

# [Who put the borax in dr. wileys butter food and drug reforms](https://assignbuster.com/who-put-the-borax-in-dr-wileys-butter-food-and-drug-reforms/)

Article Who put the borax in Dr. Wiley's butter In the advent of massive food production in the early 1900's, food manufacturers resorted to questionable additives to preserve and at the same time make their product more tasteful. Dr. Wiley's effort to investigate and inform the public on the need to legislate laws to protect the public from harmful and uninformed consumption of processed food was carried out through a controlled feeding experiment done on volunteers who pledged their participation. The initial investigations were first started on the additive, borax. Besides technical data, significant results after the feeding experiment included, nausea, loss of appetite, influenza symptoms and strained kidneys. The feeding experiment continued on for 5 years and the tests were done on selected additives. Dr. Wiley's unusual experiment caused a commotion amongst the public and the concerned public organizations.   
This movement's target was not only the inaccuracies of food manufacturing but also the popular drugs or " patent medicine evil" that was also being massively advertised and consumed by the public. This movement had powerful motivations such as the lost integrity of simple face-to-face bargaining and the earlier ways of natural healing. The food industry changed with the massive call of industry in the cities. Food quality was no longer checked individually but by large quantities. Manufactured food required time to arrive in the consumer's home and so the consequences are unsanitary procedures such as excessive preservatives were developed. The extent to how manufacturers altered and deceivingly packaged their product was endless. Although public interest was gaining momentum on the subject of food and drug reforms, proposed food and drug bills never made it through the Congress because influential groups blocked its progression. These influential groups included the food manufacturers and makers of items used in food manufacturing.   
Food and drug reforms went through numerous setbacks before they were approved. Although food laws and regulations were passed, they had no uniformity of regulations because of each state has its own food standards. Food and drug reforms became much more welcomed and understood amongst the legislators when those who were opposed saw the feasibility of the movement. Among those who changed their views where the Democrats and President Roosevelt himself. When the food labeling act proposed by Dr. Wiley was enforced, the challenge and privilege of gaining the trust of their consumers were given to them. In the 25 years that followed, standardization and the continuous development of such standards became the outmost guidelines in food processing and manufacturing.   
Article 2: " I was arrested, of course"   
Alice Paul is one of the main contributors on how women of America were given the right to vote in 1920 in the Equal Rights Amendments (E. R. A). Alice Paul is a highly educated woman who first took the initiative so that the overlooked women-suffrage amendment would be re-examined. It was in 1918 that the women-suffrage amendment was approved as relevant, seven years after Alice Paul headed a group of suffragists in putting pressure on the United States administrations. As an activist and reformist for women's rights, she and her companions in the league were jailed several times in their efforts to adhere on their call to the government. This article focuses on her thoughts on her plight as a dedicated supporter on reforms concerning women's rights.   
Alice Paul grew up familiar to the Quaker's principle on equality of rights because both her parents were active in the movement. She first became active and helped in suffrage movements while taking her doctorate studies in London. As an amateur in the world of social movement, she encountered