

LABORATORY  
OF THE  
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BRAN, SHORTS AND CHOP FEED

OTTAWA, May 20, 1913.

WM. HINSWORTH, Esq.,  
Acting Deputy Minister Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you a report upon 396 samples of feeds sold as bran, shorts or middlings and chops.

These samples were purchased throughout Canada in September and October last; and may be taken fairly to represent the character of cattle feed offered under the above names.

As explained in Bulletin No. 231 (February, 1912), which contains a report of our last inspection of Unregistered Feeds, an Order in Council of May 3, 1911, requires these feeds to possess minimum values as below:—

|                           | Proteids. | Fat.      | Fibre.    |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | (minimum) | (minimum) | (maximum) |
| Bran .....                | 14        | 3         | 10        |
| Shorts or Middlings ..... | 15        | 4         | 8         |
| Chop .....                | 10        | 2         | 10        |

Although feeds of these classes are not required to be registered before being offered for sale, it is not forbidden that any manufacturer who believes his product to be notably better than the minimum legal requirements should register this and sell with a guarantee of quality. In such case the manufacturer must give some distinguishing name to the article, and not sell it simply as "Bran". He may name it "Smith's Bran", or "Jones' Bran", or he may devise a specific name for it. For purposes of the Act, the article then becomes a "Stock Feed" as defined by Sect. 2 (b) of the Act; and is amenable to the conditions of Sect. 2 (c) and Sect. 15. Thirty-eight samples of bran, shorts and chops among the 396 now reported are sold with a guarantee of value. It is, of course, proper that the manufacturer should be required to live up to any guaranteed value which he claims; and it may thus happen that a bran (for example) which would have passed as legal bran, if sold without any special claim of quality may be found deficient and technically adulterated because it fails to show the content of proteid matter or fat which the manufacturer claimed, and upon which, rather than upon the legal requirements for bran, it is judged.