

manner and for such time as they shall deem for the best interests of such village, subject, however, to the approval of the governing body of such village.

An act to regulate the use of lands which may have been acquired or which may hereafter be acquired for the purpose of erecting or constructing any sewage receptacle or works or place for treating or disposing of sewage or house waste beyond their own territorial limits by densely-populated villages in this state in which there is a water-supply without the consent of the governing body of the township or other municipality in which such lands are situated.

P. L. 1895, p. 823.

Unlawful to construct sewage receptacles or works in certain villages without consent of municipalities.

Passed June 13, 1895.

149. SEC. 1. That it shall not be lawful for any village in this state in which the population has become or shall hereafter become so dense as to average not less than one thousand inhabitants to every square mile of territorial area contained in such village, and to which a supply of water for public and domestic use is furnished or shall hereafter be furnished from water works, to erect or construct any sewage receptacle or works for the purpose of disposing of the sewage or house waste from such village upon any land which may have been heretofore acquired or which may be hereafter acquired by such village in any other township or municipality until such village shall have secured the consent by resolution of the township committee or other governing body of the township or other municipality within whose boundary such lands are located; *provided, however,* that the resolution granting the consent herein provided for before being operative shall have received the votes of a majority of the members of the township committee or other governing body of the township or other municipal corporation within which such disposal works or other sewage receptacle are proposed to be located.

Proviso.

Vinegar.

1. Penalty for manufacturing or selling as cider vinegar any vinegar not made of pure apple juice.
2. Penalty for manufacturing or selling vinegar containing ingredients injurious to health.
3. Inspectors of vinegar, how appointed, powers, duties, &c.
4. No person to sell or have in possession any adulterated vinegar.
5. Vinegar to be without artificial coloring and to contain certain amount of acid and solids.
6. Casks, barrels, &c., containing cider vinegar to be branded.
7. Penalty for violating act. Proceedings to recover penalty.

An act in relation to the manufacture and sale of vinegar.

P. L. 1888, p. 349.

Penalty for manufacturing or selling as cider vinegar any vinegar not made of pure apple juice.

Penalty for manufacturing or selling vinegar containing ingredients injurious to health.

Inspectors of vinegar, how appointed.

Powers and duties, &c.

Approved March 30, 1888.

1. That every person who manufactures for sale, or offers or exposes for sale as cider vinegar, any vinegar not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider, or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider, or vinegar into which foreign substances, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear by proper tests, shall for each offense be punishable by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

2. That every person who manufactures for sale, or offers for sale, any vinegar found upon proper tests to contain any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid or other ingredient injurious to health, shall for each such offense be punishable by fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

3. That the board of chosen freeholders of each county in this state may annually, by a majority vote of said board, appoint one person to be inspector of vinegar, who shall be sworn, before entering upon his duties, and who shall have power and authority to inspect and examine all vinegars offered for sale; it shall be the duty of such inspector to examine vinegar offered for sale, and he shall be charged with the enforcement of the various provisions of this act; he shall have full access to and egress from all places of business, factories, stores or other places where vinegar is or may

be stored or offered for sale, and the right to examine and take samples from all vessels in which vinegar, or what is branded or otherwise represented to be vinegar, is contained, and to analyze the same, and to take samples for the purpose of analysis; the salary or compensation for the inspector appointed under this act shall be fixed and determined by the county board, and all salaries or compensation herein referred to shall be raised, levied or provided for in the annual tax levies of such counties; any person or persons willfully preventing or obstructing the said inspector in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; it shall also be the duty of such inspector, upon the request of any person owning or having vinegar in his custody, to inspect the same, and whenever such inspection and examination pursuant to such request is made, the inspector shall, upon request of such person, give a certificate showing the percentage of acidity of the vinegar inspected or examined, for which the inspector shall receive and be paid by the person requesting such examination, the sum of one dollar; and upon the request of said person, the inspector shall give an additional certificate which shall show, in addition to the percentage of acidity of the vinegar inspected or examined, its percentage of cider vinegar solids, for which he shall be paid by such person so requesting vinegar to be inspected the sum of three dollars; it shall be the duty of authorities of cities where such inspector is appointed to provide a room or office, and all necessary chemicals and apparatus for the use of such inspector and the proper discharge of the duties of his office; each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall keep a book in which entry and date of all inspections and other transactions pertaining to the same shall be made and kept, and the said book shall be subject to the inspection of any citizen of the town or city where such inspector resides; said inspector shall, upon request of the board of health of their respective town or city, make report of all inspections made during the six months preceding such request.

4. That no person shall, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, deliver or have in his custody or possession, with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any adulterated vinegar, or label, brand or sell as cider vinegar, or as apple vinegar, any vinegar not the legitimate product of pure juice, or not made exclusively from apple cider.

No person to sell or have in possession any adulterated vinegar.

5. That all vinegars shall be without artificial coloring matter, and shall have an acidity equivalent to the presence of not less than four and one-half per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, and in the case of cider vinegar, shall contain in addition not less than two per centum, by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water; and if any vinegar contains any artificial coloring matter or less than the above amount of acidity, or in the case of cider vinegar, if it contains less than the above amount of acidity or of cider vinegar solids, it shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

Vinegar to be without artificial coloring and to contain certain amount of acid and solids.

6. That every person making or manufacturing cider vinegar shall brand on each head of the cask, barrel or keg containing such vinegar, the name and residence of the manufacturer, the date when same was manufactured, and the words "cider vinegar."

Casks, barrels, &c., containing cider vinegar to be branded.

7. That whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; any person who may have suffered any injury or damage by reason of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, or any inspector appointed under this act, may maintain an action in his own name against any person violating any of the provisions of this act, to recover the penalties provided for such violation, and one-half of the sum recovered shall be retained by such aggrieved person for his own use, and the other half shall be paid to the collector of the county in which such offense was committed, for the use of said county; in case the action is brought by any inspector appointed pursuant to section three of this act, no part of the sum recovered in such action shall be retained by him for his own use; but in any such action so

Penalty for violating act.

Proceedings to recover penalty.

brought by an inspector as aforesaid, he shall not be held personally responsible for costs of suit, and the court in which such action is commenced, shall, from any penalty recovered in such action, make an allowance to the plaintiff for counsel fees, the remainder, if any, after paying such counsel fees, to be paid to the county collector of the county in which such offense shall be committed, for the use of such county; no person shall be liable for any one offense but in one action, and in case an action is brought by an inspector, it shall be brought in his name as inspector of vinegar.

Warehousemen, &c.

1. Warehouseman not to issue receipt, &c., unless goods, &c., shall be in the store and under his control.
2. Not to issue receipt, &c., as security for indebtedness, unless goods, &c., shall be in store and under his control.
3. When not to issue second or duplicate receipt, &c.
4. Not to sell or remove goods, &c., for which receipt has been given, without consent of person holding receipt.
5. Master of vessel, &c., not to give bill of lading, &c., unless goods have actually been shipped.
6. How warehouse receipts, &c., may be transferred.
7. Penalty for violation of act.
8. Act not to apply to property removed by operation of law.
9. Storage, cartage, &c., to be a first lien on goods left for storage.
10. When property may be sold at public sale.

An act to prevent the issue of false receipts and to punish fraudulent transfers of property by warehousemen, wharfingers and others, and to provide for the transfer of merchandise, receipts and other vouchers by indorsement.

P. L. 1881, p. 100.

Unlawful for any warehouseman to issue any receipt, &c., unless goods, &c., shall be in the store and under his control.

Unlawful to issue receipt or voucher for goods, &c., as security for indebtedness, unless goods, &c., shall be in store.

When unlawful to issue any second or duplicate receipt, voucher, &c.

Approved March 11, 1881.

1. That no warehouseman, wharfinger, public or private inspector, or custodian of property, or other person or corporation, shall issue any receipt, acceptance of an order, or other voucher, for or upon any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other produce or commodity, to any person or persons, or corporation, purporting to be the owner or owners thereof, or entitled or claiming to receive the same, unless such goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other commodity shall have been actually received into the store or upon the premises of such warehouseman, wharfinger, inspector, custodian or other person, or corporation, as stated therein, and shall be in the store or upon the premises as aforesaid, and under his or its control at the time of issuing such receipt, acceptance or voucher.

2. That no warehouseman, wharfinger, custodian or other person or corporation shall issue, or cause to be issued, any receipt or other voucher upon any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other produce or commodity, to any person or persons, or corporation, as security for any money loaned or other indebtedness, unless such goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other produce or commodity shall be at the time of issuing such receipt or other voucher in the custody of such warehouseman, wharfinger or other person or corporation, and shall be in store or upon the premises and under his or its control at the time of issuing such receipt or other voucher as aforesaid.

3. That no warehouseman, wharfinger, inspector, custodian or other person or corporation, shall issue any second or duplicate receipt, acceptance or other voucher, for or upon any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other produce or commodity, while any former receipt, acceptance or voucher, for or upon any such wares, merchandise, provisions, grain, flour or other produce or commodity as aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be outstanding and uncanceled without stamping or writing in ink across the face of the same, "duplicate."