it is not so sent the Court may adjourn the hearing on such terms as it thinks proper. 10

Independent
analysis.

16. In any proceedings under this Act the Court may order that the part of the sample retained by the Inspector under section *twelve* hereof be divided into two parts in the presence of the defendant or his agent and that each of such parts be submitted for report to an independent analyst, whether or not such person is an Analyst appointed under this Act. 15

Tampering with
sample.

17. Every person is liable on summary conviction to a fine of *fifty* pounds who— 20

(a) Knowingly and fraudulently tampers with any stock-remedy so as to procure that a sample of it taken in pursuance of this Act is not a fair sample of the stock-remedy :

(b) Improperly breaks the seal of or tampers with any part of a sample taken in pursuance of this Act. 25

General penalty.

18. Every person who commits an offence against this Act for which no penalty is elsewhere prescribed is liable on summary conviction for the first offence to a fine of *ten* pounds, and for every subsequent offence to a fine of *thirty* pounds. 30

Publication of
results of
analysis and
tests.

19. The Board may from time to time publish in such manner as it thinks fit the results of any analysis made under this Act, or the results of any experiments made with any stock-remedy sold in New Zealand, or any other matter whatsoever relating to any such stock-remedy, and no person shall be liable in any way in respect of such publication. 35

Application of
fees.

20. All fees and other moneys paid under this Act shall be paid into the Public Account, and shall form part of the Consolidated Fund, and all expenses incurred in respect of the administration of this Act shall be paid out of moneys to be from time to time appropriated by Parliament for the purpose. 40

21. (1) The Governor-General may from time to time, Regulations.
by Order in Council, make regulations—

- 5 (a) Governing the registration of stock-remedies and the approval of labels and advertisements under this Act:
- (b) Prescribing the forms required under this Act:
- (c) Prescribing the fees payable under this Act:
- 10 (d) Prescribing methods of taking samples and of conducting analyses and experiments in respect of stock-remedies:
- (e) Prescribing limits of error allowable in setting out in applications for registration and in labels or advertisements the proportions of ingredients present in stock-remedies:
- 15 (f) Prescribing the powers and duties of Analysts and Inspectors:
- (g) Prohibiting any person from acting as an itinerant vendor of any stock-remedy except in pursuance of a license, and prescribing the conditions (including the payment of fees) subject to which such licenses may be issued, renewed, and held:
- 20 (h) Prescribing fines, not exceeding *twenty* pounds in any case, for failure to comply with the provisions of any regulations under this Act or with any condition to which a vendor's license is subject:
- 25 (i) Prescribing any other matters for which regulations are contemplated or required by this Act, or which he deems necessary for the efficient administration thereof.
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(2) All such regulations shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall be laid before Parliament within ten days after publication or, if Parliament is not then sitting, 35 then within ten days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

22. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the provisions of the Poisons Act, 1908, or of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927, or of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1908, or of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1921-22, or of any other Act.

Other Acts not affected.
See Reprint of Statutes, Vol. V, p. 725, Vol. III, p. 394, Vol. VI, pp. 644 and 656