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Bulletin No. 56 - Food Adulteration in Wyoming

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UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.
Agricultural College Department.

WYOMING EXPERIMENT STATION,
LARAMIE, WYOMING.

BULLETIN NO. 56.
FEBRUARY, 1903.

Food Adulteration in Wyoming.

By E. E. SLOSSON.

Bulletins will be sent free upon request. Address: Director Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyo.
Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

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Food Adulteration in Wyoming.

BY E. E. SLOSSON.

The question of food adulteration is of special importance in Wyoming, for we have to depend on other states for a large part of our food supply. Much of the food for miners, herders and ranchmen must be preserved in some way for convenience of storage and transportation, and most of our towns have extensive suburbs of tin cans. The prevailing use of foods in packages and cans, while it prevents personal close supervision for purity and cleanliness, which is easy where the markets are supplied from the immediate neighborhood, will at the same time make the general supervision and control of food products easier than elsewhere.

The prices paid in Wyoming for foods are high, and most employers pride themselves on sending out the best foods in the market to their herders or gangs of working men. Unfortunately the results do not often match their good intentions, for it is assumed that the highest priced, most extravagantly advertised and brightest colored food products are the best, and this is by no means the case. Some of the firms which are most vociferous in talking of "pure foods" and in warning against "imitations" are really responsible for the worst goods on the market. We all enjoy reading the attractively written and handsomely illustrated advertisements which load down the magazines, and we have a right to, for we pay for them when we buy the wares. A manufacturer sometimes sends out part of his product at a high price under a name which by expensive advertising has become a household word, and puts the
same quality of food on the market without his trademark for sale at a much cheaper rate. The price of food products affords almost no indication of their purity or real value.

Most of the states have more or less stringent pure food laws and since all efforts to get a national law through congress have so far failed, there has been a tendency to unload poor or adulterated goods on those states which have not been so protected. Hitherto honest dealers in this state have been at a disadvantage because while they personally wished to handle a high grade of goods they have been obliged to meet the prices of less scrupulous competitors, and the public in purchasing considers only cheapness, appearance and taste.

The last legislature, however, passed a law regulating the sale of foods, drinks, drugs and illuminating oil, which is appended to this bulletin for general information. In part, the law follows closely the Ohio law, which has been in force for some thirteen years and every phrase of which has been passed upon by the courts in the course of the thousands of prosecutions under it. The law does not restrict the sale of any proper food or drink but aims to prohibit the addition of ingredients manifestly injurious to health and to insure that all foods, drinks and drugs are truthfully labeled. The chemical supervision of foods has become so vigilant that there are comparatively few poisonous substances in use as adulterants and it is surely working no hardship on manufacturer or packer to require him to inform the customer just what he is purchasing and eating. Since the foods liable to be adulterated are almost altogether imported into this state, the pure food law should in Wyoming be practically self-enforcing. There are probably very few dealers in the state who wish to deceive their customers and under the new law there will be no object in doing so. This is very different from what has been the case, for every retail dealer could not afford to employ a chemist to analyze his stock and it would not have been to his interest to know any more than the wholesaler chose to tell him. After September 30, 1903, when
the law goes into effect, any samples of foods, drinks or drugs on sale in the state may be sent to this laboratory and will be analyzed free of charge. Such samples should, if possible, be in unbroken packages. The State Chemist will regard it as his primary duty to assist and co-operate with the local dealers in securing pure and honest foods, drinks and drugs. Putting false brands on these products should be prevented and all mavericks excluded from the state.

THE EXTENT OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

The object of this bulletin is to give such analysis of foods and drinks as have been made in this laboratory during the past two years and to give general information to the people of the state as to the extent and character of food adulteration.

If all consumers would take pains to notice the labels on all foods they buy in cans and packages, and when they have determined the quality of some particular brand, both from its taste and the chemical analyses which will be published occasionally, would use that information as a guide in future purchasing, it would tend strongly to improve the quality of the food sold in their locality. Hereafter all canned goods must be marked with the date of packing.

In 1897 all the prepared cereal foods or "breakfast dishes" found in the market were analyzed and their food value determined. Bulletin No. 33, containing the results of this investigation, will be sent free on request. It was found that there was no adulteration, strictly speaking, in this class of foods, but that the claims and prices were in many cases extravagant.

Since only a small number of foods are reported in this bulletin, it is necessary to mention such articles as have been found by the chemists of other states to be extensively adulterated in order that people may be on the watch for them here.

Flavoring extracts, such as lemon, vanilla, etc., are now quite commonly made of some cheaper substitute or of artificial
ethers or are below the standard strength or are artificially colored.

Milk is often watered, skimmed or treated with some preservative. The use of a preservative in this case is particularly objectionable because milk is so extensively used for infants and invalids.

Maple syrup is rarely true to name.

Cream of tartar is frequently adulterated and sometimes contains no cream of tartar at all.

Honey is often largely glucose.

Baking powders should have their composition given on the label for the information of the purchaser.

Cottonseed oil and other oils are frequently substituted for olive oil, wholly or partly.

Wine and whiskey are very commonly manufactured from crude alcohol by diluting and flavoring, and often contain very poisonous ingredients.

Drugs are in many cases not of the strength and quality required by the United States Pharmacopoeia and sometimes cheaper drugs are substituted, as for example, acetonilide for phenacetin. This is a very dangerous practice, because the success of a physician depends largely upon his knowing exactly the amount and character of the medicines he is giving. There are also many popular patent medicines which contain dangerous drugs, such as morphine or cocaine, and the consumer is liable to acquire an alkaloidal habit quite innocently.

The sale of milk and meat from diseased animals also requires special attention, as it is now known that many of the worst diseases can be traced to this cause.

It will be noticed that the new law imposes penalties for the use of false and incorrect weights and measures. Arrangements will be made by which scales and measuring vessels may be tested and standardized by the State Chemist, either free or on payment of a small fee.
PRESERVATIVES.

Since it is necessary in Wyoming to bring food from long distances and to keep it for a long time, the question of food preservation is of great importance. As is now known, all rotting and decay of animal and vegetable substances are due to the growth of bacteria, which grow and multiply with incredible rapidity in any food material under suitable conditions. These conditions are moisture, a temperature between certain limits which are approximately from 40 degrees to 130 degrees Fahr., and absence of any substances poisonous to bacteria. Accordingly all processes of food preservation depend upon some method of preventing bacterial growth, either by getting rid of the bacteria or by keeping the food dry or cold, or by adding some chemical as a preservative. The most effectual is of course to destroy the bacteria and then shut them out. This is done by sterilizing vegetables or meat by heating to the temperature of the boiling point of water or above and then sealing them hermetically in cans. The preservation of food of all kinds by cold storage near the freezing point has become of immense importance since the introduction of ice and refrigerating machines, but except where the climate permits this result to be attained by natural means, it requires too elaborate a plant and is too expensive for general use. Drying is the cheapest method of preserving food because it is so readily done on a small scale and because it reduces the weight of the food from twenty to eighty per cent, and the cost of transportation accordingly. Drying has the disadvantages of not preserving the form and flavor of the food as well as canning or cold storage, and of requiring in most cases a preliminary process of soaking and softening before cooking. Canned goods are so very handy and so attractively presented that they are very popular and few people realize how expensive they really are. At the prices charged for canned fruits and vegetables in the state we often
pay from one to five dollars a pound for the dry nutriment contained.

The fourth method of preserving food is by adding some substance which is harmless to man in the quantity used. This is a cheap and easy way of keeping perishable articles, and their flavor and form are not impaired unless a large amount of the preservative is used. The objection to their use is that the process of decay is so similar to the process of digestion that whatever prevents the former is likely to retard the latter. Besides this, many chemicals used as preservatives are poisonous in larger quantities and since they are often used by ignorant or careless men, or by several parties in succession, the amount added may be dangerous. It has happened that a farmer has added a little salicylic acid to his milk, the shipper a little more and the corner groceryman a third dose until the total has passed the limit of harmlessness and become a medicine rather than a food.

The most common chemical added to meats is sodium chloride or common salt. There is no danger in its use, for it is a normal constituent of our food in small quantities and its taste is so strong that when it is used in quantity to preserve fish or flesh it must first be soaked out. Potassium nitrate or saltpeter has also been in common use as in corned meat for so long that it does not need special attention.

Other preservatives have more recently come into common use which are almost tasteless, their physiological effects are not so well known and the consumer is liable to take considerable quantities without knowing anything about it. These preservatives are salicylic acid, boric acid and benzoic acid, or, what is practically the same thing, salts of these acids, such as sodium borate (borax), etc. All these are medicinal in doses sufficiently large and it is therefore necessary that the consumer should know what preservatives he is getting in his food and how much. Canned and bottled goods properly prepared need no preservative and where such is used it is often because the
contents have not been completely sterilized as they should, or because the material has not been worked up while fresh. Consequently the presence of a preservative sometimes indicates careless and dirty work. Just as the best surgery is aseptic rather than antiseptic, so the best packers avoid getting in the bacteria of putrefaction rather than try to kill them off afterwards.

Preservatives are sold for household and dairy use under a variety of fancy names under the assurance that they are entirely harmless and do not come in conflict with pure food laws. Most of the claims made for these preservatives are extravagant or false and the prices at which they are sold are very much higher than the same chemicals could be bought for under their true names. Beware of alias or anonymous preservatives. No one should use a preservative without knowing what it is composed of and what quantities it is safe to put in.

The following preservatives have come under my observation as having been used in the state by persons ignorant of their composition and effects, and who had been paying ridiculously high prices for the "secret" preparations which are really well known and quite cheap.

No. 1. General preservative for fruits and meats.  
Sodium bisulphite.

No. 2. Butter preservative.  
Borax, boric acid and salt.

No. 3. "Extract of Salyx," for fruit, etc.  
Salicylic acid.

No. 4. Sausage preservative.  
One-third common salt, two-thirds borax.

No. 5. Sausage preservative and color.  
Common salt, 40%, borax 40%, saltpeter 20%.  
Red color; ponceau, an aniline dye.

No. 6. Preservative for bulk oysters, milk, etc.  
Formaldehyde.
ARTIFICIAL COLORS.

Many foods, especially those put up in glass bottles and tumblers, such as jams and jellies, are artificially colored usually with some aniline dye. The object of this is to make the color more bright and attractive than it is naturally, and also to make it more uniform, for the public has come to expect such products to be always of the same vivid hue and would be apt to discriminate against a pure product on account of dull and variable color. The use of artificial coloring matter makes an inferior food product look as well or better than a pure one and so places the honest manufacturer at a disadvantage. The physiological effect of these aniline dyes is, in most cases, entirely unknown and they certainly should not be used without the knowledge of the purchaser. The use of anatto or other yellow coloring matter in oleomargarine is now prohibited by national law but it is permitted to be used in butter.

SPICES.

All kinds of ground spices are extensively adulterated on account of their high price and the ease with which foreign substances can be introduced without detection by the ordinary customer. At 60 to 75 cents a pound it is a profitable way of disposing of cocoanut shells and corn starch. It is impossible to identify with certainty all of the cheapening material added but the substances here reported are regarded as correctly named. As will be seen there is practically no difference in quality between the ten and fifteen cent cans, except the real cost per pound is higher for the larger size.

1. Cinnamon. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents. Grocers Mills, Chicago. "Ground from selected stock. We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality." Square can, blue wrapper.

Contains ground cocoanut shells in large quantities. Probably there is no cinnamon in it, but only cassia bark. Weight of contents, 2.5 oz. Real cost, 65 cents a pound.
2. Ginger. "Ground from selected stock. We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality." Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Square can, blue wrapper.

Contains corn starch in large quantities, cayenne pepper and mustard hulls. Weight of contents, 2.7 oz. Real cost, 58 cents a pound.

3. Cloves. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality. Ground from selected stock." Square can, blue label.

Contains allspice, ground roasted peas and ground coconut shells. Weight of contents, 2.6 oz. Real cost, 61 cents a pound.

4. Allspice. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality." Square can, blue label.

Practically pure allspice. Weight of contents, 2.7 oz. Real cost, 52 cents a pound.

5. Pepper. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality." Square can, blue label.

Contains corn starch, sage, charred coconut shells and cayenne pepper. Weight of contents, 2.7 oz. Real cost, 52 cents per pound.

6. Cloves. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 15 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality. Ground from selected stock." Square can, yellow label.

Contains allspice, ground roasted peas and ground coconut shells. Weight of contents, 3.7 oz. Real cost, 64 cents a pound.

7. Ginger. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 15 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality. Ground from selected stock." Square can, yellow label.
Contains corn starch in large quantities, cayenne pepper and mustard husks. Weight of contents, 3.2 oz. Real cost, 75 cents a pound.

8. Cinnamon. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 15 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality. Ground from selected stock." Square can, yellow label.

Contains ground cassia with cocoanut shells in large quantities. Weight of contents, 3.8 oz. Real cost, 62 cents a pound.


Contains much corn starch, some sage, rape seed husks and bran from German millet. Weight of contents, 3.8 oz. Real cost, 62 cents a pound.

10. Allspice. Grocers Mills, Chicago. Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 15 cents. "We guarantee all goods under this brand to be of superior quality. Ground from selected stock." Square can, yellow label.

Contains the following adulterants in small quantities: husks of mustard or similar seed, cocoanut shells, pea meal and starch. Weight of contents, 3.7 oz. Real cost, 64 cents a pound.


13. Curry Powder. "Gauntlet Brand." E. R. Durkee & Co., importers, N. Y. Sold in Rock Springs, 1902, at 25 cents. Unadulterated and true to name. Coriander seed, fennel, cayenne pepper, black pepper, cardamons, ginger, allspice and turmeric were found to be present. Weight of contents, 3.8 oz. Real cost, $1.05 a pound.

Horseradish and mustard with some cayenne pepper and rape seed husks. Weight of contents, 6.8 oz. Real cost, 47 cents a pound.


Contains also flour, which the manufacturers state is added to the extent of 1½% "to make the goods smoother."

TEA.

The careful U. S. customs inspection of all tea imported has practically put a stop to the sophistication of this article. There is no relation between the price and the amount of the stimulating alkaloid therein contained and the choice between the different brands is merely a question of taste.

1. Uncolored Japan. Sold in Laramie, March, 1902, at 50 cents a pound.
Quantity satisfactory and no evidence of adulteration.
2. Uncolored Japan. Sold in Cheyenne, April, 1902, at 15 cents for a quarter pound.
Quality satisfactory and no evidence of adulteration.
3. Uncolored Japan. Sold in Cheyenne, April, 1902, at 25 cents for a quarter pound.
Quality satisfactory and no evidence of adulteration.

COFFEE.

Coffee extracts and ground coffee often contain some cheaper substitute, such as grain or flour or chicory, but the unground beans are usually genuine. Chicory is sold under its own name for about eight cents a pound and is used by many to substitute or mix with coffee. There is no objection to this
practice if it is known to the consumer. The following samples, bought in Laramie March 21, 1902, were tested and found to differ only in flavor and strength.

1. Mocha and Java, 25 cents per pound.
2. Mocha and Java, 35 cents per pound.
3. Rio, 15 cents per pound.
4. Arbuckle’s “Ariosa,” 12½ cents per pound. The coffee beans are glazed with a mixture of sugar and egg albumin.

STARCH.


Contains wood splinters, corn coatings, pith, large particles of unground starch, sand, iron filings, coke, graphite and much other foreign matter. The label on the package says “Caution, Lily Corn Starch has caused the production of articles of similar name and appearance but of very inferior quality.” This is sad news, if true. The sample is unfit for food.

FRESH OYSTERS.

New York Counts brand, from Omaha. Sold in Rock Springs, March, 1902, at 35 cents a pint.

Contains formaldehyde.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

The use of cheaper substitutes for fruit and cane sugar in these goods is very common and some of the cheaper jellies are mostly composed of glucose containing a preservative and colored with some aniline or coal-tar dye. Glucose is a kind of sugar obtaining from starch by treatment with an acid and if properly made, it is harmless and as nutritious as any other sugar. Glucose does not crystallize as readily as cane sugar and by its use a jelly of good appearance can be made with very little
fruit and sugar. For this reason and on account of its being so much cheaper than cane sugar, it is extensively used. There is really no need for using any preservative if the jelly or jam is properly made for it is not usual to add it in home-made fruit products and they keep well. The use of preservatives and dyes is more common in the goods put up in glass vessels than in those sealed in tin cans. Starch is sometimes added as a thickener but more frequently occurs from the use of apple pulp as a substitute for more expensive fruits.


Contains glucose, somewhat mouldy. Weight of contents 17 oz. Real cost 28 cents a pound.


Contains glucose, starch and aniline dye. Very few strawberries. Weight of contents 13.9 oz. Real cost 23 cents a pound.


Contains glucose, starch, salicylic acid, and aniline dye. Weight of contents 12 oz. Real cost 26 cents a pound.


Contains glucose, starch, aniline dye, and salicylic acid. Weight of contents 9.5 oz. Real cost, 33 cents a pound.


Contains glucose and aniline dye. Weight of contents 10.3 oz. Real cost, 31 cents a pound.

Contains glucose and benzoic acid. Weight of contents 16.5 oz. Real cost, 29 cents a pound.


Contains glucose, starch and salicylic acid.


Contains benzoic acid. Weight of contents 13.5 oz. Real cost 30 cents a pound.

9. **Blackberry Jam.** "Prepared expressly for the finest trade by Joseph Campbell Preserving Co., Camden, N. J."


Contains benzoic acid as a preservative and in spite of this was mouldy on top. Contains glucose.

10. **Strawberry Jam.** Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y. "Extra Quality." "Made from fresh fruit crushed with granulated sugar." Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 12½ cents a can. In very fine type at the bottom of the label are the words: "These Jams are prepared with sufficient corn syrup to prevent crystallization and a small amount of preservative to prevent fermentation."

Contains glucose and salicylic acid. Weight of contents 16 oz. Real cost 12½ cents a pound. The notice on the label, although it is too small to be noticed by the ordinary customer, indicates the character of the compound.


Contains glucose and benzoic acid. Weight of contents 16 oz. Real cost 12½ cents a pound.

Contains glucose and starch. No dye. Weight of contents 24.5 oz. Real cost 10 cents a pound.


Contains benzoic acid, glucose, and an aniline dye. Weight of contents 46.9 oz. Real cost 12 cents a pound.


No dye or preservative found.

CANNED VEGETABLES.


Contains no preservative. Weight of contents 21.5 oz. Real cost per pound, 11 cents.


Contains no benzoic, salicylic or sulphurous acid or formaldehyde. Weight of contents 21.2 oz. Real cost 7 cents a pound.


Contains no preservative or copper. Weight of contents 20.3 oz. Real cost 12 cents a pound.


Contains no preservative or copper. Weight of contents 21.2 oz. Real cost 19 cents a pound.

Contains no preservative. Weight of contents 21 oz. Real cost 15 cents a pound.


Contains no preservative. Weight of contents 20.5 oz. Real cost 8 cents a pound.

7. Colorado Baked Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce, "a delicious combination prepared by the Kuner Pickle Co., Denver, Colo." Sold in Cheyenne, 1902, at 10 cents a can.

Contains salicylic acid. Weight of contents 12.2 oz. Real cost 13 cents a pound.


Contains salicylic acid and turmeric. Weight of contents 11.8 oz. Real cost 27 cents a pound.

VINEGAR.

Vinegar is properly the product of the acid fermentation of cider, wine or malt and contains from four to five per cent of acetic acid together with flavoring and coloring matter derived from the fruit or grain. Artificial vinegar is often made by fermenting any dilute alcohol such as potato spirit, or by diluting acetic acid, which can now be obtained cheaply from the distillation of wood, and flavoring it with apple refuse from the canning factories and coloring it with caramel. On account of the high freight charges it is customary in the mountain states to ship vinegar in a concentrated form, so called "triple strength" and the local dealer dilutes it accordingly. By regulating the amount of water which he adds he can sell the vinegar at any price the customer pleases to pay for it.
1. Vinegar, made in Denver, sold in Laramie, 1897, called “double strength.”
   Contains 3.2 per cent acetic acid and 1 per cent sulphuric acid, colored with caramel and flavored with apple pomace. This is not even single strength and the sulphuric acid is objectionable. Such vinegar can be manufactured by anyone at a cost of two to four cents a gallon.

2. Vinegar, sold in Laramie, 1902, at 40 cents a gallon as “triple strength.”
   This contains 8 per cent of acetic acid, so is about double strength. Specific gravity 1.011; color, dark red, an artificial vinegar with apple flavor.

3. White wine vinegar, sold in Laramie, 1902.
   Nearly colorless, contains 9.1 per cent of acetic acid.

   Contains 4.4 per cent of acetic acid. Specific gravity, 1.011. Weight of contents 25 ounces. Real cost per gallon, $2.00.

5. Vinegar, sold in Laramie, 1902.
   Contains 4.6 per cent of acetic acid. Specific gravity, 1.006.

   Contains 9.7 per cent of acetic acid, and is therefore about double strength.

**ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.**

Attention is called to the stringent provisions of the new law in regard to the proper labeling of liquors sold in the state. There is no article more extensively and dangerously adulterated. Wood alcohol, which is sometimes substituted for grain alcohol, is extremely poisonous and several deaths have resulted from its use in this state.

1. Whiskey. Bought at a saloon in Laramie, 1900, at 25 cents a flask.
   Alcohol 56.4 per cent by volume. Acidity .07 per cent.
Specific gravity .9298. This is merely a low grade of alcohol, diluted and colored.

   Contains wood alcohol.

3. Alcohol. Bought at a drug store in Laramie, 1899, for a liniment, unlabeled.
   This is wood alcohol and should not be sold without a poison label and a notification to the purchaser that it is unfitted for internal use. It is probably also injurious when used externally as a liniment.

   Contains 5.3 per cent alcohol by volume or 4.2 per cent by weight. Specific gravity 1.0082. Acidity .12 per cent acid as acetic. Contains salicylic acid added as a preservative. Ash 0.22 per cent.

   Contains 5.4 per cent alcohol by volume or 4.3 per cent by weight. Specific gravity 1.0115. Ash 0.15 per cent. Acidity 0.27 per cent.

   Contains 5.3 per cent alcohol by volume or 4.2 per cent by weight. Specific gravity 1.0115. Acidity .10 per cent. Ash 0.14 per cent.

   Contains 4.7 per cent alcohol by volume or 3.7 per cent by weight. Specific gravity 1.0188. Ash 0.17 per cent.

I am much indebted to Dr. R. Harvey Reed of Rock Springs for selecting and purchasing, largely at his own expense, most of the foods analyzed. I also wish to thank Mr. Elias Nelson, Mr. B. P. Fleming and Mr. Frank Smith for assisting me in much of the analytical work here reported.
Chapter 82, Laws of Wyoming, 1903.

House Bill No. 67.

PURE FOODS AND DRUGS.

AN ACT providing for pure and unadulterated Foods, Drugs, Drinks and Illuminating Oils and to create the office of a State Chemist and Assistant State Chemist, and defining their respective duties and powers, and establishing their salaries, and providing for the appointment of an Assistant to said State Chemist of any incorporated city, and authorizing said cities to appropriate funds for his compensation.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

ARTICLE I.

State Chemist—Duties—Salary—Expense.

Section 1. The office of State Chemist is hereby created for the State of Wyoming, and shall receive a salary of two hundred dollars per year. Such Chemist shall be the regular professor of chemistry in the University of Wyoming. He shall enter upon his duties on the 30th day of September, 1903. It shall be his duty to make or cause to be made a chemical analysis of such foods, drinks, drugs, illuminating oils or other material relative to the enforcement of this act, as shall be submitted to him or shall be deemed advisable for such analysis, and make a full and complete written report of the same, and when so requested it shall be his duty to testify in court. He shall receive his necessary traveling expenses to be paid by the State of Wyoming when employed in performing the provisions of this act, which shall not include the chemicals and apparatus necessary for the proper fulfillment of his duties.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry—Salary—Duties.

Sec. 2. The Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming are hereby authorized and empowered to employ an assistant to the regular professor of chemistry, who shall receive a salary of ten hundred dollars per year for his services, to be paid by the State of Wyoming out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid by the State Auditor in the manner provided for the payment of other accounts against the State. The Assistant Chemist shall keep his office at the University of Wyoming, and the Board of Trustees of said University shall furnish the necessary room for the
carrying out of the provisions of this act. The Assistant Chemist shall perform such duties as he may be required to perform by the State Chemist.

**Contingent Expenses Limited to Appropriation.**

Sec. 3. The necessary traveling expenses and expenses for the purchase of apparatus, chemicals, etc., shall be paid from any appropriation made by the Legislature as a contingent fund for the State Chemist, provided that the expense shall be limited to the appropriation made.

**Annual Report.**

Sec. 4. The State Chemist shall keep a seal with which to attest official acts and documents. He shall make an annual report to the Governor on or before the first day of October of each year, which shall contain itemized statements of all receipts and disbursements, attorney fees in each specified suit brought in this department, and all persons employed by him, together with such statistics and other matter as he may regard of value to the administration or public at large, and said report may be published annually as public documents of the State of Wyoming, as may be provided by law.

**State Chemist—Bond.**

Sec. 5. Before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, the State Chemist shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) to the State of Wyoming, which shall be furnished by some responsible surety company, which shall be accepted by the Governor, conditioned that he will truly account for and apply all moneys or other property which may come into his hands in his official capacity, and for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as the same are prescribed by law; which bond, with his oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

**FOOD AND DRUGS.**

**Sale Adulterated Drugs or Articles of Food—Prohibited.**

Sec. 6. No person or persons shall within the State of Wyoming manufacture for sale, offer for sale or sell any drug or article of food, drink or illuminating oil which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

**Terms “Drug,” “Food” and “Drinks”—Defined.**

Sec. 7. The term “drug,” as used in this act, shall include all medicines for internal or external use, antiseptics, disinfectants and cosmetics. The term “food,” as used in this act, shall include all articles used for food, whether simple, mixed or compound. The term “drinks” shall include all drinks, whether distilled, brewed,
simple, mixed or compound, including mineral waters which shall be used as food, medicines or beverages by any person, or persons, while in the State of Wyoming, whether a citizen or not.

**Adulteration—Defined.**

Sec. 8. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act—

(a) In the case of drugs: (1) If, when sold under or by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein; (2) if, when sold under or by the name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which may be found in some other pharmacopoeia, or other standard work on Materia Medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work; (3) if its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b) In case of food: (1) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate, or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; (2) if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (3) if any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; (4) if it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article; (5) if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal; (6) if it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; (7) if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and are not injurious to health; and illuminating oils shall be of not less than 120° [degrees] open air flash test. That no gasoline shall be sold in the State of Wyoming of less than seventy-four proof. Same shall be plainly marked on the can, barrel or other package containing gasoline. [See Chapter 109.]

**Dealers Must Furnish Samples for Analysis.**

Sec. 9. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, whether a manufacturer or not, or delivering to a purchaser any
drug or article of food or drink included in the provisions of this
act, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same,
who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the
value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such
drug or article of food or drink which is in his possession.

Penalties.

Sec. 10. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the
requirements of this act, and whoever violates any of the provisions
of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction
shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars ($300) nor less
than fifty dollars ($50), or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred
nor less than thirty days, or both, at hard labor. Any person found
guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale or selling an adulterated
article of food, drugs or drinks under the provisions of this act, shall
be adjudged to pay in addition to the penalties hereinafter provided
for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and
analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person shall be
found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale.

Sale of Spoiled Meat Food—Prohibited—When.

Sec. 11. Whoever sells or offers for sale within the State of
Wyoming or has in his possession with a view to sell any kind of
diseased, corrupted, adulterated or unwholesome provisions, wheth-
er meat or drink, without making the condition of the same known
to the buyer, and whoever kills for the purpose of sale any calf less
than four weeks old, or has in his possession, with intent to sell, the
meat of any calf which he knows to have been killed when less than
four weeks old, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and when found
guilty fined as hereinbefore prescribed.

Feeding Offal to Animals Prohibited.

Sec. 12. Whoever feeds swine or animals of any kind used for
human food, the flesh of any old horse, or the flesh of any animal,
whether old or young, infirm or sick, or of one that has died from
any cause, or of any offal or flesh of diseased animals, shall be
deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty herein-
before prescribed in this act.

Maple Sugar and Syrup—Defined.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of this act maple sugar, and maple
syrup, shall be the unadulterated product produced by the evapora-
tion of pure sap from the maple or sugar tree. The standard of
weight of a gallon of such maple syrup of 231 cubic inches in the
State of Wyoming, shall be eleven pounds. And other substance
mixed with the maple sugar or maple syrup or any other substance
purporting to be maple sugar or maple syrup shall be deemed to be an adulteration within the meaning of the laws of the State of Wyoming, providing against the adulteration of foods, drugs, and drinks, and such party who makes or offers for sale such adulterated sugar or syrup shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined as herein previously provided for.

 ARTICLE II—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter and Cheese—Regulation of Sale of Imitations.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose or offer for sale, or exchange, within the State of Wyoming any substance purporting, appearing or represented to be butter or cheese, or having the semblance of either butter or cheese, which substance is not made wholly from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter, unless it is done under its true name, and each vessel, package, roll or parcel of such substance has, distinctly and durably, printed, stamped, stenciled or marked thereon the true name of such substance in ordinary bold-faced capital letters, not less than five-line pica in size, and also the name of each article or ingredient used or entering into the composition of such substance, in ordinary bold-faced letters not less than pica in size, or sell or dispose of in any manner to another, any such substance without delivering with each amount sold or disposed of, a label on which is plainly or legibly printed in ordinary bold-faced capital letters, as above described, the true name of such substance, and also the name of such articles used and entering into the composition of such substance in ordinary bold-faced letters, if the same be not made wholly from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter and the words “butter,” “creamery,” or “dairy” or any word or combination of words embracing the same, shall not be placed on any vessel, package, roll or parcel containing any imitation dairy product or substance not wholly made from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter.

Manufacture of Imitation Butter or Cheese Prohibited—“Skimmed Cheese.”

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the State of Wyoming to manufacture out of any oleaginous substance or substances, or any compound of the same other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter, any article designed to be sold as butter or cheese made from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter, but nothing in this section shall prevent the use of pure skimmed milk in the manufacture of cheese, provided said cheese is properly labeled showing that it is made from skimmed milk.
Unlawful to Sell Falsely Branded Products.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within the State of Wyoming to sell, exchange or offer for sale or exchange or dispose of, or have in his possession, any substance or article made in imitation or semblance of or as a substitute for any dairy product which is falsely branded, stenciled or marked as to the place where made, the name or cream value thereof, its composition or ingredients, or in any other respect.

Unlawful to Falsely Pack Products.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or companies within the State of Wyoming to pack, box, inclose, ship, consign, or convey any substance, butter or cheese, purporting to have been made from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter in such a manner as to conceal an inferior article by placing a finer grade of butter or cheese upon the surface of the same.

Sale of "Skimmed" Milk Regulated.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, whether residing in or out of the State of Wyoming, to sell in the said State to any person, persons or company, or to deliver or carry, or cause to be carried to any cheese or butter manufactory to be manufactured, any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, or from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as “skimmed milk,” or milk from the part known as “strippings” has been taken or withheld, or keeps or renders any false account of quantity or weight of milk furnished at or to any factory for manufacture or sold to any manufacturer except that it be properly labeled and reported in accordance with its true character and value.

Care of Cows.

Sec. 6. No person shall keep cows for the production of milk for any purpose, in a cramped or unhealthy condition, or feed them on unhealthy or unnatural food or upon food that produces impure, unhealthy or unwholesome milk.

Condensed Milk.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person within the State of Wyoming to manufacture, sell, exchange, expose or offer for sale or exchange, any condensed milk unless the package, can or vessel containing the same shall be distinctly labeled, stamped or marked with its true name, brand, by whom and the date of manufacture, and under what name made, and no condensed milk shall be made, exchanged, exposed or offered for sale or exchange unless the same be made from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed, or unless the pro-
portion of milk solids contained in the condensed milk shall be in amount the equivalent of 12 per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of such solids, 25 per centum shall be fat.

Sale of Imitations Unlawful.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person by himself or his agent or his employe within the State of Wyoming to render or manufacture for sale out of animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, any article in imitation or semblance of natural butter or cheese produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, nor compound with, or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance, or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance, or any human food, in imitation of natural butter or cheese, nor shall sell, keep for sale, or offer for sale any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this act, whether such article or articles, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this State or elsewhere. It is further provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or butterine in a separate and distinct form and the sale of such duly and properly labeled, and in such manner as will duly advise the consumer of its real character, and in no way to cause him to believe it to be pure butter as defined by this act.

Oleomargarine and Butterine—Defined.

Sec. 9. The words "oleomargarine" or "butterine" as used in this act shall be construed to mean any substance not pure butter, of not less than 80 per cent. butter fats, which substance is made as substitute for, but not in imitation of, or in any sense to be used as butter.

Penalties.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons violating any of these provisions of the sections of this act pertaining to dairy products shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both.

ARTICLE III—CHEESE AND BRANDING THEREOF.

Cheese.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or his agent or agents within the State of Wyoming to sell, expose for sale or have
in his possession with intent to sell any article, substance or compound made in imitation or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, and not made exclusively or wholly of milk or cream, with salt, rennet, and with or without harmless coloring matter, or containing any fats, oils or grease not produced from milk or cream, or shall have the words “filled cheese” or anything that will tend to deceive the public or to make believe that said cheese has been made wholly from milk or cream, with salt, rennet, and with or without harmless coloring matter, and when made to contain less than twenty per cent. of pure butter fat, it shall be stamped with the words “Skimmed Cheese” and duly labeled, or marked, in printed letters or plain, uncondensed Gothic type, not less than one inch in length, and so that the words cannot easily be defaced, and upon the side of every cheese, cheese cloth or band upon the same, upon the top and side of every tub, firkin, box or package containing any such article, substance or compound. And when such article is sold at retail, it shall be the duty of said retail dealer, or his agent, to so mark each broken package as to convey to the purchaser its real name and true condition.

Imitation Cheese—Penalty.

Sec. 2. Whoever by himself or his agents, peddles, sells, solicits orders for the future delivery of, or delivers from any cart, wagon or other vehicle upon the public streets or ways “filled cheese,” “skimmed cheese” or any substance made in imitation of or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, not made wholly of milk or cream, with salt, rennet and with or without harmless coloring matter, or having been labeled in accordance with this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten days nor more than thirty days for the first offense and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days, or both, for each subsequent offense.

ARTICLE IV—MILK.

Milk.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, agent or agents, or as the servant or agent, or any other person within the State of Wyoming, to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange or expose, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance, acid or so-called preservative has been added, or milk from diseased or sick cows.
Analysis—Preservatives Prohibited—Penalty.

Sec. 2. In all prosecutions under this act, if the milk is shown upon analysis, by a competent chemist, to contain more than eighty-eight per centum of watery fluid, or to contain less than twelve per cent. solids, not less than one-fifth of which must be fat, it shall be deemed, for the purpose of this act, to be adulterated, and not of good standard quality, except during the months of May and June, when milk containing less than eleven and one-half per cent. of milk solids shall be deemed to be not of good quality. And any milk found to contain salicylic acid or other preservatives known to be injurious to health, shall be deemed adulterated, and any person or persons, company or companies, agent or servant thereof, who shall be found guilty of selling such milk shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, and for all subsequent offenses by a fine of fifty dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days.

ARTICLE V—CANDY.

Adulteration of Candy Prohibited.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or companies to manufacture for sale, or sell or offer to sell within the State of Wyoming any substance known as candy which shall be adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or other mineral substance, poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients, deleterious or detrimental to health. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one hundred days nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and he shall be adjudged to pay in addition all necessary costs and expenses incurred in the inspecting and analyzing such adulterated candy, and the same shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court.

ARTICLE VI—CANNED GOODS.

Goods Must Be Marked With Date of Canning.

Section 1. After the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful in the State of Wyoming for any packer, wholesale or retail dealer, or
any other person who may sell or offer for sale in any respect whatever, preserved or canned fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food, unless such articles bear a mark to indicate the grade or quality, together with the name and address of such person, or corporations that packed the same, and the date in plain, unmistakable letters and figures, giving the month and year in which said goods were canned.

**"Soaked" Goods—Syrup and Molasses.**

Sec. 2. That all soaked goods, or goods put up from products dried before canning, shall be plainly marked by adhesive label, having on its face the words “Soaked” in letters not less in size than two-line pica, of solid and legible type; and all cans, jugs, or other packages, containing maple syrup or molasses, shall be plainly marked by an adhesive label, having on its face the name and address of the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, who made or prepared the same, together with the name and quality of the goods, the month and year the same were prepared and canned, in letters of the size provided in this act.

**False Stamp or Label—Penalty—Board of Health.**

Sec. 3. Any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, agent or servant, who manufactures, sells, in or out of the State of Wyoming, or who shall falsely stamp or label such cans or jars containing preserved fruit or food of any kind, or knowingly permits such false stamping or labeling, any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, agent or servant, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished with a fine not less than fifty dollars in case of vendors, and in the case of manufacturers, or those falsely or fraudulently stamping or labeling such cans or jars, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of any Board of Health of the State of Wyoming, or any other authorized person or persons, cognizant of any violation of this act, to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, any person or persons, agent or servant, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, which it has reason to believe has or are violating any of the provisions of this act, and such person or persons, agent or servant, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, which have been found guilty of violating this act shall, in addition to the fine imposed hereby, be liable for the cost of trial and conviction, and all moneys collected by such fines, after deducting the expense thereof, shall be covered into the general fund of the State.

**Vinegar—Analysis.**

Sec. 4. This act shall also cover and be in force against any
person or persons, firm or firms, or manufacturing establishment for
the manufacture of or sale, or exposing for sale or selling, or having
in his possession with intent to sell, or delivering to any person any
vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act, and no
vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar which is
not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider;
or vinegar not made exclusively of such apple cider; or vinegar into
which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as
may appear upon proper test, and upon said test shall contain not
less than two per centum, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon
full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water, and providing
also that all vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the
intervention of distillation shall be branded "Fermented Vinegar,"
with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is
made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor
shall be branded "Distilled Vinegar," and all such distilled vinegar
shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation
and from color other than that imparted to it by distillation. And
that all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than
two per centum, by weight, upon full evaporation, at the temperature
of boiling water, of solids contained in the fruit or grain from which
said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less
than two and a half tenths of one per cent. ash or mineral matter,
the same being the product of the material from which the said vin-
egar is manufactured. And, further, that all vinegar shall be made
wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to have been
made or is represented to be made, and shall contain not less than
four per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, which shall not
be contaminated by any foreign substance.

Sale of Adulterated Vinegar Prohibited.

Sec. 5. No person shall manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or
have in his possession with intent to sell within the State of Wy-
oming, any vinegar found, upon proper test, to contain any prepara-
tion of lead, copper, sulphuric or other mineral acid or other in-
gredients injurious to health, and all packages containing vinegar
shall be branded on the head of the cask, barrel, keg or jug, or any
other container containing such vinegar, or if sold in other pack-
ages, that each package be plainly marked with the name and resi-
dence of the manufacturer, together with the brand required in the
provisions of this act.

Cider and Fruit Vinegar.

Sec. 6. Every person making or manufacturing cider vinegar,
who is not a domestic manufacturer of cider or cider vinegar, shall
brand on each container, whether cask, barrel, keg or other container containing such vinegar, the name and residence of the manufacturer, the date when the same was manufactured and the words "Cider Vinegar," and no vinegar shall be branded "Fruit Vinegar" unless the same be made wholly from apples, grapes or other fruits. Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any farmer from manufacturing for his own private use or offering for sale not to exceed twenty-five barrels in any one year, pure cider or other fruit vinegar, branding the same "Domestic Cider Vinegar," with name and date of manufacture, and when so branded, shall be sufficient guarantee of its purity.

Penalties.

Sec. 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this Article of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred days, or both, and shall be adjudged to pay, in addition, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such vinegar.

ARTICLE VII.

LIQUORS, WINES, BEER AND OTHER SPIRITUOUS, VINOUS OR MALTED DRINKS AND BEVERAGES.

Adulteration of Spirituous Liquors—Penalty.

Section 1. Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale within the State of Wyoming, any spirituous, alcoholic, vinous or malt liquors used or intended for drink or medicinal or mechanical purposes, with Cocculus-indicus, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alum, capsicum, copperas, laurel water, logwood, Brazil-wood, cochineal, sugar of lead, aloes, glucose, tannic acid, or any other substance which is poisonous, adulterated or injurious to the health, or with any substance not a necessary ingredient in the manufacture thereof; and whoever sells or offers or keeps for sale any such liquors so adulterated, and whoever uses any active poison in the manufacture or preparation of any intoxicating liquor or sells in any quantity any intoxicating liquor so manufactured or prepared, and whoever engages in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and fails to brand on each package containing the same the name of the person or company manufacturing, rectifying or preparing the same, whether a resident of the State of Wyoming or not, and also the words "containing no poisonous drugs, or other added poison," and any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act
shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties provided for by this act, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing any such adulterated liquors, whether alcoholic, vinous or malt, intended for drink, of which said party may have been guilty of adulterating or selling or keeping for sale or offering for sale, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, excepting manufacturers who manufacture and place on sale liquors containing poisons or that are not labeled as provided for in this act, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment not more than six months nor less than one month.

Adulteration of Wines—Penalty.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to adulterate any wine made, or juice expressed, from grapes, whether grown within or out of the State of Wyoming, by mixing therewith any drug, chemicals, cider, whiskey or other liquor, and whoever sells or offers to sell any such adulterated wine or grape juice knowing the same to be adulterated, and for the purpose of this act, adulterated wine shall consist in wine to which shall be added any glucose, or uncrystallized grape or starch sugar, or cider, or pomace of grapes out of which the juice has been expressed or extracted known as grape cheese, or any other substance not natural to the pure expressed juice of the grape, excepting that such shall be plainly labeled and placed on the bottle, barrel, cask or container of any kind, showing the quantity and quality of such adulteration. Provided, That said adulteration shall not in any way be poisonous or injurious to the public health, and whoever violates this act, whether intentionally or otherwise, shall be fined in any sum not more than three hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and imprisoned for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, and pay the cost of the prosecution.

ARTICLE VIII—FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Illuminating Oil—Test.

Section 1. All illuminating oils sold or offered for sale in this State shall be of not less than 115% [degrees] open cup flash test, and all packages containing illuminating oil sold or offered for sale shall have thereto attached a label or brand setting forth the quantity and quality of the oil therein contained. [See Chapter 109.]

Penalty.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof
shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Shortage in Weight or Measurement—Penalty.
Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful within the State of Wyoming to sell direct, or permit any person, whether agent, employe or servant, to sell any property of whatsoever character that shall be short in weight or measure, and any person owning or having charge of any scales or steelyards for the purpose of weighing any property, or who knowingly reports any false or untrue weight, whereby any person may be defrauded or injured, or who shall sell any article of food, beverage or medicine that shall be short in measure by the prescribed and legal measurements of this State, and shall represent the same to contain a certain quantity which it does not contain, and thus defrauding the purchaser, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor imprisoned more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Poisons Must Be Marked or Labeled.
Sec. 4. Whenever any pharmacist, druggist, physician or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, within the State of Wyoming, shall sell any drug or chemical, and the indiscriminate or careless use of which might be destructive of human life, except that such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison a label printed in red ink, and a cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, or the words “Caution” or “Poison,” shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

Use of Counterfeit Brands or Trade Marks.
Sec. 5. Whoever vends or keeps for sale any goods, merchandise, mixture, or preparation upon which any forged or counterfeit stamp, brand, imprint, wrapper, label or trade mark is placed or fixed and intended to represent the said goods, merchandise, mixture or preparation of any other person, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and whoever wilfully forges or counterfeits any representation, likeness, similitude, copy or imitation of the private brand, wrapper, label or trade mark usually affixed by any person to or upon the goods, wares, merchandise, preparation or mixture of such person, or by any maker of wine from grapes, to the bottle or cask used by him to contain the same, with the intent to pass off any work, goods, manufacture, wine, compound, preparation or mixture to which such forged or counterfeit representation, likeness, similitude, copy or imitation is affixed, or intended to be affixed as
the work, goods, manufacture, wine, compound, preparation or mixture of such person, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months nor less than two months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Cases and Packages Must Be Marked—Penalty.

Sec. 6. Whoever puts up or packs any goods or articles sold by weight into any case or package and fails or omits to mark thereon the gross, tare and net weights thereof, in pounds and fraction of pounds, or with intent to defraud, in any way transfers any brand, mark or stamp, put upon any case or package by any manufacturer, to any other case or package; or, with the like intent, repack any case or package marked with the brand, mark or stamp of any manufacturer, with goods or articles inferior to the goods or articles of that manufacturer, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months.

ARTICLE IX.

Persons Selling Deemed Agents of Manufacturer.

Section 1. For the purpose of this act, and for the purpose of getting service on foreign companies, corporations or firms, any agent or any person who shall sell, keep for sale, offer for sale or handle goods made, sold or handled by said firm, company or corporation, shall be deemed the agent thereof, upon whom the process of any court of this State of competent jurisdiction may be served for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and service upon such agent shall be binding upon his principals.

Adulterated Goods to Be Destroyed.

Sec. 2. Any drugs, liquors, wines, malt liquors or food of any character, or illuminating oil that may be found adulterated or impure to such an extent as to make it injurious to the public health and dangerous to life, and thus unfit by the provisions of this act to be sold, shall be confiscated and destroyed at the discretion of the court.

State Chemist—Oath and Bond.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the State Chemist to enter upon his duties before having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, the State of Wyoming, and having filed a satisfactory bond furnished by some competent and responsible surety company in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful and honest performance of his duties, which bond shall be accepted by the Secretary of State, and placed on file in his office. Trial for the enforcement of the provisions of this act shall be brought before any
District Court in the State of Wyoming, and there shall be nothing that shall be construed to prohibit an appeal from the decision of said court.

City Health Officer—Duty.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the ex-officio city health officer provided for by the State Board of Health and the State Board of Medical Examiners to collect samples and forward the same to the State Chemist for analysis and to otherwise carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. All acts or parts of acts that shall be in conflict with this act or any part of it shall and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 30th day of September, 1903.

Approved February 21st, 1903.

Chapter 109, Laws of Wyoming, 1903.

House Bill No. 153.

ILLUMINATING OILS—TEST OF REQUIRED.

AN ACT establishing the degree of burning test of illuminating oils to be sold within the State of Wyoming.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to sell or offer for sale within the State of Wyoming any illuminating oil that shall test less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit burning test as indicated and determined by the open Tagliabue cup.

Any person or corporation convicted of violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27th, 1903.