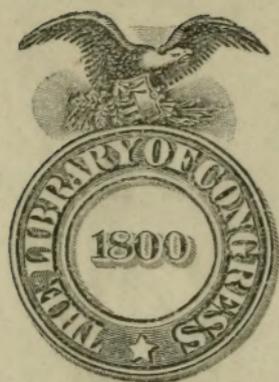


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THE STATE OF WYOMING
DAIRY, FOOD & OIL DEPARTMENT

Commission

CONCENTRATED FEEDING STUFFS LAW

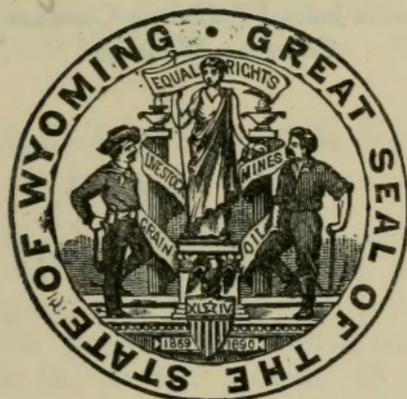


Published by the
DAIRY, FOOD AND OIL COMMISSIONER
CHEYENNE, WYOMING

THE STATE OF WYOMING
DAIRY, FOOD & OIL DEPARTMENT

CONCENTRATED
FEEDING STUFFS
LAW

Wyoming, Laws, statutes, etc.



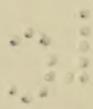
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1897, Nov. 15/17

Concentrated Feeding Stuffs Law

CHAPTER 122.

House Bill No. 160.

Commercial Feeding Stuffs.

AN ACT regulating the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs and the materials from stuffs, prohibiting their adulteration, providing for their correct weighing and marking, and providing for the collection of samples, fixing penalties for the violation of its provisions, and empowering the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner to adopt standards and definitions for concentrated feeding stuffs and to refuse the registration of feeding stuff under certain circumstances after notice, and to empower said Commissioner to adopt rules and regulations for the enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

Defined.

Section 1. The term "Commercial Feeding Stuffs" shall be held to include all feeding stuffs used for feeding live stock and poultry, except whole seeds or grains; the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo; whole hays, straws, cotton seed hulls and corn stover when unmixed with other materials. Together with all other materials containing sixty per cent (60%) or more of water.

Label to Contain Statement.

Section 2. Every lot or parcel of commercial feeding stuffs sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed within this state shall have

affixed thereto a tag or label, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, containing a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language, clearly and truly certifying:

(a) the net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel;

(b) the name, brand or trade mark;

(c) the name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market;

(d) the minimum per centum of crude protein;

(e) the minimum per centum of crude fat;

(f) the maximum per centum of crude fiber;

(g) the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture.

The crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber shall be determined by the methods in force at the time by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America.

Certified Copy of Statement Filed.

Section 3. Before any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person shall sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute in this state any commercial feeding stuffs, he or they shall file with the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner a certified copy of the statement specified in Section 2, with the exception of sub-division (a), for each brand of commercial feeding stuffs; said certified copy to be accompanied, when the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall so request, by a sealed package containing at least one pound of the commercial feeding stuffs to be sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed in this state, and the company or person furnishing said sample shall thereupon make affidavit that the said sample is representative of the commercial feeding stuffs offered for registration.

Misleading Names.—Registration Cancelled.

Section 4. The State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall have power to refuse to register any commercial feeding stuffs under a name, brand or trade mark which would be misleading or deceptive, or which would tend to mislead or deceive as to the materials of which it is composed, or when the specific name of each and all ingredients used in its manufacture are not stated. He shall also have the power to refuse to register more than one commercial feeding stuffs under the same name or brand when offered by the same manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person. Should any commercial feeding stuffs be registered in this state, and it is afterward discovered that such registration is in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall have the power to cancel such registration. The State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall have the power to refuse to allow any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person to lower the guaranteed analysis or change the ingredients of any brand of his or their commercial feeding stuffs during the term for which registered, unless satisfactory reasons are presented for making such change or changes.

Brand Registered but Once.

Section 5. Whenever a manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person manufacturing or selling a brand of commercial feeding stuffs shall have filed the statement required by Section 3, of this Act, no other agent, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person shall be required to register or file such statement upon such brand.

Commissioner to Have Free Access.—Annual Analysis.

Section 6. The State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner is authorized in person or by

deputy to have free access to all places of business, mills, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels, and parcels of whatsoever kind used in the manufacture, transportation, importation, sale or storage of any commercial feeding stuffs, and shall have the power and authority to open any parcel containing or supposed to contain any commercial feeding stuffs, and upon tender and full payment of the selling price of said sample, to take therefrom in the manner prescribed in Section 7, samples for analysis, and said State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall annually cause to be analyzed at least one sample so taken of every commercial feeding stuffs that is found sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed in this state.

Samples.—How Taken; Disposition of.

Section 7. A representative sample of each brand of commercial feeding stuffs found sold, offered or exposed for sale shall be taken by the said State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner or his duly authorized representative in the presence of at least one witness. No action shall be maintained for a violation of the provisions of this act, based upon an analysis of a sample from not less than five separate original packages unless there is less than five separate original packages of the lot, in which case portions for the official sample shall be taken from each original package; if the commercial feeding stuffs is in bulk, portions shall be taken from not less than five different places in the lot; provided that this does not exclude sampling in bulk when not exposed sufficiently to take portions from five different places, in which case portions are to be taken from as many places as practicable. If the sample thus secured is larger than is required, it shall be mixed and quartered until a sample of suitable size remains. Said sample shall be divided into two parts, and shall be placed in packages and sealed in the presence of said witness, one of said

packages so sealed shall be tendered, and if accepted, delivered to the person apparently in charge of such feeding stuffs; the other package the said State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall analyze or cause to be analyzed, and the result of such analysis, together with such additional information as the said State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner may deem advisable, shall be promptly transmitted to the manufacturer or person responsible for the placing of the commodity on the market, and shall be published in reports or bulletins from time to time. If the manufacturer or person responsible for the placing of any commodity so sampled upon the market be unable to secure the sample delivered to the person apparently in charge of the feeding stuffs sampled, he shall upon request to the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner, be furnished with a portion of the official sample referred to in this section. The methods of analysis shall be those in force at the time by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America.

Violations of Act.—Prosecution.

Section 8. If it appears that any of the provisions of this act has been violated, the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall certify the facts to the proper prosecuting attorney and furnish that officer with a copy of the result of the analysis or other examination of such feeding stuffs duly authenticated by the analyst or other officer making the determination, under the oath of such officer; provided, that if it shall appear from any such examination that any of the provisions of this act have been violated the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner shall cause notice to be given to the manufacturer or dealer from whom said sample was taken; any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his defense under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner

before the facts shall be certified to the proper prosecuting attorney. In all prosecutions arising under the provisions of this act, certificates of the State Chemist making the analysis or examination, when duly sworn to by such officer, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact or facts therein certified.

Violations.—Penalty.

Section 9. Any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person who shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or distribute in this state, any commercial feeding stuffs without having attached thereto or furnished therewith such stamps, labels or tags as required by the provisions of this act, or who shall impede, obstruct, hinder or otherwise prevent or attempt to prevent said State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner or his authorized agent in the performance of his duty in connection with the provisions of this act, or who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute in this state any commercial feeding stuffs as defined in Section 1, without complying with the requirements of the provisions of this act, or who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute in this state any commercial feeding stuffs which contains a smaller per centum of crude protein or crude fat or a larger per centum of crude fiber than is certified to be contained therein, or who shall fail to properly state the specific name of each and every ingredient used in its manufacture shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the first violation and not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each subsequent violation. Any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person who shall mix or adulterate any feeding stuffs with any substance or substances injurious to the health of live stock or poultry shall be deemed

guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, and in addition to the penalty provided in this section, the lot of feeding stuffs shall be subject to seizure, condemnation and sale as the court may direct; the proceeds from such sale to be covered into the state treasury. The court may in its discretion release the feeding stuffs so seized when the requirements of the provisions of this act have been complied with, and upon payment of all costs and expenses incurred by the state in any proceedings connected with such seizure.

Rules and Regulations.

Section 10. The State Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner is hereby empowered to enforce the provisions of this act and to prescribe the form of tags, stamps or labels to be used to show that the registration has been properly filed, and to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations relating to the sale of commercial feeding stuffs as he may deem necessary, and adopt such standards and definitions, to carry into effect the full intent and meaning of this act.

Section 11. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1917.

Definitions of Feeding Stuff

Adopted by the

Association of Feed Control Officials of the
United States Nov. 17-18, 1911, Nov. 18-19,
1912, Nov. 17-18, 1913, Nov. 13-14, 1914,
Nov. 18-19, 1915, Nov. 17-18, 1916

Meal is the clean, sound, ground product of the entire grain, cereal or seed which it purports to represent.

Chop is a ground or chopped feed composed of one or more different cereals or by-products thereof. If it bears a name descriptive of the kind of cereals, it must be made exclusively of the entire grains of those cereals.

Screenings are the smaller, imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign material having feeding value, separated in cleaning the grain.

Alfalfa Meal is the entire alfalfa hay ground, and does not contain an admixture of ground alfalfa straw or other foreign materials.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Blood Meal is ground dried blood.

Cracklings are the residue after partially extracting the fats and oils from the animal tissue. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind, composition or origin, they must correspond thereto.

BREWERS' AND DISTILLERS' PRODUCTS.

Brewers' Dried Grains are the properly dried residue from cereals obtained in the manufacture of beer.

Distillers' Dried Grains are the dried residue from cereals obtained in the manufacture of alcohol and distilled liquors. The product shall bear the designation indicating the cereal predominating.

Malt Sprouts are the sprouts of the barley grain. If the sprouts are derived from any other malted cereal, the source must be designated.

BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTS.

Buckwheat Shorts or **Buckwheat Middlings** are that portion of the buckwheat grain immediately inside of the hull after separation from the flour.

CORN PRODUCTS.

Corn Bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel.

Corn Germ Meal is a product in the manufacture of starch, glucose and other corn products, and is the germ layer from which a part of the corn oil has been extracted.

Grits are the hard, flinty portions of Indian corn, without hulls and germs.

Hominy Meal, Hominy Feed or **Hominy Chop** is a mixture of the bran coating, the germ and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy grits for human consumption.

Corn Gluten Meal is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch, the germ and the bran, by the processes employed in the manufacture of cornstarch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

Corn Gluten Feed is that portion of commercial shelled corn that remains after the sep-

aration of the larger part of the starch and the germ by the processes employed in the manufacture of cornstarch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

OIL CAKE.

Oil Cake is the residual cake obtained after extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure from seeds screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial processes. When used alone the term "oil cake" shall be understood to designate the product obtained from partially extracted, screened and cleaned flaxseed. When used to cover any other product, the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to "oil cake."

Ground Oil Cake is the product obtained by grinding oil cake. When used alone, the term "ground oil cake" shall be understood to designate the product obtained from partially extracted, screened and cleaned flaxseed. When used to cover any other product the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to "ground oil cake."

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed Meal is a product of the cottonseed only, composed principally of the kernel with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil; provided that nothing shall be recognized as cottonseed meal that does not conform to the foregoing definition and that does not contain at least 36 per cent of protein.

Choice Cottonseed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, perfectly sound and sweet in odor, yellow, free from excess of lint, and must contain at least 41 per cent of protein.

Prime Cottonseed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, free from excess of lint, and must contain at least 38.6 per cent of protein.

Good Cottonseed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, and must contain at least 36 per cent of protein.

Cottonseed Feed is a mixture of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls, containing less than 36 per cent of protein.

Cold Pressed Cottonseed is the product resulting from subjecting the whole undecorticated cottonseed to the cold pressure process for the extraction of oil, and includes the entire cottonseed less the oil extracted.

Ground Cold Pressed Cottonseed is the ground product resulting from subjecting the whole undecorticated cottonseed to the cold pressure process for the extraction of oil, and includes the entire ground cottonseed less the oil extracted.

LINSEED AND FLAX PRODUCTS.

Flax Plant By-Product is that portion of the flax plant remaining after the separation of the seed, the bast fiber and a portion of the shives, and consists of flax shives, flax pods, broken and immature flax seeds and the cortical tissue of the stem.

Linseed Meal is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil from ground flaxseed screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial processes.

Oil Meal is the ground product obtained after the extraction of part of the oil by crushing,

cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents from seeds which have been screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial processes. When used alone the term "oil meal" shall be understood to designate the product obtained from screened and cleaned flaxseed. When used to cover any other product the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to the words "oil meal."

Old Process Oil Meal is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure from seeds screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial processes. When used alone the term "old process oil meal" shall be understood to designate the product obtained from partially extracted, screened and cleaned flaxseed. When used to cover any other product the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to "old process oil meal."

New Process Oil Meal is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil by crushing, heating and the use of solvents from seeds screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign materials by the most improved commercial processes. When used alone the term "new process oil meal" shall be understood to designate the product obtained from partially extracted screened and cleaned flaxseed. When used to cover any other product the name of the seed from which it is obtained shall be prefixed to "new process oil meal."

Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil from unscreened flaxseed by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents. When sold without

grinding the unground product shall be designated as "unscreened flaxseed oil feed cake."

Ingredients of Unscreened Flaxseed Oil Feed—Ground cake from partially extracted flaxseed and foreign seeds (wheat, wild buckwheat, pigeon grass, wild mustard, etc.)

Screenings Oil Feed is the ground product obtained after extraction of part of the oil by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure, or by crushing, heating and the use of solvents from the smaller imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign materials having feeding value separated in cleaning the grain. The name of the grain from which the screenings are separated shall be prefixed to "screenings oil feed."

Ground Flaxseed or Flaxseed Meal is the product obtained by grinding flaxseed which has been screened and cleaned of weed seeds and other foreign material by the most improved commercial processes.

OAT PRODUCTS.

Oat Groats are the kernels of the oat berry.

Oat Hulls are the outer chaffy coverings of the oat grain.

Oat Middlings are the floury portions of the oat groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Shorts are the covering of the oat grain lying immediately inside the hull, being a fuzzy material carrying with it considerable portions of the fine floury part of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Clipped Oat By-Product is the resultant by-product obtained in the manufacture of clipped oats. It may contain light chaffy material broken from the ends of the hulls, empty hulls, light,

immature oats and dust. It must not contain an excessive amount of oat hulls.

RICE PRODUCTS.

Rice Bran is the cuticle beneath the hull.

Rice Hulls are the outer chaffy coverings of the rice grain.

Rice Polish is the finely powdered material obtained in polishing the kernel.

WHEAT PRODUCTS.

Wheat Bran is the coarse outer coatings of the wheat berry obtained in the usual commercial milling process from wheat that has been cleaned and scoured.

Shorts or **Standard Middlings** are the fine particles of the outer and inner bran separated from bran and white middlings.

Wheat White Middlings or **White Middlings** are that part of the offal of wheat intermediate between shorts or standard middlings and red dog.

Shipstuff or **Wheat Mixed Feed** is a mixture of the products other than the flour obtained from the milling of the wheat berry.

Red Dog is a low grade wheat flour containing the finer particles of bran.

Wheat Bran with Mill Run Screenings is pure wheat bran plus the screenings which were separated from the wheat used in preparing said bran.

Wheat Bran with Screenings not Exceeding Mill Run is either wheat bran with the whole mill run of screenings or wheat bran with a portion of the mill run of screenings, provided that such portion is not an inferior portion thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Yeast or Vinegar Dried Grains are the properly dried residue from the mixture of cereals, malt and malt sprouts (sometimes cottonseed meal) obtained in the manufacture of yeast or vinegar, and consist of corn or corn and rye from which most of the starch has been extracted, together with malt added during the manufacturing process to change the starch to sugars, and malt sprouts (sometimes cottonseed meal) added during the manufacturing process to aid in filtering the residue from the wort and serve as a source of food supply for the yeast.

Palm Kernel Oil Meal is the ground residue from the extraction of part of the oil by pressure or solvents from the kernel of the fruit of *Elaeis guineensis* or *Elaeis malanococca*.

Ivory Nut Meal is ground ivory nuts.

TENTATIVE DEFINITIONS.

***Corn Feed Meal** is the by-product obtained in the manufacture of cracked corn, with or without aspiration products added to the siftings, and is the by-product obtained in the manufacture of table meal from the whole grain by the non-degerminating process.

***Meat Scrap and Meat Meal** are the ground residues from animal tissues exclusive of hoof and horn. If they contain more than 10 per cent of phosphoric acid (P₂ O₅) they must be designated **Meat and Bone Scrap** and **Meat and Bone Meal**. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind, composition or origin, they must correspond thereto.

***Digester Tankage** is the residue from animal tissue, exclusive of hoof and horn, specially prepared for feeding purposes by tanking under live steam, drying under high heat, and suitable

grinding. If it contains more than 10 per cent of phosphoric acid (P₂ O₅) it must be designated **Digester Meat and Bone Tankage**.

***Peanut Oil Cake** is the residue after the extraction of part of the oil by pressure or solvents from peanut kernels.

***Peanut Oil Meal** is the ground residue after the extraction of part of the oil from peanut kernels.

***Unhulled Peanut Oil Feed** is the ground residue obtained after extraction of part of the oil from whole peanuts, and the ingredients shall be designated as **Peanut Meal and Hulls**.

*Adopted tentatively by the State of Wyoming.

Rules and Regulations

Under authority conferred upon the Dairy, Food and Oil Commissioner by Section 10, Chapter 122, Session Laws 1917, the following rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Wyoming Concentrated Feeding Stuffs law have been adopted:

Regulation 1. Certificates of registration will be issued for the calendar year only and expire December 31.

Regulation 2. Any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person desiring to offer for sale within this state any concentrated commercial feeding stuff shall submit a sample, of at least one pound, of the feeding stuff to be registered, at the time application is made for registration and sample must be a fair average of the feeding stuff to be registered and must be shipped prepaid in a sealed glass jar or bottle.

Regulation 3. Tags will not be furnished by this department. Legible and plainly printed tag or statement on the sack will be sufficient, clearly and truly certifying:

- (a) the net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel;
- (b) the name, brand or trade mark;
- (c) the name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market;
- (d) the minimum per centum of crude protein;
- (e) the minimum per centum of crude fat;

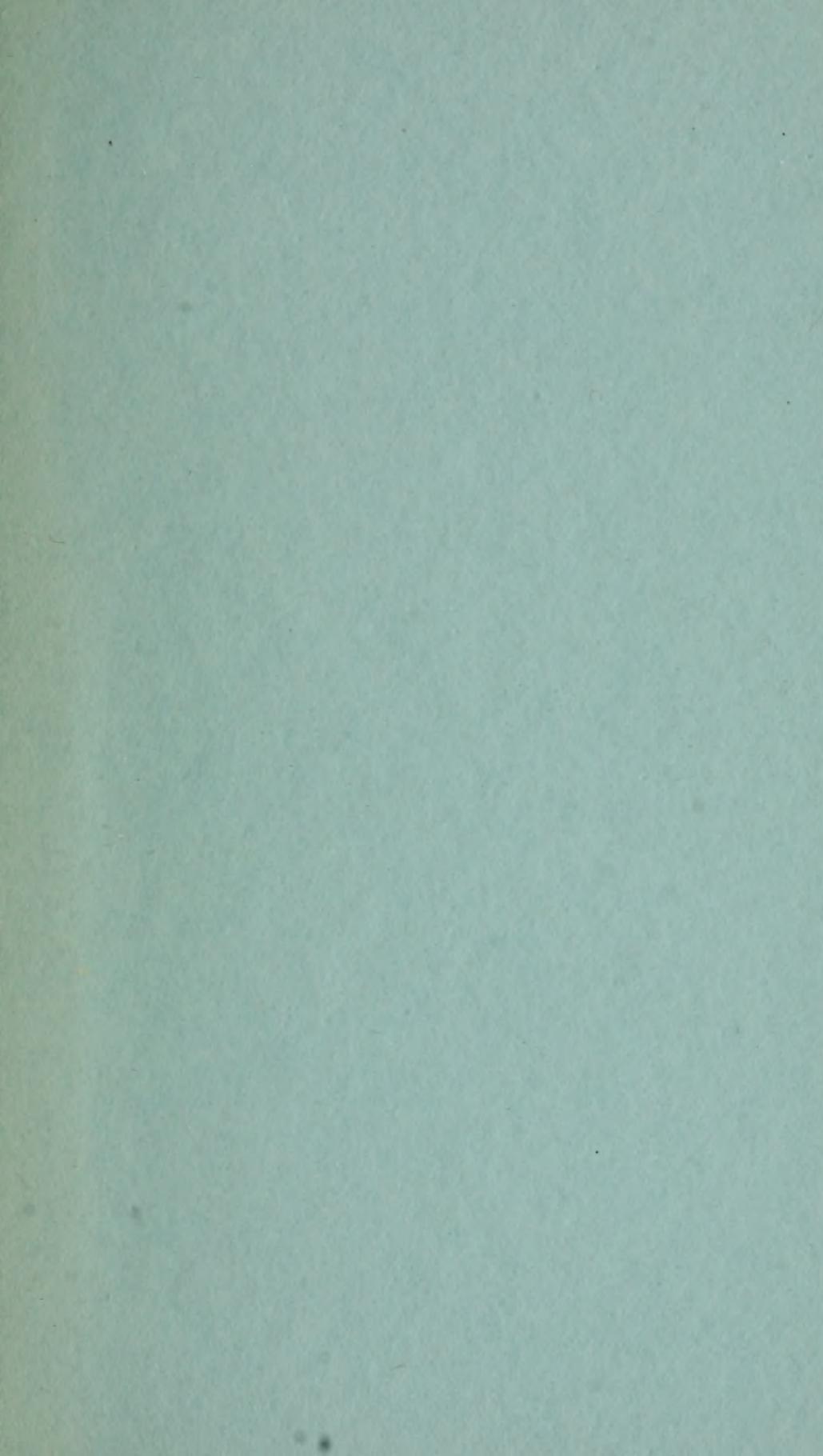
(f) the maximum per centum of crude fiber;

(g) the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture.

Regulation 4. All information called for on the tag must be printed. The use of a rubber stamp for this purpose will not be permitted.

Regulation 5. No table of tolerances will be published. Prosecutions will follow in all cases where concentrated commercial feeding stuffs continually run below the guarantee.

Bulletins will be published from time to time giving the names of those who have been granted certificates of registration. Dealers and consumers are advised to purchase their concentrated commercial feeding stuffs only from those who have registered in this state. No manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person shall be permitted to do business in this state without having complied with the law.





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