

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 41.

THE SANITARY WAITING ROOM.

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Places where considerable numbers of people come in more or less intimate contact are dangerous from the standpoint of sanitation. They very frequently offer opportunity for the ready interchange of the organisms of disease, and unless such places are maintained in a cleanly condition they may become breeding places for contagion. In such situations, persons in the active or in the chronic carrier stage of a disease have ample opportunity to infect other persons, especially if they are careless in their personal habits, and through ignorance or carelessness are heedless of the health of others. The church, the playhouse, the school, and the railway station are the chief places of public congregation which are dangerous. The church, however, is occupied for comparatively short periods of time only, and not every day in the week. It is frequently cleaned, and unless it harbors infected insects, such as mosquitoes, its danger as a distributing point of disease is relatively small. The same may be said of the playhouse, although it must be admitted that the smaller places, such as the moving picture shows, sometimes act as centers from which the epidemics of influenza and common colds are spread. The importance of the school in the spread of many infectious diseases is now well recognized, and in many localities has received careful attention. Medical inspectors of schools, with the intelligent cooperation of the teachers, are combining to reduce very materially the danger of such places.

The waiting rooms used by passengers on common carriers have received very scant attention, except in the larger and wealthier communities. In rural localities, where the duties of station agent, ticket agent, and janitor are performed by a single individual, such stations are not usually maintained in a sanitary condition. They are frequently loafing places for the unemployed, who in the colder months are attracted by the heat and shelter which the stations afford. Expectoration is frequently promiscuous, and waiting passengers are sometimes obliged to breathe the vitiated and overheated atmosphere for considerable periods of time. This, combined with the overcrowding not infrequently seen in such stations, makes for the spread of disease. Up to a short time ago comparatively little attention was paid to the purity of the water supplied in such stations, and the lethal common drinking cup and the deadly common towel were not infrequently in evidence. These two insanitary

articles have now been banished by interstate quarantine regulations, and the purity of the drinking water is insisted upon.

As a rule, the toilets and other sanitary conveniences are of insanitary pattern and maintained in a condition of noisome filth. It must be admitted in all fairness to the transportation companies that too frequently station toilets are made to take the place of public convenience stations which should be installed and operated by municipalities. In many locations there is simply an outdoor privy, consisting of a small wooden building placed over a hole in the ground. As a rule the seats of this privy are soiled with human excrement and are breeding places for flies, which alternate between the outhouse and the lunches of the waiting travelers. There is small attempt made by the general public to observe the slightest care in keeping these privies clean, and their use by tramps and other irresponsible persons augments their generally filthy condition. Again, in fairness to the transportation companies, it must be admitted that it seems a little hard that they should be obliged to keep these places clean when the population along the right of way do not maintain their private privies in a sanitary condition. It has been found a good rule in the smaller stations to post in these privies a small sign requesting the traveling public to assist in keeping the place clean; also to have the key of the privy kept in the custody of the station agent, so that he may deliver it to responsible persons on request. Not infrequently floors and benches in waiting rooms are covered with pieces of lunches which have been left there by waiting travelers. These attract flies and possibly rats, make the rooms smell bad, and constitute a nuisance. The practice should be discouraged.

From the foregoing it is evident that something is required to cause the waiting rooms to be kept in a more cleanly condition. In the smaller stations, where all of the work is discharged by a single individual, it is practically impossible without the cooperation of the general public. It is believed that this may in a measure be accomplished by the use of proper signs asking travelers to lend their aid in keeping the waiting room clean and sanitary. To this end the following sign may be suggested for display:

DISEASE IS LARGELY PREVENTABLE.

It is the desire of this company to protect its patrons from infectious disease, and for this reason the assistance of the general public is asked in keeping this station in a sanitary condition. This can be accomplished by a strict observance of the following rules:

1. Please do not spit anywhere except in the cuspidor.
2. Please do not litter the room with lunches, papers, tobacco, or matches.
3. Please do not soil the toilet. Ask the station agent for the key.
4. When you travel carry your own drinking cup and towel, and do not allow other persons to use them.
5. Please remember that when you travel on this line its buildings and vehicles are for the time being your home.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

DENGUE.

Georgia—Savannah.

Surg. Lavinder, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph October 8, 1913, that dengue was prevalent in Savannah, Ga.; number of cases not known.

SMALLPOX.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Utah (Aug. 1-31):			Utah (Aug. 1-31)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Boxelder.....	5	.....	Summit.....	17	.....
Cache.....	1	.....	Tooele.....	4	.....
Davis.....	1	.....	Utah.....	3	.....
Millard.....	1	.....	Total.....	63	.....
Salt Lake.....	21	.....		
San Pete.....	9	.....	Vermont (Aug. 1-31): ¹		
Sevier.....	1	.....		

¹ No case.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	2	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	.....	2	Marinette, Wis.....	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	2	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Malden, Mass.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Lexington, Ky.....	.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	3	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	5	.....
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Everett, Mass.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	4	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	2	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	.....		

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....	1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 20, 1913, pellagra was notified as follows: Lynchburg, Va., 2 cases; New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Washington, D. C., 2 deaths.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: ¹					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Sept. 20, 1913	43	606	435	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	3	145	76	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	13	1,789	1,280	.....

¹ Rats taken from steamships, 95, distributed as follows: Nile, 18; Peru, 31; Rainier, 46.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended September 20, 1913, 54 squirrels from Alameda County, 20 from Contra Costa County, and 1 from San Francisco were examined for plague infection. One plague-infected squirrel from Alameda County was found.

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	23
Chicago, Ill.....	5	55	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	16	30
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	3	San Francisco, Cal.....	16	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	9	5			

RABIES.

During the week ended September 20, 1913, 2 cases of rabies in man with 2 deaths were notified at East Orange, N. J.

California—Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended October 4, 1913, 3 cases of rabies in animals had been notified in Berkeley, Cal., making a total of 11 cases reported since August 1, 1913; and that during the same week 13 cases had been notified in Oakland, and 1 case in San Francisco, Cal.

TETANUS.

During the week ended September 20, 1913, tetanus was notified as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Chicago, Ill., 1 death; Reading, Pa., 1 case with 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913.**

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	160	24	2	1	.....	12	.....	47	19
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	204	49	2	5	.....	16	.....	59	17
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	618	84	10	7	.....	38	5	158	72
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	164	48	5	8	.....	14	7	15	10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	440	44	4	3	1	22	1	112	44
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	191	52	5	8	.....	38	.....	11	16
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	184	25	3	2	.....	16	.....	35	14
From 300,000 to 500,000 in- habitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	145	12	.....	3	1	7	.....	11	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	78	17	.....	1	.....	15	.....	20	12
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	92	18	2	3	.....	10	.....	49	14
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	95	21	3	1	1	4	.....	14	5
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	96	20	1	16	.....	14	.....	29	9
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	19	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	15
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	133	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	29	16
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	116	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	19	15

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 200,000 to 300,000 in- habitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267, 779	91		1			1			10
Providence, R. I.	224, 326	86	14				3		1	10
From 100,000 to 200,000 in- habitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102, 064	24	2				1		1	2
Cambridge, Mass.	104, 839		7				3		6	3
Columbus, Ohio	181, 548	45	10				4		12	3
Dayton, Ohio	116, 577	29	26	2	1		1		3	1
Fall River, Mass.	119, 295	30	1				3		8	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112, 571	35	15	1	3		8	1	3	
Lowell, Mass.	106, 294	49	7	1	1		2		4	3
Nashville, Tenn.	110, 364	33	1	2			2		8	6
Oakland, Cal.	150, 174	42	1				1	3	6	6
Richmond, Va.	127, 628	51	8		1		9		9	6
Spokane, Wash.	104, 402	9			1				1	4
Toledo, Ohio.	168, 497	46	2		1		3		1	4
Worcester, Mass.	145, 986	64	8		1		1		1	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 in- habitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52, 127	16	3				1			1
Bayonne, N. J.	55, 545	13	3				2	1	2	1
Brooklyn, Mass.	56, 878	15	4		1		1		2	
Camden, N. J.	94, 538	20	4		2		5		4	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73, 409	25	1				2		6	
Erie, Pa.	66, 525	26	4						1	
Evansville, Ind.	69, 647		5							2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63, 933	18	17				2			
Harrisburg, Pa.	64, 186	17	2							3
Hartford, Conn.	98, 915	44	4						2	
Hoboken, N. J.	70, 324		3				1	1	8	
Johnstown, Pa.	55, 482	20	16	1			3		1	2
Kansas City, Kans.	82, 331		2		1		1		3	5
Lawrence, Mass.	85, 982						2		3	
Lynn, Mass.	89, 336	16	2				2		3	1
Manchester, N. H.	70, 063	28	2						1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96, 662	30	4				8		8	1
Passaic, N. J.	54, 773	17	2		8					1
Pawtucket, R. I.	51, 622		3	1			1			2
Reading, Pa.	96, 071	29	11				4		1	2
Saginaw, Mich.	80, 510	11	3				2			
South Bend, Ind.	53, 684	17	1				1			1
Springfield, Ill.	51, 678	22		2						3
Springfield, Mass.	88, 926	27	2			1	1		2	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67, 105	22					2		6	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	79, 803	21	6		1				17	4
From 25,000 to 50,000 in- habitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46, 150	10	2				1			
Aurora, Ill.	29, 807	13	2		1					
Austin, Tex.	29, 860	15	1				2			
Binghamton, N. Y.	48, 443	20	3						2	2
Brookline, Mass.	27, 792	6							2	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44, 604						1		1	2
Chelsea, Mass.	32, 452	18					1		1	2
Chicopee, Mass.	25, 401	6	1				1		1	1
Danville, Ill.	27, 871	10	2							
East Orange, N. J.	34, 371		8	1	1					2
Elmira, N. Y.	37, 176	21	1				3		1	
Everett, Mass.	33, 454	4					1			
Haverhill, Mass.	44, 115	16							4	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39, 437	13	2						6	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	36, 346	19	1	1					2	3
La Crosse, Wis.	30, 417	7							1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	47, 227		4						2	
Lexington, Ky.	35, 099	4	3		1					
Lynchburg, Va.	29, 494	8	1				3		8	3
Malden, Mass.	44, 404	13					1		1	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30, 919		1						1	
Newcastle, Pa.	36, 280		2				1		1	
Newport, Ky.	30, 309	5	2							
Orange, N. J.	29, 630	11							5	
Pasadena, Cal.	30, 291	8							5	

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 20, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States cen- sus 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	10	2	1						1
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	12					1			
Racine, Wis.	38,002	12	1				1			
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	14	5	1			7		2	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	8	1						8	8
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	6								
Superior, Wis.	40,384	6					1			
Taunton, Mass.	34,259		1							1
Waltham, Mass.	27,834		4							
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	14	2							2
Wilmington, N. C.	25,743	10	3		1		3			1
York, Pa.	44,750						1			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	9								1
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,383	6							1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	2							8	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	12							1	1
Braddeek, Pa.	19,357				2					
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	8								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3	1							
Concord, N. H.	21,497	13								
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	6					1		1	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	3			1					
Franklin, N. H.	6,132	2								
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	7								
Hannibal, Mo.	18,341	5							1	1
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	5							1	
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	3	1				1			
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	6								
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	3								1
Medford, Mass.	23,150	10			1		1		1	
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	7								
Moline, Ill.	24,199	8	1							1
Montclair, N. J.	21,550	7							2	1
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	11			1					2
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877	7	1						1	
Newburyport, Mass.	14,949	7							1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9								
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	6	1						2	
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550	5							1	
Pottstown, N. J.	15,599	1			1					
Rutland, Vt.	13,546	7					1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,693	3								
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	7							4	
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	6								
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	2			1		2		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	2								

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended September 13, 1913, 415; Hilo, week ended September 6, 1913, 2,558. No plague-infected animal was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila—Cholera and Cholera Carriers—Acute Nephritis.

Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended August 30, 1913, there were notified at Manila 2 cases of cholera with 1 death. These are the first cases of cholera notified in Manila since July, 1911.

The first case was in a Filipino, male, who worked as a carpenter at the Hotel Metropole, and took his meals and lived at 1060 Calle San Sebastian. On August 23 he left his place of employment for his home in apparently good health. On August 24, at his residence, he was seized with violent pains in the stomach, and late in the afternoon the physician who was summoned found him almost in a state of collapse. He was transferred to a hospital later in the evening, but died upon arrival about 10 p. m. There is no history of diarrhea and the patient complained of almost no other symptom except the violent pains in the abdomen. At the autopsy which was held the next day the pathological findings were those of a typical case of cholera sicca. The bacteriological examination which was made subsequently, in accordance with the technic recommended by the Paris Convention, confirmed the case to be one of cholera. Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that the deceased had been a constant resident of Manila, and ate the same food as did the 8 or 10 other persons who lived in the same house with him. Diligent search failed to throw any light upon the origin of the infection.

The second case was discovered on August 25 in the person of a cook who worked for an English family in Caloocan, which is a suburb of Manila, and a number of miles removed from the first case. So far as could be ascertained, there was absolutely no connection in any way with the first case. The man had been ill with diarrhea for a period of a week, but was able to continue his duties. On August 25

he became so weak that he applied for medical relief, which resulted in his prompt transfer to the San Lazaro cholera hospital, where the diagnosis of cholera was made, which was subsequently confirmed bacteriologically.

CHOLERA CARRIERS.

Stool specimens were taken from all of the contacts with both of the above-mentioned cases. Among the 17 specimens examined of the contacts with the first case, 1 cholera carrier was found; of the 10 examinations of contacts with the second case, 1 cholera carrier was found.

CHOLERA CARRIER ON VESSEL.

At the routine stool examination, which has been made of all steerage passengers during the past few years, a cholera carrier was found in the person of a Hindu woman who arrived on August 25, 1913, on the Spanish mail steamship *C. de Eizaguirre* from Singapore. The woman left the latter port on August 17, 1913, where she had been a resident only a few days. Prior to that time she had lived in India.

ACUTE NEPHRITIS.

During the past few months autopsies have been made from time to time upon the bodies of persons who were reported to have had the symptoms of acute ptomaine poisoning. The pathological lesions found were those of acute nephritis. Bacteriological examinations for cholera in these cases were always reported as negative.

Since 1907 outbreaks of cholera in Manila have invariably been preceded by deaths which the pathologist attributed to acute nephritis and in which the bacteriologist failed to find the cholera vibrio, and the present appearance of the disease in Manila again confirms this observation.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended September 20, 1913, there were examined 938 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 682 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

ARABIA.

Hodeidah—Cholera.

From August 20 to September 4, 1913, there were notified at Hodeidah 123 cases of cholera with 21 deaths occurring among troops and 3 cases with 2 deaths in the town.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Cholera—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

During the week ended August 23, 1913, 14 cases of cholera with 9 deaths and 5 cases of plague with 3 deaths were notified at Hongkong.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 2,094 rats, of which number 2 were found infected with plague.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

SEPT. 10-20, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Leprosy	3	2	250
Malaria	3	—	6
Typhoid fever	7	1	43
Diphtheria	12	—	9
Scarlet fever	8	1	8
Measles	47	—	61
Paratyphoid fever	2	—	10

GREECE.

Cholera on Vessels.¹

Six cases of cholera with 2 deaths were notified September 13, 1913, among troops on army transports recently arrived at the quarantine station of Piræus from Saloniki.

JAPAN.

Cholera on Vessel—Cholera Carriers.

From September 5 to 8, 1913, 7 cases of cholera were notified on the steamship *Canada Maru*, which arrived at Kobe August 31. Two cases of cholera had been removed from the vessel at Nagasaki previous to her arrival at Kobe. On August 9, 2 cholera carriers were found among employees of the vessel who had been removed to detention quarters at Wada Point.

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 19, 1913, p. 1955.

JAPAN.**Yokohama—Plague.**

Five cases of plague were reported by telegraph as present at Yokohama, October 6, 1913.

MEXICO.**Vera Cruz—Cerebrospinal Meningitis.**

Three cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 2 deaths, occurring among troops in barracks, were notified at Vera Cruz during the week ended September 20, 1913.

Yellow Fever at Campeche.

Yellow fever has been notified at Campeche as follows: Week ended September 13, 1913, 1 death; week ended September 20, 1 case. The total number of cases notified in the Republic of Mexico from May 29 to September 20, 1913, was 27, with 15 deaths.

PERU.**Status of Plague.**

The following statement of plague in Peru was received from the director of public health:

JULY 18-AUG. 17, 1913.

Places.	New cases.	Remaining.	Places.	New cases.	Remaining.
Callao.....	2	2	Mollendo.....	2	2
Cutervo.....	5	2	Piura.....		1
Lima (city).....	6	5	Salaverry.....	11	
Lima (district).....		1	Trujillo.....		2

¹ At the lazaretto at Trujillo.

A case was notified September 12 as having occurred at Chimbote, a seaport in the department of Ancachs.

ROUMANIA.**Status of Cholera.**

During the week ended September 11, 1913, there were notified in Roumania 401 new cases of cholera, with 165 deaths, making a total from the outbreak of the disease of 1,452 cases, with 623 deaths. In addition to this number, 23 cases of cholera were notified September 11 at Silistria among Greek and Turkish refugees.

SERVIA.**Status of Cholera.**

During the week ended August 30, 1913, there were notified in Servia 663 new cases of cholera, with 277 deaths. Of these cases, 72 occurred in Belgrade city and district, the remaining cases being distributed among 16 Provinces.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.

During the period from June 22 to August 21, 1913, there were examined at Zanzibar for plague infection 6,993 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 10, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 28—Sept. 4..	1	2	Among the military at quarantine. Including previous report.
Do.....	Aug. 20—Sept. 4..	123	21	
Bulgaria.....				Sept. 10, present in the districts of Plevna, Sivistov, Vratza, and Widin.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug 17-23.....	1	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	do.....			Still present in vicinity.
Hongkong.....	do.....	14	9	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				
Batavia.....	do.....	42	35	1 death among Europeans.
Samarang.....	Aug. 1-16.....	13	7	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Sept. 13.....	6	2	Among troops at quarantine.
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 24-30.....	2	2	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 3-16.....		21	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Sept. 5-8.....	7		From s. s. Canada Maru. Crew quarantined at Wada.
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 25-31.....	2		From s. s. Canada Maru.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 24-30.....	2	1	
Roumania.....				To Sept. 8: Cases, 1,452; deaths 623, including the returned soldiers.
Servia.....				Total Aug. 24-30: Cases, 663; deaths, 277.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 24-30.....	24	12	
Belgrade.....	do.....	53	13	
Kralna.....	do.....	20	8	
Kragujevatz.....	do.....	24	5	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	46	14	
Morava.....	do.....	148	60	
Nicke.....	do.....	10	7	
Oujitze.....	do.....	4	2	
Piot.....	do.....	123	60	
Podrigne.....	do.....	9	5	
Pojarevatz.....	do.....	10	15	
Roudnik.....	do.....	4	2	
Smederevo.....	do.....	43	16	
Timok.....	do.....	38	13	
Tchatchak.....	do.....	9	1	
Toplitz.....	do.....	17	3	
Waljevo.....	do.....	15	9	
Wagne.....	do.....	66	32	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 17-23.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	Sept. 14-21.....	61	36	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 15-21.....	12	4	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico.....				Total May 25—Sept. 20: Cases, 27; deaths, 15.
Campeche.....	Sept. 7-20.....	1	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	July 1-13.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Debal.....				Aug. 31, free: Reported, p 656 Pt. I.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Aug. 10-23.....	4	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 23.....			Still present in vicinity.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 17-23.....	5	3	
Egypt.....				Total Jan. 1-Sept. 11: Cases, 506, deaths, 281.
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 11.....	4	2	
Port Said.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 9.....	6	2	
Provinces—				
Behera.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 7.....	5	2	
Fayoum.....	July 27-Sept. 7.....	2	2	
Garbich.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 8.....	5	2	
Menouf.....	July 14-Aug. 27.....	1		
Minieh.....	July 22-Sept. 7.....	6	2	
Greece:				
Athens ¹	Aug. 29.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 24-30.....	10	9	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 3-16.....	13		
Karachi.....	Aug. 24-30.....	2	1	Total May 4-Aug. 2: Cases, 20,548; (deaths, 17,301.
Provinces.....				
Delhi.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	24	18	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,759	2,000	
Madras.....	do.....	239	239	
Bengal.....	do.....	277	287	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,153	931	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,929	6,880	
Punjab.....	do.....	6,428	5,308	
Burma.....	do.....	817	766	
Central Provinces.....	May 4-17.....	2	1	
Myore.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	537	386	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	111	71	
Central India.....	May 4-31.....	9	9	
Rajputana.....	May 4-July 12.....	173	184	
Kashmir.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	65	44	
North West Provinces.....	do.....	25	18	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Oct. 6.....	5		
Peru:				
Departments.....				Deaths not given.
Ancachs.....				
Chimbote.....	July 28-Aug. 17.....	1		
Arequipa.....	do.....	2		
Mollendo.....	do.....	2		
Callao.....	do.....	2		
Caxamarca.....	do.....	5		
Cutervo.....	do.....	1		Removed from Salaverry to laz- aretto in Trujillo.
Libertad.....	do.....	1		
Lima.....	do.....	6		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	Aug. 30.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	July 1-31.....		3	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Sept. 20-27.....	3		
Ottawa.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Quebec.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1		
China:				
Holhow.....				Aug. 22 free.
Shanghai.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Aug. 20-26.....	2		
France:				
Paris.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1	2	
Madras.....	do.....	1		

¹ Bulletin Sanitaire, Belgium, Sept. 13, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Sept. 14-26.....	5		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Sept. 15-21.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 13.....	21		
Mexico.....	Aug. 10-23.....	41	7	
Monterey.....	Aug. 26-31.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Aug. 19-23.....	1		
Russia:				
Odesa.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1		
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 17-Sept. 6.....	6		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 7-13.....		4	

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27.....	2		Aug. 23-26: Cases, 43; deaths, 5; in the military hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Tuzla, district.....	Aug. 12-20.....	58	30	Total, Aug. 12-25: Cases, 86; deaths, 39; including previous report.
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Bofut.....	To Sept. 2.....	3		
Bosnjaci.....	do.....	16		
Novi Karlovci.....	do.....	5		
Semlin.....	do.....	1	1	
Ternes, district.....	July 31.....	5	3	In Kevevera.
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Sept. 11.....	9	3	
Districts—				
Backs-Bodrog.....	Sept. 2-11.....	4	2	
Csurog.....	Sept. 2.....		1	
Bereg.....	do.....	1		
Syrmien.....	Aug. 16-21.....			Present in 5 localities.
Temes.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2.....	7	3	
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1		
Bulgaria:				
Varna.....	Aug. 25.....		3	From among returning soldiers.
China:				
Canton.....	July 13-26.....		6	
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-16.....	27	20	
Swatow.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	4	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....				Total, May 12-June 7: Cases, 131 deaths, 105.
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7.....	57	40	
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong- Priok.....	May 18-Aug. 16.....	401	314	May 25-July 5, 11 cases among Europeans; Aug. 18, 1 European.
Kederi, province.....	Aug. 10-25.....	24	15	In Pekalongan.
Madison, province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Samarang.....	July 12-26.....	5	4	
Sursabaya.....	Aug. 2.....	1		
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27.....	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, province.....	June 1-July 5.....	9	9	July 25, present.
Palembang.....	June 22-July 5.....	66	47	July 30, present.
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Sept. 13.....			Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-July 19.....	31	23	
Bombay.....	May 25-Aug. 23.....	29	18	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 2.....		419	
Madras.....	June 15-Aug. 23.....	6	3	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	2	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79 deaths, 54.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 25.....	2		
Roumania.....				Total to Sept. 3: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 458. And in the army of about 400,000: Deaths, 1,186; week ended Sept. 3, deaths, 282.
Bucharest.....	Aug. 5-14.....	1	1	
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		Among the military.
Galatz.....	do.....	34	6	
Kustenje.....	Sept. 3.....	5	1	
Silistria.....	To Aug. 25.....	26		
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 1-14.....	18	7	
Sulina.....	To Aug. 24.....	56		Including previous reports.
Turnu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	Cases present.
Vilsoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 14.....	36	8	Sept. 25, present.
Minsk.....				Do.
Nicolaieve.....	Sept. 4.....	1		
Servia.....				Total, July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 1,460; deaths, 619.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....				Total July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 76; deaths, 37, including previous reports.
Belgrade.....				Total July 4-Aug. 23: Cases, 167; deaths, 65, including previous reports.
Kraina.....	Aug. 3-23.....	43	20	
Kragujevatz.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	137	52	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	94	35	
Lajkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	288	121	
Niche.....	do.....	40	26	
Onjitz.....	July 22-Aug. 16.....	10	7	
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Piot.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	242	83	
Podrigne.....	do.....	29	17	
Pojarevatz.....	Aug. 3-23.....	67	27	
Pozengs.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Roudnik.....	Aug. 3-23.....	14	3	
Shabatz.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Smederevo.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	108	46	
Tehatchak.....	July 22-Aug. 23.....	36	6	
Timok.....	July 19-Aug. 23.....	123	69	
Toplitza.....	July 22-Aug. 23.....	13	6	
Ueskub.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	37	19	
Waljevo.....	July 22-Aug. 23.....	235	75	
Wagne.....	do.....	280	78	
Visnjica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....		17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 6-Aug. 2.....	6	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Sept. 13.....	187	116	Aug. 9, 1 case on ss. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 14.....	31	17	
Dardanelles—				
Maidos.....	Sept. 8.....		3	
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-17.....	27		
Saloniki (Macedonia).....				July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic.
Saloniki.....	July 7-Aug. 31.....	221	197	Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 23....	40	20	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30....	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12....	4	3	Sept. 13—1 fatal case.
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		From steamship Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31....	2	2	
Bucay.....	do.....	2	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31....	27	18	
Milagro.....	do.....	18	8	
Naranjito.....	do.....	5	5	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Sept. 6....	23	10	
Mexcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6....	2	2	Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		July 23-Aug. 22: Still epidemic.
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30....	111	54	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Aug. 16....	1	1	
British East Africa:	May 15-June 12....			1 death.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3		
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30....	57	49	Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
Nairobi.....	May 15-June 12....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Aug. 9....	31	14	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 6-21.....		90	May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungahun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-bu, and other points along the railway. May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. Aug. 9, decreasing. Aug. 16, present in vicinity.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 229. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunning district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-Aug. 16....	243	205	Aug. 22, 16 cases.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22....			10 deaths daily.
Macao.....	July 3.....			Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Among natives.
Swatow.....	July 12.....			Decreasing along the Swatow Chaochowfu Railway.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10....			Present.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			Do.
Muansa.....	Mar. 15-June 11....	503	459	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-July 31....	586	445	
Madiun.....	do.....	248	228	
Malang.....	do.....	2,074	2,000	
Surabaya.....	do.....	79	70	
Madura—				
Bangkalan.....	July 13-Aug. 2....	23	17	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-July 31.....	26	6	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt:				Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 17: Cases, 469; deaths, 268.
Alexandria.....	May 28-Aug. 19.....	23	11	
Port Said.....	June 2-Aug. 16.....	12	4	
Provinces—				
Bahera.....	June 13-July 9.....	3	1	
Fayoum.....	May 30-July 27.....	43	14	
Galloubah.....	May 21-Aug. 7.....	6	2	
Garbieh.....	May 27-Aug. 17.....	37	33	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizah.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-July 14.....	2	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-July 22.....	23	8	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3.....	8	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Aug. 23.....	630	538	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 2.....		276	
Karachi.....	May 18-Aug. 23.....	147	130	
Rangoon.....	May 1-July 31.....	217	204	
Indo-China				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 4.....	57	38	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19.....	81	63	
Mauritius	Apr. 18-July 5.....	21	16	
Persia:				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31-Aug. 27.....	15	15	
Falsabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15.....	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebryi.....	May 31-June 25.....	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-July 27.....	6	2	
Callao.....	June 30-July 27.....	2		
Caxamarca.....	June 9-July 27.....			In Cutervo.
Chota.....	June 30-July 27.....			Present.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-17.....	2	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-July 27.....	5		Sept. 2, 2 cases in the lazaretto.
Lima.....	do.....	15		
Piura.....	June 30-July 27.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		
Russia:				
Astrakhan.....				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases.
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....		16	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		8	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Goulburn.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lithgow.....	do.....	1		
Newcastle.....	do.....	1		
Nyngran.....	do.....	1		
Parkes.....	do.....	5		
Penrith.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	July 7-31.....	389		
Taree.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Ullmarra.....	do.....	2		
Queensland—				
Ipewich.....	do.....	2		
Toowoomba.....	do.....	1		
South Australia.....	July 17-Aug. 2.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Galicia.....	July 6-Aug. 12.....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 1-Aug. 23.....	23		Cases June 14 from Patras.
Tyrol and Voralberg.....	Aug. 10-23.....	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brasil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30.....	13	1	
Mauaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-Aug. 30.....	59	24	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....		167	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-Aug. 16.....	124	20	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	29	9	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-Sept. 13.....	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-Sept. 6.....	14		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-Sept. 6.....	10		
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-Aug. 16.....	5		
Montreal.....	July 6-Sept. 20.....	32	2	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present Aug. 16; epidemic.
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Do.
Kulansu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Aug. 2.....			Do.
Dainy.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	1	1	
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-Aug. 2.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-Aug. 10.....	7	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-Aug. 2.....	7	1	
Surabaya.....	May 11-July 12.....	8	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 25-Aug. 19...	22	16	
Cairo.....	May 14-Aug. 17...	39	9	
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....	.....	1	
Marseille.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	52	
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	.....
Paris.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	20	.....
Toulon.....	Aug. 18.....	1	.....
Germany:				Total June 8-Aug. 30: Cases, 6.
Berlin.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1	.....
Kehl.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 25-Aug. 30.....	4	.....
Manchester.....	July 20-26.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....	.....	9	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-Aug. 9.....	64	59	
Karachi.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 24-Aug. 16.....	19	8	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30.....	45	19	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3	.....
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan:				May 1-June 30: Cases, 63; deaths, 18.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-June 30.....	54	14	
Oita ken.....	do.....	3	.....
Tokyo.....	June 18-30.....	6	3	Aug. 18, epidemic.
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2	.....
Mauritius:				
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	.....	5	
Aguaascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 6.....	.....	27	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....	.....	9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-Aug. 9.....	50	.....
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Sept. 13.....	126	85	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....	126	.....	Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-Aug. 9.....	170	109	
Monterey.....	June 9-July 13.....	.....	6	
Panuco.....	Sept. 12.....	30	.....
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-July 20.....	16	12	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....	.....	25	
Veracruz.....	June 16-Sept. 13.....	10	2	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1	.....
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Sept. 13.....	33	.....
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Aug. 23.....	57	.....
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	4	.....
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Aug. 23.....	82	22	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 2.....	57	15	
Rigo.....	June 22-28.....	6	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Aug. 16.....	18	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-June 21.....	51	14	
Samoa:				
Apia.....	.....	.....	.....	May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-Sept. 11.....	13	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitsa, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....	.....	11	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 3, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Sept. 6.....		64	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		82	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 1-28.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Aug. 23.....	29		
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1		From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Sept. 6.....	56	48	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....		3	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-June 28.....		45	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Sept. 6.....		62	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Aug. 31.....	29	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2		On ss. Danube and placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.¹

A]Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Possession, Use, Sale, and Manufacture of Poisons and Habit-Forming Drugs Enacted During 1912 and 1913, Now in Force in the United States.

By **MARTIN I. WILBERT** and **MURRAY GALT MOTTER**, Technical Assistants, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

INTRODUCTION.

The compilation of material presented herewith has been made with a view of complying with the intent of the request made by the conference of State and provincial boards of health in June, 1909, and of resolutions presented since that time to bring the compilation of laws and regulations relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs up to date.

During the past legislative year some 42 or 45 State, Territorial, or insular legislatures have been in session, and nearly, if not quite, all of these bodies have enacted some form of legislation designed directly or indirectly to affect the sale and use of poisons. As in the compilation embodied in Public Health Bulletin No. 56, the extracts from and the references to laws and regulations have been arranged under the following headings:

"Sale and use of poisons," "Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics," "Drugs to be announced on label," "Poisons in articles of commerce," "Occupational intoxications," "Methyl alcohol," "Sale and use of intoxicating liquors," "Practice of pharmacy," and "Standards for drugs."

The acknowledged influence of potent drugs on the morbidity as well as the mortality of the animal organism is sufficient argument in favor of the assertion that of the various types of sanitary laws, few, if any, are as deserving of more immediate and careful consideration on the part of public health officials than are the laws designed to prevent acute or chronic poisonings, accidental or otherwise. The direct ingestion of a fatally poisonous dose of a potent remedy is

¹ Supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56.

perhaps the least important of the many and varied harmful influences of these substances, when not properly controlled or safeguarded, and yet in the registration area of the United States alone for the year 1911 no fewer than 4,326 cases of acute poisoning were reported.

The mortality statistics of the Bureau of the Census, as indicated by the appended table, show that the number of acute and chronic cases of poisoning appears to be steadily increasing, despite all efforts to discourage the sale or use of substances that may be used as poisons. This is perhaps largely due to the fact that, quite regardless of the amount of legislation existing in this country, little or no attempt is being made properly to enforce the same. The average citizen, and even the official entrusted with the execution of laws, appears to be loath to take an active part in the enforcement of restrictive regulation, and it is probably due to this fact that so many impractical laws have found their way into the statute books of the several States.

Table showing comparative number of cases of suicide and the number of deaths from acute and chronic poisoning and from alcoholism in the registration area, 1908 to 1911.

[Compiled from Bulletin 112, Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census.]

	1911	1910	1909	1908	Annual average, 1906-1910.	Annual average, 1901-1905.
Suicides:						
By poison.....	2,927	2,456	2,462	2,511	2,281	1,549
By asphyxia.....	1,013	941	989	878	785	365
By firearms.....	2,859	2,561	2,395	2,468	2,233	1,106
By other means.....	2,823	2,632	2,556	2,475	2,285	1,526
Total.....	9,622	8,590	8,402	8,332	7,584	4,548
Acute poisonings:						
Poisoning by food.....	481	157	1,779	1,652	1,655	1,412
Other acute poisonings.....	1,399	1,227				
Absorption of deleterious gases.....	2,143	1,379	2,004	1,709	1,766	1,519
Chronic poisonings:						
Lead.....	145	136	86	95	101	87
Other chronic occupation poisonings.....	11	6	5	4	5	5
Other chronic poisonings.....	309	259	262	220	233	166
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	2,875	2,909	2,578	2,348	2,734	2,002

In the current pharmaceutical literature considerable attention has been given during the past year to the matter of legislation designed to regulate the sale and use of poisons, and more particularly of habit-forming drugs, and much discussion has been aroused in connection with the question "What is a poison?" It is rather interesting to note that this discussion is but the recrudescence of a topic that has frequently attracted attention in medical and pharmaceutical literature, and that half a century ago this same general subject of poisons was attracting considerable attention. At that time it was proposed that pharmacists consider as poisons all drugs and

preparations liable to prove fatal in doses of 60 grains, or, if a liquid, in doses of one fluid drachm, and so designate them. Articles fatal in doses of 5 grains or less it was proposed should be considered as deadly poisons. It was also argued that definitions of this kind would serve to generalize poisons and yet be sufficiently specific to serve as a safe guide to follow in the dispensing of potent medications. On the other hand, it was held that the making of restrictions on the sale of a certain series of drugs or preparations would serve to attract the attention of the public to the substances so restricted and thus emphasize their properties as poisons.

The suggestion made many years ago to generalize rather than to particularize poisons has evidently resulted in the provisions that have been embodied in certain of our laws defining poisonous substances and requiring that particularly potent articles be specially safeguarded. In recent years the controversy as to the desirability of specializing or of generalizing poisons has again attracted considerable attention, and the degree to which a substance must be toxic has also been discussed at some length; some authors holding that all poisonous substances should be classified according to the degree of their toxic action and power to cause either remote or immediate death, while others hold that clear and indisputable evidence of fatal accidents is necessary to establish the toxicity of a substance.

Hale (Hyg. Lab. Bull. No. 88, p. 9) expresses the opinion that "from a physiological point of view, it follows that if a substance when introduced into the body and acting chemically, injures or interferes in any degree with normal physiological processes, it should be classed as a harmful agent and hence a poison." Heiduschka (Apoth. Ztg., 1912, v. 27, p. 779) goes even further, and defines poisons as "chemical, not organized, bodies, that when applied or administered to the animal organism bring about definite changes resulting in illness or death."

Up to the present time little or no attention has been given to the untoward, not fatally toxic, action of substances, and we have as yet made no attempt to compile reports of cases of illness due to other than occupational intoxications. Fatal cases of poisoning from the ingestion of comparatively large quantities of indifferent substances are attracting considerable attention at the present time and, in England particularly, a number of comparatively innocuous drugs have been classed as poisons. Several years ago sulphonal and trional were added to the English schedule of poisons, and recently a further addition was made, which reads as follows:

Diethyl-barbituric acid and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; and all poisonous urethanes or ureides.

The numerous cases of fatal poisoning that have been reported from the ingestion of the several coal-tar hypnotics and antipyretics suggest the need for some additional check, even in this country, on the facility with which these evidently dangerous substances may be obtained.

Another feature in connection with poison legislation that has as yet received but little attention is the matter of suggestive newspaper reports of accidental or deliberate poisonings. Thus, a veritable epidemic of poisonings by mercuric chloride was developed some months since by the unfortunately widespread publicity given to an alleged case of accidental poisoning in Georgia. The patient lived for some days after taking the poison, and the lengthy reports of interviews and reputed interviews no doubt had considerable influence in the way of suggesting to the morbidly inclined the possibility of easy death from the use of readily obtained tablets of mercuric chloride.

Some effort has been made in the past to induce editors of newspapers to desist from giving publicity to the specific name of a poison or to a detailed description of its action in cases of poisoning, and, in many of the larger cities particularly, the leading daily papers have generally honored this request. Owing to the fact that the staff of a newspaper is subject to change, however, it might be desirable to have local or State health authorities bring the substance of this request to the attention of editors periodically and to accompany the request with such arguments as may offer themselves at the time.

Another phase of the possible harmful influence of poisonous substances which has received altogether too little attention, is the evident negligence on the part of purchasers of poisons in caring for or storing them. Existing laws require that the seller of a poison exercise certain precautions, but up to the present time none of our American laws require that the purchaser of a poison exercise any care in its use or storing.

During the past year there has been considerable agitation for uniformity in laws restricting the sale and use of poisons and of habit-forming drugs. It is generally recognized that the impractical features of many of the existing laws make their inforcement quite impossible, and in connection with antinarcotic laws, State laws, more particularly, are frequently nullified by the absence of any form of restriction on the intersate traffic in these substances.

The organization, by representatives of the several national associations related to the drug trade, of the National Drug Trade Conference, in Washington on January 15, 1913, represents the first systematic effort on the part of various branches of the drug trade jointly to discuss and, if practicable, agree upon uniform laws and

regulations in connection with the manufacture and sale of medicinal products. While the conference was organized primarily to discuss pending Federal legislation to control interstate commerce in habit-forming drugs, the ultimate object, as outlined by the appended resolution, is to secure greater uniformity in State and Federal legislation relating to drugs:

Whereas the conference has been organized to secure uniformity in State and Federal laws relating to the adulteration and misbranding of drugs, and Whereas such uniformity is now being sought by the Commission on Uniform Laws and also by the American Bar Association, and Whereas the American Bar Association has recommended that such uniformity be secured by the various States conforming their laws to the Federal act, and Whereas further hasty State and Federal legislation respecting the adulteration and misbranding of drugs will add to the confusion now existing; therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Drug Trade Conference earnestly recommend that no new laws relating to the adulteration and misbranding of drugs be enacted by any State during the present session of its legislature, unless its purpose be to bring the law in conformity with the Federal law; and be it further

Resolved, That this conference recommend that the Federal law should not be amended prior to the publication of the new revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, lest greater lack of uniformity be effected.

The conference also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the National Drug Conference hereby expresses its approval of uniform State and Federal drug legislation in line with the action of associations in other lines and hereby instructs its executive committee to endeavor to bring about such uniform drug legislation in State and Nation.

The stand taken by the National Drug Trade Conference has been indorsed by a number of the associations represented, and at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Nashville the following were adopted:

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association continue its affiliation with the National Drug Trade Conference.

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association go on record in favor of the supplementing of Federal antinarcotic legislation by the enactment of effective antinarcotic laws uniform in all the States.

As a further illustration of the interest that is being taken in the correlation of laws relating to drugs and foods it may be noted that during the week of June 2 representatives of the several national associations of manufacturers and dealers in foods met and organized the National Food Trades Conference. In the course of discussion it was pointed out that while food producers were not opposed to laws affecting foods themselves, they were of necessity opposed to the great diversity of laws. If a manufacturer must have differently prepared products for each State, and if the labels must be different

in one State from another, the process of compliance is very cumbersome, expensive, and difficult. With uniformity of laws as the keynote, the conference unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas food-control legislation, general and special, has been enacted by Congress and by the legislatures of all the States, and is now being actively enforced, and * * *

Whereas the uniformity of the food laws is recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and by the American Bar Association: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Food Trades Conference hereby reaffirms its belief in food-control legislation, which shall deal justly and equitably with the interests of the consumer and the trade as beneficent and necessary legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That this conference hereby earnestly recommends that such food-control legislation, national and State, be uniform, believing that such uniformity will equally benefit the consumer and the trade.

As suggested in the resolutions adopted by both the American Drug Trade Conference and the National Food Trades Conference, this action on the part of representatives of the several trades is in line with similar activities evidenced in other directions. The Commission on Uniform Laws is being generally indorsed by State and Territorial legislatures, and even the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska enacted at its first session a law providing for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. While the need of greater uniformity in sanitary laws and regulations has not as yet been considered by this commission, nor included specifically in any of the laws providing for the appointment of commissioners, yet there is perhaps little legislation more deserving of correlation than is the legislation pertaining to the preservation of the public health.

It should be remembered that in the discussions on pending legislation it is not unusual to have considerable, if not all, of the discussion center on the phraseology of a given bill, rather than on the objects to be accomplished; but in the enactment of legislation designed to safeguard public health, to prevent harmful adulteration, and to regulate the sale of poisons and of habit-forming drugs, it would appear to be particularly desirable to secure uniformity in object rather than uniformity in the phraseology of the law.

Sale and Use of Poisons.

The problem of adequate legislation for restricting the sale and use of poisons is complicated by the fact that up to the present time we have no systematic records of the frequency with which certain poisons are used, nor of the number of deaths attributable to any particular substance. Some effort in this direction has been made in England, and the seventy-third annual report of the Registrar-General

of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales includes an enumeration of the deaths from various poisonous substances so far as known. This list (for 1910) contains a total of 60 or more titles, and is particularly interesting in that it suggests the constant variation in the nature of the poisons used to cause death and the consequent need for accurate information on the subject. Of the titles enumerated in the above list no less than eight are not found in the schedules of any of our State laws and some, at least, of the articles are not ordinarily considered as being poisons. Thus the English list includes 15 deaths from the use of camphor and its preparations, indicating how difficult it is to determine what is to be considered a poison under all conditions. It would appear desirable that in connection with the reporting of cases of poisoning some accurate compilation of information be made of the kind and the nature of substances used as poisons, so that future legislation could be based on definite and reliable information.

The novel feature of legislation during the past year is the inferential designation by North Dakota of tobacco, in the form of tobacco snuff and cigarettes, as a poison. Two laws recently enacted in that State prohibit the manufacture or sale of these articles.

Sale and Use of Cocaine and Narcotics.

The widespread use of opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives, has been discussed at some length in recent messages from the President of the United States to the Senate and House of Representatives in transmitting reports of the several sessions of the International Opium Conference, at which the United States was represented. Partially in compliance with agreements reached at these several conferences a bill designed to restrict and regulate the traffic in certain narcotic drugs has been introduced in Congress, passed by the House of Representatives, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Finance of the Senate. This proposed law has attracted considerable attention; and at least one State, Connecticut, has already anticipated the enactment of the act known as H. R. 6282 and has embodied some of the essential features of the bill in a law which became operative on June 6, 1913.

An anticocaine law recently enacted in the State of New York is designed to overcome a condition frequently discovered, that the amount of cocaine and related drugs found on hand in retail stores is largely in excess of ordinary prescription requirements. This law prohibits having on hand more than a specified quantity of certain drugs.

This New York law, commonly known as the Walker cocaine law, was freely discussed by pharmacists before its enactment, and yet it was not until some time after the law became operative that it was

found to be illegal for pharmacists to fill prescriptions written by dentists and veterinarians, and that those practitioners are required to secure their supplies, presumably from wholesale dealers, in original sealed containers. The law, while it provides adequate restrictions for the retail druggist, physician, and others who are willing to abide by its provisions is, like other comprehensive State laws, practically nullified, so far as the illicit traffic in cocaine is concerned, by the absence of Federal legislation to restrict or to control shipments in interstate commerce.

This general shortcoming of present State laws would be effectually overcome by the enactment of Federal legislation such as is designed by the so-called Harrison antinarcotic bill, usually referred to as H. R. 6282 now in Congress. The direct object of this bill is to confine the distribution of opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives, within certain well-defined, presumably legitimate, channels, and to provide satisfactory methods of tracing and of accounting for the several drugs from the time they enter the country until they reach the hands of the actual consumer or user.

The appended table showing the quantities of the several drugs entered for consumption during the years 1909-1912, inclusive, reflects, to an extent, at least, the money value of the trade, and also suggests the very great harm that may result from the indiscriminate use of the really tremendous quantities of narcotic drugs annually consumed.

NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The quantities of the several drugs entered for consumption in the United States during the years 1909-1912.

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Coca leaves.....pounds..	1,100,649.00	708,546.00	1,226,771.50	1,179,540.00
Cocaine and salts of.....ounces..	32,272.00	54,560.00	4,031.00	2,004.00
Opium, crude.....pounds..	465,776.08	411,444.27	502,407.03	384,911.61
Powdered.....do....			67,962.99	77,551.10
Prepared for smoking.....do....	118,508.80	27,934.86		
Morphine or morphine sulphate.....ounces..	152.40	13,082.00	20,345.00	13,825.00
All other alkaloids of opium.....do....	3,779.00	22,970.50	480.25	634.00

Another strikingly interesting point of view may be had from the following table, giving the approximate number of average doses of habit-forming drugs imported into the United States during the fiscal years 1911 and 1912. The average doses of the Pharmacopœia of the United States are closely comparable so that the dose of the alkaloid is in accord with the dose of the drug based on the average per cent content of active alkaloid.

Approximate number of average doses of habit-forming drugs imported into the United States during the fiscal years 1911 and 1912.

	1911	1912
Coca leaves.....	265,000,000	294,800,000
Cocaine.....	35,000,000	17,000,000
Total.....	340,000,000	311,000,000
Opium.....	2,500,000,000	1,740,000,000
Opium, powdered.....	500,000,000	540,000,000
Morphine.....	40,000,000	27,500,000
Other alkaloids.....	900,000	1,200,000
Total.....	3,040,900,000	2,308,700,000

Food and Drugs Law.

The general uniformity in the phraseology and the context of recently enacted pure food and drug laws demonstrates the fact that uniformity in State legislation is not impossible and that a really sincere effort on the part of all concerned would result in bringing about practical uniformity in legislation along all lines. The existing minor, and to a considerable extent unimportant, modifications of the food and drug laws have proved to be extremely harrassing, and manufacturers have been and are complaining of the hardships imposed on them by the absence of absolute uniformity in the laws of the several States.

The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court on April 7, 1913, in what has become known as the "Corn sirup case," has evidently served still further to complicate interstate traffic in products amenable to the several food and drug laws. This decision establishes the principle that where a State law conflicts with the Federal law, or with the regulations promulgated in accordance with its provisions, the latter takes precedence over State law or regulation in connection with all articles held to be in interstate traffic. The decision also establishes the point that an article is divested of its interstate character only after the first sale by the importer within the State into which it was imported.

What has become known as the Sherley amendment to the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, is being incorporated into State laws with or without amendment. One State, Nevada, has varied the phraseology of the provision by changing the "and" in the concluding sentence to "or," making this portion of the sentence read "which is false or fraudulent."

Sale and Use of Intoxicating Liquors.

Few subjects offer a more fertile field for legislation than do the various problems involved in the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors. As was pointed out in the preface to Public Health

Bulletin No. 56, no special effort has been made in connection with this compilation to do more than to call attention to the general trend of legislation along these lines, and to emphasize as much as practicable the use and the limitation of alcohol as a medicine and its recognition both as a poison and as a narcotic.

The legislation of greatest interest in this connection is the law popularly known as the Webb bill, an act divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases. This bill was vetoed by the President of the United States, reconsidered by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and finally enacted as a law on March 1, 1913. The law as it stands is designed to correct, in a measure at least, the heretofore practical nullification of State prohibition laws through interstate commerce.

Occupational Intoxications.

In addition to the eight State laws, enumerated in Public Health Bulletin No. 56, which provide for the systematic reporting of occupational disease, eight others now make similar requirements and the laws so far enacted are fairly uniform, though several of the more recent, Pennsylvania particularly, vary considerably from the original type law in nature and requirements. Two other States, Connecticut and Ohio, include methyl alcohol in the list of materials specifically mentioned.

Chemical industries have long been known to be especially hazardous so far as occupational diseases are concerned, but recent studies, under the auspices of the Federal and of several State governments, as well as observations made independently by physicians, appear to indicate that occupational diseases are altogether much more common than was formerly supposed. The now-existing legislation requiring reporting of diseases of this type, should, if properly enforced, contribute materially to augment the available data on occupational intoxications, and should also serve to suggest ways and means for preventing the more common forms of trade poisonings.

Future progress in this direction will undoubtedly suggest the desirability of extending the reporting of acute or chronic intoxications to other forms of poisoning, with the result that we will then have available reliable evidence in regard to the possibly harmful influence of a large number of substances regarding which our information at the present time is imperfect.

Methyl Alcohol.

One State, New Jersey, forbids the possession, sale, or distribution of any food, drug, preparation, or mixture of any kind whatsoever intended for internal use which contains methyl or wood

alcohol unless said remedies are plainly and distinctly labeled to indicate that they are intended solely for external use on animals. Two States, Ohio and Connecticut, now include this substance as a possible causative factor of reportable occupational diseases.

Practice of Pharmacy.

Several States, the Territory of Alaska, and the island of Porto Rico have enacted new legislation relating to the practice of pharmacy. Much of this legislation is designed to make for progress, and at least one clause that is being generally adopted in State laws at the present time is designed to safeguard the interests of the public by placing the responsibility for the identity and purity of drugs and their preparations on the pharmacist who dispenses them.

Another innovation is found in the amendment to the Ohio law which in effect makes the State dairy and food commissioner responsible for the enforcement of the drug laws. Much the same provision is found in the pharmacy law of Nevada, which provides that the officials in charge of the food and drug act of the State are the constituted agents for the enforcement of the law.

The need for periodic inspection of weights and measures used in the drug store is also being appreciated, and the law of Montana relating to the inspection of weights and measures has been made to apply specifically also to the weights and measures used in drug stores for compounding medicines.

Standards for Drugs.

Pharmacists, particularly retail pharmacists, and food and drug chemists have from time to time expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of a single standard for U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations when used for medicinal purposes. The members of the Association of Food, Dairy, and Drug Officials at the meeting held at Mobile, Ala., June 16-20, 1913, expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of a single standard, and the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting in Nashville also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the National Drug Trades Conference be instructed to give consideration to the feasibility of amending section 7 of regulation 7 under the Federal food and drugs act so as to allow the sale of no products deviating from official standards.

A practical solution of the problems involved is suggested in the amended food and drug law recently enacted in Utah, which includes specifically standards for flavoring extracts and recognizes that they are not to be confounded with similar preparations described in the Pharmacopœia for medicinal purposes.

In connection with the following compilation of abstracts of and references to laws and regulations an effort has been made to give a reference to the statutes or to some other readily available publication containing the complete text. Where no reference is given the abstract has been made from sheet laws or pamphlets kindly furnished by the several officials who have been asked to contribute the required information.

While every effort has been made in the appended compilation of laws to reflect accurately both the form and tenor of the laws quoted, it has not been thought necessary to perpetuate obvious and minor typographic and other errors, though, insofar as practicable, the exact phraseology of the statutes is retained.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS ENACTED DURING 1912 AND 1913.

United States.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

The following regulation, based on Section 217 of the United States Criminal Code (P. H. Bull. 56, p. 53), forbids the mailing of all kinds of poisons and all articles and compositions containing poison.

[Order of the Postmaster General (Order 7361, July 29, 1913).]

"Ordered, That paragraph 4 of Section 494, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1902 as amended, be hereby further amended to read as follows:

"4. Medicines and anesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property, and not in themselves unmailable (see Sections 480 and 497), may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Section 496: *Provided*, That the terms 'medicines' and 'anesthetic agents' shall not be construed to mean poisons: *Provided further*, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same."

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[U. S. Internal Revenue Regulations, No. 16.]

Regulations established concerning the tax on opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes, under the act approved October 1, 1890. Revised July 1, 1911.

[Customs, T. D. 33456, May 23, 1913.]

Importations of cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives shall be released only upon the filing of a declaration of the importer, properly sworn to, made upon the following form:

Declaration for cocaine, coca, their derivatives and preparations.

Inasmuch as the indiscriminate and promiscuous use of cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives, is dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, and section 11 of the food and

drugs act, June 30, 1906, prohibits the importation of any food or drug product into this country which is "adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States * * *," I subscribe to the following declaration as a condition precedent to the release of the merchandise enumerated therein.

Declaration.

"I, _____, of the _____, _____, do solemnly and truthfully swear that the cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives, more particularly described in attached invoice, bill of lading, or bill of sale, purchased from _____, by _____, the _____ day of _____, 191—, are intended in good faith for use in a manner not dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, and that I will keep, or have kept, a complete record of _____ in _____ packages of cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives, and will secure from each and every person, firm, or corporation to whom the goods herein described, their derivatives or preparations, shall be sold, in whole or in part, a declaration of this form, which declaration shall be kept on file for a period of not less than three years and be open to inspection of any properly accredited Government inspector.

"I further do solemnly and truthfully swear that each and every package of cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives, more fully described in attached order, bill of lading, or bill of sale, shall bear a statement, in the form prescribed by the regulation for the enforcement of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, of the amount of cocaine or cocaine derivatives contained therein.

"I furthermore solemnly and truthfully declare that I will make a report to the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., not later than January 15 of each year of the amount of cocaine, coca, their derivatives or preparations containing cocaine or its derivatives on hand the 1st day of January of that year, the amount imported or received during the preceding 12 months, and the disposition made thereof."

Declared to before me this _____ day of _____, 191—.

The above declaration may be filed by the importer at the time of entry of merchandise of the character in question; but if not so filed, it shall be required before the release of the goods.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Act Aug. 23, 1912.]

An act to amend section 8 of the food and drugs act, approved June 30, 1906. Sec. 8. "That . . . for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded. In case of drugs . . .

"Second . . . if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent."

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Act Mar. 1, 1913. Public No. 398. S. 4043.]

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the shipment or transportation, in any manner or by any means whatsoever; of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited."

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE RELATING TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN MEDICINES.

[T. D. 1757, Jan. 26, 1912.]

Contains instructions relative to the withdrawal of alcohol under section 3297, Revised Statutes, and prescribes certain additional formulas which have been approved for the destruction of the identity of alcohol.

[T. D. 1794, Aug. 23, 1912.]

A revised list of alcoholic medicinal preparations for the sale of which a special tax is required.

[T. D. 1843, March 27, 1913.]

A compilation of the various rulings and decisions defining the standards used in determining special-tax liability of manufacturers of and dealers in flavoring extracts, soda-water sirups, etc., containing alcohol and alcoholic compounds containing medicinal ingredients.

Alaska.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 37.]

Sec. 13. . . .

"Every place in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded shall be deemed a pharmacy or a drug store, and the same shall be under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist. . . . General stores and road houses outside a radius of 3 miles from any drug store shall be permitted to handle and sell patent medicines, remedies for horses and dogs, and household remedies and surgical dressings in original unbroken packages properly and distinctly labeled.

"They shall not be permitted to dispense poisons and chemicals except the following; Carbolic acid, cyanide of potash, laudanum, aconite, and strychnine in original unbroken packages properly and distinctly labeled.

"Hospitals and charitable institutions shall, however, be permitted to dispense medicines for their own use under the supervision of the attending licensed physician."

Sec. 15. "The proprietor of every drug store, general store, and road house shall keep in his place of business a record in which shall be entered all sales of the compounds and salts of arsenic, mercury (calomel excepted), caustic hydrates of sodium, and potassium, the concentrated mineral acids, hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, the essential oils of pennyroyal, tansy, and savine, croton oil, opium, aconite, carbolic acid, or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts. Said record shall state quantity purchased, the date, for what purpose used, buyer's name and address, and said record at all times during business hours shall be subject to the inspection of the prosecuting attorney, United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, town marshal, or any duly authorized agent of the Territorial board of pharmacy."

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 37.]

Sec. 17. "When upon investigation the Territorial board of pharmacy becomes convinced that anyone registered under the laws of this Territory . . . sells or gives away morphine, cocaine, or any other narcotic to any person addicted to the use of such drug or is addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him or her unfit for the practice of pharmacy the board of pharmacy may . . . revoke, cancel, and suspend the registration. . . ."

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 87.]

Sec. 1. ". . . it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to compound or dispense drugs, medicines, or poisons, or to institute any pharmacy, store, or shop for wholesaling or retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines, or poisons, unless such poison be registered. . . ."

Sec. 2. ". . . must be either graduated in pharmacy or a licentiate in pharmacy."

Sec. 3. Defines graduates.

Sec. 4. Defines licentiates. "not less than 20 years of age, . . . four years and six months practical experience . . . such preliminary education as may be designated by the said board, and have passed a satisfactory examination before said board . . . may grant certificates of registration to licentiates of such other State boards of the United States as it may deem proper without examination."

Sec. 5. Provides for assistant pharmacists.

Sec. 6. Provides for apprentices.

Secs. 7, 8. Relate to organization of the board.

Sec. 9. Provides for registration of persons now in practice.

Sec. 10. Provides fee.

Sec. 11. Requires annual registration.

Sec. 12. Provides fees for members of board.

Sec. 13. Defines a pharmacy and provides for sale of certain medicines by others.

Sec. 14. "Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail drug store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines sold or dis-

pensed by him, except those sold in original packages of the manufacturer and except those articles or preparations known as patent or proprietary medicines. . . ."

Secs. 15-20. Provide for registering sales of poisons, the recovery of fines, and the refusal or revocation of licenses.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 37.]

Sec. 14. ". . . Any person who shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently falsify or adulterate any drug or medicinal substance or preparation authorized by the pharmacopeia of the United States, or used or intended to be used in medicinal practice, . . . or cause the same to be sold for medicinal purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. . . ."

Arizona.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Act May 17, 1913.]

Sec. 12. This chapter does not apply "to registered, trade-marked, or copyrighted proprietary medicines registered in the United States Patent Office, nor to the sale of proprietary medicines, when manufactured under the supervision of a registered pharmacist in the State of Arizona for which trade-marks may have been filed with the secretary of state of Arizona, by merchants possessing a license issued by the board of pharmacy as described in section 15 of this chapter."

Sec. 19. Provides for the sale, etc., of poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B, for the promulgation of notice of additions to the schedules of poisons as designated by the State board of pharmacy, and the form and preservation of the poison register.

Sec. 20. Defines a poison label, and provides that the "name of an antidote, if any there be for the poison sold, shall also be upon the package, together with directions for the use of such antidote. No poison shall be sold or delivered to any person who is less than eighteen years of age."

Sec. 21. The entries in the poison book shall be in the English language, or vendor may in addition enter the same in any foreign language.

Sec. 22. Empowers the board, when necessary to further restrict or prohibit the retail sale of any poison, "to adopt such rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and applicable to all persons alike, as may be necessary to accomplish that purpose. . . ."

Sec. 23. Provides regulations for sales by wholesale dealers and pharmacists.

Sec. 24. The following is schedule A, referred to in section 19, viz:

"Arsenic, its compounds and preparations; corrosive sublimate, and other poisonous derivations of mercury; strychnine; hydrocyanic acid; oils of croton, rue, and tansy; phosphorus, and its poisonous derivatives or compounds; strophanthus, or its preparations; aconite; belladonna; nux vomica; veratrum viride, their preparations, alkaloids, or derivatives."

"The following is schedule B:"

"Antiseptic tablets containing corrosive sublimate; cyanide of potassium; compound solution cresol; lysol; carbolic acid; denatured alcohol; hydrochloric or muriatic acid; nitric acid; oxalic acid; sulphuric acid; bromine; chloroform; cowhage; creosote; ether; solution of formaldehyde or formalin cantharides;

cocculus iadicus, Indian hemp, or their preparations; iodine, or its tinctures; oils of savin and pennyroyal; tartar emetic and other poisonous derivatives of antimony; sugar of lead; sulphate of zinc; wood alcohol."

"Sec. 23. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, and especially chapter 74, of the acts of the Twenty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, are hereby repealed."

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Act May 17, 1913.]

"Sec. 25. No pharmacist, druggist, apothecary, or other person shall refill, more than once, prescriptions containing opium or morphine, or preparations of either of them, or cocaine, or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed one-quarter of a grain, or of morphine one-twentieth of a grain, or of cocaine one-half of a grain, or of chloral 10 grains, except upon written order of a physician."

"It shall be unlawful for any person doing business in which drugs, medicines, or poisons are retailed, or physicians' prescriptions are compounded or dispensed, to sell at retail any of the drugs or preparations of either of them, mentioned in this section, without first receiving from the purchaser a prescription blank properly filled and signed by a duly licensed physician, druggist, dentist, or veterinarian. Such prescription shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once, from which no copy shall be taken by any person, and he shall keep such prescription in a separate file or book and shall make or cause to be made an entry in a book kept for that purpose stating the date of same, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold or dispensed without a physician's prescription, containing not more than ten grains opium, or two-thirds grain of heroin, or one-fourth grain of morphia, or two grains codeine, or two hundred and forty grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, providing the dose is not given as more than one fluid dram, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce: *And provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to pharmacies.

"All physicians, druggists, veterinarians, and dentists shall keep on record the name and address of each person to whom such physician, druggist, dentist, or veterinarian administers or disposes of in any way whatsoever any of the drugs enumerated in this section, and the quantity so administered, disposed of, or given away. Such record shall be preserved for five years and shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities.

"Whenever a physician has prescribed the use or administers or gives to be taken one or any of the drugs enumerated in this section, daily, for the period of three weeks, or issues a prescription for a quantity of any such drug, or gives to be taken a quantity of any such drug sufficient for a period of three weeks or more, such physician shall not continue to prescribe or give such drug to any person without first consulting another physician, or with a physician designated by the board of health, and obtaining the consent of either to the further use of any such drug, and also making a report in writing to the health officer of the city or town in which such physician resides, on a form to be prepared and furnished by the State health officer, and furnished to all local boards of health. Such report shall contain the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where employed, and address of every person so treated."

Sec. 26. Provides penalty.

Sec. 27. Makes it the duty of the county attorney to prosecute at the request of the board of pharmacy.

Sec. 28. "All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, and especially chapter 74 of the acts of the Twenty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, are hereby repealed."

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1912, Special Session, chap. 62.]

Sec. 4. "Food shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act . . . (5) If said food contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient. . . . (7) In the case of confectionery, if said confectionery contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor, compound, or narcotic drug."

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 2.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful . . . to grant or issue a license . . . to sell, barter, exchange, or otherwise dispose of spirituous or vinous liquors, in quantities of less than five (5) gallons, within six (6) miles of any camp or assembly of men engaged in the construction or repair of any railroad, canal, reservoir, public work, or other kindred enterprise when twenty-five (25) or more men are employed."

Sec. 2. Makes it a misdemeanor "to sell or offer for sale, barter, exchange, barter or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons within six (6) miles of any camp or assembly of twenty-five or more men engaged in the construction or repair of any railroad, canal, reservoir, or public work or kindred enterprise."

Sec. 3. Excepts any incorporated city or town and any saloon where liquors have been sold for 6 months or more prior to the beginning of such work within said six-mile limit.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Act May 17, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "From and after the passage of this chapter it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, sell, or dispense any drug, poison, medicine or chemical, or to dispense or compound any prescription of a medical practitioner, unless such person be a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter, except as hereinafter provided. . . ." A registered assistant pharmacist may be left in charge of a store, dispensary, pharmacy, etc., during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist (those unavoidable absences which may occur during a day's work, and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume the direct supervision of said pharmacy). No registered assistant shall conduct a pharmacy.

Sec. 3. Licentiates must have had four years' experience, have passed an examination, or present satisfactory credentials or certificates of their attainments.

Sec. 4. Registered assistant pharmacists must have had four years' pharmaceutical experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, be not less than eighteen years of age, and have had not less than two years' instruction and experience in a pharmacy under a registered pharmacist.

Sec. 7. Defines the powers of the State board of pharmacy.

Sec. 8. "No member of the board shall teach pharmacy in any of its branches unless it be as a teacher in a public capacity and in a college of pharmacy. . . ."

Sec. 12. On a third conviction of violation of this law the pharmacist's registration is canceled.

Sec. 14. "Any member of the board of pharmacy, or inspector duly authorized by said board, may examine applicants orally or in writing and issue a temporary certificate to practice pharmacy, which shall authorize such practice for a period not to exceed six months from its date. . . ."

Sec. 15. General dealers in rural districts and under specified conditions may sell "the following simple household remedies and drugs, and any other, in such manner and form as may be hereafter authorized by said board, as follows, to wit:

"Tincture of arnica, spirits of camphor, almond oil, distilled extract witch-hazel, syrup of ipecac, syrup of rhubarb, hive syrup, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of iron, epsom salts, rochelle salts, senna leaves, carbonate of magnesia, seidlitz powders, quinine, cathartic pills, chamomile flowers, caraway seed, chlorate of potash, moth balls, plasters, salves, ointments, peroxide of hydrogen, copperas, gum camphor, asafoetida, saffron, anise seed, saltpeter. . . .

". . . the following drugs, medicines, and chemicals may be sold by grocers and general dealers without restriction, viz:

"Glauber salts, vaseline, turpentine, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of peppermint, ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerine, witch-hazel, sheep dip, borax, sulphur, bluestone, flaxseed, insect powder, fly paper, when prepared and labeled with the official poison labels."

Sec. 16. The chief of police, marshal, or constable of every city, town, or township shall, upon request of the board of pharmacy, furnish a list of all drug stores, together with the names of the owners, managers, and all employees in said stores and a brief statement of the capacity in which said persons are employed in said stores, and also the firm name of all stores retailing drugs, medicines, or poisons. Refusal to furnish the information is penalized.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Act May 17, 1913.]

Sec. 11. "Every proprietor or manager of a pharmacy or drug store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines sold or dispensed by him, except those sold in the original package of the manufacture and except those articles or preparations known as patent or proprietary medicines. . . ." The knowing, wilful, or fraudulent falsification or adulteration of any drug or medicinal substance, or any preparation authorized or recognized by the Pharmacopœia of the United States, or used or intended to be used in medical practice, constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Arkansas.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1911, act 143.]

Sec. 1. "Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to sell or give intoxicants to any person while in an intoxicated condition. By intoxicated condition is meant that degree of intoxication which incapacitates a person to reasonably transact business or renders them ridiculous in the eye of the public."

Sec. 2. Prohibits free lunches where liquors are sold.

Sec. 3. Penalty for violation of act, fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. That this act is necessary for the peace, health, and safety of the State.

Sec. 5. Repeals all laws in conflict.

[Laws, 1911, act 100.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 5093 of Kirby's Digest. Requires a license from the county court to permit the sale of any intoxicating liquor for any purpose.

Sec. 2. Repeals all laws in conflict.

California.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Act June 11, 1913.]

Sec. 1 (as amended). "It shall be unlawful for any person to vend, sell, give away, or furnish, either directly or indirectly, any poisons enumerated in schedules 'A' and 'B' in section 7 of this act, as hereinafter set forth, without labeling the package, box, bottle, or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word 'poison,' and the name and place of business of the person furnishing the same. Said label shall be substantially in the form hereinafter provided. It shall be unlawful to sell or deliver any of the poisons named in schedule A or any other dangerously poisonous drug, chemical, or medicinal substance, which may from time to time be designated by the State board of pharmacy of California, unless on inquiry it is found that the person desiring the same is aware of its poisonous character and it satisfactorily appears that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. It shall be unlawful for any person to give a fictitious name or make any false representations to the seller or dealer when buying any of the poisons thus enumerated: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to an officer or inspector of the State board of pharmacy in the performance of the duties enjoined by law upon said board, or to any person acting under authority of said board in the performance of said duties. Printed notice of all such additions to the schedule of poisons named and provided for in this section and the antidote adopted by the board of pharmacy for such poisons shall be given to all registered pharmacists with the next following renewal of their certificates. It shall be unlawful to sell or deliver any poison included in schedule A or the additions thereto without making or causing to be made at the time of said sale an entry in a book kept solely for that purpose, stating the date and hour of sale and the name, address, and signature of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the statement by the purchaser of the purpose for which it is required, and the name of the dispenser, who must be a duly registered pharmacist: *Provided, however*, That said entry shall be made out in full in ink before

said signature of the purchaser is made thereto, and that said entry shall be made by said dispenser himself, and not by any person who is not a duly registered pharmacist or duly registered assistant pharmacist. . . . This book shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities and shall be preserved for at least 5 years after the date of the last entry therein."

Sec. 4 (as amended). "When in the opinion of the State board of pharmacy, it is in the interest of the public health, they are hereby empowered to further restrict, or prohibit the retail sale of any poison by rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, by them to be adopted, and which rules must be applicable to all persons alike. It shall be the duty of the board, upon request, to furnish any dealer with a copy of the laws relating to articles, preparations, and compounds, the sale of which is prohibited or regulated by this act."

Sec. 6 (as amended). "It is hereby made the duty of the district attorney of the county wherein any violation of this act is committed, to conduct all actions and prosecutions for the same, at the request of the board of pharmacy: *Provided, however*, That the board may employ special counsel to assist the district attorney in such actions and prosecutions."

Sec. 7 (as amended). Provides penalties. ". . . The following is schedule 'A' referred to in section 1, viz: Schedule 'A,' arsenic, its compounds and preparations, corrosive sublimate tablets, antiseptic tablets, containing corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, strychnine, hydrocyanic acid, oils of croton, rue, and tansy, phosphorus and its poisonous derivatives and compounds, compound solution of cresol, lysol, strophanthus or its preparations, aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, veratrum viride, their preparations, alkaloids or derivatives, ant poison containing any of the poisons enumerated in this schedule.

"The following is schedule 'B': Hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, bromine, chloroform, cowhage, creosote, ether, solution of formaldehyde or formalin; cantharides, coculus Indicus, all their preparations; iodine, or its tinctures, oils of savin and pennyroyal, tartar emetic, and other poisonous derivatives of antimony, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, and wood alcohol."

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Act June 11, 1913.]

Sec. 8 (as amended). "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, or give away or offer to sell, furnish, or give away, or to have in their or his possession any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds excepting upon the written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, licensed to practice in this State, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, written in by the person writing said prescription, or if ordered by a veterinary surgeon it shall state the kind of animal for which ordered and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such order or prescription shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or prescribed and it shall not be again compounded or dispensed if each fluid or avoirdupois ounce contains more than 8 grains of opium or 1 grain of morphine, or 2 grains of codeine, or one-half grain of heroin, or 1 grain of cocaine, or 1 grain of alpha eucaine, or 1 grain of beta eucaine, or 1 grain of

nova caine, or 60 grains of chloral hydrate, excepting upon the written order of the prescriber for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing. No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original shall be at all times open to inspection by the prescriber and properly authorized officers of the law and shall be preserved for at least three years from the date of the filing thereof: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to pharmacies, as defined in section one of an act entitled, 'An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of California and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof; and for the appointment of a board to be known as the California State Board of Pharmacy,' approved March 20, 1905, and acts amendatory thereof; or physicians, nor to each other, nor to the sale at retail in pharmacies by pharmacists to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons duly licensed to practice in this State: *Provided, further*, That all such wholesale jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers in this section mentioned shall, before delivery of any of the articles in this section enumerated, make or cause to be made in a book kept for that purpose only, an entry of the sale of any such article, stating the date of such sale and quantity and name of the article and form in which sold, the true name and true address of the purchaser, the name of the person by whom such entry and sale was made, also a statement showing how delivery was had, whether delivered personally or forwarded by mail, express, or by freight, which book shall be substantially as follows:

Date of sale.	Quantity and name of article.	Name of purchaser.	How delivered.	Name of person selling.
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"and said book shall always be open for inspection by any peace officer or any member of the board of pharmacy or any inspector authorized by said board, and such book shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein. The taking of any order, or making of any contract or agreement, by any traveling representative or any employee of any person, firm, or corporation for future delivery in this State of any of the articles or drugs mentioned in this section shall be deemed a sale of said articles or drugs by said traveling representative or employee within the meaning of the provisions of this act: *Provided, further*, That a true and correct copy of all orders, contracts, or agreements taken for narcotic drugs specified in this section shall be forwarded by registered mail to the secretary of the California State Board of Pharmacy within 24 hours after the taking of such order, contract, or agreement, unless such order, contract, or agreement is recorded by entry in a book used for that purpose only, of some wholesale jobber, wholesaler, or manufacturer permanently located in this State, as provided for in this section. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine to furnish to or prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same, or of anyone representing himself as such, any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or chloral hydrate, or any salt, derivative, or compound of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds; and it shall also be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine or dentistry to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for any person not under his treatment in the regular practice of his profession, or for any veterinary surgeon to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for the use of any human being: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this

section shall not be construed to prevent any duly licensed physician from furnishing or prescribing in good faith as their physician by them employed as such, for any habitual user of any narcotic drugs who is under his professional care, such substance as he may deem necessary for their treatment, when such prescriptions are not given or substances furnished for the purpose of evading the purpose of this act: *Provided*, That such licensed physician shall report in writing, over his signature, by registered mail, to the office of the California State Board of Pharmacy within 24 hours after the first treatment, each and every habitual user of such narcotic drugs as are enumerated in this section, whom he or she has taken, in good faith, under his or her professional care, for the cure of such habit, such report to contain the date, name, and address of such patient, and the name and quantity of the narcotic or narcotics prescribed in such treatment: *Provided, further*, That the provision immediately foregoing shall not apply to any licensed physician treating such habitue in good faith who personally administers such narcotics, enumerated in this section, after writing a prescription therefor: *And provided, further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold or dispensed without a physician's prescription containing not more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain of cocaine, or one-sixth grain of heroin, or one-sixth grain eucaïne, or one-sixth grain nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaïne, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce or, if a solid preparation, in 1 ounce, avoirdupois."

Sec. 8a (as amended). "The possession of a pipe or pipes used for smoking opium (commonly known as opium pipes) or the usual attachment or attachments thereto, or extracts, tinctures, or other narcotic preparations of hemp, or loco-weed, their preparations or compounds (except corn remedies containing not more than 15 grains of the extract or fluid extract of hemp to the ounce, mixed with not less than five times its weight of salicylic acid combined with collodion), is hereby made a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by the penalties prescribed in section 7 of this act.

Sec. 8b (as amended). "All narcotic drugs specified in section 8 and also all pipes used for smoking opium (commonly known as opium pipes) or the usual attachments thereto, or extracts, tinctures, or other narcotic preparations of hemp, or loco-weed, their preparations or compounds (except corn remedies containing not more than 15 grains of the extract or fluid extract of hemp to the ounce, mixed with not less than 5 times its weight of salicylic acid combined with collodion), may be seized by any peace officer, and in aid of such seizure a search warrant or search warrants may be issued in the manner and form prescribed in Chapter III of Title XII of Part II of the Penal Code. All such narcotic drugs, pipes used for smoking opium (commonly known as opium pipes) or the usual attachments thereto, and all such hemp seized under the provisions of this act shall be ordered destroyed by the judge of the court in which final conviction was had; said order of destruction shall contain the name of the party charged with the duty of destruction as herein required: *Provided, however*, That the judge shall turn all such evidence over to the California State Board of Pharmacy for such destruction: *And provided further*, That the board of pharmacy may dispose of all narcotics now on hand or hereafter coming into their possession (other than smoking opium), either by gift to the medical director of California State prisons or State hospitals or by sale to wholesale druggists, the funds received from such sales to be applied by the board of pharmacy to the carrying out of the provisions of this act or of the act creating such California State Board of Pharmacy."

Sec. 8c [new]. "The board may revoke the registration of any registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist upon conviction of the second offense for violating any of the provisions of section 8 or 8a of this act, and in such case said registration shall not be restored before the period of one year from the date of said revocation."

Sec. 8d. "The State board of pharmacy is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of section 307 of the Penal Code and all fines imposed for violation of said section upon collection shall be disposed of as is provided for the disposition of fines in section 7 of this act."

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Los Angeles, Cal. Ordinance No. 25034, May 8, 1912.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer or expose for sale, or to give away any article of food or drink for mankind to which has been added any antiseptic, antiferment, or preservative compound, or chemical, other chemical, other than salt, saltpeter, wood smoke, vinegar, sugar, or spice." A proviso permits the use of not over 0.1 per cent of benzoate of soda in catsup, sauce, or fruit juice when properly labeled.

Sec. 3. Makes violation a misdemeanor. (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1484.)

[Los Angeles, Cal. Ordinance No. 26104, October 22, 1912.]

Sec. 1. Makes it unlawful to sell, offer or expose for sale, or permit to be sold any article of food that is adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. "Food shall be deemed to be adulterated . . ."

"Fifth. If it contain any added sulphurous acid, sulphur dioxide or sulphites, benzoic acid or benzoates, except as hereinafter provided, or if it contain any added boric acid or borates, salicylic acid or salicylates, formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid or fluorides, fluoborates, fluosilicates, or other fluorine compounds, dulcin, glucin, saccharin, alum, compounds of copper, betanaphthol, hydronaphthol, abrasol, asaprol, oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acid or nitrites, pyroligneous acid, or any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient." A proviso permits the occurrence of sulphur dioxide or sulphites in fruits and molasses and of sodium benzoate or benzoic acid in catsup, mincemeat, preserves, shredded codfish, and cider, if the amount be plainly stated on each package of such food.

"Seventh. In the case of confectionery, if it contains any substance mentioned in part fifth of this section, or if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin, or other mineral substance, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any alcoholic liquor or alcohol or narcotic drug.

"Eighth. In the case of vinegar, if it be artificially colored." (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1491.)

Colorado.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Denver, Ordinance No. 20, Feb. 21, 1912.]

Sec. 3. "It shall be unlawful for any retail druggist or other person to sell pure carbolic acid, except on a physician's prescription, but a mixture composed of equal parts, by measure, of carbolic acid, alcohol, and glycerin, bearing the label stating the percentage of alcohol, may be sold."

Sec. 4. "It shall be unlawful for any person to present any false, or forged, or untrue, or fictitious prescription or order for any poisons, or to obtain the

same by means thereof, or to give any false or fictitious name, or to give or make any false statement or any false representation to obtain or in obtaining the same."

Sec. 5. Violation punishable by fine. (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1386.)

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 57.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, give away or offer to give away, buy or offer to buy, receive or offer to receive, any cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, any compound mixture or solution or other product whatever of which cocaine or any of its salts, alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, is a constituent or ingredient, except as hereinafter provided."

Sec. 2. "Any registered pharmacist may dispense any drug compound mixture or solution or other product mentioned in section 1 of this act, upon a bona fide written prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall be kept on file for five years in the pharmacy, drug store, dispensary, or sanitarium, or hospital in which the same was dispensed, and such prescription shall be filled but once, and no copy shall be taken by or furnished to any person except the same be required for the enforcement of this act."

Sec. 3. "Any wholesale or retail druggist actively engaged in such business may sell any article mentioned in section 1 of this act to any other wholesale or retail druggist actively engaged in such business, or to duly registered physicians, veterinaries, and dentists actively engaged in the practice of their professions, provided that at the time of making sale entry shall be made in a book kept exclusively for that purpose . . ."

Sec. 4. "It shall be unlawful for any physician, veterinarian, or dentist to furnish to any person any cocaine or any of its salts, or . . . ingredient, except in such quantity as may be necessarily employed upon the patient at a time and place of treatment, and it shall be the duty of every physician and dentist to cause a record to be made . . . The provisions of this section shall not apply to physicians whose prescriptions containing said drugs are kept on file by a registered pharmacist."

Sec. 5. "It shall be unlawful for any person to write or furnish, dispense, or compound any prescription for cocaine . . . and their salts unless it shall bear the signature of the prescriber, name of patient, and date, and shall be for a quantity not in excess of 30 grains in all of the aforesaid substances."

Sec. 6. Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Sec. 7. Repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

[Denver, ordinance No. 20, February 21, 1912.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any apothecary, druggist, or pharmacist, or any employee thereof, or any person whatsoever, to sell, furnish, give away, obtain, or procure any cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any compound mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient, opium, morphine, or its derivatives, except upon the original written order or prescription of any authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgeon not to exceed 45 grains of cocaine and its salts, alpha or beta eucaine and their salts; not to exceed 12 ordinary doses of opium; not to exceed 6 ordinary doses of morphine and its salts; and not to exceed 16 ordinary doses of the derivatives of opium and morphine; which

order or prescription shall not again be refilled or copy given of same without the consent of the original prescriber, if so specified, on the original prescription in writing. But these provisions shall not apply to tablets of heroin or its salts not to exceed 2 grains; not to tablets of codeine or any of its salts not to exceed 3 grains; not to paregoric; not to any mixture or compound containing codeine 2 grains, opium 2 grains, morphine one-half of a grain, or heroin one-third of a grain to the fluid or troy ounce; not to the preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use; nor to the powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, not to exceed 60 grains; not to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled for "external use"; nor to toothache drops which are plainly labeled "for toothache, for external use"; nor to the sales made by wholesale druggists to retail druggists actively engaged in business, to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons; nor to regularly incorporated hospitals, sanatoria, or dispensaries; nor to the sale by retail druggists to retail druggists actively engaged in business, to physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, regularly incorporated hospitals, sanatoria, or dispensaries, provided that the wholesale and retail druggists shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel, or package containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any compound mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient, opium, morphine, or any derivative thereof, and the word "poison" with the name and place of business of the seller printed in red ink; and provided also that the wholesale and retail dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose an entry of the sale thereof stating the date of sale, the quantity, name, and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made. Said book shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities of the law and shall be preserved for at least five years after the last entry made therein."

Sec. 2. "It shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, or any other person to prescribe, sell, or offer for sale, dispense or give away any cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any compound mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any of its salts is a constituent or ingredient, opium, morphine, or any derivative thereof to any person addicted to the habitual use of opium, morphine, or any derivative thereof, cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any compound mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient, except in emergency cases, but at the time administering same they shall make or cause to be made an entry in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date, quantity, name, and form in which administered, name and address of the patient, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made, such book to be subject to same inspection as those of the wholesale and retail dealer."

Sec. 5. Violation punishable by fine.

(P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1385.)

Connecticut.**SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.**

[Act June 6, 1913, chap. 191.]

Sec. 1. "No person shall sell, furnish, or give away, except to a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian, in the manner hereinafter provided, any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or any preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaine or its salts, or heroin or diacetyl morphine and its salts, or dionin or ethyl morphine or any of its salts or derivations, or morphine or any derivation thereof, or any gum or natural opium except in a form adapted to external use only, or in preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine or not more than one-half grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, except upon the receipt of a prescription properly written and signed by a licensed physician, and only within five days after the date of such prescription. Every such prescription shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once, and shall be kept in a separate file or book; and said person shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale. Such prescription shall contain the date of its issue, the name of the person to whom it is issued, and the prescription in full."

Sec. 2. "No person shall sell to any pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian any of the preparations referred to in section 1 of this act except upon receipt of a written order therefor which shall contain the date, the name and quantity of the article desired, and the name of the person to whom the article is sold, and said order shall be retained in a separate file or book by the person dispensing the same."

Sec. 3. "Every person who shall sell any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 upon the orders provided for in section 2 shall file with the commissioners of pharmacy, on or before the tenth day of each month, a report showing all such sales made during the preceding month, provided licensed pharmacists making sales to licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians only shall not be required to make such report."

Sec. 4. "The commissioners of pharmacy shall prepare and furnish to all local boards of health and health officers official order blanks, serially numbered, with stub attached, in book form, upon which blanks shall be written in ink orders for the purchase of any drugs mentioned in this act by any physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian, and such orders shall be furnished by said boards of health and health officers to any licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian."

Sec. 5. "No person shall copy the original prescription or order written by any person authorized to issue the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or use a copy of the original prescription or order for the purpose of obtaining any of the drugs mentioned in this act, and no prescription shall be refilled except upon an order written upon the original prescription by the physician who issued it."

Sec. 6. "All written orders and prescriptions required by this act and filed, in accordance with its provisions, with any person, jobber, wholesaler, or manufacturer shall be open to the inspection of all prosecuting authorities."

Sec. 7. "No person not a licensed physician, dentist, jobber, wholesaler, manufacturer, or pharmacist shall have in his possession at any time more than 5 grains of any of the drugs mentioned in section 1."

Sec. 8. "Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Act April 22, 1913, chap. 14.]

Sec. 1. "Every physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within 48 hours, mail to the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics a report stating the name, address, and occupation of such patient, the name, address, and business of his employer, the nature of the disease, and such other information as may reasonably be required by said commissioner."

Sec. 2. Report not evidence of facts in any action at law against any employer.

Sec. 3. Neglect or refusal to send report punishable by fine. (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1583.)

[Act June 6, 1913, chap. 208.]

Sec. 1. "Every employer whose business requires the operation or use of any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum, or other abrasive, polishing, or buffing wheel in the manufacture of articles of metal or iridium, or whose business includes any process which generates an excessive amount of dust, shall install and maintain in connection therewith such devices as may be considered necessary by the factory inspector and State board of health to remove from the atmosphere any dust created by such process."

Sec. 2. Violation punishable by fine. (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1878.)

District of Columbia.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Act March 4, 1913. Public—No. 435, H. R. 28499.]

Sec. 9, par. 1-10. Amend the excise law of the District of Columbia.

Par. 11. "That regularly licensed druggists or pharmacists shall not be required to obtain license under the provisions of this section, but they shall not sell intoxicating liquors, nor compound, nor mix any composition thereof, nor sell any malt extract, or other proprietary medicines containing more than two per centum of alcohol, except such compounds, compositions, malt extracts, or proprietary medicines be so medicated as to be medicinal preparations or compounds unfit for use as beverages, except upon a written and bona fide prescription of a duly licensed and regularly practicing physician in the District of Columbia, whose name shall be signed thereto. Such prescription shall contain a statement that the disease of the patient required such a prescription, shall be numbered in the order of receiving, and shall be canceled by writing on it the word 'canceled' and the date on which it was presented and filled, and kept on file in consecutive order, subject to public inspection at all times during business hours . . . : *Provided*, That pure grain alcohol may be sold without a physician's prescription for mechanical, medicinal, and scientific purposes by registered druggists or pharmacists, who shall keep a book for the purpose of registering such sales in a similar manner or form as required for the sale of intoxicating liquors as provided in this section." Also prescribes penalties for violation of this paragraph.

Par. 12-25. Relate to the enforcement of section 9.

Florida.**SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.**

[Jacksonville, ordinance No. L-108, August 9, 1912.]

Sec. 1. "From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any druggist or other dealer in drugs or medicines or any other person to sell, give away, exchange, or otherwise dispose of the drugs known as cocaine or any of its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts, or any morphine or its salts, or opium or the salts of alkaloids of opium, or heroin, codeine, or their salts, or laudanum or the deodorized tincture of opium; also mixtures containing more than one grain of heroin or the salts of heroin, except upon the written prescription of a licensed physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the individual for whom it is intended, together with the signature of the physician writing it. This prescription shall be filled but once; shall be retained by the druggist filling it and no copy shall be given to the individual for whom it was written or to any other person by the druggist or any of his employees. Every druggist or employee of any druggist who shall fill a prescription containing any of the before-mentioned drugs or mixtures shall record, in a book kept for that purpose, the name and address of the individual for whom the prescription was filled, together with the date of such filling and the serial number of the prescription, and this record and the original prescription shall at all times be open for inspection by the city board of health and the police department. All such prescriptions for any of the before-mentioned drugs or mixtures shall contain the quantity of said drug or mixture to be sold or disposed of, and dispose of or sell upon prescription more than the quantity therein described: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to restrict or prohibit sales of any of the above enumerated articles in bulk to each other by importers, jobbers, manufacturers, or retailers in original packages or to physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, hospitals, or infirmaries, for their own use."

Sec. 2. "Nothing in this ordinance shall apply to the sale of bona fide cough medicines, colic and diarrhea mixtures, liniments, or ointments which shall contain not over one-quarter of a grain of morphine or its salts or their equivalent to each ounce of said mixture.

"The city health officer or any physician in the employ of the city as he may designate may, upon the furnishing of satisfactory evidence from a practicing physician or pharmacist, give to an habitual user of any of the above-mentioned drugs or preparations a prescription for such drug or preparation in such quantity as he may deem expedient, such prescription to be filled by any registered pharmacist, subject to the requirements of section 1 of this ordinance concerning the filling of such prescriptions.

"It shall be the duty of the city health officer to keep or cause to be kept in a special record provided for this purpose a record containing the name and address of the individual for whom the prescription is intended, the date upon which such prescription was written, and a true copy of the prescription or a reference to a copy already entered on such record in case the prescription is rewritten for the same individual."

Sec. 3. "It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession any of the hereintofore named drugs, . . . or any derivative or mixture of such drugs, except they shall be able to show to the proper authorities that such drug, alkaloid, salt, derivative, or mixture has been prescribed for him or according to the provisions of this ordinance. . . ."

Sec. 4. "It shall be the duty of every physician who shall write a prescription for any of the above-mentioned drugs or mixtures to send to the office of the city board of health within three days a true copy of such prescription, . . ."

Sec. 5. Violation punishable by fine. (P. H. Rep., 1913, v. 28, p. 1399.)

Idaho.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 53.]

Sec. 1398 (as amended). "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of Schedules A and B, set out in this section, without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel, or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown, and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters. Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of Schedule A a suitable label or brand, in red ink, with the word poison upon it. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in Schedule A shall, before delivering the same, enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantities of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of Schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions. No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall refill, more than once, prescriptions containing opium or morphine, or preparations of either of them, or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a grain, or of morphine one-twentieth ($\frac{1}{20}$) of a grain, or of chloral ten (10) grains, except upon the written order of a physician."

"Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate and other poisonous salts of mercury, potassium cyanide, hydrocyanic acid, dilute hydrocyanic acid; carbolic acid, excepting preparations containing not more than five per cent aconite, belladonna, digitalis, fluid extract of cottonroot bark, fluid extract of ergot, oil of tansy, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, croton oil, strychnine, cantharides, chloroform, and creosote."

"Schedule B. Nicotine, colchicum, conium, hellebore, henbane, phytolacca, strophanthus, arsenical solutions, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, Paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, or any drug, chemical, or preparation which, according to the Pharmacopœia and Formulary and Homœopathic Pharmacopœias, is destructive to adult human life in quantities of sixty (60) grains or less."

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 27.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any physician to issue a prescription for intoxicating liquors in prohibition districts as medicine, except in cases of actual sickness and after making a thorough examination of the patient." Section also prescribes method of issuing prescriptions and makes violation of provisions a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Restricts sale of alcohol, but permits the sale of wood or denatured alcohol.

Sec. 4. "Unlawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors of any kind in any prohibition district of the State of Idaho except he be a regularly licensed pharmacist." Also restricts sales by pharmacists and provides penalty for violation of provisions of the section. (See also Laws, 1912. chap. 99.)

[Laws, 1913, chap. 65.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 1511 of the Idaho revised codes relating to the sales of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards, and adds:

Sec. 1511a. "Whenever the notice or notices provided for in section 1511 shall be issued and served or otherwise given as therein provided it shall be unlawful for the habitual drunkard mentioned in said notice or notices to purchase, barter for, or otherwise acquire any intoxicating liquor of any kind, nature, or description whatsoever within the county in which such notice shall be given."

Sec. 2. Violation of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor.

Illinois.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Senate bill No. 376, approved June 10, 1911. Laws, 1911, p. 384.]

Sec. 12 (as amended). "No person shall sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel, or package containing the same a label bearing the name of the article distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist from whom the article was obtained: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of patent or proprietary preparations which do not contain cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or any compound or derivative of the foregoing substances when sold in original and unbroken packages, nor with the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, nor with the sale of Paris green or lead arsenate when sold for insecticide purposes only. Every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file in which shall be preserved for a period of not less than five years the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, numbering, dating, and filing them in the order in which they were compounded, and shall produce the same in court or before any grand jury whenever thereto lawfully required. Said book or file of original prescriptions shall at all times be open for inspection by duly authorized officers of the law. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$5 for any and every offense."

[Elgin, Ill., ordinance, Sept. 30, 1911.]

Sec. 1. "No person shall be permitted to give away . . . or otherwise distribute any sample . . . or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material . . . claiming to be a curative agency by means of depositing or leaving same in any hallway, private area, or yard, or on any street, alley, or public ground in the city."

Sec. 2. Violation punishable by fine. (Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to public health. P. H. Rep. Reprint No. 121, p. 201.)

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[House bill No. 262, approved May 25, 1911. Laws, 1911, p. 462.]

Sec. 1. "That any person who shall drink any intoxicating liquor, or who shall be intoxicated, in or upon any railroad smoking car, parlor car, day coach, interurban car, or caboose car, in use for the transportation of passengers, or in or about any railroad station or platform, upon conviction thereof shall be fined . . . or imprisoned . . ."

Sec. 2. "Every railroad conductor while on duty is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise in any county of this State, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, all the common law and statutory powers conferred upon sheriffs . . ."

[Laws, 1911, p. 309.]

An act prohibiting the sale, distribution, or gift of malt, spirituous, vinous, or intoxicating liquors near any soldiers' and sailors' home owned or maintained by the State of Illinois, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

[House bill No. 215, approved June 27, 1913. Laws, 1913, p. 306.]

Sec. 1. "That on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1913, it shall be unlawful to keep for sale, sell, distribute, give away, or take an order or make an agreement for the sale or delivery of any intoxicating liquor within four miles of the boundary line or lines of the main campus of any State university owned or maintained in whole or in part by the State of Illinois. . . ."

Sec. 2. "All places within four miles of said boundary line or lines where any intoxicating liquor is dealt in in violation of this act are hereby declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale within four miles of said boundary line or lines by druggists to whom permits therefor have been duly granted in the manner provided by law of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, or chemical purposes only, under such restriction and regulations as may be provided by ordinance."

Sec. 3. Violation punishable by fine and imprisonment.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Senate bill No. 376, approved June 10, 1911. Laws, 1911, p. 381.]

Amends sections 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois . . ."

Indiana.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Act Mar. 6, 1913.]

Sec. 1. ". . . it shall be unlawful for any person, except a registered pharmacist, to retail, sell, or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine or heroin, cannabis indica, or any salt or any compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, and they, only upon the written prescription of a duly registered physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist; and it shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist to

write, issue, deliver, or dictate, either directly or indirectly, any prescription to or for any habitual user of any drugs enumerated in this section. Every prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation where the same shall have been filled; and it shall be filled but once and no copy of it shall be taken by any person, except a copy may be taken by the board of pharmacy or their agents, and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, to the Indiana board of pharmacy or their agents, and all officers of the law; except, however, that such cocaine, alpha or beta eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt, or any compound, or any derivative of the foregoing substance, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, may be lawfully sold at wholesale by a wholesale jobber or manufacturer upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist; and *Provided*, That the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel, or package containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances sold, and the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink; and *Provided also*, That the wholesaler, jobber, or manufacturer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make, or cause to be made, in a book kept for that purpose an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of sale, the quantity, name and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made; and the said book shall be always open for the inspection by the members of the State board of pharmacy or agents thereof, and the proper officers of the law, and said book shall be preserved for five years after the date of the last entry therein; and *Provided further*, That all persons selling or dealing in cocaine, alpha and beta eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or any compound or any derivative of the foregoing substances, either at wholesale or retail, shall once each month, at a time to be designated by the Indiana board of pharmacy, prepare and mail to the secretary of the Indiana board of pharmacy, on blanks to be prepared by such board, a report of all sales of cocaine, alpha and beta eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, and any salt or any compound or any derivative of the foregoing substances made during the thirty days preceding such report, and the dates of such sales, the amount sold, and the name of the person to whom such sales were made: *Provided also*, That nothing in this act shall apply to any preparation, patent or proprietary, containing not more than two (2) grains of opium or one-fourth of a grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce, or admixtures of ipecac and opium commonly known as dover's powders, liniments, suppositories, ointments, and plasters, plainly labeled "For external use only": *Provided also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the legitimate administering of said drugs, their salts, compounds, and derivatives by a duly registered practicing physician, duly licensed veterinarian, or duly licensed dentist."

Sec. 2. Makes violation of the act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Repeals all laws in conflict herewith.

Iowa.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Des Moines, ordinance, Nov. 11, 1912.]

Sec. 62. "No person, firm, association or corporation shall distribute or otherwise deposit any sample packages, parcels, boxes, or other quantity of any nostrum, pills, proprietary medicine, or any other material of an alleged medical character or purporting to be a curative agency . . . in any street, alley, park, public place, or private premises in the city of Des Moines, unless said samples, so to be distributed, shall be first examined by the city physician and approved by him, and upon such approval, one sample only may be delivered to each adult person, but none of the samples mentioned herein shall be delivered to any minor." (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 881.)

Kansas.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 186.]

Sec. 3. "Pharmacists registered as herein provided and dispensers of medicine shall have the right to keep and sell, under such restrictions as herein provided, all drugs, medicines, and poisons, authorized by the National Formulary, the United States Pharmacopœia, and other standard pharmaceutical and medical works of recognized utility; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to shield any apothecary or pharmacist who violates or in any way abuses this trust for the legitimate and actual necessities of medicine from the utmost rigor of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, morphine, cocaine, or chloral, and upon the conviction of any violation of the prohibitory law, or of this law, his name shall be stricken from the register, and in addition thereto shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days in jail, or both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be unlawful for any person on or after the passage of this act to retail any articles enumerated in Schedules A, B, and C, except as provided in sections 1 and 4.

"Schedule A. Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and essential oil of bitter almonds, or opium and its preparations, excepting paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than 2 grains to the ounce; or other habit producing drugs, or preparations containing same having same effect.

"Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, permanganate of potassium, formaldehyde, and all other virulent poisons except poison fly-killers, lye, ammonia, Paris green, arsenate of lead, wood alcohol, London purple, commercial poison for rats, mice, and bed bugs, and denatured alcohol when sold in sealed packages and plainly labeled 'Not for medicinal use, poison,' may be sold through the regular channels of trade.

"Schedule C. Oil of savin, oil of tansy, ergot, and its preparations, cotton root and its preparations and all other active emmenagogues or abortives.

Sec. 4. "Articles enumerated in Schedules A and B shall not be sold without distinctly labeling the box, vessel, or paper in which said poison is contained; also, the outside and inside wrapper or cover with the name of the article, the word 'poison' and the place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist or assistant registered pharmacist to sell or deliver any articles included in Schedules A and B without before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book for that purpose stating the date of sale, the article sold, the quantity thereof, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, the name of the dispenser, and the name and address of the purchaser, signed by himself; such book to be always open to inspection by the proper authorities and to be preserved for at least five years. No article in Schedule C shall be sold except on the prescription of a legally qualified physician. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of poisons in not unusual doses and quantities upon the prescriptions of licensed practitioners of medicine. All prescriptions of practicing physicians shall be filed and retained by the dispenser, serially numbering, dating, and filing the same. Said serial number and date and signature together with proper directions shall be placed upon package or container in which said medicine is dispensed. Failure to keep prescription files in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be prima facie evidence of violation of this law. The prescription files of the pharmacist shall be open to inspection by the proper authorities at all times."

Sec. 5. Permits the practitioner of medicine to compound his own prescriptions provided the drugs and medicines dispensed by him shall comply with the Kansas food and drug law, and be subject to inspection as provided in said law. Also permits retail dealers to sell the usual domestic remedies and medicines in unbroken packages.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 187.]

Sec. 2. "Before any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person shall sell . . . or distribute in Kansas any live stock remedy he shall file for registration with the director of the agricultural experiment station . . . a certificate, the execution of which shall be sworn to before a notary public, or other proper official, stating: . . . fourth, the English name of each ingredient used in the manufacture of remedy registered, and it is further provided that when any of the substances to wit: Mineral acids; the following elements or their salts, copper, mercury, arsenic, antimony, and phosphorus; the following substances or any of their derivatives or preparations, opium, belladonna, nux vomica, pilocarpus, santonin, areca nut, wormwood, digitalis, strophanthus, calabar bean, aconite, veratrum, croton oil, ergot, cotton root bark, and cantharides are included in the ingredients of a live-stock remedy the percentage of such ingredient or ingredients must be stated on the certificate . . . "

Sec. 3. "Every . . . package of live stock remedy sold, . . . or distributed within this State shall have a tag or label affixed thereto . . . bearing a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language clearly and truly certifying: . . . fourth, the English name of each ingredient . . . contained therein according to the manner required in the certificate as provided in section 2."

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws 1913.]

Chap. 248-249. Concern the shipment and delivery of intoxicating liquors.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws 1913, chap. 186.]

Secs. 1-8. Amend pharmacy law.

Sec. 6. "Every proprietor or conductor of a drug store or pharmacy and every one who dispenses from a private stock of drugs shall be responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines he may sell or dispense; and should he knowingly and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals, or medicinal preparations he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 9. Repeals sections 8103, 8104, and 8105 of the General Statutes of Kansas for the year 1909.

Kentucky.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws 1912.]

Chaps. 94, 146. Amend laws relating to sale of intoxicating liquors.

Louisiana.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws 1912, act No. 116.]

Sec. 1. "That whoever shall unlawfully and feloniously throw upon, or pour upon, or otherwise burn, scald, or otherwise injure or disfigure any person with scalding hot water, carbolic acid, vitriol, nitric acid, nitrate of silver, or other corrosive acid or caustic substance shall be deemed guilty of felony. . . ."

[Laws 1912, act No. 137.]

Sec. 1. "That no person, association, or corporation shall manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute white phosphorus single-dipped strike anywhere matches of the type popularly known as 'Parlor matches,' nor shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of, or distribute white phosphorus double dipped strike anywhere matches. . . ."

Secs. 2-4. Regulate shipping and sale of matches and provide penalty for violations.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, act No. 178.]

License tax on sale of malt liquors containing less than 2 per cent of alcohol.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1912, act No. 126.]

Sec. 1. ". . . as a standard of purity and strength for drugs, chemicals, and medicines the said board [of health] shall adopt the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary as to all drugs, chemicals, and medicines therein contained and treated of; and the board shall renew said adoption as often as new or revised editions of the said Pharmacopœia and National Formulary are issued."

Maine.**OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.**

[Act March 20, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "Every physician attending upon or called in to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment, shall, within 10 days after his first attendance upon such person, send to the State board of health a written notice stating the name and full post-office address and place of employment of such person, and the nature of the occupation and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of the physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the State board of health."

Sec. 2. "In like manner, as is provided in section 1, shall every case of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning, which has resulted from the use of water which contains lead or is suspected of containing lead, be reported to the State board of health, and when such reports are received the said board shall do what it can by laboratory work and otherwise to enable the attending physician to determine whether the case is one of lead poisoning and, if so, the source of the poison."

Sec. 3. Failure to report cases a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. State board of health and county attorneys to prosecute all violations.

[This digest will be concluded in the next issue of the Public Health Reports.]