and payable to the States under the Act of May 23, 1908, and the
10 per centum of said receipts which may be expended by the Secretary
of Agriculture under the Act of March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page 828), for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests, all moneys which are received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to December 31, 1921, as deferred grazing fees authorized to be so paid under the Act of March 3, 1921 (Public, Numbered 367, page 18), shall be considered as receipts of the fiscal year 1921.

Approved, November 17, 1921.

CHAP. 128.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved March 12, 1914, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved March 12, 1914, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of section 2 a proviso to read as follows:

"Provided further, That in order to complete the construction and equipment of the railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, together with necessary sidings, spurs, and lateral branches, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to all sums heretofore appropriated therefor, the sum of $4,000,000, to be immediately and continuously available until expended."

Approved, November 18, 1921.

CHAP. 132.—An Act In reference to a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans, where was fought on January 8, 1815, the Battle of New Orleans, and to prepare plans of such park and estimate of the cost therefor, and obtain such further information as may enable Congress to act upon the matter after being fully advised.

Sec. 2. That the expenses of the investigation herein directed to be made shall be paid from the appropriation "Contingencies of the Army."

Approved, November 19, 1921.

CHAP. 133.—An Act Authorizing a per capita payment to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota from their tribal funds held in trust by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889 (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 642), entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to make therefrom a per capita payment, or
distribution, of $100 to each enrolled member of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe: Provided, That the money paid to the Indians as authorized herein, shall not be subject to any lien or claim of attorneys or other parties: Provided, That before any payment is made hereunder the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, ratify the provisions of this act and accept the same.

Approved, November 19, 1921.

CHAP. 134.—An Act Supplemental to the National Prohibition Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words “person,” “commissioner,” “application,” “permit,” “regulation,” and “liquor,” and the phrase “intoxicating liquor,” when used in this Act, shall have the same meaning as they have in Title II of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 2. That only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes, and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. No physician shall prescribe, nor shall any person sell or furnish on any prescription, any vinous liquor that contains more than 24 per centum of alcohol by volume, nor shall anyone prescribe or sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor, or any such vinous or spirituous liquor that contains separately or in the aggregate more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days. No physician shall be furnished with more than one hundred prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days, nor shall any physician issue more than that number of prescriptions within any such period unless on application therefor he shall make it clearly apparent to the commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger amount is necessary, whereupon the necessary additional blanks may be furnished him. But this provision shall not be construed to limit the sale of any article the manufacture of which is authorized under section 4, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act.

If the commissioner shall find after hearing, upon notice as required in section 5 of Title II of the National Prohibition Act, that any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d, or e of section 4 of Title II of said National Prohibition Act is being used as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes, he may require a change of formula of such article and in the event that such change is not made within a time to be named by the commissioner he may cancel the permit for the manufacture of such article unless it is made clearly to appear to the commissioner that such use can only occur in rare or exceptional instances, but such action of the commissioner may by appropriate proceedings in a court of equity be reviewed, as provided for in section 5, Title II, of said National Prohibition Act: Provided, That no change of formula shall be required and no permit to manufacture any article under subdivision (E), section 4, Title II of the National Prohibition Act shall be revoked unless the sale or use of such article is substantially increased in the community by reason of its use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

No spirituous liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any spirituous liquor, save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured and imported, be sufficient to