

LABORATORY
OF THE
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

BULLETIN No. 191

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP-FEED.

OTAWA, November 2, 1909.

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Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the results of analysis of 545 samples of Bran, Shorts and Chop Feeds, collected throughout Canada, in April, May and June of this year.

These are classified as follows :—

Bran	148	samples	(See Table II)
Shorts and Middlings ..	258	"	(See Table III)
Chop-Feeds	135	"	(See Table IV)
Exceptional	4		
Total	545		

This collection has special reference to the requirements of the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, of this year. Under the Act mentioned, which becomes operative with the beginning of the new year (January 1st, 1910), it is obligatory upon manufacturers of Feeding Stuffs, with certain exceptions, to place them on sale with a definite guarantee of their value in protein and fat, and to specify the maximum amount of crude fibre they contain.

Exceptions are made in the following cases: Hay and Straw, Roots, Grains ground or unground either from a single species or mixed species; wet brewers grains, Bran or Middlings.

The reasons for these exceptions will appear on consideration of the facts that, in the cases of hay, straw and roots, the purchaser is competent to judge the value of what is offered to him. Wet brewers grains are assumed to be fairly definite in value, and on account of their low value, to be little liable to adulteration. Bran and Middlings (Shorts) are definable under Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. Whole grains of mixed or unmixed species, and ground or unground, may be designated as Chop-Feed or Mouleé and on this assumption, may be defined under Section 26 of the Adulteration Act.

Since Bran, Shorts, (Middlings) and Chop-Feed are Feeding Stuffs, which may be sold without registration or guarantee, it is necessary that Bran, Shorts and Chop-Feed should be defined in terms of protein, fat and fibre, in order that the purchaser may be legally protected under Section 26 of the Adulteration of Food Act.

This was the position taken by me in June, 1908, when the Feeding Stuffs Act was in contemplation, and it is clearly stated in Bulletin No. 156. I was less assured as regards Chop Feeds, than regarding Bran and Shorts; (See Bulletin 156 p. 6), and am still in doubt as to the possibility of defining this term so as to be quite fair to the