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## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Few legislative problems offer greater difficulties than are presented by the need for providing equitable restrictions on the sale of alcohol and alcohol-containing materials, for use in medicine or the arts, in prohibition territory.

For many years it has been asserted that pseudo drug stores were being established throughout the country for the express purpose of taking advantage of the exception clauses in prohibition or local-option laws to supply alcohol-containing beverages to all who care to buy. The abuses that have grown out of this practice have been repeatedly commented upon by pharmacists and others, who appreciate the odium that evasions of this kind must of necessity bring on pharmacy as an occupation to be engaged in by reputable men. Many and varied suggestions have been made to restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages for medicinal purposes, but practically all have failed because of the existing internal-revenue laws which require that all who desire to retail alcohol or alcoholic beverages for medicinal or mechanical purposes pay the regular retail liquor dealer's tax and be classed as liquor dealers by the collector of internal revenue.

In prohibition or local-option territory the payment of the special tax to sell alcohol is usually considered to be evidence of the intent to sell alcoholic liquids for beverage purposes and will generally suffice to subject the individual to considerable annoyance by officials intrusted with the enforcement of local option or prohibition laws.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the National Association of Retail Druggists, at the annual meeting in Philadelphia August, 1914, may be accepted as reflecting the wishes of reputable retail druggists in this connection:

Whereas the injustice of classifying druggists as retail liquor dealers and compelling them to pay the retail liquor dealer's special tax has long been apparent; and

Whereas the druggists of the United States, through their various State and national associations, have repeatedly expressed their disapproval of this unjust classification and their protest at this unjust tax: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the National Association of Retail Druggists in convention assembled reiterates its objection to this tax and that a suitable memorandum of this protest be submitted by our secretary to his honor the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the National Association of Retail Druggists, through the proper officials and in the manner deemed best, respectfully request his honor the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to give an official opinion as to why retail druggists should be compelled to pay this tax.

*Resolved by the National Association of Retail Druggists in convention assembled*, That every honorable effort be put forth by this association to secure the passage of a law that will more strongly differentiate between the medicinal and beverage sales of alcohol than the present laws do; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every effort be made to secure the passage of a law reducing the alcohol tax of retail druggists to the sum of \$5.

*Resolved*, That this association instructs its legislative committee to cause the introduction into Congress of a bill to provide for a nominal tax upon the sale of alcoholic liquors when sold by pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purpose only, and that a special stamp be issued for this purpose.

Other associations have gone on record asking that some remedy be devised to eliminate the existing evil, and have expressed the belief that anything that might be done to provide for the legitimate sale of alcohol without classing the seller as a retail liquor dealer would be of advantage not alone to the dealer but also to the community in which the business is being transacted.

With the precedent that will be established under the provisions of the Harrison antinarcotic bill, if it is enacted into law, it should be possible to extend the principle of registration and record embodied in that law to cover alcohol and alcohol-containing beverages. A provision of this kind would serve to definitely locate all dealers in alcohol and alcoholic liquids for medicinal purposes; would suffice to class them apart from the dealers selling alcoholic liquids for beverage purposes; would furnish the necessary information to make prohibition and local-option laws more effective, and would practically preclude the sale of alcohol for beverage purposes under the guise of medicine. To do this it would be necessary, of course, to increase the registration fee included in the Harrison antinarcotic act to a sum sufficient to furnish a reasonable revenue, equivalent perhaps to that now collected from the retail drug trade under the existing law, and to require that every retail dealer in alcohol and narcotics pay the fee and preserve a record of his purchase on blanks similar to those to be provided for the purchase of narcotic drugs in accord with the provisions embodied in the Harrison bill.

If retail druggists are really in earnest in their objection to be classed as retail liquor dealers, it should be comparatively easy for them to secure the cooperation of persons interested in the enforce-

ment of existing laws, for the purpose of securing the enactment of legislation necessary to provide for a separate classification as dealers in alcohol and narcotic drugs, with the requirement that dealers in this class keep a record sufficient to show the amount of alcohol or alcohol-containing materials purchased, and thus afford to officials in prohibition or local-option territory an opportunity to actually enforce this type of restrictive legislation in a way hitherto impossible.

## PLAGUE ERADICATION IN CALIFORNIA.

### PRESENT SITUATION—THE DISEASE APPARENTLY ERADICATED.

By J. D. LONG, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of the present situation with regard to plague in the State of California it will be necessary to review briefly the past history of plague in the State.

Plague was first reported in California about the year 1900, and from that time until 1904 cases occurred from time to time.

From 1904 until 1907 no case was reported.

In May, 1907, a sporadic case was reported at the Marine Hospital. The outbreak proper began in August, 1907, and continued in the city of San Francisco until January, 1908. During this period 159 human cases occurred. During the same period 15 cases occurred in Oakland, 1 in Berkeley, and 1 in Point Richmond. During the period from 1908 until the present time cases have occurred as follows in the counties outside of the cities above mentioned:

	Cases.
Contra Costa County-----	4
Alameda County-----	2
Los Angeles County-----	1
San Benito County-----	2
Santa Clara County-----	1
San Joaquin County-----	1

Total number of cases, 187.

In the last human case of plague to occur in California the patient sickened at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, in May, 1914, and made an uneventful recovery. This case was mild and atypical.

During the period from August, 1907, to October, 1908, 398 plague-infected rats were found in the city of San Francisco, and from September, 1907, to December 1, 1908, 125 plague-infected rats were found in the city of Oakland.

In August, 1908, the discovery was made that plague existed among the ground squirrels, which have heretofore so plentifully infested the lands comprised in the rural districts of California. Since that time

a total of 1,957 plague-infected squirrels has been found, scattered over an area of approximately 13,000 square miles, which comprises the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, and Merced.

From August, 1908, to the beginning of 1912 the efforts of the United States Public Health Service and the California State Board of Health, acting in cooperation, were directed toward outlining or delimiting the area in which plague infection existed. For this purpose, hunting operations were conducted all over the State of California and in portions of Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona. No infection was found in any part of California except in the nine counties mentioned above, nor was infection found in any of the other States referred to.

As soon as it was definitely known that plague infection was confined to the nine counties of central California, operations were discontinued in the other portions of the State, and since 1912 a consistent effort has been made to bring about as complete a destruction of ground squirrels as possible, in order to insure the elimination of the disease.

For about a year, though steady progress was made, and fair work was done, results of a satisfactory nature could not be obtained on account of the fact that the funds of the State were very low and adequate legislation did not exist. On August 12, 1913, the present contagious disease act became effective, the same having been passed by the legislature and approved by the governor on June 7, 1913. This act provided sufficient funds and adequate legislation. Since that time, the work has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, and it is now believed that the desired result has been accomplished.

Plague infection has been found among ground squirrels over a total of 140,000 acres. In order to insure its complete eradication it has been necessary to destroy squirrels not only upon the infected and immediately adjoining land but effectively to diminish the number of squirrels in the other infected counties as well. Recognizing this fact, the State board of health passed a resolution declaring that the nine infected counties constituted an existing focus of contagious or infectious disease. In this manner the contagious disease act was made applicable over the entire infected area.

Since July 1, 1913, 3,100,000 acres have been treated, and squirrels have been diminished by about 90 or 95 per cent. On the actually infected and immediately adjoining land, a much higher percentage of squirrel destruction has been obtained, squirrels having been reduced to the point that hunters must cover 26 acres of land in order to obtain 1 squirrel. As the hunters are able to shoot about 15 per cent of the squirrels they see, the average infestation now is

probably about 1 squirrel to 4 acres, whereas, prior to the institution of squirrel destruction measures the average infestation on the infected and adjoining property probably was about 10 or 15 squirrels to the acre. In some portions infestations averaged as high as 50 or 60 to the acre, and in one instance averaged 140 to the acre, over an area of 12,000 acres.

During the year 1914 plague has been found in California as follows:

Human cases, 1; occurred at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County.

Rat cases, none.

Squirrel cases, 69; located as given below:

San Benito County: Two foci. First focus, two adjoining ranches, 3 infected squirrels; second focus, one ranch, 8 infected squirrels.

Monterey County: One focus, one ranch, 1 infected squirrel.

Contra Costa County: Three foci. First focus, 2 ranches, 5 infected squirrels; second focus, 1 ranch, 1 infected squirrel; third focus, 12 adjoining ranches, 32 infected squirrels.

Alameda County: One focus. Two adjoining ranches, 19 infected squirrels.

Total: Seven foci, 21 ranches, 69 infected squirrels.

All of the above ranches have been thoroughly treated and hunted over in a most intensive manner from three to five times, with the result that on only one ranch was a plague squirrel found after eradication measures were thought to be completed. In this instance, the disease could not have spread, as so few squirrels were left on the ranch that a hunter was able to obtain only one additional squirrel. The area of the ranch is about 700 acres.

To illustrate the manner in which plague infection has diminished during the last three years, the following hunting data are given:

Hunting season.	Ranches hunted over.	Squirrels shot.	Infected ranches.	Infected squirrels.	Percentage of infection.
1912.....	1,727	29,144	86	902	0.3
1913.....	1,839	22,464	68	419	1.86
1914.....	2,566	22,990	21	69	.5

As previously stated, since the discovery of plague among ground squirrels, in August, 1908, its presence has been demonstrated on 258 ranches. All of these ranches, and all ranches adjoining for some distance around, have been so thoroughly treated that squirrels are, to all practical purposes, eradicated. In addition, hunting was done in the following manner, to make sure that no plague infection remained:

1. All ranches on which plague was found in 1914 have been hunted from three to five times, with intervals between the hunting operations.

2. All ranches on which plague was found in 1913, but not in 1914, were treated and hunted over from two to four times, with intervals between operations.

3. All ranches on which plague was found in 1912, or previous years, but not in 1913 or 1914, were hunted over from one to three times, as conditions indicated, with intervals between operations.

In 1912, in order to learn whether it was possible to eradicate squirrels to the point that plague could no longer exist among them, the Altamont district of Alameda County, comprising 23,000 acres which had an infection, at times as high as 10 per cent of squirrels shot, was so thoroughly treated that about 90 per cent of the squirrels in that locality were destroyed. After the completion of these operations, hunters were stationed there. These hunters have sent squirrels to the laboratory continuously for two years, without a single infected squirrel being found. From this experience, therefore, and from other experiences similar in all respects, except for the length of time involved, it is believed that squirrels can be so reduced in number as to cause the disappearance of plague.

From all that has preceded, the following facts may be elicited:

1. Ground squirrels can be so reduced in numbers that plague can not be discovered among them.
2. Squirrels have been reduced 90 per cent over an area of 3,100,000 acres.
3. Squirrels have been, to all practical purposes, eradicated from an area of 250,000 acres, which comprised all infected ranches and the ranches immediately surrounding or adjoining.
4. After the completion of squirrel-extermination operations on infected land, in only one instance has hunting of the most intensive character revealed the presence of plague among the few squirrels that had escaped destruction.

In view of the facts just set forth, it is believed that the statement can safely be made that all discoverable plague has been eradicated from the State of California, and that danger of its further spread has been removed.

Observation over all of the infected counties will still be maintained, and vigorous efforts continued, to make the destruction of squirrels as complete as possible. Hunting will again be resumed with the opening of the next breeding season, and if no infection is then discovered, the statement can be made with certainty that no plague exists in the State of California.

As a result of the work that has been accomplished in the destruction of ground squirrels in the State of California, economic benefits have accrued to landowners far beyond the expectations of any of those who have been at all interested in the work. A number of circulars have been sent broadcast over the counties in which infection had heretofore existed, with the request that landholders indicate the benefits that have accrued to them as a result of squirrel destruction. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to be able to make any definite statement in this regard, but, out of about 250 replies that have been received, it is noted that farmers have received, in increased crops,

in conservation of pasturage, and in reduction of expenditures for repairs to irrigation ditches, canal banks, etc., amounts varying from 100 per cent to 1,000 per cent of the amounts expended for the destruction of squirrels that infested their lands.

Still further, the conduct of the present campaign for the eradication of bubonic plague and the destruction of ground squirrels has constituted a new departure in sanitation, in that 25 per cent of the expense incurred returns to the State. In accordance with the contagious-disease act, if an owner of squirrel-infested land, after receiving a legal notice to destroy the squirrels on his land, fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with the same, the State proceeds to do the work and charge the cost of the same against the land. If the bill is not paid when presented, a lien is eventually filed against the land, and it is sold to pay the amount of the lien and the costs. So far no land has had to be sold. In the majority of instances, bills rendered have been paid without question, or the statement has been made that reimbursement would be made in the course of a short time. In the end, it is estimated that the State of California will receive, in the form of reimbursements, approximately 25 per cent of the amount that has been expended by the State during the past year for plague eradication and squirrel destruction.

It is estimated that since July 1, 1913, 20,150,000 squirrels have been destroyed. The average cost of labor and material, per acre, has been 17.4 cents.

Farmers, ranchers, and landowners generally are enthusiastic as to the benefits received, and have brought and are bringing pressure to bear upon their boards of supervisors to insure the continuance of the work for economic reasons until ground squirrels are ultimately destroyed.

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## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF WORKERS.<sup>1</sup>

By J. W. SCHERESCHEWSKY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The spirit of individualism is rapidly passing out of modern society, to be replaced by an increasing solicitude for methods which aim at greater cooperation between various social units, the better conservation of human life and health, and an increasing recognition of the importance of the individual to society at large.

We are gradually coming to a realization of the fact that continued industrial prosperity is not dependent, in the last analysis, upon the tons of raw material consumed nor the money value of the finished product, but upon the physical efficiency of the worker and the length of the period of his economic productivity.

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<sup>1</sup> Read before the Session on Industrial Hygiene, Third Annual Congress of the National Council for Industrial Safety, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12-15, 1914.

There can be no question that the value of the individual to society is conditioned more by the length of this period than any other factor. The stage of growth and development from infancy to manhood is at a heavy, though rightful, cost to society, a cost which is becoming larger from year to year, because of the increased pains taken and skill exercised to insure the greater efficiency of the finished human product and the longer time devoted to this end. During his years of economic productivity the individual repays this debt to society.

It is evident that the returns from these human investments are variable. Some return manifold the cost, others increase greatly this debt. The most important factor determining the economic return the social unit shall make consists in the condition of his health. The maintenance of a continuous state of physical efficiency is the best guarantee that each social unit shall easily and abundantly discharge his debt to society.

Few of us have any accurate realization of the enormous losses caused each year in all industries by the ill health of workers, for the most part due to preventable causes. In a recent address by Dr. L. K. Frankel,<sup>1</sup> of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., before the Detroit conference, it appears from the experience of the local sick benefit societies of Leipsic and vicinity in Germany, that the annual loss from sickness per 100 male workers in 83 occupations was 910 days, varying from 395 days in barbers and personal attendants to 1,574 days in cardboard and paper-box factory workers. In female workers the loss was still higher, varying from 560 days in bookkeepers and office employees to 1,978 days in workers in skins, hides, and other animal refuse, the average being 1,138 days.

In 1910 the First National Conference on Industrial Diseases<sup>2</sup> addressed a memorial to the President of the United States, in which it was stated that there occurred annually in the United States 13,400,000 cases of illness among workers, involving an economic yearly loss of nearly three-fourths of a billion dollars.

As a large part of this huge loss is preventable, it is clear that society is not fostering foolish fads nor indulging in vague humanitarianism by displaying active interest in the physical condition of its units. It is only natural, therefore, that the question of the physical examination of workers (or medical supervision, as I prefer to term it) should have attracted increasing attention in recent years.

It is my intention to discuss briefly the purpose of such medical supervision, its value, and the results we may expect in the future

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. L. K. Frankel: Occupational Hygiene, Appendix A, Detroit conference, Niagara Falls, Sept. 4, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. W. Gilman Thompson: The Occupational Diseases of Modern Life. Read before the annual meeting of the Cumberland County Medical Society, Portland, Me., Dec. 8, 1911, p. 2.



from the practical application of the useful data it can be made to provide.

We are, of course, well aware of the specific reasons for the introduction of the physical examination of workers in this country. The enactment of legislation for the compensation of workmen for injuries has rendered such examination advisable for the purpose of determining the physical condition of workmen upon entering employment, so that unjust claims for accidental injuries might be avoided, and the hazard to fellow employees, arising from physical defects in workers, reduced.

Begun on this basis, we are rapidly coming to the realization of the great value of such medical supervision in a larger sense. The beneficent results of the widespread campaign for safety have focused the attention of the industrial world in a way, possible in no other manner, to the very great importance of health in the abstract. We are beginning fully to recognize the fact that the very principle which renders it expedient to safeguard health and limb, renders it equally expedient, by extension, to safeguard the health of the worker from all standpoints.

In accordance with this principle, large industrial plants everywhere are beginning voluntarily to study industrial sanitation and to extend measures, originally intended solely to reduce accidents, so that they also serve to diminish the incidence of disease. They are realizing that, as it is their duty to minimize the effects of ignorance and carelessness in producing accidents, so, in similar fashion, the operation of these causes in the production of sickness should be reduced, as a person who is ill through carelessness or lack of knowledge is just as much a dependent upon society as one in the same condition from injury.

Let us now proceed to a discussion of the aims of such medical supervision. The goal to which we are evidently tending is to render all industries "safe." While certain hazards inherent in industries must necessarily be encountered, our object is to minimize their detrimental influence. In other words, we are subscribing to the principle that, *per se*, an industry ought not to exercise an unhealthful influence upon the worker; that occupation in that industry ought not to curtail the average period of economic productivity.

Suppose that all precautions have been taken to prevent the operation of injurious factors in a given industry; suppose that due care has been given to the sanitation of workrooms; suppose that the occurrence of accidents has been reduced to a minimum by proper rules, the safeguarding of machinery, and the education of the workers, have we done all we can or ought to do in the way of guarding the industry from economic loss through disabilities? The answer is, "No." We will achieve results far in advance of anything accom-

plished by the methods above described if, in addition to this, a system of medical supervision with periodic physical examinations of all employees be introduced. There can be no question that such examinations constitute the most efficient means at our command for maintaining the individual in a continuous state of physical efficiency.

As a general proposition such medical supervision should have for its objects the following points:

1. The prevention of the introduction, and the control, of communicable diseases among workers.
2. The detection of physical defects and diseases in their incipency among workers.
3. The adaptation of the work to the physical condition of the worker.
4. Advice to the worker as to his own physical condition.
5. A careful record of the actual physical condition of workers.
6. The education of workers.
7. The prevention of occupational diseases.

We will now take up each one of these points for discussion.

1. *The control of communicable diseases.*—It would seem a matter of simple justice that the worker should be protected from exposure to infection from coworkers suffering from communicable diseases.

As an example of this, the Public Health Service was recently called upon to investigate, in a large steel plant, an outbreak of trachoma, which, as you know, is a contagious disease of the eyes, frequently resulting in great impairment or loss of vision. The situation was found to be so acute that the company took immediate steps at large expense to eradicate the disorder, in view of the imminent spread of the disease throughout the factory personnel. A system of medical supervision, which, I am given to understand, this company has now adopted, would, in the first instance, have prevented this outbreak.

2. *The detection of incipient defects and diseases.*—Many individuals have their efficiency much impaired because they are suffering from some easily correctible defect the existence of which was unsuspected by them. Others are suffering from diseases, such as pulmonary tuberculosis, in an incipient condition which, if neglected, would make such advances as to preclude subsequent recovery. Medical supervision creates an opportunity for detecting such defects and diseases before the damage wrought is irreparable and of advising the worker of the steps which should be taken for their improvement or correction.

3. *Adaptation of the work to the physical condition of the worker.*—It is evident that some classes of work require certain physical qualifications or the absence of certain physical defects or diseases. It is obvious that persons suffering from hernia should not work at occupations which require the lifting of heavy objects, persons suffering

from nephritis should not engage in occupations involving great fluctuations in temperature or exposure to cold and dampness, nor should persons suffering from cardiac disease be placed in situations where physical exertion is required, or where a sudden vertigo may endanger the individual or his coworkers. Medical supervision gives the needed opportunity of adjusting the duties of the individual to his physical capacities, so that the productiveness of the individual remains at a maximum compatible with his physical condition, without his being endangered or causing injury to others by reason of his infirmities.

4. *Advice to the worker.*—The great opportunity which medical supervision affords to advise workers concerning their physical condition is an advantage which can not be overestimated. The helpful interest thus displayed on the part of the employer toward the physical condition of workers awakens that spirit of cooperation on their part which is necessary to the maintenance of "safe" industrial conditions. Such, at least, has been the experience of plants in which medical supervision has been put in operation. In addition to this, workers should be encouraged to visit the plant hospital whenever they feel sick, so that, on the one hand, if the symptoms are serious, the worker can be advised to stop work before further injury has occurred, or, on the other, if the ailment be trivial, a minimum of time will be lost from work.

5. *Record of the physical condition.*—For proper medical supervision it is essential that careful records of the physical condition of workers be kept. In the first place a record of the physical examination serves, on the one hand, to safeguard against unjust claims for compensation in the case of injuries, while, on the other, a record of physical fitness will help to substantiate just claims for such injuries. In the second, such records constitute most valuable data for studying the average physique and the condition of the health of workers in any industry.

6. *Education of the workers.*—We are familiar with the excellent work already accomplished in the prevention of accidents by means of the education of workers. A similar campaign in teaching them how to keep well should have like effects in reducing the number of cases of illness.

7. *The prevention of occupational diseases.*—Systematic medical supervision is a most excellent agent to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases among workers. When such diseases are found in a plant the first cases will be detected by the medical supervision, so that the sanitary defects responsible for them may be readily corrected. The supervision would serve also as a constant check upon the efficiency of the methods introduced to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases.

**Type of Physical Examination Contemplated.**

Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. The importance of making physical examinations thorough can not be overemphasized. A reliable record of the physical condition can not be obtained by a hasty and superficial examination; the data so collected are of no especial value, nor can incipient disease be detected by such methods. What is especially needed is a standard form of physical examination, so that the data obtained in this manner for various industries may be comparable.

Workers found suffering from physical defects and diseases should be held under observation and requested to report back for reexamination, so that advice as to their condition may be given, as well as a watch kept upon their progress to recovery. It is also earnestly recommended that periodic reexaminations be made of all workers, as this is the best way of insuring a continuous state of health on their part.

It is evident from the foregoing that the scheme of medical supervision contemplated in this paper is extensive and would entail considerable expense to put in operation. The question which inevitably arises is: "Will it pay?" The answer must be unhesitatingly in the affirmative. The experience of all plants in which such systems have been put in operation is so satisfactory that no doubt has arisen in the minds of their officers that medical supervision does pay in increased efficiency of the working force, greater content of the workers, greater cooperation between employers and employed, and in greatly diminished loss of time and suffering from preventable disease.

There is another aspect of this question of medical supervision upon which I have not as yet dwelt. We are in need of more exact information in order to render our industries "safe" from a health standpoint. While it is manifestly wasteful to introduce superfluous precautions in industries, it is equally a part of social justice to see that such precautions be adequate. The physical examination of workers gives us information, which can be so well obtained in no other way, as to the diseases and defects peculiar to workers and the specific influence of occupations upon the health of the individual.

Let me illustrate this point: At present the Federal Public Health Service is entering upon a study of diseases of occupation. The first and most important question in the consideration of this subject is, naturally, What is the effect of different occupations upon the health of workers? The service is just concluding an investigation, undertaken at the solicitation of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Garment Trades, in New York, as to the influence of this industry upon the health of its workers. The most important line of study which the service pursued in this investigation consisted of careful

physical examination of several thousand garment workers. As a result of these physical examinations the Public Health Service is now in possession of rather precise data, obtainable so well in no other way, as to the effects of this occupation upon the health of the individual, the average physical condition of garment workers, the types of diseases, and disabilities from which the workers suffer. The service is, therefore, in a position to formulate useful recommendations for the sanitary improvement of this industry. These studies the service hopes to extend to other industries as facilities permit.

We see from the foregoing the great value of physical examinations of workers in obtaining accurate data as to the effects of industries upon health. The general introduction of systems of medical supervision, with periodic physical examinations in various industries, will result in the collection of a body of similar data, which, when studied, will form a logical basis for practical recommendations to make all such industries safe from a health standpoint. In other words, the medical supervision of workers, if generally introduced, will point clearly the way to enable each industry to sanitize itself. When we have reached this point it will be found that the enormous economic loss caused in industries by preventable diseases and disabilities will have largely disappeared.

## PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

### CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague eradicated work in California for the week ended October 31, 1914, has been received from Surg. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.	
Premises inspected.....	1,829	RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMER (not included above).	
Premises destroyed.....	8	Steamer <i>Hardy</i> :	
Nuisances abated.....	343	Mus alexandrinus.....	
Poisons placed.....	16,800	Mus rattus.....	
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,317		
RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.		PORT COSTA, CAL.	
Collected.....	562	Rats trapped in sugar refinery.....	
Examined.....	420	Rats trapped in warehouses.....	
Found infected.....	None.	Rats trapped on water front.....	
RATS IDENTIFIED.		Rats examined.....	
Mus norvegicus.....	251	RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Mus musculus.....	93	Mus alexandrinus.....	
Mus alexandrinus.....	107	Mus musculus.....	
Mus rattus.....	111	Mus norvegicus.....	
		Mus rattus.....	

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908...	Oct. 23, 1908...	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908..	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909..	Oct. 17, 1909 (Wood rat).	Aug. 7, 1914..	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914..	None.....	Aug. 25, 1914..	1,563 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911..	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911..	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1914..	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913..	do.....	Sept. 26, 1914..	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911..	do.....	Aug. 29, 1911..	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910..	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910..	do.....	July 23, 1913..	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910..	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911..	13 squirrels.

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	157
San Benito County.....	44
Alameda County.....	28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>229</b>
Found infected.....	None.

Other animals collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	1 weasel.
Do.....	1 rabbit.
Found infected.....	None.

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	36
San Benito County.....	11
Alameda County.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52</b>

Operations on water front.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	19
Reinspections made on vessels.....	10
New rat guards procured.....	12
Defective rat guards repaired.....	7
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	2

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
<b>Steamers Admiral Dewey and Governor from Seattle:</b>		
380 cases canned milk and fruit, apples, eggs, etc.....	O. K.....	None.
50 rolls paper.....	O. K.....	None.
650 sacks flour, wheat, meal, sugar, rice, and old rags.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	15
Rats trapped on vessels.....	13
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	138
Traps set on vessels.....	163
Vessels trapped on.....	17
Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation.....	28
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation.....	1
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	9,000
Bait used on water front and vessels; bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	30
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	15

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the following-named properties, labor and material being furnished:

Names.	Location.	Acres treated.
<b>Poisoned grain:</b>		
J. Nichols estate.....	Contra Costa County.....	300
Burg Bros. Ranch.....	do.....	140
East Shore Co.....	do.....	290
Standard Oil Co.....	do.....	50
San Pablo Quarries.....	do.....	40
Peoples Water Co.....	do.....	1,497
M. B. Lemos Ranch.....	do.....	400
J. Lucas Ranch.....	do.....	599
Madison Ranch.....	do.....	300
M. Hopkins.....	do.....	380
Sullivan Ranch.....	do.....	246
T. Boeger Ranch.....	do.....	805
A. Joaquin.....	do.....	350
J. M. Holloway.....	Merced County.....	720
L. Brouse.....	do.....	360
<b>Destructors:</b>		
Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	(1)

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles treated.

Miles of railroad right of way inspected..... 2½  
Holes treated..... 2,456

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Monterey, Merced, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara.

#### LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradivative work at New Orleans for the week ended November 7, 1914, has been received from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	51	Carolina, North.....	12
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide...	13	Carolina, South.....	4
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2	Colorado.....	15
Pounds of sulphur used.....	15,062	Connecticut.....	1
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumi- gation (pounds).....	22,500	Delaware.....	1
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydro- cyanic gas fumigation.....	170	Florida.....	32
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydro- cyanic gas fumigation.....	170	Georgia.....	46
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydro- cyanic gas fumigation.....	280	Illinois.....	496
Clean bills of health issued.....	23	Indiana.....	32
Foul bills of health issued.....	3	Iowa.....	15
		Kansas.....	4
		Kentucky.....	43
		Louisiana.....	1,233
		Maryland.....	3
		Massachusetts.....	8
		Michigan.....	36
		Minnesota.....	90
		Mississippi.....	459
		Missouri.....	79
		Nebraska.....	4
		New York.....	20
		Ohio.....	57
		Oklahoma.....	11
		Pennsylvania.....	19
		Tennessee.....	66
OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.			
Cars inspected and passed.....	1,022		
Cars rat proofed.....	2,252		
Cars condemned.....	11		
Total cars inspected.....	3,285		
DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7.			
Alabama.....	87		
Arkansas.....	19		
California.....	30		

**DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED**  
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7—continued.

Texas.....	31
Virginia.....	22
West Virginia.....	3
Wisconsin.....	15
District of Columbia.....	1
Canada.....	1

**FIELD OPERATIONS.**

Rats trapped.....	7,321
Premises disinfected.....	346
Premises inspected.....	9,720
Notices served.....	1,906

**BUILDINGS RAT-PROOFED.**

By elevation.....	24
By marginal concrete wall.....	149
By concrete floor and walls.....	359
By minor repairs.....	30

**BUILDINGS RAT-PROOFED—continued.**

Square yards of concrete aid.....	23,182
Total buildings rat-proofed.....	566
Buildings rat-proofed to date.....	3,112
Number of abatements.....	1,085
Number of abatements to date.....	13,289
Number of dead inspected (discontinued Nov. 11).....	66

**LABORATORY OPERATIONS.**

Rats examined.....	6,588
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	3,396
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	169
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	72
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	3,194
Unclassified, putrid.....	255
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,841
Number of suspicious rats.....	16
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

*Plague rats.*

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
192	2002 Painters Street.....	Oct. 26.	Nov. 1.	Summary destruction of rat harborage. Disinfection. Intensive trapping. Rat-proofing initiated. Intensive trapping.
193	South Peters and Natchez Alley, found dead in street.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 6.	

Total number of rodents captured to Nov. 7.....	142,831
Total number of rodents examined to Nov. 7.....	120,502

**Rodent cases to Nov. 7, by species:**

<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	10
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	3
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	1
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	179

Total rodent cases to Nov. 7.....	193
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**WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.**

The following reports of plague-eradivative work at Seattle have been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

**Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.**

**RAT-PROOFING.**

New buildings inspected.....	72
Basements concreted, new buildings (23,489 square feet).....	25
Floors concreted, new buildings (19,360 square feet).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (2,489 square feet).....	5
Sidewalks concreted, 45,850 square feet.	
Total concrete laid, new structures, 91,170 square feet.	
New buildings elevated.....	72

**RAT-PROOFING—continued.**

Old buildings inspected.....	2
Old buildings rat-proofed.....	1
Wooden floors removed.....	1
Floors concreted, old buildings (3,750 square feet).....	1
Buildings razed.....	2
<b>WATER FRONT.</b>	
Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	4
Vessels fumigated.....	7
Sulphur used, pounds.....	1,485



## WATER FRONT—continued.

Vessels searched for dead rats.....	4
New rat guards installed.....	12
Defective rat guards repaired.....	14
Fumigation certificates issued.....	4
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	3
Port sanitary statements issued.....	40

## LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	38
Rodents trapped and killed.....	274
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	77
Total.....	389

## LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS—con.

Rodents examined for plague infection.....	247
Rodents proven plague infected.....	1
Blocks poisoned.....	22
Poison distributed, pounds.....	70

## CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	14
Mus alexandrinus.....	119
Mus norvegicus.....	141
Mus musculus.....	38
Not classified.....	77

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

*Rodents examined in Tacoma.*

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	25
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	9
Total.....	35

## Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

## RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	64
Basements concreted, new buildings (45,120 square feet).....	47
Floors concreted, new buildings (13,212 square feet).....	8
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (1,600 square feet).....	2
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	27,120
Total concrete laid, new structures, 87,052 square feet.....	
New buildings elevated.....	4
Premises rat proofed, new buildings.....	55
Old buildings inspected.....	2
Old buildings rat proofed.....	1
Floors concreted, old buildings (5,000 square feet).....	1
Openings screened, old buildings.....	8
Wooden floors removed.....	1
Wire screening used (square feet).....	860
Buildings razed.....	2

## WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	7
Vessels fumigated.....	7

## WATER FRONT—continued.

Sulphur used (pounds).....	3,250
New rat guards installed.....	16
Vessels searched for dead rats.....	5
Dead rats recovered after fumigation.....	44
Fumigation certificates issued.....	7
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	2
Port sanitary statements issued.....	31

## LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	44
Rodents trapped and killed.....	365
Total.....	409
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	314
Rodents proven plague infected.....	1
Blocks poisoned.....	18
Poison distributed (pounds).....	63

## CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	46
Mus alexandrinus.....	95
Mus norvegicus.....	196
Mus musculus.....	72

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce raguarding and fending.

*Rodents examined in Tacoma.*

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	27
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	7
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Total.....	35
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	35
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

## HAWAII.

The following reports of plague-eradivative work in Hawaii have been received from Surgeon Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

## Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 24, 1914.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	450	Classification of rat killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Rats trapped.....	440	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	1
Mongoose trapped.....	9	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats found dead.....	0	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	13½
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	1	Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	383	April 12, 1910.	
Plague infection.....	0	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague Kalopa stable, Paauhau,	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	205	Hawaii, August 29, 1914.	
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	169	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing,	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	55	Hawaii, August 17, 1914.	
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	11		

## Hilo.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 17, 1914.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,183	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,102	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	487
Rats found dead.....	6	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	315
Mongoose taken.....	75	<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	560
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopi-		<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	746
cally.....	2,183	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Aug. 29	
Rats and mongoose examined microscopi-		1914.	
cally.....	0	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologi-		Aug. 16 1914.	
cally.....	0		
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0		

## 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.

#### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

##### Hawaii—Honolulu.

During the month of July, 1914, 1 case of cerebrospinal meningitis was reported in Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Lowell, Mass.....	2	1
Butte, Mont.....		2	Mobile, Ala.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		New Orleans, La.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	5	1
Detroit, Mich.....		1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	1	1

#### DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3124.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		4
Chicago, Ill.....	13		Palo Alto, Cal.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3		Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
East Orange, N. J.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	1
Fall River, Mass.....		1	Reading, Pa.....	3	
Hartford, Conn.....	2		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	3	
New Orleans, La.....		2			

#### LEPROSY.

#### Hawaii Reports for May, July, and September, 1914.

During the month of May, 1914, 1 case of leprosy was reported in the island of Hawaii and 1 case in Honolulu, island of Oahu; during

the month of July, 1914, 1 case was reported in the island of Kauai and 1 case in Honolulu; during September, 1914, 1 case was reported in the island of Hawaii, 1 case in the island of Kauai, and 2 cases in Honolulu, Hawaii.

**MEASLES.**

See diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3124.

**PELLAGRA.****California—Deaths Reported—Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1914.**

County.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
Fresno.....								1		1
Los Angeles.....					2	1	1	2	2	8
Merced.....				1						1
Riverside.....									1	1
San Diego.....	2						1		1	4
San Francisco.....						1				1
San Joaquin.....							1			1
Santa Clara.....								1		1
Tulare.....			1		1					2
Total.....	2		1	1	3	2	3	4	4	20

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		2	New Orleans, La.....		1
Florence, S. C.....		1	Richmond, Va.....		1
Galveston, Tex.....		1	Saginaw, Mich.....		1
Greensboro, N. C.....		1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
Mobile, Ala.....		2			

**PLAGUE.****Washington—Seattle—Plague Rats Found.**

Surg. Lloyd reported by telegraph that plague-infected rats had been found in Seattle, Wash., as follows: November 14, 1914, 1 at the intersection of Pine Street and Pike Place; and November 16, 1 at the intersection of Railroad Avenue and Marion Street.

**PNEUMONIA.****City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Brookline, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	30
Chicago, Ill.....	54	32	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	19
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	8	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2	Saginaw, Mich.....	3	2
Houquiam, Wash.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	5	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7	5	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****Hawaii—Honolulu.**

During the month of May, 1914, 1 case of poliomyelitis was reported in Honolulu, Hawaii.

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Chicago, Ill.....	3		Reading, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	2		Washington, D. C.....	1	
Newburyport, Mass.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	

**RABIES.****New York—Rochester.**

During the week ended October 31, 1914, a case of rabies was notified at Rochester, N. Y.

**New Jersey—Montclair—Rabies in Animals.**

During the week ended October 31, 1914, a case of rabies in a bull was notified at Montclair, N. J.

**Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the five weeks ended October 31, 1914, rabies in animals had been reported in Seattle, Wash., as follows: In dogs, 7; in cattle, 1; in hogs, 1.

The totals of cases of rabies reported in Seattle since the beginning of the outbreak are as follows: In dogs, 406; in cattle, 4; in cats, 2; in horses, 1; in hogs, 1.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3124.

**SMALLPOX.****Maryland—Midland.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph November 13, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, 2 cases of the disease having been notified at Midland, Allegany County.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Connecticut (Oct. 1-31):</b>			<b>Illinois (June 1-30)—Contd.</b>		
Litchfield County.....	1		Macoupin County.....	1	
Windham County.....	1		Madison County.....	24	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>		McDonough County.....	5	
<b>Illinois (May 1-31):</b>			Peoria County.....	1	
Adams County.....	26		Randolph County.....	5	
Calhoun County.....	1		Rock Island County.....	47	
Cass County.....	2		St. Clair County.....	9	
Champaign County.....	2		Stephenson County.....	2	
Christian County.....	2		Vermilion County.....	4	
Coles County.....	1		White County.....	2	
Cook County.....	1		Whiteside County.....	12	
Crawford County.....	1		Williamson County.....	1	
De Kalb County.....	3		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>192</b>	
De Witt County.....	6		<b>Illinois (July 1-31):</b>		
Du Page County.....	1		Adams County.....	5	
Edgar County.....	5		Bureau County.....	1	
Franklin County.....	3		Carroll County.....	1	
Fulton County.....	8		Cook County.....	2	
Gallatin County.....	1		Dewitt County.....	1	
Hamilton County.....	4		Edgar County.....	1	
Hancock County.....	2		Fulton County.....	8	
Henry County.....	2		Gallatin County.....	4	
Henderson County.....	2		Greene County.....	5	
Jackson County.....	9		Hamilton County.....	2	
Jefferson County.....	28		Henry County.....	5	
Jo Daviess County.....	11		Jersey County.....	1	
Johnson County.....	6		Lake County.....	1	
Kane County.....	2		Madison County.....	20	
Knox County.....	3		Massac County.....	2	
Lake County.....	2		Morgan County.....	4	
La Salle County.....	2		Pope County.....	5	
Lawrence County.....	1		Rock Island County.....	7	
Lee County.....	2		Saline County.....	6	
Livingston County.....	2		Scott County.....	28	
Logan County.....	1		St. Clair County.....	2	
Madison County.....	39		Vermilion County.....	3	
Massac County.....	1		Will County.....	6	
McDonough County.....	1		Winnebago County.....	1	
McLean County.....	1		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>121</b>	
Mercer County.....	5		<b>Illinois (Aug. 1-31):</b>		
Montgomery County.....	6		Adams County.....	3	
Peoria County.....	4		Bureau County.....	1	
Perry County.....	3		Champaign County.....	1	
Pike County.....	1		Cook County.....	1	
Pulaski County.....	8		Effingham County.....	1	
Richland County.....	1		Gallatin County.....	14	
Rock Island County.....	61		Greene County.....	4	
Saline County.....	19		Jo Daviess County.....	1	
Sangamon County.....	2		Lake County.....	4	
St. Clair County.....	18		Madison County.....	4	
Vermilion County.....	10		Massac County.....	2	
Whiteside County.....	9		Morgan County.....	1	
Williamson County.....	2		Perry County.....	1	
Winnebago County.....	1		Pike County.....	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>334</b>		Rock Island County.....	1	
<b>Illinois (June 1-30):</b>			Saline County.....	12	
Alexander County.....	8		St. Clair County.....	3	
Cass County.....	5		Vermilion County.....	1	
Champaign County.....	4		Winnebago County.....	1	
Coles County.....	1		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58</b>	
Cook County.....	5		<b>Illinois (Sept. 1-30):</b>		
De Kalb County.....	4		Cook County.....	2	
De Witt County.....	4		Dewitt County.....	1	
Edgar County.....	5		Effingham County.....	18	
Franklin County.....	3		Gallatin County.....	8	
Fulton County.....	7		Greene County.....	1	
Gallatin County.....	1		Hancock County.....	2	
Hamilton County.....	4		Henry County.....	2	
Henry County.....	3		Jo Daviess County.....	2	
Jackson County.....	4		Kane County.....	1	
Jefferson County.....	2		Lake County.....	4	
Jo Daviess County.....	4		La Salle County.....	1	
Johnson County.....	2		Lee County.....	4	
Kane County.....	2		Madison County.....	7	
Kendall County.....	1		McHenry County.....	3	
Lake County.....	1		Peoria County.....	2	
La Salle County.....	8				
Lee County.....	2				

## Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Sept. 1-30)—Contd.			Montana (July 1-31)—Con.		
Rock Island County.....	1	.....	Chouteau County.....	5	.....
Saline County.....	3	.....	Custer County.....	1	.....
Sangamon County.....	1	.....	Fergus County.....	3	.....
St. Clair County.....	1	.....	Flathead County.....	1	.....
Stephenson County.....	1	.....	Gallatin County.....	3	.....
Union County.....	1	.....	Granite County.....	5	.....
Williamson County.....	1	.....	Hill County.....	8	.....
Total.....	67	.....	Meagher County.....	1	.....
Montana (July 1-31):			Missoula County.....	4	.....
Beaverhead County.....	1	.....	Park County.....	8	.....
Blaine County.....	6	.....	Sanders County.....	1	.....
Cascade County.....	1	.....	Silver Bow County.....	13	.....
			Total.....	61	.....

## City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	6	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	17	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	1	.....
Hooquiam, Wash.....	3	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	.....	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Racine, Wis.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	.....			

## TETANUS.

## Missouri—St. Louis.

During the week ended October 31, 1914, a fatal case of tetanus was notified at St. Louis, Mo.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3124.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## Hawaii Reports for May, July, and September, 1914.

Months and places.	New cases reported.	Months and places.	New cases reported.
Hawaii (May):		Hawaii (July)—Continued.	
Hawaii—		Maui—	
Harmakua district.....	1	Puunene and Kihei districts....	3
Hilo.....	3	Wailuku district.....	1
North Hilo district.....	1	Oahu—	
Kauai—		Ewa district.....	1
Lihue district.....	1	Honolulu.....	4
Maui—		Waiauae district.....	1
Puunene and Kihei districts....	5	Total.....	14
Oahu—			
Ewa district.....	3	Hawaii (September):	
Honolulu.....	4	Maui—	
Koolauloa district.....	3	Puunene and Kihei districts....	1
Total.....	21	Oahu—	
		Honolulu.....	4
Hawaii (July):		Koolauloa district.....	1
Hawaii—		Total.....	6
Hilo.....	2		
North Kona district.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlantic City, N. J.	2		Lynn, Mass.	5	
Altoona, Pa.	1		Massillon, Ohio.	3	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	5		Milwaukee, Wis.	3	2
Auburn, N. Y.	2	3	Moline, Ill.	1	1
Aurora, Ill.	1		Morristown, N. J.		1
Austin, Tex.	1	1	Muncie, Ind.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	14	4	Muscataine, Iowa.	1	
Boston, Mass.	11	2	Nashville, Tenn.	6	6
Brockton, Mass.	3		New Castle, Pa.	2	
Brownsville, Tex.	1		Newark, N. J.	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	12	1	New Bedford, Mass.	7	
Butte, Mont.	1		New Orleans, La.	14	1
Cambridge, Ohio	2		New York, N. Y.	48	9
Camden, N. J.	3		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	
Charleston, S. C.	1	1	Norfolk, Va.	1	
Chelsea, Mass.	1		North Adams, Mass.	2	
Chicago, Ill.	26	4	Oakland, Cal.	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	24	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	7	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	2
Cumberland, Md.	1		Plainfield, N. J.	1	
Danville, Ill.	3		Portland, Me.	3	
Detroit, Mich.	10	1	Portsmouth, Va.	1	
Duluth, Minn.	8	1	Providence, R. I.	7	
East Orange, N. J.	2		Reading, Pa.	4	
Elmira, N. Y.	1		Richmond, Va.	7	
Evansville, Ind.	4		Roanoke, Va.	2	
Everett, Wash.	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.	1	2
Fall River, Mass.	2		Sacramento, Cal.	9	
Fitchburg, Mass.	2		Saginaw, Mich.	1	
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	5	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.	3	
Greensboro, N. C.	1		Schenectady, N. Y.	3	
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		Seattle, Wash.	5	2
Haverhill, Mass.	1	2	Springfield, Ill.	2	1
Jersey City, N. J.		1	Springfield, Mass.	3	1
Johnstown, Pa.	2		South Bethlehem, Pa.	2	
Kansas City, Kans.	1		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	1		Taunton, Mass.	1	
Kearny, N. J.	4		Toledo, Ohio.	2	
Kokomo, Ind.	5		Trenton, N. J.	1	
La Crosse, Wis.	1		Washington, D. C.	5	1
Lancaster, Pa.	11		Weymouth, Mass.	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	1		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	1	Worcester, Mass.	2	
Lowell, Mass.	2		York, Pa.	2	
Lynchburg, Va.	6				

<sup>1</sup> Out of town case.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

**New York—New York City.**

During the week ended October 31, 1914, 4 cases of typhus fever were notified in New York City, N. Y.

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

**Savannah, Ga.—Diphtheria.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Ridlon reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 14, 1914, 9 cases of diphtheria had been notified at Savannah, Ga., making a total of 86 cases reported since September 19, 1914.

**Hawaii Reports for May, July, and September, 1914.**

Months and places.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Hawaii:			
May.....	15	13	1
July.....	11		
September.....	34	3	2



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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	149	46	1	3		10	2	41	18
Boston, Mass.	733,802	213	89	4	53		31		54	30
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	519	154	13	14		33	1	208	67
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	147	100	2	4		12	1	28	13
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	154	73	3			15	1	14	14
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,134	355	21	80	3	89	1	415	140
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	411	64	4	13	1	26		107	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.	654,878	174	61	5	47	3	73	2	22	12
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	213	103	1			20	2	32	25
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	97	19		4		22	1	32	13
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	110	35	1			6		28	14
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	92	24	1	11		18		32	19
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	84	38	3	5		8	2	11	9
Newark, N. J.	389,106	80	43	2	3		9		33	7
New Orleans, La.	361,221	167	123	2	1		2		23	25
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	117	12	3	133	1	5		25	11
Washington, D. C.	353,378	117	8		12		5		19	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	60	34	5			10		12	4
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	63	45	1			3		4	4
Providence, R. I.	245,090	59	15		1		23		4	3
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	65	5	1	1		4		4	4
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	45	1		3		1		5	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	36	5	1	10	1	1		6	7
Camden, N. J.	102,465		9		4				3	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	20	4		5		8		3	2
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	39	3		2		4		2	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	34	16	1	1		2		2	1
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	20	7		2		1		2	2
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	50	1	1			1		7	3
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	52	5	1			1		3	3
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	36	1	1	11		4		8	1
Oakland, Cal.	183,602	37	4	2			2		4	4
Reading, Pa.	103,361	27	2						3	3
Richmond, Va.	134,917	49	14				4		9	
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	30	3		6		2		2	5
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	39	12	1	1	1	8			
Trenton, N. J.	106,931	31	13	1					5	2
Worcester, Mass.	157,732		10		2		3		8	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	14	4							1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	10							3	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271		3	1			3		2	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	5		7						
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	21	12	1			1		2	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	14	13						3	2
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	33	1				1		1	2
Duluth, Minn.	89,331				1		2		2	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	22	9	2	17		3			1
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	19	7		1		1		1	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	13	4				1			
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		8				4		2	2
Little Rock, Ark.	53,81	14	1				2		1	1
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	17	35	1	2		4		1	1
Manchester, N. H.	75,735	30	4	1	1				1	1
Mobile, Ala.	55,573								3	1
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		1		1		1		1	1
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	16	3						1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	15	1				2			1
Portland, Me.	62,161	17	9	1			4			1
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	17	5				7			1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	13	8	1	10					
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	14	1		1					1
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	12	3				3		1	1
Springfield, Ohio.	50,068	8	3	1			1			
Wilkes-Barre Pa.	73,660	15	9		1				3	1

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 31, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheris.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	11	1							
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	17	5						4	
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	7	8							1
Austin, Tex.	33,218	24	6	1			3		2	2
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	5								
Butte, Mont.	41,781		1		1				4	5
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	8	4				3		1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	8	10	2			3		2	1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	7								
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		3				1		3	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816		5	1					2	
Everett, Mass.	37,381	6	7	1	5		1		1	
Everett, Wash.	32,048	6								1
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	5	1							
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	12	4				1			
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	12	1							
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	9	3	1	3		1		2	
Knoxville, Tenn.	37,924		4				1			
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	7								1
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		3				1			
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	7	8				4		1	1
Malden, Mass.	48,979	13	4	1			2			
Medford, Mass.	25,240	6	2	1						
Moline, Ill.	26,402	8	1	1			1			
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		2				3			
Newport, Ky.	31,517	9	4				2		1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,154	4					3			
Newton, Mass.	42,455	8							4	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	11	3		1		3			
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880								2	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	13	1							1
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	6	1				1			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	10	1				2			
Roanoke, Va.	40,574		15	1					1	2
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	13	3		22				3	2
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	7	1						7	6
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	14		1						
Superior, Wis.	44,344	5	1							
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	9								
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	9	3						2	2
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	17	5				1		1	1
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	13	1				2		1	1
York, Pa.	49,430		6						2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		1							
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	6					1		5	
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		2				3			
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	6	2							
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	3	1							
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1							1	
Concord, N. H.	22,291	12								1
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	11	2				2			
Florence, S. C.		4	1		1					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	1								
Greensboro, N. C.	18,391	3	4							
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,540	4			1					2
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	6	1				3		1	
Ketchikan, Alaska.		1								
Key West, Fla.	21,150	5								
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	5	3				1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3					7			
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912		4		8		1			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	3	3						1	
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	6	2				1			1
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	4					3			
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	3	2						1	
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	5					2			
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	4	5		1					
Newburyport, Mass.	16,147	4	6						1	



## IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

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### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### Cholera—Manila.

Cholera has been notified in Manila as follows: Week ended September 26, 1914, 74 cases with 38 deaths, with the addition of 15 cases with 9 deaths confirmed from previous weeks.

Asst. Surg. Duffy, of the United States Public Health Service, acting chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reported September 30:

The cholera situation in the city of Manila shows very little change. There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases, but the mortality has kept low. There has been practically no localization of the disease. Cases occur in every section of the city. The total number of cases of cholera in Manila since the outbreak of this epidemic is 327, with 190 deaths.

#### Cholera Carriers—Manila.

Carriers are still being found in large numbers. The facilities of the cholera hospitals have been taxed to their limit by the large number of cases and carriers under treatment, as high as 300 being in the San Lazaro Hospital on one day. Steerage passengers bound for the United States and Honolulu are required before embarkation to present certificates that they have been examined and found free from cholera organisms. The examination by this office of all the crews of river and harbor craft has been continued with the usual percentage of cholera carriers.

#### Cholera in the Provinces.

The Provinces show a diminution of centers of infection, but a rather sharp increase in the number of cases in several localities, especially in Union Province, about 150 miles from Manila.

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## CUBA.

### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana from October 22 to 31, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	5	1	3	Paratyphoid fever....	5	.....	7
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	266	Scarlet fever.....	10	.....	10
Malaria.....	1	.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	28	2	58

## EGYPT.

### Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever has been notified in Egypt as follows: September 30, 1914, Cairo, 2 cases with 2 deaths; Port Said, 3 deaths. October 7, 1914, Alexandria, 2 cases.

## GUATEMALA.

### Typhus Fever—Guatemala City.

During the week ended October 24, 1914, typhus fever was reported present at Guatemala City.

## ITALY.

### Measures to Prevent the Entrance of Cholera.

In view of repeated reports of cholera among the combating armies in Poland, Hungary, and Austria, rigid measures are being taken in Italy to guard against the entrance of infection. All travelers from suspected regions are subject to sanitary vigilance and those whose hygienic condition is unsatisfactory are detained at the frontiers, submitted to medical examination, and their effects are disinfected. No case of cholera has been found in Italy or among persons arriving at the frontiers from suspected regions.

## NETHERLANDS.

## Typhus Fever—Rotterdam.

During the week ended October 17, 1914, a case of typhus fever was notified at Rotterdam.

## RUSSIA.

## Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever has been notified in Russia as follows: Batum, month of August, 1914, 1 case; Odessa, September 26, 1914, 1 case.

## TURKEY.

## Quarantine Measures.

Quarantine measures have been ordered by the superior council of health of Constantinople as follows: October 11, 1914.—River craft arriving from Bagdad subject at Bassorah to medical inspection on arrival and to deratization regularly once a month until plague ceases to be present in either of the cities named. October 13, 1914.—Measures against arrivals from Alexandria discontinued, but said arrivals to be subject to medical inspection on arrival at the first Ottoman port having a sanitary physician. On the same date the measures in force against Smyrna were discontinued. October 15, 1914.—Passenger trains coming from Austria-Hungary subject to medical inspection on arrival at the Turkish frontier. In order to avoid delay, such inspection shall be made during transit.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

## Plague—Queenstown.

On November 10, 1914, the occurrence of 29 cases of plague with 24 deaths was reported at Queenstown, Union of South Africa. The type of the disease was pneumonic.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 20, 1914.

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Oct. 3-10.....	4	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 12-19.....	3	1	
Madras.....	do.....	255	202	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 20-26.....	89	47	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 5.....		10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	do.....	3	2	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 20, 1914—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil: Bahia.....	Oct. 3-10.....		1	

**PLAGUE.**

Brazil: Bahia.....	Oct. 3-14.....	15	8	
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 30..		6	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Sept. 12-19.....	3	3	
China: Hongkong.....	Sept. 12-26.....	6	6	
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 7.....	1		
Port Said.....	Sept. 23-30.....	6		
India: Bombay.....	Sept. 12-19.....	3	4	
Karachi.....	do.....	1	1	
Siam: Bangkok.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 5.....		2	
Union of South Africa: Queenstown.....	Nov. 10.....	29	4	
Zanzibar: Zanzibar.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 14..	5	3	

**SMALLPOX.**

Australia: New South Wales— Sydney.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 1.....			In the metropolitan area, 17 cases.
Brazil: Pernambuco.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 30..		20	
Canada: Manitoba— Winnipeg.....	Oct. 24-31.....	4		
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Sept. 12-19.....	21	3	
Cuba: Habana.....	Nov. 2.....		1	
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 7.....	4	2	
Cairo.....	Sept. 23-30.....	1	1	
France: Paris.....	Oct. 3-10.....	1		
Greece: Patras.....	Oct. 13-18.....		3	
India: Bombay.....	Sept. 12-19.....	3	2	
Madras.....	do.....	4	2	
Japan: Taiwan (Formosa).....	Sept. 26-Oct. 10..	4		
Mexico: Mazatlan.....	Oct. 20-27.....	1		
Russia: Batum.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2		
Odessa.....	Sept. 19-26.....	2		
Siam: Bangkok.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 5.....		4	
Spain: Seville.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Valencia.....	Oct. 10-17.....	10		
Turkey in Asia: Smyrna.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 2.....		2	Present.
Trebizond.....	Oct. 10.....			
Tripoli.....	Oct. 3-19.....	4		

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 13, 1914.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia—				
Prague .....				Sept. 26, 1 case in Zinzkov, suburb.
Hungary .....				Sept. 26, present in 5 localities. Oct. 1-3: Cases, 378. Oct. 24: Present in Carinthia, Carniola, and Moravia Provinces.
Budapest .....	Sept. 26 .....	1 .....		
Lower Austria—				
Vienna .....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3 .....	12 .....		Oct. 8, still present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo .....	June 14-20 .....	1 .....	1	
Uda Pusselawa, district .....	June 7-13 .....			Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
China:				
Amoy .....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12 .....	1 .....	1	
Kulangsu .....	Aug. 1 .....	1 .....		
Hankow .....	July 12-18 .....	1 .....		From up-country districts.
Chaochowfu .....	July 4 .....			Present.
Canton .....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 .....	4 .....		
Hongkong .....	May 17-23 .....	1 .....	1	
Dutch East Indies				
Celebes .....	July 19-Aug. 1 .....	85 .....	85	June 6-13: In Bali and Lombok: Cases, 44; deaths, 23.
Macassar .....	July 12-Aug. 22 .....	75 .....	66	
Java—				
Batavia .....	June 28-July 18 .....	2 .....	2	Sept. 22, epidemic.
Moluccas—				
Menado .....	June 21-27 .....	42 .....	14	
Sumatra—				
Palembang .....	Aug. 2-22 .....	42 .....	20	
Greece:				
Piræus .....				
Surgun, Tschadalza .....	July 22 .....	1 .....		Oct. 15: Cases, 1, from Gallipoli Village
Viza .....	do .....	1 .....		
India:				
Bassein .....	Apr. 26-June 29 .....	84 .....	65	
Bombay .....	May 17-Sept. 12 .....	268 .....	170	
Calcutta .....	May 10-Aug. 29 .....		269	
Cocanada .....	July 18-Aug. 21 .....	16 .....	34	
Kashmir, Province .....				Endemic. Aug. 18, increasing. Epidemic from Aug. 15.
Madras .....	May 31-Sept. 12 .....	549 .....	370	
Moulmein .....	June 7-13 .....	1 .....	1	
Negapatam .....	May 14-Aug. 27 .....	31 .....	31	
Rangoon .....	Apr. 1-June 30 .....	25 .....	24	Aug. 2-Sept. 5, present.
Indo-China				
Baria .....	July 1-31 .....	18 .....	15	Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 241; deaths, 136.
Battambang .....	June 11-July 31 .....	5 .....	5	
Cholon .....	July 1-31 .....	6 .....	3	
Hanoi .....	May 1-July 31 .....	2 .....		
Saigon .....	Jan. 1-July 31 .....	8 .....	5	Saigon and vicinity, June 2-Sept. 12: Cases, 45; deaths, 20.
Soctrang .....	May 10-20 .....	3 .....	3	
Soairieng .....	July 1-31 .....	1 .....	1	
Travinh .....	Jan. 1-July 31 .....	43 .....	27	
Japan:				
Karatsu .....	Oct. 2 .....	2 .....		Coaling station 50 miles from Nagasaki, p. 2731.
Persia:				
Anzali .....	June 15 .....	1 .....		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila .....	July 4-Sept. 19 .....	238 .....	143	First quarter, 1914: Cases, 49; deaths, 27. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 519; deaths, 392. Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 369; deaths, 289. Total Aug. 7: Case 1; death, 1.
Provinces .....				
Bataan .....				
Orani .....	Aug. 7 .....	1 .....	1	Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 77; deaths, 44.
Rizal .....				
Malaban .....	July 4-Aug. 27 .....	18 .....	7	
Pateros .....	July 7-Aug. 2 .....	3 .....	3	
S. P. Macati .....	July 12-20 .....	6 .....	2	
Pasay .....	July 16-Aug. 19 .....	6 .....	2	
Pasig .....	July 17-19 .....	4 .....	3	
Laspinas .....	July 21 .....	1 .....		
Paranaque .....	do .....	1 .....	1	
Navotas .....	July 26-Aug. 27 .....	19 .....	19	
Caloocan .....	Aug. 1-25 .....	6 .....	2	
Jalajala .....	Aug. 17-23 .....	13 .....	8	



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 13, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Philippine Islands—Continued.</b>				
<b>Provinces—Continued.</b>				
<b>Bulacan.</b>				
Paombong.....	July 21-Aug. 17.....	21	17	Total July 21-Aug. 27: Cases, 241; deaths, 160.
Calumpit.....	July 21-Aug. 23.....	18	14	
Baliuag.....	July 21.....	1	1	
Hagonoy.....	July 23-Aug. 27.....	129	77	
Meycauayan.....	July 25.....	5	3	
Polo.....	Aug. 2-25.....	9	9	
Obando.....	Aug. 3-27.....	12	9	
Malolos.....	Aug. 10-27.....	44	34	
Bulacan.....	Aug. 16-22.....	2	2	
Bocaue.....	Aug. 23.....	1	1	
<b>Cavite.</b>				
Cavite.....	July 9-Aug. 7.....	4	5	Total Aug. 1-7: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
Imus.....	Aug. 1.....	1	1	
<b>Iloilo.</b>				
Iloilo.....	July 20.....	2	2	Total July 20: Case, 1.
<b>Pampanga.</b>				
Minalin.....	Aug. 6-7.....	2	2	Total Aug. 6-27: Cases, 37; deaths, 19.
Masantol.....	Aug. 7-25.....	27	15	
Macabebe.....	Aug. 8-27.....	7	1	
Apalit.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
<b>Pangasinan.</b>				
Binalonan.....	Aug. 23.....	4	3	Total Aug. 23: Cases, 4; deaths, 3.
<b>Tayabas.</b>				
Lucban.....	Aug. 3.....	2	2	Total Aug. 3: Cases, 2.
<b>Russia:</b>				
<b>Podolia.</b>				
Bratzlaw.....	July 26-Aug. 2.....	1	1	July 19-Aug. 2: Cases, 254 deaths, 85.
Jampol.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	25	8	
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Litine.....	July 26-Aug. 8.....	8	3	
Vinnitza.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	220	74	
<b>Warsaw.</b>				
Aug. 30, present.				
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-July 11.....		277	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....	147	119	
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Egrel, Konieh.....	July 19.....		1	From a vessel.
Eski-Cherif.....	July 23-24.....	2	1	
Kamaman.....	Sept. 29.....	1	1	
Tagadima.....	July 29.....	2	2	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	
Constantinople.....	July 15.....	1	1	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

<b>Brazil:</b>					
Bahia.....	May 10-Oct. 3.....	21	17	Present in light form. No cases since.	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1		
<b>Ecuador:</b>					
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	6	2		
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2		
<b>Mexico:</b>					
Merida.....	Sept. 14.....	1	1		
Progreso.....	Oct. 8.....	1	1		
<b>Venezuela:</b>					
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1		
La Guayra.....	Aug. 16-31.....	1	1		
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....				

**PLAGUE.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 17-Oct. 3.....	31	22	Oct. 3, 1 fatal case.
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....				
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Mombasa.....	June 1-July 31.....		2	

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

Reports received from June 27 to November 13, 1914—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Sept. 12...	141	130	
China.....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuatak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol, June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Punning districts.
Amoy.....	June 20-July 18.....			Present: July 13, present in inland villages. Aug. 10, diminishing.
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-June 11.....	1,156		
Chincheu.....	May 30-June 6.....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-Sept. 12.....	926	764	Total, Jan. 4-Sept. 12: Cases, 2,150; deaths, 1,702.
Pakhol.....	June 18.....	2		From a vessel from Hongkong. Apr. 3-June 18: Cases, 100. In Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Cuba.....				Total, Mar. 5-Sept. 17: Cases, 43; deaths, 10.
El Aceite (near El Caney).....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	4		Including 2 cases previously reported from vicinity of El Caney; all removed to and previously reported as from Santiago.
Santiago.....				June 30 Sept. 23: Cases, 12 (case Sept. 17 from El Caney); deaths, 4. One of these deaths was a case from El Aceite.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-July 31: Cases, 4,680; deaths, 4,519.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	1,054	1,014	
Madjoen.....	do.....	413	349	
Paseroean.....	do.....	3,358	2,930	
Surabaya.....	do.....	255	229	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	30	10	
Egypt.....				Total Jan. 1-Sept. 30: Cases, 206; deaths, 104.
Alexandria.....	June 2-Sept. 23.....	58	20	
Damietta.....	July 17.....	1		
Ismailia.....	June 3-9.....	1		Clear.
Port Said.....	June 9-Sept. 30.....	34	12	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20.....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-Aug. 13.....	8	2	
Garbieh.....	Apr. 28-July 24.....	4	1	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24.....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		Do.
Minieh.....	May 23-July 12.....	11	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salaam.....	May 2-June 10.....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	3	
Greece:				
Kara-Burum.....	Sept. 19.....	2		Among the military.
Piræus.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 9.....	16	2	Sept. 30, ended.
Saloniki.....	Sept. 15.....	3		
Syra, island.....	Sept. 3-4.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Paaupau.....	Aug. 17.....	1	1	
India.....				Total Apr. 27-Sept. 5: Cases, 51,936; deaths, 45,014.
Bassein.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 29.....	37	37	
Bombay.....	May 17-Sept. 12.....	604	506	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....		162	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 18.....	28	27	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 22.....	114	112	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	754	645	Sept. 7; still present.
Indo-China:				Total, Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 1,630; deaths, 1,292.
Cholon.....	Jan. 1-July 31.....	93	19	
Phanitet.....	do.....	394	330	

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

Reports received from June 27 to November 13, 1914—Continued.

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Indo-China—Continued.</b>				
Phanrang	Jan. 1–July 31	853	489	
Pnum Peneh	do.	171	152	
Saigon	do.	73	41	Saigon and vicinity, May 10–Sept 7: Cases, 175; deaths, 72.
Soc Trang	May 1–July 31	22	15	
<b>Italy:</b>				
Catania				Since Sept. 1, 1914, there have been 17 officially reported cases and unauthenticated rumors of others. Total Jan. 1–Aug. 31: Cases, 81; deaths, 66. Near Yokohama.
<b>Japan</b>				
Hodogaya	June 9–July 3	3	2	
O-No district	June 9–15	1	1	
<b>Taiwan (Formosa)—</b>				
Kagi	May 3–Aug. 8	303	273	
Taihoku	Aug. 16–22		2	
Tokyo	June 22–Aug. 8	14	4	Total Apr. 18–July 25: Cases, 45. And vicinity. Total, May 23–Aug. 15: Cases, 23; deaths, 19.
Yokohama	July 5–Aug. 15	4	4	
Mauritius	Apr. 17–23	2		Total, Jan. 1–May 31: Cases, 479; deaths, 235.
<b>Peru</b>				
<b>Ancachs</b>				
Casma	Feb. 9–Mar. 22	4		Total, Jan. 1–Mar. 31: Cases, 34 deaths, 20.
Chimbote	Mar. 23–May 2			Present.
Quarhuay (Huaylas)	do.			Do.
Samanca	do.			Do.
<b>Arequipa</b>				
Mollendo	Mar. 23–Sept. 27	17		Jan. 1–May 31: Cases, 24; deaths, 12.
<b>Cajamarca</b>				
Contumaza	Mar. 23–May 2	3		Jan. 31–Apr. 30: Cases, 16; deaths 7.
Callao	Aug. 3–Sept. 27	2		Jan. 1–Feb. 28: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
<b>Lambayeque</b>				
Chiclayo	Mar. 23–May 2	3		Jan. 1–Mar. 31: Cases, 74; deaths, 35.
Guadalupe	do.	1		
<b>Libertad</b>				
Duacamarca (Otzuco)	Mar. 23–May 30			Jan. 1–May 31: Cases, 234; deaths, 111.
Moche	July 9–Aug. 2	2		Present.
Pichipampa (Otzuco)	Mar. 24–30	4		
Salavarry	Mar. 23–May 2	1		
San Pedro	do.	8		From Pacasmayo.
Trujillo	Mar. 23–Sept. 27	26		
<b>Lima</b>				
Callao	Oct. 8			Jan. 1–May 31: Cases, 56; deaths, 27.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco)	Mar. 23–June 7	16		Present.
Lima	Mar. 23–Sept. 27	23		
Surco (Matucana)	do.	11		
Monsefu	Aug. 3–Sept. 27	1		
<b>Piura</b>				
Catacaos	Mar. 23–Aug. 2	4		Jan. 1–May 31: Cases, 37; deaths, 21.
La Husca	June 8–July 5	1		
Piura	Mar. 23–July 5	12		Aug. 3–Sept. 27, present.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila	May 17–Sept. 19	8	8	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy; May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 12–20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17, a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 14, deaths, 10.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adalia	July 19–Aug. 1	2		
Bagdad	Sept. 30	1	1	Oct. 15. 3 cases present.
Basra	June 24–July 19	16	8	
Beirut	June 16–Aug. 23	5		
Chios	Aug. 2			Epidemic.
Haifa	Aug. 29	1	1	
Jaffa	June 5–27	4	3	
Kut	July 6		1	From a steamboat from Bagdad to Basra.
Mitylene	Aug. 2			Present.
Samos	do.			Epidemic.
Smyrna	July 2–Oct. 4	9	4	
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>				
Cape Town	Sept. 24			"Few cases plague. outlying districts reported localized."
<b>Zanzibar:</b>				
Zanzibar	July 1–Aug. 31	16	11	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 13, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Algeria:</b>				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 31-May 31....	7	.....	
Constantine.....	do.....	7	.....	
Oran.....	do.....	57	.....	
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	June 10-Aug. 16....	.....	2	
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
<b>Australia:</b>				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....	.....	.....	.....	Total May 8-Sept. 24: Cases, 270 in the metropolitan area and 88 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12....	8	1	From s. s. Kilchattan, from Bom- bay, including previous report.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Galicia.....	May 17-July 25....	12	.....	
Lower Austria.....	May 31-June 20....	2	.....	
Styria.....	July 5-11.....	2	.....	
Upper Austria.....	May 17-July 11....	4	.....	
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....	.....	3	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	June 1-Aug. 8.....	14	.....	
Para.....	May 24-30.....	.....	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15....	.....	41	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-Sept. 26..	2,945	568	
<b>Canada:</b>				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 5....	4	.....	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-Oct. 24....	14	.....	
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30....	6	.....	
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1	.....	
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	1	.....	
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1	.....	
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	July 11-Oct. 10....	5	.....	
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-Oct. 10....	.....	23	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 19-Sept. 12..	40	11	
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India. May 16-23, present in Kayingand increasing in Choa Chow.
<b>China</b> .....				Present.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13....	.....	.....	
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	21	.....	
Chungking.....	May 22.....	.....	.....	Endemic.
Dairen.....	June 7-July 4....	2	.....	
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 18....	15	12	Total Jan. 4-Aug. 31: Cases, 99; deaths, 70.
Nanking.....	May 23.....	.....	.....	Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13-Sept. 7....	.....	.....	Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....	.....	.....	Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 14-Sept. 7....	12	21	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6-Sept. 26....	2	.....	
Tsingtau.....	May 19-July 3....	21	3	
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Habana.....	Nov. 2.....	.....	1	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Borneo.....	May 17-Aug. 22....	601	131	In the western part. Aug. 22, present in Pontianak.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3- Aug. 8: Cases, 1,697; deaths, 379, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-Aug. 8.....	129	40	
Tegal.....	Aug. 2-8.....	19	6	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Sept. 30....	31	13	
Cairo.....	May 21-Sept. 23....	22	76	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6....	4	.....	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 13, 1914—Continued.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....		4	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-Sept. 19.....	34	2	
Germany.....				May 31-Aug. 22: Cases, 10.
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18.....	4		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
Patras.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 13.....	3	4	
Saloniki.....	May 31-Oct. 3.....		64	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene, Sept. 19; cases, 2.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Sept. 12.....	85	54	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....		239	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 25.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 17-Sept. 12.....	32	4	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	10	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Italy:				
Turin.....	July 20-26.....	2		
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 422 deaths, 97; exclusive of Taiwan.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	58	18	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 2-Aug. 8.....	15	6	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 1-30.....		6	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Oct. 25.....	8	6	
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 10.....		3	
Juarez.....	Aug. 1.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	June 17-Sept. 1.....		4	
Mexico.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 21.....	99	16	
Monterey.....	June 30-Sept. 20.....	9	9	
Tampico.....	May 11-July 31.....		70	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-Sept. 5.....	16	6	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	19		
Peru:				
Callao.....				June 22 and Aug. 8; present. Decreased.
Lima.....	June 22.....			
Philippine Islands:				
Samar Province.....				First quarter, 1914 severe outbreak.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-Oct. 3.....	17		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marquez.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-Sept. 5.....	45	8	
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6		
Riga.....	May 31-July 25.....	14		
St. Peterburg (Petrograd).....	May 24-July 11.....	84	28	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 2-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	146	61	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 13-Aug. 8.....		6	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 31.....		28	
Cadix.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Valencia.....	June 7-Oct. 10.....	63	15	
Switzerland:				
Canton—				
Basel.....	May 31-Sept. 19.....	34		
Geneva.....	July 5-11.....	1		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports received from June 27 to Nov. 13, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Switzerland—Continued.				
Cantons—Continued.				
Grisons.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 1-Aug. 8.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-Oct. 10....	82	35	
Damascus.....	Mar. 18-Aug. 20....	905	460	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-July 25....	33	2	
Mersina.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		
Smyrna.....	May 13-Oct. 3....	8	7	
Trebizond.....	May 19-sept. 3....			Present.
key in Europe:				
TurConstantinople.....	June 14-Sept. 12....		9	
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

# 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 1913 and 1914, Now in Force in the United States.**

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

### Missouri.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Joplin, Mo., City Ord. No. 5174, Sept. 1, 1914.]

An ordinance relating to the sale of carbolic acid, poisons, morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate or compounds or derivatives of any of said substances, and relating to the distribution of sample packages of medicines and prohibiting the smoking or keeping of opium, and prohibiting the sale or advertisement of drugs or other articles known to produce abortions, and providing a penalty for the violation of this ordinance.

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person whatever, except a licensed pharmacist, to sell, barter, exchange, give away, dispose of or deliver to any person within the city any carbolic acid, or any extract or product thereof, or any preparation or compound of which it is an element or ingredient, containing more than 5 per cent of carbolic acid: *Provided, however,* This section shall not apply to the sale of crude carbolic acid in quantities exceeding 1 gallon or to the sale of a solution or mixture containing equal portions of carbolic acid, glycerin, and alcohol, or to the commerce, or to the trade, or between wholesale druggists and retail druggists, apothecaries, or pharmacists, or sales or gifts to public institutions, charitable institutions, or hospitals for medical or sanitary use therein.

**SEC. 2.** That upon the sale of carbolic acid as mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance the licensed pharmacist shall take from the purchaser an application or order containing the following information:

First. The person for whom it is to be used.

Second. The date of sale.

Third. The purpose for which it is to be used.

Fourth. The signature of the purchaser.

**SEC. 3.** All such applications shall be open for inspection by all officers of the law, and such application shall be kept and preserved for one year after re-

<sup>1</sup> Second supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56. Continued from last week's Public Health Reports. The first supplement was published as Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports.

ceiving same. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or prevent in any manner or by any means the inspection of such applications, or any thereof, by any of said officers, or for any licensed pharmacist, as mentioned in the preceding sections, to fail or neglect to keep or preserve such applications, or any of them, as provided herein.

SEC. 6. No poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use of the same; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is plainly marked on the outside "Poison," nor to any person who the party delivering same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any licensed pharmacist to sell or give more carbolic acid to any one person than is necessary for bona fide purposes, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance; and further, it shall be unlawful for any licensed physician to prescribe more of the drugs mentioned in section 4 of this ordinance than may be necessary for bona fide purposes to cure or prevent sickness or disease.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to sell or advertise any drug, medicine, or other article which is known by the medical profession to produce abortions or that may have a tendency to destroy the human fetus.

SEC. 9. No doctor, druggist, or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction, or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction, or pretense.

SEC. 10. No person shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character, or purporting to be a curative agency, by means of depositing or leaving same in any hallway, private area or yard, or on any doorstep, or in any place in any street, alley, or public ground in the city.

Section 12 provides penalties. (See under Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics.)

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

[Joplin, Mo., City Ord. No. 5174, Sept. 1, 1914.]

SEC. 4. No druggist or other person shall sell or give away any morphine, cocaine, heroin, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed, the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation where the same shall have been filled, and shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken by any person, and the original shall be open at all times to the inspection of the prescriber and all officers of the law, except, however, that such articles mentioned in this section may lawfully be sold at wholesale upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, and such articles may be lawfully sold to a licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon, when such sales are made in good faith and for a lawful purpose: *Provided, however,* That when such sales are made to a licensed pharmacist, licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon, the person selling same shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, ves-



sel, or package containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package containing the article sold, as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying name and quantity of the article so sold, and containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts, compounds, or derivatives, and also the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink: *And provided also*, That the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of the sale, the quantity, name, and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made; and the said book shall be always open for the inspection by the proper authorities of the law, and shall be preserved for at least one year after the date of the last entry made therein.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician to prescribe, sell, or offer for sale, dispense, or give away any morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any substance, preparation, or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives to any person known to be addicted to the habitual use of morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any substance containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives in any form: *Provided*, That a licensed physician may prescribe such drugs when necessary for the immediate preservation of the life of such person.

SEC. 11. No person within the city shall keep or maintain, or become an inmate of, or in any way contribute to the support of any place, house, or room for opium smoking, or where persons assemble for the purpose of inhaling opium, or inhaling the fumes thereof.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than 5 nor more than 60 days for the first offense, and for the second offense, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or be imprisoned in the city jail not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days, and for the third offense shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, and by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days.

### Nebraska.

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

[Laws, 1913, chap. 28.]

SECTION 1. If any person shall give or sell to or place in the possession of, or attempt to give or sell to or place in the possession of any convict, prisoner, or inmate of any penitentiary, reformatory, jail, or asylum in this State, or shall give or sell to or place in the possession of, or attempt to give or sell to or place in the possession of any officer, employee, or other person in or about such penitentiary, jail, or asylum for the purpose of being given or sold to or placed in the possession of such convict, prisoner, or inmate by such officer, employee, or other person whomsoever, any cocaine, morphine, opium, or any compound or derivative thereof or intoxicating liquors, except upon the direct prescription of a regularly licensed and reputable physician and with the consent of the authorities of such penitentiary, reformatory, jail, or asylum, or any firearms, explosives, or weapons of any kind, or if any person shall aid or assist in pro-

curing the same to be done as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 260.]

SEC. 12 (as amended). The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device, regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product, or malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors, which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, place, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. For the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded in the case of drugs: First, if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article. Second, if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, phenac[e]tine (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal-tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein. Third, if its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or fraudulent. \* \* \*

*Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the compounding of family or domestic receipts; the dispensing of prescriptions written by regular licensed physicians, veterinary surgeons, or dentists and kept on file with the dispensing pharmacist, nor to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, and the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are recognized \* \* \*.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 109.]

SEC. 11. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated \* \* \*

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

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of such preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. \* \* \*

[Laws, 1913, chap. 260.]

**SEC. 12 (as amended).** The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply \* \* \* In the case of food, or malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors: First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and the other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, phenacetin[e] (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal-tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein \* \* \*: *And provided further*, That nothing is this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added or deleterious ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale within this State of flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 116.]

**SEC. 7159 (as amended).** Any person who shall sell, give, or furnish any intoxicating liquors to any insane person or idiot or habitual drunkard or person who has at any time been committed for treatment under the provisions of chapter 12 of the session laws of 1905 (10110) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined for each and every offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 67.]

**SECTION 1.** If any person shall sell, give, or furnish any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors or any intoxicating drinks of any kind to any Indian of whole or mixed blood, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. \* \* \*

[Laws, 1913, chap. 198.]

An act prescribing the liability of an employer to make compensation for injuries received by an employee in the course of employment. \* \* \*

**Sec. 27.** If the employee is injured by reason of his intentional willful negligence or by reason of being in a state of intoxication, neither he nor his beneficiaries shall receive any compensation under the provisions of this act.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 109.]

**Sec. 10.** 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 animals. The term "food" as used therein shall include all articles

used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or animals whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in case of drugs—

First. If when a drug is sold under or by the 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 in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of the 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 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.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

### New Jersey.

#### DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

SEC. 4. \* \* \* For the purposes of this ordinance an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, in the case of drugs—

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, acetphenetidine, phenacetin, or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this subdivision contained shall be construed to apply to such preparations as are specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, which are in accordance therewith, or to the compounding of family or domestic recipes, or the filling of prescriptions furnished by practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinarians, the originals of which recipes and prescriptions are retained and filed by the druggists compounding or filling the same: *And provided further, however*, That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to such drugs or medicines as are personally dispensed by legally licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians in the course of their practice as such physicians, dentists, or veterinarians.

#### POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In the case of confectionery:

If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance, 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 the case of food :**

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

SEC. 4. The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, in the case of food—

First. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilid, acetphenetidn, or phenacetin or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

[New Brunswick Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1913.]

ART. 21. *Food and drugs.*—SECTION 1. No person shall distribute or sell, or manufacture for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug which under any of the provisions of chapter 217 of the Laws of the State of New Jersey, 1907, shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded.

SEC. 2. Chapter 217 of the laws of 1907, cited in section 1 of this article, being "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sale thereof" (revision 1907), together with the supplements thereto and the regulations and rules of the State board of health adopted for the enforcement of the said act is hereby adopted as an ordinance of this board.

SEC. 4. The health officer of this board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this article \* \* \*

## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 162.]

1. *General duties of employers.*—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.

2. *Especially dangerous work or processes.*—(a) 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.

(b) Every work or process in the manufacture of pottery, tiles, or porcelain-enameled sanitary ware 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 or lead solutions.

3. *Duties of employers to provide safety appliances for the protection of employees in especially dangerous works or processes.*—Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide the following devices, means, and methods for the protection of his employees who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions:

(a) Working rooms, hoods, and air exhausts for the protection of employees engaged in any work or process which produces lead dust or lead fumes. The employer shall provide and maintain workrooms adequately lighted and ventilated, and so arranged that there is a continuous and sufficient change of air, and all such rooms shall be fully separated by partition walls from all departments in which the work or process is of nondusty character; and all such rooms shall be provided with a floor permitting an easy removal of dust by wet methods or vacuum cleaning, and all such floors shall be cleaned either by wet method or vacuum cleaner daily:

Every work or process referred to in section 2, including the corroding or oxidizing of lead, and the crushing, mixing, sifting, grinding, and packing of all lead salts or other compounds referred to in section 2, shall be so conducted and such adequate devices provided and maintained by the employer as to protect the employee, as far as possible, from contact with lead dust or lead fumes. Every kettle, vessel, receptacle, or furnace in which lead in any form referred to in section 2 is being melted or treated, and any place where the contents of such kettles, receptacles, or furnaces are discharged, shall be provided with a hood connected with an efficient air exhaust; all vessels or containers in which dry lead in any chemical form or combination referred to in section 2 is being conveyed from one place to another within the factory shall be equipped, at the places where the same are filled or discharged, with hoods having connection with an efficient air exhaust, and all hoppers, chutes, conveyers, elevators, separators, vents from separators, dumps, pulverizers, chasers, dry pans or other apparatus for drying pulp lead, drying pans dump, and all barrel packers and cars or other receptacles into which corrosions are at the time being emptied; shall be connected with an efficient dust-collecting system, such system to be regulated by the discharge of air from a fan, pump, or other apparatus, either through a cloth dust collector having an area of not less than one-half square foot of cloth to every cubic foot of air passing through it per minute, the dust collector to be placed in a separate room, which no employee shall be required or allowed to enter, except for essential repairs, while the works are

in operation, or such other apparatus as will efficiently remove the lead dusts from the air before it is discharged into the outer air.

(b) *Washing facilities.*—The employer shall provide a wash room or rooms for such employees, which shall be separate from the workrooms, be kept clean and be equipped with (1) lavatory basins with waste pipes and two spigots conveying hot and cold water, or (2) basins placed in troughs fitted with waste pipes and for each basin two spigots conveying hot and cold water, or (3) troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material fitted with waste pipes, and for every 2 feet of trough two spigots conveying hot and cold water.

Where basins are provided there shall be at least one basin for every five such employees and where troughs are provided at least 2 feet of trough length for every five such employees. The employer shall also furnish nail brushes and soap, and shall provide at least three clean towels per week for each such employee. A time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each of such employees for the use of said wash room before the lunch hour and at the close of the day's work.

The employer engaged in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluo-silicate shall provide at least one shower bath for every five such employees. The baths shall be approached by wooden runways, be provided with movable wooden floor gratings, be supplied with controlled hot and cold water, and be kept clean. The employer shall furnish soap and shall provide at least two clean bath towels per week for each employee. An additional time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each such employee for the use of said baths at least twice a week at the close of the day's work. The employer shall keep a record of each time that such baths are used by each employee, which record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the department of labor of this State and also by the State Board of Health.

(c) *Dressing rooms.*—The employer shall provide a dressing room or rooms which shall be separate from the workrooms, to be furnished with a double sanitary locker or two single sanitary lockers for each such employee, and be kept clean.

(d) *Eating rooms.*—The employer shall provide an eating room or eating rooms for such employees, and such rooms shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a sufficient number of tables and seats, and be kept clean. No such employee shall take or be allowed to take any food or drink of any kind into any workroom, nor shall any such employee remain or be allowed to remain in any workroom during the time allowed for his meals.

(e) *Drinking fountains.*—The employer shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of sanitary drinking fountains readily accessible for the use of such employees.

(f) *Clothing.*—The employer shall provide at least two pairs of overalls and two jumpers for each employee, and repair or renew such clothing when necessary, and wash the same weekly. Such clothing shall be kept exclusively for the use of that employee.

(g) *Respirators.*—The employer shall provide and renew when necessary at least two reasonably effective respirators for each employee who, while engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts, is exposed to such dusts; provided, if at any time it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Labor of the State of New Jersey, in the case of any manufacturer or process or any operation forming part thereof in the potteries that injury to health is adequately prevented by other appliances or any other condition than those

prescribed by law, he may modify the whole or any part of the law so far as it applies to such pottery manufacture or process.

4. *Duties of employees in especially dangerous works or processes to use the safety appliances provided by the employers.*—Every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, shall—

(a) Use the washing facilities provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (b), and wash himself at least as often as a time allowance is therein granted for such use.

(b) Use the eating room provided by the employer in section 3 (d), unless the employee goes off the premises for his meals.

(c) Put on and wear at all times, while engaged in such work or process, a suit of the clothing provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (f), and remove the same before leaving at the close of the day's work; and keep his street clothes and working clothes, when not in use, in separate lockers or separate parts of the locker provided by the employer in accordance with section 3 (c).

(d) Keep clean the respirators provided by the employer in accordance with section 3 (g), and use one at all times while engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts and is exposed to such dusts.

5. *Notices.*—The employer engaged in any of the processes mentioned in section 2 shall post in a conspicuous place in every workroom where any work or process included in section 2 is carried on, in every room where washing facilities are provided, in every dressing room and eating room, a notice of the known dangers arising from such work or process and simple instructions for avoiding, as far as possible, such dangers. The commissioner of labor shall prepare a notice containing the provisions of this act, and shall furnish, free of cost, a reasonable number of copies thereof to every employer included in section 2, and the employer shall post copies thereof in the manner hereinabove stated. The notices required in this section shall be printed in plain type on cardboard, and shall be in English and in such other languages as the circumstances may reasonably require. The contents of such notices shall be explained to every employee who may be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions by the employer when the said employee enters the employment in such work or process, interpreters being provided by the employer, when necessary, to carry out the above requirements.

6. *Medical examination.*—The employer shall cause every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions to be examined at least once a month for the purpose of ascertaining if symptoms of lead poisoning appear in any employee. The employee shall submit himself to the monthly examination and to examination at such other times and places as he may reasonably be requested by the employer, and he shall fully and truly answer all questions bearing on lead poisoning asked him by the examining physician. The examination shall be made by a licensed physician, designated and paid by the employer, and shall be made during the working hours, a time allowance therefor, at the employer's expense, being made to each employee so examined.

7. *Record and reports of medical examination.*—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 names and addresses of the employees 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 Department of Labor and by the State board of health.

Within 48 hours after such examination and finding the examining physician shall send a report thereof in duplicate, one copy to the Department of Labor and one to the State board of health. The report shall be on or in conformity with blanks furnished by the State board of health, free of cost, to every employer included in section 2, and shall state—

(a) Name, occupation, and address of employee.

(b) Name, business, and address of employer.

(c) Nature and probable extent of disease.

(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health.

The examining physician shall also, within the said 48 hours, report such examination and find 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, nor return the said employee to such work or process without a written permit from a licensed physician.

8. *Enforcement.*—The commissioner of labor shall enforce this act and prosecute all violations of the same. The said commissioner, the assistant commissioner, and the inspectors of the said department shall be allowed at all reasonable times to inspect any place of employment included in this act.

9. Provides penalties.

10. Provides recovery of penalties and pleadings.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 121.]

AN ACT Relating to the employment of persons in compressed air.

6. *Medical attendants and nurses.*—Every employer carrying on any work in the prosecution of which persons are employed in compressed air shall—

(1) Employ one or more licensed physicians as medical officers, who shall be present to render medical assistance at all necessary times at the place where such work is in progress, and who shall perform such other duties as are imposed on them by this act;

(2) If the maximum air pressure in such work exceeds 17 pounds, employ one or more registered nurses or one or more competent persons, which persons shall be selected by the medical officer and be certified by him to be competent, by actual experience, to handle cases of compressed-air illness. The nurses or persons so employed shall have charge of the hospital lock provided for in this act, and may also have other duties of a clerical nature, exclusive of timekeeping, such as will not require their presence elsewhere than at the hospital lock and such as they may leave at any time their service at the lock is necessary.

7. *Employment of certain persons prohibited.*—No person known to be addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants shall be employed or permitted to work in compressed air.

8. *Physical examinations.*—(1) No person shall be employed or permitted to work in compressed air until he has been examined by the medical officer and found to be physically qualified therefor. \* \* \*

## METHYL ALCOHOL.

[Perth Amboy Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.]

**ART. 2. SEC. 6.** 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 a manner that they are intended solely for external use on animals.

**SEC. 7.** Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for the first offense and to a penalty of \$200 for the second offense and to a penalty of \$300 for the third offense and each subsequent offense.

## STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

**SEC. 2.** The term "drug," as used in this ordinance, 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 internally or externally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal; the term "food," as used in this ordinance, shall include every article used for food or drink by man or animal, and every ingredient of such articles, and all confectionery and condiments.

**SEC. 3.** For the purpose of this ordinance 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, or is contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided,* That no drug sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, except any drug sold under or by the name of any preparation of opium, iodine, camphor, ginger, or peppermint, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing the name of any such preparation, shall be deemed to be adulterated under this section if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly and correctly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that laid down in such United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

[New Brunswick, Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1913.]

**ART. 21. Food and drugs.—SEC. 3.** The term "drug" as used in this article 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 internally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal. \* \* \*

SEC. 4. The health officer of this board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this article. \* \* \*

### New York.

#### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 17, 1914.]

*Resolved*, That section 67a of the sanitary code be, and the same is, hereby amended to take effect March 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 67a. No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate, in the dry form except upon the prescription of a duly authorized physician or veterinary surgeon, and then only in tablets of a particularly distinctive form or color, labeled "Poison" upon each tablet, and dispensed in sealed glass containers conspicuously labeled with the word "Poison" in red letters.

This section does not apply to any preparation containing one-tenth of a grain or less of bichloride of mercury.

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

[Laws, 1913, chap. 363.]

An act to amend the public-health law in relation to the sale of habit-forming drugs.

SECTION 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding, after article 11, a new article, to be article 11a thereof, to read as follows:

ART. 11a. Section 245. Sale prohibited; exception.

Section 246. Prescriptions; certificates.

Section 247. Order blanks; filing.

Section 248. Physicians, etc., to keep records.

Section 249. Hypodermic syringe; sale of; record; penalty.

Section 249a. Commitment; procedure; discharge.

Section 249b. Revocation of license.

Section 249c. Revocation of license after conviction.

Section 249d. Penalties.

SEC. 245. *Sale prohibited; exception.*—No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall sell, have, or offer for sale or give away any chloral, opium, or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist, provided that the provisions of this article shall not apply to the sale of domestic and proprietary remedies actually sold in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this article: *And provided further*, That such remedies and preparations do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-fourth grain of heroin, or one grain of codeine, or 10 grains of chloral or their salts in 1 fluid ounce or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments, and ointments for external use only.

SEC. 246. *Prescriptions; certificates.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or give away any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter except as herein provided without first receiving a written prescription signed by a duly licensed physician,

veterinarian, or dentist. The prescription must contain substantially the following: The name in full of the physician, veterinarian, or dentist issuing such prescription, his office address, his office hours, and telephone, and the name, age, and address of the person to whom and date on which such prescription is issued. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist to issue any such prescription containing any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter, except after a physical examination of any person for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail any of the drugs or preparations of any of those mentioned in section 245 of this article without first verifying the authority of any prescription containing more than 4 grains of morphine, 30 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 6 grains of codeine, or 4 drams of chloral. Such verification can be made by telephone or otherwise. Such prescription so received shall be filled out at the time of receiving the same for the full quantity prescribed, and no prescription so received shall be filled out more than 10 days after the date which said prescription be dated. Such prescription, from which no copy shall be taken, shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once. On such prescription shall be inscribed the name and address of the purchaser making such purchase and the date upon which said sale is made. Any person who sells at retail, furnishes, or dispenses any of the drugs mentioned in section 245 of this chapter upon a written prescription by a duly registered physician or veterinarian or dentist shall, at the time of dispensing the same, place upon the package a label or deliver therewith a certificate stating the name and address of the person selling or furnishing the same, the name and address of the physician, veterinarian, or dentist upon whose prescription such sale is made, the date of sale, and the name of the person to whom such sale is made. Any person other than a manufacturer of any of the drugs mentioned in section 245, or a wholesale dealer in drugs, or a licensed pharmacist, licensed druggist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or a licensed dentist, who shall possess any of the drugs mentioned in section 245, or their salts, derivatives, or preparations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless said possession is authorized by the certificate described in this section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any of such drugs by any manufacturing pharmacists or chemists or wholesale or retail pharmacists or druggists, or to hospitals, colleges, scientific, or public institutions, except that such sales shall be made in the manner provided in the next succeeding section.

**SEC. 247. Order blanks; filing.**—The State commissioner of health shall prepare and furnish to all boards of health or officers official order blanks, serially numbered in duplicate, bound in book form, with carbon or transfer paper between the duplicate pages. The said official order shall be furnished by the local health board or officer to any local, duly licensed physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, or veterinarian, upon which must be written all orders for the purchase of any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter for the use of such physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, or veterinarian. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, or dispose to any physician, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian, or dentist any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter without first receiving from such physician, druggist, veterinarian, or dentist an official order blank, as provided in this section, which official order shall be retained by the person or corporation who sells, furnishes, or dispenses any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter, and such official order shall be kept in a separate file or book, and an

entry made or caused to be made on the order, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale.

**SEC. 248. *Physicians, et cetera, to keep records.***—All physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and dentists shall keep on record the name and address of each person to whom such physician, dentist, or veterinarian administers or disposes in any way whatsoever any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter, and the quantity so administered, disposed of, or given away. Such record shall be preserved for five years, and shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities. Any violation of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 249. *Hypodermic syringe; sale of; record; penalty.***—It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish to any person other than a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic syringe or an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic needle, without the written order of a duly licensed physician or veterinarian. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail, or furnishes or gives away to any person, either of the above instruments, upon the written order of a duly licensed physician or veterinarian, shall, before delivering the same, enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and a description of the instrument sold, disposed of, furnished, or given away. Any person or persons who sell, dispose of, or give away an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic syringe or an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic needle, except in the manner prescribed in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 249a. *Commitment of habitual drug users; procedure; discharge.***—The constant use by any person of any habit-forming drug, except under the direction and consent of a duly licensed physician, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health. Whenever a complaint shall be made to any magistrate that any person is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug without the consent or direction of a duly licensed physician, such magistrate, after due notice and hearing, is satisfied that the complaint is founded, and that the person is addicted to the use of a habit-forming drug, shall commit such person to a State, county, or city hospital or institution licensed under the State lunacy commission. Whenever the chief medical officer of such institution shall certify to any magistrate that any person so committed has been sufficiently treated or give any other reason which is deemed adequate and sufficient he may discharge the person so committed. Every person committed under the provisions of this section shall observe all the rules and regulations of the institution or hospital. Any such person who willfully violates the rules and regulations of the institution or repeatedly conducts himself in a disorderly manner may be taken before a magistrate by the order of the chief medical officer of the institution. The chief medical officer may enter a complaint against such person for disorderly conduct, and the magistrate, after a hearing and upon due evidence of such disorderly conduct, may commit such person for a period of not to exceed six months to any institution to which persons convicted of disorderly conduct or vagrancy may be committed, and such institution shall keep such persons separate and apart from the other inmates: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person committed to any institution under its provisions from appealing to any court having jurisdiction for a review of the evidence in which this commitment was made.

**SEC. 249b. *Revocation of licenses.***—Any license heretofore issued to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may be revoked by

the proper officers or boards having power to issue licenses to any of the foregoing upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug or drugs after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. Whenever it shall appear, after one year from date of revocation of such license, that such licensee has fully recovered and is no longer an addict to any of the drugs herein prohibited, such board may grant a rehearing and in its discretion reissue the license of such licensee.

**SEC. 249c. Revocation of license after conviction.**—Whenever any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse is convicted in a court having jurisdiction of any of the violations of this article, any officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke the same.

**SEC. 249d. Penalties.**—Any violation of any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to amend or repeal section 1746 of the penal law.

**SECTION 2.** This act shall take effect July 1, 1914.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

**SEC. 182 (as amended).** No cocaine or salts of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaïn, either alone or in combination with other substances, or any substance under any other name giving a physiological reaction similar to the physiological reaction of cocaine, and no opium or preparation of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, and no cannabis indica or preparation of cannabis indica, or the derivatives of either or any of the substances named herein, shall be held or offered for sale or sold or given away at retail by any person in the city of New York except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned, however, shall apply to compound mixtures containing opium or morphine or cannabis indica or their derivatives for external use only in the form of liniments, ointments, oleates, or plasters.

[Schenectady Ord., July 28, 1913.]

**SECTION 1.** No cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaïne, alpha or beta eucaïne, either alone or in combination with other substances or any substance under any other name giving a similar chemical test of cocaine, no opium or official preparations of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, or the derivatives of either or any of them, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of Schenectady, except upon the written prescription of a physician, duly authorized to practice as such, or other person duly authorized by law to practice medicine and administer drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments. Nothing hereinbefore contained, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives the formulas for which are given in the latest Dispensatory or National Formulary, and in which mixtures the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package dispensed, does not contain more than one-half grain of powdered opium or the equivalent of its alkaloids; and nothing herein contained shall apply to preparations for external use only in the form of liniments, lotions, ointments, or oleates, provided said last-mentioned preparations shall be labeled "For external use only" and marked "Poison."

**SEC. 2.** Every pharmacist practicing pharmacy within the limits of the city of Schenectady shall, within 48 hours from the time the original prescrip-

tion has been dispensed, file with the chief of police a copy of every prescription calling for cocaine, or any of its salts responding to the same chemical test and containing more than 1 grain to the ounce in liquid form or 2 grains to the ounce in ointment form.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 69 (as amended). \* \* \* A drug shall be deemed misbranded:

(a) If it be an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

(b) If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(c) If the package or its label bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or regarding their action on diseased conditions, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 223.]

SEC. 240a (as amended). In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions, and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines, or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist, or storekeeper from whose premises such sample was taken, and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State board of pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws 1914, chap. 494.]

SEC. 200 (as amended). No person or persons, firm, association, or corporation shall, within this State, manufacture, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale, or serve in any hotel, restaurant, eating house, or other place of public entertainment, any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article. The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used for food, confectionery, or condiments by man, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 201 (as amended). In the case of confectionery, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health. In the case of food, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: \* \* \*

4. If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it. \* \* \*

6. If it contains methyl or wood alcohol in any of its forms, or any methylated preparation made from it.

An article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded: \* \* \*

3. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, \* \* \* provided that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: \* \* \*

First. Articles of food sold under their own distinctive names.

Second. Articles plainly marked to indicate that they are mixtures, imitations, or blends.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1913.]

*Resolved*, That this board regards as adulterated, under the sanitary code, foods greened with copper salts; and be it further

*Resolved*, That on and after June 1, 1913, no foods greened with copper salts shall be brought into the city, held, kept, or offered for sale therein.

#### METHYL ALCOHOL.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 66a (as amended). No person shall sell, offer for sale, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in, or supply any article of food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation, intended for human use internally or externally, which contains any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known, unless the container in which the same is sold, offered for sale, given away, dealt in, or supplied shall bear a notice containing the following device and words conspicuously printed or stenciled thereon, viz:

[Device: Skull and crossbones.]

POISON.

WOOD NAPHTHA OR WOOD ALCOHOL.

*Warning*.—It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage, or medicinal, or toilet preparation for human use, internally or externally.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws 1904, chap. 39; consolidated laws, chap. 34.]

For list of amendments 1909 to 1913, inclusive, see Laws 1914—table of amendments preceding index page 64.



## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws 1914, chap. 514.]

An act to amend the public health law in relation to the practice of pharmacy, as to working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies and drug stores. \* \* \*

## STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 69 (as amended). No person shall manufacture or produce or have, sell, or offer for sale in the city of New York any drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The term "drug" as herein used shall include all medicines for external or internal use, or both. Drugs as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:

(a) If when sold by or under 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 in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation.

(b) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

## North Carolina.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Wilmington, N. C., Ord., Feb. 28, 1913.]

319. No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character, or claiming to be a curative agency, by means of depositing or leaving the same in any hallway, private area, or yard, or on any street, alley, or public place in the city. Any person violating any provision of this section and every person, firm, or corporation causing or inducing the same shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

## Ohio.

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 230.]

SEC. 1177-29—1177-42.

See Public Health Reports 1913, volume 28, page 2204; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 67.

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 326.]

An act to amend section 12672 of the General Code restricting the selling, bartering, or giving away of cocaine, opium, morphine, and other drugs, and to enact a supplemental section to be known as section 12672-1 and to repeal section 12674 of the General Code.

See Public Health Reports 1913, volume 28, page 2205; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

## DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 109.]

SEC. 5784 (as amended). A drug shall be misbranded within the meaning of this chapter—(1) If the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of grain or ethyl alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of such substances contained therein, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the prescriptions of regular licensed physicians, dentists, and doctors of veterinary medicine, nor to such drugs and preparations as are officially recognized in the eighth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia or the third edition of the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are so recognized; (2) if the package containing it, or any label thereon, bears a statement, design, or device regarding it or the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false or misleading in any particular; (3) if the package containing it, or any label thereon, bears or contains any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or the therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent.

## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 187.]

SEC. 1243-1. An act requiring the reporting of certain occupational diseases.

See Public Health Reports, 1913, page 2205; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 483.]

An act for the prevention of occupational diseases, with special reference to lead poisoning.

Sec. 6330-1—6330-10.

See Public Health Reports, 1913, page 2206; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, senate bill No. 203.]

An act to provide for license to traffic in intoxicating liquors and to further regulate the traffic therein; to establish a State liquor licensing board and county liquor licensing boards; to define their powers and duties; and to amend sections 6065 and 6071, General Code of Ohio.

Sec. 1261-16—1261-73.

[Laws, 1913, senate bill No. 285.]

An act to amend sections 6087, 6088, 6089, and 6091 of the general code, relating to the duties of certain inspectors and to the assessment of the liquor-traffic tax, and to amend section 6072 of the general code.

[Laws, 1913, House bill No. 603.]

An act to provide for refunding of portions of the tax on the traffic of intoxicating liquors in certain cases of enforced discontinuance of said traffic.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 531.]

Section 6094-1 relates to the distribution of revenues from liquor traffic.

**PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.**

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 210.]

**SEC. 375** (as amended). The State dairy and food commissioner shall enforce the laws against fraud, adulteration, or impurities in foods, drinks, or drugs, and unlawful labeling within the State. The State dairy and food commissioner, in collaboration with the official chemists of the State dairy and food department, shall establish standards of quality, purity, and strength for foods when such standards are not otherwise established by any law of this State. Such standards shall conform to the standards for foods adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The State dairy and food commissioner, in collaboration with the official chemists of the State dairy and food department, shall make such uniform rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the food, drug, dairy, and sanitary laws of this State. Such rules and regulations shall, where applicable, conform to, and be the same as, the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and known as the food and drugs act. The State dairy and food commissioner, each assistant commissioner, and each inspector shall inspect drugs, butter, cheese, lard, sirup, and other articles of food or drink made or offered for sale in the State and prosecute or cause to be prosecuted each person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of an adulterated drug or article of food or drink in violation of law.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 353.]

An act to amend sections 1307 and 1311 of the General Code in relation to the practice of pharmacy in the State of Ohio.

**Oklahoma.**

**SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 46.]

An act amending sections 11 and 16 of chapter 70 of the session laws of 1911; making it unlawful to sell certain liquors to a minor, person of unsound mind, or an habitual drunkard; making the keeping of a place for the purpose of violating the prohibition laws of this State unlawful; making it unlawful to act as agent for any wholesale liquor house, brewery, or distillery or any other liquor house; making the keeping of more than a certain amount of liquor at place of business or residence prima facie evidence of an intention to violate the law; requiring the police judge of a city or justice of the peace of any town or village to certify convictions to county attorney; and declaring an emergency.

**Pennsylvania.**

**OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.**

[Laws, 1913, No. 851.]

An act to prevent occupational diseases; \* \* \*

See Public Health Reports, 1913, volume 28, page 2210; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 73.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 439.]

An act authorizing any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating distilleries producing only denatured alcohol for industrial purposes, and not for use as a beverage or for medicinal purposes, to operate such distillery without a license; regulating the taxation of such corporations; requiring certain reports to be made to the auditor general; and providing penalties.

[Laws, 1913, No. 171.]

An act to amend \* \* \* an act making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors.

[Laws, 1913, No. 5.]

An act permitting any wholesale or retail licensed liquor dealer or bottler to keep such licensed place of business open during the pendency of any application for transfer of license.

**Porto Rico.**

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, No. 135.]

An act to establish standard systems of weights and measures, to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions, and to prevent fraud therein, and for other purposes.

See also Laws, 1914, No. 3 and No. 7.

**Philippine Islands.**

## SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2255.]

SECTION 1. The manufacture, possession, or sale, without special permit from the director of constabulary or senior inspector of the Province, of dynamite or other high explosives, or their components, for any use or purpose, except in the execution of bona fide engineering and mining work, and as provided in section 1 of act numbered 1499, as amended, is hereby prohibited: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or to pharmacies, drug stores, or laboratories employing such substances for medicinal or experimental purposes.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not more than ₱500, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2205.]

SECTION 1. Duly registered dentists are hereby granted the right granted by act No. 1761 to physicians to prescribe and administer opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of said drugs or substances

as a medicine for dental purposes, subject to the regulations prescribed by the collector of internal revenue and approved by the secretary of finance and justice.

[Laws, 1914, act 2381.]

**SECTION 1.** "Prohibited drug" and "opium" as herein used shall be understood in the sense defined in section 135 of the internal revenue law of 1914.

**SEC. 2.** Except as provided in section 136 of the internal revenue law of 1914, no person shall own, prepare, or administer any prohibited drug, or have the same in his possession or subject to his control, or knowingly transport or permit the same to be in or on his premises; and save upon the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, veterinarian, or dentist, no person shall inhale, snuff, chew, swallow, inject, or otherwise take or use any such drug in or on his body or permit the same to be used upon him by another. Nor shall any person keep, maintain, or conduct any dive or resort where opium is smoked or otherwise used contrary to law. The violation of any provision hereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000 and imprisonment not less than three months nor more than five years, and in case of recidivism incident to the commission of a second or subsequent offense under the provisions of this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

**SEC. 3.** Any person who shall serve as guard or lookout for a dive or resort where opium is smoked or otherwise used contrary to law or who shall knowingly visit any such dive or resort shall, if not punishable under the provisions of the next preceding section hereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ₱100 nor more than ₱300 and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months.

**SEC. 4.** Any person who shall unlawfully import or bring any prohibited drug into the Philippine Islands, or assist in so doing, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than two nor more than five years and by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000. In case of the commission of a second or subsequent offense under this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

**SEC. 5.** Any person who shall unlawfully sell or deliver any prohibited drug to another person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years and by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000. In case of the commission of a second or subsequent offense under this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

**SEC. 6.** The possession or custody of any opium pipe or other apparatus designed for smoking, injecting, or administering opium in any manner is unlawful, except when in the hands or under the control of a person authorized by law to have and use opium.

Any person having unlawful possession or custody of any such pipe or apparatus shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ₱500 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

**SEC. 7.** When unlawfully used, or found on, about, or in the possession of any person not authorized to have control and disposition of the same, or when found secreted or abandoned, all prohibited drugs, and all instruments, apparatus, and articles especially designed for their use, shall be forfeited to the Government and shall be at once seized. Articles so seized shall be turned over to the collector of internal revenue to be dealt with by him according to law.

**SEC. 8.** The unlawful possession of any opium pipe, or other instrument for using any prohibited drug in or on the human body, shall be deemed *prima facie*

evidence that the person having such possession of the same has, contrary to the provisions of section 2 hereof, unlawfully used in or upon his body the prohibited drug for the use of which the apparatus or instrument in question was designed.

SEC. 9. When any physician or dentist prescribes opium for a patient whose physical condition does not require its use, his license to practice medicine or dentistry, as the case may be, shall be revoked by the board of medical or dental examiners, after due notice and hearing; and upon conviction he shall be punished by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000, or by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than five years, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. Provides for the disposition of fines and other moneys.

SEC. 11. The chief of constabulary shall exercise supervision over the enforcement of this act, without prejudice to the full exercise of the powers and duties in reference thereto incumbent upon other branches of the Government service; and with the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, said chief may compromise any case arising under the provisions of this act, and this either before or after the commencement of legal proceedings therein, but not after judgment pronounced.

SEC. 12. Repeals act No. 1761 and other laws in conflict with this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1914.

#### DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1914, act 2342.]

SECTION 1. Every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments, whether issued in or for retail sale, shall be accompanied by the formula of preparation plainly and legibly expressed upon the bottle, label, or package immediately containing the preparation, in such wise that it shall reach the purchaser at each and every purchase. The formula shall be accurately stated, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the language, descriptions, and abbreviations used in the United States Pharmacopœia or other accepted pharmacopœias or formularies. If any nonofficial drug or substance be used in the preparation, it shall be plainly described under its ordinary name or customary chemical term, and not by any fancy or proprietary name.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to prescriptions representing the private formulas of legally qualified physicians practicing in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. No preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments, shall be accompanied by any advertisement, announcement, persuasion, recommendation, testimonial, reference, certificate of merit, declaration of merit or efficacy, mark of distinction, or picture, symbol, or emblem signifying or suggesting any of these, either upon or in the article itself, or upon the bottle, box, container, cork, capsule, label, or attachment, or upon the invoice, bill, advice, notification or otherwise by any device or method which is false, fraudulent, exaggerated, or misleading in any way.

SEC. 3. No advertisement or announcement of any proprietary, patent, or secret cure or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device shall be published or circulated in any newspaper, journal, serial, book, pamphlet, handbill, poster, wall plate, or by painting, impressing, embossing, or otherwise, within the

**Jurisdiction of the Government of the Philippine Islands, which is false, fraudulent, misleading, or exaggerated in any way, and every such advertisement or announcement shall be accompanied with the formula as provided in section 1 of this act.**

**SEC. 4.** The director of health, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

**SEC. 5.** It shall be the duty of the attorney general or any official to whom the director of health shall report any violation of this act to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the Philippine Islands, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

**SEC. 6.** Any person, corporation, or company violating any provisions of this act, or any regulation made in accordance therewith, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed ₱200, or six months' imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

**SEC. 7.** Repeals acts and ordinances inconsistent with this act.

**SEC. 8.** This act shall take effect July 1, 1914.

[Reg. Director of Health, June 18, 1914.]

**REGULATION 1. Advisory board.**—The board of food and drug inspection authorized in Executive Order No. 7, series of 1911, to act in an advisory capacity to the director of health in the administration of act No. 1655, will, in accordance with Executive Order No. 52, series of 1914, also act in a similar capacity in the administration of act No. 2342.

**REG. 2. Preparation defined.**—(SECTION 1.) (a) The expression "every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments," wherever it shall occur in act 2342, shall be held to mean any substance or preparation except those used exclusively for cosmetic purposes.

(b) The requirement with reference to labeling shall be interpreted that each package or part thereof shall have the formula attached to the container, so that it may be easily read, and the label shall be in English.

**REG. 3. Formula defined.**—(a) The word "formula" shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean all medicinal ingredients qualitatively and quantitatively, and shall be in English.

(b) The formula shall state accurately the medicinal ingredients qualitatively and quantitatively, and shall be in English.

(c) The words "private formulas of legally qualified physicians" shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean preparations that are compounded or prepared by legally qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands for an illness of a patient that actually exists at the time the medicine is given to the patient for whom it was prescribed.

(d) Pharmacists shall not be required to place the formula upon the containers of prescriptions of qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands if the prescriptions or copies thereof are on file and available for inspection at the pharmacy at which they are filled and are for the illness of a patient that exists at the time the prescriptions are written.

**REG. 4. Cipher prescriptions prohibited.**—(a) Physicians are prohibited, by act No. 1921, to write prescriptions for patients that can not be filled at any legally authorized pharmacy.

(b) Secret, patent, or proprietary medicines, when prescribed by physicians, shall be properly labeled with the formula of said medicines.

**REG. 5. Advertising matter.**—(SEC. 3. (a) Section 3 shall be held to mean that the advertising matter pertaining to all articles mentioned in this section shall be closely censored, and that nothing of a misleading, obscene, persuasive, or false character shall be permitted.

(b) No proprietary, patent, or secret cure, or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device shall be offered for sale or given away in the Philippine Islands which is advertised in violation of section 3 of this act.

(c) At the request of any manufacturer of a patent medicine the bureau of health shall pass upon any formula or advertising matter submitted to it for approval in compliance with act No. 2342.

**REG. 6. Therapeutic devices to be tested.**—All therapeutic devices coming within the provisions of this act shall be tested and favorably reported upon by the bureau of science before they shall be allowed to be sold or given away. The expense of such test shall be borne by the person or persons who dispose of such articles in the Philippine Islands.

**REG. 7. Time limit imposed.**—The act does not affect goods and advertising matter which shall be on hand or which shall have been placed on board ship for shipment to the Philippine Islands prior to July 1, 1914: *Provided*, That all such goods shall be sold prior to January 1, 1917: *And provided also*, That no goods ordered after June 1, 1914, shall be deemed goods in stock or in transit within the meaning of this regulation.

**REG. 8. Limitations of these regulations.**—Nothing in these regulations shall be taken as a construction of any other act than act No. 2342.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2202.]

An act to amend act No. 700, as amended, by authorizing the Governor General to regulate the issue of licenses and sale of liquors in military zones in which such sale is prohibited and to revoke such authorizations.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2287.]

An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, with certain exceptions, in the Mountain Province, Neuva Vizcaya, and Agusan except in certain districts.

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2236.]

An act amending sections 16 and 23 of act No. 597, entitled "An act regulating the practice of pharmacy in the Philippine Islands," as amended by act No. 1921, by making further provisions relative to holding examinations, and for other purposes.

**SEC. 16 (as amended).** \* \* \* To be admitted to examination applicants must pay the secretary treasurer of the board \$10 as an examination fee, which amount shall serve such applicants as a fee entitling them to the certificate mentioned in section 5 in case they pass their examination. They shall, moreover, establish that they have completed 21 years of age; that they have been graduated from a legally chartered school, college, or university; that they have been registered in the office of the secretary of the board as apprentices in pharmacy; that they have had at least two years' practical experience in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of physicians or veterinarians are compounded and where drugs, medicines, and poisons are sold at retail: *Provided*, That from and after July 1, 1913, every person presenting himself for examina-



tion who has graduated from a legally chartered school, college, or university in which the said subjects or pharmaceutical studies are taught, in addition to the requirements hereinbefore set forth shall submit satisfactory evidence that he has followed and has been examined in the studies preliminary to the study of pharmacy in a school, college, or university approved by the secretary of public instruction \* \* \*.

SEC. 23 (as amended). Except as to the labeling of poisons, this act shall not apply to registered physicians putting up their own prescriptions or dispensing medicines to their patients, nor to persons selling drugs, medicines, chemicals, chemical agents, or poisons at wholesale only, nor to persons selling nonpoisonous household remedies and mineral medicinal waters: *Provided*, That the examining board shall have authority to determine what medicines shall be considered as nonpoisonous household remedies, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, and that the sale of such nonpoisonous household remedies by other persons than registered pharmacists is strictly prohibited in places that are not more than 5 kilometers distant from an established pharmacy.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2248.]

SECTION 1. Section 28 of act No. 1519, entitled "The weights and measures act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. Any person who uses in the purchase or sale of anything any scale or balance, weight, or measure that has not been sealed and licensed by the bureau of internal revenue or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than ₱200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months \* \* \*."

[Laws, 1914, act 2376.]

SECTION 1. The sum of ₱6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated for the manufacture of the liquid extract of bran (tiquitiqui) and its distribution in the Philippine Islands, as hereinafter provided, as a means of introducing and extending its use and establishing its therapeutic properties for combating infantile beriberi.

SEC. 2. The bureau of science, with the aid of the board of directors of the Philippine National League for the Protection of Early Infancy, which shall recommend the method of preparation, shall direct the manufacture of said extract of bran.

SEC. 3. The Philippine National League for the Protection of Early Infancy shall take charge of the gratuitous distribution of said remedy to such persons as may in its judgment need the same and have not the means of acquiring it, and shall present a written report to the Philippine Legislature, through the secretary of public instruction, at the beginning of each regular session and so long as there shall be on hand any extract of bran made with the funds appropriated by this act, specifying the number of persons treated with said remedy, with their intervention, setting forth the quantity of said remedy consumed by each person, and containing statistical data regarding the scientific results obtained.

SEC. 4. In case there is no extract of bran to be had in the market, the bureau of science is hereby authorized to sell such at the cost of production, plus the proportional expense of preparing and dispatching the same to any other persons requiring it by reason of a medical prescription.

## STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1914, act 2342.]

**SECTION 1. \* \* \*** The formula shall be accurately stated, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the language, descriptions, and abbreviations used in the United States Pharmacopœia or other accepted pharmacopœias or formularies. If any nonofficial drug or substance be used in the preparation, it shall be plainly described under its ordinary name or customary chemical term, and not by any fancy or proprietary name.

## Rhode Island.

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1087.]

**SECTION 1.** Section 15 of chapter 178 of the general laws, as amended by chapter 841 of the public laws passed at the January session, A. D. 1912, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

**SEC. 15.** Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months. And whoever, not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist, registered physician, registered dentist, registered veterinarian, or otherwise entitled under the provisions of this chapter to have possession of any of the drugs enumerated in section 13 of this chapter, is found in possession thereof, except by reason of a physician's prescription, shall be punished likewise.

## DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1062.]

**SEC. 6 (as amended).** A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First. If the package containing it or the label on such package shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false, deceptive, or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

Second. If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale and distribution of such proprietary or patent medicines or proprietary or patent foods as were in the possession of any dealer within this State on the 26th day of May, 1908.

That for the purposes of this chapter an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded in the case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

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

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1062.]

SEC. 6 (as amended). A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded: \* \* \*

Second. If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: \* \* \*

That for the purposes of this chapter an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, \* \* \* in the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however,* That reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of this chapter.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1042.]

An act to amend section 4 of chapter 123 of the general laws, entitled "Of the suppression of intemperance," by providing for the casting of ballots for or against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1083.]

An act to amend section 2 of chapter 123 of the general laws.

South Carolina.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 80.]

An act to regulate the division of dispensary profits in the counties of this State.

[Laws, 1913, No. 193.]

An act to authorize an election to be held in Jasper County to determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in said county.

[Laws, 1913, No. 172.]

An act to require dispensary officials in Charleston County to give surety bonds and the costs for the same to be paid out of dispensary funds.

## Tennessee.

## SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 403, chap. 11.]

SECTION 1. That on and after the taking effect of this act it shall be unlawful for any person in the State of Tennessee to sell, barter, distribute, or give away any opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof: *Provided*, That this shall not apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of any said drugs to any patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered in the State of Tennessee under the provisions of the several acts regulating the practice of their profession: *Provided, however*, That said distribution or dispensing shall be in the course of his professional practice only, and that such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend such patient.

(b) To the sale, dispensing, or distribution of any said drugs by pharmacists registered under the laws of the State governing the practice of the profession of pharmacy to a consumer under and in pursuance to a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon of the standing mentioned in (a) above: *Provided, however*, That such prescription shall be dated as of the day on which signed, and shall be signed by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon who shall have issued the same.

(c) To the sale or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs by any wholesale druggist, dealer, or jobber within the State to a retail dealer.

SEC. 2. That every wholesale or retail dealer shall keep in his place of business a registry, to be made in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter provided for; said registry shall plainly show all purchases made by said persons of the aforesaid drugs, date purchased, from whom purchased, and amount of said purchase. He shall likewise keep a registry which shall show all sales of said products, including the date on which sale is made, the amount sold, and to whom sold. All retail dealers and pharmacists doing business pursuant to the terms of this act shall likewise keep on file for a period of two years all prescriptions containing such drugs, which have been filled by them.

Said records of every character shall be open to inspection by all State and municipal officials who are charged with the enforcement of any law or municipal ordinance regulating the sale, prescribing, dealing in, or distribution of the aforesaid drugs. Physicians who shall dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs provided by this act shall keep a duplicate of all prescriptions issued by them for a term of two years, and said duplicates shall be subject to inspection by any of the officers named in the preceding paragraph.

SEC. 3. That the possession or control of any of the aforesaid drugs by any persons other than those excepted in sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any employee of any person exempted as above who has such possession or control by virtue of his employment and not on his own account, or to any United States, State, or municipal officer, board, or other authorities who or which has possession of any such drugs for purposes of investigation, enforcement of law, or otherwise, or to a warehouseman holding possession of same for a person exempted under the provisions of this act, or to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought

under this act; and the burden of proof of any such exception shall be upon the defendant.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of section 2 above shall not apply to any person who keeps the records therein named in accordance with the laws of the United States as now existing or which shall hereafter be made providing for such records.

SEC. 5. That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands, and shall include firms, corporations, companies, societies, and associations.

SEC. 6. That it is hereby made the special duty of the pure food and drug inspector and his duly appointed assistant inspectors and chemists to specially enforce the provisions of this act, and rules and regulations for its enforcement shall be made by the said State pure food and drug inspector and the secretary of State board of health.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall disclose any of the information contained in the registers, prescriptions, or other records mentioned in this act, except for the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of this act or of enforcing any other law of the State or the ordinances of any municipality, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-twelfth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codein, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 8A. That no retail druggist or dealer shall have on hand at one time a stock greater than 5 ounces of cocaine or of tropa-cocaine, hollo-cocaine, nova-cocaine, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine; and if the stock on hand of any of said substances shall be as much as 5 ounces, none of the other substances shall be kept on hand at the same time. Said drugs shall not be sold in the flake or crystal form, but in solution only, which said solution shall not be stronger than 5 per cent.

SEC. 9. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, for the first offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and for the second offense by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and by imprisonment for 30 days in the county workhouse. It shall be the duty of the circuit and criminal court judges of this State to give the provisions of this act in special charge to the grand jury, and the grand jury shall have and exercise inquisitorial power over any violation of this act; and no prosecutor shall be required for an indictment against a person for violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after Janu-

ary 1, 1914, the public welfare requiring it: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, alter, amend, or repeal any of the provisions of chapter 297 of the acts of 1907, or any amendments thereto.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, p. 147, chap. 16.]

SEC. 1. \* \* \* "An act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or drugs affecting the health of the people in the State of Tennessee and to provide for the enforcement of the same" shall be, and the same is, hereby amended. \* \* \*

(a) By inserting immediately following subsection 2, under heading "In case of drugs," the following additional subsection:

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

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 659, chap. 1.]

An act regulating the shipment of intoxicating liquor into this State or between points within this State; regulating the delivery of such liquor; providing for the filing of statements with the county clerk showing such shipments and providing that certified copies of each statement may be used as evidence and for the fees to such county clerk for making such copies; prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act; and conferring jurisdiction for the trial of violations of this act upon the courts of the county from or to which such shipments may be made and regulating the procedure in relation thereto.

[Laws, 1913, p. 669, chap. 3.]

An act to prohibit the conveying or shipping of whisky, wine, ale, beer, and all other intoxicants from one county to another county in this State, and to give jurisdiction to the courts of the county to which shipment is made to try violations of this act and to fix punishment for violation of same.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, p. 539, chap. 42.]

An act to prevent the use or sale in the State of Tennessee of any weight, measure, weighing device, or measuring device not sealed as required by law; to provide punishment for violation of this act and to declare same a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, p. 566, chap. 46.]

An act to provide a system of standard weights and measures in the State of Tennessee and to establish the offices of the State superintendent of weights and measures and State sealer of weights and measures, \* \* \*

## Texas.

## SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913 (regular session), chap. 67.]

See below.

[Laws, 1913 (regular session), chap. 75.]

An act to amend article 615, title 11, chapter 8, of the Penal Code, fixing time for opening and closing place of business of liquor dealers.

[Laws, 1913 (first called session), chap. 30.]

An act to amend articles 7435, 7442, 7451, and 7452 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas so as to provide for fixing the hours of opening and closing any house or place of business where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold, requiring the closing of such places of business between the hours of 9.30 p. m. on Saturday night and 6 a. m. of the following Monday morning and between the hours of 9.30 p. m. and 6 a. m. of the following morning of any week day; \* \* \*

[Laws, 1913 (first called session), chap. 31.]

An act to amend chapter 67 of the acts of the Thirty-third Legislature, regular session, of the State of Texas, entitled "An act to prohibit the intrastate shipment and transportation of intoxicating liquors, prohibiting any person, firm, corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, from delivering to any other person, firm, corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, any intoxicating liquor for shipment, transportation, or carriage from any point within this State to any other point within this State; \* \* \*."

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any drug store in which drugs are compounded and employing a registered pharmacist, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any educational or eleemosynary institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any owner, proprietor, agent or employee of any public or private hospital, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any agent, officer, or employee of any manufacturer or the owner or proprietor of any manufacturing establishment, whether incorporated or unincorporated, from receiving alcohol for the uses of his, their, or its business only, provided such business is not manufacturing of any intoxicating liquors capable of being used as a beverage; provided further, that the order for the same shall be accompanied with an affidavit showing that the person ordering or receiving same is entitled to receive the same under the provisions of this section; in which said affidavit the fact shall be stated as to the status of the person so ordering or receiving the same, and the quantity of alcohol so ordered, and an original of such affidavit at the time of the making of such order shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where such intoxicating liquor is to be delivered.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall make it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof to ship, transport, carry, or deliver intoxicating liquor to any person authorized or licensed under the laws of this State to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors (including dealers licensed and authorized under the laws of this State to sell such liquor for medicinal purposes on prescription in local-option territory). \* \* \*

SEC. 13. Any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any drug store, or any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any board of directors of any hospital, educational or eleemosynary institutions of this State, or any owner, agent, or

employee of any manufacturer or manufacturing establishment who shall order any alcohol without accompanying the order with affidavit as required in section 7 of this act, or who shall fall or refuse to file an original of such affidavit with the clerk of the county where such liquor is to be delivered, shall be guilty of violating the provisions of this act.

**Virginia.**

**SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

[Laws, 1914, chap. 15.]

An act to provide for the calling and holding of an election upon the question of prohibiting the manufacture for sale and the sale of intoxicating liquors, to prescribe for qualification of voters in said election, to declare the effect of the result of such election, and to provide penalties for the violation of this act.

**Washington.**

**PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 60.]

An act creating a department of agriculture, providing for the organization and administration thereof, defining the powers and duties of its officers and employees. \* \* \*

SEC. 5. For the purpose of administering the affairs of the department of agriculture it shall be organized into four divisions, to be known, respectively, as the division of dairy and live stock, the division of horticulture, the division of agriculture, and the division of foods, feeds, fertilizers, drugs, and oils.

SEC. 6. It shall be his duty: \* \* \*

2. To exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in and required to be performed by the State dairy and food commissioner.

**West Virginia.**

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

[Laws, 1913, chap. 16.]

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or give away, or in any other manner to supply or furnish any person in this State opium in any form; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sale of opium by a registered pharmacist upon the written prescription of a practicing physician in good standing in his profession, nor to any reputable physician dispensing opium in the regular course of his practice.

Section 6 provides penalty.

**SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 13.]

An act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer, or any intoxicating drink, mixture, or preparation of like nature, except the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental, or scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes as regulated and provided for by this act; and to enforce the amendment of section 46 of article 6 of the State constitution, ratified on the 5th day of



November, 1912, and making the State tax commissioner ex officio State commissioner of prohibition, and defining his duties, and providing for the enforcement of this act and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent anyone from manufacturing for his own domestic consumption wine or cider; or to prevent the manufacture, from fruit grown exclusively within this State, of vinegar and nonintoxicating cider for use or sale; or to prevent the manufacture and sale, at wholesale, to druggists only of pure grain alcohol for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies; or to prevent the sale and keeping and storing for sale by druggists of pure grain alcohol for mechanical, pharmaceutical, medicinal, and scientific purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies, or any United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary preparation in conformity with the West Virginia law, or any preparation which is exempted by the provisions of the national pure-food law, and the sale of which does not require the payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax. But no druggist shall sell any such grain alcohol except for medicinal, scientific, pharmaceutical, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes, except as herein-after provided; and the same shall not be sold by such druggist for medicinal purposes except upon a written prescription of a physician of good standing in his profession and not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, prescribing the amount of alcohol, the disease or malady for which it is prescribed, and how it is to be used, the name of the person for whom prescribed, the number of previous prescriptions given by such physician to such person within the year next preceding the date of such prescription, and stating that the same is absolutely necessary for medicine and not to be used as a beverage, and that such physician, at the time such prescription was given, made a personal examination of such person, and that such person is known to such physician to be of temperate habits and not addicted to the use of any narcotic drug; and only one sale shall be made upon such prescription; and such prescription shall be at all times kept on file by such druggist and open to inspection of all State, county, and municipal officers. It shall be the duty of such druggist to register in a book kept for that purpose all prescriptions from physicians mentioned in this section, stating the name of the party for whom prescribed, the date of the prescription, the name of the physician by whom the prescription is issued, the quantity of such alcohol and the use for which prescribed, and such record shall at all times be open to the same inspection as such prescriptions.

It shall be lawful for a druggist to sell grain alcohol for pharmaceutical, scientific, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies, only to any person not a minor and who is not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs who shall at the time and place of such sale make an affidavit in writing signed by himself before such druggist or a registered pharmacist at the time and place in the employ of such druggist, stating the quantity and the time and place and fully for what purpose and by whom such alcohol or wine is to be used; that affiant is not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug; and that such alcohol or wine is not to be used as a beverage or for any purpose other than that stated in such affidavit. Such affidavit shall be filed and preserved by such druggist and be subject to inspection at all times by any State, county, or municipal officer and a record thereof made by such druggist in the record book mentioned in this section showing the date of the affidavit, by whom made, the quantity of such alcohol or wine, and when, where, for what purpose, and by whom to be used. Only one sale shall be made upon such affidavit, and only in the

county where the same is made, and no greater quantity than is therein specified. For the purpose of this act any druggist or registered pharmacist making such sale shall have authority to administer such oath.

If any druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee shall upon such prescription or affidavit or otherwise knowingly sell or give any such alcohol or wine to any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug or knowingly sell or give the same to anyone to be used for any purpose other than that named in said affidavit or prescription, or who shall sell or give away any liquors without such affidavit or prescription, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months. In any prosecution against a druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee for selling or giving liquor contrary to law, if a sale or gift be proven, it shall be presumed that the same was unlawful in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary, and the presentation of such prescription or affidavit by the defendant at the time of the trial for such sale or gift shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption arising from the proof of such sale or gift: *Provided*, The jury shall believe from all the evidence in the case that such sale or gift was made in good faith under the belief that such prescription or affidavit and statements therein were true: *And provided further*, That such druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee shall have complied with all other provisions of this act relating to the sale or gift.

An indictment against any druggist, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee, for any offense committed under the provisions of this section, shall be sufficient, if in the form and effect following:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, county of \_\_\_\_\_, to wit:

In the circuit court of said county:

The grand jurors in and for the body of said county of \_\_\_\_\_, upon their oaths do present that A. B., within one year next prior to the finding of this indictment, in the said county of \_\_\_\_\_, did unlawfully sell, give, offer, expose, keep, and store for sale and gift, liquors, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 5. If any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug shall make the affidavit mentioned in the preceding section, or if any person making such affidavit shall use as a beverage, or for any purpose, or at any place other than that stated in such affidavit, or shall knowingly permit another to do so, said alcohol or wine, or any part thereof, or shall knowingly make any false statement in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be confined in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months for the first offense hereunder, and for the second offense he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

And if any physician who is not in good standing in his profession, or who is of intemperate habits, or who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, shall issue any such prescription as is mentioned in the preceding section, or if any physician shall issue such prescription without at the time making a personal examination of the person for whom the liquor is prescribed, or shall prescribe for any person who is in the habit of drinking to intoxication and whom he knows or has reason to believe is in the habit of drinking to intoxication, or shall give such prescription and make the statements therein required, or any

part thereof, falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months; and, in addition thereto, for the first offense under this statute the court may, in its discretion, suspend the license of such physician for a period of six months, and for each offense thereafter the court shall suspend such license for a period of six months.

#### PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 24.]

An act \* \* \* relating to the State and local boards of health and offenses against the public health, \* \* \*.

SEC. 19. If a person knowingly sell or expose for sale any diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome drugs or provisions, whether food or drink, without making the same known to the buyer, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be confined in jail not more than six months and fined not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 19a. Whenever the State board of health has reason to believe that any food, drink, or drug sold or offered for sale is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome, or adulterated, it shall, take, or cause to be taken by its authorized agent, a specimen thereof and test or analyze the same; and if the result of such test or analysis in the case indicates that the said food, drink, or drug is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome, or adulterated, the same shall be prima facie evidence of such fact in prosecutions under this act. If the board, deeming it necessary, shall cause such food, drink, or drug to be analyzed, the result of such analysis shall be recorded and kept in evidence, and a certificate of such results, sworn to by the person making the analysis, who shall also state under oath in his certificate that he was the first thereunto duly authorized by the State board of health, and state also the reasonable cost of such analysis, shall be admissible in evidence in prosecution under this act. The expense of such analysis, not exceeding \$15 in any one case, shall be included in the cost of such prosecutions and taxed in favor of said board of health.

#### Wisconsin.

##### SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 234.]

SEC. 1419. 10. Except as may be otherwise authorized by law, no person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, upon any public highway or place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, upon any premises in the State of Wisconsin.

11 (as amended). Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, first and second offense punishable by fine, third offense punishable by fine or imprisonment; and if a licensed pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary practitioner, his license shall be revoked. It shall be the duty of the board of pharmacy to cause the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of this section.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 317.]

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Sec. 1636b. 1. No person, association, or corporation shall manufacture, store, offer for

sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute white phosphorus, single-dipped, strike-anywhere matches of the type popularly known as "parlor matches"; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of or distribute white phosphorus, double-dipped, strike-anywhere matches, or other type of double-dipped, 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 500 approximate capacity and placed in an oven maintained at a constant temperature of 200° 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.

2. No person, association, or corporation shall offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute any matches unless the package or container in which such matches are packed bears plainly marked on the outside thereof the name of the manufacturer and the brand or trade-mark under which such matches are sold, disposed of, or distributed; nor shall more than one case of each brand of matches of any type or manufacture be opened at any one time in the retail store where matches are sold or otherwise disposed of; nor shall loose boxes or paper-wrapped packages of matches be kept on shelves or stored in such retail stores at a height exceeding 5 feet from the floor; all matches, when stored in warehouses, excepting manufacturers' warehouses at place of manufacture, when such warehouses contain automatic sprinkler equipment, must be kept only in properly secured cases, and not piled to a height exceeding 10 feet from the floor, nor be stored within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any boiler, furnace, stove, or other like heating apparatus, nor within a horizontal distance of 25 feet from any explosive material kept or stored on the same floor; all matches shall be packed in boxes or suitable packages, containing not more than 700 matches in any one box or package: *Provided, however,* That when more than 300 matches are packed in any one box or package the said matches shall be arranged in two nearly equal portions, the heads of the matches in the two portions shall be placed in opposite directions; and all boxes containing 350 or more matches shall have placed over the matches a center holding or protecting strip made of chip board not less than 1½ inches wide; said strip shall be flanged down to hold the matches in position when the box is nested into the shuck or withdrawn from it.

3. All match boxes or packages shall be packed in strong shipping containers or cases; maximum number of match boxes or packages contained in any one shipping container or case shall not exceed the following number:

Number of boxes:	Nominal number of matches per box.
½ gross.....	700
1 gross.....	500
2 gross.....	400
3 gross.....	300
5 gross.....	200
12 gross.....	100
20 gross, over 50 and under.....	100
25 gross, under.....	50

No shipping container or case constructed of fiber board, corrugated fiber board, or wood, nailed or wire bound, shall exceed a weight, including its contents, of 75 pounds; and no lock-cornered wooded cases containing matches shall have a weight, including its contents, exceeding 55 pounds; nor shall any

other article or commodity be packed with matches in any such container or case; and all such containers and cases in which matches are packed shall have plainly marked on the outside of the container or case the words "Strike-anywhere matches" or "Strike-on-the-box matches."

4. Any person, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined for the first offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and for each subsequent violation not less than \$25.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1914.

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

[Laws, 1913, chap. 234.]

SECTION 1. Subsections 1 and 10 of section 1419 of the statutes are amended to read:

Section 1419. 1. No person, copartnership, or corporation shall sell, furnish, or deliver to another person any opium, morphine, heroin. \* \* \* alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or combination of the same, or any mixture, preparation, or compound containing more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine or heroin, one-eighth grain of \* \* \* alpha or beta eucaine, or 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a dry preparation in 1 avoirdupois ounce, or any cocaine, or any combination or mixture, preparation, or compound containing cocaine, except upon the original order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine for a person or animal under his care or treatment. Such prescription shall contain the signature of the prescriber and the name of the person for whom prescribed, and if a veterinary prescription it shall also state the kind of animal for which it is ordered. It shall be dated and kept on file by the person, copartnership, or corporation dispensing the articles ordered or prescribed, and shall not be again compounded or dispensed, except upon an order from the prescriber. \* \* \*

SEC. 2. There are added to section 1419 of the statutes two new subsections to read:

Section 1419. 1a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have or keep in his, their, or its store or possession more than 2 ounces of cocaine at any time.

Section 1419. 12. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of subsections 1, 1a, and 3 of this section, relating to cocaine, or any mixture, combination, or solution containing cocaine, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

#### SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 271.]

An act to amend subsection 6 of section 1548b of the statutes relating to excise, and providing for sum to be paid for licenses.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 204.]

An act to amend section 1557n of the statutes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors to forbidden persons.

See also chapter 206.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 80.]

An act to amend subsection 7 of section 1548 of the statutes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors upon or within 1 mile of State parks.

See also chapter 64.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 460.]

Sec. 1562 (as amended). All moneys derived from such licenses shall be kept separate from other moneys by the town, city, and village treasurers, and be applied solely to defraying the expense of supporting the poor, and, if ordered by the city council, village board, or town board, for the prevention of disease and of the spread of disease and for public health administration in the city, town, or village which granted the license, so far as is necessary for that purpose, provided that such city, town, or village supports its own poor. If any village does not, under its charter, provide for the support of the poor therein and the town in which such village is situated does support the poor therein, all such moneys received by the village treasurer shall be paid to the treasurer of such town; and provided further, that in counties where the county system of supporting the poor shall have been adopted such moneys shall be paid by the town, village, or city treasurers receiving the same, unless the supervisors, trustees, or common council thereof shall have, by ordinance or resolution, authorized a different way of disposing thereof (which they may do), into the county treasury semiannually, and shall be applied, so far as is necessary, to defraying the expense of supporting the poor of the county and such portion as shall be ordered by the county board for the prevention of disease and of the spread of disease, and for public health administration.