

ADDENDUM
TO VOL. II
OF THE
STATUTES OF MINNESOTA,
1891.

GIVING
DIGEST OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF 1891; TABLE OF THE
GENERAL LAWS; ANNOTATIONS TO DATE;
ERRATA.

PREPARED
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
PUBLISHERS.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:

1891.

SEC. 6287. Adulterating food, drugs, liquors, etc.—A person who either

1. With intent that the same may be sold as unadulterated or undiluted, adulterates or dilutes wine, milk, distilled spirits, or malt liquor, or any drug, medicine, food, or drink, for man or beast; or

2. Knowing that the same has been adulterated or diluted, offers for sale or sells the same as unadulterated or undiluted, or without disclosing or informing the purchaser that the same has been adulterated or diluted, in a case where special provision has not been otherwise made by statute for the punishment of the offense,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

P. C. § 331. Same as § 407, N. Y. Penal Code. This contains substance of §§ 2 (3), 3 (4), ch. 101, G. S., as amended 1881, ch. 19. Acts 1867, ch. 38, and 1871, ch. 32, prohibiting adulteration of milk, was superseded by provisions in ch. 7, *ante*. For other penal provisions, see ch. 7, title 14, *ante*. Acts 1879, ch. 87, made it unlawful to offer for sale, sell or cause to be sold, any compounded or manufactured honey, unless the same is so marked, represented and designated as such, and bearing a label upon each package, either printed or written, giving the name of the person or persons having compounded or manufactured the same.

SEC. 6288. Disposing of tainted food.—A person who, with intent that the same may be used as food, drink, or medicine, sells, or offers, or exposes for sale, any article whatever which to his knowledge is tainted or spoiled, or for any cause unfit to be used as such food, drink or medicine, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

P. C. § 332. Same as § 408, N. Y. Penal Code. G. S. ch. 101, § 1, as amended 1879, ch. 9, prohibited the sale or furnishing as food any diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions.

SEC. 6289. Making, selling, etc., dangerous weapons.—A person who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, or sells or keeps for sale, or offers, or gives, or disposes of any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung-shot, sand-club, or metal knuckles, or who, in any city of this state, without the written consent of a magistrate, sells or gives any pistol or firearm to any person under the age of eighteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

P. C. § 333. N. Y. Penal Code, § 409.

SEC. 6290. Carrying, using, etc., certain weapons.—A person who attempts to use against another, or who, with intent so to use, carries, conceals or possesses any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, sand-club or metal knuckles, or a dagger, dirk, knife, pistol or other firearm, or any dangerous weapon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

P. C. § 334. Same as § 410, N. Y. Penal Code. G. S. ch. 104, § 17 (*post*, § 6573), provides that whoever carries dirk, dagger, sword, pistol or other dangerous weapons without reasonable cause to fear an assault, etc.

SEC. 6291. Same—Possession, presumptive evidence.—The possession by any person other than a public officer, of any of the weapons specified in the last section, concealed or furtively carried on the person, is presumptive evidence of carrying, or concealing, or possessing, with intent to use the same in violation of that section.

P. C. § 335. Same as § 411, N. Y. Penal Code.

SEC. 6292. Negligence in respect to fire.—Whoever negligently or carelessly sets on fire or causes to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other combustible material, whether on his own lands or not, by means whereof the property of another is endangered, or whoever negligently suffers any fire upon his own lands to extend beyond the limits thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding three months.

P. C. § 336. Substantially § 5, ch. 36, acts 1877. Acts 1877, ch. 36, repealed by acts 1883, ch. 128, provided for burning of prairie grass under supervision of superintendent, and provided in § 5, that whoever wilfully and intentionally or negligently and carelessly sets on fire or causes to be set on fire any woods, prairies or other grounds contrary to that act should be punished, etc.