To Suppliers of Feed, Fertilizer and Pesticides:

This newsletter is designed to bring you facts about feed, fertilizer and pesticides in Kentucky. Matters of a regulatory nature, as well as points generally related to these fields, will be treated.

If you have suggestions and comments, rest assured that they will be appreciated. Send in questions you would like to see treated in future issues. A postcard with the name and full address of persons you feel should receive "Regulatory Service News" will place such names on our mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Poundstone, Head of Department

MEETINGS OF INTEREST

For Feed Mixers and Dealers: A regional Animal Nutrition Conference is scheduled in Bowling Green, Tuesday, December 4, at 6:30 p.m. at the Old Fort Restaurant (Dinner $2 per plate). Contact Fred Nahm, Sam Nahm & Company, Bowling Green for details. Speakers from the College of Agriculture will cover nutritional topics relative to the manufacture of beef, poultry, swine, and dairy feed.

For Fertilizer Manufacturers: A Fertilizer-Pesticide Mixtures Conference will be held December 7, 10:00 a.m., at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in Lexington. A discussion of recommendations for pesticides in fertilizers during 1957 will be given. Registration and labeling problems will also be considered.

For All Persons Interested in Kentucky Agriculture: Annual Farm and Home Convention, January 29 through February 1, 1957, Lexington.

SOIL TESTING SELLS FERTILIZER

Research work during the past two winters has shown that soil samples taken in early winter give just as good results as samples taken in late winter and early spring.

Samples taken now have a number of advantages over the spring sampling of soils. Usually there will be periods during the winter months when soil moisture conditions will be ideal for obtaining soil samples, while if sampling is delayed until spring, samples may not be obtained due to unfavorable weather conditions. Another advantage is that the farmer has more time to obtain a good sample than he will during the rush season in the spring. When samples are taken in the winter, the test results and the fertilizer recommendations will be received well in advance of the time the fields are to be treated. Receiving the recommendations early has the advantage of allowing time to arrange with the fertilizer dealer to supply the grade of fertilizer that will supply the recommended plant foods.

Harold F. Miller, Agronomy Department
50 YEARS OF FEED REGULATORY SERVICE

This summer marked the completion of 50 years of regulatory work by the Office of Feed Control of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. The state feed law became effective on June 11, 1906.

During its half-century of service to the feed industry and Kentucky farmers, 75,000 feed samples have been analyzed in laboratories that rank among the best of their type in the country. Inspectors call regularly on the more than 1,500 retailers to examine 6,000 different kinds of feed registered for sale in the state.

The mixed feed business of 50 years ago bore little resemblance to the complicated multi-million dollar industry we know today. Trade in feeding stuffs consisted largely of such items as bran, shorts, shipstuff, inferior grades of flour, corn meal, cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten feed, dried distillery slops and various mixtures of ground grain. Formula feeds were unknown. Such mixtures as were sold were called "mixed feed" with occasionally "dairy", "poultry and chick", "horse" or "cow" appearing in the name of these products.

The situation in 1906 was aggravated further by the fact that states bordering Kentucky had control laws, and feedstuffs containing inferior products that could not be marketed elsewhere were sold here. To prevent this practice and require manufacturers to guarantee and keep their products up to standard, the Southeastern Millers Association and the State Millers Association secured passage of the act known as the "Kentucky Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law" by the Legislature. The law passed in 1906 was replaced with a new feeding stuffs law by the 1954 Kentucky Legislature. The law now in operation in Kentucky is patterned after the Model Feed Bill recommended to states by the American Feed Manufacturers Association and the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

The backbone, in 1906 as now, for the enforcement of the law rested in the findings of the laboratory. Through the years it has been the work of the laboratory that has lifted and held these standards of operation to today's high level of quality in representing feed products to the purchasing public.

It is worthy of note that even before the law was passed (in April 1906) the Experiment Station, anticipating the problems involved and realizing the condition of the feed industry with respect to adulteration of products, recognized a need for microscopical analysis in this work. The test tube of the laboratory might show chemically what a product contained but it could not show from what substances these chemicals were derived. This early interest in microscopical examination of feeds has continued throughout the years and today the work of this laboratory in this field is also outstanding.

More than 80 percent of the samples analyzed fulfill the guarantee. The few that do not are usually so close in this respect as not to be considered greatly deficient. It is exceptional for a sample to be seriously out of line. When such is reported, the manufacturer takes immediate steps to correct the matter.

The feed control program is operated with a minimum of court action because of the splendid cooperation between manufacturers and the control office. The producers of feeds are anxious that their products have a good record with the laboratory, and the reports concerning feeds are a credit to this important segment of our industry.

Bruce Poundstone

"A SATISFIED FARMER IS YOUR BEST CUSTOMER" - Vermont Dealergram
PROPERLY STORED BLEACHES MEAN RETURN SALES

Bleaches, sanitizers, and disinfectants containing hypochlorites deteriorate when exposed to sunlight or heat. Dealers should be aware of this fact.

Most of the common laundry bleaches and many sanitizers and disinfectants which are used to disinfect glassware etc. in restaurants are composed of sodium or calcium hypochlorite. The principle involved in bleaching and killing micro-organisms by hypochlorite solutions is the presence of a compound called hypochlorous acid which decomposes in solution to yield nascent or unstable oxygen. This available oxygen oxidizes colored materials thereby bleaching them and killing micro-organisms by oxidation.

Hypochlorite solutions are in general very efficient bleaching and disinfecting materials. In the presence of light or heat, however, the compounds decompose and form a salt and the oxygen is released in the molecular or stable form which cannot bleach or disinfect.

Because of the above, it is necessary to find a satisfactory storage place for these materials which is relatively cool and away from direct sunlight. It is advisable to allow these products to remain on the shelf for as short a time as possible.

At the present time many states are analyzing the percentage of hypochlorite in different bleach and disinfectant solutions and have found that materials stored for a long time or that have remained on the shelf improperly stored have lost some of their disinfecting and bleaching qualities.

David M. Daugherty

MEDICATED FEED LABELING CHANGES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1957

After many lengthy discussions between representatives of the Food and Drug Administration, American Feed Manufacturers Association and the Association of American Feed Control Officials, a uniform, simplified system of labeling feeds containing drugs has been developed. This system was adopted at the recent annual meeting of Feed Control Officials and will become effective January 1.

The proposed changes apply to feeds that are to be fed continuously for growth promoting and disease preventing purposes and for "treatment feeds". No change is indicated in feeds which contain (1) hormone or hormone-like substances (diethylstilbestrol, for example); (2) preparations that are ordinarily considered a "single dosage treatment" such as wormers; and (3) premixes of antibiotics, coccidiostats, hormones, etc., which are sold to feed manufacturers by drug manufacturers for the former's use in the mixing of feeds.

This development has been received with enthusiasm by the industry, control officials and others. All manufacturers selling medicated feeds in Kentucky will be expected to comply with these new requirements as new labels are printed.

Details of the change-over are too involved to include in this newsletter. These changes have been covered in the Feed Journals as well as general circular letter R-20 of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc. Details may also be secured by writing the Department.

Tags printed by the Department of Feed and Fertilizer after December 1 coming within the categories covered will conform to the new system.

Robert Mathews
RECENT REPORTS AVAILABLE

Feed

Estimated Tonnage of Feed Sales by Types. 1920-1954, Multilith Tables
Feed Sample Report. April-May-June 1956, Regulatory Bulletin #132
Swine Ration Formula's by C. E. Barnhart, Animal Husbandry. Misc. #68

Pesticides

Companies Registered to Distribute Pesticides in Kentucky
Facts Concerning the Kentucky Pesticide Law

Fertilizer

Fertilizer Sales by Grade and Type by Years. July 1950 thru June 1956, Multilith Tables
What's in The Fertilizer Bag, Harold F. Miller, Agronomy. Ext. Leaflet #171

County Data showing the use of fertilizer by grades for the first six months of 1956 has
been compiled. Copies of these reports were mailed to manufacturers and others November 15. Additional copies may be had by writing the Department.

Grades and ratios of Fertilizer recommended by the Experiment Station continue to gain
in popularity, accounting for 76% of all of the mixed fertilizers sold and 83.4% of the
plant food in mixed fertilizers. With the exception of seven counties, all counties in the
state showed an equal or larger percentage in the recommended grades in the spring of
1956, when compared to the corresponding six months period the previous year.

These data, compiled by six months periods, is now complete for two years, beginning
with July 1, 1954.

The annual publication of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials
for 1956-1957 is ready for distribution. This association also includes Pesticide Control
Officials. Copies are available by writing Bruce Poundstone, Secretary-Treasurer,
Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky. Price $1.

SPECIAL NOTICES

To Pesticide Manufacturers:

Manufacturers or registrants of pesticide products registered under the Kentucky
Economic Poisons Act are reminded that re-registration is required for the registration
period January 1, 1957, through December 31, 1957. All licenses now in effect expire
December 31, 1956.

If no new products are to be registered, it is necessary only to complete a new set of
registration application forms. These were mailed to all registered companies
November 10, 1956. If additional copies are needed, write to the Department.

To Fertilizer Manufacturers:

All fertilizer registrations expire December 31, 1956. These may be renewed by
listing those to be continued on a letterhead. Application to register a new product should
be made on a Fertilizer Application Form (for copies write the Department). Fertilizer-
Pesticide mixtures require registration under the Pesticide Law as well as the Fertilizer
Law. Such applications should be submitted well in advance of manufacture date and all
labeling approved before ordering bags and printed material to be used in connection with
these products.