

CHAPTER 24

INSECTICIDES, ACIDS, PAINTS, AND CANNING COMPOUNDS

**24.02 DEFINITIONS.**

The public should be given reasonable time and opportunity to acquaint themselves and comply with the provisions of chapter 24 before penalties are enforced. OAG June 20, 1945 (136-I).

**24.05 BRANDS AND LABELS, APPROVED AND REGISTERED.**

Requirements and provisions of sections 24.02 through 24.05, and of section 156.26 do not affect sales by manufacturers to other manufacturers for dilution or other preparation purposes. OAG July 27, 1945 (135-B-5).

**24.06 PROSECUTIONS.**

Plaintiff's injuries resulted from consuming oil purchased from a retail grocer who had purchased from defendant. Defendant was liable even though he did not know the product was impure. *Meshbesh v Channellene Oil Co.* 107 M 104, 119 NW 428.

The sale of adulterated or poisonous cooking oil by a wholesale dealer is prima facie evidence of negligence in failing to ascertain its true character, although the package was properly labeled as cotton seed oil. The dealer is liable to the retail merchant for loss of business in selling the oil to his customers. *Nieman v Channellene Oil Co.* 112 M 11, 127 NW 394.

This section does not apply to those who sell concentrates to others who dilute and package for the market. OAG Sept. 27, 1945 (135-f-5).

**24.071 DISCOLORATION; LABELS.**

NOTE: Sections 24.071 through 24.077 supersedes sections 24.07 through 24.11.

**24.072 REGISTRATION; FEES.**

Under clause (a) and based upon *State ex rel v Erickson*, 152 M 349, 185 NW 736, mailing an application prior to July 1 is not sufficient. The application must be received within the time specified in the statute. OAG July 11, 1946 (136-i).

**24.12 LINSEED OIL.**

Amended by L. 1947, c. 102, s. 1.

**24.23 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.**

Under the provisions of sections 24.19 through 24.21 a person in possession of an adulterated compound is guilty whether he intends to sell to a processor or to a consumer. OAG May 21, 1943 (34-G-17).