

Kansas State Agricultural College

EXPERIMENT STATION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

An Explanation of the Kansas Feeding-Stuffs Law.

How Does the Law Define Feeding-Stuffs?

Concentrated feeding-stuffs are declared to be all materials designed for the nutrition of all forms of animal life except man if they have been produced by mixing, or the composition of the original material has been altered. It also includes all condimental feeds and medicinal stock foods.

What Classes of Feeding-Stuffs are Subject to the Law?

1. All mixed feeds, or
2. All feeds in which the composition of the original material has been altered, except as noted in Section 11.
3. All condimental feeds or so called "stock foods."

Under What Conditions Does the Law Apply?

1. That the feeding-stuff be sold, offered for sale, or kept for sale within the State of Kansas. Manufacturers or dealers outside of the State selling direct to consumers within the State are not subject to the law, nor can consumers claim the protection of the law for feed so purchased.

2. The law does not apply to goods sold by one manufacturer to another.

3. The law does not apply to feed ground or mixed by the consumer of the same.

4. Except for inspection purposes as provided in Section 6, the law does not apply to the following feeding-stuffs as gives in Section 11: Wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings, wheat screenings, rye bran, rye shorts, rye middlings, buckwheat bran, corn bran, corn-meal, corn-chop, corn-and-cob-meal, ground Kafir-corn, ground sorghum seed, ground broom-corn seed, ground milo maize, ground emmer, ground speltz, ground rye, ground barley, and sugar-beet pulp.

5. The law does apply to these feeds named in Section 11 if said feeds are mixed with other grains, or with other substances, or with each other.

What must the Manufacturer or Dealer Do?

1. He must register each brand of concentrated feeding-stuff that is subject to the law, except those given in Section 11, with the Director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

2. He must submit a guaranteed statement of the several ingredients used in preparing the feeding-stuff and sources from which they are obtained. (See page 2.)

meal, linseed oil cake, and feeding-stuff by-products of starch factories, glucose factories, cereal breakfast food factories, breweries and distilleries, and meat-packing establishments or slaughter-houses. A mixed feed containing any of the above materials is held to be taxable under the provision of the law.

2. The rate of tax is 1¼ cents per hundred pounds or fraction thereof.

3. Each sack, box, carton or other package of the feeding-stuff named in Section 5 shall bear at least one tag certifying that the tax has been paid on 100 pounds or fraction thereof. Any package containing more than 100 pounds shall bear one tag for each 100 pounds or fraction thereof. If the feeding-stuff is sold in bulk, one tag shall be delivered with each 100 pounds thereof.

4. Tags can be purchased of the Director of the Experiment Station in lots of 400 or multiples thereof at the rate of \$5 for each 400 so furnished. Tags are good till used.

What are the Penalties for Violation of this Law?

1. Any violation of the provision of this act, or if the percentage of protein and fat are less than the guaranty, on conviction, fine for first offense is not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 and costs, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and costs for each subsequent offense.

2. Each sale shall constitute a separate offense.

What are the Provisions Regarding Adulteration of Feeding-Stuffs and Counterfeiting Tags?

1. Adulteration with foreign mineral matter or foreign animal or vegetable matter of little or no nutritive value and the addition of poisonous substances is forbidden.

2. Counterfeiting or using tax tags more than once is prohibited.

What are the Provision and Requirements in Sampling Concentrated Feeding-Stuffs for Analysis?

1. If there are ten or less packages, samples shall be taken from each package.

2. In lots of more than 10 packages and less than 5 tons, samples shall be taken from not less than 10 packages and from not less than 10 per cent of the packages.

3. In lots of over 5 tons, portions shall be taken from not less than 20



3. He must register annually, and pay a registration fee of \$10 per annum for each brand.

4. For condimental and medicinal stock foods selling for more than \$40 per ton, the annual registration fee is \$50 for each brand.

5. He must, when requested by the Director of the Experiment Station, furnish a complete list of the names and places of business of all dealers within the State of Kansas who are handling feeding-stuffs registered by him.

6. As the law went into effect July 1, 1907, all feeds subject to registration should have been registered then, and for this reason as well as for the sake of uniformity and to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, it is ruled that all registrations shall expire June 30th of each year. The manufacturer or dealer should send in his renewal by July 1st.

What are the Requirements for Labeling?

Every sack, box, carton, or other package of concentrated feeding-stuffs must bear a distinctly printed and conspicuous label in English stating—

1. Name and address of manufacturer or seller.

2. The registered name, trade mark, or other designation.

3. The net weight.

4. The guaranteed percentage of fat and of protein.

On what Feeding-Stuffs must an Inspection Tax be Paid and What are the Requirements?

1. The feeding-stuffs are cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, linseed oil

packages.

4. From bulk goods, not less than 10 samples shall be drawn from various parts.

5. Portions drawn shall be carefully mixed and from this mixture two samples of about 2 pounds each shall be reserved and placed in sealed bottles or jars accurately labeled.

6. One of these samples shall be delivered to the owner and the other taken for analysis by the Chemist of the Experiment Station.

7. Sampling by agents of the Station shall be done in ordinary business hours.

8. Any refusal by the owner to permit sampling shall be taken as sufficient evidence of violation of the law by him.

Will the Experiment Station Make Analyses for Manufacturers and Dealers?

1. Manufacturers or dealers desiring analyses for the purpose of making the guaranty required by Section 4 may have the work done at the Experiment Station without additional cost to them beyond the registration fee. In taking samples for such purposes the rules given above should be closely followed.

2. Do not send samples for analysis of less than 2 pounds.

3. If a more extended analysis is desired than that required by Section 4 of the law, a charge will be made in proportion to the work required.

Address all correspondence relating to the feeding-stuffs law to Director Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.