

H. F. No. 591.

CHAPTER 244.

Paints and white lead, adulteration of.

An act to prevent the adulteration of and deception in the sale of white lead and mixed paints.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Penalty for selling adulterated paints and oils marked "Pure."

SECTION 1. Every person, firm or corporation who manufactures for sale or exposes for sale or sells within this state any white lead paint or compound intended for use as such, branded, labeled or marked as "pure" or "strictly pure," which contains any ingredients other than carbonate of lead and pure linseed oil; and every person, firm or corporation who manufactures for sale, or exposes for sale, or sells within this state any mixed paint or compound intended for use as such, branded, labeled or marked as "pure" or "strictly pure," which contains any ingredients other than pure linseed oil, pure carbonate of lead, oxide of zinc, turpentine, japan dryer, and pure colors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars and not more than one hundred (100) dollars and costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty (60) days, or both. *Provided*, that any such person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture for sale, or expose for sale, or sell within this state any white lead paint or mixed paint marked as "pure," or "strictly pure," and containing ingredients other than as above enumerated, shall not be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, in case the same be properly labeled, showing the quantity or amount of each and every ingredient used therein and not specified above, and the name and residence of the manufacturer, or the person for whom it is manufactured.

Not to apply if labeled showing ingredients.

Possession prima facie evidence.

SEC. 2. The having in possession by any person, firm or corporation dealing in said articles any of the articles or substances hereinbefore described and not properly labeled as provided by section one (1) of this act shall be considered prima facie evidence that the same is kept by such person or firm in violation of the provisions of this act and punishable under it.

Fines collected, how disposed of.

SEC. 3. One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the fines collected under the provisions of this act shall go to the person making the complaint, and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) to the state dairy and food commission.

Food and dairy commission charged to enforce the law.

SEC. 4. The state dairy and food commissioner, and his assistants, experts and chemists by him appointed, shall be charged with the proper enforcement of all the

provisions of this act. When complaint is made by the said dairy and food commissioner, his assistants, employes and chemists, or by any other person authorized by the said dairy and food commissioner, security for costs shall not be required of the complainant in any case at any stage of the prosecution or trial.

SEC. 5. The said commissioner and the assistants, experts, chemists and agents shall be duly authorized for the purpose, and shall have access and ingress to all places of business, factories, stores and buildings used for the manufacture or sale of paints. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, can, jar, tub, or other receptacle containing white lead paints that may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January first (1st), 1900.

Approved April 18, 1899.

Commission to have access to places to enforce law.

CHAPTER 245.

H. F. No. 622.

An act entitled an act to amend chapter seven (7) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889), an act entitled "An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of baking powders, sugars and syrups, vinegars, lard, spirituous and malt liquors, to prevent fraud and to preserve the public health," as amended by chapter one hundred and nineteen (119) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one (1891).

Public health, impure food products.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter seven (7) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889) as amended by chapter one hundred and nineteen (119) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one (1891) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1, c. 7, Laws 1889, amended by c. 119, Laws 1891, amended.

"Section 1. That for the purpose of preventing fraud and deception, and of protecting the public against the manufacture, sale and use in human food of baking powders containing substances or ingredients which make such powders unfit for use in human food and dangerous

Baking powder penalty for selling impure.