

## Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

New Haven, Connecticut

### REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW CONCERNING CONCENTRATED COM- MERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.

By the authority of Section 6 of the Act Concerning Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Chapter 196, Public Acts of 1925, the following regulations have been adopted for carrying out the provisions of the act. The sections cited under each regulation refer to sections of the law wherein the term defined, or the clause interpreted, occurs.

WM. L. SLATE, JR.

*Director of the Connecticut Agricultural  
Experiment Station.*

THOMAS HOLT,

*Dairy and Food Commissioner.*

#### REGULATION 1. FEEDS NOT CLASSED AS CONCENTRATED COM- MERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.

(Section 1.)

It is held that the law exempts from classification as concentrated commercial feeding stuffs (1) roughages such as hays, straws, corn stover, ensilage and all materials containing over 60 per cent of water; (2) whole grains; (3) meals made from whole grains when not mixed with other materials or with each other; (4) feed ground from whole grains and sold directly from the manufacturer to the consumer; (5) feed ground from materials furnished by the consumer; or (6) feed mixed according to a formula furnished by the consumer, for his own use.

## REGULATION 2. METHOD OF LABELLING.

## (Section 2.)

All concentrated commercial feeding stuffs must be labelled either by a statement printed on the bag or upon a properly attached tag; except that in the case of cottonseed meal sold for fertilizer, or of any concentrated feeding stuff sold in bulk, a certificate which shall contain the information otherwise required to appear upon the bag or upon the tag, may be issued by the dealer in lieu thereof.

The use of wire or any metal in affixing tags is prohibited by law.

## REGULATION 3. FORM OF LABEL.

## (Section 2.)

The law requires a statement of (1) the net weight of the feed contained in the package; (2) the name, brand or trademark under which the feed is sold; (3) name and address of the manufacturer or importer; (4) the minimum percentages of (a) crude protein and (b) crude fat, and the maximum percentage of (c) crude fiber contained in the feed; and (5) the separate ingredients of which the feed is composed.

While the law requires only a statement of the items enumerated above no objection will be raised to more complete statements of chemical composition.

## REGULATION 4. DUTIES OF MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS WITH REFERENCE TO REGISTRATION.

## (Section 3.)

The law requires all concentrated commercial feeding stuffs to be registered with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station on or before September 1st, 1925 and annually thereafter.

Manufacturers, jobbers or individuals shipping feeds into Connecticut will be expected to register their brands and pay the necessary fees thereon. Connecticut dealers should assure themselves that the brands they handle are properly registered. In case the manufacturer or jobber outside the State neglects or refuses to register, the dealer who handles such feeds will be held responsible for such registrations and registration fees.

Dealers within the State who mix their own brands are responsible for the registration and proper labelling thereof.

## REGULATION 5. CONCERNING COTTONSEED MEAL.

Cottonseed meal sold as a fertilizer is required to be registered under the terms of the fertilizer law; if sold also as a feeding stuff it is required also to be registered under the provisions of the feed law; if sold exclusively for one or the other of these purposes, it may be registered only under that law which applies.

## REGULATION 6. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE LAW, AND OF OTHER TERMS.

*Person.* The term "person" is accepted as defined in General Statutes, Chapter 128, Section 2448; it imports the singular or the plural as the case demands; and includes corporations, companies, societies and associations.

*Importer.* The term "importer" is defined in the Act.

*Brand.* It is held that a distinct brand name, or a distinct analysis, constitutes a distinct brand.

*Nitrogen-free-extract.* The term "nitrogen-free-extract" when used in a statement of chemical composition is held to mean that constituent group of substances represented by the percentage obtained when the sum of the percentages of moisture, ash, crude protein, crude fiber and crude fat is subtracted from 100 per cent.

*Carbohydrates.* The term "carbohydrates" is held to mean nitrogen-free-extract plus crude fiber.

*Definitions for Feeding Stuffs.* The definitions and standards for feeding stuffs as officially adopted from time to time by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States are accepted as official in carrying out the provisions of this law.

## REGULATION 7. METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

## (Section 2.)

The methods of analysis employed shall be those prescribed by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, wherever such methods have been adopted for the determinations desired.

## REGULATION 8. "STOCK TONICS."

The law does not include those medicated products used as conditioners for stock and poultry, and which consist essentially of substances possessing, or claimed to possess, medicinal or condimental properties.

## TEXT OF THE LAW

## AN ACT CONCERNING CONCENTRATED COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS.

(Chapter 196, Public Acts of 1925.)

Section 1. The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs" within the meaning of this act shall include linseed meals, cottonseed meals, pea meals, bean meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, gluten feeds, dried brewers' grains, dried distillers' grains, malt sprouts, dried beet pulp, hominy feeds, cerealine feeds, rice meals, alfalfa meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chop, corn and oat feeds, scratch feeds, digester tankage, ground meat scraps, ground fish scraps, mixed feeds, provenders, bran, middlings and mixed feeds made wholly or in part from wheat, rye or buckwheat, and all materials of a similar nature intended for the feeding of domestic animals, including poultry; but shall not include hays, straws, corn stover, ensilage, whole grains or the unmixed meals made directly from the whole grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, broom corn, rice, buckwheat and flaxseed, or feed ground from whole grain and sold directly from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Sec. 2. Each lot or parcel of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs sold, offered or exposed for sale shall have conspicuously affixed thereto a plainly printed statement certifying (1) the number of net pounds of feeding stuff contained therein, (2) the name, brand or trademark under which the article is sold, (3) the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, (4) a statement of the minimum percentages of (a) crude protein, and (b) crude fat, and (c) the maximum percentage of crude fiber contained in the feeding stuff, all constituents to be determined by the methods adopted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States and in force at the time, and, (5) in the case of feeds composed of two or more ingredients, the name of each ingredient contained therein; provided such statement shall not be affixed by wire or other metallic device, and provided, in the case of cottonseed meal which shall be sold for fertilizer or in the case of any concentrated feeding stuff sold in bulk, the dealer may issue, in lieu of the printed statement herein described, a certificate which shall contain the information required by this section.

Sec. 3. Before any concentrated commercial feeding stuff shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state the person who shall cause it to be sold or offered or exposed for sale shall file with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, on or before September 1, 1925, and annually thereafter, two certified copies of the statement prescribed in section two of this act, on forms supplied by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and shall pay a registration fee of fifteen dollars for each brand to be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state. When any feeding stuff shall have been registered and the fee paid thereon, the director of said station shall issue a certificate of registration for such feed, and a list of the brands so registered shall be published annually in the station report. Fees so paid to said station shall be used toward defraying the expense of inspection. Whenever registration and payment as prescribed herein shall have been made on any brand of feeding stuff by any person, no other person shall be required to register such brand or to pay a registration fee thereon. The director may refuse registration of any feeding stuff, or may cancel any registration which shall have been made, if it shall appear or shall be found that all the provisions of this act have not been fulfilled, or if the feeding stuff shall bear any statement, design or device which shall be false or misleading as regard to materials of which it is composed. No feeding stuff on which registration shall have been refused or cancelled shall be permitted to be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state.

Sec. 4. Every manufacturer, importer, agent or person selling or offering or exposing for sale any concentrated commercial feeding stuff in relation to which all the provisions of sections two and three of this act shall not have been complied with, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars each subsequent offense.

Sec. 5. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station may collect a sample, not exceeding two pounds in weight, for analysis, from any lot, parcel or package of concentrated commercial feeding stuff or unmixed meals, brans or middlings, which may be in the possession of any manufacturer, importer, agent or dealer, but such sample shall be taken in the presence of the parties in interest or their representatives, and taken from a number of parcels or packages which shall not be less than five per centum of the whole lot inspected, and shall be thoroughly mixed, divided into two samples, placed in glass vessels or other suitable containers, carefully sealed and a label placed on each stating the name or brand of the feeding stuff or material sampled, the name of the party from whose stock the sample was taken and the time and place of taking the same. Such label shall be signed by the station chemist or his deputy and one of such samples shall be retained by such chemist or his deputy and the other by the party whose stock shall have been sampled. Said station shall cause at least one sample of each brand of feeding stuff so collected

to be analyzed annually by or under the direction of such chemist. Such analysis shall include a determination of crude fat, crude protein and crude fiber and any such other determination as may be advisable. Said station shall cause the analysis so made to be published in station bulletins, together with such additional information in relation to the character, composition and use thereof as may be of importance and shall issue the same annually or more frequently if advisable.

Sec. 6. The dairy and food commissioner and the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station may make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. The dairy and food commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this act and when evidence shall be submitted by the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station that any provision of this act shall have been violated, he shall make complaint to the prosecuting officer having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 8. The term "importer" shall include such persons as shall bring into or offer for sale within this state concentrated commercial feeding stuffs manufactured without this state.

Sec. 9. Sections 4774, 4775, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780 and 4781 of the general statutes are repealed.