

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, FORT STANTON, N. MEX.

A REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1913, OF THE SANATORIUM MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

By F. C. SMITH, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In the Public Health Reports of August 30, 1912, there was published a description of the sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis patients maintained by the United States Public Health Service at Fort Stanton, N. Mex. An account of its administration during the year ended June 30, 1912, was given at the same time. Those desiring more information in regard to the sanatorium and its previous work are referred to the above report. The report here presented gives similar information for the year ended June 30, 1913.

### Patients and Administrative Personnel.

Number of patients present July 1, 1912.....	176
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	138
Total number treated during the year.....	314
Number of patients discharged during the year.....	168
Number of deaths (included in preceding item).....	47
Number of bodies interred in sanatorium cemetery.....	46
Number of patients present June 30, 1913.....	146
Maximum number of patients during year.....	212
Minimum number of patients during year.....	146
Total number of days treatment furnished patients.....	65,999
Number of officers and attendants.....	75
Number of patients who left against advice.....	19
Number of patients discharged for causes affecting discipline.....	4
Number of patients transferred to other stations (dyspnea).....	1
Number of physical examinations made during the year.....	1,112

The number leaving against advice and discharged for causes affecting discipline was small. This fact indicates among other things a high degree of intelligence and a cheerful compliance with sanatorium rules on the part of the majority.

*Patients discharged during the year, with stage of disease and results of treatment.*

	Appar- ently cured.	Arrested.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
Incipient.....	10	7	3	1	5	21
Moderately advanced.....	1	16	4	5	5	31
Far advanced.....	3	32	16	20	42	113
Nontuberculous (lungs).....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Average stay in days.....	256	411	217	366	411	.....

Sixty-seven and eight-tenths per cent of the cases are far advanced when received. Those hopelessly sick are encouraged to remain; hence the long average stay of those who died or left unimproved. Of the 47 who died, 10 remained over 2 years, 7 between 1 and 2 years, 12 between 6 and 12 months, and 6 between 3 and 6 months. Six died within a month after arrival, one of these having been here only 4 days. Practically all cases leaving with good results were given employment for several months before discharge to test their arrest and afford means to depart.

**Ultimate Results of Treatment.**

Efforts to trace discharged patients reported last year have been continued without gratifying results. To summarize: Out of 1,924 patients whose treatment terminated more than six months ago, 951 are known to be dead, 687 of these having died at this hospital. The location and condition of 853 could not be ascertained.

**Cause of Death.**

Forty-seven deaths occurred during the year among patients and two others among tuberculous attendants. As mentioned in previous reports, pulmonary hemorrhage is a frequent cause of death at this hospital. I have not been able to secure data on this subject from institutions at sea level. Deaths from hemorrhage are said to be very infrequent at Fort Bayard, a similar institution at practically the same altitude.

The causes of death during the year were as follows:

Tuberculosis of lungs.....	36
Tuberculosis of lungs and hemorrhage, sudden death.....	4
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
	6
Abscess of brain and tuberculosis of lungs.....	1
Tuberculosis of lungs and pneumonia.....	1
Tuberculosis of lungs and tuberculous peritonitis.....	2
Tuberculosis of lungs and tuberculous pyelo-nephritis.....	1
	47
Total deaths.....	

**Dental Report.**

From November until May the station had the services of an excellent dentist. The usual institutional work and, as will be seen from the above report, some work not usually included in such was rendered free to the patients. The position is at present vacant, which is a matter of regret, as the presence of a dentist is constantly necessary. Routine examinations of the teeth were made by the dentist every two months, and such prophylactic measures as were necessary instituted. This procedure is extremely valuable and should, I believe, constitute a part of the routine treatment of tuberculous cases.

*Work done Nov. 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913.*

Examinations only.....	175
Amalgam fillings.....	100
Cement fillings.....	70
Synthetic cement fillings.....	11
Combination (amalgam and cement) fillings.....	17
Ames's copper cement fillings.....	3
Temporary stoppings.....	12
Recementing gold crowns and inlays.....	7
Gold fillings (test case).....	2
Fillings removed.....	8
Plates (3 full dentures).....	6
Scaled and polished (number of patients).....	55
Alveolar abscess (treatments).....	170
Alveolar abscess (lanced).....	11
Teeth extracted.....	65
Roots extracted.....	79
Putrescent pulps (removed and teeth treated).....	18
Pulps devitalized.....	4
Pyorrhea treatment.....	74
Sittings (for preparatory work).....	11
Toothache (treatment only).....	3
Pulps capped and preserved.....	22
Root canals, cleaned out, treated, and filled.....	41
Operations for necrosed bone.....	9
Antrum, suppurating, opened for drainage.....	2
Sittings for irrigating and treating antrum.....	10
Suppurating third molar, lanced gum.....	1
Broken teeth, ground down and polished.....	3
Bridge repaired.....	1
Patients attended in hospital for treatments and extractions.....	11

**Treatment.**

A carefully regulated dietetic-hygienic regimen is followed. Rest in bed is enforced in febrile cases. Tent houses are not assigned until after at least four days' observation in hospital. Exercise is not allowed, except tent-house routine, during the first month, and as most of our cases are far advanced, the majority never attain

the exercise squads. A small number of suitable cases are eventually assigned light work for one hour per day, and if this is well borne the subjects may secure regular employment with compensation. (See Earnings of patients.)

A full diet is allowed all uncomplicated cases. Lunches between meals are not prescribed except to a few. No special articles of diet are urged to the exclusion of others, although 1 pint of milk is issued to each patient immediately before bedtime in addition to the pint at each meal.

An open-air life is strictly enforced. All tent houses, 91 in number, bed shelters, lounging room, and hospital are well screened against flies and are kept constantly open on all sides to freely flowing air. The printing of the sanatorium's rules, in Public Health Bulletin No. 60, of vest-pocket size has greatly aided in carrying out hygienic and prophylactic measures.

Some of the newer remedies proposed have been tried in selected cases, and at present a class of 22 is taking Von Ruck's watery extract and another class of 22 is being treated with a vaccine of nonvirulent tubercle bacilli. There is a pronounced influence on the mental condition of patients so treated which has a salutary effect. Apparatus for induced pneumothorax is being secured.

#### Earnings of Patients, Etc.

The policy of this institution to give two or more months' work to patients before they are discharged has been consistently carried out during the year and in a number of cases discharged patients have been retained as attendants after sanatorium treatment was no longer necessary. The amount earned by patients on the pay roll was \$10,251.82, and by patients substituting for healthy attendants on the pay roll \$307.68. The latter item is chiefly the Sunday relief work required of the farm forces for those employed inside as waiters, scullions, firemen, etc. The amount earned by ex-patients was \$3,340.33. Of 45 patients who were on the pay roll over 30 days, 9 were discharged apparently cured and 34 arrested. At the present time 25 patients are on the pay roll and 12 are present whose services have been temporarily discontinued for reasons due to their physical condition.

Recognizing the chronic nature of tuberculosis and the fact that, while some of our patients are not able to leave the institution, they can perform light work, private enterprise of various kinds is encouraged. Personal services to officers and their families are rendered in various capacities, and patients are employed not only in domestic service, but in cleaning clothes, mending shoes, making ornaments, and in numerous other ways. For an enumeration of the various

occupations as well as the approximate amount earned see the following table:

*Earnings by private enterprise.*

Occupation.	Number of patients employed during year.	Aggregate of hours.	Approximate amount earned.
Clerk in store.....	4	2,164	\$400
Shoemaker.....	3	979	300
Barber.....	4	1,971	250
Hostler.....	4	1,180	125
Cook.....	4	750	300
Waiters and scullion.....	7	3,000	360
Other domestics.....	34	8,333	1,100
Miscellaneous employment, including painting, cleaning clothes, polishing shoes, photography, attending pool table, etc.....	32	4,459	500
Miscellaneous employment, making trinkets for sale elsewhere.....	12	1,625	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>24,461</b>	<b>3,335</b>

Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Lanza, by whom this table was prepared, has charge of all the ambulant squads and maintains the same supervision over those privately employed as over those on the pay roll and on exercise squads proper. The benefit of all such activities is dependent on careful observation of clinical symptoms as it is in all forms of graduated labor.

The total amount earned at this institution during the past year by individuals who were admitted as patients is seen to amount to \$17,234.83.

A patient must qualify for a position with remuneration by work in the exercise squads where patients are employed from one hour per day upward. As mentioned above, a comparatively small number of our total admissions ever attain the exercise squads, as most of our patients are for advanced cases. The utmost caution is observed before exercise is prescribed, and all such assignments are tentative under close and continued observation. A patient who objects to work is allowed to take an equivalent of exercise by walking, but one who declines work as exercise is not considered eligible for a position with remuneration.

Total number of patients working on exercise squads..... 110  
Total hours work, exercise..... 3,194

The principal items included in above are:

	Hours.
Passing wood to power saw.....	1,486
Hauling stove wood with horse and wagon.....	880
Garden work.....	222
Cleaning in hospital wards.....	147
Preparing vegetables, splitting kindling, painting, cleaning grounds, etc.....	459

It will be seen that the unpaid labor rendered in exercise squads is small in proportion to that rendered in private enterprise or upon the pay roll, both of which are with remuneration. No articles of

clothing, except pajamas and slippers for hospital patients, are supplied at this institution, and it is fortunate that means can be found for patients to supply themselves with many necessaries incident to a prolonged sanatorium stay. In all, 164 patients have earned money in various capacities during the year. Eighty-six of these have been discharged, of which 65 were apparently cured, arrested, or improved.

#### Religious Services.

A nonsectarian service for patients and others is held each Sunday evening in the hall by the chaplain, who also conducts additional services at various times for those of his own faith in a small chapel provided for that purpose. Religious services were read at each interment in the sanatorium cemetery.

#### Library Report.

There are now 3,014 bound volumes in the sanatorium library, as follows:

Fiction, romance, etc.	2,019
Miscellaneous.	231
Travel.	159
History.	142
Science.	85
Poetry.	58
Government publications.	68
Spanish novels.	27
Religion.	225

From private funds contributed at this station 17 magazines and 3 daily papers are subscribed for, and, in addition to these, 52 other periodicals are regularly received for use in the library from subscribers living for the most part at this station.

The Maine Sanatorium News, the Crusader, Spunk, State of Michigan Sanatorium Bulletin, Evangelical Lutheran Sanatorium Review, Forest Leaves, and the Journal of the Massachusetts State Sanatoria, all of which are magazines devoted to the interests of tuberculous patients, are received at the library through the courtesy of their respective publishers and are widely read. One hundred and ninety-one bound volumes were donated to the library during the year.

Books, magazines, etc., were issued from the library during the year, as follows:

	Books.	Magazines.	Tuberculosis magazines.
To patients.	3,693	4,335	601
To attendants, etc.	890	664	137
	4,583	4,999	738

Total books and magazines issued during year, 10,320.

### Amusements.

A four-film moving picture show was given in the hall each week throughout the entire year. These entertainments are given by the amusement association, a private organization of patients and attendants, and are free to all patients. Each show lasts about 1 hour and 20 minutes. The average attendance was approximately 150. In addition to the moving pictures, six baseball games were played on the home grounds and one minstrel show given.

#### *Amusement fund statement for the year.*

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand.....	\$116.34	Films.....	\$381.90
Donations during year.....	739.25	Express on same.....	222.35
Received from sale of empty barrels, bags, egg cases, etc.....	184.20	Repairs to machine, etc.....	154.28
		Miscellaneous express.....	11.90
		Miscellaneous, for shows, baseball, phono- graph records, etc.....	1 2.69
Total.....	1,039.79	Balance on hand.....	156.67
		Total.....	1,039.79

The equipment belonging to the amusement association includes a motion-picture machine, 2 phonographs, 110 phonograph records, baseball equipment, etc., all valued at about \$900. Its operations are all conducted without expense to the Government.

### Administration.

Increased attention has been given to the care of infirmary patients and to the cuisine. Canton-flannel pajamas have been substituted in the infirmary for cotton nightgowns; a new set of white enameled furniture has been installed in the wards; and the nurses' pantry fitted up with a gasoline stove, running water, and other improvements to facilitate the preparation of special diets. Two trained female nurses have been on duty in the infirmary during the year, lapses in their services having occurred for a total of 23 days only. Not the least of the advantages of their employment is that competent nurses can constantly be secured from training schools, agencies, or other reliable sources at a standard wage. Trained female nurses are not necessary here for the proper care of ambulatory patients, but they have elevated all our previous standards for nursing the bedridden.

Milk is cooled and bottled in pints at the dairy for the patients' table, and no complaint concerning milk has been received during the year. Forty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight gallons were produced. A new milk house and cold-storage room has been built as an addition to the kitchen, and a new 8-ton compressor installed. We are now able to hang our beef for six weeks before consuming it, which adds greatly to its quality. Steers are also fat-

tened on corn and alfalfa before slaughtering whenever their condition requires it. Permanent record is kept of all the menus served from both kitchens, and each meal is inspected by an officer.

An intercommunicating telephone system of 19 stations has been installed, putting all parts of the station in touch. Eight and one-half miles of range fence have been built, adding about 2,000 acres to our grazing land, and making a total of about  $41\frac{1}{2}$  square miles now under fence. Two new sleeping porches, each accommodating eight beds, have been built for consumptive attendants. A cemented cellar was dug beneath the vegetable room to prevent loss by freezing, and over \$18,000 has been expended in repair materials and renewals of equipment for the mechanical plant and the 32 buildings and 91 tent houses which make up the station. Five buildings have received new roofs and several have been renovated and painted. Two new deep-well pumps were installed and a softening plant for boiler feed water. The vegetable room and laundry were equipped with separate motors, and the ice-cream freezer, meat chopper, and potato peeler installed on a new cement floor in the former. One building, the old paint shop, was destroyed by fire.

Two medical officers of the United States Indian Service visited the station, remaining seven weeks and one week, respectively, for the purpose of studying the sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis.

#### **Cost of Maintenance.**

A total of \$127,762.86 has been expended at this station during the year, of which \$3,996.80 was for construction of new milk house and cold-storage room.

*Items of expenditure.*

	Per annum.	Per patient per day.
Salaries and cost of ration when issued as part of compensation:		
Medical officers.....	\$7,623.44	\$0.1155
Pharmacists and office force.....	5,928.07	.0898
Power-house force.....	3,465.88	.0524
Carpenters, plumbers, and painters.....	4,759.96	.0721
Nurses.....	4,856.29	.0735
Cooks and waiters.....	9,158.17	.1387
Laundry force.....	1,986.41	.0300
Expert farmer, dairymen, and fence riders.....		
Farm.....	9,061.07	.1372
General.....	3,659.87	.0554
Ration:		
Subsistence supplies purchased.....	27,310.39	.4138
Beef, cost of production.....	4,204.13	.0637
Milk, cost of production.....	8,513.67	.1293
Repairs and renewals of equipment: <sup>1</sup>		
For buildings and tent houses.....	5,251.24	.0795
Furniture.....	1,287.57	.0195
For power plant, including pumps and electrical lighting material.....	8,063.94	.1205
For wards, kitchens, dining rooms, and miscellaneous.....	4,521.86	.0685
New construction.....	3,996.80	.0605
Fuel.....	14,277.61	.2164
Forage <sup>2</sup> .....	2,080.98	.0300
Oils and laundry supplies.....	3,930.40	.0460
Freight and transportation and miscellaneous <sup>3</sup> .....	505.78	.0076
Credit: Saved under item salaries, etc., by employing patients as attendants <sup>4</sup> .....	133,533.53	
	5,770.67	
	127,762.86	1.935

<sup>1</sup> Included in cost of milk and beef, respectively.<sup>2</sup> Repairs to dairy and new fencing are charged against cost of milk and beef, respectively.<sup>3</sup> This does not include \$8,910.94 for forage included in cost of milk and beef.<sup>4</sup> This item does not include the transportation of patients; nor are beds, bedding, drugs, and other supplies from the purveying depot in Washington included in this account.<sup>5</sup> This item is the value of their rations which are properly charged under "Ration."

Total expenditures.....	\$127,762.86
Refund from reimbursement from officers for subsistence supplies issued from stores <sup>1</sup> .....	\$795.02
Realized from sale of beef hides.....	1,390.81
Realized from sale of horses.....	300.00
Realized from sale of excess dairy calves.....	91.50
	2,577.33
Net expense.....	125,185.53
Net per patient per day.....	1.8968

If we eliminate the cost of repairs, renewals of equipment, and new construction our net cost per patient per day is \$1.5468. This figure is of no interest except to compare our cost with that of other institutions which do not reckon these items.

Institutional care of the advanced tuberculous is very expensive. If the laity were properly instructed and the profession sufficiently skilled, all tuberculosis would be diagnosed in incipiency and prolonged sanatorium treatment seldom needed. It is evident, however, that we must continue for a time, at least, to treat patients

<sup>1</sup> The money derived from refunds is turned into the general maintenance account Public Health Service, and that from the sale of hides, etc., to the general account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

suffering from the end results of tuberculosis, and for such institutional care is necessary.

The ration is seen in the above table to amount to \$0.6068 per day. If beef had been counted at contract price (\$0.1175 per pound by carcass) the cost of ration would have been \$0.6901.

Repairs and renewals of equipment, to which might also be added the salaries and rations of carpenters, plumbers, and painters, is a large item of expense, and always will be at this station, where there are over 30 buildings, all of which are old and 91 cheaply constructed tent houses. The coldest winter in the history of the station increased the expense for fuel, which amounted to \$9,166.59 for coal used in the power plant and ranges, and \$5,111.60 for wood used in tent houses and other quarters.

The item, \$4,856.29, for nursing is expended almost entirely in the infirmary, only \$581.47 of this amount being expended in the nursing of ambulatory patients.

Some economy has been effected by the burning of sawdust and chips in the power plant, 142 cubic yards having been collected on the grounds, and by the making of 900 gallons of soft soap for use in the kitchens.

Effort has been made to compare the cost of treatment at this sanatorium with that at similar institutions, and a list of all the large sanatoria from which data on this subject could be secured is appended.

*Cost of maintenance per patient per day in 53 representative sanatoria, 1912.*

Institution.	Location.	Average number of patients.	Percent-age of cases far advanced.	Cost per day.	Remarks.
United States Army General Hospital.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	246	50	\$3.12	Includes every expense.
United States Naval Hospital.	Las Animas, Colo.	128	.....	1.28	Does not include pay of officers and attendants.
The Agnes Memorial Sanatorium.	Denver, Colo.	148	.....	2.186	Includes every expense.
Sanatorium of Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.	Edgewater, Colo.	113	.....	.977	Includes repairs to buildings and renewal of equipment.
Modern Woodmen Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.	Colorado Springs, Colo.	168	.....	1.95	Includes minor repairs.
National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. <sup>1</sup>	Denver, Colo.	123	.....	1.872	Includes school, propaganda publicity, etc.
State Tuberculosis Colony No. 1.	Carlsbad, Tex.	62	65	1.547	No repairs included.
The Missouri State Sanatorium.	Mount Vernon, Mo.	147	.....	1.57	Includes repairs and renewals of equipment.
Robert Koch Hospital (hospital department, city of St. Louis).	Koch, Mo.	113	(2)	1.35	Does not include repairs and renewals.
Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Booneville, Ark.	78	.....	1.54	Do.
Los Angeles County Hospital.	Los Angeles, Cal.	590	.....	1.19	Ordinary repairs and renewals included.
City and County Hospital.	San Francisco, Cal.	361	.....	1.013	Includes minor repairs and renewals.
Minnesota State Sanatorium.	Minn.	.....	25.8	1.58	Includes repairs and renewals.

<sup>1</sup> Information obtained from annual report of sanatorium.

<sup>2</sup> Practically all.

## Cost of maintenance per patient per day in 53 representative sanatoria, 1912—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Average number of patients.	Percent-age of cases far advanced.	Cost per day.	Remarks.
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Wales, Wis.....	119	14.38	\$1.936	Includes repairs and renewals.
Michigan State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.	Howell, Mich.....	62	33.33	1.66	Do.
The State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Oakdale, Iowa.....	107	.....	1.42	Includes repairs to buildings and ordinary renewals.
Ottawa Tuberculosis Colony.	Ottawa, Ill.....	51	.....	3.19	Includes every expense.
Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital.	Rockville, Ind.....	123	.....	1.07	Includes repairs and renewals.
Cincinnati Tuberculosis Hospital.	Cincinnati, Ohio..	279	85	.85	Includes renewals of equipment.
Ohio State Sanatorium for Incipient Tuberculosis.	Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	.....	.....	1.505	Includes repairs and new equipment.
District Tuberculosis Hospital.	Springfield, Ohio..	40	33.33	.85	Includes repairs to buildings and renewal of equipment.
Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission. Tuberculosis League Hospital.	Chestnut Hill, Pa..	72	80	1.50	Includes repairs and renewals of equipment.
Philadelphia General Hospital.	Pittsburgh, Pa....	80	75	1.76	Includes renewals of equipment.
The Workmen's Circle Sanatorium.	Philadelphia, Pa..	285	75	.75	Does not include repairs to buildings.
Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium.	Liberty, N. Y.....	.....	5	1.57	Includes repairs and renewals of buildings.
J. N. Adams Memorial Hospital.	Bedford Station, N. Y.	177	11.9	.977	Includes repairs to buildings and renewals of equipment.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Department of Health, City of New York.	Perrysburg, N. Y..	100	10	2.07	Includes repairs to buildings and equipment.
Tuberculosis Cottages, Kings County Hospital.	Otisville, N. Y....	512	12	1.00	
House of Rest for Consumptives. <sup>1</sup>	Brooklyn, N. Y....	60	20	1.18	Does not include extraordinary repairs and new buildings.
Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium. <sup>2</sup>	New York, N. Y..	56	.....	1.54	
New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis.	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	117	.....	1.82	
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Ray Brook, N. Y.....	.....	.....	1.352	Includes minor repairs.
Stony Wold Sanatorium...	Bath, N. Y.....	1,652	25	.728	Includes interest, insurance, all repairs to buildings, water and sewerage plant, etc., cost of operating New York office, and expense of soliciting and obtaining funds.
Iola Sanatorium (Monroe County Tuberculosis Hospital). <sup>2</sup>	Lake Kushqua, N. Y.	102	.....	1.95	
The Gaylord Farm Sanatorium.	Rochester, N. Y ..	.....	.....	1.414	
Fairfield County State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Wallingford, Conn.	90	.....	1.57	Everything included except construction and new equipment.
Rhode Island State Sanatorium.	Shelton, Conn.....	72	.....	1.65	Includes salaries and wages, subsistence, ordinary repairs and office, domestic, and outdoor expenses.
Rutland State Sanatorium.	Wallum Lake, R. I.	134	6.5	1.374	Includes repairs and renewals.
North Reading State Sanatorium. <sup>2</sup>	Rutland, Mass....	346	16.07	1.45	Ordinary repairs and improvements included.
Lakeville State Sanatorium. <sup>2</sup>	North Reading, Mass.	168	.....	1.27	
Westfield State Sanatorium. <sup>2</sup>	Middleboro, Mass.	172	.....	1.37	
Boston Consumptives Hospital. <sup>2</sup>	Westfield, Mass...	176	60	1.348	
	Mattapan, Boston, Mass.	131	83	1.44	

<sup>1</sup> Information obtained from Journal of the Outdoor Life.<sup>2</sup> Information obtained from annual report of sanatorium.

*Cost of maintenance per patient per day in 53 representative sanatoria, 1912—Continued.*

Institution.	Location.	Average number of patients.	Percent-age of cases far advanced.	Cost per day.	Remarks.
Long Island Hospital (tuberculosis hospital).	Boston Harbor, Mass.	80	75	\$1.00	Includes renewals and repairs, not new construction.
City Tuberculosis Hospital.	Lawrence, Mass...	54	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.46	Includes repairs to building and renewals of equipment.
New Hampshire State Sanatorium.	Glencliff, N. H...	44	47.3	1.545	Includes renewals and repairs.
Maine State Sanatorium.	Hebron, Me.....	63	.....	2.00	
Laurel Hill, Hudson County, Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium.	Secaucus, N. J....	108	82	1.23	Does not include repairs to buildings or renewals of equipment.
New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.	Glen Gardner, N. J.	172	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.26	Includes repairs and renewals.
Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, <sup>3</sup>	State Sanatorium, Md.	274	.....	1.01	Includes repairs and renewals, buildings, and equipment.
Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland.	Towson, Md.....	.....	.....	1.03	Includes repairs to buildings, renewals, work on roads, etc.
Catawba Sanatorium (State).	Catawba Sanatorium, Va.	107	.....	1.527	Includes repairs to buildings, renewals, work on roads, etc.
The Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia.	Washington, D. C.	74	.....	1.39	Includes repairs to buildings.

<sup>1</sup> 40 per cent advanced.<sup>2</sup> 75 per cent advanced.<sup>3</sup> Information obtained from annual report of sanatorium.

NOTE.—In all cases where the source of information is not given, data was furnished in letter from superintendent of sanatorium.

**The Farm.**

The farm and dairy have been operated at a small profit during the year. This profit could have been increased at will by raising the price of any of the products, such as eggs, above the contract price. As a matter of fact, the farm is indispensable to the successful operation of the sanatorium. The item "Labor loaned sanatorium" covers many exigencies of sanatorium administration calling for additional help; in the same way alternate Sunday relief was afforded employees of the sanatorium.

*Statement of farm account.*

DR.	CR.
Salaries and ration, including expert farmer, dairymen, and fence riders... \$15,326.29	Pork, 4,622 pounds, at \$0.123 (contract price)..... \$568.50
Forage purchased..... 10,991.89	Eggs, 791 dozen, at \$0.27 (contract price). 213.57
Repair materials, farm machinery, dairy equipment, etc..... 1,607.44	Poultry, 321 pounds, at \$0.24 (contract price)..... 77.04
Profit..... 1,227.47	Beef, 112,708 pounds, at \$0.1175 (contract price)..... 13,243.19
	Milk, 41,838 gallons, at \$0.282..... 11,832.85
	Garden produce..... 114.76
	Horses sold..... 300.00
	Hides sold..... 1,390.81
	Calves sold..... 91.50
	Labor loaned sanatorium..... 1,410.87
29,243.09	29,243.09

The alfalfa produced on the farm, 131 tons, and the ensilage and other forage are not recorded as a farm credit, as these were all consumed in the production of milk and beef.

Milk has been credited at cost of production, as we have no contract price on this article. It would be practically impossible to buy bottled milk from a tuberculin tested pure bred Jersey herd at any price in this locality.

*Herd report.*

	Roundup, October, 1912.	Butchered.	Died.	Number, July 1, 1913.
<b>Range:</b>				
Cows.....	830	2	82	746
Bulls.....	32		1	31
3-year-old steers.....	139	130	6	3
2-year-old steers.....	171		3	168
Yearlings.....	324		24	300
Calves (1912).....	587	70	15	502
Calves (1913).....				345
<b>Dairy:</b>				
Cows.....	133	5	8	120
Bulls.....	3		1	2
Heifers.....	7			7
Veal calves.....	2	2		
Calves.....	24		1	23
Calves (1913).....				19
	2,252	209	141	2,266

Increase during the year, 14.

The present number of cattle is just about sufficient to furnish the station with beef, veal, and milk. It is also all the range will accommodate. In this neighborhood about 20 acres per head is allowed for pasturage on a large scale, and according to this estimate our range is overstocked, but the Government range is superior to the average grazing land in this region, and, with some additional watering facilities, will probably accommodate our present number of cattle without risk of loss in good seasons.

The losses were due chiefly to starvation and exhaustion from traveling long distances to water and were not greater than the usual losses from these causes at other ranches in this neighborhood. Large loss from blackleg among the young stock was prevented by thorough vaccination. At the present time we are threatened with great shortage of grass, owing to an unusually dry summer. Cattlemen in the southwest are endeavoring to dispose of large numbers of their cattle for this reason.

All dairy cows were given the customary biennial tuberculin test, with negative results. No case of tuberculosis has yet been found among the dairy or range herds at this station.

## 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.

#### SMALLPOX.

Wisconsin Report for September, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Barron County.....	3					3
Dane County.....	20		2	1	1	16
Dodge County.....	14				4	10
La Crosse County.....	1		1			
Marinette County.....	4			2	1	1
Milwaukee County.....	17					17
Sheboygan County.....	1					1
Vernon County.....	2	1			2	
Wood County.....						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>

#### California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks reports that during the week ended October 11, 1913, three cases of smallpox were notified in Los Angeles, Cal. These cases occurred in a family which recently came from Indiana.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Connecticut (Sept. 1-30):</b>			<b>Illinois (Aug. 1-31):</b>		
<u>Counties</u>			<u>Counties</u>		
New Haven.....	2		Cook.....	1	
Windham.....	2		Dewitt.....	1	
Total.....	4		Douglas.....	1	
<b>Colorado (Sept. 1-30):</b>			Fulton.....	3	
<u>County</u>			Grundy.....	2	
Morgan.....	3		Hardin.....	5	
<b>District of Columbia (Sept. 1-30):</b>			Harlan.....	6	
Total.....	2		Henry.....	1	
<b>Oregon (Aug. 1-31):</b>			Iroquois.....	3	
<u>Counties</u>			Kane.....	1	
Benton.....	2		Jo Daviess.....	3	
Coos.....	1		Madison.....	6	
Wasco.....	2		Peoria.....	11	
Yamhill.....	1		Total.....	44	
Total.....	6				

**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1		Moline, Ill.....	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2		Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Marinette, Wis.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2		Spokane, Wash.....	7	

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**Wisconsin Report for September, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>		<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>	
Brown County.....	1	Marinette County.....	2
Calumet County.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	8
Dane County.....	3	Monroe County.....	1
Dunn County.....	1	Pepin County.....	1
Fond du Lac County.....	3	Racine County.....	1
Grant County.....	1	Rock County.....	5
Kenosha County.....	3	Vernon County.....	1
Langlade County.....	2	Winnebago County.....	7
Lincoln County.....	3	Total.....	53
Manitowoc County.....	8		

**New Jersey—Perth Amboy.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Naulty, of the Public Health Service, reports, under date of October 8, 1913, that since the beginning of the present outbreak (Sept. 12, 1913) there had been a total of 69 cases of typhoid fever, with 4 deaths, in Perth Amboy, N. J. The source of the infection has not been ascertained. The population of Perth Amboy in 1910, as given by the census, was 32,121.

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## Wisconsin Report for September, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Wisconsin reported that during the month of September, 1913, 2 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Milwaukee County and 1 case in Vernon County, Wis.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Lexington, Ky.	2	2
Boston, Mass.	3	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	2	2
Butte, Mont.	1		Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.		2	Newark, N. J.	1	
Chicopee, Mass.		1	New Orleans, La.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		Providence, R. I.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	1	

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## Wisconsin Report for September, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Wisconsin:	
Dane County.	1
Grant County.	23
Outagamie County.	1
Pierce County.	1
Shawano County.	1
Total.....	27

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.	3	1	New Bedford, Mass.	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	2		Providence, R. I.	4	
La Crosse, Wis.		1	Richmond, Va.	1	
Lawrence, Mass.	4	2	Saginaw, Mich.	2	
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	Worcester, Mass.	1	
Newark, N. J.	3				

## DENGUE.

## Dengue Epidemic in Savannah, Ga.

Surg. Lavinder has reported confirming his telegram, of which notice was given in last week's issue of the Public Health Reports, that dengue is epidemic in the city of Savannah; that while definite information regarding the outbreak is lacking, due to the fact that

the occurrence of cases is not recorded in the city health office, information gained from practicing physicians leaves no doubt that many cases are present. The disease apparently first appeared about October 1. Surg. Lavinder states that he has been able to personally see four or five cases.

Surg. Lavinder reported further October 13: "With reference to my recent report of dengue in this city, I have the honor to report further that, so far as I can learn, this disease has spread enormously and from statements made by conservative physicians perhaps 10 per cent of the population is suffering from this disease. There have been, so far as I know, no fatalities reported."

#### ERYSIPelas.

##### Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Chicago, Ill.....	5	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Reading, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Rutland, Vt.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1				

#### LEPROSY.

##### California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks reported by telegraph that during the week ended October 11, 1913, one case of leprosy was notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

#### PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 27, 1913, two deaths from pellagra were notified at New Orleans, La.

#### PLAQUE.

##### Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: <sup>1</sup> Cities					
Oakland.....	Sept. 27, 1913	49	622	463	.....
Berkely.....	do.....	4	153	87	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	34	1,541	1,101	.....

<sup>1</sup> Rats taken from steamships, 47, distributed as follows: Jason, 13; Pennsylvania, 33; Wilhelmina, 1.

##### California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended September 27, 1913, 51 ground squirrels from Alameda County and 11 from Contra Costa County were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

## PNEUMONIA.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	19	48	Oakland, Cal.	5	
Cleveland, Ohio	17	6	Philadelphia, Pa.	16	20
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.	16	25
Los Angeles, Cal.	12	6	Reading, Pa.	1	1
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	8	
Newport, Ky.	1	1	Steelton, Pa.	1	1
Norristown, Pa.	1				

## RABIES.

## California—Oakland—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended October 11, 1913, 13 new cases of rabies in dogs had been notified in Oakland, Cal., making a total of 79 cases reported since August 11, 1913.

## Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported October 7, 1913, that since the appearance of rabies in Seattle, Wash., about the middle of September, 1913, 60 dogs having symptoms of the disease had died; that 11 dogs had been examined in the city laboratory and negri bodies found; that 1 rabbit inoculated from a dog had died with symptoms of rabies and negri bodies were found; and that 9 exposed persons had taken Pasteur treatment.

## TETANUS.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.			Trenton, N. J.		2
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Philadelphia, Pa.	3		Yonkers, N. Y.		

## SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

## Wisconsin Report for September, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Wisconsin reported that during the month of September, 1913, 61 cases of scarlet fever, 45 cases of measles, and 115 cases of diphtheria had been notified in Wisconsin.

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

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913.

Cities.	Population United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	164	32	5	16	—	17	—	32	9
Boston, Mass.	670,585	194	30	5	17	—	17	2	44	13
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	650	121	12	7	—	39	2	197	73
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,683	147	77	4	7	—	21	2	16	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	452	33	8	3	—	21	3	76	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	176	28	5	5	1	38	5	29	15
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	183	51	4	3	—	9	—	45	19
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	140	15	1	1	—	4	—	24	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	384,463	99	25	3	—	1	12	—	20	15
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	110	9	1	—	1	7	—	36	15
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	98	22	3	5	—	10	3	9	6
Newark, N. J.	347,469	94	31	—	19	—	7	—	33	—
New Orleans, La.	339,075	123	19	2	3	—	1	—	26	15
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	117	9	1	—	—	8	—	21	14
Washington, D. C.	331,069	101	7	—	—	—	6	—	20	9
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	76	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Providence, R. I.	224,326	51	18	—	3	2	3	—	—	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	7	—
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	27	6	1	—	—	1	—	7	8
Columbus, Ohio	181,648	53	10	—	—	—	8	—	1	3
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	—	22	2	2	—	6	—	2	4
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	32	3	2	1	—	3	—	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	48	9	2	15	—	10	—	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	35	2	1	4	—	—	—	2	1
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	34	3	—	1	—	4	—	5	4
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	46	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	46	8	—	—	—	4	—	4	4
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	45	10	1	1	—	5	—	4	—
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	17	4	1	2	—	—	6	—	3
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	14	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Camden, N. J.	94,538	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	32	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Erie, Pa.	66,525	29	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	21	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	1
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	32	10	2	1	—	1	—	3	1
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	12	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	26	6	1	—	—	3	—	2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	17	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	37	3	1	—	—	1	—	3	3
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	7	3
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	15	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading, Pa.	96,071	37	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	11	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	22	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	—	4	—	1	—	10	1	4	4
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	35	4	—	—	—	8	—	5	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	27	13	2	5	—	—	2	—	—
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Austin, Tex.	29,860	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Butte, Mont.	39,165	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	19	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	14	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2

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

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Sept. 27, 1913—Contd.**

## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

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### **HAWAII.**

#### **Examination of Rats and Mongoose.**

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended September 20, 1913, 356; Hilo, week ended September 13, 2,913. No plague-infected animal was found.

### **PORTE RICO.**

#### **Rodents Collected and Examined.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Chapin reports that during the week ended September 27, 1913, there were examined 813 rodents collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 593 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

(2170)

## FOREIGN REPORTS.

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### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### Status of Cholera.

From September 8 to 14, 1913, 5 cases of cholera were notified in the Austrian Empire. Of these, 4 cases occurred in two localities in the Province of Galicia, and 1 case at Marienbad, in the Province of Bohemia. The total number of cases notified in the Empire during the current year is 7, with 4 deaths.

In the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina from September 1 to 8, 1913, 34 cases of cholera were notified.

### ECUADOR.

#### Plague—Yellow Fever.

Plague and yellow fever have been notified in Ecuador as follows:

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

*Plague*.—Guayaquil, 25 cases with 11 deaths.

*Yellow fever*.—Guayaquil district, including Guayaquil, Bucay, Milagro, and Naranjito, 9 new cases with 5 deaths.

### INDIA.

#### Kerena, Karonga—Cholera.

Cholera was reported present at Kerena, Karonga, October 15, 1913.

### ITALY.

#### Quarantine against Ports in Roumania.

Vessels arriving at ports in Italy from ports in Roumania have been declared by official ordinances to be subject to quarantine measures against cholera as follows: Galatz, from September 1, 1913; Braila, from September 8, 1913.

### MEXICO.

#### Yellow Fever.

On October 9, 1913, a death from yellow fever was notified at Campeche, Mexico. Yellow fever was reported present, October 11, at Carmen.

## ROUMANIA.

## Status of Cholera.

From the outbreak of the epidemic to September 16, 1913, there were notified in Roumania 2,536 cases of cholera with 1,008 deaths.

## RUSSIA.

## Cholera.

From August 26 to September 6, 1913, 16 cases of cholera with 5 deaths were notified in Russia. Of these cases 15 with 5 deaths occurred at Kherson and 1 case at Nikolaive.

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

## Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 17, 1913.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia—				
Marienbad.....	Sept. 13.....	1.....		
Croatia—Slavonia—				
Alt Slankamen.....	Aug. 16.....	2.....		
Bosut.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2.....		1.....	
Bosnjaci.....	.....do.....		4.....	
Cortanoboc.....	.....do.....	1.....	1.....	
Djakova.....	.....do.....	1.....		
Ilici.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1.....		
Kutina.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2.....	1.....		
Lacarc.....	Aug. 25-31.....	3.....		
Martinici.....	Aug. 16.....	1.....		
Podjaci.....	.....do.....	1.....		
Galicia—				
Oporzec.....	Sept. 10.....	3.....	2.....	
Wyzlow.....	.....do.....	1.....	1.....	
Hungary—				
Bacs-Bodrog.....	Sept. 7-13.....	28.....	8.....	Including 18 cases with 1 death in Csurog.
Bereg.....	Sept. 3-13.....	42.....	27.....	
Krasso-Soreny.....	Sept. 1-13.....	14.....	6.....	
Temes.....	Sept. 3-13.....	15.....	6.....	
Vienna.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1.....		
Bulgaria:				
Varna.....	Sept. 11.....	3.....		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjung-Priok.....	Aug. 25-30.....	29.....	20.....	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1.....		
Sumatra—				
Palembang Province.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	113.....	74.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 6.....	1.....		Present.
Kerena.....	Oct. 15.....			
Madras.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 6.....	1.....		
Roumania.....				Total to Sept. 16: Cases, 2,536; deaths, 1,008. Civilians.
Braila.....	Sept. 3-8.....	4.....	3.....	
Kustenje.....	Sept. 12.....	3.....		
Russia:				
Kherson.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 6.....	15.....	5.....	
Niolalev.....	.....do.....	1.....		
Dneprowsk, district.....	Sept. 7.....	3.....		In Taurida government.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalla.....	Sept. 13.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Dardanelles—				
Gallipoli.....	Sept. 17.....			Do.
Kavak.....	Sept. 31.....			Still present.
Saloniki.....	Sept. 1-Aug. 31.....	44.....	33.....	

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 17, 1913—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Bucay	Aug. 1-31	1		
Guayaquil	do	2	1	
Milagro	do	3	3	
Naranjito	do	3	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche	Oct. 9			
Carmen	Oct. 11			Present.

## PLAQUE.

Dutch East Indies:				
Madura— Bangkalan	July 20-Aug. 9	11	10	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Aug. 1-31	22	11	
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 31-Sept. 6	14	12	
Karachi	Sept. 1-6	6	5	

## SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Para	Sept. 14-20	5	1	
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 17-30	32	5	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java— Batavia	Aug. 17-23	5	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Sept. 3-16	2	1	
Germany:				
Strassburg	Aug. 1-31	1		
Great Britain:				
Hull	Sept. 14-20	1		
Liverpool	do	1		
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 31-Sept. 6	3	3	
Madras	Sept. 1-6	1		
Mexico:				
Mexico	Aug. 24-Sept. 6	26	9	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Aug. 31-Sept. 13	7		
Russia:				
Moscow	Aug. 24-Sept. 13	1	1	
St. Petersburg	Sept. 7-13	1		
Warsaw	June 22-July 12	3	1	
Serbia:				
Belgrade	Sept. 7-13	2	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Sept. 7-27		14	
Switzerland:				
Basel	Sept. 1-20	8		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Sept. 7-20	10	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Sept. 14-20		2	
Saloniki	Sept. 1-21	6	15	

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

## Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia: Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4....	3	2	Among the military at quarantine, including previous report.
Do.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 4....	123	21	
Austria-Hungary: Boemia-Herzegovina— Tusla, district.....	Aug. 12-20.....	58	30	Total, Aug. 12-25: Cases, 86; deaths, 39; including previous report.
Croatia-Slavonia— Syrnien.....	Aug. 16-21.....			Present in 5 localities.
Bosut.....	To Sept. 2.....	3		
Bosnjaci.....	do.....	16		
Novi Karlovec.....	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— Backa-Bodrog.....	Sept. 2-11.....	4	2	
Csurog.....	Sept. 2.....		1	
Bereg.....	do.....	1		
Temes.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2.....	7	3	
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1		
Bulgaria.....				Sept. 10, present in the districts of Pleven, Sivistov, Vratza, and Widin.
Varna.....	Aug. 25.....		3	From among returning soldiers.
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1	1	
China: Amoy.....	Aug. 23.....			Present in vicinity.
Canton.....	July 13-26.....		6	
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-23.....	41	29	
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 Tanjung-Priok.....	May 18-Aug. 23.....	443	349	May 25-Aug. 23: 12 cases and death among Europeans. In Pekalongan.
Kederi, province.....	Aug. 10-25.....	24	15	
Madloem, province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Samarang.....	July 12-Aug. 16.....	18	11	
Surabaya.....	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: Piraeus.....	Sept. 13.....	6	2	Among troops at quarantine.
India: Bassein.....	May 4-July 19.....	31	23	
Bombay.....	May 25-Aug. 30.....	31	20	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 16.....		440	
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	
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. 25.....	2		
Roumania.....				To Sept. 8: Cases, 1,452; deaths, 623, including the returned soldiers.
Bucharest.....	Aug. 5-14.....	1	1	
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		
Galatz.....	do.....	34	6	
Kustenje.....	Sept. 3.....	5	1	Among the military.

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

## Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Roumania—Continued.				
Silistria	To Aug. 25	26		
Stephanesti	Aug. 1-14	18	7	
Sulina	To Aug. 24	56		
Turnu-Magurele	Aug. 5		1	
Viloca-Teleorman	do	3		
Russia:				Including previous reports.
Kherson	Sept. 25, present.			
Minsk	Do.			
Nicolaievo	Sept. 4	1		
Servia				Total, July 4-Aug. 30: Cases, 2,123; deaths, 886.
Districts—				
Belgrade	July 4-Aug. 30	100	49	
Belgrade	do	220	78	
Kraima	Aug. 3-30	63	28	
Kragujevatz	July 4-Aug. 30	161	57	
Kroushevatz	do	140	49	
Lajkovac	Aug. 1-7	1		
Morava	July 4-Aug. 30	436	181	
Nicne	do	50	33	
Oujitze	July 22-Aug. 30	14	9	
Palanka	Aug. 1-7	1		
Pirot	July 4-Aug. 30	365	143	
Podrigne	do	38	22	
Pojarevatz	Aug. 3-30	77	42	
Pozenga	July 25-31	1		
Roudnik	Aug. 3-30	18	5	
Shabatz	Aug. 1-7	1		
Smederevo	July 4-Aug. 30	151	62	
Tchatchak	July 22-Aug. 30	45	7	
Timok	July 19-Aug. 30	161	82	
Toplitz	July 22-Aug. 30	30	9	
Ueskub	July 19-Aug. 2	37	19	
Visnjica and Mirjevo	July 4-21		1	
Waljevo	July 22-Aug. 30	250	84	
Wragne	do	346	110	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Mar. 23-Aug. 9		17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 6-Aug. 23	8	7	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna	July 29-Sept. 21	248	152	Aug. 9, 1 case on ss. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Aug. 2-Sept. 21	43	21	
Dardanelles				
Maidos	Sept. 8		3	
Kavala	Aug. 8-17	27		
Saloniki (Macedonia)	July 7-Aug. 31	221	197	July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orlana, Serres, and Stroumitza.
Saloniki				

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 11-Aug. 23	40	20	
Manaos	June 30-July 5	6	6	
Pernambuco	May 1-June 30		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 Guantanomo, and 1 at Cienfuegos. From steamer Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Do.	Aug. 8-14	1		
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo	June 1-July 31	2	2	
Bucay	do	2	2	
Duran	May 1-31	1		
Guayaquil	May 1-July 31	27	18	

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ecuador—Continued.</b>				
Milagro	do.	18	8	
Naranjito	do.	5	5	
<b>Mexico</b>				Total May 25—Sept. 20: Cases, 27; deaths, 15.
Campeche	May 25—Sept. 20	24	2	
Maxcanu	Aug. 23—Sept. 6	2	2	Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.
<b>Southern Nigeria:</b>				
Lagos	May 12	1	—	July 23—Aug. 22: Still epidemic.
Worri	June 1—30	—	—	Present.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas	Feb. 1—28	1	—	
Do.	May 1—31	1	—	
Do.	July 1—31	1	1	From Valencia.

## PLAQUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden	June 3—25	8	4	Total Apr. 9—June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Debai	—	—	—	Aug. 31, free: Reported, p. 656, Pt. I.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia	May 11—Aug. 30	111	54	
Rio de Janeiro	July 27—Aug. 16	1	1	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				1 death.
Kisumu	May 15—June 12	—	—	
Mombasa	do	3	—	
Nairobi	May 1—June 30	57	49	Apr. 25—30, 15 deaths.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Iquique	May 11—Aug. 23	35	15	
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy	June 6—21	—	90	May 18—June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-bu, and other points along the railway. May 25—June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. Aug. 23, 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. 23	248	208	10 deaths daily.
Kaochow	Apr. 10—May 22	—	—	Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Macao	July 3	—	—	Among natives.
Shanghai	June 1—15	8	7	Decreasing along the Swatow Chaochowfu Railway.
Swatow	July 12	—	—	
<b>Dutch East Africa:</b>				
<b>Districts—</b>				
Usmawo	—	—	—	
Misungu	Mar. 15—May 10	—	—	Present.
Nora	do	—	—	Do.
Urima	do	—	—	Do.
Muanza	Mar. 15—June 11	503	459	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
<b>Java—</b>				
<b>Districts—</b>				
Kediri	Apr. 1—July 31	586	445	
Madjoen	do	248	226	
Malang	do	2,074	2,000	
Surabaya	do	79	70	
<b>Madura—</b>				
Bangkalan	July 13—Aug. 2	23	17	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil	May 1—July 31	26	6	
Milagro	do	1	1	
<b>Egypt:</b>				Total Jan. 1—Sept. 11: Cases, 596, deaths, 281.
Alexandria	May 28—Sept. 11	27	13	
Port Said	June 2—Sept. 9	18	6	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Behera	June 13—Sept. 7	8	3	
Fayoun	May 30—Sept. 7	45	16	
Galioubeh	May 21—Aug. 7	6	2	

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

## Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Garbieh.....	May 27-Sept. 8.....	42	35	Jan 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-Aug. 27.....	3	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-Sept. 7.....	29	10	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Aug. 29.....	1	.....	
Pireus.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3.....	8	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	640	547	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 2.....	.....	289	
Karachi.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	149	131	
Rangoon.....	May 1-July 31.....	217	204	
Provinces.....				Total May 4-Aug. 2: Cases, 20,548; deaths, 17,301.
Delhi.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	24	18	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,759	2,090	
Madras.....	do.....	239	239	
Bengal.....	do.....	277	287	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,153	931	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,929	6,889	
Punjab.....	do.....	6,428	5,398	
Burma.....	do.....	817	766	
Central Provinces.....	May 4-17.....	2	1	
Mysore.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	537	386	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	111	71	
Central India.....	May 4-31.....	9	9	
Rajputana.....	May 4-July 12.....	173	154	
Kashmir.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	65	44	
North West Province.....	do.....	25	18	
Indo-China.....				Total Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Japan:				
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 4.....	57	33	
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19.....	81	63	
Yokohama.....	Oct. 6.....	5	.....	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-July 5.....	21	16	
Persia.....				
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31-Aug. 27.....	15	15	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....	.....	3	
Gommi.....	do.....	.....	11	
Harounabad.....	June 16-20.....	1	1	
Larzanguenah.....	May 27-June 15.....	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....	.....	3	
Zébyri.....	May 31-June 25.....	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs—				
Chimbote.....	July 28-Aug. 17.....	1	.....	
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 17.....	8	2	
Callao.....	June 30-Aug. 17.....	4	.....	
Caraxamarca—				
Cutervo.....	June 9-Aug. 17.....	5	.....	
Chota.....	June 30-July 27.....	.....		Present.
Liberiad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-Aug. 17.....	3	1	
San Pedro.....	June 4-17.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-July 27.....	5	.....	Sept. 2, 2 cases in the lazaretto.
Lima.....	May 19-Aug. 17.....	21	.....	
Piura.....	June 30-July 27.....	.....		Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3	.....	
Russia:				
Astrakhan.....	.....	.....	9	Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases.
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....	.....		Pneumonic form.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....	.....	16	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....	.....		Epidemic.

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

## Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	Aug. 30.....	1		
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	.....	.....	.....	July 28, present.

## SMALLPOX.

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-July 31.....		11	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Goulburn.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lithgow.....	do.....	1		
Newcastle.....	do.....	1		
Nyngan.....	do.....	1		
Parkes.....	do.....	5		
Penrith.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	July 7-31.....	389		
Taree.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Ullmarra.....	do.....	2		
Queensland—				
Ipswich.....	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		
Tyrol and Voralberg.....	Aug. 10-23.....	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30.....	13	1	
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-Aug. 30.....	59		
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....		24	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-Aug. 16.....	124	167	
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		
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-Sept. 13.....	11		
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-Sept. 20.....	6		
Montreal.....	July 6-Sept. 27.....	35	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.

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	May 25-June 7			Present.
Kulangsu	May 25-31			Do.
Chungking	Aug. 2			Do.
Dalny	July 27-Aug. 2	1	1	
Hoitow				
Hongkong	May 18-June 14	9	7	Aug. 22 free.
Nanking	May 11-Aug. 2			Do.
Shanghai	May 19-Sept. 20	8	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	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 28-Aug. 19	22	16	
Cairo	May 14-Aug. 26	41	9	
France:				
Lyon	June 23-29		1	
Marseille	May 1-July 31		52	
Nantes	Aug. 3-9	1		
Paris	May 25-Sept. 7	21		
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. 30	65	61	
Karachi	May 25-Aug. 16	13	4	
Madras	May 24-Aug. 30	20	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.
Yokohoma	Aug. 19-25	1	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch	May 17-31	2		
Mauritius	Apr. 13-July 5	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco	May 25-Aug. 16		5	
Aguascalientes	June 9-Sept. 21		28	
Chihuahua	June 23-Aug. 2		9	
Guadalajara	June 8-Sept. 13	71		
Hermosillo	June 7-Sept. 13	126	85	Among troops.
Manzanillo	July 18			Present.
Mexico	Apr. 20-Aug. 23	191	115	
Monterey	June 9-Aug. 31		7	
Panuco	Sept. 12	30		
Puerto Mexico	July 1-31		3	
San Luis Potosi	Apr. 27-Aug. 23	17	12	
Saltillo	Aug. 1-June 30		25	
Veracruz	June 16-Sept. 13	10	2	
Tampico	Sept. 16	1		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns	June 15-Sept. 26	38		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 25-Aug. 30	58		
Russia:				
Batoum	Apr. 1-May 31	4		
Libau	June 2-July 20	3	1	
Moscow	May 18-Aug. 23	82	22	
Odeessa	June 8-Aug. 23	58	15	
Riga	June 22-28	6		

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

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 10, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Sept. 6....	24	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3	.....	
Waresaw.....	Feb. 23-June 21....	51	14	
Samos:				
Apia.....				
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-Sept. 11....	13	1	May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong-kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Siam:				July 16, present in Dubotzi, Ne-resmitra, and Vohui.
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. 13.....	.....	66	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Aug. 31.....	29	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7....	23	.....	
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2	.....	On s. s. Danube and placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

## POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.<sup>1</sup>

### 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.

#### Massachusetts.

##### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 626.]

Sec. 1. "Whoever shall place or distribute poison in any form whatsoever, for the purpose of killing any animal . . . shall be punished by a fine . . . *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person from placing in or near his house, barns, or fields poison intended for rats, woodchucks, or other pests of a like nature or insects of any kind."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 439.]

Sec. 133 (as amended). "Whoever puts or throws into any waters for the purpose of taking or destroying fish therein any poisonous substance, simple, mixed, or compound, or whoever kills or destroys fish by the use of dynamite or other explosive, or explodes dynamite or powder in fishing waters, shall be punished by a fine . . ."

[Laws, 1912, chap. 263.]

"Section two of chapter two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the words 'veratrum viride,' in the tenth line, the words 'compounds of fluorine.' . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 585.]

Sec. 1. "Section two of chapter two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the words: 'Nor shall the provisions of this section apply to sales of compounds containing not more than fifty per cent of sodium fluoride intended solely for the destruction of roaches, ants, or other household insects when sold in sealed metal packages containing not less than one-fourth of a pound plainly labeled in such a manner as to show the purposes for which the preparation is intended.'"

[Laws, 1913, chap. 605.]

Sec. 1. "For the purpose of assisting in the extermination of gypsy and brown tail moths, the local moth superintendent in any city or town now receiving aid from the Commonwealth in suppressing the said insect pests is hereby authorized to furnish, at the cost thereof, arsenate of lead to any owner of real estate situated within

<sup>1</sup> Supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56. Continued from last week's Public Health Reports.

the limits of such city or town. Material purchased under the provisions hereof shall be used only for the suppression of gypsy and brown tail moths and only upon land of the purchaser."

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

[Laws, 1912, chap. 283.]

An act to amend sections 1 and 3 of chapter three seventy-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven to read:

Sec. 1. "If a person makes complaint under oath to a police, district, or municipal court, or to a trial justice or justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that he has reason to believe that opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any other hypnotic drug or any salt, compound, or preparation of said substances is kept or deposited by a person named therein in a store, shop, warehouse, building, vehicle, steamboat, vessel, or place other than by a manufacturer or jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian, registered dentist, registered nurse, employees of incorporated hospitals, or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned, such court or justice, if it appears that there is probable cause to believe that such complaint is true, shall issue a search warrant to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, city marshal, chief of police, deputy marshal, police officer, or constable commanding him to search the premises in which it is alleged that such opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any other hypnotic drug, or any salt or compound or preparation of said substances, or any preparation containing the same is kept or deposited, and to seize and securely keep the same until final action, and to arrest the person or persons in whose possession it is found, together with all persons present if any of the aforesaid substances is found, and to return the warrant with his doings thereon, as soon as may be, to a court or trial justice having jurisdiction in the place in which such substance is alleged to be kept or deposited."

Sec. 3. "Whoever, not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, registered physician, registered veterinarian, registered dentist, registered nurse, or an employee of an incorporated hospital, or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned, is found in possession thereof, except by reason of a physician's prescription, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for six months in the house of correction."

"Said chapter . . . is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following new sections, which are to be numbered, respectively, as follows:

Sec. 4. "Possession of the above-mentioned articles shall be presumptive evidence that such possession was in violation of law."

Sec. 5. "If after such notice as the court or trial justice shall order, it appears that any article or drug seized under the provisions of section one was, at the time of the making of the complaint, in the possession of the person alleged therein in violation of law, the court or trial justice shall order that such article or drug so seized shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth, and shall order such article or drug to be sent to the State board of health. Said board may destroy the same or cause the same to be destroyed or to be disposed of in any way not prohibited by law, and, after paying the cost of transportation of said substances and of the disposition thereof, said board shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general."

Sec. 6. "The provisions of section eight of chapter two hundred and seventeen of the revised laws shall apply to all judgments and orders made under this act."

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 265.]

"Whoever himself, or by his agent or servant, or as the agent or servant of another person or corporation, manufactures, sells, or exchanges, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposes or offers for sale or exchange, any confectionery containing or coated wholly or in part with terra alba, barytes, paraffine, talc, chrome yellow, or other injurious mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to the public health, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 647.]

"Chapter 213 of the revised laws is hereby amended by striking out section 4 and inserting in place thereof the following:

Sec. 4. "Whoever sells to a person any candy inclosing or containing liquid or sirup containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense."

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 813.]

Sec. 1. "The State board of labor and industries and the industrial accident board, sitting jointly, shall investigate from time to time employments and places of employment within the Commonwealth and determine what suitable safety devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of accidents shall be adopted or followed in any or all such employments or places of employment; and also shall determine what suitable devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases shall be adopted or followed in any or all such employments or places of employment; and shall make reasonable rules, regulations, and orders for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases in such employments or places of employment. Such rules, regulations, and orders may apply to both employer and employee."

Sec. 2-5. Empower joint board to adopt rules, appoint committees, and make necessary investigations.

Sec. 6. "The joint board may require every physician treating a patient whom he believes to be suffering from any ailment or disease contracted as a result of the nature, circumstances, or conditions of the patient's employment to report such information relating thereto as it may require, within such time as it may fix, to the State board of labor and industries, and it may issue a list of such diseases which shall be regularly reported upon by physicians and may add to or change such list at any time. Copies of all such reports and all statistics and data compiled therefrom shall be kept by the State board of labor and industries and shall be furnished on request to the industrial accident board and the State board of health."

Sec. 7-12. Provide for public hearings, the appointment and removal of employees, and define certain terms and phrases used in the act.

Sec. 13. Imposes a fine for the violation of any reasonable rule, regulation, order, or requirement made by the joint board under authority of this law.

Sec. 14. Repeals acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this law.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 201.]

An act relating to the marking of vessels or packages containing intoxicating liquors transported in or into cities or towns which do not grant licenses of the first five classes.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 397.]

An act to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors on days on which the preliminary elections are held.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 410.]

Sec. 21 (as amended). "Druggists and apothecaries having a sixth-class license may sell pure alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes without a physician's prescription, the said sales to be recorded in the manner provided for in section twenty-six; and wholesale druggists and apothecaries may also sell liquor of any kind, not to be drunk on the premises, under a license of the fourth class."

Sec. 22 (as amended). "No license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except of the sixth class, shall be granted to retail druggists or apothecaries . . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 413.]

Sec. 1. In any city or town in which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors of the first five classes are not granted, registered pharmacists . . . may sell intoxicating liquors upon the prescription of a registered physician practicing in such city or town, provided that the prescription is dated, contains the name of the person prescribed for, and is signed by the physician. All such prescriptions shall be retained and kept on file in a separate book by the pharmacist filling the same, and shall not be filled a second time. Such prescription book shall be open at all times to the inspection provided for in section twenty-seven of chapter one hundred of the revised laws."

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 705.]

Sec. 1. "The term 'drug business' as used in this act shall mean the sale of opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, or other narcotics, or any salt or compound thereof, or any preparation containing the same, or cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any synthetic substitute therefor, or any salt or compound thereof, or any preparation containing the same, and the said term shall also mean the compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions."

Sec. 2. "No store shall be kept open for the transaction of the retail drug business unless it is registered with and a permit therefor has been issued by the board of registration in pharmacy as herein provided."

Sec. 3. "The board of registration in pharmacy shall, upon application, issue a permit to keep open a store for the transaction of the retail drug business to such persons, firms, and corporations as the board may deem qualified to conduct such a store . . . ."

Sec. 4. "No such permit shall be issued for a corporation to keep open a store for the transaction of the retail drug business, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said board that the management of the drug business in such store is in the hands of a registered pharmacist."

Sec. 5. "The said board may suspend or revoke a permit issued hereunder for any violation of the law pertaining to the drug business . . . ."

Sec. 6-8. Relate to the enforcement of the act.

Sec. 9. "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 720.]

Sec. 18 (as amended). "Whoever, not being registered as aforesaid, retails, compounds for sale, or dispenses for medicinal purposes drugs, medicines, chemicals, or poisons, except as provided in section twenty-three, shall be punished by a fine. . . . The term 'personal supervision' as used in the act shall mean that a registered pharmacist is in charge and present in the store."

#### STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 272.]

"The first paragraph of section eighteen of chapter seventy-five of the revised laws is hereby amended by striking out the words 'falls below,' in the eleventh line, and inserting in place thereof the words 'differs materially from,' so that the said first paragraph will read as follows: 'A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated: 1. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed therein, unless the order therefor requires an article inferior to such standard or unless such difference is made known or so appears to the purchaser at the time of the sale. 2. If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which is found in some other pharmacopoeia or other standard work on *materia medica*, it differs materially from the standard strength, quality, or purity prescribed in such work. 3. If its strength, quality, or purity differs materially from the professed standard under which it is sold.'"

Michigan.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Sec. 3359. "It shall be unlawful after November first, Anno Domini nineteen hundred eleven, for any person, firm, or corporation doing a retail or wholesale business or any agent, clerk, or employe to sell or dispose of, or offer to sell or deliver to any person any poison or any substance generally denominated as poisonous, unless the cork or stopper of the bottle or receptacle containing such poison or poisonous substance shall have fitted thereon a wood, celluloid, glass, or metal disc, with serrated edge sufficient to call attention to the fact, either in daylight or in darkness, that the contents of the bottle or receptacle, the stopper or cork of which is fitted with such device, contains poison or poisonous substances. The words "poison" or "poisonous substances" as used in this act shall be construed to include only the poison or poisonous substances referred to and included within the terms of the schedules and language of section twenty-three of act number three hundred thirty-two of the public acts of nineteen hundred five. It shall be the duty of the State board of health, within thirty days after this act shall take effect, to approve of such a device or appliance as shall meet the requirements of this act and a sample thereof shall be kept in its office in the city of Lansing. The said State board of health shall immediately after the approval of such device or appliance, forward to every wholesale or retail druggist in this State, or to any other person upon request, a sample of the device or appliances so approved. The cost of all samples of such devices and appliances so approved by the State board of health, and by this act required to be furnished or issued by the State board of health, together with the cost of delivering same, shall be paid by the board of State auditors out of the general fund in the State treasury, on presentation of vouchers approved by the secretary of the State board of health. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or employe, agent, or

clerk, to use, authorize, or cause to be used upon such cork or stopper any appliance or device unless same has received the approval of the State board of health, or to use, authorize, or cause to be used any such appliance or device above mentioned on any other bottle or receptacle than those herein above provided for. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than ninety dollars, or not to exceed three hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That each such sale or delivery contrary to the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to poisons sold in packages or receptacles not fitted with a cork or stopper."

Sec. 5164-67, 5159. Relate to the sale and use of poisons. (Laws 1905, No. 332. P. H. Bull., No. 56, pp. 138-139.)

Sec. 3346. "The free distribution of all medicines of every kind and nature from house to house, or from any vehicle, is hereby prohibited."

Sec. 3347. Violation a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2615-2619. Relate to adulteration and sale of Paris green. (Laws, 1909, No. 91. P. H. Bull., No. 56, p. 139).

#### SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Secs. 3360-3365. Unlawful sale of cocaine. (Laws, 1909, No. 30. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 139.)

Sec. 5150. Unlawful sale of morphine. (Laws, 1909, No. 53. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 140.)

#### DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Sec. 3351. Articles deemed misbranded. (Laws, 1909, No. 146. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 140.)

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Sec. 3306. Relates to adulteration of food. (Compiled Laws, 1897. P. H. Bull. No. 56, pp. 140-141.)

Sec. 3275. Relates to adulteration of ice cream.

Sec. 3293. Relates to the adulteration of confectionery. (Laws, 1911, No. 207. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 141.)

Sec. 3267. "No person shall offer or expose for sale, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk to which water, chemicals, or preservatives, or any other foreign substance, has been added. . . ."

Secs. 3281-3283. Relate to adulteration of vinegar.

Sec. 5079. Relates to adulteration of alcoholic liquors. (Compiled Laws, 1897. P. H. Bull. No. 56, pp. 140-141.)

#### OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

Secs. 3104-3106. Relate to the reporting of occupational diseases. (Laws, 1911, No. 119. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 141.)

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Sec. 5017. "It shall be unlawful for any person . . . to manufacture, sell, keep for sale, give away, or furnish any . . . spirituous or intoxicating liquors . . . or keep a saloon or any other place where any such liquors are manufactured, sold, stored for sale, given away, or furnished in any county of this State on and after the first day of May next following after the adoption by the board of supervisors of such county of a resolution prohibiting the same . . .: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to druggists or registered pharmacists selling any such liquors under and in compliance with the restrictions and requirements imposed upon them by sections twenty-five and twenty-six of this act and who have given the bond required by the general liquor law of this State."

Secs. 5040, 5041, and 5057. Relate to the requirements imposed on druggists.

Secs. 5017-5105: Relate to adulterations and sale of intoxicating liquors. (See also secs. 3746-3751.)

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Secs. 5142-5174. Regulate the practice of pharmacy. (Laws, 1905, No. 332. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 142, and table, p. 30.)

Sec. 5158. "Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail drug store, pharmacy, or other place where drugs, medicines, or chemicals are compounded, dispensed, or sold, shall be held responsible for the quality and strength of all drugs, chemicals, or medicines sold or dispensed by him, except those articles or preparations known as patent or proprietary medicines."

## STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1913.]

Secs. 3349, 3350. Define "drugs" and "adulterated." (Laws, 1909, No. 146. P. H. Bull. No. 56, pp. 142-143.)

## Minnesota.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 59.]

Sec. 2335 (as amended). "*Exceptions as to sale.*—Drugs, medicines, and poisons, for the purposes of this subdivision, shall include all substances commonly kept in drug stores and used in compounding medicines or sold for medicinal purposes. Nothing in the subdivision, however, shall prevent a physician from compounding prescriptions for use in his practice or furnishing to his patients such articles as he deems proper, or interfere with the making or vending of proprietary medicines, with any exclusively wholesale business, or with the sale by general retail dealers of the following articles: Alum, blue vitriol, borax, carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of soda, castor oil, copperas, epsom salts, glauber salts, glycerin, gum arabic, gum camphor, licorice, logwood, rolled sulphur, saltpetre, senna leaves, sublimed sulphur, water of ammonia, or paris green in sealed packages distinctly labeled 'paris green, poison.' Nor shall any dealer whose shop is more than two miles from a drug store be thus prevented

from selling any commonly used medicine or poison which has been put up for such sale by a registered pharmacist."

Sec. 2337 (as amended). "No person, otherwise than on a physician's written prescription, shall sell at retail aconite, belladonna, digitalis, or nux vomica, or their preparations, the oils of bitter almonds, cedar, pennyroyal, savin, or tansy, arsenic or any of its preparations, mercury or opium, or any of their poisonous preparations, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, lead acetate, morphine, the mineral acids, oxalic acid, strychnine, wood naphtha, or any other commonly recognized poison, without affixing to the package or receptacle containing the same a label conspicuously bearing the word 'Poison' and the name and business address of the seller, and satisfying himself that such poison is to be legitimately used. Any person who fails to comply with any requirement of this section shall be guilty of 'misdemeanor.'

Sec. 2338 (as amended). "No person, either on his own behalf or while in the employ of another, except upon the written prescription of a physician, shall sell or give away arsenic or its preparations (other than paris green), aconite, belladonna, or nux vomica, or their preparations, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, mercury, or its poisonous preparations, opium or the tincture thereof, the oils of pennyroyal, savin, or tansy, or strychnine, without first recording, in a book kept for the purpose, the name and address of the person to whom the amount and kind of poison delivered. Every person who shall violate any provisions of this section, give a false name to be recorded as aforesaid, or, having custody of any such record book, shall refuse to produce it on demand for the inspection of any officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sec. 2333. Violation of any of the above sections a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 99.]

Sec. 1. "*Sale of certain matches prohibited.*"—That no person, association, or corporation, shall manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, white phosphorous, single-dipped, strike-anywhere matches of the type popularly known as 'parlor matches;' nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, white phosphorous, double-dipped, strike-anywhere matches or any other type of double-dipped matches, unless the bulb or first dip of such match is composed of a so-called safety or inert composition, nonignitable on an abrasive surface; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, matches which will ignite in a laboratory oven at a temperature of less than 200 degrees F. when subjected in said oven to a gradually increasing heat and maintained at the before-stated continuous temperature for a period of not less than eight hours; nor manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, Blazer, or so-called wind matches, whether of the so-called safety or strike-anywhere type."

Sec. 2. *Containers to contain brand or trade-mark.*—One case exposed at a time.—Matches to be kept on shelves not over five feet high.—Other regulations.

Sec. 3. *Maximum number of matches allowed in container.*—Weight of same.

Sec. 4. *Violation punishable by fine.*

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 196.]

Sec. 1. "Any person who brings into the State prison, or State reformatory, of this State, or within the grounds belonging to any such institution, any opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquor of any kind whatever, or any firearms, weapons or explosives of any kind, without the consent of the warden of the State prison or the superintendent of the State reformatory, respectively, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years."

## POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 408.]

Sec. 1756 (as amended). "No person shall manufacture for sale, advertise, or sell any mixture or compound designed, or offered for sale or use, as an adulterant, preservative or renovator of milk, cream, butter or cheese, or as a neutralizer of the acidity of milk, cream, butter or cheese; nor shall any person add or apply to milk, cream, butter or cheese, any borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, formaldehyde, formalin or other antifermen or preservative, nor any alcohol, viscogen, lime, saltpeter, sal soda, soda ash, or other neutralizer, provided, however, that this section shall not apply to pure salt added to butter or cheese." Violation a misdemeanor.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 538.]

Sec. 1534 (as amended). (a) "It shall be unlawful for any person, except a licensed pharmacist as aforesaid, to sell, give, barter, furnish, or dispose of in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors in any quantity, for any purpose whatever, to any minor person, or to any pupil or student of any school or other educational institution in this State, or to any intoxicated person, or to any person of Indian blood, or to any public prostitute."

(b) "It shall be unlawful for any person except a licensed pharmacist as aforesaid to sell, give, barter, furnish, or dispose of in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors in any quantity for any purpose whatever, to any spendthrift, habitual drunkard, or improvident person within one year after written notice by any peace officer, . . . or by any person annoyed or injured . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 417.]

Amends chapter 28, General Laws of Minnesota for 1911 to read:

Sec. 1. "No person shall while intoxicated enter or be or remain upon a railway train or street car as a passenger."

Sec. 2. "No person shall publicly drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in any railway train, coach, or street car, or give, or cause to be given to any other person therein, intoxicating liquor as a beverage, except in a compartment or place where such liquor is sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued."

Sec. 3. Corporations and employees permitting same guilty of misdemeanor.—Penalty.

Sec. 4. Conductor given right to arrest intoxicated person or persons drinking intoxicating liquor.

Sec. 5-6. Relate to the duties of conductor.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 484.]

Sec. 1. Prohibits the taking of orders for intoxicating liquors in dry territory.

Sec. 2. Violation a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 570.]

Sec. 2. "No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or give away, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors or permit or suffer the same to be sold or given away in any public dance hall, . . . ."

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws 1913, chap. 575.]

An act to amend certain sections of the revised laws of 1905, relating to pharmacy.

Sec. 2339 (as amended). "Every proprietor or manager of a place where drugs are sold shall be responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, and medicines sold by him, except proprietary medicines and other articles sold in the original packages of the manufacturers. . . ."

#### STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws 1913, chap. 575.]

Sec. 2339 (as amended). ". . . Every person who, by himself or through another, shall willfully adulterate any drug, medicinal substance, or preparation authorized, or recognized by the United States pharmacopeia, or national formulary, or used or intended to be used in medical practice, or shall mix with any such article any foreign or inert substance for the purpose of weakening its medicinal power and effect or of cheapening it, or who shall sell the same knowing it to be so adulterated or mixed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, . . . ."

#### Mississippi.

#### SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws 1913, chap. 107.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 3790, code of 1906, imposes a privilege tax on the sale of Coca-cola, Colavin, Gayola, etc., and is made to read as follows: "An establishment, person, partnership, firm, or corporation bottling Coca-cola, Celery Cola, Africola, Gayola, Nervola or similar proprietary drinks. . . .

"The payment of the foregoing tax shall give the licensee the privilege of selling his products at wholesale and at the place of business at retail."

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws 1912, chap. 214.]

Sec. 1746 (1592) (amended). "If any person shall sell or barter, or give away to introduce trade . . . any vinous, alcoholic malt, intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or intoxicating bitters, or other drinks, which if drank to excess will produce intoxication, such person, and all others who may have

owned or had any interest at the time in the liquors, bitters or drinks sold or bartered, or given away to introduce trade, . . . shall, on conviction, be punished. . . ."

[Laws 1912, chap. 256.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 1 of chapter 134 of the laws of 1910 to read: "That any person who may sell or give away vinous or spirituous liquors unlawfully, or who shall allow the same to be sold or given away at his place of business, for any purpose whatever, . . . shall be subject to pay . . . the sum of five hundred dollars. . . ."

### Missouri.

#### OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 402, H. B. No. 536.]

Sec. 1. Requires that employers adopt and provide approved and effective devices, means, and methods for the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases.

Sec. 2. "The carrying on of any process, or manufacture, or labor in this State in which antimony, arsenic, brass, copper, lead, mercury, phosphorus, zinc, their alloys or salts or any poisonous chemicals, minerals, acids, fumes, vapors, gases, or other substances, are generated or used, employed or handled, by the employee in harmful quantities, or under harmful conditions, or come in contact with in a harmful way, are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees."

Sec. 3. Requires that employer furnish working clothes to be kept and used exclusively by employees while at work.

Sec. 4. Requires that employer have employees "examined by a competent licensed and reputable physician for the purpose of ascertaining if there exists in any employee any industrial or occupational disease or illness or any disease or illness due or incident to the character of the work in which the employee is engaged."

Sec. 5. Requires that the physician, after examining such employee, make within twenty-four hours a report in triplicate. "The report shall state the name and address and business of such employer and the nature of the disease in precise and definite terms of all the diseases or illness with which the employee is afflicted and the probable extent and duration thereof." Any physician failing to make such a report shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined.

Sec. 6. Requires that the secretary of the State board of health transmit a copy of the report to the State factory inspector.

Sec. 7. Requires that the employer provide separate dressing rooms and lavatories for employees exposed to poisonous or injurious dusts, fumes, and gases.

Sec. 8. Requires that no employee shall take or be allowed to take any food or drink of any kind into any room or apartment in which any process or manufacture or labor referred to in section 2 of this act is carried on.

Sec. 9. Requires that employers provide adequate devices for carrying off all poisonous or injurious fumes and injurious dust.

Sec. 10. Provides that when flues or other apparatus are being cleaned or emptied the employer shall provide sufficient, adequate, and efficient means to prevent unreasonably fouling or polluting the air in which the employees are obliged to work.

Sec. 11. All hoppers or chutes or similar devices shall be provided with a hood or covering for the purpose of drawing away from the employees noxious, poisonous, or injurious dusts.

Sec. 12. Makes it the duty of the State factory inspector to enforce the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. Requires that employers post appropriate notices of the known dangers to the health of employees and simple instructions as to any known means of avoiding the injurious consequences thereof.

Sec. 14. Makes violation of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

Sec. 15. Defines the term "employer" as including persons, partnerships, and corporations.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 385-392.]

Amendments and new laws relating to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. (H. B. 7, 19, 118, 119.)

#### Montana.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 35.]

"An act limiting the number of licenses which may be issued for sale of intoxicating liquors and regulating the issuance of licenses . . . ."

(See also Laws, 1913, chap. 116.)

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 83.]

#### Sec. 14. . . .

"(a) Apothecaries and all other persons dealing in drugs, medicine, and merchandise commonly sold by apothecaries' weight or by apothecaries' liquid measure shall at least once in two years cause such weights and measures so used to be tested and sealed by officers authorized under this act to inspect weights and measures."

#### Nevada.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 207.]

Sec. 1. "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 medical substance, which may from time to time be designated by the State board of pharmacy of Nevada, 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. 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 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 of the dispenser, who must be a duly registered pharmacist . . . ”

Sec. 2. “The label required by this act to be placed on all packages of poison shall be printed upon red paper in distinct white letters, or in distinct red letters upon white paper, and shall contain the word “poison,” the vignette representing the skull and cross-bones, and the name and address of the person or firm selling the same. The name of an antidote, if any there be, for the poison sold shall also be upon the package.”

Sec. 3. “It shall be the duty of the State board of pharmacy to adopt a schedule of what in their judgment are the most suitable common antidotes for the various poisons usually sold . . . The particular antidote adopted (and no other) shall appear on the poison label, provided for in section 2 of this act, or be attached to the package containing said poison. The board shall have power to revise and amend the list of antidotes from time to time, as to them may seem advisable. The entries in the poison book and the printed or written matter provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this act shall be in the English language: *Provided*, That the vendor of said poison may enter the same in any foreign language he may desire, in addition to said entry and label in English.”

Sec. 4. “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 . . . ”

Sec. 5. “Wholesale dealers and pharmacists shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, bottle, or other enclosure of an original package containing any of the articles named in Schedule A, the additions thereto, or in sections 8 or 9 of this act a suitable label, or brand, with the word ‘poison,’ but they are hereby exempted from the registration of the sale of such articles when sold at wholesale to a registered pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon duly licensed to practice in the State: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of such upon the prescriptions of practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons who are duly licensed to practice in this State.”

Sec. 6. District attorney of the county to conduct all actions.

Sec. 7. Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment.

“The following is Schedule A referred to in section 1, viz: *Schedule A*.—Arsenic, its compounds and preparations, corrosive sublimate, 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 or compounds, strophantus or its preparations.”

“The following is Schedule B referred to in section 1, viz: Aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, veratrum, veride or preparations, alkaloids or derivatives, hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, bromide, chloroform, sulphuric acid, cowhage, creosote, ether, solution of formaldehyde or formalin, cantharides, coccus indicus, Indian hemp, or their preparations, iodine or its tinctures, oils of sabin and pennyroyal, tartar emetic and other poisonous derivatives of antimony, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, and wood alcohol.”

[Laws, 1913, chap. 286.]

Sec. 18. ". . . the following drugs, medicines, and chemicals may be sold by grocers and dealers generally without restriction, viz:

Glauber salts, vaseline, turpentine, condition powders, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, bay rum, essence of Jamaica ginger, essence of peppermint, ammonia, alum, castor oil, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, glycerine, witch-hazel, sheep dip, borax, sulphur, bluestone, flax seed, insect powder, fly paper, any rat poison, squirrel poison, and gopher poison, and arsenical poison used for orchard spraying when prepared and sold in original and unbroken packages and labeled with the official poison labels."

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 207.]

Sec. 8. "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 eight grains of opium, or one grain of morphine, or two grains of codeine, or one-half grain of heroin, or one grain of cocaine, or one grain of alpha eucaine, or one grain of beta eucaine, or one grain of nova caine, or sixty 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 pharmacists legally licensed and doing business under the laws of the State of Nevada, or physicians, nor to each other, nor to the sale at retail in 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 to any resident or person in this State 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. . . . And said book shall always be open for inspection by any peace officer or citizen, or any member of the board of pharmacy or any inspector by them authorized, and such book shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine to furnish to or to prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or chloral hydrate, or any salt, derivative, or compounds, and it shall be unlawful for any practitioner of

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 substances as he may deem necessary for their treatment, when such prescriptions are not given or substances furnished for the purpose of evading the purposes of this act: *Provided,* That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold or dispensed without a physician's prescription containing less than two grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain heroin, or one-sixth grain cocaine, or one-sixth grain eucaine, or one-sixth grain nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or ten grains chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one ounce avoirdupois ounce, or to the sale of strychnine or other poisons for the purpose of destroying noxious wild animals."

Sec. 9. "The officials in charge of the food and drug act of this State are hereby designated and constituted agents for the enforcement of this act. . . ."

#### DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 226.]

Sec. 9. "Food, liquors, and drugs shall be deemed mislabeled or misbranded within the meaning of this act in any of the following cases: . . .

"Sixth. In the case of drugs: If its package or label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of such article which is false or fraudulent."

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 226.]

Sec. 4. "Food shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act in any of the following cases: . . .

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient. . . .

"Eighth. In the case of confectionery: If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health, or vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

Sec. 11. "The possession of any adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded article of food, liquor, or drug by any manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer in food, liquor, or drugs, or by any broker, commission merchant, agent, employee, or servant of any such manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act."

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 248.]

"An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors outside the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town."

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 286.]

Sec. 1. "From and after the passage of this act 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 . . . ."

Sec. 2. "Any person in order to be a registered pharmacist must be a licentiate in pharmacy or a practicing pharmacist."

Sec. 3. "Licentiates in pharmacy must . . . possess the fundamentals of a high-school education . . . have had five (5) consecutive years' actual experience . . . have passed a satisfactory examination before the State board of pharmacy . . . *Provided, however,* That the board of pharmacy may . . . grant certificates . . . to graduates of such colleges and schools of pharmacy as shall be approved by the board . . . may also grant certificates of registration to the licentiates of other States or Territories as it may deem proper. Practicing pharmacists are persons who, at the passage of this act, are registered as such."

Sec. 4. Relates to the qualifications of registered assistant pharmacists.

Secs. 5-9. Relate to the organization and the duties of the board of pharmacy.

Sec. 10. Requires annual registration.

Secs. 11-16. Relate to certificates of registration.

Sec. 16. ". . . The board shall have power to provide by proper rules and regulations for the revocation by said board of licenses issued under the provisions of this act whenever the holder of such license shall be guilty of habitual intemperance or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs or shall have been convicted of a felony."

Sec. 20. "The officials in charge of the food and drug act of this State are hereby designated and constituted agents for the enforcement of this act and shall cooperate with the State board of pharmacy, . . . ."

## STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 226.]

Sec. 5. "That the term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals."

Sec. 6. "The standard of purity of drugs shall be the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary official at the time of investigation."

## New Hampshire.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Concord (N. H.) ordinance, Aug. 15, 1912, Chap. IX.]

Sec. 16. Forbids distribution of free samples of medicine.

Sec. 17. Violations of the provisions of this chapter are punishable by fine. (P. H. Rep., 1913, v. 28, p. 1846.)

## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 118.]

Sec. 1. "Every physician in this State attending on or called in to visit a patient 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 ailment or disease contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within 48 hours send to the State board of health a report . . . ."

Sec. 2. Blanks for reports to be furnished free of cost.

Sec. 3. Reports not considered to be evidence of facts.

Sec. 4. Neglect or refusal to send report punishable by fine.

Sec. 5. Copy of report to be transmitted to commissioner of labor.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 102.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 8 of chapter 95 ". . . the license commissioners may, in their discretion, grant licenses of the 5th class to any person, otherwise qualified, who has been a registered pharmacist of New Hampshire and an actual resident thereof for one year prior to the date of his application. . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 54.]

Sec. 1. Amends section 16 of chapter 95 of the session laws of 1903 to read: "No licensee, except the holder of a license of the first, seventh, and ninth class, in the discretion of the commissioners and subject to such conditions as they may make, shall sell, furnish, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor, first, on Sunday; second, on any other day, except between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night; . . . ."

[Laws, 1913.]

Chap. 71. Prohibits minors procuring intoxicating liquors by false representation.

Chap. 108. Restricts granting of licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors.

Chap. 129. Provides for revocation of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

## New Jersey.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 89.]

Sec. 1. Requires registration with the State chemist of all brands of insecticides to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale with a statement of the professed standard.

Sec. 2. Provides for the issuance of certificates by the State chemist.

Sec. 3. Defines the term "insecticide."

Sec. 4. Defines adulteration.

Sec. 5. Requires that the State chemist have analyses made of the different brands of insecticides found in the State.

Sec. 6. Relates to evidence in a court of law.

Sec. 7. Makes violation of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

Sec. 8. Provides for expenses incurred in enforcing the act.

Sec. 9. Repeals acts in conflict herewith.

#### OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 5.]

Sec. 20 (as amended). "The owner, agent, or lessee of a place coming under the provisions of this act shall provide in each workroom thereof proper and sufficient means of ventilation, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation; . . . if . . . glazing or polishing on a wheel or any process is carried on by which dust or any gas vapors, or other impurity is generated in such a manner as to be inhaled by the employes to an injurious extent . . . the commissioner of labor may order the owner, agent, or lessee of such place to provide a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalations . . ."

#### METHYL ALCOHOL.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 286.]

Sec. 1. "No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any food, drug, preparation, or mixture of any kind whatsoever, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol; nor shall any person sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, or use upon or apply to the body of another, any drug, hair tonic, bay rum, or similar preparation intended for external use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall apply to veterinary remedies containing methyl or wood alcohol when such remedies are plainly and distinctly labeled in such manner as to indicate that they are intended solely for external use on animals."

Sec. 2. Makes violation of this act punishable by fine.

Secs. 3-5. Relate to the enforcement of the act.

#### New Mexico.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 38.]

Sec. 2. "Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously . . . administer poison to any such dog, cat, or domesticated fowl or bird, or shall expose any poisonous substances with the intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by them, or shall negligently or carelessly expose any poisonous substance which shall be taken or swallowed by any such dog, cat, or domesticated fowl or bird, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor . . ."

[Laws, 1912, chap. 85.]

Sec. 5. "It shall be unlawful . . . to use for the killing or catching of any fish, any poisonous, deleterious or stupefying drug . . . and every person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine . . . or by imprisonment . . ."

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 46.]

Sec. 1. "If any person or persons shall sell or give to any person confined in a jail, penal institution, road camp, or prison ranch, or other place of confinement within this State, or shall send by mail, express, or otherwise to any such person so confined, any morphine, cocaine, whiskey, or other drug or form of liquor of any character whatever, except upon the prescription or order of a regularly licensed and employed physician, upon conviction shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than seven years."

[Laws, 1912, chap. 29.]

Sec. 1. "That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system . . . shall be included in the branches of study taught in public schools . . ."

Sec. 4. "That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools who has not passed a satisfactory examination to enable him to properly teach the branches of study provided for in this act."

## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 80.]

Sec. 6. ". . . (6) Every operator of any coal mine . . . shall use all reasonable means to provide an adequate amount of ventilation . . . in such a manner as to render harmless and expel therefrom all dangerous or poisonous gases; and shall use reasonable care at all times to keep all workings in operation in said mine free from standing gas."

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 75.]

An act to regulate the barter, sale, and exchange of intoxicating liquors. Provides for election for prohibition in municipalities.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 78.]

An act to regulate the barter, sale, and exchange of intoxicating liquors in districts designated within any county of New Mexico.

Sec. 8. "It shall be unlawful for any person to barter, sell, or exchange intoxicating liquors at any place in this State where the barter, sale, or exchange of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, except that licensed druggists or apothecaries may sell such liquors at such places for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, as hereinafter provided. Every retail druggist and apothecary shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every sale of liquor, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, and the kind, quality, and price of said liquor. . . . Such sales by licensed druggists, except wine for sacramental purposes, shall be made only upon prescription by a licensed physician and then in quantity not exceeding one pint. . . .

"Any physician who shall prescribe liquor other than for medicinal purposes . . . shall be punished . . ."

## New York.

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Act May 9, 1913. Laws, 1913, chap. 470.]

Sec. 1746. "Alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture, compound, solution, or product of which cocaine or eucaine or their salts may be an ingredient, shall not be sold, offered for sale, furnished, disposed of, given away, or possessed by any person except in the manner prescribed in this section and by the persons authorized herein.

(a) "It shall be lawful for a licensed pharmacist or a licensed druggist, upon the written prescription of a physician duly registered and licensed to practice in the State of New York, to sell or dispense alkaloid cocaine or its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts. If in such prescription the percentage of such substances to the total contents of the prescription shall exceed one per centum thereof the pharmacist or druggist to whom such prescription is presented shall, before filling the same, verify the prescription by inquiry of the physician issuing the same. Such prescription shall be retained by the person dispensing the drug, and no copy of such prescription shall be made by or delivered to any person, and such prescription shall be filled but once, except that it shall be lawful for a licensed pharmacist or druggist to refill and to give to the person presenting same a copy of a prescription of which cocaine or eucaine is a component part, if the proportion of such substance to the total content of the prescription does not exceed one grain thereof to each fluid ounce or in the case of ointment does not exceed two grains of such substance to the ounce. When any of such substance is so dispensed or sold upon such written prescription of a physician, the person selling or dispensing the same shall simultaneously deliver to the person to whom the same is sold or furnished a certificate stating the name and address of the person selling or furnishing such drug or mixture, the name and address of the physician upon whose prescription the same is sold or furnished, the date of sale, and the amount sold."

(b) Such substances may be lawfully sold in the original package at wholesale by any manufacturer or wholesale dealer to any other manufacturer or wholesale dealer, provided a record of sale be kept in the manner prescribed.

(c) Such substances may be lawfully sold in the original package to a licensed pharmacist, licensed druggist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist, on order, provided the package be securely sealed and labeled and a record of sale be kept.

(d) Describes method of labeling.  
(e) Describes record of sale.  
(f) Describes record of receipt.  
(g) . . . Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony.

(h) Any person other than those specified who shall possess any quantity whatever of any of the specified drugs shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless the said possession is authorized by the certificate described in paragraph (a).

(i) Restricts possession of drugs and provides that any person required to record the possession, disposition, sale, purchase, or the place of keeping of such substances who shall fail to make such record shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(j) Provides for a record of stock on hand.

(k) Provides for reports of records of stock on hand.

(l) Limits the quantity of cocaine or its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts to be kept on hand.

(m) Excepts the transportation of such substances as merchandise and their possession by duly authorized officials.

(n) Provides for the designation of one person in each public hospital or dispensary to purchase and possess the substances enumerated. Limits the amount and provides for records of purchases and dispositions.

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 26.]

Sec. 70 (as amended). "The term 'cider vinegar' as used herein shall be construed to mean vinegar made exclusively from apple juice. All vinegar which contains any proportion of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter, or which has an acidity equivalent to the presence of at least four per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or cider vinegar which has less than such an amount of acidity, or less than two per centum of cider vinegar solids shall be deemed adulterated."

#### OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 336.]

Sec. 88 (amended). ". . . in all factories where lead, arsenic, or other poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dust, or gases are present as an incident or result of the business or process conducted by such factory, there shall be provided washing facilities, which shall include hot water and individual towels. Where females are employed, dressing or emergency rooms shall be provided for their use; each such room shall have at least one window opening to the outer air, and shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls. In brass and iron foundries suitable provisions shall be made and maintained for drying the working clothes of the persons employed therein . . ."

Sec. 89a (amended). "No employee shall take or be permitted to take any food into a room or apartment in a factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, commercial institution, or other establishment or working place where lead, arsenic, or other poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dust, or gases exist in harmful conditions, or are present in harmful quantities as an incident or result of the business conducted by such factory . . . and notice to the foregoing effect shall be posted in each such room or apartment. No employee, unless his presence is necessary for the proper conduct of the business, shall remain in any such room, apartment or enclosure during the time allowed for meals, and suitable provision shall be made and maintained by the employer for enabling employees to take their meals elsewhere in such establishments."

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 264.]

An act to amend the liquor tax law, relative to illegal sales and selling. (Laws, 1909, chap. 39.)

[Laws, 1912, chap. 378.]

An act to amend the liquor tax law, in relation to penalties.

**North Carolina.****SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 81.]

Sec 1. "That no person shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispense cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any mixture of either or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds, except on the prescription of a licensed physician, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court:" A proviso permits sales to pharmacists or chemists and sales for scientific, public or medicinal uses.

Sec. 2. Makes possession of the above drugs a misdemeanor and provides punishment.

Sec. 3. Requires that prescriptions be signed by the licensed physician giving the same and be filled only once. Violation a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4-6. Relate to the enforcement of the act.

**SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 44.]

An act to secure the enforcement of the laws against the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Sec. 2. "That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation by whatever name called, other than druggists and medical depositories duly licensed thereto, to have or keep in his, their or its possession, for the purpose of sale, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors." Possession is construed as being *prima facie* evidence of violation.

**North Dakota.****SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap 147.]

Sec. 9452 (amended). "Any person who shall, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, leave, throw or deposit upon the doorstep or premises or within dwellings or within barns or other buildings owned or occupied or used by any other person or any householder without a special personal request, as hereinafter specified, of such person or householder, any patent or proprietary medicine or any preparation, pill, tablet, powder, capsule, cosmetic, disinfectant, or antiseptic or any drug or medicine or condiment that contains poison or any ingredient that is deleterious to health or that has to be permitted under the laws of this State or of the United States, on the label thereof, or have its presence therein disclosed otherwise, a sample, or any quantity or size whatever for the purpose of advertising or inviting or suggesting its use shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor . . . and such samples of foods are and are hereby declared to be a nuisance and a danger and a menace to the safety of children, members or live stock and other living beings of such household. . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 271.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to import, manufacture, distribute, transport, sell, offer for sale, or to have in possession for sale, or to give away any snuff or any substitute therefor, under whatever name called, and as defined in this act."

Sec. 2. "For the purpose of this act, snuff is defined as any tobacco that has been fermented, or dried, or flavored, or pulverized, or cut, or scented, or otherwise treated, or any substitute therefor or imitation thereof, intended to be taken by the mouth or nose. Provided, however, that ordinary plug, fine cut, or long cut chewing tobacco as now commonly known to the trade of this State shall not be included in such definition."

Sec. 3. Provides that this act shall be enforced by the State's attorneys, sheriffs, police officers, health officers, and food commissioner.

Sec. 4. Repeals chapter 277 of the session laws of 1911.

Sec. 5. Makes violation a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 69.]

Sec. 1. "That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, clerk, servant, employee, or agent, directly or indirectly, upon any pretense or by any devise, to manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispose of, or give away, or keep for sale any cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers, or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking."

Sec. 2. Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 171.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within the State of North Dakota any insecticide, Paris green, lead arsenate, or fungicide which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act."

Sec. 2. Forbids the shipping, sale, or delivery of adulterated or misbranded insecticides or fungicides.

Sec. 3. Defines "adulterated."

Sec. 4-5. Define "misbranded."

Sec. 6-14. Relate to the enforcement of the act.

#### SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws 1913, chap. 224.]

Sec. 1. Chapter 229 of the laws of 1911 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

Sec. 1. "Every person who shall take, send, or introduce any intoxicating liquor, narcotic, or other habit-forming drug of any kind into any of the buildings, or upon any of the premises of the State hospital for the insane, feeble-minded institute, school for deaf and dumb, school for the blind, reform school, State penitentiary, or other penal or charitable institution of any county, city or village of the State, except upon the express authority of the physician or chief executive officer of such institution, given in writing, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine . . . or imprisonment . . ."

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 225.]

An act designed to aid in the enforcement of article 20, section 217 of the constitution of the State of North Dakota and the statutes passed in support of said section, commonly known as the prohibition law.

Sec. 1. Provides for the inspection of freight and express books.

## Ohio.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Act July 18, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "Each person, firm, or corporation who manufactures, sells, or offers for sale in this State arsenate of lead, Paris green, lime-sulphides, miscible combinations of mineral or vegetable oils, Bordeaux mixture, or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof used for the control of insects or fungus diseases within the State, shall affix to each package in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof a plainly printed or written certificate which shall state in the case of solids the number of net pounds, or in the case of paste arsenate of lead the number of net pounds on a fifty per centum water basis, or in the case of liquids, the number of gallons contained therein, the name, brand or trade-mark under which it is sold, or offered for sale, the name of the manufacturer and the place or places of manufacturing same. The certificate shall state also the percentages and chemical compositions of all essential substances or ingredients of said insecticides and fungicides or combinations of the same contained in said commodities, and in the case of lime-sulphur solutions the certificate on each package shall state the degree Beaumé and the per centum of sulphur. The certificate on each package shall be considered as constituting a guarantee to the purchaser of the contents therein."

Sec. 2. "Before selling or offering for sale arsenate of lead, . . . or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof, . . . each person, firm, or corporation shall file with the State board of agriculture certified copies of the certificates required in the preceding section."

Sec. 3. Defines the term insecticide as used in this act.

Sec. 4. "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale in the State any arsenate of lead . . . or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof . . . which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act."

Sec. 5. Defines adulteration.

Sec. 6. Defines the term misbranded.

Sec. 7. "It shall be unlawful for any dealer, agent, distributor, or other person, who sells or disposes of any arsenate of lead, . . . or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof, to adulterate, dilute, alter, or change these materials in any way from the form as received in the original package."

Sec. 8. "Before selling arsenate of lead, . . . or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof . . . within the State, each person, firm, or corporation who manufactures any of the aforementioned commodities shall each year pay to the State board of agriculture a license fee of twenty dollars with each certificate filed . . ."

Sec. 9. "Each year the State board of agriculture shall cause to have taken samples of the different brands of arsenate of lead, . . . or any insecticide or fungicide or essential ingredient thereof . . . and the same shall be analyzed

under the direction of the secretary of said board. The expenses incurred thereof shall be paid by him from a fund arising from the payment of license fees required in the preceding section."

Sec. 10-14 Relate to the enforcement of the act.

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

[Act May 8, 1913. House bill No. 326.]

Sec. 12672 (as amended). "Whoever sells, barters, furnishes, or gives away, directly or indirectly, or has in his possession for the purpose of selling, bartering, furnishing, or giving away, directly or indirectly, any quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or alypin, morphine, acetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-ester-morphine, ethyl morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, opium, or any of their alkaloids, salts, derivatives or compounds, or any synthetic equivalent thereof either as to the physical properties or physiological action, except upon the original written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon duly licensed under the laws of this State, when prescribing for their patients for actual and necessary purposes in the proper practice of their respective professions which prescription shall contain the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon issuing it, the date of issue, and the name of the person for whom it is issued; or fails to keep such prescription on file for at least two years, in such manner that it is accessible at all reasonable times to the inspection of the proper officer or officers of the law and the agricultural commission, or fills said prescription more than once, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days or more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not less than one year or more than five years in the penitentiary. If it be made to appear to the court that the person so convicted is addicted to the use of any of the above-mentioned drugs or substances, the court, with the consent of such person, may commit such person to a hospital or other institution for the treatment of such person. This section does not extend to sales at wholesale of any quantity of the above-mentioned drugs to duly registered pharmacists, physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons; and shall not apply to liquid preparations sold in good faith as medicines containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than ten grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce."

Sec. 12672-1. "The finding in the possession of a person who is not a wholesale dealer in drugs, a registered pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, of any quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or alypin, morphine, acetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-ester-morphine, ethyl-morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, opium, or any of their alkaloids, salts, derivatives or compounds, or any synthetic equivalents thereof, either as to the physical properties or physiological action, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation by such person of section 12672 of this chapter."

**OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.**

[Act April 23, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "Every physician in this State attending on or called in to visit a patient 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 ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within 48 hours from the time of first attending such patient send to the State board of health a report stating:

- "(a) Name, address, and occupation of patient.
- "(b) Name, address, and business of employer.
- "(c) Nature of disease.
- "(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health.

"The reports herein required shall be made on, or in conformity with, the standard schedule blanks hereinafter provided for. The mailing of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the State board of health, shall be a compliance with this section."

Sec. 2-4. Relate to duties of the State board of health, to provide blanks and transmit reports to proper officials.

[Act May 6, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide reasonably effective devices, means, and methods to prevent the contraction by his employees of illness or disease incident to the work or process in which such employees are engaged."

Sec. 2. "Every work or process in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluosilicate is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees, who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions."

Sec. 3. Defines duties of employers to provide safety appliances for the protection of employees in especially dangerous works or processes.

Sec. 4. Defines duties of employees in especially dangerous works or processes to use the safety appliances provided by the employers.

Sec. 5. Requires due notice of special danger.

Sec. 6. Provides for medical examination of every employee.

Sec. 7. "Every physician making any examination under section 6 and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the employer, a record of such examination containing the name and address of the employee so examined, the particular work or process in which he is engaged, the date, place, and finding of such examination, and the directions given in each case by the physician. The record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the [State department of factory inspection] and by the [State board of health]."

This section also outlines the style of report and requires that the physician report the results of examination or finding to the employer.

"After five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, nor return the said employee to such work or process without a written permit from a licensed physician."

Sec. 8-12. Refer to enforcement, penalties, definition, and time of taking effect of the act.

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Act May 3, 1913. House bill No. 352.]

Sec. 376 (as amended). "The State dairy and food commissioner, each assistant commissioner, and each inspector in the performance of his duty may enter a creamery, factory, store, salesroom, drug store, laboratory, or other place

where he believes or has reason to believe drugs, food, drink, or linseed oil is made, prepared, dispensed, sold, or offered for sale, examine the books therein, and open a cask, tub, jar, bottle, or other package containing or supposed to contain a drug or an article of food or drink and examine or cause to be examined and analyzed the contents thereof."

[Act May 8, 1913. House bill No. 353.]

Sec. 1307 (as amended). Provides for triannual renewal of certificates and further provides that: "The board may refuse to grant a certificate to a person guilty of felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy, and after notice and hearing may suspend or revoke a certificate for like cause or for fraud in procuring it . . . ."

Sec. 1311. Provides for fees to be charged.

#### Oregon.

##### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 164.]

Sec. 16. "It shall be unlawful for any person from and after the passage of this act to vend, sell, give away, or furnish, or cause to be vended, sold, given away, or furnished, either directly or indirectly, any of the following poisons, to wit:

"Arsenic and its preparations, white precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, essential oil of bitter almonds, aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, oil of savin, oil of tansy, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, carbolic acid (phenol), corrosive sublimate, corrosive sublimate tablets, antiseptic tablets containing corrosive sublimate, and other deadly poisons in original packages or otherwise without labeling the box, vessel, or bottle in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article and the word "poison" and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver or sell said poisons unless upon inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character.

"Deadly poisons, within the meaning of this act, shall be any drug, chemical, or preparation which according to the standard works on medicine, toxicology, or *materia medica* is liable to be destructive to adult human life.

"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 aforesaid. It shall be unlawful to sell or deliver or cause to be sold or delivered any of the poisons aforesaid without making or causing to be made an entry in a book kept solely for that purpose, stating the date, the hour of the sale, the name and address and the signature of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of the poison sold, a 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 or a duly registered assistant pharmacist. . . . This book shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein. . . . The section also excepts physicians' prescriptions and the manufacture, making, or selling at wholesale.

Sec. 17. "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 poisons by rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. . . ."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 232.]

Sec. 29. "It shall be unlawful for any person within the State of Oregon to place any poisoned wheat or other grain, or any poisoned substance on which any of the game birds or nongame birds will feed anywhere in the State of Oregon, for the purpose of poisoning any of such birds enumerated in this act."

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 164.]

Sec. 18. "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to send, sell, furnish, or give away, . . . or to have in his or their possession any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, hereoin, alpha euacaine, beta euacaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds, excepting upon the written order or prescription of a physician or 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 such 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. No copy or duplicate of such written order shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original order 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 filing thereof; . . ." The provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale, to preparations containing less than specified quantities of the drugs, nor to the sale and compounding of remedies used for veterinary purposes and liniments.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 151.]

Sec. 1. "Should any person, other than a convict serving time in the Oregon State Penitentiary, barter, sell, trade, give, or furnish, or aid in the barter, sale, trading, giving, or furnishing of any intoxicating liquors or any cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, hereoin, alpha euacaine, beta euacaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrates, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances to any convict or prisoner sentenced to serve or serving a term in the Oregon State Penitentiary or county penal eleemosynary institution, he . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . . punished by a fine . . . or by imprisonment . . ."

Sec. 2. "Should any convict or prisoner . . . violate any of the provisions of the preceding section he shall likewise be deemed guilty of a crime and shall be tried in the circuit courts of the State . . ."

## DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 118.]

Sec. 4900 (amended). ". . . for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded:

1. "In case of drugs: 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 contained therein which is false and fraudulent.

3. "If it . . . fail to bear a statement on the label of any quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, hereoин, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, boric acid, or any other poisonous acid or substance."

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 118.]

Sec. 4900 (amended). "The term 'misbranded' as used herein shall apply to all articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, . . . an article shall be deemed misbranded: . . . ."

3. "If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser. . . . or if it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, hereoин, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, boric acid, or any other poisonous acid or substance."

5. ". . . an article of food which does not contain any added poisons or deleterious substance shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded . . . in case of the mixtures or compounds . . . known as articles of food under their own distinctive name . . . ."

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 265.]

Provides for granting of licenses by county court.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 250.]

Sec. 1. "Each package of intoxicating liquor shipped or transferred or consigned for shipment into any territory in which the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited shall contain the name of the consignee, the name of the consignor, the name and address of the person ordering such liquors, the kind and quality of intoxicating liquors in such package, and the place from and to which the liquor is shipped . . . attached to the package in a conspicuous place where it can be easily read."

Sec. 2. Requires common carriers to keep separate record of shipments.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 186.]

Sec. 1. "It shall be unlawful . . . to locate or maintain any saloon or to sell or offer to sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, in any railway, interurban railway, or street railway depot or station building, or under the same roof with or in any building physically connected with such depot or station buildings: *Provided*, This act shall not apply to drug stores selling intoxicating liquor on prescriptions as provided by law."

Sec. 2. Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 51.]

Sec. 1. "Any person who shall bargain, sell, exchange, or give to any intoxicated person or habitual drunkard spirituous, vinous, malt, or intoxicating liquors shall be liable for all damages resulting in whole or in part therefrom . . . ."

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 164.]

Sec. 1. ". . . unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, or dispense any drugs . . . unless such person be a registered pharmacist . . ."

Sec. 2. ". . . Must be a licentiate in pharmacy or a practicing pharmacist."

Sec. 3. A licentiate in pharmacy must have had four years' experience and passed an examination before the State board.

Sec. 4-22. Define the nature and duties of the board and provide regulations for the sale of certain drugs.

Sec. 23. Repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.

## Pennsylvania.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Oil City, Pa., Reg. Bd. H., Oct. 18, 1911.]

Rule 22. "It shall be unlawful to pass out, distribute, or peddle in any manner patent or proprietary medicine . . . or any other package or substance. The free distribution of the above-mentioned articles in the manner indicated is hereby declared dangerous and detrimental to public health, and is hereby prohibited." (Municipal ordinances, rules, and regulations pertaining to public health. P. H. Rep. Reprint No. 121, p. 201.)

[New Castle, Pa., Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 3, 1913.]

Rule 2. "No person shall give away, or deposit, or distribute any sample package, boxes, or any other quantity of nostrums, pills, proprietary medicine, or any other material of an alleged medicinal character or purporting to be a curative agency, by means of depositing, or leaving the same in any street, alley, or public or private property in the city." (P. H. Rep. 1913, v. 28, p. 1592.)

## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Act July 26, 1913.]

Sec. 1. "*Be it enacted, etc.*, That every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide reasonably effective devices, means, and methods to prevent the contraction by his employees of any illness or disease incident to the work or process in which such employees are engaged in the industries and occupations specified in section two of this act."

Sec. 2. "Every work or process in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluo-silicate is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions."

Sec. 3. Defines the duty of employer to furnish protective devices: Hoods, wash rooms, shower baths, eating rooms, drinking fountains, and respirators.

Sec. 4. Defines the duty of employees to use the protective devices furnished.

Sec. 5. Provides for the posting of notices and necessary explanations to employees.

Sec. 6. Provides for monthly examinations of employees.

Sec. 7. Provides for the physician's record of examinations and a report of findings.

"The examination physician shall also, within the said forty-eight hours, report such examination and finding to the employer, and after five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions included in section two of this act."

Sec. 8. Provides for inspection by officials and makes violation of the several sections of this act a misdemeanor.

Secs. 10-12. Contain definitions, provisions for determining the constitutionality of the act, and the date on which the act is to take effect.

### Philippine Islands.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1911-12, No. 2085. Second Philippine Legislature.]

Amends portions of the act entitled: "The internal revenue law of nineteen hundred and four." (See also No. 2126.)

### Porto Rico.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, No. 66.]

Amends law relating to the manufacture and sale of fermented liquors.

[Laws, 1913, No. 112.]

Amends law relating to the tax on alcoholic liquors.

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1912, No. 30.]

Amends section 6 of the pharmacy law and provides for examinations in accord with a plan of studies outlined.

### Rhode Island.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Public Laws, 1913, chap. 938.]

Sec. 1. "No person shall, by himself or his servant or agent, sell, distribute, or give away in any street or highway, or from house to house, any bottle, box, envelope, or package containing any liquid medicine or any pills, powder, tablets, or other article which contains any drug or poison: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person acting as a member, officer, or agent of any pharmaceutical house in the distribution of samples of its products to physicians."

Sec. 2. Makes violation punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

### South Carolina.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, No. 299.]

Amends section 18 of "An act to declare the law in reference to, and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors and beverages within the State and to police the same; approved the 16th of February, A. D. 1907."

[Laws, 1912, No. 420.]

Provides for an election on the sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in certain counties petitioning therefor.

[Laws, 1913, No. 89.]

To regulate the division of dispensary profits in the counties of the State.

**South Dakota.**

**SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

[Laws, 1913, chaps. 254-260.]

Relate to intoxicating liquors, and restrictions on the sale thereof.

**Utah.**

**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 38.]

Sec. 1 (as amended). "No person, association or corporation shall manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of, or distribute white phosphorous, single-dipped, strike-anywhere matches of the type popularly known as 'Parlor matches'; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, white phosphorous, double-dipped, strike-anywhere matches or any other type of double-dipped matches, unless the bulb or first dip of such match is composed of a so-called safety or inert composition, nonignitable on an abrasive surface; nor manufacture, store, sell or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, or distribute matches which when packed in a carton of five hundred approximate capacity and placed in an oven maintained at a constant temperature of 200 degrees F., will ignite in eight hours; nor manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell or otherwise dispose of, or distribute, Blazer, or so-called wind matches, whether of the so-called safety or strike-anywhere type."

Sec. 2. Refers to labeling of packages and cautions to be observed in handling any matches.

Sec. 3. Describes manner of packing matches.

Sec. 4. Violation a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 46.]

Sec. 16. "It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or take any fish from any of the waters of this State by use or means of . . . any poison, deleterious or stupefying drug, giant powder, quick lime or explosive or electric device or to have in his possession any fish killed or taken by use or aid thereof." Violation punishable by fine.

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

[Laws, 1913, chap. 48.]

Sec. 1727y' (as amended). "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of or have possession of cocaine, morphine, heroin, codein [codeine], alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, novacaine, or opium, or any of the derivatives of opium, except upon the prescription of a reputable licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist or licensed veterinary surgeon, and said prescription shall not be refilled, which prescrip-

tion shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, written in by the person writing said prescription, and if prescribed by a veterinary surgeon it shall state the kind of animal for which ordered and every prescription shall be signed by the person giving the same: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to possession by or sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to possession by or sales at retail by retail druggists to a regular reputable licensed practicing physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, nor to sales made to, or possession by manufacturers of proprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the manufacture of said preparations, nor to sales to or possession by hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions: *And provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to such preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or to standard proprietary remedies: *Provided, further*, That no practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine shall furnish to or prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same any cocaine, morphine, heroin, codein [codeine], alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova-caine, or opium, or any of the derivatives of opium or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances or any preparations containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds; and no practitioner of dentistry shall prescribe any of the foregoing substances for any person not under his treatment in the regular practice of his profession, and no practitioner of veterinary medicine shall 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 lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine from administering, in good faith, for the use of any habitual user of narcotic drugs, who is under his professional care, such substances as he may deem necessary for his treatment, when such administration is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *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 by them authorized, and such book shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein."

Sec. 1727x3. Violation a felony.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 575.]

Sec. 4469x (as amended). "Any person under the age of twenty-one years who shall buy, accept, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor, cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form, or any opium or any other narcotic in any form, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.00."

[Laws, 1913, chap. 83.]

Sec. 302x8 (as amended). "To restrain and punish vagrants, . . . and to prohibit the sale, giving away, or furnishing of tobacco, opium, or other narcotics to any person under twenty-one years of age."

[Laws, 1912, chap. 86.]

Sec. 206x49 (as amended). "To prevent intoxication, . . . and to prohibit the sale, giving away, or furnishing of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, opium, or other narcotics to any person under 21 years of age; and to prohibit the buying, accepting, or having in his possession any of the aforesaid narcotics by any person under 21 years of age."

**DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 66.]

Sec. 737 (as amended). . . .

"That for the purpose of this chapter 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, wood alcohol, denatured 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: *Provided*, That wood or denatured alcohol be not allowed in any article of food or medicine intended for internal use.

"Third. If its package or label 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."

**POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 66.]

Sec. 736 (as amended). . . .

"Second. . . .

"In the case of confectionery:

"If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffine, or other mineral substance or poisonous flavor, or color, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor, or compound or narcotic drug.

"In case of foods:

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients which may render such article injurious to health.

"Sixth. If it contain any added antiseptic or preservative substance except common salt, saltpeter, cane or beet sugar, vinegar, spices, or wood smoke: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such a manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise and directions for removal of said preservative shall be printed on the package the provisions of this chapter shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. And furthermore, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the addition of benzoate of soda in those foods in which generally heretofore it has been used: *Provided*, That each container

or package is plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of benzoate of soda.

“Eighth. If it contains saccharine or other artificial sweetening agent.”

Sec. 737 (as amended). . . .

“In case of foods:

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

“Fourth. . . . an article of food that does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be misbranded or adulterated . . .

“In case of . . . proprietary foods which shall contain no unwholesome added ingredient, . . .”

Sec. 745 (as amended). “Every person who . . . shall sell . . . or have in his possession with intent to sell . . . or deliver to any creamery or factory to be manufactured into butter or cheese, any milk, cream, or other dairy product to which any boracic acid, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, visco-gene, or other compound has been added, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.”

Sec. 746x17 (as amended). “Every person who . . . shall sell . . . or have in his possession with intent to sell, deliver, exchange, or dispose of any vinegar . . . which contains less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or which contains any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or any other mineral acid, vinegar eels, or ingredients injurious to health; . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.”

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 81.]

An act to amend the laws of Utah, 1911, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. (See also chaps. 79, 82, and 83.)

[Laws, 1913, chap. 80.]

Sec. 1. “All common carriers delivering intoxicating liquor within this State in any ‘dry territory’ as defined by the laws of this State are required to keep, at the place of delivery, a separate book which shall contain a full and complete record of shipments of all intoxicating liquor delivered by them to any person in such dry territory. Said records shall be kept for one year after delivery.”

Sec. 2. Violation a misdemeanor.

#### STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 66.]

Sec. 736 (as amended). “The term ‘drug,’ as used in this chapter, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or animals.

“That for the purpose of this chapter an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

“In the case of drugs:

“First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down by the United

States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary."

Sec. 739 (as amended). "That a flavoring extract is a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid or odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and must conform in name to the plant used in its preparation.

"The flavoring extracts herein described are intended for food purposes and are not to be confounded with a similar preparation described in the Pharmacopœia for medicinal purposes. The term flavoring extract includes solutions sold for food purposes as flavors, flavorings, essences, and tinctures.

#### Vermont.

##### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1912, No. 201.]

An act to codify and amend the fish and game laws.

##### Part IV. Fish.

Sec. 37. "No person shall place in any waters of this State lime, creosote, coccus indicus, or other drug or poison destructive to fish."

##### DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1912, No. 222.]

Sec. 5473 (as amended). "For the purpose of this chapter a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded, . . ."

(c) "If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent; or"

(d) "If the package fails 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. Nothing in this paragraph (d) shall be construed to apply to physicians' prescriptions or preparations recommended and prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary."

##### OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1912, No. 188.]

Sec. 3. "Said [State factory] inspector may enter any factory, mill, workshop, private works, or State institutions which have shops or factories, when the same are open or in operation, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees and the sanitary condition in and around such buildings and places, and to make a record of such inspection. . . . If said inspector finds upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangement of any workshop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed or residing therein . . . he shall give written notice to the owner, proprietor, or agent of such workshop or factory to make, within thirty days, the alterations or additions by said inspector

deemed necessary for the safety and protection of the employees; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty days from the date of such written notice, or within such time as said alterations or additions can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors, owners, or agents, said proprietors, owners, or agents so notified shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both."

[Laws, 1912, No. 216.]

Sec. 1. "The State board of health shall have authority to prescribe regulations for the heating and ventilation of all mills, factories, stone sheds, sheds, or other buildings in which five or more persons are employed."

"Notice of the promulgation of any order or regulations made by the State board of health pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be communicated in writing to the owner, manager, or person in charge of the mill, factory, stone shed, shed, or other building concerning the ventilation and heating of which the order or regulation is made, and a copy of such order shall be kept on file by the secretary of the State board of health."

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913.]

No. 194. An act to prohibit the holding of public office by persons engaged in the liquor traffic.

Nos. 195-200. Amend laws relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquor.

#### Virginia.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1912, chap. 241.]

"An act to amend and reenact an act to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture, and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malt beverages and to impose license taxes thereon, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains. . . ."

#### Wyoming.

#### SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 93.]

Sec. 2007 (as amended). "Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person, whether acting for himself or as agent, to possess, or sell, or otherwise dispose of cocaine, eucaine, beta eucaine, alpha eucaine, morphine, heroin, chloral, chloral hydrate, Indian hemp, opium, or any salt, compound, or derivative thereof, except upon the prescription of a licensed practicing physician registered in this State. No person filling the prescription shall refill the same nor give any copy thereof to the party presenting said prescription. The said prescription shall be kept on file and open to inspection by the State board of pharmacy commission, city or county authorities, or the State board of medical examiners, at any time: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular licensed practicing physicians registered in this State, or dentists or veterinary surgeons

registered in this State, nor to sales to State, county, or private hospitals: *And provided, further, That the above provisions shall not apply to such preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or new formulary, or pharmaceutical preparations to be used in the filling of prescriptions written by a regular registered practicing physician in this State.*"

Sec. 2908 (as amended). Makes violation of the preceding and following sections a felony, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both.

Sec. 2909 (as amended). "No practitioner of medicine, druggist, or veterinary medicine shall furnish to or prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same, any cocaine, eucaine, beta eucaine, alpha eucaine, morphine, chloral, chloral hydrate, Indian hemp, opium, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substitutes, or preparations containing any of the foregoing substances, to any person not under his treatment in the regular practice of his profession, and no practitioner of veterinary medicine shall administer any of the foregoing substances to any human being: *Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine from prescribing or administering in good faith, cocaine not exceeding 2 grains to any one person within the period of 24 consecutive hours; morphine not to exceed 4 grains to any one person within the period of 24 consecutive hours; codeine, Indian hemp, eucaine, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, opium or any of its derivatives, not to exceed 4 grains within any consecutive period of 24 hours, chloral not to exceed 30 grains within any consecutive period of 24 hours: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the use of the foregoing substances in hospitals in any quantity deemed necessary by the attending physician when such administration is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.* When any physician shall administer or prescribe in excess of the dosage of drugs mentioned in this section, within any 24 hours, he shall within 5 days make a report of such action to the secretary of the State board of health, stating fully name of patient and conditions under which drugs were administered or prescribed. It shall be the duty of the State pharmacy commission to enforce these sections."

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 107.]

Sec. 8 (as amended). "That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: . . .

"In case of confectionery:

"If it 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 or compound, or narcotic drug.

"In case of food; . . .

"Fifth. If it contains any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, which may render such article injurious to health; provided, that . . . the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it be coated with talc, clay, paraffin, varnish, shellac, or any other injurious substances."

#### STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

Reenacts that portion of section 8 of chapter 104, Laws, 1911, which recognizes the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary as standards for articles described therein.