

the cost or value of sweet potatoes, sweet-potato plants, or other property injured or destroyed.

Oleomargarine.
Vol. 24, p. 210,
amended.

That section six of the Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be amended so as to read as follows:

Packages required.
Stamped wooden or
paper containers.

"SEC. 6. That all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden or paper packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by the manufacturers of oleomargarine, and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages.

Sales only from original stamped packages.

Retail dealers.
Marking, etc., by.

"Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden or paper packages, which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

Punishment for violations.

"Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any packages or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not more than two years."

Total carried by this bill for the Department of Agriculture, \$27,875,353.

Approved, October 1, 1918.

October 1, 1918.
[H. J. Res. 333.]

[Pub. Res., No. 42.]

CHAP. 179.—Joint Resolution To aid in combating "Spanish influenza" and other communicable diseases.

Spanish influenza.
Appropriation to aid
States, etc., in combat-
ing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Public Health Service to combat and suppress "Spanish influenza" and other communicable diseases by aiding State and local boards of health, or otherwise, including pay and allowances of medical and sanitary personnel, medical and hospital supplies, printing, clerical services, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, transportation, freight, and such other expenses as may be necessary, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Cooperation of Army
and Navy with Public
Health Service.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized and directed, respectively, to utilize jointly the personnel and facilities of the Medical Department of the Army, the Medical Department of the Navy, and the Public Health Service, so far as possible, in aiding to combat and suppress the said diseases.

Approved, October 1, 1918.

October 1, 1918.
[H. J. Res. 334.]

[Pub. Res., No. 43.]

CHAP. 180.—Joint Resolution Making appropriations for certain necessary operations of the Government for the month of October, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes.

Appropriations fur-
ther continued during
October, 1918.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the

joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution making appropriations for certain necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia for the months of July and August, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," approved July eighth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, except so far as they relate to the support of the Army and of the District of Columbia, are extended and continued in full force and effect for and during the month of October, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Approved, October 1, 1918.

CHAP. 181.—An Act To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, and to the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to provide for an adequate and increased supply, to facilitate the production, and to provide for an equitable, economical, and better distribution of the following-named mineral substances and ores, minerals, intermediate metallurgical products, metals, alloys, and chemical compounds thereof, to wit: Antimony, arsenic, ball clay, bismuth, bromine, cerium, chalk, chromium, cobalt, corundum, emery, fluor-spar, ferrosilicon, fullers' earth, graphite, grinding pebbles, iridium, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, osmium, sodium, platinum, palladium, paper clay, phosphorus, potassium, pyrites, radium, sulphur, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, and zirconium, as the President may, from time to time, determine to be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and as to which there is at the time of such determination, a present or prospective inadequacy of supply. The aforesaid substances mentioned in any such determination are hereinafter referred to as necessities.

SEC. 2. That the President is authorized from time to time to purchase such necessities and to enter into, to accept, to transfer, and to assign contracts for the production or purchase of same, to provide storage facilities for and store the same, to provide or improve transportation facilities, and to use, distribute, or allocate said necessities, or to sell the same at reasonable prices, but such sales made during the war shall not be at a price less than the purchase or cost of production thereof: *Provided*, That no such contract of purchase shall cover a period longer than two years after the termination of the war.

The President is further authorized, upon finding that importation into the United States of any of the necessities covered by this Act is likely to result in a loss to the United States on any necessities which it may have acquired hereunder, to ascertain, fix, and proclaim such rate of duty upon such imported necessities as shall be sufficient to adequately protect the United States from any such loss.

The funds provided by section six hereof shall be used in carrying out the powers granted by this section, and all moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the disposal of such necessities, shall be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this Act. Any balance of such moneys remaining when the object of this Act has been accomplished, shall, as collected, received, and on hand and available, be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Ante, pp. 843, 957.
Post, p. 1019.

Army and District of Columbia excepted.

October 5, 1918.
[H. R. 11259.]

[Public, No. 220.]

Conservation of minerals, ores, etc.
Post, p. 1274.

Substances specified.

Declared to be necessities.

Purchase, production, sales, etc., authorized.

Proviso.
Contracts of purchase limited.

Protecting duty on imports authorized.

Revolving fund created from appropriation and receipts.
Post, p. 1010.