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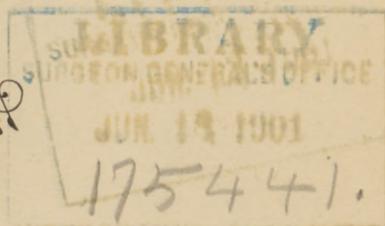


“UNIVERSAL”

# POISON REGISTER:

CONTAINING ALSO THE

POISON ACTS OF THE VARIOUS STATES; LIST OF POISONS  
IN GROUPS. WITH ANTIDOTE TREATMENT; TABLE  
OF MAXIMUM DOSES, ETC., ETC.



CHICAGO MEDICAL BOOK CO.,  
35-37 RANDOLPH STREET,  
CHICAGO.

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Film No. 4903, no. 6

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## PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION.

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THE popularity of the UNIVERSAL POISON REGISTER and the exhaustion of the previous editions thereof have made advisable the publication of a new and thoroughly revised edition in conformity with the present state laws governing the sales of poisons.

In the space "Name of Purchaser" should be entered the name of the person *by* whom the poison is individually purchased if an adult, and *for* whom purchased if the buyer be a minor, the latter's name in such case being entered in the column "To Whom Delivered."

It will be observed from a perusal of the poison laws, as published in this volume, that the "Name of Witness" is rarely required.

Even though not specifically required by law, it will be found prudent to fill *all columns* as ruled, *excepting the two under "Remarks,"* which may be used for the purposes indicated when desired or required, or for any special memoranda relating to any sale.

CHICAGO MEDICAL BOOK CO.

JANUARY, 1898.



## POISON LAWS.

Legislation designed to guard against the careless or criminal use of poisons is common to nearly all States, though the statute requirements are not always enforced and hence not universally complied with. This disregard of law is not infrequently attended with unhappy results to all concerned in the transaction, and a more systematic and faithful adherence to the spirit and letter of the statute is urgently demanded. The various laws do not vary materially in their essential provisions. We present them in alphabetic order, omitting superfluous phraseology and condensing where it can be done without sacrifice of perspicuity or essential completeness.

**Alabama.**—[Phar. Law, § 8, Feb. 28, 1887.] No person shall retail any of the enumerated poisons: Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitate, biniiodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and the essential oil of almonds; opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, veratrum, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic and oxalic acids, without labeling the container with name of article, the word "poison," and name and place of business of the seller. The seller must not deliver any of above poisons unless purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. This law does not apply to dispensing poisons in not unusual quantities upon physician's prescription, nor to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale, provided the containers are labeled with the word "poison," its name, and the name and place of business of the seller

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$100.

**Arizona.**—Has no poison law.

**Arkansas.**—§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, either at wholesale or retail, any of the drugs usually denominated poisons without distinctly labeling the bottle, box or package with the name of the article and the word "poison," together with the name and place of business of the seller.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every person selling a poison at retail, before delivering the same to make or cause to be made an entry in a book kept for the purpose, stating the date of sale, name of poison, quality, for what purpose, name, sex, color of the purchaser, or for whom purchased, residence of purchaser, by whom sold. Such book is to be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry, and to always be kept open to the inspection of the coroner and the officers of the different courts.

§ 3. The following named articles, and those hereafter declared to be poisons by law, shall be considered poisons within the meaning of this act, to-wit: Arsenic and its compounds, strychnine and its salts, corrosive sublimate, hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, croton oil, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and those preparations containing less than two grains of opium to the ounce.

§ 4. Nothing herein contained shall apply to or in any wise interfere with the compounding and dispensing of medicines and poisons by a medical practitioner or upon the prescription of one.

§ 5. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each offense.

§ 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after thirty days after its passage.

Approved March 19, 1881.

**California.**—[Pharm. Law. app. March 11, 1891; amend. March 3, 1893.] No person shall retail any poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B herewith, without labeling the container with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. The seller is required to learn by inquiry that

the purchaser of a poison is aware of its poisonous character, and that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Seller must not deliver any poison included in Schedule A, without making entry in a book kept for that purpose only, stating the date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, name and quantity of the poison sold, purpose represented by purchaser, and name of the dispenser; said book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years. The law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons when prescribed by practitioners of medicine, nor to the sale of poisons if a single bottle or package does not contain more than an ordinary dose. Dealers shall affix to every container, or inclosure of an original package containing any article named in Schedules A and B, a suitable label or brand with the word "poison," but are hereby exempted from the registration of the sale of such articles when sold at wholesale, or to a registered pharmacist or physician.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, cocaine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, opium and all its preparations, except those which contain less than two grains to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, savin, cantharides, phosphorus, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral, sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, essential oil of almonds.

Violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

**Colorado.**—[Pharm. Law, app. April 2, 1887, as amended.] No person shall retail any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B herewith, without distinctly labeling the container or cover with the name and place of the seller. Seller must not deliver any poison included in Schedule A without, before delivering to the buyer, entering in a book kept for that purpose only, the date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose represented by the purchaser, and the name of the dispenser; said book to be open for inspection by the legal authorities and to be preserved for one year. The law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual doses or quantities upon prescriptions of legitimate practicing physicians, neither does it apply to or interfere with the business and sale of medicines in the original packages of the manufacturer.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides, strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, aconite and its preparations, and tartar emetic.

**SCHEDULE B.** Belladonna, conium, cantharides, corrosive sublimate, henbane, nux vomica, savin oil, ergot, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, opium, and all preparations of opium, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

Violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not longer than six months.

Any person who, in making application to purchase any poison named in Schedules A and B, shall give a false or fictitious name or address to the seller shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

**Connecticut.**—[Extract from State Pharmacy Law.] § 10. (As amended.) Every person who shall sell arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, or prussic acid, shall affix to the package sold by him a label, plainly marked with his name, date of sale, and the word "poison," and shall enter in a book kept by him for that purpose, the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and the quantity sold; which book shall be kept open for public inspection, carefully preserved; and when he shall close his business, or remove from the town in which such business is carried on, or when such book shall be filled with entries, it shall be deposited by him in the office of the town clerk of the town in which he may conduct his business; and any person who shall violate the preceding provisions of this section, or who, when purchasing the articles herein named, shall give a false or fictitious name to the vendor thereof, shall be fined no less than \$10.00, nor more than \$100.00.

Every person who shall sell any of the articles named in the schedule accompanying this section, marked Schedule A, except when prescribed by a practicing physician, or sold at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, or for use in the manufactures or the arts, shall label the bottle, box or wrapper containing such article with a label upon which shall be plainly written or printed the word "poison," and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined one dollar.

**SCHEDULE A.** Acid carbolic, ammoniated mercury, acid muriatic, chloroform, acid nitric, tincture aconite, acid sulphuric, tincture belladonna, acid oxalic, tincture digitalis, creosote, tincture opium, extract belladonna, tincture veratrum viride, sugar of lead, paris green, morphine, croton oil, nux vomica, cobalt, oil almond bitter, opium, oil tansy, cocculus indicus, cyanide potassium, aqua ammonia, red oxide mercury.

**Delaware.**—[Pharm. Law, April 14, 1887.] Dispensers of drugs are required to keep a record of every sale of strychnine, arsenic and corrosive sublimate, said record to be kept open to the inspection of officers of the law.

Violations punishable by a fine of \$5 for each offense.

**District of Columbia.**—[Act of Congress, approved June 15, 1878.] No person shall sell at retail any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, without distinctly labeling the container, and also outside enclosure, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and name and place of business of the seller. The seller must learn by inquiry, before delivery of any poison, that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and the purpose represented by the purchaser must be legitimate. No article in Schedule A shall be delivered until an entry of sale is recorded in a book kept for the purpose, stating the date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, name and quantity of poison, purpose represented, and name of dispenser; said book to be kept for five years from date of last entry, and always open to officers of the law.

This law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Violations are punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, to be collected from the proprietor.

**Florida.**—[Pharm. Law, app. May 30, 1889.] Restrictions of poison sales are the same as those in Alabama.

**Georgia.**—[Poison Act of May 1, 1876.] No person shall sell at retail any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, without labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper containing it, and also the outer enclosure, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller; nor without learning, by inquiry, that the person to whom it is delivered is aware of its poisonous character, and represents a legitimate use for it. No article in Schedule A shall be delivered without making an entry in a book kept for the purpose, stating date, name and address of receiver, name and quantity of the poison, the purpose represented, and name of the dispenser. Such book to be kept five years from last entry, and open to lawful inspection. This law does not apply to dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; essential oil of bitter almonds; opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.—**SCHEDULE B.**—Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both, at discretion of the court.

[Opium Sale Act, September 6, 1887.] No person shall sell, give or furnish directly or indirectly opium or its preparations containing more than two grains of opium to the ounce, in any quantity, to any person addicted to its use, after a written notice from a near relative of such person that he or she is habitually addicted to its use, except upon the written prescription of a physician setting forth the necessity of its purchase, and showing the good faith of the prescription.—Violations are a misdemeanor and punished as described in § 4310 of the code.

[Morphine Sale Act, January 1, 1886.] No person shall sell or offer for sale any sulphate or other preparations of morphine in any bottle, vial, envelope or other package, unless the same be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall have, in addition to said scarlet paper wrapper, a scarlet label lettered in white letters, plainly naming the contents of said bottle.—Violations are punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$50.

**Idaho.**—No person shall retail any article commonly recognized as a poison, and particularly aconite, arsenic, belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, or cocaine, without labeling the container and outer wrapper with the name of the article, the word "poison," and name and place of business of the seller. The seller must keep a record of all poison sales, stating the kind and quantity of the article, the purpose represented, and having the signature of the purchaser. This law does not apply to dispensing the articles named on the prescription of a physician.

Violations are punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 for each offense.

**Illinois.**—[Extract from State Pharmacy Law relating to sales of poisons.] § 14. No person shall sell at retail any poisons commonly recognized as such, and especially aconite, arsenic, belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a label bearing the name of the article, and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, who shall not deliver any of said poisons to any person under fifteen years of age, nor shall he deliver any of said poisons to any person, without satisfying himself that such poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions of any of the poisons or articles aforesaid. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$5.00 for each and every such offense.

[Chapter 38, Criminal Code.] § 63. If any druggist or other person sells or gives away any arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate or prussic acid, without the written prescription of a physician, and fails to keep a record of the date of such sale or gift, the article and amount thereof sold or given away, and the person to whom delivered, he shall be fined not exceeding \$50 for each neglect. Whoever purchases any such poison and gives a false or fictitious name shall be punished in the same manner.

**Indiana.**—Has no poison law.

**Indian Territory.**—Has no poison law.

**Iowa.**—[Pharm. Law, § 9, March 22, 1880.] No person shall retail any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, without labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper containing it, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of the seller. Before delivery the seller must learn, by inquiry, that the purchaser is aware of the poisonous character of the article, and a legitimate purpose for its use must be represented; also a record must be kept in a book for that purpose, stating date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, name of the poison sold, the purpose represented by the purchaser, and the name of the dispenser; said book shall be kept for five years from date of last entry, and be open to lawful inspection. This law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.—**SCHEDULE B.**—Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100, collectible from the owner or

principal; for repeated violations the fine may be collected and the pharmacist's name stricken from the register.

[Amendment to Chapter 83, app. March 28, 1888.] No person shall sell or deliver concentrated lye and potash without having the word "poison" and the true name written or printed upon a label attached to the container. A record need not be kept. Violations are punishable by imprisonment not above thirty days, or a fine not above \$100.

[The Commission of Pharmacy has ruled that paris green, "rough on rats" and "homœopathic" poisons are within the scope of the poison law.]

**Kansas.**—[Pharm. Law, March 5, 1885, as amended.] No person shall retail any article enumerated in Schedules A, B, C, herewith, without labeling the box, vessel or paper containing the said poison, and also the outside wrapper, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Before delivery of any article in Schedules A and B, the seller must learn, by inquiry, that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is for a legitimate purpose. No articles in the Schedules A and B shall be delivered purchaser without an entry in a book kept for the purpose, stating the date of sale, the article sold and the quantity, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, the name of the dispenser and the name and address of the purchaser, signed by himself; such books to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years. No articles in Schedule C shall be sold except on the prescription of a legally qualified physician. This law does not apply to the sales of poisons to practicing physicians and photographers, and to the dispensing of poison in not unusual doses or quantities upon the prescriptions of licensed practitioners of medicine. All prescriptions of practicing physicians shall be retained by the dispenser.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, strychnine, morphine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, and all other virulent poisons.

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

Any person procuring from any pharmacist articles enumerated in Schedules A, B and C, under fraudulent representations, shall be liable to a fine of \$25 to \$100.

[An old law further prohibits sales of poisons to minors.]

**Kentucky.**—§ 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, either by wholesale or retail, any poison without distinctly labeling the bottle, box or paper, and wrapper or cover in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name of the place of business of the seller.

§ 2. It shall likewise be unlawful for any person to sell any poison without being satisfied that the buyer has attained his lawful majority and that the poison is purchased for legitimate use.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of every person selling a poison at retail, before delivering the same to the buyer, to make or cause to be made an entry in a book kept for that purpose only, stating in the form [as shown by the register] the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; and such book is to be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry and is to be always open to the inspection of the coroner and officers of the different courts.

§ 4. No article shall be considered a poison within the meaning of this act unless such article be enumerated in Schedule B annexed to this act or shall hereafter be declared a poison by law.

§ 5. Nothing hereintofore contained shall apply to or in any manner whatever interfere with the compounding and dispensing of medicines and poisons upon the prescription of medical practitioners.

§ 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be sentenced upon conviction to pay a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.

[The act specifies that the following articles shall be considered poisons within the meaning of the poison act:] Aconite leaves, roots, preparations, alkaloids and their salts; arsenic, its compounds and preparations; belladonna, root, leaves, prepara-

tions, alkaloids and their salts; cannabis indica and its preparations; cotton root bark and its preparations, croton oil, digitalis, its preparations, alkaloids and their salts; ergot and its preparations, fish berries and its preparations, hydrocyanic acid, mercuric, ammonio chloride, chloride, iodide, nitrate and solutions, oxide, nux vomica, its alkaloids, their salts and its preparations, opium and its preparations, except pargoric, morphine and its salts and solutions, potassium cyanide, savin and its preparations, veratrum viride, its preparations, alkaloids and their salts, volatile oil of bitter almonds, pennyroyal, savin, and tansy, proprietary, or secret emmenagogue, or abortifacient, or parturient preparations, and all containing a large proportion of opium or other powerful narcotics.

Chapter 1037, taking effect September 1, 1886, prohibits the sale of any morphine sales, except with a scarlet wrapper and a scarlet label, with white letters, giving the name of the article. The penalty is not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$50; and the guilty party or parties shall also be liable for all damages done.

**Louisiana.**—[Pharm. Law, July 11, 1888.] Pharmacists shall label all bottles, vials, jars, boxes, parcels, packages or other receptacles or coverings of drugs, medicines or chemicals, sold or dispensed, with the label in legible writing or print, giving the name of the proprietor of the store, the name of the prescribing physician, or shop, and the place of sale of said drug; and if the drug be of a nature poisonous to the human system or to animals, there shall be printed on the said label a skull and cross-bones, with the word "poison" in large, heavy letters. All prescriptions shall have, in addition thereto, a number, the name of the person actually and personally compounding the same, the directions for its use internally or externally, and the date of its compounding.

Violations of any provision of the pharmacy law are punishable by a fine of \$50 to \$100, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

**Maine.**—Section 8 of the State Pharmacy Law provides: If any druggist or other person sells arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or prussic acid, except on prescription of a physician in regular standing in his profession, without labeling each parcel with the name of the article and the word "poison" legibly written or printed thereon, and recording such sale in a book kept for the purpose, open to public inspection specifying the kind, quantity and to whom sold; or if any person, for the purpose of killing wolves, foxes, dogs or other animals, and not for the destruction of insects or vermin in a building, leaves or deposits any such poison within two hundred rods of a highway, pasture field or other land, he shall be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$50.00, or be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than sixty days.

**Maryland.**—The State Pharmacy Law does not contain a poison act. The city of Baltimore has enacted restrictions for the sale of poisons.

**Massachusetts.**—[General Statutes, Chap. 166.] § 7. If an apothecary or other person sells any arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate or prussic acid, without a written prescription of a physician, he shall keep a record of the date of such sale, the article, the amount thereof sold, and the person or persons to whom delivered; and for each neglect he shall pay a fine not to exceed \$50.00. Whoever purchases deadly poisons, as aforesaid, and gives a false or fictitious name to the apothecary or other person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

Poisonous articles: Arsenic (arsenious acid), atropine or any of its salts, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cotton root and its fluid extract, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, Donovan's solution, ergot and its fluid extract, Fowler's solution, laudanum, McMunn's elixir, morphine or any of its salts, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, opium, paris green, Parsons' vermin exterminator, phosphorus, prussic acid, "rough on rats," strychnine or any of its salts, tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of digitalis, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of veratrum viride.

This law does not apply to poisons sold by wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists to retail druggists.

[SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS; § 2 Chap. 283 of the Acts of 1878.] Every druggist and apothecary licensed under the provisions of this act shall keep a book and enter therein the date of every sale made by him, the person to whom sold, the kind, quality and price thereof, and the purpose for which it was sold, substantially in due following form: *Date, name, residence, kind and quality, purpose of use, price*; which book, together with certificate provided for in the license, shall be at all times open to the inspection of the mayor and aldermen, selectmen, overseers of the poor, sheriffs, constables, and justices of the peace of the city or town.

**Michigan.**—[Approved April 17, 1865.] That every apothecary, druggist or other person who sells any arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid or other poison, shall keep a record of the date of such sale, the article and amount thereof sold, and the person or persons to whom delivered and their residences; which record shall be kept open to the inspection of any police officer or physician during the business hours of each day; and each and every neglect to keep such a record as herein provided shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

[Amendment, March 17, 1865.] The giving of false or fictitious name to the druggist or other person from whom such poison was purchased, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

[Amendment, April 4, 1873.] Every apothecary, druggist or other person who shall sell and deliver at retail any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word poison, and the true name thereof, and the name of some simple antidote, if any is known, written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100.00.

[AN ACT to prevent the advertisement and the sale of drugs or medicines designed to produce criminal abortion.] § 1. No person shall in any manner, except as hereinafter provided, advertise, publish, sell or publicly expose for sale any pills, powders, drugs or combination of drugs designed expressly for the use of females for the purpose of producing an abortion.

§ 2. Any drug or medicine known to be designed, and expressly prepared, for producing an abortion shall only be sold upon the written prescription of an established practicing physician of the city or village or township in which the sale is made; and the druggist or dealer selling the same shall, in a book provided for that purpose, register the name of the purchaser, the date of the sale, the kind and quantity of the medicine sold, and the name and residence of the physician prescribing the same.

§ 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00, in the discretion of the court. [Approved April 22, 1873.]

**Minnesota.**—[Penal Code, approved March 9, 1885.] § 327. An apothecary or druggist, or a person employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or druggist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who sells or gives any poison or poisonous substance, without first recording in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person receiving such poison, together with the kind and quantity of such poison received, and the name and residence of some person known to such dealer as a witness to the transaction, except upon the written order or prescription of some practicing physician whose name is attached to the order, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 328. A person whose duty it is by the last section to keep a book for recording the sale or gift of poisons, who willfully refuses to permit any person to inspect said book upon reasonable demand made during ordinary business hours, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

§ 329. A person who sells, gives away or disposes of any poison or poisonous substance, without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance, a label with the name and residence of such person, the word "poison," and the name of such poison, all written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person purchasing any of the above-named drugs who shall give the seller a false name for registration shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person shall sell or give away arsenic or its preparations, aconite, belladonna, lead or its preparations, mercury or its preparations, hydrocyanic acid, oxalic acid, copper or its preparations, morphine, phosphorus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, oil of cedar, strychnine, rough on rats, cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, tincture of nuxvomica, fluid extract ergot, fluid extract cotton root, chloroform, chloral hydrate, croton oil, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, stramonium, conium, opium or its preparations, except paregoric and Dewees' carminative, without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such substance, a label with the name and residence of such person, the word "poison," and the name of the article written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, in plain characters. The violation of this provision is a misdemeanor. The provisions of this section do not apply to the sales made upon the written prescription or order of a physician.

Sales of paris green need not be recorded, but this article must be labeled with the word "poison."

**Mississippi.**—[Pharm. and Poison Laws.] No person shall sell at retail or give away any article of medicine belonging to the class usually known as poisons, except upon the written prescription of a physician, without entering, in a book kept for that purpose, the name, place of residence, age, sex and color of the person obtaining such poison, the kind and quantity sold, the purpose for which it was required, the day and date of sale, and the name and residence of the person for whom the article is intended, if not the person to whom delivered. The word "poison" shall be carefully marked upon the label or wrapper of each package. No person shall sell or give away arsenic in quantities less than one pound, except to physicians, without first mixing soot or indigo therewith in the proportion of one ounce of soot or one-half ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic. Violations are punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment for twenty days, or both.

No person shall sell or give away any poisons to a minor.

No person shall sell or give away, or offer for sale, any preparation of morphine without wrapping the container in scarlet paper and labeling with scarlet labels lettered in white letters, stating the name of the contents.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$50.

**Missouri.**—[Extract from pharmacy act approved March 26, 1881.] § 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated in Schedules "A" and "B," except as follows:

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and the essential oil of bitter almonds.

**SCHEDULE B.** Opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, veratrum, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acids, oxalic acids—without labeling the box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist to sell any poisons included in Schedule A, without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of purchaser, the name of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poison in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine. Nor shall it be lawful for any licensed or registered druggist or pharmacist to retail, sell or give away any alcoholic liquors or compounds as a beverage; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall make the principal of said store or pharmacy liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 and not more than \$100.00, to be collected in the usual manner.

**Montana.**—[Pharm. Law, March 9, 1895.] No person shall sell at retail any arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitates, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; the essential oil of almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, without labeling the box, bottle, vessel, paper or package in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor deliver or sell any poisons enumerated above, without learning, by inquiry, that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose.

This law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescription of physicians; nor does it apply to manufacturers, mak-

ing and selling at wholesale any of the above-named poisons, and provided that each bottle, box, vessel, paper or package in which said poison is contained shall be labeled with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller.

The willful or ignorant neglect to label any drug as required by law is made a misdemeanor by the penal code, or, if death ensues, a felony.

**Nebraska.**—[Crim. Code, Chap. VI.] § 42. Every apothecary, druggist or other person, who shall sell or give away, except upon the prescription of a physician, any article or articles of medicines belonging to the class usually known as poisons, shall be required: (1.) To register, in a book kept for that purpose, the name, age, sex, and color of the person obtaining such poison; (2) the quantity sold; (3) the purpose for which it is required; (4) the day and date on which it was obtained; (5) the name and place of abode of the person for whom the article is intended; (6) to carefully mark the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper of each package; (7) to neither sell nor give away any article of poison to minors of either sex.

§ 43. No apothecary, druggist or other person, shall be permitted either to sell or give away any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing either soot or indigo therewith, in the proportion of one ounce of soot to one pound of arsenic, or half an ounce of indigo to one pound of arsenic.

§ 44. Any person offending against the provisions of either of the last two preceding sections shall be fined in any sum not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00. (Amended 1875, 4.)

**Nevada.**—Has no law governing the sale of poisons.

**New Hampshire.**—[G. L., Chapter 271.] § 5. Whoever fraudulently adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine, or knowingly sells any drug or medicine so adulterated, shall be imprisoned not exceeding 1 year or fined not exceeding \$400.00, and such adulterated drugs or medicines shall be forfeited.

§ 6. Every apothecary, druggist or other person who sells arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nux vomica, strychnine or prussic acid, shall make a record of the sale in a book kept for the purpose, specifying the kind and quantity of the article sold, the time when, and the name of the person to whom such sale was made, which record shall be open to all persons who may wish to examine the same.

§ 7. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined \$100.00.

§ 8. The foregoing sections shall not apply to physicians in prescriptions to their patients.

**New Jersey.**—[Extracts from State Pharmacy Law.] § 6. And be it enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person to retail or dispense any of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A appended to this section, or any other substance commonly recognized as a deadly poison, without distinctly labeling with a red label the bottle, box, vessel or wrapper in which such poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the dispenser, nor without being satisfied that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature and intends to use it for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell any poison enumerated in said Schedule A without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented to be wanted, and the name of the dispenser; such books shall be preserved for at least five years from the date of the last entry, and shall always be subject to the inspection of the proper authorities; any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such omission shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10.00; and any person who shall give a fictitious name or who shall make any false misrepresentation to the seller when buying any of the poisons thus enumerated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of not less than \$10.00; the penal provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of such poisons as are used in the arts, or in manufacturing, to persons known to be engaged in such pursuits, nor to the dispensing of poisons upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and all its compounds or chemical derivatives; corrosive sublimate and other poisonous derivatives of mercury; phosphorus and its poisonous derivatives; prussic acid and its poisonous derivatives; tartrate of antimony; essential oil of bitter almonds; oils of tansy, savin or croton; chloroform, chloral hydrate, aconite, belladonna, conium, cantharides, digitalis, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, Indian hemp, veratrum viride, yellow jessamine, opium, their alkaloids or other

preparations (except paregoric and other preparations of opium having less than two grains to the ounce); ergot, savin, cotton root and their preparations.

**New Mexico.**—Sales of drugs commonly designated as poisonous are restricted to registered pharmacists, without specific regulations.

**New York State.**—[Passed April 6, 1860.] § 1. No person shall sell or give any poison or poisonous substance without recording, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the person receiving said poison, and his or her residence together with the name and residence of some person as witness to such sale, excepting upon the written order or prescription of some regularly authorized practicing physician, whose name must be attached to such order. Such book shall be kept open for inspection.

§ 2. No person shall sell, or give, or dispose of any poisonous substance, except upon the order or prescription of a regularly authorized practicing physician, without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance, a label, with the name and residence of such person and the word "poison," all printed upon it with red ink, together with the name of such poison written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters.

§ 3. These provisions will apply to the following substances, excepting when sold in wholesale quantities of one pound or over, viz.: Arsenic and its various preparations, oxalic acid, corrosive sublimate, chloroform, sugar of lead, tartar emetic, opium and its preparations, oil of bitter almonds, cyanurets of potassium, mercury, silver, zinc, deadly nightshade, henbane, poison hemlock, prussic acid, aconite and its various preparations, atropia and its salts, cantharides, croton oil, datura and its salts, delphinia and its salts, digitalis and its preparations, nux vomica and its preparations, elaterium, ergot and its preparations, veratria and its salts, cannabis indicus and its preparations.

§ 4. Any person infringing upon any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

§ 5. This act shall only apply to incorporated cities and villages having a population of one thousand inhabitants and upwards in this State.

[The following amended law was passed in 1886:]

§ 404. A person who sells, gives away or disposes of any poison or poisonous substance (except upon the order or prescription of a regularly authorized practicing physician) without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance, a label with the name and residence of such person, the word "poison," and the name of such poison, all written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters; and a person who, after the first day of January, 1887, sells, gives away or disposes of or offers for sale any sulphate or other preparation of opium or morphine, except paregoric and those preparations containing two grains or less of opium or morphine to the ounce, without attaching to the bottle, vial, box or package containing such sulphate or other preparation of opium or morphine, a scarlet label lettered in white letters, plainly naming the contents thereof, with the name and residence of such person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

*County of Erie.*—Chapter 72, 1885, provides that no person shall sell any of the poisons hereinafter specified without a label containing the name of the article, and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon; which schedules are as follows, to-wit:

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, oil of bitter almonds, strychnia, morphia, and all other poisonous alkaloids and their salts; opium and its preparations containing more than two grains of opium, or its equivalent, to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, creosote, digitalis, ergot, henbane, nux vomica, savin, and their pharmaceutical preparations; chloral hydrate, chloroform, croton oil, carbolic acid, oil of tansy, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, oxalic acid, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead and the mineral acids.

Every person who shall sell any poisons included under Schedule A shall, before delivering the same, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for investigation by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of said poisons without satisfy

ing himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and that the said poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The foregoing portions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions. Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations or chemicals, shall affix, or cause to be affixed, to every bottle, box, parcel, or outer inclosure of an original package, containing any of the articles enumerated in Schedule A of this act, a suitable label or brand with the word "poison" upon it; but they are hereby exempt from any registration of the sale of such articles, when in the usually recognized wholesale quantities. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[The acts of the County of New York and of Kings are substantially the same as the above.]

**North Carolina.**—[Pharm. Law, March 12, 1881.] No person shall sell at retail any poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B herewith without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and a vignette representing a skull and cross-bones, and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall any person sell or deliver any poison enumerated in said Schedules A and B without learning, by inquiry, that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall any person sell any poison included in Schedule A without, before delivery to the purchaser, making an entry in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser—such book to be always open to the proper authorities for inspection.

This law does not apply to the dispensing of poisons in usual doses, and by physicians' prescriptions, nor does it apply to or interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine who does not keep open shop for retailing of medicines and poisons; nor with the business of wholesale dealers, excepting § 9, and the penalties of its violation.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, binioidide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and essential oil of bitter almonds.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations; cotton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, and other poisons.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$25 for each offense.

**North Dakota.**—[Pharm. Law, March 20, 1890; amended March 6, 1893.] A poison in the meaning of this act shall be any drug, chemical or preparation, which, according to standard works on medicine or materia medica, is liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of sixty (60) grains or less. No person shall sell at retail any poisons mentioned in Schedules A and B herewith without affixing to the bottle, box, package or vessel containing them, the name of the contents, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller, nor shall he deliver said poison to any person without learning that said poison is to be used for legitimate purposes. These provisions do not apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions specifying poison. The seller of poisons, before delivering to the purchaser, shall make an entry, in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, and the name of the dispenser, such book to be always kept open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for reference for at least five years.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, binioidide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Violations are punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 for each offense.

**Ohio.**—[R. S., § 6,957.] Whoever sells or gives away any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing therewith soot or indigo in the proportion

of one ounce of soot, or half an ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, or, except on the prescription of a physician, sells or gives away any quantity of any article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons, to any minor, or sells or gives away any such article to any person, without first having marked the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper containing the same, and registered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the day and date upon which it is sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, age, sex, and color of person obtaining the same, the purpose for which it is required, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom the same is intended, shall be fined not more than \$200.00 nor less than \$20.00.

[Label Law; in effect June 21, 1890.] Whenever any druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, he shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison, a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution" and "poison," and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$100.

[Morphine Law; in effect September 1, 1886.] No person other than a wholesale druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines shall sell at wholesale, or any person other than a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist shall sell at retail morphine or any of its salts; nor shall such person sell morphine or any of its salts in any bottle or vial, envelope or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials shall contain not more than one drachm each, and shall have, in addition to said scarlet wrapper, a scarlet label lettered in white letters, and the same must be on both vial and wrapper, plainly naming the contents of said bottle; and no person shall have the right to change any preparation of morphine from its original package to any other receptacle for the purpose of retailing or dispensing therefrom, but it must be retailed or dispensed only from the original package with scarlet wrapper and scarlet label.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$50 for each offense.

**Oklahoma.**—[Amendment to Pharm. Law, March 14, 1893.] No person shall sell at retail: Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniiodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce; aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid, and oxalic acid, without labeling the bottle or other container, and the wrapper with the name of the article, the word "poison," name and business address of seller. A book shall be kept in which shall be entered the date, name and address of purchaser, name of poison, purpose represented to be used for, and name of dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection and preserved for five years. This law does not apply to physicians' prescriptions.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100 for the first offense; for second offense, name of pharmacist stricken from the register.

**Oregon.**—[Pharm. Law.] No person shall retail: Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, biniiodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, morphine, cocaine, and their combinations; and essential oil of bitter almonds, aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, preparations containing opium, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, and other deadly poisons, without labeling the bottle or other container with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall the seller deliver any poison without learning that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The seller shall keep a registry book, in which shall be entered an accurate record of the sales of all such poisons. This law does not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale, provided that each box, vessel or paper in which poison is contained shall be labeled as above.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$100 for each offense, to be assessed against the owner or principal.

**Pennsylvania.**—[Act of March 31, 1860.] § 103. No apothecary, druggist or other person shall sell, dispose of by retail any morphia, strychnia, arsenic, prussic acid or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some respectable inhabitant of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made; and in all cases of such sale the word "poison" shall be carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle or other vessel or thing in which such poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of, otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist or other person selling or disposing of the same shall note in a register kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person to whom such sale was made, the quantity sold, and the date of such sale; any person offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

The law defines a poison as any drug, chemical or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of sixty grains or less, and such articles must not be sold without affixing to the container a label, printed or written, containing the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller, and the seller must learn that such poison is to be used for legitimate purposes. Sales of poisons known to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of five grains or less must be entered in a book kept for the purpose, stating the name of the seller, the name and residence of the buyer, the name of the article, quantity sold and purpose for which intended, which book of record shall be preserved for at least two years, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the coroner or county officers. This law does not apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions specifying poisonous articles, nor to the sale to agriculturists of such articles as are commonly used by them as insecticides.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$50.

**Rhode Island.**—[Pharm Law.] No person shall retail any article enumerated in Schedule A herewith without labeling the bottle, or other container, and the wrapper with the name of article, the word "poison," name and address of seller, and in a book must be kept a record of date, name of purchaser, name and quantity of article, for what purpose required, said book to be open to inspection by board of pharmacy or other proper authorities and be preserved for five years. Physicians' prescriptions are exempt from these restrictions, but they must be kept on file in a book and numbered in the order of receipt by the pharmacist, for five years.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, cotton root and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, ergot and its preparations, hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations—paregoric excepted—oxalic acid, savin, strychnine, volatile oil of bitter almonds, of pennyroyal, of savin and of tansy; proprietary or secret medicines recommended, sold or advertised as emmenagogues and parturients.

**South Carolina.**—Section 11, of the general pharmacy act, approved March 10, 1876, is as follows:

§ 11. That every pharmacist, or other person selling any poison, shall be satisfied that the purchase is made for legitimate purposes, and shall keep a book in which shall be recorded every sale of the following articles, viz.: Arsenic and its preparations, all metallic cyanides, and cyanides of potassium, tartar emetic, corrosive sublimate, aconite and its preparations, strychnine, and all other poisonous alkaloids and their salts, cantharides, ergot, hydrocyanic acid; the said record also to exhibit the name of the person to whom sold, his place of residence, and purpose of purchase as stated, which book shall be kept at all times subject to the inspection of the coroner of the county and the solicitor of the said association, or such other persons as either of them may designate.

§ 12. That all persons in this State engaged in business as pharmacists, apothecaries, or druggists, either in the wholesale or retail of drugs, shall, to every bottle, vial, box or other package containing any poison named in the preceding section, or any one or more of the following articles, viz.: Oxalic acid, chloroform, belladonna and its preparations, opium and all its preparations, except paregoric, digitalis and its preparations, henbane and its preparations, hemlock or conium, or any other article that may be added to this list by the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of South Carolina, securely attach a label, whereon shall be either printed or legibly written with red ink, the name of the poison, and the name of at least one antidote, with brief directions as to the mode of using same; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the filling of prescriptions made by regular physicians; *And, provided further*, that it shall be the duty of the board of pharmaceutical examiners, or either of the said board, on application at the time of registration, to furnish to the party registering a form of label for poisons.

**South Dakota.**—[Pharm. Law, app. March 1, 1893.] No person shall sell any poison named in Schedule A by retail unless the box, bottle, wrapper or cover is distinctly labeled with the name of the article, the name and address of the person selling and the word "poison"; and no person shall sell any poison in Schedule B to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale the seller shall, before delivery, make entry, in a book kept for that purpose, stating date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is required and the name of the person, if any, who introduced the purchaser.

**SCHEDULE A.** Acetate of lead, Paris green, oxalic acid, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, ether, sulphate of zinc and other poisonous medicines fatal to human life in doses from 15 to 60 grains.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, arsenic, belladonna, opium (except in paregoric and Dover's powders) and their preparations, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, nitric and sulphuric acids, tartar emetic and other poisonous medicines fatal to human life in doses of fifteen grains or less.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 for each offense.

**Tennessee.**—[Act of 1873.] Any person who sells and delivers any poisonous liquid or substance without having the word "poison" written or printed on the label attached to the vial, box or parcel in which same is sold, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00.

Any person who sells or delivers any liquid or substance, in addition to having the word "poison" printed or written on the label thereof as now required by law, shall note in a book kept by such person for that purpose, the name of the person to whom such poison was delivered, the date of delivery and the kind, and the amount of such poison so delivered, and shall keep such book open for public inspection.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00. Provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the prescriptions of regular practicing physicians.

Also any person who sells to any child under ten years of age any poisonous liquid or drug without an order in writing from the parent, guardian or other person having the legal care of such child, designating such drug either by its name or its effect, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment for not more than three months.

**Texas.**—Has no law governing the sale of poisons.

**Utah.**—[Pharm. Law, app. March 10, 1892.] No person shall sell any article commonly recognized as poisonous, and especially aconite, arsenic, belladonna, bini-oxide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the container and also to the wrapper a red label bearing the name of the article and the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall the seller deliver any of said poisons without being satisfied that said poisons are to be used for legitimate purposes. This law does not apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.

Violations are punishable by a fine of not less than \$300 for each offense.

**Vermont.**—[R. L., § 4260.] A person who sells arsenic, strychnia, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or chloroform, without the written prescription of a physician, shall keep a record of the date of such sale, the article, the amount thereof sold, and the person to whom delivered; and for each neglect shall be fined not more than \$100.00; whoever purchases such articles and gives a false name to the seller shall be fined not more than \$50.00.

**Virginia.**—§ 9, of the pharmacy act approved March 8, 1886, is as follows:

§ 9. It shall not be lawful for any person who has authority to sell or dispense medicines or poison, under a penalty of \$25.00 for each and every offense, from and after the passage of this act, except as provided herein, to retail any poisons enumerated in Schedules A and B as follows, to-wit:

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, bini-oxide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine and essential oil of bitter almonds.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, carbolic acid,

oxalic acid, preparations containing opium, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, and other deadly poisons, without distinctly labeling the bottle, box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in said Schedules A and B, unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell any poison in Schedule A, without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open to public inspection. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in usual doses on physicians' prescriptions, put up by registered pharmacist, or dispensed by the physician.

AN ACT approved March 1, 1886, requires that morphine and its preparations shall be sold only when enclosed in a scarlet wrapper and with a scarlet label with white letters on the bottle or package. The penalty is not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00.

**Washington.**—[Pharm. Law, app. March 9, 1891.] Every druggist shall keep in his place of business a registry book, in which shall be entered an accurate record of the sales of all mineral acids, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, hydrocyanic acid, cyanide of potassium, arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, red precipitate, preparations of opium (except paregoric), phosphorus, nux vomica and strychnine, aconite, belladonna, hellebore, and their preparations; croton oil, oil savin, oil tansy, creosote, wines and spirituous malt liquors. Said record shall state amount purchased, the date, for what purpose used, the buyer's name and address, and said record shall at all times during business hours be subject to the inspection of the prosecuting attorney, or to any authorized agent of the board of pharmacy. No such wines, spirituous or malt liquors shall be sold for other than medical, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. Also, all poisons shall be plainly labeled as such, and such labels shall also bear the name and address of the druggist selling the same. This law shall not apply to dispensing by physicians' prescriptions.

**West Virginia.**—[Amended Pharm. Law, app. March 28, 1882.] No person shall sell any articles enumerated in Schedules A and B herewith, without labeling with device bearing the death's head and cross-bones, name of the article, the word "poison" and name and place of business of the seller; nor without being satisfied that the purchaser is aware of the poisonous character of the drug and that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. All sales of poisons in Schedule A must be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, the entry stating the name and residence of the purchaser, name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which purchaser represents it is to be used and name of dispenser. This book must always be subject to the inspection of the proper authorities, and must be preserved for five years from date of last entry. It is also required that all drugs, poisons and preparations sold by any druggist must be labeled with the name of the article in English, or with common name of the article.

This law does not apply to the dispensing of drugs in not unusual quantities on physicians' prescriptions.

**SCHEDULE A.** Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, binioidide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

**SCHEDULE B.** Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations; croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphite of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100.

**Wisconsin.**—[Pharm. Law, § 12.] No person shall sell or retail any poison commonly recognized as such, except paris green put up in packages and labeled "paris green, poison," and especially aconite, arsenic and its preparations, belladonna, binioidide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, nux vomica, oil of savin, oil of tansy, oil of bitter almonds, oil of cloves, oxalic acid, opium and preparations of opium, phosphorus, sulphuric ether, strychn-

nine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, or any mixture containing enough of any of said poisons, or of any combination of them, sufficient to kill a person taking the same, without affixing to the bottle, box, vessel or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a label bearing the name "poison," distinctly shown, together with the name and place of business of the seller. And every person who shall sell or retail any such poison shall keep in his place of business a book, in which shall be entered an accurate record of the sale of all poisons; such record shall contain the amount purchased, the date, for what purpose purchased and the buyer's name and address. The record shall be at all times, during ordinary business hours, subject to the inspection of the district attorney of the county in which such store is located, or of any authorized agent of the board of pharmacy.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$50.

**Wyoming.**—[Pharm. Law, § 13.] No person shall sell at retail any poisons commonly recognized as such, and especially aconite, arsenic belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a wrapper bearing the name of the article and the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall he deliver any of said poisons to any person under the age of fifteen years; nor deliver any of said poisons to any person without being satisfied that such poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. This provision does not apply to the dispensing, on physicians' prescriptions, of any of the poisons or articles aforesaid. The seller of the poisons aforesaid, before delivery to the purchaser, shall make entry in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold and the name of the dispenser; and such book shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities and shall be preserved for reference for at least two years.

Violations are punishable by a fine of \$10 for each offense.

## POISONS AND ANTIDOTE TREATMENT.

The treatment of poisons ranges itself under two heads: the antidotal and the general. Antidotes are of two varieties: those which prevent the action of the poison on the system and those which counteract its effects. They are hence often divided into chemical antidotes, which form insoluble or innocuous compounds with the poisonous substance, and physiological, which antagonize its effects on the general system. Magnesia in the case of acid poisoning is a chemical antidote. Belladonna in opium poisoning is a physiological antidote.

The relation which exists between poisons and their treatment is much obscured and the treatment rendered of little effect by the prevalent ideas about physiological antidotes for each poison. While there are marked differences between poisons belonging to the same class, they have often so much in common that, apart from the specific physiological antidote, the treatment is essentially the same. Often the poison has produced secondary effects by the time the sufferer comes under treatment; effects which the physiological antidote aids rather than antagonizes; furthermore, the dose of the poison not being known, the question of antagonizing its action by a single antidote involves too much time to determine the quantity of the physiological antidote. The treatment of the symptoms produced by the poisons and the prevention of its effects, are best attained by general treatment devoted to the class to which the poison belongs. The question of the classification of poison is hence the most important as a guide, since in the treatment of poisoning, time is the all-important element.

The classification herewith adopted is modeled on that of Mr. Dunn as modified by a

special committee of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. It is simple, readily comprehended, sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all varieties of poisoning, and yet containing directions as to treatment which can be readily followed by any intelligent person whom directions as to specific physiological antidotes would only confuse, and thus endanger life. Another recommendation is the fact that the simplicity of the groupings renders it readily applicable to labels, as will hereafter be referred to again.

In a case of poisoning by unknown cause, if the patient present symptoms of stomach and gullet burning, such as would probably result from an acid, the treatment described for Group I should be employed. If there be some probability that the poison was a caustic alkali, the treatment given for poisons of Group IV should be adopted. In all other cases common salt and ground mustard in lukewarm water should be given in copious doses, and this should be followed by free doses of calcined magnesia, charcoal and hydrated iron oxide in equal parts. If the patient appear drowsy or snore loudly, tincture of capsicum in dram doses should be poured into the rectum. By this time the nature of the poison can be determined. If the patient seem about to sink into collapse, ammonia well diluted with whiskey should be poured into the rectum. In case of bites of mad-dogs, snakes, spiders, scorpions, etc., tie the affected part tightly above the wound, cut out the affected part or cauterize with lunar caustic, carbolic acid, mineral acids, or the white hot iron. Internally give ammonia, tincture iodine, whiskey and quinine in large doses. Dissection wounds and human bites from drunkards, epileptics, idiots and lunatics, should be first washed with carbolized water and then cauterized with lunar caustic or the mineral acids. The stings of bees, insects, etc., should be washed with spirits of ammonia, then powdered with sodium bi-carbonate and stimulants given if necessary. Poison Ivy eruptions should be washed with carbolized oil.

An alphabetical list of poisons is appended to the following groups to facilitate ready reference to any poison and its treatment:

## GROUP I.

### POISONS.

Acids: Acetic (strong), Muriatic, Nitric, Nitro-muriatic, Sulphuric.

### TREATMENT.

Give no emetic. Give at once large draughts of water (or milk) with chalk, whitening, magnesia, or baking soda, or give strong soap suds, to neutralize acid; olive oil, white of egg, beaten up with water, and later, mucilaginous drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, are useful. Give laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

## GROUP II.

Carbolic Acid, Creosote, Resorcin.

Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give white of egg, beaten up with water, or olive oil (a cup-ful); stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth and friction to the extremities.

## GROUP III.

Antimony and its salts, Cantharides and its preparations, Colchicum and its preparations, Copper and its salts, (blue vitriol, verdigris, etc.,) Elaterium, Iodine and its preparations, Chromic acid and potassium bichromate, Croton oil, Savin oil, Tansy oil, Mercury and its salts, Zinc and its salts (white vitriol).

Give white of eggs ( $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen or more, raw) or flour, mixed with water. Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants, if needed, laudanum (20 drops) if much pain; demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

**GROUP IV.****POISONS.**

Caustic Alkalies (Potash, Soda, Ammonia, etc).

**TREATMENT.**

Promote vomiting by large draughts of warm water. Give vinegar or diluted lemon juice; olive oil, the whites of eggs, beaten up with water, gruel, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm; laudanum (20 drops), if much pain.

**GROUP V.**

Alcohol, Benzin, Benzol, Camphor, Carbon bisulphide, Chloral hydrate, Chloroform, Prussic acid and its salts, (Mercury cyanide, Potassium cyanide, etc.) Ether, Spts. Ether Co., Mirbane oil, Sulphurets.

If necessary give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Let patient have plenty of fresh air; maintain a horizontal position. Keep the body warm, but try to rouse the patient by ammonia to nostrils, cold douche to the head, friction and mustard plasters to limbs, etc. Use artificial respiration.

**GROUP VI.**

Cannabis Indica and its preparations, Opium, its alkaloids (Morphine, etc.), and their salts and its preparations, Coca and its preparations, Cocaine.

Give emetic (if necessary) of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Then strong tea or coffee. Rectal injections of tincture of capsicum. Arouse the patient, and keep him awake and in motion. Keep up artificial respiration even after life seems to be extinct.

**GROUP VII.**

Aconite and its preparations, Aconitine and its salts, Cottonroot and its preparations, Digitalis and its preparations, Lobelia and its preparations, Tobacco and its preparations, Veratrum (album and viride), Veratrine and its salts.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants, (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth to the extremities; keep the patient in a horizontal position; use artificial respiration persistently.

**GROUP VIII.**

Belladonna and its preparations, Atropine and its salts, Calabar bean and its preparations, Eserine and its salts, Conium (hemlock) and its preparations, Coniine and its salts, Gelsemium and its preparations, Hyoscyamus and its preparations, Jaborandi and its preparations, Pilocarpine and its salts, Santonine, Stavesacre seed, Stramonium (stinkweed) and its preparations.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed with large draughts of warm water; give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.) if necessary; rouse the patient if drowsy; heat and friction to extremities; artificial respiration.

**GROUP IX.**

Cocculus Indicus, Nux Vomica and its preparations, Strychnine and its salts.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal, iodide of starch, or tannin. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform, or give chloral hydrate (25 grains) or potassium bromide, (½ oz.) Lose no time.

## GROUP X.

## POISONS.

Arsenic and its compounds (Cobalt, Paris Green, etc.)

## TREATMENT.

Promote vomiting with warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Procure at once from drug store, hydrated oxide of iron, and give a cupful of it (or mix a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia with a cup of water, add three teaspoonfuls of tincture of iron, mix well and give the whole of it.) Follow with olive oil, or whites of eggs (raw) and mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

## GROUP XI.

Oxalic acid and its soluble salts.

Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful), or even air slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder) mixed with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar (*do not* give soda or potash to neutralize the acid). Promote vomiting by large draughts of water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give olive oil and mucilaginous drinks; stimulants (whiskey, etc.,) and warmth to extremities.

## GROUP XII.

Barium and its salts, Lead and its salts.

Give Epsom salt ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) or Glauber's salt (1 oz.) dissolved in a tumbler of water. Promote vomiting by warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, and laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

## GROUP XIII.

Silver Nitrate (Lunar Caustic).

Give common salt (a tablespoonful dissolved in a tumbler of warm water); then an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Later, give gruel, arrow root, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

## GROUP XIV.

Phosphorus Compounds (Rat Paste, etc.)

Give an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water) or better, of blue vitriol, 3 grains every 5 minutes, until vomiting occurs. Give a teaspoonful of old, thick oil of turpentine; also, Epsom salt ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz in a tumbler of water). *Do not* give oil, except the turpentine.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POISONS.

WITH MAXIMUM DOSES AND REFERENCES TO GROUPS INDICATING ANTIDOTE TREATMENT

POISON.	MAXIMUM DOSE.	GROUP	POISON.	MAXIMUM DOSE.	GROUP
Acid, Acetic (Strong)-----	*	I	Benzin -----	*	V
“ “ (Dil.)-----	2 dram	I	Benzol -----	*	V
“ Carbolic -----	½ gr	II	Bitter Almond Oil -----	1 m	V
“ Nitric -----	*	I	Bromal Hydrate-----	20 gr	V
“ “ Dil. (3 to 16)-----	40 m	I	Bromine -----	2 gr	III
“ Nitro-muriatic-----	*	I	Calabar Bean, Fluid Extract.	3 m	VIII
“ “ Dil. (4-16)-----	20 m	I	“ “ Solid Extract.	¼ gr	VIII
“ Oxalic-----	1 gr	XI	Camphor -----	10 gr	V
“ “ Salts, Lime-----	1 gr	XI	“ Bromat.-----	6 gr	V
“ Prussic -----	*	V	Cannabis Indica, Ex. Solid.	½ gr	VI
“ “ Dil. (1-50)-----	4 m	V	“ “ Tincture -----	15 m	VI
“ “ Bitter Alm. Oil -----	1 m	V	Cantharides, Tincture-----	20 m	III
“ “ Cherry Laurel W. -----	1 dram	V	Carbon Bisulphide-----	1½ m	V
“ “ Cyanide Merc.-----	⅛ gr	V	Caustic, Alkalies -----	*	IV
“ “ Cyanide Potass.-----	⅛ gr	V	“ Ammonia-----	*	IV
“ “ Mirbane Oil -----	*	V	“ Lime -----	*	IV
“ “ Wild Cherry, f.ex.-----	60 m	V	“ Potass -----	*	IV
“ “ Wild Cherry, Sy.-----	4 dram	V	“ Soda -----	*	IV
“ Sulphuric -----	*	I	Cherry Laurel Water-----	1 dram	V
“ “ Dil.-----	30 m	I	Chloral Hydrate-----	30 gr	V
“ Tartaric -----	60 gr	I	Chloroform -----	2 dram	V
Aconite, Extract-----	¼ gr	VII	“ Chloride ” Lime -----	*	III
“ “ Fl. Ex. -----	2 m	VII	Cobalt (Arsenical Fly Paper)	*	X
“ “ Tincture -----	5 m	VII	Cocaine and its salts -----	¼	VI
Aconitine and its salts-----	⅒ gr	VII	Cocculus Ind. (Dried Berries)	3 gr	IX
Alcohol -----	4 dram	V	Conium, Fluid Extract-----	5 m	VIII
Alkalies, Caustic -----	*	IV	“ Solid Extract-----	3 gr	VIII
“ Sulphides, Potass.-----	10 gr	V	“ Tincture -----	15 m	VIII
“ “ Soda -----	10 gr	V	Copper and its salts-----		
Ammonia, Aqua-----	30 m	IV	“ Ammoniated-----	½ gr	III
Antimony, and Pot. tartrate (Tartar Emetic)-----	3 gr	III	“ Acetate (Verdigris) .	1 gr	III
Antimony, Oxide -----	3 gr	III	“ Aceto-Arsenite (Paris Green)-----	*	X
“ Oxysulph. (Ker- mes Mineral).-----	3 gr	III	“ Sulphate(Blue Vitriol)	½ gr	III
“ Sulphide-----	20 gr	III	Corrosive Sublimate -----	⅛ gr	III
Arsenic and its compounds-----			Corn Smut (Ustilago Maidis) Fluid Extract -----	1 dram	VII
“ Arsenious Acid, (Ar- senic)-----	⅓ gr	X	Cotton Root, Fluid Extract.	1 dram	VII
“ Bisulphide (Realgar)	*	X	Creosote-----	2 m	II
“ Tersulph (Orpiment)	*	X	Curara -----	½ gr	VIII
“ Bromide -----	⅓ gr	X	Cyanide, Mercury-----	⅛ gr	V
“ Cobalt -----	*	X	“ Potass -----	⅛ gr	V
“ Donovan's Solution.	10 m	X	Delphinium, Tincture -----	10 m	VIII
“ Fowler's Solution-----	10 m	X	Digitalis, Fluid Extract-----	3 m	VII
“ Paris Green -----	*	X	“ Solid Extract-----	½ gr	VII
“ “ Rough on Rats ”-----	*	X	“ Tincture -----	20 m	VII
Atropine -----	⅓ gr	VIII	Duboisine and salts -----	⅓ gr	VIII
“ Salicylate -----	⅓ gr	VIII	Elaterium -----	½ gr	III
“ Sulphate -----	⅓ gr	VIII	Ergot, Extract -----	12 gr	VII
Barium and Salts -----	1 gr	XII	“ Fluid Extract-----	20 m	VII
Battey's Solution -----	30 m	VI	“ Tincture -----	20 m	VII
Belladonna, Extract -----	¼ gr	VIII	Ether and Spts. Ether Co.-----	2 dram	V
“ Extract Fluid-----	5 m	VIII	Flake White -----	*	XII
“ Tincture -----	30 m	VIII	Fox Glove (See Digitalis)-----		VII
			Gamboge -----	3 gr	III

\*Are not used internally

POISON.	MAXI- MUM DOSE.	GROUP	POISON.	MAXI- MUM DOSE.	GROUP
Gelsemium, Fluid Extract ..	5 m	VIII	Nightshade (Belladonna) ..		VIII
" Tincture .....	5 m	VIII	Nux Vomica, Extract .....	½ gr	IX
Goulard's Solution .....		XII	" " Tincture .....	30 m	IX
Hellebore, White (Veratrum Album) .....		VII	Opium, Gum .....	2 gr	VI
Hellebore, Green (Veratrum Viride) .....		VII	" Tincture .....	20 m	VI
Hemlock (Conium) .....		VIII	" Vinegar .....	20 m	VI
Henbane (Hyoscyamus) .....		VIII	" Wine .....	20 m	VI
Hyoscyamus, Fluid Extract ..	20 m	VIII	" Paregoric (Children)	20 m	VI
" Solid Extract .....	1 gr	VIII	Orpiment .....	*	X
" Tincture .....	5 m	VII	Oil, Bitter Almonds .....	1 m	V
Hyocymamine .....	½ gr	VIII	" Croton .....	2 m	III
Hyoscine .....	¼ gr	VIII	" Cajuput .....	5 m	III
Iodine, Tincture .....	10 m	III	" Camphor .....	3 m	V
" Tincture Co. ....	15 m	III	" Carui .....	10 m	III
Jaborandi, Extract .....	3 gr	VIII	" Caryophylli .....	5 m	III
" Fluid Extract .....	30 m	VIII	" Cassia .....	8 m	III
" Jamestown " Weed (Stram- onium) .....		VIII	" Chenopodium .....	8 m	III
Kermes Mineral .....	3 gr	III	" Mirbane .....	*	V
Lead .....		XII	" Rue .....	5 m	III
" Acetate (Sugar of Lead)	3 gr	XII	" Savin .....	5 m	III
" Carbonate (White Lead)	*	XII	" Tansy .....	5 m	III
" Oxide (Litharge) .....	*	XII	Paraldehyde .....	35 gr	V
" Subacetate Solution (Goulard's) .....	*	XII	Paris Green .....	*	X
Labarraque's Solution .....	*	III	Phosphorus (Rat Paste) ..	*	XIV
Lime, " Chloride of " .....	*	III	Pilocarpine and its salts ..	½ gr	VIII
Lime, Unslacked .....	*	IV	Pot. Bichromate and Chromic Acid .....	¼ gr	III
Litharge .....	*	XII	Realgar .....	¼ *	X
Lobelia, Tincture .....	1 dram	VII	Red Precipitate .....	¼ gr	III
Lunar Caustic .....	1 gr	XIII	Resorcin .....	5 gr	II
Magendie's Solution .....	15 m	VI	" Rough on Rats " .....	*	X
Mercury Salts .....		III	Rue Oil .....	5 m	III
" Ammoniated (White Precipitate) .....	*	III	Santonin .....	6 gr	VIII
" Bichloride (Corro- sive Sublimate) .....	⅛ gr	III	Silver Nitrate .....	1 gr	XIII
" Cyanide .....	⅛ gr	V	Stavesacre (Delphinium) ..		VIII
" Green Iodide (Mer- curous Iodide) .....	3 gr	III	Strychnine .....	½ gr	IX
" Red Iodide (Mer- curic Iodide) .....	¼ gr	III	Sugar of Lead (Plumb. Acet)	3 gr	XII
" Red Oxide (Red Precipitate) .....	¼ gr	III	Sulphides, Alkaline .....	*	V
" Red Sulphide (Ver- million) .....	*	III	Tartar Emetic .....	3 gr	III
" Yellow Oxide (Mer- curic Oxide) .....	¼ gr	III	Tobacco .....		VII
" Yellow Sulphate (Turpeth Min) .....	2 gr	III	Urethan .....	15 gr	V
Mirbane Oil (Nitro-benzol) ..		V	Ustilago Maidis, Ex. Fl. ...	1 dram	VII
Monk's Hood (Aconite) .....		VII	Veratrine and its salts .....	½ gr	VII
Morphine and its salts .....	½ gr	VII	Veratrum Album, Tincture ..	10 m	VII
Nicotine .....	⅛ gr	VI	Veratrum Viride, Tincture ..	10 m	VII
			Vermillion .....	*	III
			Vitriol, Blue (Copper Sulph.)	10 gr	III
			" Green (Iron Sulph.) .....	3 gr	III
			" White (Zinc Sulph.) .....	10 gr	III
			White Lead .....	*	XII
			White Precipitate .....	*	III
			Wild Cherry, Fluid Extract ..	60 m	V
			" " Syrup .....	4 dram	V
			Zinc and its salts .....		III
			" Chloride .....	2 gr	III
			" Sulphate (White Vitriol)	10 gr	III

\*Are not used internally

Doses as above (for adults) are those given by standard authorities, and are not to be exceeded or repeated, unless specifically directed by the physician. Their chief purpose is to indicate the *limit of safety*.

Doses for children may be obtained by the familiar rule: Divide the age by the age increased by 12, and multiply the adult dose by the quotient.

## POISON LABELS.

The system of poison groups presented in these pages, provides a means of labeling poison packages in a manner affording not only the usual safeguards against accidents through the "poison" warning, but, what is not infrequently of vital importance, a ready method is also afforded for including in the label the proper antidote treatment. This is one of the prime advantages of the groupings, which have been arranged with this object specifically in view, and the treatment so worded as to be readily comprehended by the general public. A case of poisoning usually demands instant treatment; to await medical aid may prove fatal to the patient; the system of labels here presented provides the public with the requisite information with each sale. Following is the form of label recommended, all being printed excepting the name of the poison, which is to be written in the blank as sales are made, (or in the case of an extensive business, the space may be left open to be filled by a strip label):

	(GROUP I.)
	Name of Poison [to be written.]
<b>POISON.</b>	
ANTIDOTE.—[Printed.]	
Name and Address of Druggist [Printed.]	

It will be seen that but fourteen kinds of labels are required corresponding to the fourteen groups.

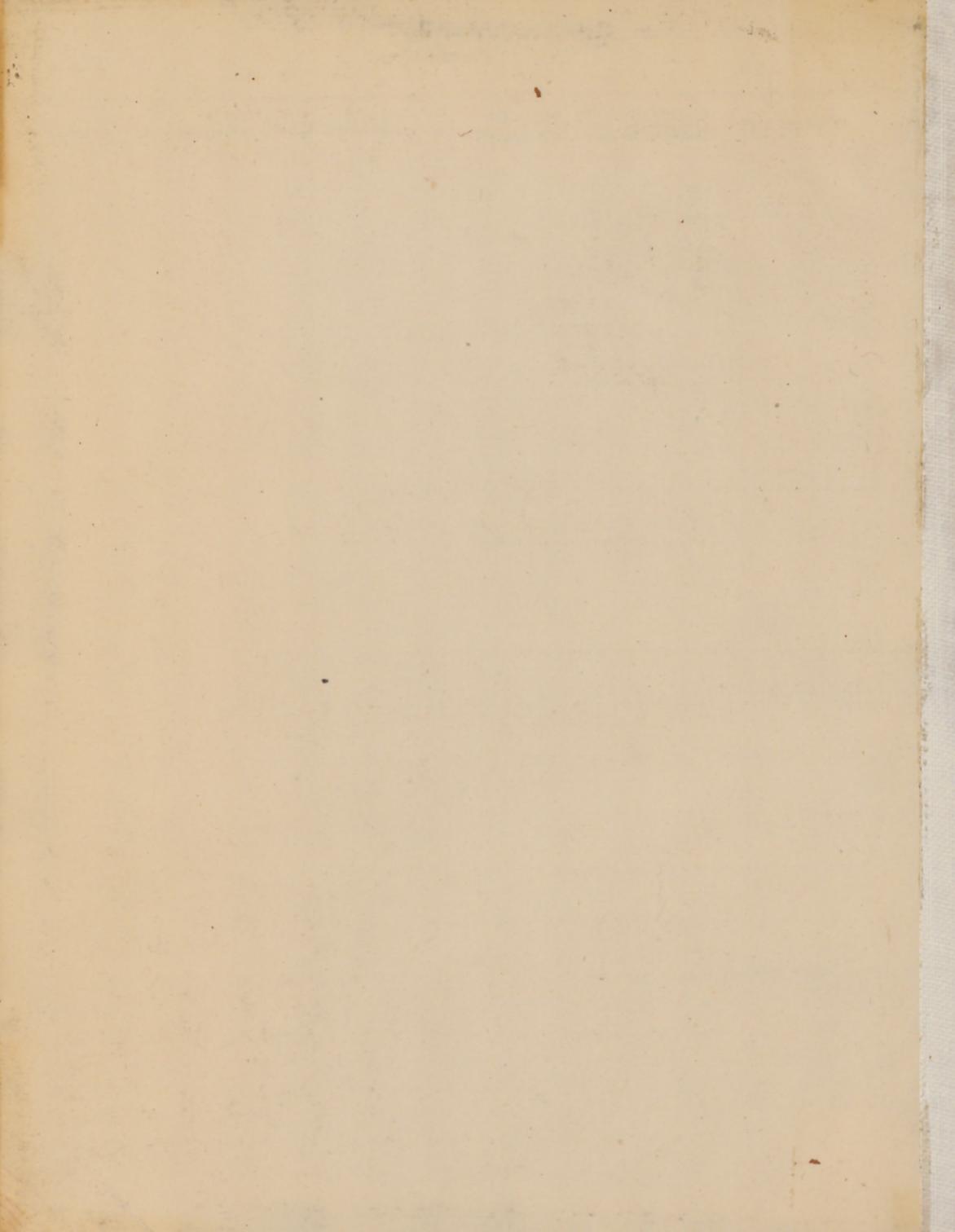
## THE KEEPING OF POISONS.

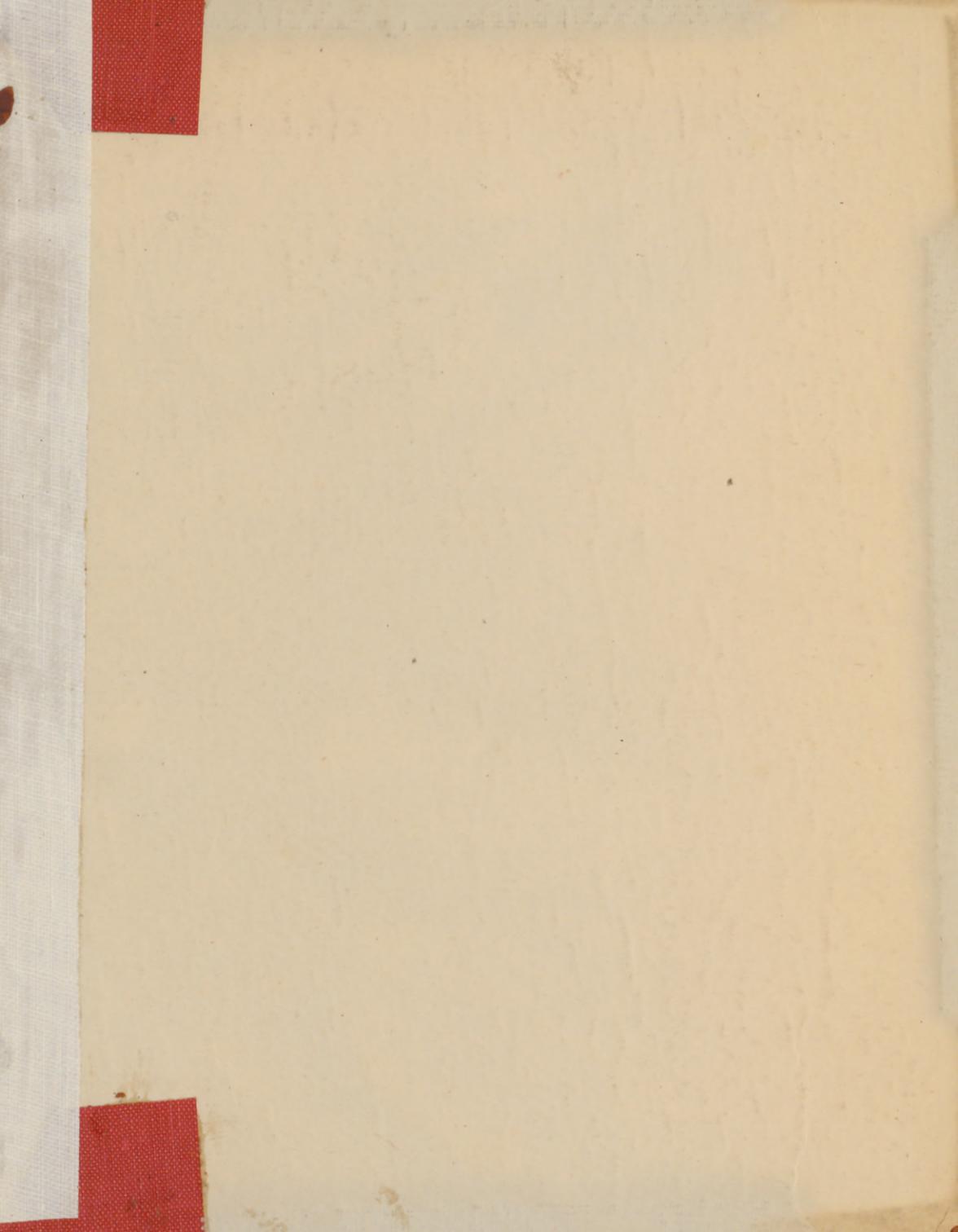
The manner of keeping of poisons has naturally been the cause of great diversity of opinion. It has been claimed that poisons should be kept in a special poison closet under lock and key, systematically arranged in such a way as to ensure rapidity in dispensing and hence also promote accuracy. In opposition to this plan it is justly urged that a systematic arrangement of poisons leads to mechanical dispensing by reason of the rapidity and ease with which poisons can thus be dispensed and is consequently a fruitful source of accident.

It is therefore suggested that the proper method of keeping poisons would be in a drawer or otherwise *without definite arrangement*; in other words the poison closet should be kept in a condition of chaos. While this system of keeping poisons has a decidedly slovenly aspect, and hence has been much opposed and even ridiculed, yet it must be admitted that it has a good metaphysical basis. Poison errors on the part of pharmacists, have resulted in the majority of reported cases from pre-occupation on the part of the druggist and consequent mechanical dispensing. Anything which rouses the druggist from his pre-occupation prevents mechanical dispensing by enforcing his attention to his immediate duties. Systematic arrangement of poisons aids the pre-occupied druggist in mechanically dispensing by the ease with which he obtains the drugs. Confusion compels him to think upon the prescription and nothing else, because of the difficulty with which its ingredients are found. Such are the arguments advised in favor of the two systems. The reader who has in mind the object of poison-closet arrangement—prevention of poison errors, not rapidity in dispensing—can judge which of the two is best adapted to ensure this object.









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