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**Agricultural Experiment Station**

Kansas State Agricultural College



## Adulterated Corn Chop

Under the Kansas feeding-stuffs law pure corn chop is not subject to registration or tagging, but is subject to inspection in respect to purity and weight of packages. The law provides that all weights of feed stuffs shall be net; that is, a sack of corn chop purporting to be 100 pounds must weigh enough more to make up for the weight of the sack. Reasonable allowance should be made for atmospheric influences.

Pure corn chop is the product obtained by grinding well-cleaned shelled corn, removing nothing therefrom and adding nothing thereto. Anything resembling corn chop but not meeting the preceding definition must be treated either as a mixed feed or as one which has been subjected to a "process whereby the composition of the original material is altered." In either of these two cases the product must be registered annually with the Director of the Experiment Station and be labeled so as to show the name and address of the manufacturer, the true nature of the feed, the net weight, and the percentage of protein and of fat guaranteed.

In the manufacture of corn-meal the corn bran is removed by bolting, and the temptation is strong upon a miller to put this by-product in with his corn chop. This practice, as indicated above, is not legitimate, constituting in fact a serious adulteration. Corn bran, though possessing a good percentage of fat and of protein, is greatly inferior to whole corn in its content of starch and has a high per cent of fiber which is of little or no net feeding value. If a manufacturer wishes to work off his corn bran with corn chop he must plainly tag it as "Corn chop and corn bran" and sell it under all the conditions applying to mixed feeds.

So, too, if the miller after grinding corn removes some of the finest and best parts for corn-meal and sells the remainder as corn chop he is violating the law unless he sells it under a label that shows its true nature, and has complied otherwise with all of the provisions of the feeding-stuffs law.

Again, corn chop is not to be made the medium through which screenings of various kinds are disposed of, neither is it to include rotten corn, corn-cobs, or dirt. There is no question that in the past much of such fraudulent feed has been foisted upon the public, and it is against such that the law operates.

The object of the law is to prevent unfair competition among manufacturers and fraudulent impositions upon consumers. The law will be enforced from this standpoint, and the hearty cooperation of the interested public is solicited.

J. T. WILLARD,

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