

STATE OF IOWA
1917

LAWS ENFORCED BY

Dairy and Food Department

EFFECTIVE JULY 4, 1917

W. B. BARNEY
STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

Published By
STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES

STATE OF IOWA

DAIRY LAWS

EFFECTIVE APRIL 30, 1917

ISSUED MAY, 1917

BY THE

IOWA DAIRY & FOOD COMMISSION

W. B. BARNEY, Commissioner
DES MOINES, IOWA

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

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DAIRY LAWS OF IOWA
As Amended by the 37th General Assembly.

**AMENDMENTS APPROVED APRIL 21, 1917. PUBLISHED APRIL
30, 1917.**

SECTION 2515. Appointment—bond—powers and duties—assistants—equipment—state chemist—salaries—expenses—report. On or before the first day of April of each even numbered year, the governor shall appoint a dairy and food commissioner, who shall have practical knowledge of and experience in the manufacture of dairy products, and hold his office for two years from the first day of May following his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, subject to removal by the governor for inefficiency, neglect or violation of duty. He shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, with sureties to be approved by and filed with the secretary of state. He shall keep on hand a supply of standard test tubes or bottles and milk measures or pipettes adapted for use by each milk testing machine. He shall furnish to any firm or corporation desiring the same one such tube or bottle, and such milk measure or pipette for each factory, of the kind adapted for the machine operated therein, upon request therefor, certifying it to be reliable, accurate, and standard, placing thereon the letters "D. C." as a permanent mark; the tubes or bottles and pipettes to be furnished at the actual cost thereof. He shall have and keep an office in the capitol, and preserve therein all correspondence, documents, records, and all property of the state pertaining thereto, and shall have authority to take all proper educational measures to foster and promote the manufacture and sale of pure food and dairy products. The commissioner shall be allowed necessary postage, stationery, and office supplies, and shall receive an annual salary of twenty-seven hundred dollars and necessary expenses, which shall not exceed four thousand five hundred dollars per year including expenses, such expenses to be itemized, verified by him, and when examined and approved by the executive council, to be paid by warrant of the state auditor drawn upon the state treasurer. The commissioner may appoint a deputy commissioner at a salary of \$1800 per year, a state dairy inspector at a salary of \$1600 per year. He may also appoint, with the approval of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the director of the Iowa Experiment Station and the professor of dairying, two assistants at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per year, and four assistants at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars for the first year and sixteen hundred dollars per year thereafter, who shall perform such duties as may be

assigned to them by the commissioner. Such deputy, dairy inspector and assistants shall be allowed in addition to their salaries, actual and necessary traveling expenses, when in the performance of their official duties, said expenses to be itemized, verified under oath, and when audited and approved by the executive council to be paid upon warrant of the state auditor upon the state treasurer provided that such expenditure shall not exceed the appropriation made for this purpose. The commissioner shall with the approval of the executive council appoint a state chemist, who shall be an expert analytical, food and pharmaceutical chemist, who shall be the official chemist of the dairy and food department. He shall devote his whole time to the duties of such office. He shall receive a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per year, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers. He shall make all the examinations necessary in enforcing the provisions of the various laws enforced by the dairy and food department, shall be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses, and shall be furnished necessary laboratory, apparatus, supplies and chemicals, to be paid for in the same manner as the accounts of assistants. The commissioner shall during his term of office hold no other official position or any professorship in any state educational institution, and on or before the first day of November he shall make annual report to the governor, which shall contain a detailed account of all of his doings as commissioner and the receipts and disbursements of his office since the preceding report, with such facts and statistics in regard to the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products, with such suggestions, as he may regard of public importance in connection therewith. In the conduct of his office, he shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses, enforce their attendance and examine them under oath by him to be administered, such witnesses to be allowed fees as in justice courts, to be paid by the commissioner as part of the expenses of his office and do such other acts and things as are necessary and proper in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2515-a. Milk license—fee—revocation. No person, firm or corporation shall sell milk or cream in or to be used in, any municipal corporation except for the purpose of supplying the same to an establishment for the purpose of manufacture, without being licensed by the state dairy and food commissioner, and the fee for such license shall be \$1 for each place or vehicle from which sale is made. Every such license shall expire July 4th next after its issue; shall be given only to a person owning or leasing the vehicle or place from which sales are to be made, and shall not be transferable. No license shall be issued for less than one dollar. Each license shall be numbered and shall contain the name, residence and place of business of the licensee and the number of vehicles and places to be used. The name of the dairy or the name of the person, firm or corporation to whom the license is issued shall appear on both sides of each vehicle, in letters not less than two inches in height and there shall be such contrast between the color of the letters and the background as shall render the

letters plainly legible. Every sale from a vehicle not so inscribed shall be deemed a violation of this act. But nothing herein shall be construed as requiring persons to procure such license unless such person shall sell milk or cream from a store or vehicle.

The commissioner may withhold a license from any applicant therefor whom he may deem unworthy and he may revoke any license issued by him to any person who has violated the terms thereof, or who has failed to comply with any requirements of this chapter, or refused or failed to obey his lawful request or direction, and every conviction of the licensee for an offense punishable under this chapter shall be sufficient grounds for such revocation.

SEC. 2515-b. Impure or skimmed milk or cheese—sale—labels. If any person shall sell, exchange, or expose for sale or exchange or deliver or bring to another, for domestic or potable use, or to be converted into any product of human food, any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, unwholesome or skimmed milk, or milk from which has been held back what is commonly known as strippings, or milk taken from an animal having disease, sickness, ulcers, abscess or running sore, or which has been taken from the animal within fifteen days before or five days after parturition; or if any person shall purchase, to be converted into any product of human food, any unclean, unhealthful, adulterated or unwholesome milk or cream, or shall manufacture any such milk or cream into any product of human food, or if any person having cows for the purpose of producing milk or cream for sale, shall stable them in any unhealthy place or in crowded manner, or shall knowingly feed them food which produces impure, unwholesome milk, or shall feed them distilled glucose or brewery waste in any state of fermentation, or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness or of an unhealthy nature, or shall sell or offer for sale cream which has been taken from milk the sale of which is prohibited or who shall sell or offer for sale as cream, an article, which shall contain less than the amount of butter fat as prescribed in this chapter; or if any person shall sell or offer for sale any cheese manufactured from skimmed milk or from milk that is partially skimmed, without the same being plainly branded, stamped or marked on the side or top of both cheese and package, in a durable manner, in the English language, the words "skimmed milk cheese," the letters of the words to be not less than one inch in height and one-half inch in width, he shall be fined as provided in section (2515-g) hereof, and be liable for double damages to the person or persons upon whom such frauds shall be committed.

SEC. 2515-c. Skimmed milk—how labeled. No person shall offer or expose for sale or sell any skimmed milk or partially skimmed milk unless each receptacle and carrying can containing the same shall be kept plainly marked on the same with the words "skimmed milk" in the English language in letters not less than one inch in height.

SEC. 2515-d. Adulteration—milk and cream defined. For the purpose of this chapter, the addition of water or any other substance or thing to cream or whole milk or skimmed milk or partially skimmed milk is hereby declared an adulteration, and milk which is obtained from animals fed upon waste as defined in this chapter, or upon any substance of an unhealthy nature, is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome, and milk which is proved by any reliable method of test or analysis to contain less than eleven and one-half per cent of milk solids to the one hundred pounds of milk, or less than three pounds of milk fat to the one hundred pounds of milk, shall be regarded as skimmed or partially skimmed milk. Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows properly fed and kept excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving and contains no less than twelve per cent of milk solids and not less than three per cent of milk fat. Cream is the portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by a centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains not less than sixteen per cent of milk fat.

SEC. 2515-e. Testing contrivances—false manipulation—prima facie evidence. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation by himself, or as the officer, servant, agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation to falsely manipulate or under-read or over-read the Babcock test or any other contrivance used for the purpose of determining the amount of milk fat in milk or cream, or to make any false determination of any test or contrivance used for the purpose of determining the amount of milk fat in any dairy products. For the purpose of this act the writing of a check or payment of money for cream or milk at any given test shall constitute prima facie evidence that such test was made.

SEC. 2515-f. License to operate milk testing apparatus—examination for—fee—penalty—trade mark for Iowa butter. No person shall operate a milk or cream testing apparatus duly approved by the state dairy and food commissioner, to determine the percentage of milk fat in milk or cream for the purpose of purchasing the same either for himself or another without first securing a license from the dairy and food commissioner of this state, or from his duly appointed agent or representative, authorizing such person to so operate such tester.

Any person desiring to secure such license shall make application therefor on a blank to be prepared and provided by the dairy and food commissioner, and such applicant before being issued such license may be required to pass a satisfactory examination in person and prove by actual demonstration that he is competent and qualified to properly use such tester and make an accurate test with the same.

Such license shall be valid for one year after its issue and a fee of two and one-half dollars shall be paid by the licensee to the state dairy and food commissioner before such license shall be issued. Licenses issued to operators of the Babcock or other approved test under this act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 31,

1911. The dairy and food commissioner shall have authority to revoke any license issued under this act.

The testing of each lot of milk or cream by any such unlicensed person shall constitute a separate offense, provided that any licensed person may for valid reasons appoint a substitute for a period not to exceed fourteen days, subject to the approval of the dairy and food commissioner. The fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury by the dairy and food commissioner.

For the purpose of insuring a higher standard of excellence and quality, a more uniform butter market, a higher market value for the butter manufactured in the state, and to insure a more healthful product for consumption at home and abroad, there is hereby created and adopted the following State Trade Mark (or such modification thereof as may be made by the Executive Committee to meet the requirements of the United States copyright laws) for butter manufactured in the state of Iowa. The mark shall consist of a heavy circle with an inner light circle, the center space being occupied by an outline of the map of Iowa and within the outline shall appear in prominent letters the words "Iowa Butter." In the space above the outline and within the light circle shall appear the words "First Quality. License No." and the words "State Butter Control" shall be inserted in the space below the outline of the map and within the light circle. Said trade-mark and its use and regulation shall be in charge of and under the control of an Executive Committee of five members consisting of the President of the Iowa State Dairy Association, the President of the Iowa State Buttermakers' Association, the Dean of the Division of Agriculture of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Professor of Dairying of the same institution, and the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Iowa.

The State Trade Mark shall be controlled, used, manufactured and issued under such rules and regulations as may be found necessary, from time to time, by said Executive Committee, such Executive Committee shall have power to make such changes in the rules and regulations for the use of said trade mark as it may deem necessary from time to time.

The rules governing the use of such trade mark shall be published by and through bulletins issued by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner. Such labels, stamps, or other means of imprinting such trade mark upon the manufactured product, or the receptacles containing the same shall be furnished to those entitled to the use thereof by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner at actual cost.

The said Executive Committee is hereby directed and authorized to secure a copyright under the laws of the United States for trade-marks, and copyrights for such trade-mark for butter, and the expenses thereof shall be paid for from the funds appropriated for the use of the State Dairy and Food Department.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association or individual to use the said trade-mark for butter on their products without first complying with all the rules and regulations prescribed by the said Executive Committee for the use of the same.

Sec. 2515-g. Violation—penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days in the county jail.

Sec. 2516. Imitation butter or cheese. Every article, substitute or compound, save that produced from pure milk or cream from milk of cows, made in the semblance of or designed to be used for and in the place of butter, is imitation butter; and every article, substitute or compound, save that produced from pure milk or cream from milk of cows, made in the semblance of or designed to be used for and in the place of cheese, is imitation cheese. No one shall manufacture, have in his possession, offer to sell or sell, solicit or take orders for delivery, ship, consign or forward by any common carrier, public or private, and no common carrier, shall knowingly receive or transport, any such imitation butter or cheese, except in the manner and subject to the regulations in this chapter provided.

Sec. 2517. Substitute for butter or cheese—regulations as to sale and use—transportation. A substitute for butter and cheese, not having a yellow color nor colored in imitation of butter and cheese as prohibited in the next section, may be manufactured, kept in possession, offered for sale, sold, shipped, consigned or forwarded by common carriers, public or private, if each tub, firkin, box or other package in which the same is kept, offered for sale, sold, shipped, consigned, or forwarded shall have branded, stamped or marked on the side or top thereof in the English language, in a durable manner, the words "Substitute for butter" or "Substitute for cheese," as the case may be, the letters of the words to be not less than one inch in length by one-half inch in width. The defacing, erasure, cancelling or removal of this brand or mark, with intent to mislead, deceive or violate any provision of this chapter, is prohibited. Such substitute for butter or cheese may be kept, used or served as a food or for cooking in hotels, restaurants, lunch counters, boarding houses, or other places of public entertainment, only in case the proprietor or person in charge of such place shall display and keep constantly posted a card opposite each table or other place where the guests or others are served with the same, which card shall be white, at least ten by fourteen inches in size, the words, "Substitute for butter used here" or "Substitute for cheese used here," as the case may be, printed in black Roman letters of the same size as herein required to be placed upon the tubs, firkins, boxes or other packages in which substitute for butter or cheese is kept, and no other words or figures shall be printed thereon. No substitute for butter or cheese shall be offered for sale in the manufacturer's original package under the name of or for true butter or cheese made

from the milk or cream of cows, nor shall any substitute for butter or cheese be offered for sale or sold unless the purchaser at the time was informed thereof, and, in addition, furnished with a printed statement in the English language in prominent type that the substance sold is such substitute, and giving the name and place of business of the maker. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be so constructed as to prohibit the transportation of imitation butter or cheese through and across the state.

Sec. 2518. Coloring—adulteration. No one shall color with any matter whatever any substance intended as a substitute for butter or cheese, so as to cause it to resemble true dairy products, or combine any animal fat, vegetable oil or other substance with butter or cheese, or combine with any substance whatever, intended as a substitute for butter or cheese, anything of any kind or nature for the purpose or with the effect of imparting to the compound the color of yellow butter or cheese, the product of the milk or cream from cows, or use, solicit orders for delivery, keep for sale or sell any such substance so colored and disguised as a substitute for butter or cheese; but nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of salt, rennet, or harmless coloring matter in making butter or cheese from such milk or cream.

Sec. 2519. Package branded. No one shall have in his possession or under his control, except for the actual consumption of himself or family, any substance designed as a substitute for butter or cheese, unless the tub, firkin, box or package holding the same is branded or marked as in this chapter required. Any person having in his possession or under his control such substance, not so branded or marked, shall be presumed to know its true character and name.

Sec. 2520. Contracts invalid. No action shall be maintained in any of the courts of the state upon any contract or sale made in violation of or with the intent to violate any provision of this chapter by one who was knowingly a party thereto.

Sec. 2521. Search warrants—samples. Whoever shall have in possession or control any imitation butter or cheese, or any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be held to have possession of property with intent to use it as a means of committing public offense, and all the provisions of the chapter relating to search warrants and proceedings thereon shall apply, except the officer serving the warrant, in addition to his duties as therein required, shall deliver to the dairy commissioner, or to a person by him authorized in writing to receive the same, a perfect sample of each article seized by virtue of such warrant, for the purpose of having the same analyzed, and forthwith return to the person from whom it was taken the remainder of each article seized. If any sample is found to be imitation butter or cheese, or substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, it shall be returned to and retained by the magistrate for the purposes contemplated

in said chapter on "search warrants and proceedings thereon," but if any sample be found not imitation butter or cheese, or a substance designed to be used as a substitute thereof, the value of the same shall be paid by the dairy commissioner as part of the expenses of his office, to the person from whom it was taken.

SEC. 2522. Milk dealers—manufacturers and packers—report—penalty. Every city milk dealer, or every person furnishing milk or cream to such dealer, or the employe of such milk dealer, and every person or corporation, or the employe of such person or corporation, who operates a creamery, cheese or condensed milk factory, or reworks or packs butter, shall maintain his premises and utensils in a clean and hygienic condition, and shall make, upon blanks furnished by the dairy commissioner, such reports and statistics as may be required for the purpose of compiling statistics authorized by this chapter, and such dealer, owner, operator or business manager shall make such returns and reports within thirty days after receiving the proper blank form from the dairy commissioner and shall certify to the correctness thereof. Whoever shall violate any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days.

SEC. 2523. Milk test. Any person or corporation, or the employe of such person or corporation, who operates a creamery or cheese or condensed milk factory, and uses a chemical milk test to determine the quantity of butter fat in milk purchased, used or received, shall so use only such tests as shall be clear oil, free from any foreign substance, and produce correct measurements of butter fat, and every such person or corporation using a milk test shall procure from the dairy commissioner for each factory so operated one standard tube or bottle, and one standard measure or pipette, for testing milk, certified and marked by him as in this chapter provided, which shall be kept for inspection by the patrons and used by such person or corporation in testing or verifying test tubes or bottles and milk measures or pipettes used. In any action arising between any such operator and patron, the burden of establishing the use of reliable tests and the results therefrom, equivalent to the standard herein provided, shall be upon the operator.

SEC. 2524. Samples collected. The commissioner may appoint agents in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants to collect from each dealer, not more than four times each month, samples of milk offered for sale therein. The agent shall make an accurate test of each sample received by him, and keep a true record thereof, with the name and location of the person from whom it was obtained, and report his work in detail to the commissioner, the compensation therefor not to exceed three dollars for each day actually employed therein.

SEC. 2526. Inspection. He or his agent may open any can or vessel containing milk or cream offered for sale in such city, and inspect its contents and take samples therefrom for testing or analysis. And any city milk dealer, or employe of such milk dealer, or any other person

who shall resist or interfere with the commissioner or his agent in the performance of his duties in executing any of the requirements of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in this chapter.

SEC. 2527. Penalties. Whoever shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2528-a. Access to factories and buildings. The state dairy and food commissioner and his deputy and assistants shall have full access to all places of business, factories, buildings, wagons and cars used in the manufacture, sale or transportation within the state of any dairy products or imitation thereof.

SEC. 2528-b. Examination and inspection. They may examine and open any package, can or vessel containing, or believed to contain any article or product which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of the laws of this state relative to the dairy products and imitation thereof, and may inspect the contents therein and take therefrom samples for testing or analysis.

SEC. 2528-c. Interference with inspector—penalty. Whosoever shall refuse to allow the inspection herein provided for or shall in any way hinder or obstruct the proper officers performing their duties hereunder shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty (30) days.

SEC. 4989-a. Skimmed milk to be pasteurized. That every owner, manager or operator of a creamery shall before delivering to any person any skimmed milk cause the same to be pasteurized at a temperature of at least one hundred and eighty-five (185) degrees Fahrenheit.

SEC. 4989-b. Penalty. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW.

NOTE.—This act is enforced by the county attorney of each county.

SEC. 5028-b. Unfair discrimination—in selling—in purchasing. Any persons, firm, company, association or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the State of Iowa, and engaged in the production, manufacture, sale or distribution of any commodity of commerce, that shall, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality, or creating a monopoly, discriminate between different sections, localities, communities, cities or towns of the state, by selling such commodity at a lower price or rate in one section, locality, community, city, or town than such commodity is sold for by said person, firm, association, company, or corporation, in another section, locality, community, city or town after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or purchase, if a raw product, or from the point of manufacture, if a manufactured product, to a place of sale, storage or distribution, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; provided, however, that prices made to meet competition in such section, locality, community, city or town shall not be in violation of this act.

Any person, firm, association, company or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state of Iowa, and engaged in the business of purchasing for manufacture, storage, sale or distribution, any commodity of commerce that shall, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor or creating a monopoly, discriminate between different sections, localities, communities, cities or towns, in this state, by purchasing such commodity at a higher rate or price in one section, locality, community, city or town, than is paid for such commodity by such party in another section, locality, community, city or town, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of purchase, to the point of manufacture, sale, distribution or storage, shall be deemed to be guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; provided, however, that prices made to meet competition in such section, locality, community, city or town shall not be in violation of this act.

SEC. 5028-c. Penalty. Any person, firm, company, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, and any officer, agent or receiver of any firm, company, association or corporation, or any member of the same, or any individual, found guilty of a violation thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or suffer both penalties.

The Pure Food Laws

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Effective July 4, 1915

W. B. BARNEY
Dairy and Food Commissioner
Des Moines, Iowa

Publication Authorized by Executive Council

June 1, 1915

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
1915

PURE FOOD LAW

SECTION 4999-a18. Rules and regulations. The commissioner shall, with the approval of the executive council make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, under which the commissioner shall procure from time to time or whenever he has occasion to believe any of its provisions are being violated, or cause to be procured, for examination chemically, microscopically or otherwise, samples of food shipped into this state or offered for sale in this state. The chemist making the examination shall certify the results of his work to the commissioner.

SEC. 4999-a19. County attorney—duties. If it shall appear from any such examination that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, the commissioner shall at once certify the facts to the proper county attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath. It shall be the duty of every county attorney to whom the commissioner or his assistants shall report any violation of this act, to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided. An attorney may be appointed by the governor when he deems advisable to prosecute such cases, but in no case except where the county attorney has first refused to act.

SEC. 4999-a20. Manufacture and sale of adulterated foods prohibited. No person, firm or corporation, by himself, officer, servant or agent, or as the officer, servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation shall manufacture or introduce into the state or solicit or take orders for delivery, or sell, exchange, deliver or have in his possession with the intent to sell, exchange or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act. Provided that none of the penalties set forth in this act shall be imposed upon any common carrier for introducing into the state, or having in its possession, any adulterated or misbranded articles of food, where the same were received by said carrier for transportation in the ordinary course of its business and without actual knowledge of the adulteration or misbranding thereof. Provided, that any manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber may keep goods specifically set apart in his stock for sale in other states, which might otherwise be in violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4999-a24. Samples. Any person who manufactures or exposes for sale, or delivers to a purchaser any article of food, shall furnish, within business hours and upon payment or tender of the selling price a sample of such food to any person duly authorized by the commissioner to receive the same and who shall apply to such vendor, or person delivering to a purchaser, such article of food for such sample for such use in sufficient quantity for the analysis of any such article or articles in his possession. In the presence of such person and an

agent of the commissioner, if so desired by either party, said sample shall be divided into three parts, and each part shall be sealed with the seal of the commissioner. One part shall be left with the dealer, one delivered to the commissioner, and one deposited with the county attorney for the county in which the sample is taken. The having in possession by any person who manufactures or exposes for sale, any adulterated or misbranded food, within the meaning of this act, shall be prima facie evidence of having in possession with intent to sell in violation of its provisions.

SEC. 4999-a25. Penalty. Any person, firm, corporation, or agent thereof, who refuses to comply, on demand, with any of the requirements of this act or who shall violate any of its provisions, or who shall obstruct or hinder the commissioner, or any of his assistants, in the discharge of any duty imposed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4999-a26. Bulletins. The commissioner shall, from time to time, with the approval of the executive council, issue a printed bulletin, showing the results of inspections, analyses, and prosecutions undertaken under this act, together with such general information as may be deemed suitable. Such bulletins shall be printed in such numbers as may be directed by the executive council, and shall be issued to the newspapers of the state and to all interested persons.

SEC. 4999-a29. Notice—how served on defendant corporation. Upon the prosecution of a corporation for violations of the provisions of this act, or of section four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine (4989) of the code, and information filed before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, the said justice of the peace shall forthwith issue notice to the corporation which shall substantially notify the defendant of the charges contained in the information and that it must forthwith appear and answer the same, which notice may be served by any peace officer in any county of the state on any officer or agent of the defendant corporation by reading the same to him and leaving with him a copy thereof; said notice shall be returned to the justice of the peace without delay with proper return of its service, and from and after two days from the time of making such service the defendant corporation shall be considered to be in court, and all further proceedings shall be the same as against an individual defendant.

SEC. 4999-a31. Food Standards. For the purposes of this act the following standards are hereby established:

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

1. A **flavoring extract** is a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and conforms in name to the plant used in its preparation.

2. **Almond extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of bitter almonds, free from hydrocyanic acid, and contains not less than one (1) per cent by volume of oil of bitter almonds.

3. **Anise extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of anise, and contains not less than three (3) per cent by volume of oil of anise.

4. **Celery seed extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from celery seed or the oil of celery seed, or both, and contains not less than three-tenths (0.3) per cent by volume of oil of celery seed.

5. **Cassia extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cassia and contains not less than two (2) per cent by volume of oil of cassia.

6. **Cinnamon extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cinnamon, and contains not less than two (2) per cent by volume of oil of cinnamon.

7. **Clove extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of cloves, and contains not less than two (2) per cent by volume of oil of cloves.

8. **Ginger extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from ginger and contains in each one hundred (100) cubic centimeters, the alcohol-soluble matters from not less than twenty (20) grams of ginger.

9. **Lemon extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five (5) per cent by volume of oil of lemon.

10. **Terpeneless extract of lemon** is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, and contains not less than two-tenths (0.2) per cent by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon.

11. **Nutmeg extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of nutmeg and contains not less than two (2) per cent by volume of oil of nutmeg.

12. **Orange extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of orange, or from orange peel, or both, and contains not less than five (5) per cent by volume of oil of orange.

13. **Terpeneless extract of orange** is the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of orange with dilute alcohol, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of orange in dilute alcohol, and corresponds in flavoring strength to orange extract.

14. **Peppermint extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of peppermint, or from peppermint, or both, and contains not less than three (3) per cent by volume of oil of peppermint.

15. **Rose extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from attar of roses, with or without red rose petals, and contains not less than four-tenths (0.4) per cent by volume of attar of roses.

16. **Savory extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of savory, or from savory, or both, and contains not less than thirty-five hundredths (0.35) per cent by volume of oil of savory.

17. **Spearmint extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of spearmint, or from spearmint, or both, and contains not less than three (3) per cent by volume of oil of spearmint.

18. **Star anise extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of star anise, and contains not less than three (3) per cent by volume of oil of star anise.

19. **Sweet basil extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of sweet basil, or from sweet basil, or both, and contains not less than one-tenth (0.1) per cent by volume of oil of sweet basil.

20. **Sweet marjoram extract, marjoram extract,** is the flavoring extract prepared from the oil of marjoram or from marjoram, or both, and contains not less than one (1) per cent by volume of oil of marjoram.

21. **Thyme extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of thyme, or from thyme, or both, and contains not less than two-tenths (0.2) per cent by volume of oil of thyme.

22. **Tonka extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from tonka bean, with or without sugar or glycerine, and contains not less than one-tenth (0.1) per cent by weight of coumarin extracted from the tonka bean, together with a corresponding proportion of the other soluble matters thereof.

23. **Vanilla extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean, with or without sugar or glycerin, and contains in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters the soluble matters from not less than ten (10) grams of the vanilla bean, and contains not less than thirty (30) per cent by volume of absolute ethyl alcohol.

24. **Wintergreen extract** is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of wintergreen, and contains not less than three (3) per cent by volume of oil of wintergreen.

VINEGAR.

1. All vinegar shall be made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of fruits, grain, vegetables, sugar or syrups, and if not distilled must carry in solution the extractive matter derived solely from the substances indicated on the label as its source.

2. No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale as vinegar, apple vinegar or cider vinegar which is not the legitimate product of apples. The term "cider vinegar" as used herein shall be construed to mean vinegar derived by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of the expressed juice of apples, the acidity, solids and ash of which have been derived exclusively from apples, and which contains not less than four per cent of absolute acetic acid. Cider vinegar which, during the course of manufacture, has developed in excess of four per cent acetic acid may be reduced to a strength of not less than four per cent, and cider vinegar so reduced shall not be regarded as adulterated if so branded.

3. Sugar vinegar sold or exposed for sale as such shall be strictly and distinctly fermented from sucrose.

4. No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale as malt vinegar which is not fermented strictly and distinctly from barley malt, or cereals whose starch has been converted by malt.

5. No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale in which foreign substances, drugs or acids have been introduced. No vinegar shall contain any artificial coloring matter, and all vinegar shall have an acidity of not less than four per cent by weight of absolute acetic

acid. If vinegar contains any artificial matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, it shall be deemed to be adulterated.

6. All vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation shall be branded with the name of the fruit or substance from which such vinegar has been made.

7. All vinegar made by acetous fermentation of dilute distilled alcohol shall be branded "distilled" vinegar, together with the name of the substance from which it is made, and shall not have a brown color in imitation of cider vinegar.

8. Corn sugar vinegar is the product made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of solutions of starch sugar.

BUTTER.

1. Butter shall contain not less than eighty (80) per cent by weight of butterfat.

OYSTERS.

"Oysters shall not contain ice, nor more than sixteen and two-thirds (16 2-3) per cent of weight of free liquid."

ICE CREAM.

1. Ice cream is the frozen product made from pure wholesome sweet cream, and sugar, with or without flavoring, and if desired, the addition of not to exceed one per cent (1%) by weight of a harmless thickener, and contains not less than twelve per cent (12%) by weight of milk fat, and the acidity shall not exceed three-tenths (0.3) of one per cent (1%).

2. Fruit ice cream is the frozen product made from pure wholesome sweet cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and, if desired, the addition of not to exceed one per cent (1%) by weight of a harmless thickener, and contains not less than ten per cent (10%) by weight of milk fat.

3. Nut ice cream is the frozen product made from pure wholesome sweet cream, sugar, and sound, non-rancid nuts, and, if desired, the addition of not to exceed one per cent (1%) by weight of harmless thickener, and contains not less than ten per cent (10%) by weight of milk fat.

SEC. 4999-a31-b. State dairy and food commissioner—duties—seal—assistants—salary and expenses. The state dairy and food commissioner shall be charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and shall have an official seal. He may, with the approval of the executive council, appoint such assistants as he may deem necessary, who may exercise the powers now provided by law in the case of milk inspectors together with those conferred by this act, and they shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the state dairy and food commissioner. They shall be paid a salary of not to exceed sixteen hundred dollars (\$1600) per annum, said salary to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers and they shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties.

Their accounts shall be itemized and sworn to, and when approved by the commissioner and the executive council, shall be paid by warrant of the auditor upon the treasurer out of a sum hereinafter appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4999-a31-c. Terms defined—misbranded food. The word "commissioner," whenever used in this act, shall be taken to mean the state dairy and food commissioner. The word "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for or entering into the composition of food, drink, confectionery or condiment, by man or domestic animals, whether simple, blended, mixed or compound. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, of the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food product which is falsely branded as to the state, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

Misbranding defined. For the purpose of this act an article of food shall be deemed to be "misbranded:"

First. If it be offered for sale under the specific name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if it bears any design or device which might prove deceptive as to the true character of the product, or purport to be a foreign product when not so.

Third. Baking powders if each can or package is not plainly labeled so as to show the name of each and every ingredient contained therein.

Fourth. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends, and the word "mixture," "compound," "combination," "imitation" or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale, unless the name of each ingredient shall appear on the main label, in continuous list with no intervening matter of any kind, immediately following the phrase, "Mixture of," "Compound of," "Combination of," "Blend of," as the case may be, such names of ingredients to appear in the order in which they are present in quantity in said article of food, beginning with the ingredient present in the greatest proportion. All letters used in naming the ingredients shall be of the same size, style, and color as the letters used in the phrase "mixture of," "compound of," "combination of," or "blend of" and shall appear on a background of one color. Labels required by this act shall be distinctly printed in the English language in legible type no smaller than eight point heavy gothic caps. Such labels shall be placed upon the outside of the package and shall contain the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or dealer. The term "blend" as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome ingredi-

ents to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Fifth. If any person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any food in package form if the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made by the state dairy and food commissioner.

SEC. 4999-a31-e. Adulterated food. For the purpose of this act, an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First. If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity.

Second. If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it does not conform to the standards established by law.

Fifth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Sixth. If it contains any poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to health or if it contains saccharine, formaldehyde or boron compound.

Seventh. If it consists of the whole or any part of a diseased, filthy, rancid, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter or if it be a food product which has been damaged by freezing.

Eighth. Candies and chocolates if they contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances, or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

SEC. 4999-a31-f. Appropriation. For the purpose of enabling the commissioner to enforce the provisions of the various laws, the enforcement of which is vested with the state dairy and food commissioner, for the making of such analysis for other state departments as may be authorized by the executive council, for necessary traveling and miscellaneous expenses of assistants and experts and for all other expenses herein provided, the sum of thirty-four thousand (\$34,000.00) dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sanitary Law

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Effective July 4, 1913

W. B. BARNEY

Dairy and Food Commissioner
DES MOINES, IOWA

Publication Authorized by Executive Council

June 1, 1915

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
J. M. JAMIESON, STATE BINDER
1916

SANITARY LAW

Section 2527-a. **Food producing establishments—sanitation—“food” defined.**—That every building, room, basement or cellar occupied or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packing house, slaughter house, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market or other place or apartment used wholly or in part for the preparation for sale, manufacture, packing, storing, sale or distribution of any food, shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed and ventilated and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such conditions upon the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced; and for the purpose of this act the term “Food” as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment, intended for man or domestic animals, whether simple, mixed or compound, and all substances or ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

Sec. 2527-b. **Equipment—vehicles—employees.**—The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, equipment, and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold or distributed, and all cars, trucks and vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at all times be kept in a clean, healthful and sanitary condition, and for the purpose of this act, unclean, unhealthful or insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist unless food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation is securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and unless the refuse, dirt and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, distributing and transporting of food are removed daily; and unless all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, and all other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, hooks and all knives, saws, cleavers, and all other utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning and all other processes are kept thoroughly cleaned, and unless the clothing of operatives, employes, clerks, or other persons therein employed, is clean.

Sec. 2527-c. **Interior of buildings—how finished.** The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal, cement or other suitable material approved by the state dairy and food commissioner, and shall be oil painted or kept well lime washed, and all interior wood work in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be washed clean and every building, room, basement or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale or distribution of food, shall have an impermeable floor made of cement or tile laid in cement, grouted brick, wood or other suitable non-absorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water.

Sec. 2527-d. **Screens.**—The doors, windows and other openings of every food-producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens of not coarser than 14-mesh wire gauze, provided that this section shall not apply to sheds used for husking corn, nor to warehouses or store-rooms used for the storage or handling of the finished product in original packages.

Sec. 2527-e. **Toilet rooms—lavatories—care and equipment.**—Every building, room, basement or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale or distribution of food, shall have convenient toilet, or toilet rooms separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling or distribution is conducted. The floors of such toilet rooms shall be cement, tile, wood, brick or other non-absorbent material, and shall be washed and scoured daily. Such toilet or toilets shall be furnished with separate ventilating flues or pipes, discharging into soil pipes, or on the outside of the building in which they are situated.

Lavatories and washrooms shall be adjacent to toilet rooms and shall be supplied with soap, running water and clean towels, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Operatives, employes, clerks and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared or the finished product, before beginning work or after visiting toilet or toilets, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

Sec. 2527-f. **Cuspidors.**—Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employes, clerks or other persons shall be provided whenever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be thoroughly emptied and washed daily with disinfectant solution and five ounces of such solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No operative, employe or other person shall expectorate within any building, room, basement or cellar where the production, manufacture, packing, storing, preparation or sale of any food is conducted except in cuspidors as provided for herein.

Sec. 2527-g. **Use as living room prohibited.**—No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any workroom of a bakeshop, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, or place where food is prepared for sale, served, or sold.

Sec. 2527-h. **Diseased persons—employment prohibited.**—No employer shall require, permit or suffer any person, nor shall any person work in a building, room, basement, cellar or vehicle occupied or used for the production, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution and transportation of food, who is affected with any venereal disease, small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis or consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever, epidemic dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox or any other infectious or contagious disease.

Sec. 2527-i. **Slaughter houses—construction—what constitutes insanitation—floors.**—(a) Every person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals are killed or dressed, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building or market to be kept at all times thor-

oroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, manure or other unwholesome or offensive refuse shall be removed therefrom at least once every twenty-four hours, if used continuously, or if only occasionally, within twenty-four hours after using; and the floors of such building, place or premise shall have an impermeable floor, made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick or other non-absorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water, and which shall be approved by the state dairy and food commissioner or his authorized agent. No blood pit, dung pit, offal pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any place, room or building; nor shall swine be kept or fed within 150 feet of the slaughter house. Doors and windows must be screened to exclude flies, and side walls painted or whitewashed.

(b) Slaughter houses are required to be kept in a sanitary condition, and insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist wherever any one or more of the following conditions appear or are found, to-wit: If the slaughter house is dilapidated, and in a state of decay; if the floors or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other animal matter; if cobwebs or other evidence of filth or neglect are present; if the drainage of the slaughter house or slaughter house yard is not sufficient; if maggots or filthy pools or hog-wallows exist in the slaughter house yard or under the slaughter house; if storage hides kept in slaughter house are in pools of filth, or infested with maggots, or giving out vile odors; if the water supply used in connection with the cleansing or preparation is not pure and unpolluted; or if the odors of putrefaction plainly exist therein; if the bones or refuse are not burned or buried; if dead animals are being used as feed without first being thoroughly cooked; if carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean, white cloths, or if kept in unclean, bad-smelling ice boxes, refrigerators or storage rooms.

(c) If the floors of such killing places are found to be in an insanitary condition by the inspector or health officer, he may require such floors to be constructed of cement or tile laid in cement, or brick, so as to prevent the blood, foul liquid or washings from being absorbed. All new slaughter houses shall be constructed with cement floor and killing beds.

Sec. 2527-j. Street display of food.—The sidewalk or street display of food products is prohibited unless such products are enclosed in a show case or similar device which shall protect the same from flies, dust or other contamination; and in such display the bottom of the container shall be at least two feet above the surface of the sidewalk; but the sidewalk or street display of meat or meat products is prohibited. The polishing of fruit or any other food products by any process or in any manner which is insanitary or unclean is hereby declared to be a violation of this act.

Sec. 2527-k. Covering of foods.—Confectionery, dates, figs, dried and fresh fruits, berries, butter, cheese, and bakery products while on sale or display are required to be properly screened or covered to effectively protect the same from contamination or damage by flies, dust, vermin, or other means.

Sec. 2527-l. Vendor's license—fee—revocation.—No person, firm, or corporation shall operate or conduct a bakery, candy factory, ice cream factory, canning factory, slaughter house, meat market, or place where fresh meats are sold at retail, without being licensed by the state dairy and food commissioner. Each license shall be valid for one year from date of issue, and shall be numbered and contain the name of the person and the location of the place for which the license is issued. No license shall be issued until a fee of three dollars (\$3.00) has been paid to the state dairy and food commissioner, and application for such license shall be made on blanks to be provided by the state dairy and food commissioner. The state dairy and food commissioner may withhold a license from any applicant therefor, whom he may deem unworthy, and he may revoke any license issued under this act. Fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury by the state dairy and food commissioner.

Sec. 2527-m. Enforcement—authority of commissioner.—It shall be the duty of the state dairy and food commissioner or appointees to enforce this act. The state food and dairy commissioner, and the food or dairy inspectors of the state shall have full power at all times to enter, and inspect every building, room, basement, cellar, or vehicle occupied or used for the production of foods intended for sale, manufactured for sale, used for storage, distribution, or transportation; and to inspect the premises and all utensils, fixtures, furniture and machinery used as aforesaid. If any person, firm or corporation or food-producing or distributing establishment, conveyance, employer, operative, employe, clerk, driver, or other person is found to be violating any of the provisions of this act, or if the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, distribution or transportation of foods is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the character or quality of the food therein produced, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed or conveyed, such person, firm, or corporation shall be punished as herein provided.

Sec. 2527-n. Violation—penalties.—Any person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50); for the second offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100); and for the third and subsequent offense by a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200) and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 2527-o. Acts in conflict repealed.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this statute are hereby repealed. (Laws of 35th G. A.)

COLD STORAGE LAW

COLD STORAGE LAW.

Section 1. **Terms defined.** The term "Cold Storage" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a place artificially cooled to a temperature of 40 degrees F. or below, but shall not include such a place in a private home, hotel, or restaurant, or to refrigerator cars.

The term "Cold Stored" as used in this act shall be construed to mean the keeping of "Articles of Food" in "Cold Storage" for a period exceeding thirty days.

The term "Articles of Food" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include fresh meat, and fresh meat products except in process of manufacture, fresh fruit, fish, game, poultry, eggs, butter, and other articles intended for human consumption.

Sec. 2. **Application—examination by dairy and food commissioner—license—fee.** Any person, firm or corporation desiring to operate a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse, shall make application in writing to the state dairy and food commissioner for that purpose, stating the location of its plant or plants. On receipt of the application the state dairy and food commissioner shall cause an examination to be made into the sanitary condition of said plant or plants, and if found to be in a sanitary condition and otherwise properly equipped for the business of cold storage, the state dairy and food commissioner shall cause a license to be issued authorizing the applicant to operate a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse for and during the period of one year. The license shall be issued upon payment by the applicant of a license fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to the state dairy and food commissioner, and all licenses shall expire December 31st following the issue thereof.

Sec. 3. **Insanitary conditions—revocation.** In the event that any place or places, or any part thereof, covered by a license, under the provision of this act shall at any time be deemed by the state dairy and food commissioner to be in an insanitary condition, it shall be his duty to notify licensee of such condition and upon the failure of the licensee to put said specified place or places, or the specified part thereof, in a sanitary condition within a designated time it shall be the duty of the state dairy and food commissioner to prohibit the use under its license of such specified place or places, or part thereof, as it deems in an insanitary condition until such time as it may be put in a sanitary condition.

Sec. 4. **Accurate records—reports.** It shall be the duty of any person, firm or corporation licensed to operate a cold storage or refrigeration warehouse to keep an accurate record of the receipts and

the withdrawals of the articles of food, and the state dairy and food commissioner or his assistants shall have free access to these records at any time. Every such person, firm or corporation shall, furthermore, submit a quarterly report to the state dairy and food commissioner, setting forth in itemized particulars quantity of food products held in cold storage. Such quarterly reports shall be filed on or before the 6th day of January, April, July and October of each year, and the reports, so rendered, shall show the conditions existing on the first day of the month in which the report is filed. The state dairy and food commissioner shall have the authority to require such reports to be made at more frequent intervals than the times herein specified, if in his judgment more frequent reports shall be needed in the interest of a proper enforcement of this act, or for other reasons affecting the public welfare.

Sec. 5. Storage of diseased or tainted food prohibited—food not for human consumption plainly marked. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed in cold storage if diseased, tainted or so deteriorated as to injure its keeping qualities, or if not slaughtered, handled and prepared for storage in accordance with the (pure food and sanitary food) laws and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the state dairy and food commissioner for the sanitary preparation of food products for cold storage, under the authority hereinafter conferred. Any article of food if intended for use other than human consumption before being cold stored shall be marked by the owner in accordance with forms prescribed by the dairy and food commissioner (under authority hereinafter conferred) in such a way as to plainly indicate the fact that such articles are not to be sold for human food.

Sec. 6. Inspection. It shall be the duty of the dairy and food commissioner or his assistants to inspect and supervise all cold storage or refrigerating warehouses in this state, and to make such inspection of the entry of articles of food therein as the state dairy and food commissioner may deem necessary to secure proper enforcement of this act. The state dairy and food commissioner's employes shall be permitted access to such establishments and all parts thereof at all reasonable times for purposes of inspection and enforcement of the provisions of this act. The said state dairy and food commissioner may also appoint and designate such person or persons as he deems qualified to make the inspections herein required.

Sec. 7. Containers plainly marked—date of receipt—when removed. All articles of food when deposited in cold storage shall be marked plainly on the containers in which they are packed or on, or in connection with, the individual article with the date of receipt, and when removed from cold storage shall be marked with the date of withdrawal, in accordance with such forms as may be prescribed by the state dairy and food commissioner, under the authority hereinafter conferred.

Sec. 8. **Storage period.** No person, firm or corporation as owner or having control shall keep in cold storage any article of food for a longer period than twelve calendar months, except with the consent of the state dairy and food commissioner as hereinafter provided. The state dairy and food commissioner shall upon application, grant permission to extend the period of storage beyond twelve months for a particular consignment of goods, if the goods in question are found, upon examination, to be in proper condition for further storage at the end of twelve months. The length of time for which further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting the permission. A report on each case in which such extension of storage may be permitted, including information relating to the reason for the action of the state dairy and food commissioner, the kind and the amount of goods for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which the continuance was granted, shall be included in the annual report of the state dairy and food commissioner.

Sec. 9. **Cold storage goods—sign displayed.** It shall be unlawful to sell, or to offer or expose for sale uncooked articles of food which have been held in cold storage without notifying persons purchasing, or intending to purchase the same, that they have been so kept by the display of a sign marked "Cold Storage Goods Sold Here," and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh goods articles of food which have been held in cold storage.

Sec. 10. **Re-storage prohibited.** It shall be unlawful to return to cold storage any article of food that has once been released from such storage and placed on the market for sale to consumers, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the transfer of goods from one cold storage or refrigerating warehouse to another, provided that such transfer is not made for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. **Rules—regulations—labels.** The state dairy and food commissioner may make rules and regulations to secure a proper enforcement of the provisions of this act, including rules and regulations with respect to the sanitary preparation of articles of food for cold storage, the use of marks, tags, or labels, and the display of signs, and the violation of such rules shall be punished on conviction, as provided in section 12 of this act.

Sec. 12. **Penalty.** Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.00 and the second offense by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13. **Repeal.** All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of the statute are hereby repealed. (Laws, Thirty-fifth General Assembly.)

WEIGHT AND MEASURE LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Effective July 1, 1917

W. B. BARNEY

Dairy and Food Commissioner

Des Moines, Iowa

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authority of the Executive Council

Published By
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

WEIGHT AND MEASURE LAWS

SECTION 3009-a. Dairy and food commissioner—duties—chief inspector of weights and measures—salary and expenses—how paid. The state dairy and food commissioner is hereby charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and wherever the word "commissioner" is used, in this act, it shall refer to the dairy and food commissioner. The commissioner shall appoint a chief inspector of weights and measures upon approval of the executive council. The chief inspector of weights and measures shall receive a salary of not to exceed \$1,800 per annum. His salary shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers. All inspectors shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties. All accounts shall be itemized and sworn to and when approved by the commissioner and the executive council, shall be paid by warrant of the auditor upon the treasurer out of a sum appropriated for carrying on the work of the dairy and food commissioner. The chief inspector and all inspectors appointed under this act shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the commissioner.

SEC. 3009-b. State sealer of weights and measures—custodian state standards—seal—duties—assistance by state university. The commissioner shall appoint an employe of the dairy and food commission to be state sealer of weights and measures. The state sealer shall take charge of the standards of the state, causing them to be kept at the capitol in a fire-proof building belonging to the state, from which they shall not be removed except for repairs or for certification; and take all other necessary precautions for their safe keeping. He shall maintain the state standards in good order, and shall submit them once in ten years to the national bureau of standards for certification. He shall keep a seal which shall be so formed as to impress the letters, "Iowa," upon the weights and measures sealed by him. He shall have and keep a general supervision of the weights and measures, and the weighing and measuring devices of the state in use in the state. He shall upon a written request of any citizen, firm or corporation, city, town or county, or educational institution of the state, test or calibrate weights, measures, weighing or measuring devices, and instruments or apparatus used as standards in this state. It is hereby made the duty of the department of physics at the state university of Iowa upon the request of the commissioner to assist the commissioner, the state sealer and all inspectors, in all such matters as may require the facilities of that laboratory or technical knowledge relating to physical measurements.

SEC. 3009-c. Standards shall conform to those of U. S. government. The standard weights and measures received from the United States under a resolution of congress and approved June 14, 1836, and such

new weights, measures, and other apparatus in addition thereto or in renewal thereof, and such as shall be made under the direction of the commissioner in conformity therewith and certified to by the national bureau of standards, shall be the state standards.

SEC. 3009-d. Standard measures of length and surface. The units or standard measures of length and surface from which all other measures of extension, whether lineal, superficial or solid, shall be derived and ascertained, are the standards of length designated in this act. For measures of cloth and other commodities commonly sold by the yard, the yard may be divided into halves, quarters, eights, and sixteenths. The rod, pole, or perch contains five and one-half yards; the mile, one thousand seven hundred sixty yards. A chain for measuring land is twenty-two yards long and is divided into one hundred equal parts called links. The acre for land measure shall be measured horizontally and contain ten square chains, equivalent in area to a rectangle sixteen rods in length and ten rods in breadth; six hundred forty acres being contained in a square mile.

SEC. 3009-e. Standards of weight. The units or standards of weight, from which all other weights shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard weights designated in this act. The hundred-weight consists of one hundred avoirdupois pounds and twenty hundred-weights are a ton. Whenever, hereafter, in this act the word "pound" is used it shall mean the avoirdupois pound unless otherwise distinctly specified.

SEC. 3009-f. Standards for commodities not liquids. The units or standards of measure of capacity for commodities not liquids, from which all other measures shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standards for such commodities designated in this act. The peck, half peck, quarter peck, quart, pint, and half pint, measures for measuring commodities which are not liquids, shall be derived from the half bushel by successively dividing the cubic inch capacity of that measure by two.

SEC. 3009-g. Liquid measures. The units or standards of measure of capacity for liquids, from which all other measures shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard liquid measures designated in this act. The gallon shall be divided by continual division by the number two, so as to make half gallons, quarts, pints, half pints and gills.

SEC. 3009-h. Bushel measured by avoirdupois weight. Wherever any of the articles or commodities mentioned in this section shall be sold by the bushel or fractional part thereof, and no special agreement shall be made in writing, the measure thereof shall be ascertained by avoirdupois weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Apples	48 pounds
Apples, dried	24 pounds
Alfalfa seed	60 pounds
Barley	48 pounds

Beans, green, unshelled	56 pounds
Beans, dried	60 pounds
Beans, lima	56 pounds
Beets	56 pounds
Blue grass seed	14 pounds
Bran	20 pounds
Bromus inermis	14 pounds
Broom corn seed	50 pounds
Buckwheat	48 pounds
Carrots	50 pounds
Castor beans, shelled	50 pounds
Charcoal	20 pounds
Cherries	40 pounds
Clover seed	60 pounds
Coal	80 pounds
Coke	40 pounds
Corn on the cob (field).....	70 pounds
Corn in the ear, unhusked (field).....	75 pounds
Corn, shelled (field).....	56 pounds
Corn meal	48 pounds
Cucumbers	48 pounds
Emmer	40 pounds
Flax seed	56 pounds
Grapes, with stems.....	40 pounds
Hemp seed	44 pounds
Hickory nuts, hulled.....	50 pounds
Hungarian grass seed.....	50 pounds
Kaffir corn	56 pounds
Lime	80 pounds
Millet seed	50 pounds
Oats	32 pounds
Onions	52 pounds
Onion top sets.....	28 pounds
Onion bottom sets.....	32 pounds
Orchard grass seed.....	14 pounds
Osage orange seed.....	32 pounds
Parsnips	45 pounds
Peaches	48 pounds
Peaches, dried	33 pounds
Peanuts	22 pounds
Pears	45 pounds
Peas, green, unshelled.....	50 pounds
Peas, dried	60 pounds
Plums	48 pounds
Popcorn on the ear.....	70 pounds
Popcorn, shelled	56 pounds
Potatoes	60 pounds

WEIGHT AND MEASURE LAWS

Quinces	48 pounds
Rape seed	50 pounds
Red top seed.....	14 pounds
Rutabagas	60 pounds
Rye	56 pounds
Salt	80 pounds
Sand	130 pounds
Shorts	20 pounds
Sorghum saccharatum seed.....	50 pounds
Spelt	40 pounds
Sweet corn	50 pounds
Sweet potatoes	50 pounds
Timothy seed	45 pounds
Tomatoes	50 pounds
Turnips	55 pounds
Walnuts, hulled	50 pounds
Wheat	60 pounds
All root crops not specified above.....	50 pounds

SEC. 3009-i. **Small fruit—onion sets—capacity of boxes—capacity of climax baskets.** All sales of blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, strawberries, and similar berries, also onion sets, in package of one peck or less, may be sold by the quart, pint, or half pint, dry measure; and all berry boxes sold, used, or offered for sale, within the state shall be of an interior capacity of one quart, pint or half pint, dry measure. All sales of grapes, other fruits and vegetables in Climax baskets shall be made in such baskets conforming to the United States standard therefor and all Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables sold, used or offered for sale within the state shall be of the size and capacity fixed by the United States standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and until changed by the Congress of the United States the standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables shall be the two-quart basket, four-quart basket, and twelve-quart basket, respectively.

1. The standard two-quart Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, nine and one-half inches; width of bottom piece, three and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, three and seven-eighths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length eleven inches and width five inches, outside measurement. Basket to have a cover five by eleven inches, when a cover is used.

2. The standard four-quart Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, twelve inches; width of bottom piece, four and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, four and eleven-sixteenths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length fourteen inches, width six and one-fourth inches, outside measurement. Basket

to have cover six and one-fourth inches by fourteen inches, when cover is used.

3. The standard twelve-quart Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, sixteen inches; width of bottom piece, six and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, seven-sixteenths of an inch; height of basket, seven and one-sixteenth inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length nineteen inches, width nine inches, outside measurement. Basket to have cover nine inches by nineteen inches, when cover is used. Any berry boxes, Climax baskets or measure not conforming to this section shall be confiscated by the inspector.

Provided, however, the provisions of this Act relating to the standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables shall not become effective until the first day of November, 1917.

And further provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt commodities in the baskets and containers specified in this Act from the provisions as to net weight contained in the fifth subdivision of section four thousand nine hundred ninety-nine-a thirty-one-c (4999-a 31-c), supplement to the code, 1913. (Note: The provisions as to declaration at net weight referred to are printed on page 10 of this pamphlet.)

SEC. 3009-j. Violations—exceptions permitted—written statement of weight and price—bottomless measures. All dry commodities, weighing ten ounces or more, except drugs, section comb honey and those specified in section nine, shall be bought or sold only by standard weight or numerical count, lineal measure or surface measure, except where parties otherwise agree in writing. Whenever any product is sold and the selling price is determined other than by numerical count, lineal or surface measure, and the product does not have the net weight plainly written, stamped or printed thereon, the seller shall at the time of delivery, upon the request of the purchaser, furnish a plainly written or printed statement showing the name of the article sold, the quantity in net weight thereof, and the price paid for each item. Any person, firm or corporation, who sells, barter, trades or delivers a less weight or amount to a purchaser than that which is asked for or agreed upon, of any article or commodity, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as herein provided. Provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made by the state dairy and food commissioner. The use of bottomless measures is hereby declared a violation of this act, unless they conform in shape to the U. S. standard measure.

SEC. 3009-k. Milk bottles—capacity—how marked. Bottles used for the sale of milk and cream shall be of a capacity of one-half gallon, three pints, one quart, one pint, one-half pint, one gill, filled full to the bottom of the lip. Bottles or jars used for the sale of milk shall have clearly blown or otherwise permanently marked in the side

of the bottle, the capacity of the bottle, and, on the bottom of the bottle, the name, initials, or trademark of the manufacturer, and designating number, which designating number shall be different for each manufacturer and may be used in identifying bottles. The designating number shall be furnished by the commissioner on request. The state sealer shall not be required to seal bottles or jars for milk or cream, marked as in this section provided, but the inspectors shall from time to time make tests of individual bottles in use, in order to ascertain whether the above provisions are being complied with.

SEC. 3009-l. Coal—charcoal—coke—sale and delivery tickets. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer to sell in this state any coal, charcoal, or coke in any other manner than by weight. No person, firm or corporation shall deliver any coal, charcoal, or coke, without each such delivery being accompanied by a delivery ticket and a duplicate thereof, on each of which shall be in ink or other indelible substance, distinctly expressed in pounds, the gross weight of the load, the tare of the delivering vehicle, and the net amount in weight of coal, charcoal or coke contained in the cart, wagon, or other vehicle used in such deliveries, with the name of the purchaser thereof and the name of the dealer from whom purchased. One of these tickets shall be surrendered by the person in charge of the load to the inspector upon demand, for his inspection, and a ticket or weight slip issued by the inspector, when the inspector desires to retain the original, shall be delivered to said purchaser of said coal, charcoal, or coke, or his agent or representative at the time of the delivery of the fuel; and the other ticket shall be retained by the seller of the fuel. When the buyer carries away the purchase, a delivery ticket, showing the actual number of pounds delivered must be given to the purchaser at the time delivery is made. The commissioner or any of his assistants, or inspector, are hereby empowered to compel the party or parties having charge of such coal, charcoal or coke to bring same on demand to a scale designated by the said commissioner or his assistant or inspector and weighed for the purpose of proving the true net weight of the article or commodity.

SEC. 3009-m. Slot or automatic weighing devices—license tag and fee. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation by himself, or as the officer, servant, agent, or employe of any person, firm or corporation to operate or use or display for use any scale or scales, known as money in the slot or automatic scale or scales or any weighing device, apparatus, or machine, which is used or intended for use to determine the weight of any person or persons, where compensation is derived, or any public or custom scale for which a fee is charged or accepted for weighing, unless said scale or device is licensed by the commissioner. Upon payment of the license fee of \$3.00, the commissioner shall issue a mental license tag bearing the words "licensed by the dairy and food commissioner, state of Iowa, No.—," each tag to be numbered consecutively and bear the year for which license is valid. The tag shall be displayed prominently on the front of the weighing device

and the defacing or wrongful removal of such tag shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Absence of the license tag shall be prima facie evidence that the weighing device is being operated contrary to law. No license shall be issued until the annual fee of three dollars (\$3.00) is paid to the commissioner for each scale or weighing device operated or used. Any person desiring to secure said license shall make application therefor upon blank to be furnished by the commissioner. The commissioner may withhold or revoke any license for cause. All licenses issued under this act shall expire December 31, 1914, and on December 31st of each year thereafter. All license and inspection fees collected under this act, shall be paid into the state treasury by the commissioner. Provided, however, that products weighed upon any scale bearing inspection card, issued by the dairy and food commission, shall not be required to be re-weighed by any ordinance of any city or town or city under special charter or under the commission form of government nor shall their sale, at the weights so ascertained, and because thereof, be, by such ordinance, prohibited or restricted.

§ 3000. Inspection of scales, weights and measures—jurisdic-

ERRATA

In addition to the changes in the weight and measure law printed in this pamphlet, the following should also be made:

Change the period after the word "weight" in line three of section 3009-1 to a comma and insert the following: or to call, claim or represent any coal, charcoal or coke as being the product of any county, state or territory, except that in which the said coal, charcoal or coke was mined or produced, or to represent that said coal, charcoal or coke contains more British Thermal Units (B. T. U.'s) than it does, in fact, contain.

Scales over 4000 lbs. capacity up to and including 21,000 lbs. capacity \$3.00 each.

Scales over 21,000 lbs. capacity not including railroad track scales \$5.00 each.

Railroad track scales \$10.00 each.

All hopper or automatic scales \$2.00 each.

No person shall be required to pay more than two inspection fees for any one scale in any one year. Whenever such inspection shall be made upon the complaint of any person, other than the owner of the scale, and upon examination the scale is found by the inspector to be accurate for weighing, the inspection fee for such inspection shall be paid by the person making complaint.

and the defacing or wrongful removal of such tag shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Absence of the license tag shall be prima facie evidence that the weighing device is being operated contrary to law. No license shall be issued until the annual fee of three dollars (\$3.00) is paid to the commissioner for each scale or weighing device operated or used. Any person desiring to secure said license shall make application therefor upon blank to be furnished by the commissioner. The commissioner may withhold or revoke any license for cause. All licenses issued under this act shall expire December 31, 1914, and on December 31st of each year thereafter. All license and inspection fees collected under this act, shall be paid into the state treasury by the commissioner. Provided, however, that products weighed upon any scale bearing inspection card, issued by the dairy and food commission, shall not be required to be re-weighed by any ordinance of any city or town or city under special charter or under the commission form of government nor shall their sale, at the weights so ascertained, and because thereof, be, by such ordinance, prohibited or restricted.

Sec. 3009-n. Inspection of scales, weights and measures—jurisdiction—fee. The commissioner and his assistants are each hereby empowered and it is hereby made their duty to make an inspection of scales, weights and measures wherever the same are kept for use in connection with the sale of merchandise or other commodities sold by weight or measurement, or where the price to be paid for producing or manufacturing any article or commodity is based upon the weight or measurement thereof, within this state. The commissioner and his assistants may for the enforcement of this act and in the performance of their official duties, with or without formal warrant, enter or go in or upon any stand, place, building or premises; or may stop vender, peddler, junk dealer, coal wagon, ice wagon, or any dealer whatsoever, for the purpose of making the proper test.

An inspection fee shall be charged the person owning or operating the scale so inspected in accordance with the following schedule, to-wit:

Scales over 500 lbs. capacity up to and including 4000 lbs. capacity \$1.00 each.

Scales over 4000 lbs. capacity up to and including 21,000 lbs. capacity \$3.90 each.

Scales over 21,000 lbs. capacity not including railroad track scales \$5.00 each.

Railroad track scales \$10.00 each.

All hopper or automatic scales \$2.00 each.

No person shall be required to pay more than two inspection fees for any one scale in any one year. Whenever such inspection shall be made upon the complaint of any person, other than the owner of the scale, and upon examination the scale is found by the inspector to be accurate for weighing, the inspection fee for such inspection shall be paid by the person making complaint.

Whenever special request is made for an inspection of a scale the actual expenses of the same shall be paid by the owner of said scale, or the one making complaint as herein provided.

SEC. 3009-o. **Upon complaint.** Wherever complaint shall be made to the commissioner that any false or incorrect scales, weights or measures are being made use of by any person, firm or corporation in the purchase or sale of merchandise or other commodities or in weighing any article or commodity, the piece price paid for producing which is determined by weight or measure, it shall be his duty to cause the same to be inspected as soon as the duties of his office will permit, and he shall make such other inspection of weights and measures as in his judgment is necessary or proper to be made.

SEC. 3009-p. **Possession of false scales or measures—penalty.** If any person engaged in the purchase or sale of merchandise or other commodities by weight or measurement or in the employment of labor where the price thereof is to be determined by weight or measurement of the articles or thing upon which such labor is bestowed, be found having in his place of business any inaccurate scales, weights or measures or other apparatus for determining the quantity of any commodity, which do not conform to the standards of weight and measurement of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in this chapter.

SEC. 3009-q. **Confiscation—condemnation.** The inspector may confiscate and seize without warrant any incorrect scales, weights or measures or any weighing apparatus or part thereof which does not conform to the state standards or upon which the license fee has not been paid. If any weighing or measuring apparatus or part thereof be found out of order the same may be tagged by the inspector "condemned until repaired" which tag shall not be altered or removed until said apparatus is properly repaired.

SEC. 3009-r. **Violation—penalty.** Any person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, who refuses to comply on demand, with any of the requirements of this act or who shall violate any of its provisions, or who shall obstruct or hinder the commissioner, or any of his assistants, in the discharge of any duty imposed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 3009-s. **Report in printed bulletins.** The commissioner may from time to time make a report in the printed bulletins issued by the dairy and food commissioner, of the work undertaken and accomplished under this act, together with such general information as may be deemed suitable.

Note. An article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded if "any person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any food in package form

if the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made by the state dairy and food commissioner. (Par. 5, section 4999-a31 c, supplement to the code, 1913.) (Declaration of net weight shall be made in type not smaller than 8 point heavy gothic caps.)

STATE OF IOWA

**Concentrated Commercial Feeding-
Stuffs Law**

In Effect July 4, 1917

Issued June, 1917, by the
Iowa Dairy and Food Commission

W. B. BARNEY, Commissioner
Des Moines, Iowa

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES

The Code of Iowa is copyrighted and the law here printed
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) Section 5077-a8 (Supplement to the Code, 1913) defines the term **concentrated commercial feedingstuffs** and section 5077-a10 provides for the payment of inspection fees before these products may be legally sold in this state.

The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuff" in these sections considers these commodities under four classes as follows:

A. Commercial feeds.

B. Condimental stock foods.

C. Patented, proprietary or trade-marked stock or poultry feeds, claimed to possess (1) medical properties, or (2) nutritive properties, or (3) both medical and nutritive properties.

D. With certain exceptions all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals.

(2) The **inspection fee** (section 5077-a10) is ten cents for each ton of concentrated commercial feeding-stuff included in classes A and D above and an annual inspection fee of \$100.00, payable by the manufacturer, importer, dealer or agent, for the concentrated commercial feeding stuffs included in classes B and C above.

Whenever the manufacturer or importer of a feed shall pay the inspection fee required no other person shall be required to pay the inspection fee for the sale of the same concentrated commercial feeding stuff.

Commercial substances commonly called **stock remedies** of all kinds fed by mouth to domestic animals or poultry are included in classes B and C above.

(3) Labels required on commercial feeds (classes A & D). Section 5077-a6 and 5077-a7.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Number of net pounds in the package. | Example—
100 POUNDS. |
| (b) Name or brand of the article | MIXED BARLEY FEED. |
| (c) Name and address of manufacturer, importer or dealer. | SMITH & CO. |
| (d) Place of manufacture. | ST. LOUIS. |
| (e) Statement of percentages of crude protein, crude fiber, crude fat. | PROTEIN 14%, FAT 2.5%.
FIBER 10%. |
| (f) Names of all ingredients. | BARLEY, ALFALFA, OAT HULLS, CORN. |

(4) Statements required upon condimental stock foods, comprise the items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above; also a statement of the name and percentage of the diluents used, if any; such a statement might be: "DILUENTS USED, 40% OIL MEAL, 20% BRAN."

(5) Section 5077-a6 provides that the **statements required shall be "distinctly printed or written,"** "in legible type not smaller than eight-point heavy gothic caps," and that it be "a statement" attached "in a conspicuous place." This department will hold that the first two phrases mean that the statement is to be so printed that it may be easily and plainly read; and that the last two phrases mean that the various items required may not be scattered over the package or otherwise disassociated from one another to the extent that the buyer will with difficulty find the information required to be given.

(6) Section 5077-a9 requires that each manufacturer shall file with the Dairy & Food Commissioner a **certified copy of the statement** required to be attached to his feeding stuff, and also a sample of each brand of his concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, together with the proper affidavit. Blank forms to be used for the purpose of registering concentrated commercial feeding stuffs will be supplied by this department.

(7) Upon concentrated commercial feeding stuffs included in classes A and D an inspection fee of ten cents a ton must be paid and a tag stating that the **inspection** fee has been paid must be attached to the bags or packages. These tags are to be furnished by the Dairy & Food Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of section 5077-a10.

(8) **Local dealers are liable** for the sale of feeding stuffs not bearing the statements and inspection tag required by the law and should insist that feeding-stuffs sent them for sale be properly labeled and tagged.

(9) This department can not undertake analyses for manufacturers or dealers, but is required to make **analyses** for those who purchase for their own use, and samples and applications for such analyses should be accompanied by a copy of the statement attached to the feeding stuff. Section 5077-a12 requires payment of a fee of one dollar for each analysis.

(10) **Tags** will be issued in two forms:

- (a) Regular shipping tag form.
- (b) Gummed back paper form, suitable for attachment to such shipping tags as the manufacturer may be using.

The above forms of tags will be issued in denominations suitable for use with 25, 50, 100 and 140 pounds net. A tag suitable for use with ton lots will also be issued, to be used with sales made direct to the consumer under the proviso found in the last sentence of section 5077-a10.

In ordering inspection fee tags cash must accompany the order. Make draft payable to W. B. Barney, State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Concentrated Commercial Feeding-Stuffs, Condimental Stock Foods Law

Effective July 4, 1915.

Section 5077-a6. **Statements required on label.** Every lot in bulk, barrel, bag, pail, parcel or package of concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs as defined in section three (5077-a8) of this act; and containing one pound or more offered or exposed for sale in the state of Iowa, for use within this state, shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, distinctly printed in the English language, in legible type not smaller than eight-point heavy Gothic caps, or plainly written, a statement certifying: * * *

First. The number of net pounds of feeding-stuffs in the package.

Second. The name, brand, or trademark under which the article is sold.

Third. The name and address of the manufacturer, importer, dealer or agent.

Fourth. The place of manufacture.

Fifth. Except in the case of condimental stock food; patented, proprietary or trademarked stock and poultry foods, claimed to possess medicinal or nutritive properties, or both, the chemical analysis of the feeding-stuffs, stating the percentages of crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber, allowing one per cent of nitrogen to equal six and twenty-five one-hundredths per cent of protein, all three constituents to be determined by the latest methods adopted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States. * * *

Sec. 5077-a7. **Labels.** Every barrel, bag, pail, parcel or package of concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs, as defined in section three (5077-a8) of this act, and every feed intended for domestic animals that is compounded from two or more substances, in addition to the requirements of section one (5077-a6), shall have affixe thereto, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a statement in the manner and form prescribed in section one (5077-a6), giving the true and correct names of all the ingredients of which it is composed. Except condimental stock food; patented, proprietary or trademarked stock or poultry foods, claimed to possess medicinal or nutritive properties, or both; and these shall be labeled or branded so as not to deceive or mislead the purchaser in any way and the contents of any such package shall not be substituted in whole or in part for any other contents.

Any statement, design or device upon the label or package regarding the substances contained therein, shall be true and correct, and any claim made for the feeding, condimental, tonic or medicinal value shall not be false or misleading in any particular.

The name and percentage of any deleterious or poisonous ingredient or ingredients shall be plainly stated upon the outside of the package or container.

The name and percentage of the diluent or diluents, or bases, shall be plainly stated on the outside of the package or container.

Sec. 5077-a8. **Concentrated commercial feeding stuffs defined.** The term, concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs, as used in this act, shall include alfalfa meals and feeds; dried beet refuse; ground beef or fish scraps; bean meals; dried blood; brewers' grains, both wet and dry; cereline feeds; cocoanut meals; corn feeds; corn and oat feeds; corn, oat and barley feeds; compounds under the name of corn and cob meals; corn bran; clover meal; cotton-seed meal and feeds; germ feeds; distillers' grains; gluten meals; gluten feeds; hominy feeds; linseed meals; malt refuse; malt sprouts; meat meals; meat and bone meals; mixed feeds of all kinds; oil meals of all kinds; oat feeds; oat bran, oat flour; oat middlings; oat shorts; pea meals; poultry foods; rice bran; rice meal; rice polish; rye bran; rye middlings; rye shorts; starch feeds and starch factory by-products; tankage and packing house by-products; wheat bran; wheat middlings; wheat shorts; and low grade wheat flour; and all materials of similar nature used for domestic animals; also condimental stock foods; patented, proprietary or trademarked stock or poultry feeds, claimed to possess medicinal or nutritive properties or both; and all other materials intended for feeding to domestic animals. But it shall not include: hay; straw; whole seeds; unmixed meals made from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and broomcorn; nor wheat flour nor other flours fit for human consumption.

Sec. 5077-a9. **Certified copy of statement and sample furnished Dairy and Food Commissioner.** Before any concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs, as defined in section three (5077-a8) of this act, is offered or exposed for sale, the importer, manufacturer, person or party who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within the state of Iowa, for use within the state, for each and every feeding stuff bearing a distinguishing name or trademark, shall file with the State Dairy and Food Commissioner a certified copy of the statement named in section one (5077-a6) of this act, and shall also deposit with the said State Dairy and Food Commissioner a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the feeding-stuff to be sold or offered for sale, accompanied by an affidavit that it is a fair average sample thereof and corresponds within reasonable limits to the feeding-stuff which it represents.

Sec. 5077-a10. **Inspection fee—license fee—tax tags.** Before any manufacturer, importer, dealer or agent shall offer or expose for sale in this state any of the concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs defined in section three (5077-a8) of this act, he shall pay to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner an inspection fee of ten cents per ton for each ton of such concentrated commercial feeding stuffs sold or offered for sale in the state of Iowa, for use within this state; except that every manufacturer, importer, dealer or agent for any condimental,

patented, proprietary or trademarked stock or poultry foods or both, shall pay to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year, a license fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in lieu of such inspection fee. Whenever the manufacturer or importer of such foods shall have paid the fee herein required, no other person or agent of such manufacturer or importer shall be required to pay such license fee; and shall affix to each lot shipped in bulk, and to each bag, barrel or package of such concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs, a tag, to be furnished by the said State Dairy and Food Commissioner, stating that all charges specified in this section have been paid; provided that the inspection fee herein required shall not apply to unadulterated wheat, rye and buckwheat bran, nor wheat, rye and buckwheat middlings, nor to wheat, rye and buckwheat shorts manufactured in this state. The said State Dairy and Food Commissioner is hereby empowered to prescribe the form of such tag and adopt such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this act. Tags for use upon concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs shall be issued in denominations suitable for use with twenty-five, fifty and one hundred pounds net, except as hereinafter provided. Provided that any dealer who sells at one time to any other person one ton or more of concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs shall be held to have complied with the provisions of this section if he delivers to the purchaser the tax tags herein required, even though they may not be attached to the various packages.

Sec. 5077-a11. **Samples—analysis.** The State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall cause to be made analyses of all concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs * * * sold or offered for sale in this state. Said State Dairy and Food Commissioner is hereby authorized, in person or by deputy, to take for analysis a sample from any lot or package of concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs in this state, not exceeding two pounds in weight; * * * but said sample shall be drawn or taken in the presence of the party or parties in interest, or their representative, and shall be taken from a parcel, lot or number of parcels which shall not be less than five per cent of the whole lot inspected and shall be thoroughly mixed and divided into two samples and placed in glass or metal vessels carefully sealed and a label placed on each, stating the name or brand of the feeding-stuff, * * * or material sampled, the name of the party from whose stock the sample is drawn, and the date and place of taking such sample, and said label shall be signed by the said State Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his authorized agent; or said sample may be taken in the presence of two disinterested witnesses. One of said duplicate samples shall be left on the premises of the party whose stock was sampled and the other retained by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, for analysis and comparison with the certified statements required by sections one (5077-a6) and four (5077-a9) of his act. The result of the analysis of the sample, together with additional information, shall be published from time to time in bulletins issued by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner upon approval of the executive council.

Sec. 5077-a12. **Analysis made on request of purchaser—fee.** Any person purchasing any concentrated commercial feeding-stuffs * * * in this state, for his own use, may submit fair samples of said feeding-stuffs * * * to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who, upon receipt of an analysis fee * * * one dollar for each sample of concentrated commercial feeding-stuff, shall cause an analysis of the same to be made.

Sec. 5077-a13. **Wheat and rye screenings.** No person shall sell in ground form, wheat or rye screenings containing cockle or other poisonous or deleterious substances.

Sec. 5077-a22. **Enforcement.** It is hereby made the duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. The inspectors, assistants and chemists appointed by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall perform the same duties and have the same authority under this act as are prescribed by chapter one hundred and sixty-six (166), laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and the said Dairy and Food Commissioner may appoint, with the approval of the executive council, such analysts and chemists as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5077-a23. **Penalty.** Whoever * * * shall counterfeit or use a counterfeit of any of the tags prescribed by this act; or who shall prevent or attempt to prevent any inspector in the discharge of his duty from collecting samples or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) and costs of prosecution; * * *

Sec. 5077-a24. All fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State treasury.

STATE OF IOWA

AGRICULTURAL SEED LAW

Effective July 4, 1915

Issued June, 1917, by the
Iowa Dairy and Food Commission

W. B. BARNEY, Commissioner
Des Moines, Iowa

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The definition of agricultural seeds is found in Section 5077-a14 and a list of the seeds affected by this act is found, with percentages of purity and viability, in Section 5077-a21.

(1) The sale of agricultural seeds containing any of the weed seeds mentioned in Section 5077-a15 is absolutely prohibited, and seedsmen will be held responsible for sale of seeds for seeding purposes which contain any of the mentioned weed seeds.

(2) The sale of agricultural seeds which may contain an aggregate of not more than two per cent by weight of the weed seeds mentioned in Section 5077-a16 is not interfered with; but if more than two per cent of such impurities is present, the approximate percentage of each of such seeds must be given in the statement required in Section 5077-a6.

(3) Section 5077-a17 defines impurities in seeds. Agricultural seeds sold without statement of impurities are thereby guaranteed to be up to the standards of purity and viability established in Section 5077-a21. Seeds not up to these standards may be sold only when the statement required in Section 5077-a6 includes the name and percentages of impurities mentioned in Section 5077-a17.

(4) The statement required upon seeds by Section 5077-a6 is as follows:

	Example—
(a) Name of seed.	CLOVER, RED.
(b) Name and address of seedsmen.	SMITH & CO., DES MOINES.
(c) Statement of purity, etc., in accordance with Sections 5077-a16 and 5077-a17.	IMPURITIES: 3% YELLOW. TREFOLL, 7% UNNAMED SEEDS, 12% CLOVER NON- GERMINABLE.
(d) Place where grown.	IOWA GROWN.

(5) This department can not undertake analyses or investigations of seeds for dealers, but is required to make analyses for those who purchase for their own use, and samples and applications for such investigations must be accompanied by a copy of the statement of the seedsman attached to the packages. Section 5077-a12 requires payment of a fee of fifty cents.

AGRICULTURAL SEED LAW

EFFECTIVE JULY 4, 1915.

Section 5077-a6. * * * every parcel, package or lot of agricultural seeds as defined in section nine (9) (5077-a14) of this act, and containing one pound or more, offered or exposed for sale in the State of Iowa, for use within this State, shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, distinctly printed in the English language, in legible type not smaller than eight-point heavy gothic caps, or plainly written, a statement certifying: * * *

First. The name of the seed.

Second. Full name and address of the seedsman, importer, dealer or agent.

Third. A statement of the purity of the seed contained, specifying the kind and percentage of the impurities as defined in Sections Eleven (11) (5077-a16) and Twelve (12) (5077-a17) hereof, provided that said seeds are below the standards fixed in this act.

Fourth. Locality where said seed was grown, when known.

Sec. 5077-a11. **Samples—analysis.** The State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall cause to be made analyses of all * * * agricultural seeds sold or offered for sale in this state. Said State Dairy and Food Commissioner is hereby authorized, in person or by deputy, to take for analysis a sample from any lot or package * * * of agricultural seeds, a sample not exceeding four ounces in weight; but said sample shall be drawn or taken in the presence of the party or parties in interest, or their representative, and shall be taken from a parcel, lot or number of parcels which shall not be less than five per cent of the whole lot inspected and shall be thoroughly mixed and divided into two samples and placed in glass or metal vessels carefully sealed and a label placed on each, stating the name or brand of * * * agricultural seeds or material sampled, the name of the party from whose stock the sample is drawn, and the date and place of taking such sample, and said label shall be signed by the said State Dairy and Food Commissioner, or his authorized agent; or said sample may be taken in the presence of two disinterested witnesses. One of said duplicate samples shall be left on the premises of the party whose stock was sampled and the other retained by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, for analysis and comparison with the * * * statements required by Section One (5077-a6) * * * of this act. The result of the analysis of the sample, together with additional information, shall be published from time to time in bulletins issued by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner upon approval of the Executive Council.

Sec. 5077-a12. Any person purchasing any * * * agricultural seeds in this state, for his own use, may submit fair samples of said * * * seeds to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who, upon receipt of an analysis fee of fifty cents (50c) for each sample * * * shall cause an analysis of the same to be made.

Sec. 5077-a14. **Agricultural seeds defined.** The term agricultural seeds, as used in this act, shall include the seeds of the red clover, white clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, Kentucky blue-grass, timothy, brome grass, orchard grass, red top, meadow fescue, oat grass, rye grass and other grasses and forage plants, flax, rape and cereals.

Sec. 5077-a15. **Impure seeds.** No person shall sell, offer for sale, or distribution, in this state, for the purpose of seeding, any of the agricultural seeds, as defined in section nine (5077-a14) of this act, unless the said seeds are free from the seeds of the following weeds: wild mustard or charlock (*Brassica sinapistrum*), quack grass (*Agropyron repens*), Canada thistle (*caucus arvensis*) wild oats (*vent fatua*), clover and alfalfa dodder (*euscuta epithymum*), field dodder (*euscuta arvensis*), and corn cockle (*Lychnis githago*).

Sec. 5077-a16. **Impurities.** The seeds of the following weeds shall be considered as impurities in the agricultural seeds, as defined in section nine (5077-a14) of this act, sold, offered, or exposed for sale, within the state for the purpose of seeding: white cockle (*Lychnis vespertina*), nightflowering catchfly (*Silene noctiflora*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), smooth dock (*Rumex altissimus*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), burr clover (*Medicago denticulata*), sweet clover (*Melilotus alba and officinalis*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), plantain, buckhorn (*Plantago lanceolata*), bracted plantain (*Plantago artistata*), bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*), smooth crab grass (*Panicum glabrum*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*). When such impurities or any of them are present in quantity exceeding a total of two per cent of the weight of said agricultural seeds, the approximate percentage of each shall be plainly indicated in statement specified in section one (5077-a6) of this act.

Sec. 5077-a17. **Other impurities.** Sand, dirt, chaff and foreign substances and seeds other than those specified in sections thirteen (5077-a18) and fourteen (5077-a19), or broken seed and seed not capable of germinating, shall be considered impurities when present in agricultural seeds sold, offered, or exposed for sale, in this state, for the purpose of seeding, and when such impurities, or any of them are present in quantity exceeding the standards of purity and viability authorized in section sixteen (5077-a21) of this act, the name and approximate percentage of each shall be plainly indicated in the statement specified in section one (5077-a6) of this act.

Sec. 5077-a18. **Mixed or adulterated seeds.** For the purposes of this act, seeds shall be deemed to be mixed or adulterated.

First. When orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) seed contains ten per cent or more by weight of meadow fescue (*Festuca clatior pratensis*)

seed, or Italian rye grass (*Lolium italicum*) seed, or English rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) seed.

Second. When blue-grass or Kentucky blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*) seed contains five per cent or more by weight of Canadian blue-grass (*Poa compressa*) seed, red top chaff, red top (*Agrostis alba*) seed, or any other seed or foreign substance.

Third. When red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), mammoth red clover (*Trifolium pratense* var.), or alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), contains five per cent or more by weight of yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), or sweet clover (*Melilotus alba* and *M. officinalis*) seed or burr clover (*Medicago denticulata*) seed.

Fourth. When rape (*Brassica rapa*) contains five per cent or more of common mustard (*Brassica sinapistrum*) or black mustard (*B. nigra*).

Sec. 5077-a19. **Misbranded seed.** For the purposes of this act, seed shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First. When meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior pratensis*), English rye grass (*Lolium perenne*) or Italian rye grass (*Lolium italicum*) is labeled or sold under the name of orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) seed.

Second. When Canadian blue-grass (*Poa compressa*) seed, red top (*Agrostis alba*) seed, or any other seed not blue grass seed, is sold under the name of Kentucky blue-grass or blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*) seed.

Third. When yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), burr clover (*Medicago denticulata*), or sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) is sold under the name of clover, June clover, red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), medium red clover, small red clover, mammoth red clover, sapling clover, peavine clover (*T. pratense* var.), or alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) seed.

Fourth. When the seeds are not true to the name under which they are sold.

Sec. 5077-a20. **Exemptions.** The provisions concerning agricultural seeds contained in this act shall not apply to:

First. Any person or persons growing or selling seeds for food purposes only or having such seeds in possession for sale for such purposes.

Second. Any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding. This shall not, however, exempt the seller from the restrictions of section ten (5077-a15) of this act.

Third. Seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being re-cleaned and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession of or for sale for the purpose of seeding.

Fourth: Seed marked "not absolutely clean," and held or sold for export outside the state only.

Fifth. The sale of seed that is grown, sold and delivered by any farmer on his own premises for seeding by the purchaser himself, unless the purchaser of said seeds obtains from the seller at the time of the sale thereof a certificate that the said seed is supplied to the purchaser subject to the provisions of this act.

Sixth. Mixtures of seeds for lawn or pasture purposes. This shall not, however, exempt the seller of such mixtures of seeds from the restrictions of sections ten (5077-a15) and eleven (5077-16) of this act.

Sec. 5077-a21. **Standard of purity.** The following standards of purity (meaning freedom from weed seeds or other seeds) and viability are hereby fixed:

STANDARD OF PURITY AND VIABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Name of seed.	Per cent of purity.	Per cent of germinable seeds.
Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	96	80
Barley	98	90
Blue-grass, Canadian (<i>Poa compressa</i>).....	90	45
Blue-grass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>).....	80	45
Brome, awnless (<i>Bromus inermis</i>).....	90	75
Clover, alsike (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>).....	90	75
Buckwheat	96	90
Clover, crimson (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>).....	98	85
Clover, red (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>).....	92	80
Clover, white (<i>Trifolium repens</i>).....	90	75
Corn, field (<i>Zea mays</i>).....	99	94
Corn, sweet	99	75
Fescue, meadow (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>).....	95	85
Flax (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>).....	96	89
Millet, common (<i>Setaria italica</i>).....	90	85
Millet, hog (<i>Panicum milaceum</i>).....	90	85
Millet, pearl (<i>Penisetum typhloideum</i>).....	99	65
Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>).....	98	90
Oat grass, tall (<i>Arrhena therum avenaceum</i>).....	72	70
Orchard grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>).....	70	75
Rape (<i>Brassica rapa</i>).....	99	90
Red Top (<i>Agrostis alba</i>).....	90	70
Rye (<i>Secala cereale</i>)	98	90
Rye grass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>).....	96	90
Rye grass, Italian (<i>Lolium italicum</i>).....	95	80
Sorghum (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>).....	96	80
Sorghum, for fodder	90	60
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>).....	96	85
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i>)	98	90

5077-a22. **Enforcement.** It is hereby made the duty of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. The inspectors, assistants and chemists appointed by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall perform the same duties and have the same authority under this act as are prescribed by chapter one hundred and sixty-six (166), laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and the

said State Dairy and Food Commissioner may appoint, with the approval of the executive council, such analysts and chemists as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5077-a23. **Penalty.** Whoever sells, offers or exposes for sale any of the seeds specified in sections thirteen (5077-a18) and fourteen (5077-a19) of this act which are mixed, adulterated or misbranded, or any agricultural seeds which do not comply with sections ten (5077-a15), eleven (5077-a16) and twelve (5077-a17) of this act * * * or who shall prevent or attempt to prevent any inspector in the discharge of his duty from collecting samples or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) and costs of prosecution; provided, that no one shall be convicted for violation of the provisions of section ten (5077-a15) of this act if he is able to show that the weed seeds named in section ten (5077-a15) are present in quantities not more than one in ten thousand, and that due diligence has been used to find and remove said seeds.

Sec. 5077-a24. All fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury.

STATE OF IOWA

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

EFFECTIVE JULY 4, 1917

ISSUED MAY, 1917

BY THE

IOWA DAIRY & FOOD COMMISSION

W. B. BARNEY, Commissioner
DES MOINES, IOWA

Published By
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines

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INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

Chapter 385, Acts of the 37th General Assembly.

An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded insecticides, and fungicides, within the state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

Section 1. Violation by manufacturer—penalties. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within the state any insecticide or fungicide which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed two hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed three hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Violation by importer or dealer—penalties. That the introduction into this state from any other state or territory or from any foreign country, of any insecticide, or fungicide which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited; and any person having so received shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in this state any such adulterated or misbranded insecticide, or fungicide, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for sale in another state or for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for use in this state, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Rules and regulations—That the state dairy and food commissioner shall make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of insecticides and fungicides manufactured or offered for sale in this state.

Sec. 4. Examination—hearings report to county attorneys. That the examination of specimens of insecticides and fungicides shall be made in a laboratory of the state dairy and food commissioner for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; the state dairy and food commissioner may cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the state dairy and food commissioner shall at once certify the facts to the county attorney, with a copy of the findings of the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer.

Sec. 5. Prosecution—That it shall be the duty of each county attorney to whom the state dairy and food commissioner shall report any violations of this act, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the district court of the state, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

Sec. 6. Terms insecticide, Paris green, lead arsenate and fungicide defined. The term "insecticide" as used in this act shall include Paris green, lead arsenate and any other substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any and all insects which may infest vegetation, man or other animals or households, or be present in any environment whatsoever. The term "Paris green" as used in this act shall include the product sold in commerce as Paris green and chemically known as aceto-arsenite of copper. The term "lead arsenate" as used in this act shall include the product or products sold in commerce as lead arsenate and consisting chemically of products derived from arsenic acid (H_3AsO_4) by re-placing one or more hydrogen atoms by lead. That the term "fungicide" as used in this act shall include any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any and all fungi that may infest vegetation or be present in any environment whatsoever.

Sec. 7. Adulteration defined—That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In the case of Paris green: First, if it does not contain at least fifty per centum of arsenious oxide; second, if it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than three and one-half per centum of arsenious oxide; third, if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

In the case of lead arsenate: First, if it contains more than fifty per centum of water, second, if it contains total arsenic equivalent to less than twelve and one-half per centum of arsenic oxide (As_2O_3); third, if it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than seventy-five one hundredths of one per centum arsenic oxide (As_2O_3); fourth, if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

In the case of insecticides or fungicides, other than Paris green and lead arsenate: First, if its strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold; second, if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article; third, if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted; fourth, if it is intended for use on vegetation and shall contain any substance or substances which, although preventing, destroying, repelling, mitigating insects or fungi, shall be injurious to such vegetation when used as recommended by the manufacturer.

Sec. 8. **Misbranded defined**—That the term “misbranded” as used herein shall apply to all insecticides or fungicides or articles which enter into the composition of insecticides or fungicides. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First: If the package or label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article, or the ingredients, or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Second: If sold, offered or exposed for sale in package form and the quantity of the contents be not plainly and correctly marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerances shall be established by rules and regulations made by the state dairy and food commissioner.

Third: If it be an imitation or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Fourth: If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

In the case of insecticides, other than Paris green, and lead arsenate, and fungicide:

First: If it contains arsenic in any of its combinations or in the elemental form and the total amount of arsenic present, expressed as per centum of metallic arsenic, is not stated on the label.

Second: If it contains arsenic in any of its combinations or in the elemental form and the amount of arsenic in water-soluble form, expressed as per centum of metallic arsenic, is not stated on the label.

Third: If it consists partially or completely of an inert substance or substances which do not effectively prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects or fungi and does not have the names and percentage amounts of each and every one of such inert ingredients and the fact that they are inert plainly and correctly stated on the label: Provided, however, that in lieu of naming and stating the percentage amounts of each and every one of such ingredients the producer may at his discretion state plainly on the label the correct names and percentage amounts of each and every ingredient of the insecticide or fungicide having insecticidal or fungicidal properties, and make no mention of the inert ingredients, except in so far as to state the total percentage of inert ingredients present.

Sec. 9. **Guaranty exempts from prosecution**—That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party from whom he purchased such article, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded in the original unbroken package in which said article was received by said dealer within the meaning of this act, designating it. Said guaranty to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such article to such dealers and in such case said party or parties shall be amendable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties as provided for in this act, if the dealer shall continue to sell after notice by the state dairy and food commissioner that such article is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 10. **Lime sulphur—standard—labeling**—All spray solution known as a lime and sulphur liquid shall be conspicuously labeled as to the strength of the solution, showing a guaranteed strength of lime and sulphur combined in solution as sulphates and sulphides, of which solution not less than seventy per cent, 70 per cent, by weight shall be sulphur, and such label or labels shall also contain a direction as to the proportions of water to be used in any mixture containing a four per cent, 4 per cent, solution by weight of lime and sulphur combined as sulphates and sulphides, of which solution not less than seventy per cent, 70 per cent, by weight shall be sulphur.

Every package of such compound or solution sold, offered or exposed for sale shall be plainly labeled with black faced type, in letters of not less than one-half of an inch in height stating the contents of the compound or solution and the gravity test thereof.

Sec. 11. **Confiscation and condemnation**—That any insecticides or fungicide that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the state within the district wherein the same is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation.

And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale as the said court may direct, and the pro-

ceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs, and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the state, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of that jurisdiction: Provided, however, that upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of the state, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof.

Sec. 12. **Acts of agents**—When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or any other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society or association as well as that of the other person.

Approved April 25, 1917.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations are made pursuant to Section 3 of the Insecticide and Fungicide Law.

REGULATION 1—GUARANTY.

Any wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, or other party may furnish to any dealer to whom he sells any insecticide, Paris green, lead arsenate, or fungicide, a guaranty that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide and Fungicide Law of Iowa.

Each guaranty to afford protection shall be signed by, and shall contain the name and address of the wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, or other party making the sale of the article or articles covered by it to the dealer, and shall be to the effect that such article or articles are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of Chapter 385, Acts of the 37th General Assembly.

Each guaranty in respect to any article or articles should be incorporated in or attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading, or other schedule, giving the names and quantities of the article or articles sold, and should not appear on the labels or packages.

No dealer in insecticides, Paris greens, lead arsenates, or fungicides will be liable to prosecution if he can establish that the articles were sold under a guaranty given in compliance with this regulation.

REGULATION 2—COLLECTION OF SAMPLES.

Samples shall be collected only by the authorized assistance or inspectors of the State Dairy and Food Department.

Samples may be purchased in the open market, and the marks, brands, or tags upon the package or accompanying printed matter shall be noted. The collector shall also note the name of the vendor and the agent of the vendor who made the sale, together with the date of the purchase. The collector shall purchase representative samples.

A sample taken from bulk goods shall be divided in two parts and each part shall be labeled with identifying marks and sealed by the inspector.

If a package be less than one pound, two packages shall be purchased, when practicable.

REGULATION 3—HEARINGS.

If from the examination the sample appears to be adulterated within the meaning of this act, notice thereof may be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained and to such other interested parties as the State Dairy and Food Commissioner may direct, and a date fixed at which such party or parties may be heard by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or such other person or persons as he may direct. These hearings shall be private and the parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney and may submit oral or written evidence to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst. At the hearing the party cited shall upon request be informed of the findings of the analyst. Hearings will be held in all cases where a hearing is deemed advisable.

REGULATION 4—DEFINITION OF INSECT.

The term "insect" as used in the act is understood to mean any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less segmented, for the most part belonging to the class Insecta, comprising six-legged, usually wing formed, as beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc., and to other classes such as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc.

REGULATION 5—DEFINITION OF FUNGI.

The term "fungi" as used in the act is understood to mean all non-chlorophyll-filled bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liver worts comprising rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, bacteria, etc.

Paint, Linseed Oil and Turpentine Laws

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Effective July 4, 1911

W. B. BARNEY

Dairy and Food Commissioner
DES MOINES, IOWA

July 1, 1911

Publication Authorized by Executive Council

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1911

PAINT LAW

Sec. 2510-b. Duty of Manufacturers and Dealers.

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation who shall expose for sale, or sell, within this state, any white lead or paint, shall accurately label the same as hereinafter required.

Sec. 2510-c. Paint Defined.

Sec. 2. The term "paint," as used in this act, shall include white lead in oil or any compound intended for the same use, paste or semi-paste, and liquid or mixed paint ready for use, or any compound intended for the same use.

Sec. 2510-d. Labels.

Sec. 3. Labels required by this act shall clearly and distinctly state the name and address of the manufacturer of the article, or the dealer therein, or of the party for whom the same is manufactured, and show, with substantial accuracy, the percentage of each ingredient, both solid and liquid, contained therein (in continuous list with no intervening matter of any kind); provided, that in case of paint other than white paint the ingredients, other than the coloring material, may be treated as one hundred per cent., in which case it shall be necessary to state the description or trade-name of such coloring matter and state, with substantial accuracy, its chemical analysis. The label shall also state, in case of liquid paints, and other compounds, on packages holding one quart or more, the net measure of contents of each can, package or container. In case of white lead and other paints and compounds, the label shall show on packages weighing four pounds or more the net weight of each can, package or container.

Sec. 2510-g. Enforcement—Bulletins.

Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the State Food and Dairy Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. The inspectors, assistants and chemists appointed by the State Food and Dairy Commissioner shall perform the same duties and have the same authority under this act as are prescribed by Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-six (166), laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner shall, from time to time, with the approval of the Executive Council, publish bulletins, giving the results of inspections and analysis, together with such additional information as he may deem suitable.

Sec. 2510-h. Penalty.

Sec. 5. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

LINSEED OIL LAW

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Raw Linseed Oil.

Section 1. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or take orders for sale and delivery within this state, any "raw linseed oil", unless the same is wholly obtained from the seeds of the flax plant (*Linum usitatissimum*), and unless the same fulfills all the requirements recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

"United States Pharmacopoeia."

Sec. 2. The term "United States Pharmacopoeia" as used in this act, shall refer to the latest revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia official at the time of the sale in question.

Boiled Linseed Oil.

Sec. 3. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or take orders for sale and delivery within this state, any "boiled linseed oil" or so-called "boiled oil," unless the same shall have been prepared by heating pure raw linseed oil to a temperature of at least 107 degrees Centigrade, and, if desired, incorporating not to exceed three per cent. by weight of dryer. And for the purpose of this act, it shall also be deemed a violation hereof if boiled linseed oil does not conform to the following requirements:

First—Its specific gravity at $\frac{20}{20}$ degrees Centigrade must be not less than 0.935 and not greater than 0.945.

Second—Its saponification number must not be less than 186.

Third—Its iodine absorption number shall not be less than 160.

Fourth—Its acid value must not exceed 10.

Fifth—The volatile matter expelled at 100 degrees Centigrade must not exceed one-half of one per cent.

Sixth—No mineral oil shall be present, and the amount of unsaponifiable matter as determined by standard methods, shall not exceed two per cent.

Seventh—The film left after flowing the oil over glass and allowing it to drain in a vertical position, must dry free from tackiness in not to exceed twenty hours, at a temperature of about 20 degrees Centigrade.

Labels.

Sec. 4. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale or sell any flaxseed or linseed oil unless it is exposed for sale or sold

under its true name, and each original unbroken tank car, tank, barrel, keg or vessel containing such oil has distinctly and durably marked thereon the true name of such oil, and the name and place of business of the manufacturer thereof, in ordinary bold-faced capital letters not less than five lines pica in size, the words "pure linseed oil—raw", "pure linseed oil—boiled", as the case may be.

Substitutes—How Labeled.

Sec. 5. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or take orders for sale and delivery within this state, any compound or mixture of linseed oil (raw or boiled) with other products, or any product which is intended to be used as a substitute for linseed oil (raw or boiled), unless it is exposed for sale and sold under the name, "Substitute for linseed oil", and, if the words "linseed" or "flaxseed" are used other than in the name, the true name of each and every ingredient of said product shall also appear, giving preference of order to the ingredients present in the greater proportion, but all letters used in naming the ingredients shall be of the same size and color, using the style of type as hereinafter specified. Each tank car, tank, barrel, keg, can, jug or vessel, (both wholesale and retail,) also all storage receptacles containing said product, shall be distinctly and durably marked in a conspicuous place, using the English language and kind of type as hereinafter specified, giving the name under which it is sold, the names of ingredients when required, and the name and place of business of the manufacturer thereof, in continuous list, with no intervening matter of any kind, using ordinary bold-faced capital letters not less than five lines pica in size and there shall be such contrast between the color of the type and the background of the label as to render the same easily and plainly legible; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with the sale of boiled linseed oil containing not to exceed three per cent, by weight of dryer as defined in section three (3) of this act.

Failure to Label or Use of False Labels.

Sec. 6. Any failure to label said article as above specified or any erasures, defacements or carelessness in printing or stamping labels or any statement regarding the composition of said article or any statements of any kind which are misleading, deceptive or which are not true are hereby declared a violation of this act.

Enforcement.

Sec. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the State Food and Dairy Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. The inspectors, assistants and chemists appointed by the State Food and Dairy Commissioner shall perform the same duties and have the same authority under this act as are prescribed by Chapter ten-A (10-A) Page 1086 of the Supplement to the Code, 1907. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner may, from time to time, with the approval of the Executive Council, publish bulletins, giving the results of inspections and analysis, together with such additional information as he may deem suitable.

Penalty.

Sec. 8. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

TURPENTINE LAW

Be It Enacted By the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Oil of Turpentine Defined.

Section 1. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or take orders for sale and delivery within this state, any "Oil of Turpentine" or so called "Spirits of Turpentine," "Turpentine" or "Turps", unless the same is wholly the volatile portion obtained by distillation of the oleo-resinous exudation from various species of coniferous trees. And for the purpose of this act, it shall also be deemed a violation hereof if Oil of Turpentine does not conform to the following requirements:

First—Its specific gravity at $\frac{20}{20}$ degrees Centigrade must not be less than 0.860 and not greater than 0.875.

Second—Its index of refraction at 20 degrees Centigrade must not be less than 1.4680 and not greater than 1.4725.

Third—Its iodine absorption number must not be less than 340.

Fourth—The undissolved (unpolymerized) residue, on treatment of 10c. c. with 40 c.c. of a sulphuric acid containing 20 per cent. of the fuming acid, should not exceed 10 per cent. by volume of the sample.

Fifth—The initial boiling point must not be lower than 150 degrees Centigrade under ordinary atmospheric pressure, and ninety-five per cent by volume must distill below 166 degrees Centigrade.

Sixth—The residue left after evaporation over a steam bath must not exceed two per cent.

Seventh—No mineral oil shall be present.

Duty of Dealers—Labels.

Sec. 2. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale or sell any Oil of Turpentine unless it is exposed for sale or sold under its true name, and each original unbroken tank car, tank, barrel, keg or vessel containing such oil has distinctly and durably marked thereon the true name of such oil, and the name and place of business of the manufacturer thereof, in ordinary bold-faced capital letters not less than five lines pica in size.

Substitutes—How Labelled.

Sec. 3. That no person, firm or corporation shall expose for sale, sell, or take orders for sale and delivery within this state, any compound or mixture of Oil of Turpentine with other products, or any product which is

intended to be used as a substitute for Oil of Turpentine unless it is exposed for sale and sold under the name, "substitute for oil of turpentine," and, if the word "Turpentine" is used other than in the name, the true name of each and every ingredient of said product shall also appear, giving preference of order to the ingredients present in the greater proportion, but all letters used in naming the ingredients shall be of the same size and color, using the style of type as hereinafter specified. Each tank car, tank, barrel, keg, can, jug or vessel, (both wholesale and retail), also all storage receptacles containing said product, shall be distinctly and durably marked in a conspicuous place, using the English language and kind of type as hereinafter specified, giving the name under which it is sold, the names of ingredients when required and the name and place of business of the manufacturer or jobber thereof, in continuous list, with no intervening matter of any kind, using ordinary bold-faced capital letters not less than five lines pica in size and there shall be such a contrast between the color of the type and the background of the label as to render the same easily and plainly legible.

Failure to Label or Use of False Labels.

Sec. 4. Any failure to label said article as above specified or any erasures, defacements or carelessness in printing or stamping labels or any statement regarding the composition of said article or any statements of any kind which are misleading or deceptive or which are not true are hereby declared a violation of this act.

Enforcement—Bulletins.

Sec. 5. It is hereby made the duty of the State Food and Dairy Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act. The inspectors, assistants and chemists appointed by the State Food and Dairy Commissioner shall perform the same duties and have the same authority under this act as are prescribed by Chapter Ten-A (10-A) Page 1086 of the Supplement to the Code, 1907. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner may from time to time, with the approval of the Executive Council, publish bulletins giving the results of inspections and analysis, together with such additional information as he may deem suitable.

Penalty.

Sec. 6. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

TRADE NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINT PIGMENTS WITH
CHEMICAL NAMES.

BLUE PIGMENTS.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
Antwerp blue	Potassium ferric ferrocyanide.
Chinese blue	Potassium ferric ferrocyanide.
Cobalt blue	A compound of the oxides of alumina and cobalt.
Prussian blue	Potassium ferric ferrocyanide.
Ultramarine	Exact constitution unknown.

RED AND YELLOW PIGMENTS.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
American vermilion	Usually basic chromate of lead, sometimes an eosine vermilionette on red lead.
Chinese vermilion	Sulphide of mercury.
Chrome yellow	Lead chromate usually containing lead sulphate.
English vermilion	Sulphide of mercury.
Indian red	Natural oxide of iron about 90 per cent, or more pure.
Litharge	Lead monoxide.
Lemon chrome	Usually a mixture of lead chromate and lead sulphate.
Ochre	Earthy base carrying about 20 per cent hydrated ferric oxide.
Orange chrome	Lead chromate.
Para vermilion	An organic red precipitated on an inert base.
Permanent vermilion ...	An organic red precipitated on an inert base.
Radium vermilion	Red lead coated with organic color.
Tuscan red	A more or less impure oxide of iron brightened with organic color.
Venetian red	Usually a mixture of oxide of iron and calcium sulphate.

WHITE PIGMENTS.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
Barytes	Barium sulphate.
Blanc fixe	Precipitated barium sulphate.
China clay	Hydrated silicate of aluminum.
Corroded lead	Basic lead carbonate.
English white	Calcium carbonate.
Gypsum	Hydrated calcium sulphate.
Lithopone	A combination of barium sulphate, zinc oxide and zinc sulphide.
Magnesite	Magnesium carbonate.
Marble dust	Calcium carbonate.
Paris white	Calcium carbonate.
Ponolith	Similar to lithopone.

WHITE PIGMENTS—CONTINUED.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
Silex	Silica.
Silicate of magnesia....	Magnesium silicate, aluminum, and calcium are usually present.
Silver white	Silica
Spanish white	Calcium carbonate.
Standard zinc lead white.	Lead sulphate and zinc oxide in about equal amounts.
Sublimed white lead.....	Apparently a basic sulphate of lead with about 5 per cent zinc oxide.
Terra alba	Hydrated calcium sulphate.
White lead	Basic carbonate of lead.
Whiting	Calcium carbonate.
White mineral primer...	Calcium carbonate.
White ochre	Calcium carbonate.
Wood filler	Silica.
Zinc white	Zinc oxide.
Zinc oxide (leaded)....	Zinc oxide containing a varying amount of lead sulphate.

BLACK PIGMENTS.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
American gas black.....	Very nearly pure carbon.
Animal charcoal	Carbon and calcium phosphate.
Bone black	Carbon and calcium phosphate.
Drop black	Carbon and varying amount of ash.
Frankfort black	Carbon and varying amount of ash.
Graphite	Natural carbon and mineral ash.
Hydrocarbon black	Very nearly pure carbon.
Ivory black	Carbon, calcium and magnesium phosphate.
Lampblack	Very nearly pure carbon.
Mineral black	Ground slate.

GREEN PIGMENTS.

<i>Trade Name—</i>	<i>Composition—</i>
Brunswick green	Usually Prussian blue and chrome yellow on an inert base.
Chrome green	Usually Prussian blue and chrome yellow on an inert base.
Emerald green	Aceto-arsenite of copper.

Commercial Fertilizer Law

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA

Effective July 4, 1913

W. B. BARNEY

Dairy and Food Commissioner

Des Moines, Iowa

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June 1, 1913

DES MOINES

ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER

1913

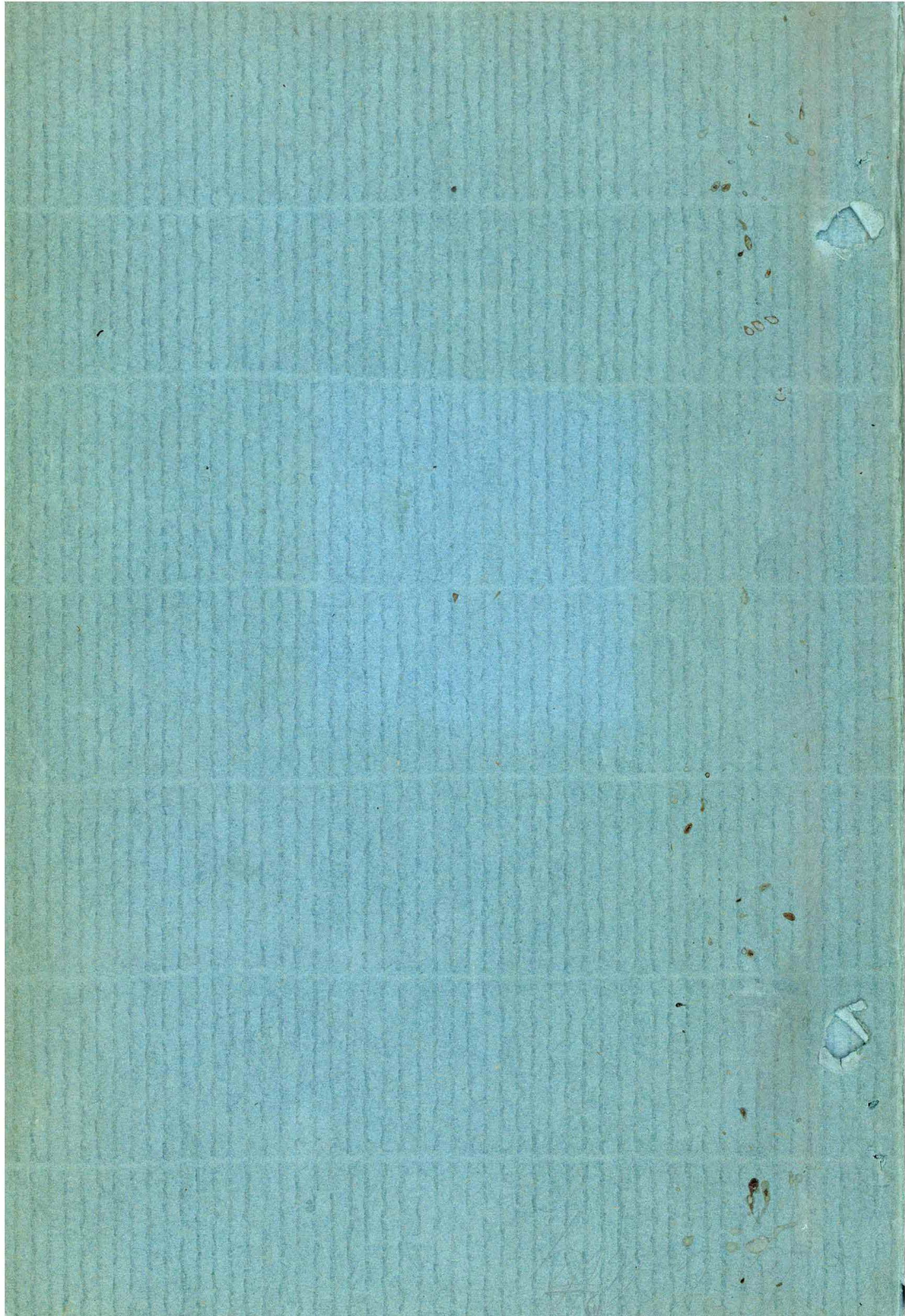
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW

Section 1. Packages plainly marked—certificate—quantity—materials.—That any persons, firm or corporation who shall offer, sell, or expose for sale, in the state of Iowa, any commercial fertilizer, the price of which exceeds three dollars (\$3.00) per ton, shall affix to every package in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, or furnish to the purchasers of goods sold in bulk, a plainly printed certificate, naming the materials, including the filler, if any, of which the fertilizer is made, stating the number of pounds in the package sold, the name or trademark under which the article is sold, the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture; and a chemical analysis, stating the minimum percentages of nitrogen in available form, of potassium soluble in water, of phosphorus in available form (soluble or reverted) and of insoluble phosphorus.

Sec. 2. Certificate filed with dairy and food commissioner—license fee.—Before any commercial fertilizer is sold, or offered for sale, the manufacturer, importer, or party who causes it to be sold, or offered for sale, within the state of Iowa, shall file in the office of the dairy and food commissioner, a certified copy of the certificate referred to in section 1 of this act and shall pay to the dairy and food commissioner on or before May 1st of each year a license of \$20.00 for each brand of fertilizer offered for sale or sold within the state. Provided, that whenever the manufacturer or importer shall have paid the license fee herein required for any year, no other person shall be required to pay such license fee, for that brand.

Sec. 3. Enforcement by dairy and food commissioner—annual report.—The state dairy and food commissioner and his assistants shall enforce the provisions of this act and he may publish annually a report of all analyses made and certificates filed. The inspectors and assistants of the dairy and food commissioner shall exercise in the enforcement of this act, all the authority and powers now granted such assistants under the food and dairy laws of the state of Iowa. The state dairy and food commissioner is hereby authorized, in person or by deputy, to take for analysis a sample from any lot or package of commercial fertilizer in this state, not exceeding two pounds in weight.

Sec. 4. False analysis—penalty.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall offer or expose for sale or sell any commercial fertilizer in the state of Iowa without complying with the provisions of this act, or who shall use an analysis regarding any commercial fertilizer, which shall be false as to the constituents named in section 1 of this act, or who shall obstruct or interfere with the dairy and food commissioner or any of his assistants in the discharge of their duties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense. (Laws, 35th G. A.)



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