he considers the whole question of the powers of the national government over the sub-ject of commerce, the most eminent jurist, while not dissenting from the view that a state may provide by quarantine and other laws for the protection of the public health, is very careful to indicate that when a state law, whether quarantine, health, or other, may operate as an obstruction or an impedi-ment to commerce it must fall before the su-preme power of the national government over

that whole subject. Referring to the acts of 1796 and 1799 he says:

But in making these provisions the opinion is unequivocally manifested that congress may control the state laws so far as may be necessary to control them for the regulation of commerce.

In other words, that congress may accept the state laws, as was done in 1799, and co-operate with the state authorities in their nforcement, or, by implication, that it may modify or even replace them altogether other laws of its own enactment and provide or their enforcement through the agencies of the national government alone, if deem it necessary, considering the interests

of commerce, to do so.

Again, in this same opinion, speaking of "the power to regulate," he says:

This power, like all others invested in c gress, is complete in itself, may be exerci-ted its utmost extent, and acknowledges limitations other than are prescribed by

By parity of reasoning, if there are n "limitations" upon this power, and if i "may be exercised to the atmost" in conforming even the police and other regulations of a state to the requirements of commerce, congress may undoubtedly, where there is an entire absence of law in a state for the pro merce, adopt regulations to protect the sam when such protections is necessary to the maintenance of the commerce therein passing through such state to and from the sev

eral other states. In the case of Walling vs Michigan (116 U. S. 46) it was said by the court that—
The police power cannot be set up to control
the inhibitions of the constitution or the
powers of the United States government created thereby.

ied thereby. In other words, that the police power car not be employed by a state to prevent the necessary regulations of commerce, nor to limit nor abridge the powers of the national government over this subject through the initions in respect of such power. And so maintain that, paripassu, if the police power may not be invoked by the state to obstruct may be set in motion by the nations authority itself under some circumstances to remove obstructions in the way of interstate commerce. To illustrate: If certain police regulations necessary to protect a particular branch of interstate commerce in its passage through a state are not supplied by a state the congress may provide for making and en forcing such regulations in the interest and for the protection of such commerce, having of such state to be affected by these regula

As for instance, if yellow fever should sud dealy take possession, epidemically, of the states of the lower Mississippi, and inter course between the great states of the north west and the ports below, which are usually the commerce of that vast region, should b seriously interrupted, I maintain that in the regulations in those states to deal quickly d effectively with the situation, congrecould, and it would be its duty under the con stitution to supply those regulations and authorize action directly upon the case any where in those states for the purpose of re moving such obstacles to commerce whe they could not otherwise be removed. An ultimately this rule will obtain and be gladly accepted by the people of every state in the union. Of course these are extreme cases but the law should be ready always to protect commerce among the several states in

any and every emergency.
Certainly it would always oe most desirable, and andoubtedly it would generally happen, if the bill under consideration should be ed laws to meet the case the national powers would be exercised as an auxiliary force only, the state laws being supplemented by the regulation established by congress, and the state agencies being employed as far as practicable to carry out the purposes of the proposed act. It is upon this theory of co operation where possible, that this bill was

The reasons for such a policy are manifold. They could not be better presented than they were by Chief Justice Marshall in the learned opinion in the case of Gibbons vs (from which I before quoted. He said:

opinion in the case of Gibbons vs Ogden, from which I before quoted. He said:

The acts of congress passed in 1798 and 1799 empowering and directing the officers of the general government to conform to and insist in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of a state proceed, it is said, upon the idea that these laws are constitutional. It is undoubtedly true that they do proceed upon that idea, and the constitutionality of such laws has never, so far as we are informed, been denied. But they do not imply an acknowledgement that a state may rightfully regulate commer e with foreign nations or among the states, for they do not imply that such laws are an exercise of that power, or enacted with a view to it. On the contrary they are treated as quarantine and health laws, are so denominated in the acts of congress, and are considered as flowing from the acknowledged power of a state to provide for the health of its citizens. But as it was apparent that some of the provisions made for this purpose and in virtue of this power might interfere with and be affected by the laws of the United States made for the regulation of commerce, congress, in that spirit of harmony and concillation which ought always to characterize the conduct of governments standing in the relation which that of the union and those of the states bear to each other, has directed its officers to aid in the execution of these laws, and has in some measure adapted its own legislation to this object by making provisions in aid of those of the states. But in making these provisions the opinion is unequivocally manifested that congress may control the state laws, so far as it may be necessary to control them, for the regulation of commerce.

However, it will be remembered that Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden had before him primarily the question

Justice Marshall in the case of Gibbons vs Ogden had before him primarily the question only of certain state enactments under which congress had authorized cooperation through certain officers of the national government with the state authorities, "whereas the requirement now is to provide not only cooper eration when that can be had, but for inde pendent action by the national government in the case of non action by the state or the non existence of any state laws or regula tions whatever to meet the case."

Nothing more pertinent and instructive as to the natural correlation of oderal and state powers and duties, againg more con-clusive as to the obligation resting upon the federal and state as ornies to act in unison and harmony in fatters of great interstate concern like under discussion has ever been written than this plain, simple, strong statement of Chief Justice Marshall.

If the view is correct that the federal au-thority may remove nurtful or destructive obstructions from the pathway of interstate commerce, even if placed upon the line thereof by a state lying between two or mor states through which such commerce must pass, may it not trace into a state a poison-ous adulteration or an injurious counterfeit of an article of food or drug which has been introduced into such state through another state, which is admittedly burtful to the general health, prejudicial to the in-terests of honorable commerce, and at the same time a vicious assault upon the general welfare! However, would never be necessary to assert power in the execution of this proposed power in the execution of this proposed act, because the comities between the states and the federal government having a common purpose of this high order in view, would, as intimated by Chief Justice Marshall in the learned decision of Gibbons ve Ogden, always be liberally observed. Particularly would this happen in such cases as this bill proposes to deal with which bears so intimate a relation to "the general welfare".

mate a relation to "the general welfare" all the people.

There is, therefore, no possible doubt as to the correctness of the general theory upon which this bill rests. The doctrine must be accepted that congress can provide by gen-eral provisions and definitions like those em-ployed in this bill for the regulation of commerce among the several states in adulterated foods which are admittedly injurious to the general health. The states, having a common interest and a common purpose to sub-serve, will not fail to enact similar laws to enable them to co-operate with the federa authority through the reciproca authority th thority through the reciprocal of all the inspection and lice powers of each. In recognition of police powers of each. In the would never this duty and obligation, a state would never refuse to authorize the federal officers to help execute health laws enacted by the state, nor officer might extend his inspection to a manufactory in such state eagaged in commounding adulterated food and drugs exclusively for shipment and sale in other states and ter-

ritories, where the offender cannot be otherwise reached.

But if for any reason it should be preforred by either that each should not inde-pendently under their respective laws, it can not be doubted that there would be arecip-rocal exercise of all their separts powers in

such cases for so commendable a purpo benefit and advantage of all the

the common benefit and advantage of all the people of all the states.

Very soon, under the influence of this legislation, every state, which has not already done so, will enact food adulteration acts, conforming in their general provisions to this proposed act of congress, and, meet ing at the line of the jurisdictional boundary between federal and state authority, those potential forces will be ever ready to co-operate in a common effort to purify the food and drug supplies of the people. It is not, therefore, now, nor will it ever be, necessary in respect of such legislation as this to split bairs as to the technical con struction of national and state inspection

It is morally certain that this happy con formity in the provisions of the federal and state laws for the protection of our food sup plies of which I have spoken will soon ov tuate if this bill shall become a law. when this shall happen my friend from Tennessee will no longer be disturbed by the possible interference on the part of the lederal authorities with the neighborhood trade in acid vinegar in "Old Virginia," which he says is "known to be not the pure article," but as he says, is "perhaps harm less"—the imaginary future vicissitudes o

less"—the imaginary future vicissitudes of which under this proposed act he so eloquently described the other day in the following language:

Now, I may illustrate by a Maryland man telling me the other day that a vast amount, hundreds and thousands of barrels, of vinegar were made in the western part of Virginia and it was all adulterated more or less, 'was known that it was not the pure article, but it found ready sale, and perhaps was harmless. According to the seventh and the ninth sections of this bill, when the manufacturer of that vinegar sells it to somebody else, puts it up at auction, if you please, sells it to 'fom, Dick and itarry around his establishment, or sells it to another merchant in due course of trade, not knowing what he is going to do with it; or supposint they are going to consume it in the vicinity where of that state, you can go there and arrest that

going to consume it in the vicinity where made, within or elsewhere within the borders of that state, you can go there and arrost that man, he being the manufacturer, and when he had no idea at all of shipping the vinegar beyond the borders of the state. Another man, speculating in it, may go and buy from that second party in the neighborhood, and he knows nothing of its being adulterated, and yet it is adulterated, but harmless.

The vinegar goes into Maryland, and here comes one of these inspectors with the government authority to analyze and report. He says: "This is not pure vinegar; I will indict you and carry you to the courts."

The purchaser in Maryland is innocent, and perhaps did not know anything about the inaguage of this bill. He is asked: "Where did you get it?" "From a certain man back upon the road running into west-rn Virginia." Then it is made his duty to go and get that dealer in Virginia, who in turn had purchased it from the manufacturer, who had made it from the fruit of his own orchard. This agent goes back to that man, and according to the terms of this bill in the seventh and nith sections, can lay hands violentity on the man who has manufactured this vine; and the merchant who bought from him knew nothing of the adulteration when he sent it outside of the ilnes of the states.

This picture in its varied details is so involved and composited that if see myssif un

This picture in its varied details is so in-volved and complicated that I feel myself unequal to the task of properly answering it. I must, therefore, content myself with the single observation that if the people of Virgina like to use adulterated vinegar, acid vinegar, which, if not absolutely poisonous, is most harmful, in their own state where the same is manufactured, they can do so under this proposed act. And after it shall under this proposed act. And after it shall become a law, the senator's injunction to "let well enough alone" will not be necessary, for he people of "Old Virginia" can still "have free course"—and be poisoned—if they will, only they will not then be permitted to send their adulterated vinegar to Maryland unless it is branded as such. He will find however, that this idea of his will not satisfy the people of "Old Virginia." Among the strong appeals received for the

passage of this measure many have come from "Old Virginia." My friend will find that they, too, want pure vinegar, or, at least, that they want the adulterated vinega oranded and sold for exactly what it is, and not as 'pure cider vinegar;' and that under their own laws, which are sure to follow the enactment of this, they will be among the readlest of all to require the regulation of the manufacture of impure vinegar in their own state and to co-operate with the United States authorities in securing the enforcement of similar regulations where it become

a subject of interstate commerce. As a further answer, the following resolution, officially signed, recently adopted at the an nual meeting of the Fruit Growers' and Cider Vinegar Makers' association of Massa-

musetts, is respectfully submitted:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BILLERICA, Mass., Feb.

D. 18E2.—Dear Sir: At the annual meeting of
the Fruit Growers', Cider and Cider Vinezar
Makers' association of Massachusetts, held in
Boston February 2, the following resolution Boston February 2, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of this association be empowered, as officers of this association, to write a letter to the Massachusetts senators and representatives in congress setting forth that this association indorses the Paddock pure food bill now before the United States senate, and requesting that they give their aid to its enactment.

EBEN M. HOLBROOK, President.

HON. A. S. PADDOCK.

E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

HON. A. S. PADDOCK.

Sente Chamber, Washington, D. C.

I further quote from my distinguished friend from Tennessee his expressed approphension as to the probable disturbance of the interstate commerce between Maryland and Virginia by the passage of this act. The

Virginia by the bassage of this act. The senator says:

The possible effect of the law may be to make trade which is lawful within two states a misdemeanor when carried on between those states. Maryland and Virginia may each permit the manufacture and trade in an adulterated article of food, while this law places its inspectors on the boundary between Maryland and Virginia to prevent the introduction of an article the manufacture of which each state encourages and promotes. The anomaly is presented of a law of congress enacted under the authority "to regulate commerce," actually preventing the commerce without and possibly sgalast, the consent of the states must interested. It is an example of federal maternalism of a stepmother character, never contemplated in a system of government where not intended to hinder and circumvent the freest intercourse between the

ent the freest intercourse between

tates.
This is in the nature of an unconstitutional argument to set aside a plain provision of the constitution, and from so strict a construction ist as my friend from Tennessee is rather surprising.

My friend is solicitous about the destruc

tion of the cheap food supply of the poor by the passage of this bill, the aim and purpose of which is to make purer and, therefore, cheaper, the food supply of all.

Mr. President, there is no class of our peo-ple who are so directly and vitally interested in the passage of this bill as the poor, the men who compose what are termed the "tin pail brigades," the hewers of wood and the frawers of water, who construct our rail-roads, build our cities, work in our factories from mills, and in the thousands of other em ployments which belong largely to unskilled abor, as well as the clerks and others o moderate salaries who live in towns and

cities.
I will allow those eminent authorities, H Wharton Amerling, president of the Society for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Foods, and Dr. Hassel, the eminent scientist, o make my further answer to the senato rom Tennessee as to this particular object

tion. Mr. Amerling says:

By adulteration a man is made sick and by
it he is prevented from recovering.

People in good circumstances do not suffer a
tithe as much as the poor in the cities from
these adulterations.

Dr. Hassel says: It is, however, the poor man, the laborer and the artisan, who is the most extensively defrauded, for, occupied early and late with his daily labor, often in debt to those with whom he deals, he has no time nor power to help himself in the matter, and if he had the time, as still would require the requisite knowledge. The subject of adulteration, therefore, while to concerns all classes, is eminently a poor it concerns all classes, is eminently a poor man's question. The extent to which he is created through adulterations is enormous. My friend from Tennessee is also disturbed jest the passage of this act may interfere with the successful efforts of Massachusetts. to reduce the percentage of food adulteration that state has a result of its stringent fo

and drug inspection laws," which show a saving of 5 per cent in the increased purity of their articles of food during the past few years. This is what Dr. Aubott, secretary of the State Board of Health, the officer who, under that law has accomplished all this, are about this proposed legislation in its says about this proposed legislation in its el For tupon their great work in Massachusetts
Your bill will be helpful to all states which
are attempting to enforce such laws of their
own. I have carefully read the bill and ap
preclate its importance.
Again, he says;

The trouble with us is that we cannot take care of adulter ated food and drugs that are manufactured in and come to us from other states, of which there is an immense amount. We must have a congressional law which will regulate the transit of that kind of product to enable us to reach the offenders.

Mr. President, if Dr. Abbott by his mag nificent work in Massachusetts has saved per cent of the food supply in that state in

few years, it is safe to say that from the date of the passage of this act he will save another 5 per cent in one year. If 5 per cent could be saved in all the states through corresponding laws and effort to minimize these adulterations supplemented by the great work that can be laws done on interstate commerce lines if this bill becomes a law, it will result in a net saving to the whole country in their food supply more than \$300,000,000, according to the ap proved estimates of the total food consump tion of the whole country to be affected by

this legislation.

My friend from Tennessee says that "the health of the people is the rightful care of the states." Undoubtedly he is correct. The states are rightfully charged primarily with this duty; but I am sure he has no objected in the past to the intervention o the federal government, under the leadershi of his distinguished colloague [Mr. Harris], when its great power has been invoked and freely used to arrest the ravages of yellow fever epidemics in southern states. Nor has any objection been heard from those states when large appropriations have been made for the relief of sufferers from floods in the valley of the lower Mississippi, nor for the construction of levees to couling the waters of that great stream, and thus prevent the overflows which not only destroy vast amounts of private property in those states, but breed malaria, fovers, and other diseases which re-

sult in great suffering and mortality.

I agree with him that these are all matters which may properly receive the atten-tion and the assistance of the federal povernment, and I have always favored them So may the federal government properly intervene on the lines of interstate commerce to aid in arresting the polluting and poisoning of the channels through which the food and medicine supplies pass to the people who are everywhere robbed, while thousands are sent to their graves every

year from this cause.

My distinguished friend from Texas [Mr. Cokel, in his general criticisms of this bill the other day said: the other day said:

There is not a producer, a compounder, or
manufacturer of medicines, of food, or of
liquors who will not be subject to obstruction,
oppression and harrassment in his business
under this proposed law.

And again.

under this proposed law.

And again:

The opportunities and 'he inducements for illicit money making by those who should honestly execute the law will be too many and too great to leave a reasonable ground to expect bonest administration. The swarm of officers, agents, and employes required under this bill. If there is to be a bona fide enforcement of it, will of necessity extend over and permeate the whole country, so that no amount of executive honesty and ability in the department chiefs here in Washington will avert the result. I have indicated.

And further:

And further:

And further:
The concentration in one or half a dozen chemists here in Washington of the power to say what food, drink, or medicine is fit for the people to use, and to forbid that which they say is unfit being transported through the channels of interstate commerce, will strike the aver go judgment of the people of this country as too great a power over them, over their business, their commerce, their manufacturing and producing interests, and as one too liable to abuse from ignorance, dishontoo liable to abuse from ignorance, dishonesty and corruption to be intrusted to an man or set of men.

Mr. President, it is absurd to say that "obstruction," "oppression," and "harassment" are possible to any honest producer or dealer through the analyses provided for by this oill. There is no authority to make seizures or to stop or obstruct anything anywhere. The honest will invite, will be anxious for inspec ion and analyses, just as under the mea inspection acts recently passed those who slaughter beeves and pack and ship the products thereof from one state to another or to foreign countries, are now all of them anxious to have an inspection of the same. And this inspection, Mr. President, is uni formly made at the packing houses in the several states, which stand in the same relation to interstate commerce that the manufactories of articles which are subjects of in-terstate commerce will under this bill it enacled into law.

Mr. President, the Department of Agricul ture can prosecute no one under this pro-posed act. The functions of the officers of that department wholly cease with analyses and the publication of the same. Inspection can only be employed for the purpose of localizing suspected articles for analyses: s if samples are refused to be sold for this pur pose they can not be seized nor molested in by an officer of the Agricultural de-t. When a refusal occurs nothing partment. further can be done than to report the case to the proper district attorney for his investigation as to the refusal of the party of whom analysis.

Such a refusal will never happen in the case of an honest shipper or dealer. After this act shall have been in force for a time it will infrequently happen, even in the case of those who are disposed to be dishonest. The deterrent influence of the law will be a re-straint upon him which will lead him out of his evil practices. Therefore this will be one of the most valuable provisions of the act. il hope it cannot be that this is the real reason for desiring to have sections 7 and 8 stricken out. It will create a public sentiment not only with the consuming public, but with all manufacturers, shippers and dealers which will render the refusal of a sample for analysis very rare indeed. If a fraud is discovered, the person guilty of it will deserve little "obstruction," "harrassment," etc., but this he cannot get from the Department of Agriculture. It must come from the United States courts, under their regular processes.

The observation of my distinguished friend from Texas as to the possibility of "liticit money making" by those was may be charged with the administration of this measure is unworthy of him. The rule as to officia conduct with all, from the highest to the lowest in our government, is to be honest and faithful in the discharge of public duties And when I say this I lefer to the representatives in office of no particular political party. My statement is true as to all. (tainly this rule would be no less likely to observed by those who may be employed in this particular service than in all others. But how could they make "illicit money?" No one can handle a dollar of money nor an article of any king, except a small sample of

little or no value. It is required, moreover, that this sample shall be divided into three parts, each scaled and labeled, one of which the suspected dealer may keep, one of which the food section takes, and one of which is held by the proper district attorney, each to be sepa-rately analyzed by different analysts and each to be a check upon the other. Where could the illicit money making come in under such a method as this? Now, this is all there is of the functions of each and all of the off ers of the food section under the provision

relating to analyses.

After what I have already said in answer to this branch of the remarks of the senator from Texas, it seems unnecessary to make any comment upon his very extravagant proposition as to the concentration in one or half a dozen chemists here in Washington of the power to say "what food, drink or medicine is fit for the people to use," and to "forbid that which they say is unfit," etc. They can neither "say." nor "forbid" here nor elsewhere what people shall or shall not eat or drink, or what medicine they shall or shall not use when sick. The analysts can analyze generally in the food division sam-ples of articles of food and drugs and pub-lish the results of the same, just as they are now doing in a small way. But even in the case of a prosecution they can not publish an analysis of the alleged adulterated articles in connection with the name of the person adulterating the articles until after trial and conviction of the person thus offending. They can not present the case of a party charged with violating any of the sections of this act relating to the adulterations or misbrandings embraced within its definitions without, as I have before stated, permittin, him to take from the sample of his own article which is suspected of having been adulterated, one-third of the same for analysis in his presence, at the same time one being de-posited with the proper district attorney, to be analyzed under his control, so that three authorities, one of which is the offending party himself, have each independent super-vision of an analysis of the same article, and a full concurrence as to the result of such analyses must be secured to insure the con-viction of the offender.

viction of the offender.

I cannot, therefore, see where my friend from Texas finds his authority in this bill for the statement which I have quoted as to the potentiality of the food division in respect of the control of "what food, drink, or medicine is fit for the people to use," etc.

I have already, in reviewing the speech of my honored friend from Tennessee, sufficiently answered the extravagant estimate of the cost of administration of this proposed is w made by the senstor from Texas, and nothing further seems necessary on that head.

The senator from Texas read an extract from a report made several years since by the English Board of Inland Revenue to the effect that the legislative enactments of Eng-iand had not been as successful as they might

have been, principally from a tack of discrimination on the part of the consuming public, as the report states. It is rather in the nature of an exhortation to consumers to help by their own example to create a public sentiment which would force the dishonest trader out of business if after detection he should still continue in such practices.

should still continue in such practices.

The fact stated by Dr. Hassel, the eminent English scientist, which I have before presented, that the poor become bound to the small dealers by their constant indebtedness to them, and are not, therefore, in a situation to publicly discredit them even if the know that they are selling spurious foods, partly accounts for the earlier troubles in en forcing the law under the English retail sys-tem; pesides the fines in cases of conviction are almost nothing, and the minor magis trates as a rule are more inefficient than the most ignorant frontier justices of the peace anywhere in this country; then the influence of the publication of frauds where the mass of the common people have such limited access to what is printed as in England, is very little at most. But, notwithstanding all this, a great miyance has been made in the past ten years in that country in the work of arresting food adulterations and

In the report made to the English Society of Public Analysts, at its annual meeting, held on January 6 of the present year, abou two months ago. I find the following:

In spite of such obstacles— The very ones which I have just stated— The very ones which I have just stated—
the effects of the sqt have been nothing short
or startling, and have resulted in the saving
of hundreds of thousands, nay, millions of
pounds of the public money. In the five
years, 1877-1881, the percentage of samples
found adulterated in the whole of Engine
and Wales was 16.2, from which figure it has
regularly and steadily decided to 11.2 in 1830;
that is to say, in fifteen years a reduction of
all percent of the total adulteration. Twentyseven thousand four hundred and sixty-five
samples were analyzed during 1830, of which
allow were reported to be adulterated.

It is also a matter of public knowledge in
this country that in the past few years the
inspectors under the English law have detected a number of fraudulent, misbranded

tected a number of fraudulent, misbranded articles of food which had been shipped in enormous quantities from this country, to the very great injury of our export trade Among these was canned beef falsely branded as choice muttons, which are much more expensive than canned beef in the Eng-lish markets; also, filled cheese, a villianous compound of common lard and other fats mixed with milk, etc., branded as American creamery cheese; also, butter branded as superfine dairy butter, but which was adulterated with margarine, etc.; also, a lard branded as pure leaf lard, but which was made of sterine, cotton-seed oil, etc., with a small percentage of swine fat.

And there is this to be said, that of all the countries of the civilized world, the only one today that has not laws like this covering the e field of food aquiteration, and police regulations to prevent the adulteration and sophistication of foods, is the United States of America, the greatest of all of them in all that constitutes true national greatness. Mr. Palmer-Will the senator from Ne

braska allow me to ask him a question. Mr. Paddock—I prefer that the senator should not interrupt me. My time is very limited, a special order will remove me from the floor at 3 o'clock, and I have so much yet to say that I can hardly finish, if left alone at

that hour.
As a result of such rigid inspections, and equally sovere import regulations, many traders in these bogus and misbranded ar-ticles were convicted, fined, and the whole business broken up, the altogether victous articles expelled from the English markets, and the noninjurious compounds which has been soid under fictitious brands relegated to their respective classes as compounds, an forced under brands describing them as what they really were. Therefore, although i may have done ten or fifteen years ago t present the English law and its administra-tion as a failure, in this year 1893 it will not serve the purpose of the enemies of this bill to prove that this is vicious legislation for

Why, Mr. President, if nothing more could why, Mr. President, if no find more cound
be accomplished than the inspection here
which this bili provides for articles of food
for exportation to Europe, to detect and prevent the shipment from our ports of such compounds as I have described branded a the choicest of our food products of their respective classes, there ought to be no hesitation about its speedy enactment. It would have been worth many millions of dollars our export trade, as I stated yesterday, 1 this act could have been passed early enough to have made impossible these frauds of recent years to which I have called attention.

Mr. President, in connection with this par-ticular subject of our export trade, and the experiences of the English trade in respect of the same, I desire to present a little testi-mony—indeed it is a part of the very evidence furnished in connection with the frauds Our export traine is seriously affected

through the absence of proper federal inspec-tion laws. The fard prosecutions in Liverpool have been followed by prosecutions against English vendors of American tinned meats. I quote from the Liverpool Courier

meats. I quote from the Liverpool Courier of May 15, 1890:
Two local grocers. Messrs. Holmes of Heyworth street, and Jackson of St. James street, were yesterday summoned under the food and drugs act for selling as timed mutton beef with a little mutton fat melted in the tin. The defendants pleaded total ignorance of the fraud, which was committed in Chicago, but they were each fined 5c and costs. It was stated that the prosecutions were instituted as a result of a discussion in trade journals about timed beef being sold as rutton, of course at higher prices.

as a result of a discussion in traile journals about tinned beef being sold as mutton, of course at higher prices.

In the issue of the Courier of May 16 we find the following:

At the meeting of the health committee yesterday Mr. E. H. Cookson, deputy chairman, presiding, Mr. J. B. Morgan said he noticed that a prosecution took place the other day with regard to the sale of tinned meat. He had been looking into this matter, and believed there had been a fraud of considerable markitude, thousands of tins of one class of food being sold as quite another class. He asked the town clerk why the action was taken and for further particulars in respect to it.

Mr. Moss (committee clerk) explained that it came to the knowledge of the inspectors, under the sale of foods and drues (adulteration) act, that large quantities of beef were being sold as mutton in thus. The inspectors visited shops in various parts of the town and obtained samples of nearly all the brands they could. These were submitted for analysis and a prosecution took place, the brands on the tins in question being as follows: "The Armour Canning company, Chicago, U.S.A., superior roast mutton." There was an allegation that the meat was bad.

Mr. J. B. Morgan remarked that tinned mutton fetched a much higher price than tinned beef.

In the report of the statistician of the De-

In the report of the statistician of the De partment of Agriculture for January and February, 1890, attention was called to the fact that bogus cheese was being exported in such quantities as to seriously threaten our ontire valuable foreign trade in that product.
The secretary of the Liverpool Provision
Trade Association and Exchange company
made formal protest under date of March 26
1899, to Commissioner Thom of Wisconsin

The protest was as follows:

1800, to Commissioner Thom of Wisconsin. The protest was as follows:

We desire to inform you that a committee, consisting of the undersigned, has been appointed by this association to watch the interests of the cheese trade, which are being menaced by the continued increase in the manufacture of the article known as "filled cheese." We desire to co-operate with you in the direction of obtaining such legislation as will lead to the suppression of the manufacturing of this article.

The legitimate interests of the trade are seriously imperiled, and the reasonable expectation of the consumer disappointed, and we are clearly of opinion that the distribution of "filled cheese" is disgusting the British public with the pure article, and that our trade and mutual interests are in danger of suffering a permanent and lasting injury. We are in communication with our home sanitary author ties and are placing the matter before our agricultural government department and members of the House of Commons. We venture to suggest that you should call upon your government and state legislatures to prohibit the manufacture of these goods. We would ask you to inform us what steps are being taken on your side and what course should in your opinion, be adopted to bring about the end we have in view:

In commenting upon the matter, the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago spoke as foi lows: In the Gazette of November 6, 1889, editoria

In the Gazette of November 6, 188), editorial attention was given to the latest fraud which afflicts both the producer and consumer of dairy goods, namely, the manufacture of "filled cheese," the text being the discovery by Commissioner Thom, of Wisconsin, of a factory in that state engaged in the extensive production of this wie stuff. "Filled cheese," it may be stated for the benefit of those who are not informed as to this latest inven ion of the evil one in that field. Is made from skim ndik, into which is san melted, moldy, rotten "store butter," fit only for scapprease, and doubtless purchased at the prica which such refuse brings. One missioner Thom's report of what he saw with his own eyes at the factory which was turding out this vile compound was enough to make a man even with an unusually strong stomach forswear forever the eating of cheese. The Gazette's opinion of this practice was plainly expressed at the time, and it is searcely necessary to reterate its demand for the eatire suppression of the manufacture of this vile and unwholesome compound.

And the Wisconsin dairy and food com-

missioner accompanied the transmittal of this letter to the Gazette office with the fol lowing note of warning:

Inclosed please find a circular which Inclosed please find a circular which came to my address from the secretary of the Liverpool Exchange company. I think the matter demands attention from the friends of one of the greatest industries of the pretatest for the greatest industries of the pretatest has the Liverpool coess were covered with "illed cheese" from the same source which stated thus, the Liverpool doess were covered with "illed cheese" from the states of Ohio. Illinois, and Wisconsin. The market for cheese from these states could not escape receiving a black eye. Until we can establish and maintain, a demand for our goods upon merit this ban from foreign as well as home countries will continue to exist. The vigorous prosecutions of venders of so-called "refined lard" in England resulted in the proper branding of that article, but the revelations made of American commercial methods, which congress had taken no

cial methods, which congress had taken no measures to check, seriously injured our trade on other lines.

I have other evidence here from witnesses of the highest character, as to the great need, and the general demand for this legislation. I quote from my remarks the other day, as follows:

"Mr. President, I do not claim that this proposed legislation is perfect by any man-ner of means. I ask senators, if the bill is not properly drawn, if it is not upon the proper lines as to interstate commerce, to take it up and deal with it honestly and fairly, and amend it, and perfect it; make it a good bill if it is not a good bill now, not, because there is an apprehension ome particular product may not be able hereafter to get itself into a compound some-where and disguise itself under something eise to be sold for that something else, at tempt through state rights obstructions and that sort of thing to prevent any legisla

"Mr. President, I now read something that did not come to me officially, but general observations from one of the best authorities in the country:

Mr. Elisha Winter, secretary of the commit-tee on legislation of the national pure-food movement, in a debate before the Retail Grocers' association of New York, spoke as follows:

"Adulteration plays into the hands of the avaricious few by giving them the chance to take more than their share of trade, on account of the low prices at which they can sellount of the low prices at least of the low p

avaricious few by givinz them the chance to take more than their share of trade, on account of the low prices at which they can sell poor goods.

"The only protection the honest retailer can secure for himself is to ask the national government to supplement the various states and municipalities by reaching imported commodities, interstate transportation, and in territories under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities, the saie of fool products. If the general government will give the retailer this protection he may then work out his own salvation by putfing his individual guaranty upon all his goods and demanding that the state authorities shall then recoing the integrity of his purpose and give him support, instead of making the present class discrimination."

The same gentleman, in a circular dated March, 1887, says:

"The evils accruing from the manufacture, importation and sale of adulterated food, drugs and medicines are patent to all who have given the matter even casual attention. This traffic is on the increase, and the actrimental influences arising therefrom extend to the health as well as the pockets of the peopie. For both hygienic and commercial reasons it is agreed that a remedy sufficiently powerful to check the evil must be invoked. The constitution and by-laws of the Central Association of Retail Merchants of New York and vicinity, names under the healing of cools, fictitious labeis, imperfectly prepared food products, etc. Our proposed state association will have a duty to perform in arriving, if possible, at a happy medium of judgment upon the merits of these questions. This association should also demand that with every paskage of food products shall be delivered the guaranty and designation of the quality of goods therein contained."

Mr. Rosewater, a very prominent citizen and scientizata Cleveland, O., says:

Recently in this state it was told that a manufacturer of coffee, adulterated but not

Recontly in this state it was told that a manufacturer of coffee, adulterated but not so labeled, rendered the state authorities powerless by claiming that his product was intended for commerce outside of Ohio. Toat is what is the matter with this busi-

Mr. President, in January, 1887, a bil whose first draft was prepared by Chancellor Williamson of New Jersey, for the National Board of Trade (vide Anti-Adulteration Journal, volume 3, No. 2), which, in its ob jects, and even in the general tenor of its provisions, was quite similar to the pending measure, was laid before the national pure food convention as modified by a conference committee of the National Board of Trade and Pure Food convention. In that report the committee said, referring to the previous

The excellence of the underlying principles The excellence of the underlying principles, lowever, have been recognized by their adoption in the health laws of several of our states, and when we get a national act applying to interstate commerce, which has now assumed such vast proportions, the other states will doubtless swing into line. These principles may be summarized as:

First—Prohibition or hurtful adulterations.

First—Prohibition of hurtful adulterations. Second—Regulation of nonhurtful adulterations in such a manner that consumers may know what they are buying; so, if a man wants chickory in his coffee he can set it, but he that does not want it need not be deserved. The act, as originally indorsed by the National Board of Trade, provided that its execution should be intrusted to the National Board of Health; that body at present is in no condition to efficiently administer such a law, so we propose to create a bireau in one of the government departments and make it the sole business of that fureau to see that the law is efficiently administered. Laws without a pole force or a police force without good laws are equally useless, and we propose that this law, if created, shall be of some use.

Mr. President, the senator says there is no

Mr. President, the segator says there is no from the competitions of interested parties. Let us see where there is any demand for it. Petitions and memorials of many citizens of Arkansas have come to congress asking for the passage of this bill; a resolution of the legislature of lowa; memorial of the Farm ers' alliance and Industrial union of the state of Illinois; resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade; memorial of the Farmers Mutual Benefit association of the state of Illuois; memorial of Grocers' association, Bultimore, Md.; resolutions of the State Grange of Missouri; resolutions of the executive committee of the State Grange of Missouri; resolutions of the legislature of Missouri; resolutions of the Thirty-sixth general assembly of the state of Missouri; resolutions of Talinage (Mich.) granger peti-tion of Wholesale Grocers' association of Boston, Mass.; resolutions of the house of representatives of Nebraska; resolutions of the legislature of the state of New York.

Resolution of the legislature of the state of Kansas; resolutions and memorial of the New York Produce exchange, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation National Board of Trade, New York Cotton exchange, Wholesale Grocers' association etc.; proceedings indorsing the bill of the Akron (Ohio) Board of Trade; memorial of the Retail Merchants' Protective association of Scrauton, Pa.; memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C.; resolu-tion of the legislature of Colorado; resolution of the Connecticut State grange; memorial of the National Farmers' alliance; and these are only a part of them. I have brought these out as samples. They are not, all, by

many thousands. Here, Mr. President, is the journal of th American Medical association. This is what that great and influential journal, standing for the medical fraternity of this country, says of this bill:

An evidence of progressive enlightenment comes to us in the form a bill resently introduced in the United States seaste for preventing the adulteration of food and drugs, and for other purposes. This bill is so commondable and worthy of the attention of the medical profession that we take pleasure in giv ing it space in our pages. Then follows the bill, published in ex

Here is a letter from Dr. Ephraim Cutter, secretary of the American Medical associa-tion, one of the most eminent medical scientists in the world, who has written books which are recognized as standard works the world over.

books which are recognized as standard works the world over.

American Medical Association, Section of Physiology and Distertics, New Yerk, Feb. 19, 1822.—My Dear Sir: This certifies that I have read the text of your pure food bill, and take great pleasure in giving it my stronvest indorsoment. It is timely, needed, and shows that our lawmakers have at heart the best interests of the unlisted yet most valuable article of national wealth, to-wit, the health of its citizens.

I have the honor to be, sincerely, yours, Ephrain Curren, Secretary, Senator A. S. Paddock, Chairman, etc.

Here is another. This is from the chairman of the committee on legislation of the National Wholesale Drugrists association; and mark this, that everywhere, wherever you can strike an influential organization, whether it be in medicine, in drugs, in manufactures of food products, in dealing, or whatever it may be, you will find their indersement of this proposition, with the hops that through it something at least may be accomplished in the way of deterrent legislation. complished in the way of deterrent legisla tion, if nothing more, against the rascals, the villains, the wicked compounders and manip ulators, adulterers and sophisticators of food and drug products, who are destroying hon-

ommercial name of this country.

Mr. Kelly says:
Yours of the 30th uitimo and cony of the substitute bili duly received.
NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION. PITTSECHG, Pa., Feb. 1892.—Hon A. S. Paddock, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.: Yours of the 30th uitimo and copy of the substitute bill duly received. Accept thanks for your prompt response.
After a careful scrutiny of the bill, consider it unobjectionable, and feel assured that our committee will not only favor its passage, but will aid in any way they may be permitted, provided no objectionable amendments be attached.

Our committee desire to express their appreciation of your generous and favorable consideration of their su gestions. Yours respectfully,

Goorge A. Kelly,
Chairman.
I should say that the very intelligent and

I should say that the very intelligent and honorable officers of the National Wholesale Druggists' association appeared before the committee. The aim of the committee was to make a conservative measure which should meet their views if possible. They gave us much valuable information. They themmuch valuable information. They them selves have made efforts in times past for this aino of legislation, and their national conventions have always dwell upon the importance and the desirability of such legisla

tion, to their very great honor be it said.

This is from another member of the committee, Mr. Kline, who is also a member of the National Druggists' association, a mem-per of the committee on legislation, a man of fine intelligence, and of the highest business

integrity. Mr. Kline says: PRICADELPRIA, Feb. 2, 1892-Dear Sir: Please

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1892—Dear SIr: Please accept thanks for copy of the revised pure food and drug bill.

I desire to thank you personally and as a member of the committee on legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' association for the changes made in this bill, which are entirely in accord with my views and I am sure of a majority of the members of the national association, and I sincerely trust that the bill may be passed substantially in its present shape.

hape.
I shall be very much obliged to you if you can send me from time to time copies of the bill should it be further changed. You tenly.

M. N. KLINE.

truly,
HON, A. S. PADDOCK, Chairman Committee
on Agriculture and Forestry, United States
Senate, Washington, D. C.
Here is another important business factor, well known in all parts of this country. I is the Fruit Growers, Cider and Cider Vine gar Makers association, representing an enor mous interest, as people in the fruit-growin, states well know, with an immense amoun of capital invested, whose great business suffers. This is a letter officially signed by the president and secretary of that organize

tion. The letter is as follows:

Secretary's Office, Billerica, Mass. Feb. 17. 1802.—Dear Sir: At the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers. Cider and Cider-Vinegar Makers association of Massachusetts, held in Boston, Feb. 2. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of this association, to write a joint letter to the Massachusetts senators and representatives in congress setting forth that this association indorses the Paddock pure fool bill now before the United States senate, and requesting that they give their aid to its enactment."

We are faithfully yours.

EBEN M. HOLIBOOK, President.

E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Hon. A. S. PADDOCK, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Here are also two articles from the Ameri-The letter is as follows:

Here are also two articles from the Ameri can Cider Makers Monthly Journal, which i the representative of this great interest. I is an able and influential journal, and is well known all over the country. I read: [American Cider-Makers Monthly Journal, February 10, 1892.]

One of the upper most questions in the trade

One of the upper most questions in the trade is to bend every effort to secure what is known as the "pure food bill," now pending in congress. This measure was the first bill introduced in the senate at the opening of the session. Its provisions apply not only to the output in any single trade or industry, but to all food and drink products.

The various associations at their recent meetings, all took action on the bill, strongly urging its early passage upon our national legislators in the cause of unafulterated fruit goods and unimpeachable cider vinegar. The project of a national committee for the furtherance of the interests of the trade at large was also approved, and every association's representative as selected was specially instructed to keep his eye on the Paddoes bill. Of the equity in branding and selling goods for what they are, and not what they can be mide to resemble and frauduiently disposed of for, but one opinion prevails among consomers and reputable manufacturers, and this is embodied and given point to in Senator Paddock's measure.

[American Cider-Bakers Monthly Journal.

[American Cider-Makers Monthly Journal, February 10, 1892.] PURE PRODUCTS LEGISLATION. Cider vinegar and fruit goods manufaturer

Cider vinegar and fruit goods manufaturers throughout the country are urging the passage of the nill introduced by Senator Paddock of Nebraska, December 19, 1891, in the United States senats "for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, and for other purposes." The portion of direct interest to the trade is that part of section 6 defining when a food product shall be deemed to be adulterated, as follows: "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 or strength, so that such product when offered for sale, shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser. "Second, if any inferior substance or sub-

"Second. If any inferior substance or sub stances has or have been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article, so that the product when sold, shall tend to deceive the pur

chaser.
"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted so that the product. when soid, shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

"Fourth. If it be an imitation of and sole under too specific name of another article.

Other sections support and strengthen the above executions. The bill provides that if food section of the chemical division shall be organized in the Department of Agriculture.

"food section of the chemical division shall be organized in the Department of Agriculture, whose specific duty shall be to examine and analyze specimens of food products which may be collected from time to time, in various parts of the country, and publish in buildins the result of such analyzes.

[From the American Agriculturalist, New Yors, March. 1892.]

The pure food bill of Senator Paddock is likely to be enacted. This comprehensive measure establishes a pure food division in the Department of Agriculture, and applies to various food products intended for interstate and foreign trade the system of inspection that is already working so satisfactorily with entile and ment products. The Unddock bill covers the question of adulterated or compound lard and shoilar mixtures, and if enacted, will render the much discussed Conger lard bill unnecessary, and but little more will be heard of the latter measure.

The most prominent collector of crop statistics in the west, S. T. Prime of Dwight, Livingston county, Ill., took occasion to col-

Livingston county, Ill., took occasion to col-lect information from 1,079 of his farmer cor respondents regarding the pure food bill. In response to the query, "Are you in favor of the pure food bill?" 992 replied "Yes," 52 "No," and 35 sent no answer.
Mr. Prime writes in respect of this report

My report was made up as the opinion of nearly eleven hundred farmors in the states of Ohio, Indians, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennesses I know nothing about their politics or whether or not they were members of the Farmors' alliance. For ten years these men have been my regular crop correspondents. Here is another witness of the highest character and intelligence: [The Journal of the American Medical Asset

ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS. An evidence of progressive enlightenment comes to us in the form of "a bill recently introduced in the United States senate for preventing the adulteration of food and drugs and for other purposes."

This bill is so commendable and worthy of the attention of the medical profession that we take pleasure in giving it space in our bases.

tion.]

DRUGS. The examination of drugs has received a considerable share of our attention and expense, with what improvement in the same the figures below will show. Last year the abulteration in drugs was found to be 65 per cent. This year the average, as will be seen by the analyst's report, is 40 per cent, showing a marked improvement brought about without resorting to prosceution, except in the latter part of the year, of which I shall speak further on.

on.

These figures do not represent the actual ratio of adulteration, but only of those drugs most liable to suspicion.

The New York Bulletin, after a careful

The New York Bulletin, after a careful review of the provisions of the bill, says:

The above are essential provisions of Senator Paddock's bill. Everyone recognizes the need of such legislation, and no concerted opposition to it is possible. The strong competition between manufacturers and dealers to increase their sales has brought down prices, and in order to keep up profits resorts have been made to adulterations of all kinds. To such an extent has this been carried that in many cases articles claimed to be pure consist chiefly of adulterants. Spices are now made and sold at the buyer's price by means of the addition of various adulterants; whee, claimed to be pure, often consist of the juice af dried ratains currants, etc., with very little grape juice. ** Senator Paddock's bill is in the right direction.

grape juice. * * * Senator Paddock's bill is in the right direction. Dr. Lattimore of New York reports as fol lows: Of 376 articles of diet in daily use in every bousehold 255 or more than two thirds. adulterated. Of 205 samples of socalled gream of tartar analyzed, only fifty-three wers unadulterated. Among the adul-terated samples were found exalte acid and

est trade and bringing disgrace upon the | torra alba (white earth), torra alba and starch. The quantity of this poisonous acid was about 5 per cent. In referring to ma-nipulated spices, Dr. Lattimore says (page

The articles used for the purpose of adulterations are extremely numerous. Most farinaceous substances which have become damaged and uns slable may by skiliful roasting and grinding be rendered serviceable by the "spice mixer." Many other articles which might be the usled under the head of rubbish, by subtable manipulation may be transformed into mixtures which closely resemble the various spices in color and appearance, lacking only a little seasoning with the smallest possible quantity of the real article to give the chiracteristic odor and fit them for the market.

Of forty-eight analyses by Prof. Lattimore of useful household articles only seven were pure. Regarding spices, the gentleman SAVA:

while many manufacturers sem—under their own names ground spices first from all foreign substances and of excellent quality, and find an increasing appreciation of their goods, yet the markets are still flooded with articles of poor quality, originally and largely mixed with any convenient rubbish which can be maniputated into the semblance of the genuine article. Fortunately for the victimized purchaser, the substitutes by the dishonest spice-grinder, however unsuited for food, and often repulsive in character, are not positively poisonous.

DRUGS. Prof. W. G. Tucker, in his report (page 250, report 1888), shows the result of 326 samples of various drugs, as follows:

The latter 63 samples, designated "not as called for," show simply the fairness of the examiner, as, while containing adulterants, benefit of the doubt is given to the compounder or seiler, whether the article was sold through ignorance or mistake. The fact established is that out of 326 samples examined only 140 were pure, and 79 came under the heading of "inferior," which the writer

says is used in the report to designate arti-

cles "if not clearly adulterated or falsified

lacking in any important constituent, de

ficient in strength from improper manufact-

ure, partial or complete decomposition, or other causes, or containing undue amount of impurity."

Dr. Beckwith, chairman of committee on adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs of the Ohio State Board of Health, says:

The wisdom of prohibitory legislation can be seen on our side of the water by the results obtained in Canada. The work of examination there became in 1874 when M. M. Percent. obtained in Canada. The work of examina-tion there began in 1878, when 51.66 per cent of the articles examine: were found adulterate!. In six years thereafter, or in 1882, this per-centare had been reduced to 25, a remarkable showing, when we consider that the only mode of punisement for infraction of the law has been the publication of the names of guity parties.

parties.

It may be safely asserted that in every locality where the law does not deter from the act aquiterated articles are on sale in all kinds of food supply stores, even the most The same authority, in an address before

the state sanitary convention, said: In the matter of coffees, teas, spices and In the matter of coffees, teas, solices and many other articles in daily use, short crops or sweepin; changes in import duties do not trouble the consumer in the least. The beneficent manipulators of these goods take the import, be it much or little, and bring the supply up to the demand in their own warehouses through a judicious sophistication by the use of cheap home products. And he says:

And he says:

When we consider that the welfare, the happiness and the greatest prosperity of a nation depends upon the health and morats of its people, and that unpalatable and irritating foods are the prime cause of very many diseases that flesh is held, lance in hand, against this insattable foe to good living and good temper, food adulterations, ought to be apparent to every one of us. So much has been charged and so much proven by those who have given their time and best scientific knowledge to investizations into the conditions of our food products, that ignorance can no longer be made the excuse for inactivity. The most humble among us may become the strongest in this right-ous fight.

I appeal to the economist to enter the lists against this despoiler of our homes and de-

against this despoller of our homes and de-pleter of our fortunes. I appeal to humanity to shake off the fetters of the most cruel tyrant and exacting despot the world has ever seen. I appeal to the commercial men all over the country to unite as a band of brothers and irink.

PENNAVIVANIA The committee on adulterations, poisons, ote., of the Pennsylvania legislature, speaking through their chairman, Dr. Pemberson Health of Pennsylvania), says:

Health of Pennsylvania), says:

There can be no quest on, however, that the department of sanitary labor assigned to this committee is one of the most important that engages the attention of sanitary authorities. The adulterations of food and druce are so numerous, so common, so universal, we might a most say, and at the same time so projudicial to the health of our people, that constant watchfulness and onn present oversight alone on repress and prevent them.

Wherever competition prevails there we find the temptation to lower the standard of purity and strength of our food stuffs and our mellicinal preparations, and with the excep-

me licinal preparations, and with the excep-tion of the few that are protected by patents. his competition extends to all. Dr. L. Wolff, in an article on "Our Drugs Medicines (Pennsylvania Board o

Health report, page 338), says: The use of pure drugs and medicines, properly compounded and administered, constitutes a most important feature for the preservition of health and the prevention of avoidable death. In all civilized countries it has been made the duty of the state to control and supervise this through computent officials and special laws. The harm arising from inert or impure drugs consists not only in defeating the end and object they are intended for, by admitting of the unchecked progress of the disease and the fatal consequences thereof, but also in their improper and poisonous admixtures, which make them destructive to life and health. Many of them possess powerful and toxic action, and consequently, when compounded and administered in improper quantities and doses, give rise to most disastrous results. The use of pure drugs and medicines, properly compounded and administered, consti

That there are annually a number of valuable lives sacrificed from this cause is as little to be doubted as that all the cases of suffering. Ilness and teath therefrom are certainly avoidable by proper knowledge, forethought, precaution, and legal supervision.

I read an article from the Chieftain, pubby my friends the senators from that state, is one of the most influential papers, whose editor is one of the most intelligent and reliable persons connected with the press in

PURE FOOD

The ontrageous extend to which the adulteration of human food is carried in modern times and the evil results arising therefrom have created a necessity for the passage of Senator Paddoule's pure food bill. This bill is one of the best of many similar measures that have been introduced in the congress of the United States. Its chief provision is that all articles manufactured for human food shall be accompanied by a guaranty that they are as represented.

Of course there is a howl all over the country from men who have grown wealthy through the manufacture and sale of adulterated for human food arainst the passage of this bill, and many of them are rendy to use a portion of their ill-gotten gains in defeating it.

If adulterations were always of a harmless matere, sinnly-cheaper substances than that which the article purports to be, and not dole-terious to humanshealth, the necessity for the ensement of such a law would not be so great, but in their billing greed for gain, many conscienceless men cause people to unwittingly take into their systems vile things never intended for human food.

Senator Paddock's bill simply provides that all articles of the kinds above mentioned shall be sold for what they really are and not what they seem to be. Coffee composed largely of reasted wormy hears, for example, must be sold as coffee and beans, and lard madoof the intestines of that abbie animal the hog, is a strictly astural condition, and mixed with cotton seed oil must-no longer masquerade as pure kettle rendered leaf. O comargarice must be sold as sold as sich and not as the cremery butter, and ground spices mixed with cortion seed oil must-no longer masquerade as pure kettle rendered leaf. O comargarice must be sold as sich and not as the cremery butter, and ground spices mixed with cortion seed oil must-no longer masquerade as pure kettle rendered leaf. O comargarice must be sold as sich and not as the cremery butter, and ground spices mixed with cortin seed of must-no longer masquerade as pure kettle rendered lea The outrageous extend to which the adulter

regulate the adulteration of food as it has to control the interstate commerce.

Every citizen who has any regard for his health and who objects to being swindled in almost every manufactured article of food which he buys should use every means in his power to aid the passage of Senator Paddock's excellent bill. A letter from H. Wnarten Amerling, pros-

ident of the American Society for the Pre-vention of Adulteration of Food, etc., is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30, 1892.—Dear Bir: Your kindly favor of the 20th ultimo at hand. I hasten to reply, thanking you for the interest you are taking in securing the enactment of a measure which has for its purpose the advangement of the purity and excellence of the supply intended for the sustenance of the people—the whole people. That which is given to the body to sustain and prolong life should be maintained pure and intraless beyond the possibility of pollution, as far as