

**THE LAW CONCERNING
CONCENTRATED COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS
AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING THERETO**



Connecticut

Agricultural Experiment Station

New Haven

The Law Concerning Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs and Regulations Pertaining Thereto

THIS circular supercedes Bulletin of Immediate Information No. 60, dated June, 1927. It quotes the law in this State concerning concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, and states rules and interpretations that will be observed in carrying out the provisions of the act.

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TEXT OF THE LAW

(General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1930)

CHAPTER 239. COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS

Sec. 4717. Definitions. The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs", within the meaning of this chapter, 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. 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. 4718. Packed To Be Marked. Each lot or parcel of concentrated commercial feeding stuff sold or 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, (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. 4719. Certificate Required and Registration Fee. 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 two certified copies of the statement prescribed in the preceding section on forms supplied by it, and shall pay a registration fee of fifteen dollars for each brand to be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state. Such registration shall expire on the first day of the following January and may be annually renewed upon payment of a like fee and the filing of like statements. When any feeding stuffs 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 chapter have not been fulfilled, or if the feeding stuff shall bear any statement, design or device which shall be false or misleading in regard to the materials of which it is composed. No feeding stuff on which registration shall have been refused or cancelled shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state.

Sec. 4720. Analysis, How Made. 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. 4721. Enforcement. The dairy and food commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and, when evidence shall be submitted by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station that any provision of sections 4718 and 4719 have been violated, he shall make complaint to the prosecuting officer having jurisdiction.

Sec. 4722. Penalty. Any 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 4718 and 4719 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 for each subsequent offense.

REGULATIONS

REGULATION I. FEEDS NOT CLASSED AS CONCENTRATED

COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS

(SEC. 4717)

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

Clause (4), above, refers to feed ground from materials furnished by the consumer. Under clause (5), above, feed is regarded as "mixed to order" and it must be so labelled together with a statement of net weight, the name of manufacturer and the name of the customer. The formula must be stated; the analysis *need not* be given. Such feed must be sold only to the customer for whom it was mixed; if sold to others it becomes a regular brand subject to registration and other provisions pertaining to feeds in general. The suggested form of label for feed sold under clause (5) is:

- (1) Net weight
- (2) Kind of feed (State kind of feed, e.g., "horse feed", "dairy feed", "poultry mash", without private brand name or trademark)
- (3) Mixed to order for.....
(Name of customer)
- (4) Formula (give open formula)
- (5) Name of manufacturer

REGULATION 2. METHOD OF LABELLING

(SEC. 4718)

All concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, other than vitamin D carriers, must be labelled either by a statement printed on the bag or upon a properly attached tag; in the case of 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.

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; (5) the separate ingredients of which the food 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 or formula.

REGULATION 3. CONCERNING VITAMIN D CARRIERS

Vitamin D carriers are required to be registered in the same manner and under the same conditions as obtain for feeds in general.

Information to be given on labels and in applications for registrations is (1) name of product; (2) vitamin D potency in terms of A.O.A.C. chick units per gram; (3) name and address of manufacturer, distributor or other person responsible for the product; and, (4) on the label, a statement of net weight or volume.

The A.O.A.C. chick unit is the vitamin D activity produced by one U.S. Pharmacopoeia unit of vitamin D from the U. S. P. "Reference Cod Liver Oil", determined by the method of assay adopted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Cod liver oils containing less than 85 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram are not acceptable for registration.

REGULATION 4. CONCERNING COTTONSEED MEAL, ETC.

Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean meal, and other vegetable feeds that are sold as fertilizer, are required to be registered under

the provisions of the fertilizer law in addition to registration as feeds. If sold exclusively for one or the other of these purposes, the articles may be registered only under the law which applies.

For such of these articles as are used for fertilizer purposes chiefly or entirely as sources of nitrogen, only nitrogen (or protein) need be declared in the application for registration as fertilizer; and the tags or labels generally attached to such articles when intended for feeding purposes will be acceptable for them when sold as fertilizer.

REGULATION 5. DUTIES OF MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS WITH REFERENCE TO REGISTRATION
(SEC. 4719)

All concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, including vitamin D carriers, must be registered with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station annually on January 1, or before they are offered for sale. Registration blank forms are supplied by the Station.

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 and labelled. 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, registration fees and other legal requirements.**

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

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

Person. The term "person" is accepted as defined in General Statutes, Section 2432; 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.

Definitions for Feeding Stuff. The definitions and standards for feeding stuffs 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; and the rules and regulations as adopted by that association are accepted as far as possible and when not inconsistent with the Connecticut Statutes.

REGULATION 7. METHODS OF ANALYSIS
(SEC. 4718)

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. CONCERNING MEDICATED FEEDS AND MINERAL MIXTURES

The law does not include medicated products used as "conditioners" for stock and poultry, and which consist essentially of substances possessing or claimed to possess, medicinal or condimental properties; nor does it include products consisting of supplemental minerals.