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## THE MODEL LAW FOR MORBIDITY REPORTS.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF SPOKANE, WASH.

On January 4, 1915, the common council of the city of Spokane, Wash., adopted an ordinance requiring the notification of cases of preventable diseases. The ordinance adopted was the model State law for morbidity reports modified to meet the needs of a municipality. The ordinance as adopted will be found on pages 958 to 960 of this issue.

## HOW PLAGUE MAY BE CARRIED FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

An occurrence of unusual interest is reported from Seattle, Wash. A short time ago the State Horticulturist of Washington, who also acts for the Federal service, had occasion to open a large box of plants which arrived at the port of Seattle from Yokohama, Japan. On opening this box of plants a rat was found in the soil at the bottom of the box. The inspector killed the rat with a stick and delivered it to the local representative of the Public Health Service, who, after a careful bacteriological examination, reports that it was suffering from chronic (bubonic) plague.

A careful investigation into the history of the box makes it certain that there were only two possibilities: Either that the rat came all the way from Japan inside the box of plants, or that it entered the box at the appraiser's building, at Seattle, as that building was the only place in the city of Seattle where the box was opened previous to its opening on the sidewalk at the place of business of the importer to whom the plants were consigned.

The report states that the conditions were such that the rat might have survived the journey from Japan to the United States, and while admitting the possibility that the rat may have entered the box in Seattle, it is not considered probable that it did. At any rate, the rat was in the box and nailed up in such manner as to make escape practically impossible when it left the appraiser's building. The only way the rat could have escaped would have been for it to have gnawed its way through the box with its teeth.

The distance from the appraiser's building to the importer's place was about half a mile, and it was fortunate indeed that the rat in

question made this short journey instead of having been shipped halfway across the continent to infect some other locality.

The Public Health Service has instituted measures looking to the systematic examination of these shipments with the view of determining the relative frequency of such occurrences. When it is remembered that one infected rat is quite sufficient to reproduce the disease in any locality to which it may gain access, the importance of this circumstance can hardly be overestimated.

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## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

### ITS RELATION TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Foot-and-mouth disease is essentially a disorder of certain domesticated animals, chiefly cattle and hogs, more rarely sheep and goats, and exceptionally dogs and cats. The control and eradication of the disease is a function of the authorities in charge of communicable diseases in animals—in this country, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The measures which they find necessary to employ are most drastic, but are followed apparently by results which justify the large expense involved.

Although European investigators have shown that it is possible to produce artificially a strong, though possibly rather transient, immunity, the procedure has not as yet been put upon a practicable economic basis. Until the ultramicroscopic cause of this disease shall have been cultivated upon artificial medium there seems little likelihood of improvement upon the present eradication measures, which involve wholesale destruction of infected herds, and onerous quarantine procedure. The spread of the disease is attributed in no small part to the carrying of the infection on the hands or clothing of persons who examine, milk, or otherwise come in contact with diseased animals.

If this be the case, then it must be true that many persons come into the most intimate contact with the virus during an epizootic, which taken in connection with the extreme rareness of the disease in human beings argues a marked insusceptibility on the part of mankind. Nevertheless, a number of cases have been reported in man, a few of which, chiefly in children, have resulted fatally. Most of the human cases have been acquired by drinking the milk of infected cattle and this seems the means of transmission most to be feared, although more intimate contact with diseased animals accounts for some of the cases.

Prevention of the disease in human subjects will therefore involve: The eradication of the epizootic by means directed against the diseased animals; the avoidance of the human consumption of all milk and unheated milk products known to come from diseased herds;

boiling or efficiently pasteurizing milk from herds which have been exposed to infection, and observing such measures as changing the clothing and disinfecting the hands after contact with diseased animals.

The case of foot-and-mouth disease affords another illustration of the fact that for municipal supplies boiled and pasteurized milk are the only fresh forms which can be relied upon to be without danger as regards the transmission of infectious diseases to man. Milk containing the germs of this disease could readily be dispensed from the best regulated dairy before those in charge were aware of the existence of the infection.

While the effort to obtain clean milk should not be relaxed in any particular in the interest of health and of common decency, it is evident that the most rigid measures which can be devised must at times be inadequate to prevent the introduction of the germs of infectious diseases to the product, and that supplementary treatment, the most practicable being pasteurization, is a necessity.

In referring to pasteurization of milk supplies, it is essential that efficient pasteurization be stipulated, by which is meant heating of the whole body of the milk to such a temperature and for such a length of time as is necessary to kill the nonspore-bearing germs of disease, under such official supervision as may be necessary to secure the end desired.

The disease in man is characterized by a febrile period lasting for a few days, followed by the appearance of vesicles on the mucous membranes of the mouth and more rarely of the nose and throat. Similar lesions are sometimes noted on the hands and occasionally on the feet or other portions of the skin surface. The vesicles soon rupture, leaving ulcerating surfaces which may be rather obstinate in healing. Owing in part to the loss of appetite, but more to the difficulty of eating, there is often a considerable loss of flesh. In fatal cases extensive lesions of the lungs, gastrointestinal tract, serous membranes, and heart muscle have been found at autopsy.

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## **EFFORTS TO CURB THE MISUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.**

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS DESIGNED TO RESTRICT OR TO REGULATE THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF OPIUM, COCA, AND OTHER NARCOTIC OR HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.**

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The abuse of narcotic drugs involves economic, social, moral, and public health questions that collectively constitute one of the most serious problems before the people of the United States to-day. Drug addiction, in its various forms, has reached gigantic propor-

tions in this country, and its possibilities for harm constitute a great menace.

From the earliest periods of the world's history humanity has demonstrated morbid desires for stimulants, and in all the intervening time, products having intoxicating or stimulating properties have been in use. Few nations have existed that have not produced by art or secured by traffic some sort of substance designed to give extra tone to the nervous system or to stimulate impaired function or stay exhausted wear.

Of these various substances alcohol in its several forms is, of course, the drug that has been most widely used, but the abuse of alcohol constitutes a problem unto itself and this substance, while a narcotic, is not usually included in the category of officially recognized habit-forming drugs, like opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives.

In the compilations of the laws and regulations now in force in the United States relating to the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs, that have been published by the United States Public Health Service as Public Health Bulletin No. 56, and as Reprint No. 146 and Reprint No. 240, from the Public Health Reports, an effort has been made to recognize this, perhaps arbitrary, distinction that has become established by precedent and statute laws. The present compilation and discussion of the essential requirements in existing antinarcotic laws, are based largely on the material published in the bulletin and reprints enumerated above, so that the terms narcotic and habit forming are of necessity restricted to the drugs recognized by our existing statutes to be habit forming and for this reason to be safeguarded.

Up to the present time comparatively little attention has been paid to drug addiction as a disease destined to make the sufferer incompetent to attend to the ordinary affairs of life. It is only in recent years that this phase of the problem has been brought to the attention of legislators with a view of defining the duties and responsibilities of society to the individual addict, to safeguard his interests and to reclaim him if at all practicable. This feature of the problem is clearly evidenced in the law recently enacted in the State of New York, in relation to the sale of habit-forming drugs, one section of which provides that any person who is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug may be committed to a State, county, or city hospital or institution for treatment.

The fact that a drug addict is likely to be mentally and morally unsound is recognized by the type of law now in force in Michigan, which provides that any person, a resident of the State, who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs may be declared incompetent by a judge of probate of the county and have a guardian of his or her person appointed.



The possible dangers from the abuse of opium, morphine, and other narcotic drugs were early appreciated, but it was not until 1885 that steps were taken to regulate or to restrict the sale and use of them in any way. In that year at least two States endeavored to regulate by statute the sale and use of opium for smoking purposes, and several additional States enacted laws directing the labeling of all packages containing morphine or its salts with scarlet-colored labels, the names of the contents to be in white letters. In at least one State, Ohio, the law also required that the vials for morphine "shall contain not more than 1 drachm each." -The purpose of these laws appears to have been to give a distinctive appearance to packages containing morphine, probably with the double intent of discouraging the use of the substance and to obviate the possible mistaking of morphine for quinine.

So far as the former object may be concerned the effort was evidently futile and the practice required by law served to popularize rather than discourage the distribution of morphine in original packages direct to the consumer. Even at the present time the practice then established of marketing morphine in one-eighth ounce vials gives semilegal sanction to much of the illicit traffic in morphine in some States.

The abuses growing out of the promiscuous use of cocaine were recognized by many soon after its general introduction into medicine and in 1897 the State of Illinois enacted a law restricting the sale of this substance to physicians' prescriptions.

Much if not all of the present day antinarcotic legislation has been placed on the statute books during the past 20 years, and a comparative review of the existing requirements will readily show reasons for the general nonenforcement of these several laws. As has been pointed out before, the comprehensive nature of the legislation in some States would appear to preclude any efficient enforcement of the statutes because of the hardships involved, while in other States the laws are so burdened with exceptions and provisos that they are practically null and void.

It has long been held that efforts to restrict the sale of narcotic drugs, while properly designed to safeguard the community against the drug evil, should also take cognizance of the necessity of relief for those already enmeshed in the drug habit and, whether correctly or otherwise, this principle appears to have been considered sufficiently important to be provided for in the majority of the existing laws. The rather comprehensive list of exceptions of preparations containing certain arbitrarily fixed quantities of narcotic drugs that is included in practically all laws designed to restrict the sale and use of opium, its alkaloids or derivatives is to-day and will continue to be the one difficult problem in antinarcotic agitation.

The quantities ordinarily enumerated, even the quantities excepted by section 6 of the Federal antinarcotic law, are quite large enough to serve the ordinary drug addict as a stimulant to maintain his nervous and circulatory balance. While it is true that a drug addict who is willing and able to restrict the consumption of narcotic drugs to the minimum quantity necessary to maintain himself in comfort may continue the use of opium or morphine for years without evidencing undue deterioration, there is the ever-present possibility that any additional nervous or physical strain will lead to excess and accompanying disarrangement of the established balance, to long-continued suffering or relief only by death.

The alternative to this practice that is suggested by some of the recently enacted statutes, notably the law now in force in Tennessee, to provide for the registration of drug addicts and permit them to obtain limited quantities of the proscribed drugs under proper supervision, has fortunately been vitiated by the Federal antinarcotic law, but was, at best, also open to serious criticism, because of the possibility that it may have even a less restraining influence on the habitual user than the practice of securing only limited quantities of the desired drug in a diluted form.

The more desirable requirement, and the only really safe one, is that noted above from the law now in force in the State of New York, which provides for the effective treatment of drug users in public sanitariums or under public supervision.

The possibility of preventing drug addiction has also been recognized in some States and at the present time no fewer than 15 States require that instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drugs and of narcotics be given in the public schools. While the intent of this law is no doubt commendable, the practical enforcement of it leaves much to be desired and even the textbooks that are in use are not always of a nature to be commended.

The number of drug habitués in the United States has been variously estimated at from 100,000 to 4,000,000. It must be remembered, however, that the number is necessarily limited by the amount of the available material and can not well reach even 10 per cent of the maximum number quoted.

A survey made by a special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1902 led to the conclusion that at the outside there are in the United States perhaps 200,000 persons addicted to the habitual use of narcotic drugs, like opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives.

As pointed out in a previous communication (Reprint No. 240, from the Public Health Reports, p. 14), the amount of opium and coca, their alkaloids and derivatives, available for use and abuse, is well known and of necessity limits the number of habitués to figures that

can be fairly well determined. Based on the number of drug addicts registered in the State of Tennessee, there would be in this country approximately 70,000 habitual, or, preferably, habituated, users of opium and opium alkaloids. This number is somewhat low, but the actual number of addicts is not likely to exceed double this number at the present time.

With opium, as with other drugs, it is necessary to distinguish between the habitual or occasional user of the drug and the person who has become so habituated to its use that he can not well do without the sustaining and stimulating influences of the drug for any considerable period of time.

The relative number of opium addicts has probably not increased very markedly in recent decades, though the manner or method of using the drug or its derivatives may have changed. Nearly 50 years ago, in 1866, Dr. E. R. Squibb expressed the opinion before a Congressional investigating committee that one-fifth of the opium imported at that time would suffice for all of the legitimate needs in the United States. It has been estimated on good authority that this same relation still holds good.

The original source of supply for drug habitués is necessarily the legitimate drug trade, and while it is true that the material as sold to the consumer is usually handled by illicit traffickers, they in turn must secure their supply from supposedly legitimate sources, so that at some one stage all of the material sold in this country for consumption by habitual users is obtained and obtainable from otherwise responsible and respectable members of the drug trade who are not sufficiently alive morally to be strictly law abiding.

For some time the Journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists, under the caption "Anti-Narcotic Activities," has presented abstracts from newspapers clippings recording the arrest or punishment of persons found in possession of, or caught in the attempt to sell, narcotic drugs of various kinds. An analysis of the reports published during the year 1914 gives rather an interesting compilation of figures. The clippings come from 36 States and include a total of 429 cases. From 6 of these States only 1 report is recorded for each and from 3 only 2 reports. The remaining States vary from 3 to 68, the most notable activity being in California, from which 68 reports were published, followed by New York with 57, Ohio 41, Minnesota 26, and Pennsylvania 24.

Thirty-one of the cases involved physicians or dentists; 85 involved druggists or their clerks; and 313 are recorded as being lay persons or habitués.

Of the lay persons reported as having illegal possession of, or attempting to sell, narcotic drugs, 133 possessed cocaine, 16 heroin, 130 opium in some form, and 34 morphine or other narcotics.

Of the druggists, 45 were arrested for selling cocaine, 9 for selling heroin, 22 for selling morphine or opium, and 9 for selling narcotics, the nature of which is not stated.

Of the physicians, 13 were arrested for selling cocaine and 3 for selling heroin, 6 for selling morphine or opium, and 9 for selling narcotics, the nature of which was not stated.

By far the greater number of cases in which opium was involved were arrests of persons endeavoring to smuggle into the country or to produce or use smoking opium.

The preponderance of the cases in which cocaine is involved is probably due to the fact that cocaine, like alcohol, produces an objectionable form of intoxication that is readily observed, while the morphine habitué is naturally secretive and does not ordinarily make himself as conspicuously obnoxious as does the user of cocaine or alcohol.

Practically every State in the Union at the present time has on the statute books a reasonably efficient antinarcotic law which, if it could be effectively enforced, would serve to control the sale and use of the drugs included.

Unfortunately, however, some of the laws do not specifically charge any one person or number of persons with their execution and few if any of the statutes outline the methods to be employed in enforcing them. In practically no State is there any record of a direct appropriation for the specific purpose of enforcing the existing antinarcotic legislation.

The conditions actually existing are well reflected by the twenty-sixth annual report of the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, who says in part: "The board has but one agent—the funds at its command do not permit of employing more than one—who makes investigation of the complaints, collects evidence, serves as detective under the cocaine act, and makes information against violators upon order of the board."

During the year this agent visited 327 different drug stores or stores selling drugs and poisons; 69 complaints alleging violation of the pharmacy law were reported, but only one arrest was made by the board's agent on a charge of selling cocaine unlawfully. The newspaper clipping service referred to above reports that during practically the same period the police department of Philadelphia arrested 14 illicit sellers of cocaine and 2 illicit sellers of heroin, a drug that has been used to some extent as a substitute for cocaine, but not infrequently with fatal results. The toxicity of this drug is emphasized by other clippings from Philadelphia papers which indicate that a number of deaths from the use of heroin have been reported from the coroner's office in that city.

Heretofore it has been practically impossible to locate any given leak from the presumably legitimate channels of trade to the admitted illicit trafficker in narcotic drugs, and practically all State laws have been actually unenforceable because of the difficulty of securing records of sales.

It is expected that the new Harrison antinarcotic law will serve to furnish the information necessary to make existing statutes operative, and the law will at all events serve to place the individual members of the drug trade on record, as they never have been placed on record before, as to how far they are really in earnest in their efforts to restrict the sale of narcotic drugs to strictly legitimate dealers.

This law became operative on March 1, but while it is in itself an excellent measure it is not designed to and can not well serve to stop the illicit traffic in cocaine or opium unless it is supported by effective State or local laws that are actually enforced. As noted above, the law will assist in the locating of vicious dope sellers and will thus serve to detect the leak from the legitimate drug trade to the illicit dealer.

That the enforcement of this law will not be as simple a matter as one could wish is evidenced by the fact that in New York State the official order blanks required by the Boylan antinarcotic law have been obtained by persons who are not entitled to them and who are employing them for illicit purposes. One individual is said to have secured upwards of 112 ounces of heroin from wholesale druggists in New York City between July 12 and September 17.

The regulations which have been adopted under the provisions of the Harrison law will undoubtedly assist materially in restricting the use of the official Federal order blanks to licensed dealers and should serve to prevent their use for illicit purposes.

For the immediate future the development of additional restrictions on the abuse of narcotic drugs will depend upon the possibility of evolving greater efficiency in the enforcement of local laws and regulations designed to restrict the sale and use of opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives. To provide for the eventual development of greater uniformity in these laws it will be necessary to make:

- (1) A careful comparative study of the existing legislation on the part of those interested in the subject so as to determine, if possible, the reasons for the evident inefficiency of the present laws.

- (2) A comprehensive compilation of accurate information in regard to the nature and extent of drug habituation.

- (3) Consistent and persistent efforts on the part of all persons interested in the advancement of public health or social betterment to secure uniform and practical legislation that will effectually preclude the misuse of habit-forming drugs.

In the appended analysis of the antinarcotic laws now in force in the more important political divisions of the United States an effort

is made to present a comparison of the evidently important features of the several laws in such a way as to call attention to their efficiency or their shortcomings. It should be remembered that for persons registered under the act the national antinarcotic law takes precedence over State and local laws and regulations in so far as minimum requirements may be concerned.

In connection with the information presented in the analysis of antinarcotic laws an effort has been made to present the most recent available reference to the laws in question, and the references given do not in all cases correspond with the references as given in Public Health Bulletin No. 56 or in the several reprints from the Public Health Reports quoted.

The requirements of the several laws are given as nearly as practicable in the phraseology used in the law itself.

The extent of the variability in the requirements of the several laws is emphasized by the fact that while no less than 49 political divisions have some form of cocaine legislation on their statute books, only 20 of the States make it unlawful for physicians to prescribe for habitual users and only 17 States make it unlawful for other than those specially authorized to have cocaine or other narcotic drugs in their possession.

Thirty-seven of the more important political divisions have laws restricting the sale and use of opium or its derivatives, but the greater number of these laws are so burdened with provisos and exceptions as to make them almost valueless from a practical point of view.

In twenty States it is by statute unlawful to prescribe narcotic drugs to habitual users, but in practically all of these States the further proviso that this shall not be construed to prevent a physician from furnishing or prescribing the drugs in good faith for the treatment of any habitual users practically nullifies the intent of the law.

Twenty-seven political divisions have laws designed to prohibit or restrict the opening of "opium dens."

It may also be interesting to note that 15 political divisions restrict the sale of hydrated chloral and that no less than 31 of the laws except from the more stringent restriction for sales to the consumer quantities of opiates sufficient to maintain the ordinary addict or to develop others. No less than 11 of the laws specifically permit the sale of limited quantities of cocaine without a physician's prescription.

Enough has been said to indicate that the problem involved in the abuse of narcotic drugs is not a simple one; that it constitutes a menace to the future welfare of our American people; and that a rational solution will be well worth the thought, time and expense required.

The manufacture, sale, and use of opium, coca, their alkaloids and derivatives must be more rigorously controlled in the future than

they have been in the past and a conscientious effort should be made to effectually eliminate all illicit traffic in these drugs.

If physicians, druggists, and others who are interested in advancing the social and economic welfare of the American people will earnestly cooperate in the enforcement of the new Federal antinarcotic law, much can be accomplished in the way of reducing the number of drug addicts and of removing the temptation for others to succumb to so debasing a practice as the continued use of narcotic drugs.

## AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE ANTINARCOTIC LEGISLATION NOW IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

### United States.

*Drugs included.*—Opium, or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act.

*Sale to dealer.*—On the written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given away, on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions and orders to be preserved for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription or order is filled.

*Record by physician.*—Physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon to keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing.

*Possession.*—Unlawful for any person who shall not have registered and paid the special tax to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs. Such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the law.

*Smoking opium.*—The importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes prohibited and an internal-revenue tax of \$300 per pound is imposed on opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes.

*Laws enforced by.*—Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Act December 17, 1914, and acts, January 17 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, pages 22-29.

### Alabama.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of cocaine, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine in one fluid ounce, or, if a

solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce. Provided that the above provision shall not apply to preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use," nor to the sale of laudanum in quantities not exceeding 1 ounce to the same person in one day.

*Sale to consumer.*—Original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Law does not apply to sales by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to general merchandise stores, to retail druggists, or to qualified physicians or to each other.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Written order or prescription to be preserved on file for a period of not less than five years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

*References.*—Laws, 1909, No. 207. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 58.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Alaska.

*Drugs included.*—Opium or any preparation of which opium is the principal medicinal agent.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On prescription of a practicing physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be kept on file for one year.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to sell opium or preparations in which opium is the principal medicinal agent to be smoked on or about the premises where sold. Unlawful to frequent an opium den.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation punishable by imprisonment or fine.

*References.*—Compiled laws, 1913, sections 2025-2030. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 61.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Arizona.

*Drugs included.*—Opium, morphine, or preparations of either of them, or cocaine, or chloral.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than 10 grains of opium, or two-thirds grain of heroin, or one-fourth grain of morphia, or 2 grains of codeine, or 240 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, providing the dose is not given as more than 1 fluid dram, or if a solid preparation in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

*Sale to consumer.*—A prescription properly filled out and signed by duly licensed physician, druggist, dentist, or veterinarian.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to pharmacists.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription is to be retained in a separate file or book and entry kept in a book for that purpose.

*Record by physician.*—Physicians, druggists, veterinarians, and dentists shall keep on record the name and address of persons receiving the proscribed drugs. Record to be preserved for five years.



**Possession.**—

**Smoking opium.**—Unlawful to open or maintain any place where opium or any of its preparations are sold or given away to be smoked at such place.

**Laws enforced by.**—Board of Pharmacy.

**Penalties.**—Violation, misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

**References.**—Revised Statutes, Civil Code, 1913, sections 4817-4818, Revised Statutes, Penal Code, 1913, sections 291-296. Public Health Rept., reprint No. 146, page 21. Revised Statutes, 1901, Penal Code, sections 261-267, Public Health Bulletin, No. 56, page 63.

**Local regulations.**—

**Arkansas.**

**Drugs included.**—Cocaine or any of its salts or any preparation or mixture thereof.

**Exceptions.**—

**Sale to consumer.**—On a written prescription of physician or dentist licensed under the laws of this State.

**Sale to dealer.**—

**Record by pharmacist.**—Prescriptions to be filed and preserved.

**Record by physician.**—

**Possession.**—

**Smoking opium.**—

**Laws enforced by.**—Prosecuting attorney of county.

**Penalties.**—Fine or imprisonment.

**References.**—Laws, 1905, No. 278. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 65.

**Local regulations.**—

**California.**

**Drugs included.**—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaïne, beta eucaïne, nova caine, or chloral hydrate, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing, any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

**Exceptions.**—Preparations containing not more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain of cocaine, or one-sixth grain of heroin, or one-sixth grain of eucaïne, or one-sixth grain of nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaïne, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in 1 ounce, avoirdupois.

**Sale to consumer.**—On a written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in this State.

**Sale to dealer.**—Wholesale jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers are required to make an entry of sale in a book open for inspection by proper authorities and preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

**Record by pharmacist.**—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

**Record by physician.**—Physicians to report in writing the treatment of any habitual user of narcotic drugs.

**Possession.**—Illegal to possess a pipe or pipes for use for smoking opium, or extracts, tinctures, or other narcotic preparations of hemp, or loco weed.

**Smoking opium.**—All narcotic drugs, pipes used for smoking opium, and extracts and tinctures or other narcotic preparations of hemp or loco weed may be seized.

**Laws enforced by.**—State board of pharmacy.

**Penalties.**—Fine or imprisonment; for third offense imprisonment for not more than five years.

**References.**—Henning's General Laws, 1914, chapter 410, section 8, 8a. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 26.

**Local regulations.**—

**Colorado.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, any compound, mixture, or solution or other product whatever of which cocaine or any of the above drugs is a constituent or ingredient.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On a bona fide written prescription of a duly registered physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—At the time of making sale entry shall be made in a book kept exclusively for that purpose.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be kept on file for five years.

*Record by physician.*—Physician to cause record to be made of the drugs used.

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Justices of the peace to have jurisdiction in their respective counties.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 57. Public Health Report, Reprint No. 146, page 29.

*Local regulations.*—Denver ordinance No. 20, February 21, 1912. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 30.

**Connecticut.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or any preparation containing cocaine, eucaine or its salts, or heroin or diacetyl morphine and its salts, or dionin or ethyl morphine or any of its salts or derivatives, or morphine or any derivatives thereof, or any gum or natural opium.

*Exceptions.*—Forms adapted to external use only or preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine or not more than one-half grain of heroin in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

*Sale to consumer.*—On a properly written prescription of a licensed physician within five days after the date of such prescription.

*Sale to dealer.*—Only on receipt of a written order on an official order blank supplied by the commissioners of pharmacy. Sales to be reported monthly.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be retained in a separate file or book, and a record to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—No person not specifically authorized shall have in his possession at any time more than 5 grains of any of the drugs mentioned.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to keep or maintain a house which is or is reputed to be an opium joint.

*Laws enforced by.*—Commissioners of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chap. 191. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, p. 29. Laws, 1911, chap. 118. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 80.

*Local regulations.*—

**Delaware.**

*Drugs included.*—Morphine, opium, cocaine, chloral hydrate, or any of their compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Law does not apply to the sale of paregoric or to any other mild compound or to persons who are sick or in actual need of any of such drugs as a medicine.

*Sale to consumer.*—On a certificate of a licensed physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—Certificates to be kept on file at place of business, open to inspection by all persons.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chap. 182. Public Health Rep. Reprint No. 249, p. 32.

*Local regulations.*—City of Wilmington Ord. July 13, 1903. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 56, page 83.

#### District of Columbia.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparations containing cocaine, or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine, or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium, or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate, or preparation containing chloral hydrate.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than one-quarter grain of cocaine, nor more than two grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled "for external use only," nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding 20 grains.

*Sale to consumer.*—On a written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealers.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—Orders or prescriptions to be retained on file for a period of three years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—United States Statutes, volume 34, page 179, chapter 2084. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 86.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Florida.

*Drugs included.*—Opium, morphine, cocaine, or its salts, atropine, belladonna, or conium.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—Written prescription of a licensed practitioner or physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—Section does not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale to druggists or to sales thereof for the use of dentists, physicians, hospitals, or infirmaries.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment or fine.

*References.*—Laws, 1900, chapter 5957. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 88.

*Local regulations.*—Jacksonville Ord. August 3, 1912. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 33.

**Georgia.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than four grains of opium, or not more than one grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than twenty grains of chloral hydrate, in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium, sold in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—Original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Order or prescription to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to set up, maintain or open any place for the smoking of opium or any preparation thereof.

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable as prescribed in law.

*References.*—Civil Code, 1910, sections 1651-52, Penal Code, 1910, sections 384 and 459. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 91.

*Local regulations.*—

**Idaho.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of cocaine, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than ten grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by some specific directions for use, and caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner in medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Order or prescription to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to open, maintain, or keep a resort for the purpose of smoking opium, or any preparation containing opium. Also unlawful to bargain for, buy, take, or accept any opium or preparation containing opium in any house or place to be taken on the premises.

*Laws enforced by.*—County attorneys.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine and subsequent violation punishable by fine and imprisonment.

*References.*—Revised Code, 1908 (as amended by Laws, 1909, H. B. 98), sections 1400a to 1400c and sections 6830 to 6832. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 97.

*Local regulations.*—

### Illinois.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a duly registered physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—May be sold at wholesale on the written order of a licensed pharmacist or licensed druggist, duly registered practicing licensed dentist, or licensed veterinarian. An entry of the sale to be preserved for at least five years.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Revised Statutes, 1913, chapter 91, section 32a to 32c. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 103.

*Local regulations.*—

### Indiana.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine or heroin, cannabis indica, or any salt or any compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations, patent or proprietary, containing not more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce, or admixtures of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powders, liniments, suppositories, ointments, and plasters, plainly labeled "for external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—Written prescription of a duly registered physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist.

*Sale to dealer.*—Before delivering any of the articles enumerated an entry of the sale thereof is to be made in a book kept for that purpose; said book shall always be open for the inspection of proper officials of the law and shall be preserved for five years after the date of the last entry therein. Report of sales to be made monthly to the board of pharmacy.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Indiana State Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation of act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 118. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 37.

*Local regulations.*—

### Iowa.

*Drugs included.*—Coca (erythrozyln coca), cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or derivatives of any of them or any preparation containing them or derivatives of them, or cotton root, ergot, oil of tansy, oil of savin, or derivatives of any of them.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written prescription of a registered physician or veterinary or licensed dentist personally known to the seller.

*Sale to dealer.*—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to maintain any place in which opium or any of its preparations or compounds are sold or given away to be used for smoking in such place.

*Laws enforced by.*—Peace officers, county attorney to prosecute.

*Penalties.*—Fine; second offence, fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Laws, 1911, chapte 126; Code 1897, section 5003; Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 112.

*Local regulations.*—

### Kansas.

*Drugs included.*—Morphine, cocaine, or chloral.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—Prescription of a physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or by imprisonment.

*References.*—General Statutes, 1909, section 3099; Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 117.

*Local regulations.*—

### Kentucky.

*Drugs included.*—Alkaloid cocaine, or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, or any admixture containing cocaine or eucaine.

Opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives.

*Exceptions.*—Cocaine, none.

Opium preparations, patent, proprietary or otherwise, containing not more than 2 grains of opium or one-fourth of a grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce or admixture of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's powder, or the antispasmodic mixtures of the National Formulary official at the time of sale, or lotions, liniments, suppositories, ointments and plasters plainly labeled "For external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written prescription of a legally qualified physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

*Sale to dealer.*—Proscribed drugs, sold at wholesale only to pharmacists and to legally qualified physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be kept on file by pharmacists.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

*References.*—Carroll's Statutes, 1909, section 2635a and Laws, 1912, House Bill No. 203. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 203.

*Local regulations.*—

**Louisiana.**

*Drugs included.*—Law: Cocaine, "crown," or concoction in which cocaine is the principal ingredient.

*Sanitary Code:* Cocaine, eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, or any salts or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Law: The sale or barter of patent or proprietary medicines.

*Sanitary code:* Paregoric and bona fide proprietary medicines containing not more than two grains of opium, or more than two-fifths of a grain of morphine, or not more than one-half of a grain of heroin in one-fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, not more than one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium, recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, when each bottle or package is accompanied by directions telling its use or a caution against habitual use, nor to the powder of ipecac and opium (commonly known as Dover's powder), or to liniments or ointments containing cocaine or its salts, when plainly labeled "for external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—Law: Prescriptions of an authorized practicing physician.

*Sanitary code:* On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or bona fide prescriptions of dentists.

*Sale to dealer.*—Sanitary code: Provisions do not apply to sales to hospitals, scientific colleges, or public institutions, physicians, and dentists.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Sanitary code: Prescriptions or order to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Sanitary code: Louisiana State Board of Health.

*Penalties.*—Law: Misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*Sanitary code:* Fine. For second offense, fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Law: Revised Laws, Supplement, 1908, page 147. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 123.

*Sanitary code:* Sanitary code, 1911, sections 551-553. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 123.

*Local regulations.*—

**Maine.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaïne, or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them, or any preparation containing the same, or any salts or compounds thereof, opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, or cannabis sativa, or any salt, compound, or preparation of said substances.

*Exceptions.*—Cough remedies and other domestic and proprietary preparations which do not contain more than two grains opium, or one-half grain morphine, or one-fourth grain heroin, or one grain codeine or their salts in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; preparations containing opium or its salts as remedies for diarrhea, cholera, or neuralgia; Dover's powders; also liniments, and ointments which are prepared for external use only.

*Sale to consumer.*—Cocaine, etc. On the written prescription of physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under the law of the State in which he resides.

*Sale to dealer.*—Cocaine, etc. Upon a written order, which order is to be kept on file for at least two years.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be preserved for at least two years.

*Record by physician.*—Practitioner of medicine, surgery, dentistry, or veterinary medicine to keep a record in a book of the name and address of a patient treated and the quantity of the drug dispensed, furnished, or given away on each separate occasion.

*Possession.*—Unauthorized possession of any of the drugs enumerated is illegal and prima facie evidence that such possession is unlawful.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chap. 211. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 43.

*Local regulations.*—

### Maryland.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salts or compounds of any of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or their compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Provisions shall not apply to paregoric, laudanum, or to bona fide proprietary medicines containing codeine or not more than 2 grains of opium, or not more than two-fifths grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; nor to preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions.

*Sale to consumer.*—The original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unlawful for unauthorized person to possess any of the proscribed drugs.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to set up or establish in any place whatsoever any apparatus or device whereby opium may be used by smoking in any manner by other persons.

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy and all prosecuting officers.

*Penalties.*—Violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

*References.*—Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, volume 3, article 27, sections 251-254, 374, 378. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 129. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 41.

*Local regulations.*—Baltimore (Swann ordinance). Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 130.

### Massachusetts.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, or any of its salts, alpha or beta eucaïne, or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them.

Opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt of the said substance.

*Exceptions.*—Cocaine: None.

Opium, etc.: Prescriptions, preparations, or remedies that do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound of any of them in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only; nor to preparations containing any of the said substances which are sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, or neuralgia, and which do not contain more than six grains of opium or more than three-quarters of a grain of morphine to each fluid ounce, or if a solid or semisolid preparation to the avoirdupois ounce; not to any compound medicinal tablets, pills, or powders containing not over one-twentieth



of a grain of morphine or one-quarter of a grain of codeine, or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder, or tablet.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription or order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

*Sale to dealer.*—On a written order duly signed, said order to be kept on file for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery and shall be at all times open to inspection by proper officials.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be retained on file for a period of at least two years.

*Record by physician.*—Every physician, veterinarian, and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he dispenses narcotics.

*Possession.*—Unlawful to possess cocaine.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—State board of health.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or by imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1910, chapter 387. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 135. Laws, 1914, chapter 694. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 43.

*Local regulations.*—

### Michigan.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine or its salts and alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts; or any compound, mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient. Morphine or its salts or its derivatives.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—Cocaine. On the written prescription of a registered physician. Morphine, on the original prescription of a legally practicing physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

*Sale to dealer.*—Cocaine: On a written order duly signed.

Morphine: Sales at wholesale not restricted.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be kept on file and open to inspection.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Lowell's Michigan Statutes, 1913, sections 3360-3365, 5150. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 134.

*Local regulations.*—

### Minnesota.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, hydrochlorate, or any salt or compound of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, licensed under the laws of this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—In original packages only.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be filed and preserved.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to open or maintain a resort where opium or any of its preparations shall be sold or given away to be smoked or used therein.

*Laws enforced by.*—The county attorney to prosecute on complaint being made.

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—General Statutes, 1913, sections 5041-5042, 8965. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 145.

*Local regulations.*—Minneapolis City Ordinances, October 10, 1913. Public Health Report Reprint No. 240, page 50. St. Paul City Ordinance.

#### Mississippi.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine in any quantity whatsoever.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On prescription of regular licensed physician or dentist.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Possession of cocaine by person not authorized by law to sell or purchase the same considered presumptive evidence that the person is engaged in keeping the same for sale.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Justice of the peace of the county.

*Penalties.*—Imprisonment.

*References.*—Code, 1906, chapter 28, as amended by Laws, 1910, chapter 186. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 147. Laws, 1914, chapter 144. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 51.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Missouri.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, hydrochlorate, or other salt or any compound of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine or any compound thereof.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a licensed physician or licensed dentist.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to frequent or to maintain any place where opium, hashish, or any other deadly drugs are smoked for the purpose of smoking such deadly drug or drugs.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Fine; second offense fine or imprisonment, or both.

*References.*—Revised Statutes, 1909, section 5786, 5787, and 4822. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 150.

*Local regulations.*—Joplin, Mo., city ordinance, September 1, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 54.

#### Montana.

*Drugs included.*—Opium, morphine, alkaloid-cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine, or codeine, or heroin, or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of any of them.

*Exceptions.*—Patent or proprietary or medicinal preparations containing opium, or morphine, in combination with other active elements where the dose of opium is less than one-quarter grain, or morphine not more than one-twentieth grain, or codeine not more than one-quarter grain, or heroin not more than one-twelfth grain.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the signed prescription of a physician or veterinarian duly licensed under the law of the State.

*Sale to dealer.*—Exempts sales to licensed physicians, veterinarians, and druggists.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be retained for a period of two years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to open or maintain or to resort to any place where opium or any of its preparations is sold or given away to be smoked at any such place.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1911, chapter 11, Revised Code, 1907, section 8377. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 154.

### Nebraska.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the prescription of a physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—Does not prohibit sale to retail druggists, physicians, or dentists, nor the use in prescriptions of this drug by dentists in the practice of their profession.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Cities permitted to regulate, prohibit, and suppress opium joints, dens, and other disorderly houses.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—

*References.*—Cobbey's Annotated Statutes, 1911, section 2101a. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 157.

*Local regulations.*—

### Nevada.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaïne, beta eucaïne, nova caine, or chloral hydrate or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives or compounds or their salts, derivatives or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing less than two grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-half grain of codeine, or one-sixth grain heroin, or one-sixth grain cocaine, or one-sixth grain eucaïne, or one-sixth grain nova caine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaïne, or 10 grains chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in 1 ounce avoirdupois, or to the sale of strychnine or other poisons for the purpose of destroying noxious wild animals.

*Sale to consumer.*—Written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—An entry of the sale of each article to be made in a book kept for that purpose. Such books should be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to possess an opium pipe or to keep a place of any kind to be used as a resort for the using of opium or any of its preparations.

*Laws enforced by.*—Officials in charge of the food and drugs act to cooperate with the State board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—First and second offense a misdemeanor, third offense, a felony.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 207. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 57. Compiled laws, 1899, sections 4811-4816. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 160.

*Local regulations.*—

**New Hampshire.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine or any of its salts or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid or any preparation containing any of the same.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written prescription of a physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—Does not apply to sales to apothecaries, druggists, physicians, veterinarians, and dentists.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be retained and kept on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—State board of health.

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1909, chapter 162. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 162.

*Local regulations.*—

**New Jersey.**

*Drugs included.*—The alkaloid cocaine or its salt, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, opium, morphine, codeine, chloral or any of the derivatives of chloral, or any admixture of cocaine or eucaine or any patent or proprietary remedy containing cocaine or eucaine.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—Drugs may be sold on the written order of a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon by person regularly engaged in the wholesale drug trade, and an entry of the sale is to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be preserved for at least five years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unwarranted possession a misdemeanor.

*Smoking opium.*—City council has power to restrict and suppress opium joints.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation of law a misdemeanor.

*References.*—Compiled Statutes, 1910, volume 2, page 1776. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 166.

*Local regulations.*—

**New Mexico.**

*Drugs included.*—Opium or its preparations containing more than 2 grains of opium to the ounce, or its alkaloids, ergot and cotton root or their preparations, coca or its preparations or alkaloids, oil of tansy, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savine, or any emmenagogue or other abortive agent.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce as above.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician.

*Sale to dealer.*—No provisions other than that the law does not "apply to regularly licensed physicians dispensing poisons to their patients."

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful for any person to keep or maintain what is commonly known as a hop or opium joint.

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1909, chapter 142. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 173.

*Local regulations.*—

#### New York.

*Drugs included.*—Alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture, compound, solution, or product of which cocaine or eucaine or their salts may be an ingredient.

Chloral, opium or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them.

*Exceptions.*—Cocaine: Prescriptions for less than 1 grain to the fluid ounce or 2 grains to the ounce of ointment may be refilled.

Chloral and opium: Domestic and proprietary remedies, actually sold in good faith as medicine, that do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-fourth grain of heroin, or 1 grain of codeine, or 10 grains of chloral or their salts in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments, and ointments for external use only.

*Sale to consumer.*—Cocaine: On the written prescription of physician registered to practice in the State of New York.

Chloral and opium: On the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist.

*Sale to dealer.*—Cocaine may be sold in the original package at wholesale provided a record of sale be kept.

Chloral and opium may be sold only on orders written on official order blanks furnished by the State commissioner of health.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Cocaine: Written prescriptions to be retained.

Chloral and opium: Prescriptions to be retained.

*Record by physician.*—Chloral and opium: Physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and dentists to keep on record the name and address of each person to whom the enumerated drugs are administered or disposed of in any way. Record to be preserved for five years.

*Po.ssession.*—Possession must be justified by certificate issued by dispenser. Amount of cocaine and related products in possession of retail druggists or medical practitioners limited by law.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to maintain or resort to any place where opium or any of its preparations is smoked.

*Laws enforced by.*—Commissioner of health.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor.

*References.*—Laws 1913, chapter 470. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 63. Laws 1914, chapter 363. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 65. Consolidated laws, 1909, section 1533. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, p. 174.

*Local regulations.*—New York City Ord. Bd. of Health, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 65. Schenectady Ord., 1913. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 68.

#### North Carolina.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any mixture of either or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds.

Opium, morphine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Cocaine: None.

Opium, etc.: Preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, and a caution against habitual use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as "Dover's powder"; not to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—Cocaine. On the prescription of a licensed physician.

Opium, etc. On the written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Sales to pharmacists, chemists, and sales for scientific, public or medicinal uses permitted.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be at all times open to inspection of authorized officers of the law.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Possession of the above drugs a misdemeanor.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Cocaine. Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Public Laws, 1913, chapter 81. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 65. Pell's Revisal, 1908, chapter 95, as amended by Laws 1909, chapter 713. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 179.

*Local regulations.*—

#### North Dakota.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine or products which contain cocaine or any of its salts or derivatives.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Place used for the smoking of opium declared to be a public nuisance.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine.

*References.*—Compiled laws, 1913, sections 504-505, 2943, Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 182.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Ohio.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or alypin, morphine, acetyl-morphine, diacetyl-morphine, di-acetyl-ester-morphine, ethyl morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, opium, or any of their alkaloids, salts, derivatives or compounds, or any synthetic equivalent thereof, either as to the physical properties or physiological action.

*Exceptions.*—Liquid preparations sold in good faith as medicines containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-fourth grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin, or not more than one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon duly licensed under the laws of this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—Law does not apply to sale at wholesale of any quantity of the above-mentioned drugs to duly registered pharmacists, physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be kept on file for at least two years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Possession by unauthorized persons shall be prima-facie evidence of violation of the law by such person.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to maintain or to resort to a place where opium is smoked.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment, or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, No. 326. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 68. General Code, 1910, section 12679. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 186.

*Local regulations.*—

### Oklahoma.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances, or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, or any salt or compound of the foregoing substances, and recommended and sold in good faith; each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, or to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "for external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Orders or prescriptions to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Peace officers; county attorney to prosecute.

*Penalties.*—Violation of law a misdemeanor punishable by fine; subsequent violations, fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Laws, 1910, chapter 52. Public Health Bulletin, No. 56, page 191.

*Local regulations.*—

### Oregon.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, or chloral hydrate or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances or their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing less than two grains opium, or one-fourth grain morphine, or one-half grain codeine, or one-sixth grain heroin, or one-sixth grain cocaine, or one-sixth grain eucaine, or one-sixth grain novocaine, or one-sixth grain beta eucaine, or ten grains chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, and the sale or compounding of remedies for veterinary purposes and liniments.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written order or prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription or order to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unlawful for unauthorized person.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to maintain or frequent an opium den.

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 164. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 71. Lord's Oregon Laws, 1910, chapter 8, sections 2155-2158. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 195.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Pennsylvania.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, or its salts, derivatives, or compounds; or alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, derivatives or compounds; or any substance or preparation containing cocaine, its salts, derivatives, or compounds, or alpha or beta eucaine, their salts, derivatives, or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written prescription of a duly registered practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian.

*Sale to dealer.*—Record of sales to be made in a book kept for that purpose and orders for drugs kept on file and quarterly reports of the sales to be made to the Board of Pharmacy.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be kept on file for at least five years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Possession by unauthorized persons illegal.

*Smoking opium.*—Illegal to maintain or frequent a place where opium is smoked, or to keep or exhibit any apparatus, device, or instrument for the smoking of opium.

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Purdon's Digest, 13th Edition, 1905, volume 1, page 990; Supplement, 1909, volume 5, page 5298. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 198.

*Local regulations.*—Pittsburgh, Pa., Ord. Nov. 16, 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, p. 73.

#### Rhode Island.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, chloral hydrate, or any alkaloid, salt, or compound containing any of the foregoing substances.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than six grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate, or not more than one-sixteenth of a grain of cocaine, in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; and preparations containing opium and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use, and a caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written order or prescription of a practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, such order or prescription not to be recompounded or redispensed if it bears the words "not to be repeated," signed by the prescriber.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Original prescription to be permanently retained on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unauthorized possession illegal and deemed evidence of violation.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine and subsequent violations punishable by fine and imprisonment.

*References.*—General Laws, 1909, chapter 178. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 212. Laws, 1914, chapter 1087. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 82.

*Local regulations.*—



**South Carolina.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine or any compound or mixture thereof.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—On the written prescription of a medical practitioner.

*Sale to dealer.*—Sales by wholesale druggists to retail or wholesale druggist or use by licensed dental practitioner in his practice.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Illegal possession a misdemeanor and evidence of intent to violate the law.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of Health.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1907, No. 250, as amended by Laws, 1911, No. 85. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 215.

*Local regulations.*—

**South Dakota.**

*Drugs included.*—Opium or any commodity of which opium is an ingredient.

*Exceptions.*—

*Sale to consumer.*—Only by person having a written permit or license from the authorities of city or town in which such person carries on business.

*Sale to dealer.*—

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to smoke opium or to maintain a place where opium may be smoked.

*Laws enforced by.*—All ministerial officers.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Revised Codes, 1903, Political Code, sections 2861-2866. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 218.

*Local regulations.*—

**Tennessee.**

*Drugs included.*—Opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-twelfth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them. The provisions of this act do not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

*Sale to consumer.*—On a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered in the State of Tennessee.

*Sale to dealer.*—Sales to be recorded in accordance with the rules and regulations provided therefor.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescriptions to be kept on file for a period of two years.

*Record by physician.*—Physicians who dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs to keep a duplicate of all prescriptions issued, said duplicates to be kept for a term of two years.

*Possession.*—Possession of aforesaid drugs presumptive evidence of violation of the law.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Pure food and drug inspector.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 11, Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 240, page 84.

*Local regulations.*—

### Texas.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparations containing cocaine, or salts of cocaine, or any morphine or salts of morphine, or preparations containing morphine or salts of morphine, or any opium or preparations containing opium, or any chloral hydrate, or any preparations containing chloral hydrate.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-eighth grain of morphine, nor more than two grains of chloral hydrate or not more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; and preparations recommended in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and the caution against habitual use; nor to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled "For external use only." Patent or proprietary preparations sold by druggists or others containing any of the foregoing substances, the sale of which is prohibited by this; provided such preparations be not compounded or sold for the purpose of the evasion of this law.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record of pharmacist.*—Prescription to be preserved and at all times open to inspection by authorized officers.

*Record by physicians.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—A place used for the purpose of smoking opium or in any manner using opium is defined as a disorderly house.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation of law a misdemeanor punishable by fine, and third offence by fine and imprisonment.

*References.*—Penal Code, 1911, article 461a-461b, and article 359. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 224.

*Local regulations.*—

### Utah.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, morphine, heroin, codein (codeine), alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, novacaine, or opium, or any of the derivatives of opium.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or standard proprietary remedies.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the prescription of a reputable licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon.

*Sale to dealer.*—Before delivery of any of the articles enumerated an entry of the sale is to be made in a book kept for that purpose only. Such book to be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

*Record by pharmacist.*—

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Possession of the enumerated drugs unlawful.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to keep a house where opium is smoked or chewed by others than the members of the family.

*Laws enforced by.*—

**Penalties.**—Violation a felony, punishable by imprisonment or both.

**References.**—Laws, 1913, chapter 48. Public Health Rept. Reprint, No. 146, page 75.

**Local regulations.**—

### Vermont.

**Drugs included.**—Morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin \* \* \* paregoric, chloral hydrate \* \* \* or any salts, solutions, extracts, or tinctures of such drugs.

**Exceptions.**—

**Sale to consumer.**—When sold by a person other than a registered pharmacist or physician shall be offered only in original and sealed packages or bottles which shall have been prepared by a registered pharmacist or manufacturing chemist.

**Sale to dealers.**—

**Record by pharmacist.**—Sale of drugs mentioned to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and open to the inspection of proper officials.

**Record by physician.**—Legally qualified practitioners of medicine are exempted.

**Possession.**—

**Smoking opium.**—

**Laws enforced by.**—State board of health.

**Penalties.**—Fine.

**References.**—Public Statutes, 1906, section 5485. As amended, Laws, 1906, chapter 161. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 232.

**Local regulations.**—

### Virginia.

**Drugs included.**—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any mixture of either.

Morphine, heroin, opium, and preparations thereof containing a higher percentage of morphine than tincture of opium of the strength ordered by the United States Pharmacopœia, or any salt or compound of the foregoing substances.

**Exceptions.**—Cocaine: None.

Morphine, etc.: Cough sirups and other domestic and proprietary remedies of this character, which are prepared and sold in good faith as medicines and not intended for defeating the purposes of this chapter, if such remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-third grain of morphine or one-fourth grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, nor to preparations containing opium which are prepared and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use; nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as "Dover's powder;" nor to liniments or ointments, when plainly labeled "For external use."

**Sale to consumer.**—Cocaine: On the prescription of a licensed physician.

Morphine, etc.: On the written prescription or order of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

**Sale to dealer.**—Cocaine: Sales at wholesale to pharmacists, druggists, or chemists, or to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions, or to licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.

Morphine, etc.: Law does not apply to sales at wholesale.

**Record by pharmacists.**—Cocaine: Prescriptions for cocaine to be filled only once.

**Record by physician.**—

**Possession.**—Cocaine: Unlawful possession with intent to sell, a felony.

**Smoking opium.**—Use of opium for the manufacture of cigarettes illegal.

**Laws enforced by.**—

**Penalties.**—Violation of laws relating to cocaine a felony. Violation of law relating to morphine, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Code, Supplement, 1910, pages 794, 825, 919. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 237.

*Local regulations.*—

#### Washington.

*Drugs included.*—Opium, morphine, alkaloid-cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of any of them.

*Exceptions.*—Patent or proprietary medicines containing opium or morphine, in combination or compound with other active elements wherein the dose of opium is less than one-quarter grain, or the dose of opium is less than one-twentieth grain.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the signed prescription of a physician duly licensed under the laws of this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—Laws do not apply to sales to a person known to be a licensed physician or licensed druggist.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be kept on file for a period of two years.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to open, maintain, or frequent any place where opium, morphine, alkaloid cocaine \* \* \* or any derivative, mixture, or preparation of them shall be in any manner used by persons resorting there for the purpose.

*Laws enforced by.*—Peace officer, the prosecuting attorney of the county where sold, or any authorized inspector of drugs.

*Penalties.*—Violation a gross misdemeanor.

*References.*—Code and statutes, 1910, sections 2509, 2510, 2670. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 242.

*Local regulations.*—

#### West Virginia.

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, opium, morphine, heroine (heroin), chloral hydrate or any salt or compound of any of the foregoing substances or their preparations or compounds containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than one-half grain of opium, or not more than one-twelfth grain of heroine (heroin), or not more than one thirty-second grain of cocaine, or not more than one thirty-second grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate in each dose; also preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, or to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, nor to liniments or ointments, when plainly labeled "For external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Provisions do not apply to sales at wholesale.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be permanently kept on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unlawful possession with intent to sell, a felony.

*Smoking opium.*—

*Laws enforced by.*—Board of pharmacy.

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine; third offense, fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Code, 1913, sections 5415-5423. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 246.

*Local regulations.*—

**Wisconsin.**

*Drugs included.*—Opium, morphine, heroin, [cocaine], alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or combinations of the same.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine or heroin, one-eighth grain of alpha or beta eucaine, or 10 grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce, or if a dry preparation in one avoirdupois ounce. Preparations containing opium when recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea, colic, or cholera, each bottle or package being accompanied by specific directions for use, nor to powder of ipecac and opium, nor to liniments, ointments, and other preparations recommended and sold in good faith for external application, containing any of the narcotics named in this section when plainly labeled "For external use only."

*Sale to consumer.*—On the prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine.

*Sale to dealer.*—Not restricted.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription to be dated and kept on file.

*Record by physician.*—

*Possession.*—Unlawful for person, firm, or corporation to have or keep in their, his, or its store any more than 2 ounces of cocaine at any time.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to maintain or to resort to a place where opium or any of its preparations is sold or given away to be smoked.

*Laws enforced by.*—

*Penalties.*—Violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

*References.*—Statutes, 1913, section 1914. Public Health Rept. Reprint, No. 240, page 91. Statutes, 1913, section 4575a. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 254.

*Local regulations.*—

**Wyoming.**

*Drugs included.*—Cocaine, eucaine, beta eucaine, alpha eucaine, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, Indian hemp, opium, or any salt, compound, or derivative thereof.

*Exceptions.*—Preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or new formulary, or pharmaceutical preparation to be used in the filling of prescriptions written by a regular registered practicing physician in this State.

*Sale to consumer.*—On the prescription of a licensed practicing physician registered in this State.

*Sale to dealer.*—Law does not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular licensed practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons registered in this State, nor to sales to State, county, or private hospitals.

*Record by pharmacist.*—Prescription shall be kept on file open to inspection by proper authorities.

*Record by physician.*—On administration of an excess of the dosage of the drug mentioned in the law, a report is to be made within five days to the secretary of the State board of health.

*Possession.*—Possession by any unauthorized person unlawful.

*Smoking opium.*—Unlawful to keep or to frequent a place where opium smoking or the use of opium in any form is practiced.

*Laws enforced by.*—State pharmacy commission.

*Penalties.*—Violation a felony, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

*References.*—Laws, 1913, chapter 93. Public Health Rept. Reprint No. 146, page 80. Compiled statutes, 1910, sections 5970–5971. Public Health Bulletin No. 56, page 258.

*Local regulations.*—

**PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.**

**LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.**

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended March 13, 1915, was received from Surg. Comput, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

**OUTGOING QUARANTINE.**

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	50
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas....	3
Pounds of sulphur used.....	13,840
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	291
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	360
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation.....	294
Clean bills of health issued.....	33
Foul bills of health issued.....	13

**OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.**

Cars inspected found in good order; permitted to load.....	2,087
Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	1,310
Total cars inspected.....	3,379

**DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 13, 1915.**

Alabama.....	118
Arizona.....	3
Arkansas.....	25
California.....	17
Carolina, North.....	4
Carolina, South.....	1
Colorado.....	2
Florida.....	23
Georgia.....	51
Illinois.....	153
Indiana.....	23
Iowa.....	23
Kansas.....	1
Kentucky.....	29
Louisiana.....	1,117
Massachusetts.....	4
Michigan.....	11
Minnesota.....	12
Mississippi.....	388
Missouri.....	99
Nebraska.....	5

**DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED FOR WEEK ENDED MAR. 13, 1915—CON.**

New York.....	44
Ohio.....	80
Oklahoma.....	5
Oregon.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	17
Rhode Island.....	1
Tennessee.....	92
Texas.....	225
Virginia.....	1
Washington.....	4
Wisconsin.....	8
Mexico.....	6

**FIELD OPERATIONS.**

Number of rats trapped.....	7,998
Number of premises inspected.....	10,736
Notices served.....	793

**BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.**

By elevation.....	208
By marginal concrete wall.....	195
By concrete floor and wall.....	517
By minor repairs.....	460
Square yards of concrete laid.....	24,853
Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,380
Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	25,358
Number of abatements.....	319
Number of abatements to date.....	11,123

**LABORATORY OPERATIONS.**

Rodents examined.....	3,060
Mus norvegicus.....	1,832
Mus rattus.....	254
Mus alexandrinus.....	254
Mus musculus.....	4,299
Unclassified.....	1,180
Putrid.....	72
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,816
Number of suspicious rats.....	11
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

*Rodent cases.*

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
235	1910 Lapeyrouse Street.....	Feb. 21, 1915	Mar. 8, 1915	Intensive trapping; rat proofing initiated.
236	Lopez and Julia Streets (in lumber yard near city garbage dump).	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 9, 1915	Intensive trapping; rat proofing accomplished by elevation of lumber; dumping discontinued and dump incinerated.

Last case of human plague Oct. 4, 1914.

Last case of rodent plague Mar. 9, 1915.

Total number of rodents captured to Mar. 13.....	293,084
Total number of rodents examined to Mar. 13.....	222,972

Total cases of rodent plague to Mar. 13, by species:

Mus musculus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	16
Mus alexandrinus.....	9
Mus norvegicus.....	207
Total rodent cases to Mar. 13, 1915.....	236

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

#### Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during February, 1915, to other State or provincial health departments, by Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken, of Minnesota.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred—
Tuberculosis: Winfield Township, Renville County.	Woodman Sanatorium, Colorado Springs, Colo.	Left Minnesota to enter Wood- man Sanatorium, "open" case.
Typhoid fever: Brainerd, Crow Wing County..	Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.	Worked as boilermaker at Fort Dodge during three weeks previous to earliest symptoms.

### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

#### Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph March 19, 1915, that 4 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Kansas City, and in telegram dated March 23 he reported that 2 cases had been notified in Sumner County and 1 case in Leavenworth County.

#### State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Kansas:</b>		<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City</b>	
Crawford County.....	1	Baltimore County—	
Marion County.....	1	Monkton.....	1
Reno County—		St. Agnes Hospital.....	1
Hutchinson.....	1	Harford County—	
Sumner County.....	2	Flintville.....	1
Total.....	5	Howard County—	
		Clarksville.....	1
<b>Louisiana:</b>		Washington County—	
East Baton Ponge Parish.....	1	Millstone.....	1
Richland Parish.....	1	Total.....	5
Total.....	2		



**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**

**State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>	
Bristol County—		Ramsey County—	
Fall River.....	1	St. Paul.....	1
Essex County—		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Lawrence.....	1	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Methuen.....	1	Lexington County.....	2
Topsfield.....	1	Richland County.....	1
Plymouth County—		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Hull.....	1	<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Suffolk County—		Iowa County.....	1
Boston.....	5	La Crosse County.....	1
Worcester County—		Milwaukee County.....	5
Worcester.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	Washburn County.....	1
<b>Minnesota:</b>		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Hennepin County—			
Minneapolis.....	1		

**City Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Newark, N. J.....	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	New York, N. Y.....	3	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....	1			

**DIPHTHERIA.**

**California—San Francisco.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported by telegraph March 22, 1915, that during the week ended March 20, 1915, 34 new cases of diphtheria, with 1 death, were notified in San Francisco, Cal., making a total of 123 cases, with 5 deaths, reported since March 1, 1915.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 940.

**ERYSIPELAS.**

**City Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	Norristown, Pa.....	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	22	5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	.....	Portland, Ore.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	4	.....	Reading, Pa.....	3	.....
Erie, Pa.....	3	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	6	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Montclair, N. J.....	1	1	Wilksburg, Pa.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	13			

**GONORRHEA.****State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of gonorrhoea were notified by States as follows: Louisiana, 21; Wisconsin, 11.

**LEPROSY.****Hawaii Report for January, 1915.**

The Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii reported that during the month of January, 1915, new cases of leprosy were notified in the islands of Hawaii as follows: Hawaii, 2; Kauai, 1; Maui, 2; Oahu, 1.

**Rhode Island—Pawtucket.**

A death from leprosy was notified at Pawtucket during the week ended March 6, 1915.

**MALARIA.****State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of malaria were reported by States as follows: Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 6; South Carolina, 86.

**MEASLES.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 940.

**PELLAGRA.****State Reports for February, 1915.**

During the month of February, 1915, cases of pellagra were notified by States as follows: Louisiana, 6; Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, 1; South Carolina, 9.

**City Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1915.**

During the week ended March 6, 1915, pellagra was notified by cities as follows: Charleston, S. C., 2 deaths; Galesburg, Ill., 6 deaths; New Orleans, La., 1 case; Richmond, Va., 1 death; Roanoke, Va., 1 case.

**PLAGUE.****California—Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reports the finding of 2 plague-infected ground squirrels in Contra Costa County, Cal., March 3 and 4, 1915.

**PNEUMONIA.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 6, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	1	.....	Lexington, Ky. ....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y. ....	12	1	Los Angeles, Cal. ....	14	10
Bradock, Pa. ....	4	.....	Manchester, N. H. ....	4	4
Chicago, Ill. ....	293	120	New Castle, Pa. ....	4	.....
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	79	37	Newport, Ky. ....	2	2
Dayton, Ohio. ....	4	8	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	64	66
Detroit, Mich. ....	1	14	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	31	38
Duluth, Minn. ....	1	1	Reading, Pa. ....	4	4
Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	1	2	Rochester, N. Y. ....	2	1
Erie, Pa. ....	3	.....	San Diego, Cal. ....	2	7
Fall River, Mass. ....	4	4	San Francisco, Cal. ....	9	4
Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	3	5	Steeltown, Pa. ....	1	2
Harrisburg, Pa. ....	3	1	Toledo, Ohio. ....	1	6
Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	4	3	York, Pa. ....	2	.....
Lancaster, Pa. ....	3	.....	Zanesville, Ohio. ....	2	.....

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
<b>Kansas:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued:</b>	
Cherokee County .....	1	Worcester County—	
		Gardner .....	1
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		<b>Total</b> .....	4
Essex County—		<b>New Jersey:</b>	
Haverhill .....	1	Essex County .....	1
Middlesex County—			
Lowell .....	1		
Plymouth County—			
Whitman .....	1		

**RABIES.**

**Massachusetts—Brockton.**

During the week ended March 6, 1915, a case of rabies was notified at Brockton, Mass.

**Rabies in an Animal—Oakland, Cal.**

During the week ended March 6, 1915, a death from rabies in a dog was notified at Oakland, Cal.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, p. 940.

**SMALLPOX.**

**California—Imperial County.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 20, 1915, 7 cases of smallpox were notified in Imperial County, Cal.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Kansas.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph March 23, 1915, that during the week ended March 20, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Brown 1, Cherokee 2, Linn 2, Montgomery 1, Neosho 2, Osage 8, Osborne 2, Republic 4, Riley 1, Sedgwick 5, Shawnee 1, Stafford 6, Sumner 14, Wilson 2, Wyandotte 7.

## Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph March 22, 1915, that during the week ended March 20, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in Minnesota as follows: Blue Earth County, Goodthunder, 1, Jamestown Township, 2, Leroy Township, 11; Clay County, Moorehead, 1; Goodhue County, Burnside Township, 3; Jackson County, Petersburg Township, 1; Lesueur County, Washington Township, 1; Murray County, Holly Township, 1; Winona County, St. Charles, 1; Wright County, Middleville Township, 1; Yellow Medicine County, Echo, 1.

## Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that during the week ended March 6, 1915, 12 new cases of smallpox, with 8 deaths, were notified at Laredo, Tex. A total of 107 cases of the disease has been reported since January 16, 1915.

## State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Kansas:</b>						
Anderson County.....	17				13	4
Barber County.....	6				4	2
Barton County.....	2				2	
Brown County.....	5			1	4	3
Butler County.....	3					3
Chase County.....	2				1	1
Chautauqua County.....	2				2	
Cherokee County.....	14				10	
Cheyenne County.....	3				3	
Clay County.....	1				1	1
Coffey County.....	1					1
Comanche County.....	42			4	16	22
Cowley County.....	8			1	6	1
Crawford County.....	8				8	
Pittsburg.....	1					1
Doniphan County.....	5				1	4
Edwards County.....	1				1	
Ellis County.....	1					1
Finney County.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>						
Franklin County.....	2				1	1
Gray County.....	1					1
Greenwood County.....	6				5	1
Harper County.....	43				1	42
Jefferson County.....	1		1			1
Kearny County.....	1					1
Kingman County.....	5					5
Labette County—						
Parsons.....	1				1	
Lane County.....	5				4	1
Marion County.....	1					1
Montgomery County—						
Coffeyville.....	1					1
Nemaha County.....	6				6	
Osage County.....	2			1		1
Pawnee County.....	13				7	6
Riley County.....	11				2	9
Reno County—						
Hutchinson.....	2				1	1
Rush County.....	3		1			2
Sedgewick County.....	5				4	1
Wichita.....	33				2	31
Shawnee County—						
Topeka.....	2				2	
Sumner County.....	8			1	5	2
Wallace County.....	3			1	2	
Wilson County.....	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	2					2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>281</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:</b>						
Somerset County—						
Crisfield.....	5				5	
Marion.....	5				5	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>				<b>10</b>	
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Allegan County—						
Heath Township.....	4				4	
Allegan.....	1				1	
Benzie County—						
Blaine Township.....	1					1
Berrien County—						
Benton Harbor.....	2		2			
Calhoun County—						
Emmett Township.....	1				1	
Albion.....	9				9	
Battle Creek.....	1				1	
Dickinson County—						
Iron Mountain.....	1					1
Houghten County—						
Portage Township.....	2				2	
Quincy Township.....	2				2	
Iron County—						
Crystal Falls.....	2			2		
Kent County—						
Brown Township.....	2					2
Caledonia Township.....	2				2	
Grand Rapids.....	4				4	
Mackinac County—						
Newton Township.....	11				11	
Macomb County—						
Mount Clemens.....	2			1	2	
Marquette County—						
Ishpeming Township.....	2				2	
Ishpeming.....	3				3	
Marquette.....	2				2	

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>						
Menominee County—						
Meyer Township.....	2				2	
Newaygo County—						
Dayton Township.....	7				7	
Garfield Township.....	4			1	3	
Lincoln Township.....	1				1	
Sheridan Township.....	1				1	
Sherman Township.....	3				3	
Newaygo.....	2				1	1
Fremont.....	1					1
Oakland County—						
Independence Township.....	1					1
Novi Township.....	10				10	
Pontiac.....	1				1	
Ontonagon County—						
Greenland Township.....	1				1	
Oseola County—						
Lincoln Township.....	2				2	
Ottawa County—						
Zeeland.....	1				1	
St. Clair County—						
Port Huron.....	8				8	
Wayne County—						
Dearborn Township.....	2				2	
Highland Park.....	1				1	
St. Clair Heights.....	1				1	
Detroit.....	11				11	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Anoka County—						
Anoka.....	2				1	1
Becker County—						
Detroit.....	3				3	
Lake View Township.....	2				2	
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	18				18	
Rapidan Township.....	1				1	
Vernon Center.....	5				5	
Mapleton.....	3				3	
South Bend Township.....	1				1	
Brown County—						
Cottonwood Township.....	1		1			
North Star Township.....	1				1	
Springfield.....	3				3	
Carlton County—						
Cloquet.....	5				4	1
Red Clover Township.....	1			1		
Cass County—						
Pine River.....	1				1	
Chippewa County—						
Montevideo.....	3				2	1
Cottonwood County—						
South Brook Township.....	6			1	5	
Douglas County—						
Kensington.....	5				5	
Salem Township.....	1				1	
Faribault County—						
Elmore.....	4			2		2
Lura Township.....	1				1	
Freeborn County—						
Alden Township.....	1					1
Goodhue County—						
Goodhue Township.....	1			1		
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	8			1	7	
Hubbard County—						
Akely.....	3					
Isanti County—						
Cambridge.....	8				8	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Itasca County—						
Bovey.....	1				1	
Jackson County—						
Lakefield.....	3				3	
Lac qui Parle County—						
Lake Shore Township.....	1				1	
Le Sueur County—						
Elysian Township.....	1				1	
Waterville.....	13				11	2
Waterville Township.....	1					1
Lincoln County—						
Hendricks.....	2			1	1	
Lyon County—						
Lynd Township.....	5			4	1	
Martin County—						
Westford Township.....	1				1	
Mower County—						
Waltham Township.....	1				1	
Murray County—						
Belfast Township.....	2				2	
Fenton Township.....	1				1	
Nicollet County—						
Osbawa Township.....	1				1	
Nobles County—						
Adrian.....	1				1	
Leota Township.....	1				1	
Little Rock Township.....	1					1
Ottertail County—						
Gorman Township.....	2				1	1
Pipestone County—						
Altona Township.....	1					1
Elmer Township.....	9				5	4
Grange Township.....	7				5	2
Jasper.....	1				1	
Pope County—						
Glenwood.....	2				2	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	15		1		13	1
Redwood County—						
Lamberton.....	7				7	
Sundown Township.....	1				1	
Rock County—						
Mound Township.....	1					1
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	2			2		
Missabe Mountain Town- ship.....	1				1	
Stuntz Township.....	1				1	
Virginia.....	3				3	
Sherburne County—						
Haven Township.....	10				10	
Sibley County—						
Winthrop.....	1					1
Stearns County—						
Belgrade.....	19				19	
Crow Lake Township.....	2					2
Crow River Township.....	1				1	
St. Cloud.....	2				2	
St. Cloud Township.....	5				5	
Sauk Center.....	1				1	
Steele County—						
Blooming Prairie Town- ship.....	1				1	
Swift County—						
Appleton.....	1				1	
Edison Township.....	1				1	
Todd County—						
Browerville Township....	2				2	
Turtle Creek Township....	2				2	
Ward Township.....	7				7	

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>						
Wabasha County—						
Plainview .....	4				2	2
Waseca County—						
Janesville Township .....	1				1	
Waseca .....	1				1	
Washington County—						
South Stillwater .....	1			1		
Winona County—						
Aitona .....	1				1	
Winona .....	1				1	
Wright County—						
Victor Township .....	1				1	
Waverly .....	1				1	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Clarkfield Township .....	1					1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>244</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Wisconsin:</b>						
Barron County .....	14		1	2	11	
Brown County .....	9			1	4	4
Clark County .....	2				2	
Crawford County .....	2				1	1
Dane County .....	3					3
Douglas County .....	1					1
Fond du Lac County .....	13		1		10	2
Forest County .....	6				6	
Grant County .....	3					3
Iowa County .....	8				7	1
Iron County .....	46					46
Jefferson County .....	13			3	8	2
Juneau County .....	1					1
La Crosse County .....	4				4	
Manitowoc County .....	3					3
Marinette County .....	6			2	4	
Milwaukee County .....	39					39
Oconto County .....	1			1		
Ozaukee County .....	1		1			
Pierce County .....	7					7
Racine County .....	12		1	2		9
Price County .....	1		1			
Richland County .....	2				2	
Rock County .....	1				1	
Rusk County .....	1					1
St. Croix County .....	7			4	3	
Sheboygan County .....	23		3		14	6
Vernon County .....	1				1	
Waukesha County .....	2				2	
Waushara County .....	6			6		
Winnebago County .....	19		1	16	2	
Wood County .....	1				1	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>258</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>129</b>

## Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Illinois (Feb. 1-28):</b>					
Adams County—			<b>Illinois (Feb. 1-28)—Contd.</b>		
Quincy .....	8		Cass County .....	1	
Bond County—			Beardstown .....	1	
Greenville .....	1		Christian County—		
Bureau County—			Pana .....	8	
Buda .....	6		Clay County—		
			Flora .....	1	



SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Feb. 1-26)—Contd.			Illinois (Feb. 1-26)—Contd.		
Cook County—			St. Clair County—		
Chicago.....	4		East St. Louis.....	12	
Cumberland County—			Saline County—		
Toledo.....	1		East Eldorado Town-		
Effingham County—			ship.....	39	
Altamont.....	5		Eldorado.....	12	
Franklin County—			Faleigh.....	6	
Benton.....	3		Sangamon County—		
Thompsonville.....	2		Springfield.....	5	
West Frankfort.....	20		Shelby County—		
Fulton County—			Windsor.....	9	
Buckhart Township..	12		Vermilion County—		
Greene County—			Danville.....	5	
Kane.....	1		Whiteside County—		
Hancock County—			Eric.....	10	
Augusta.....	5		Total.....	256	
Henry County—			Louisiana (Feb. 1-26):		
Bishop Hill.....	1		Parishes—		
Cambridge.....	19		Acadia.....	11	
Weller Township.....	8		Allen.....	5	
Iroquois County—			Ascension.....	1	
Sheldon.....	10		Beauregard.....	1	
Sheldon Township.....	11		Caddo.....	13	
Jackson County—			Calcasieu.....	8	
Gorham.....	2		Cameron.....	6	
Kane County—			Claiborne.....	1	
Elgin.....	2		De Soto.....	1	
Elgin Township.....	1		Evangeline.....	1	
Knox County—			Iberia.....	14	
Galesburg.....	2		St. James.....	3	
Lake County—			St. Martin.....	1	
Zion City.....	2		St. Mary.....	4	
Lawrence County—			Tangipahoa.....	5	
Lawrenceville.....	2		Vermilion.....	3	
Legan County—			Total.....	79	
Atlanta.....	3		South Carolina (Feb. 1-26):		
Lincoln.....	1		Counties—		
McLean County—			Calhoun.....	2	
Bloomington Town-			Charleston.....	5	
ship.....	1		Clarendon.....	4	
Maconpin County—			Colleton.....	2	
Bunker Hill.....	2		Dorchester.....	2	
Madison County—			Georgetown.....	4	
Godfrey.....	1		Laurens.....	2	
Granite City.....	1		Orangeburg.....	10	
Woodriver.....	7		Richland.....	2	
Ogle County—			Sumter.....	1	
Byron Township.....	1		York.....	10	
Peoria County—			Total.....	44	
Peoria.....	1				
Rock Island County—					
Coal Valley.....	1				
Moline.....	3				
Rock Island.....	16				

City Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1915.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	2		Macon, Ga.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	2		Madison, Wis.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	2		Milwaukee, Wis.....	8	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	1	Muncie, Ind.....	12	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....	3		Ogden, Utah.....	4	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	7	
Davenport, Iowa.....	36		Rock Island, Ill.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	4		Seattle, Wash.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2		Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Tampa, Fla.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....	4	

## SYPHILIS.

## State Reports for February, 1915.

During the month of February, 1915, cases of syphilis were reported in States as follows: Kansas 4, Louisiana 16, Wisconsin 3.

## TETANUS.

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 6, 1915.

During the week ended March 6, 1915, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Columbus, Ohio, 1 death; Danville, Ill., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 2 deaths; Norfolk, Va., 1 case with 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case; San Juan, P. R., 1 case with 1 death.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 940.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## State Reports for February, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	11	Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:	
Kansas:		Allegany County—	
Bourbon County—		Westernport.....	12
Fort Scott.....	1	Luke.....	1
Butler County.....	1	Western Maryland Hospital...	1
Chautauqua County.....	1	Harpers Ferry R. F. D.....	1
Coffey County.....	1	Westernport R. F. D.....	1
Crawford County.....	1	Frostburg.....	1
Ellis County.....	1	Cumberland.....	1
Ellsworth County.....	1	Anne Arundel County—	
Greenwood County.....	3	Germantown.....	1
Johnson County.....	1	East Brooklyn.....	1
Kearny County.....	1	Annapolis.....	1
Leavenworth County—		Baltimore County—	
Leavenworth.....	1	Riderwood.....	1
Linn County.....	1	Arlington.....	1
Montgomery County.....	3	Catonsville.....	1
Coffeyville.....	1	Loch Raven.....	1
Neosho County.....	2	Highlandtown.....	4
Ottawa County.....	1	St. Agnes Hospital.....	1
Reno County.....	1	Notre Dame College.....	3
Hutchinson.....	1	Kernan's Hospital.....	1
Republic County.....	1	Roland Park.....	1
Sedgewick County—		Carroll County—	
Wichita.....	3	Westminster.....	1
Seward County.....	1	Cecil County—	
Thomas County.....	1	Elkton R. F. D.....	2
Wyandotte County—		Charles County—	
Kansas City.....	4	Cross Roads R. F. D.....	1
Total.....	33	Dorchester County—	
Louisiana:		Cambridge.....	3
Allen Parish.....	2	Hoopersville.....	1
Bienville Parish.....	1	Frederick County—	
Caddo Parish.....	4	Walkersville.....	2
Calbome Parish.....	2	Mount Pleasant.....	1
Lafayette Parish.....	1	Brunswick.....	1
Morehouse Parish.....	8	Howard County—	
St. James Parish.....	1	Woodbine R. F. D.....	1
St. Martin Parish.....	3	Marriottsville.....	1
Vermilion Parish.....	1	Ellicott City.....	1
Total.....	24	Montgomery County—	
		Sandy Spring.....	1
		Chevy Chase.....	1
		Prince Georges County—	
		Croom Station.....	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City—Continued.		Michigan—Continued.	
Queen Annes County—		Bay County—	
Starr.....	1	Portsmouth Township.....	1
Centerville.....	1	Bay City.....	8
Somerset County—		Berrien County—	
Princess Anne.....	1	Niles.....	8
Crisfield.....	1	Clare County—	
Washington County—		Clare.....	1
Williamsport.....	2	Clinton County—	
Dargan.....	1	Maple Rapids.....	1
Keedysville.....	1	Eaton County—	
Williamsport R. F. D.....	1	Eaton Rapids Township.....	1
Worcester County—		Genesee County—	
Stockton.....	1	Flint township.....	1
Cokesbury.....	1	Flint.....	8
St. Marys County—		Gratiot County—	
St. Inigoes.....	1	Bethany township.....	1
Total.....	66	Ionia County—	
Massachusetts:		North Plains Township.....	1
Barnstable County—		Jackson County—	
Harwich.....	1	Jackson.....	1
Provincetown.....	1	Kent County—	
Berkshire County—		Cascade township.....	2
North Adams.....	2	Grand Rapids.....	15
Bristol County—		Lenawee County—	
Easton.....	1	Palmyra township.....	1
Fall River.....	4	Manistee County—	
New Bedford.....	13	Manistee.....	1
North Attleboro.....	1	Mason County—	
Westport.....	1	Ludington.....	1
Essex County—		Midland County—	
Andover.....	1	Midland.....	1
Gloucester.....	1	Montcalm County—	
Haverhill.....	2	Howard City.....	1
Lawrence.....	8	Muskegon County—	
Lynn.....	8	Muskegon.....	1
Peabody.....	1	Muskegon Heights.....	1
Swampscott.....	1	Oakland County—	
Franklin County—		Rochester.....	1
Greenfield.....	2	Ottawa County—	
Hampden County—		Holland.....	1
Springfield.....	2	Saginaw County—	
Westfield.....	1	Marion township.....	1
Hampshire County—		Swan Creek township.....	1
Huntington.....	1	Saginaw.....	10
Northampton.....	1	St. Clair County—	
Middlesex County—		St. Clair township.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	Port Huron.....	2
Everett.....	3	Shiawassee County—	
Lowell.....	4	Owosso.....	1
Malden.....	1	Washtenaw County—	
Natick.....	1	Ann Arbor.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Wayne County—	
Waltham.....	3	Monguagon township.....	1
Holliston.....	1	Highland Park.....	2
Suffolk County—		Trenton.....	2
Boston.....	16	Detroit.....	4
Winthrop.....	1	Wyandotte.....	2
Worcester County—		Total.....	118
Clinton.....	1	Minnesota:	
Fitchburg.....	1	Aitkin County—	
Leominster.....	1	Bill City.....	1
Southbridge.....	1	Becker County—	
Upton.....	1	Detroit.....	2
Webster.....	1	Brown County—	
Worcester.....	1	New Ulm.....	1
Total.....	92	Chippewa County—	
Michigan:		Watson.....	1
Alpena County—		Clay County—	
Alpena.....	31	Moorhead.....	1
Barry County—		Crow Wing County—	
Freeport.....	1	Fort Ripley Township.....	1
		V. olford Township.....	1
		Dakota County—	
		Farmington.....	1

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1915—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Minnesota—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
Faribault County—		Todd County—	
Blue Earth.....	1	Staples Township.....	1
Fillmore County—		Winona County—	
Newburg Township.....	1	Winona.....	1
Freeborn County—		Total.....	66
Albert Lea.....	2		
Goodhue County—		New Jersey:	
Red Wing.....	1	Atlantic County.....	1
Hennepin County—		Bergen County.....	4
Minneapolis.....	11	Burlington County.....	1
Itasca County—		Camden County.....	7
Deer River.....	1	Cumberland County.....	1
Deer River Township.....	1	Essex County.....	10
Jackson County—		Hudson County.....	1
Hunter Township.....	1	Hunterdon County.....	1
Koochiching County—		Mercer County.....	2
International Falls.....	1	Middlesex County.....	1
Mille Lacs County—		Monmouth County.....	4
Milo Township.....	4	Morris County.....	3
Nobles County—		Salem County.....	2
Adrian.....	1	Union County.....	5
Norman County—		Warren County.....	1
Ada.....	1	Total.....	44
Halstad Township.....	2	South Carolina:	
Shelly Township.....	1	Charleston County.....	4
Olmsted County—		Chester County.....	3
Rochester.....	1	Greenville County.....	2
Ottertail County—		Greenwood County.....	1
Fergus Falls.....	3	Richland County.....	1
Pine County—		Sumter County.....	1
Sandstone.....	1	York County.....	1
Polk County—		Total.....	13
Crookston.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Fisher Township.....	1	Douglas County.....	1
Godfrey Township.....	1	Fond du Lac County.....	1
Pope County—		Forest County.....	2
Lowry.....	1	Green Lake County.....	1
Ramsey County—		Jefferson County.....	3
St. Paul.....	6	Lincoln County.....	3
Red Lake County—		Manitowoc County.....	1
Red Lake Falls.....	1	Marquette County.....	5
Rice County—		Marquette County.....	1
Cannon City Township.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	6
Faribault.....	1	Rock County.....	2
Roseau County—		Sauk County.....	1
Warroad.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	6
St. Louis County—		Trempealeau County.....	1
Biwabik Township.....	1	Vilas County.....	1
Duluth.....	1	Wood County.....	1
Virginia.....	1	Total.....	36
Tower.....	1		
Scott County—			
Belle Plaine Borough.....	1		
Swift County—			
Benson.....	2		

## Hawaii Report for January, 1915.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Hawaii—Continued.	
Hawaii—		Oahu.....	
Hamakua district.....	1	Ewa district.....	1
Maul—		Honolulu.....	1
Puunene and Kihei districts..	2	Total.....	5

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 6, 1915.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Lynn, Mass.	4	
Allentown, Pa.	2		Marinette, Wis.	1	
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	2
Baltimore, Md.	9		New Bedford, Mass.	1	
Bay City, Mich.	2		New Britain, Conn.	1	
Berkeley, Cal.	2		New Orleans, La.	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newport, R. I.		1
Boston, Mass.	3	2	New York, N. Y.	22	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	2	Norfolk, Va.	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Oakland, Cal.	3	
Charleston, S. C.	1	1	Pascagoula, Miss.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	10	1	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	4	
Cleveland, Ohio.	5	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	1
Concord, N. H.	1		Providence, R. I.	3	
Covington, Ky.	1		Fueblo, Colo.	2	
Danville, Ill.	1		Reading, Pa.	2	
Dayton, Ohio.	3		Roanoke, Va.	2	
Detroit, Mich.	9	2	Rock Island, Ill.	1	
Duluth, Minn.	1		Rutland, Vt.	12	
East Chicago, Ind.	3		Sacramento, Cal.	3	1
Erie, Pa.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Evansville, Ind.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	1		San Juan, P. R.	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	
Hamilton, Ohio.	1		Somerville, Mass.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		Springfield, Mass.	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Tampa, Fla.	3	
Hilo, Hawaii.	1		Toledo, Ohio.		1
Jersey City, N. J.	1		Toledo, Ohio.		1
Key West, Fla.	1	1	Washington, D. C.	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	5	

<sup>1</sup> Contact cases.

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

**State Reports for February, 1915.**

States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia	25	106	98
Kansas	135	459	83
Louisiana	19	18	2
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City	88	41	175
Massachusetts	742	1,539	851
Michigan	123	548	331
Minnesota	230	167	501
New Jersey	668		546
South Carolina	40	3	20
Wisconsin	167	422	201

**Hawaii Report for January, 1915.**

The Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii reported that during the month of January, 1915, 18 cases of diphtheria, 9 cases of measles, and 1 case of scarlet fever, were reported in the Territory of Hawaii.



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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 6, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Passaic, N. J.	66,270	15	3				7	1	7	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	23					1			5
Pueblo, Colo.	51,218		3		4		1		3	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	32			40		10		14	3
Somerville, Mass.	83,881	23	10		14		5		6	
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	11	1							4
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	27	5			78	3	2		
Wichita, Kans.	64,972				3		2			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	15	5		6		1		11	2
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5			15				2	1
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	13			1				2	2
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	10	2				1			1
Bay City, Mich.	47,047		4				3		1	
Brookline, Mass.	31,138		2		2		4		2	2
Butte, Mont.	41,781	19					1		2	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13					2		6	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	7	1	1					4	1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	6	2	1	1		1			
Davenport, Iowa.	46,340		2				1			
East Chicago, Ind.	25,781						6		5	
East Orange, N. J.	39,852						10		1	
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	8								
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816		1		5		1			1
Everett, Mass.	37,881	9			30	1	5		1	1
Everett, Wash.	32,048	8					1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	8	2				4			
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	14	3	1			2			
Hamilton, Ohio.	38,814	9							2	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	17	5		17		16		2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	27							3	1
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	13	1						3	2
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	12			1				1	2
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	18	1				1		1	5
Macon, Ga.	41,992				3					1
Madison, Wis.	29,469				3		1		1	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	13			3	1	5			
Medford, Mass.	25,240	11	1		69		3			3
Moline, Ill.	26,402	6			14					1
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569						4		4	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	12					2		2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,154	5								
Newton, Mass.	42,455	21	1	1	4		6		1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	15	1				1			
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	12	1		1					1
Ogden, Utah.	29,529	5								
Orange, N. J.	31,968	11	3						3	2
Pasadena, Cal.	40,890	11	1		17		4		3	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	38,265	5	5		9		2		1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	6	1		93		2		2	1
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	11	1		5					1
Racine, Wis.	44,528	15					1			1
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	10	5						2	
Rock Island, Ill.	29,945	13	1		5		1			2
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	17	2		1		1			2
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		1		1				3	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	3								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	3								1
Tampa, Fla.	49,156		3		21				1	2
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	17							2	1
Waltham, Mass.	29,698	7			1		1	1	1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647		7		1		4		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	16	1		1		5		2	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	7	1							1
York, Pa.	49,430		5						2	
Zanesville, Ohio	29,949		1							
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	4					2		6	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100						1			
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		4							

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 6, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— Continued.		*								
Calro, Ill.....	15,392	10								2
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	3								
Coffeyville, Kans.....	15,982		1							
Concord, N. H.....	22,291	12	1							1
Cumberland, Md.....	23,846	5	2						2	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	19,607	6							1	
Florence, S. C.....		6								
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,570	13								
Grand Haven, Mich.....		1								
Kearny, N. J.....	21,967	8	4				1		1	1
Key West, Fla.....	21,150	11					2			
Kokomo, Ind.....	19,694	8	5				2			
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	3			1		3			
Melrose, Mass.....	16,887	3			1		2			
Montclair, N. J.....	24,782	7	2						3	1
Muncie, Ind.....	24,969	13			1					1
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,074	10	1							
Nanticoke, Pa.....	21,756	6			6		1			
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,147	6								
New London, Conn.....	20,557	6			2		4			1
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	7	1							1
Palmer, Mass.....	8,955	2								
Palo Alto, Cal.....					1				1	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16,870	8	2							3
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,755	4			1		1			
Rutland, Vt.....	14,417	4								1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,813	4			3				2	
Steaton, Pa.....	15,126	3		1						
Vineyard Haven, Mich.....		1								
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	21,701	4					3		2	



# FOREIGN REPORTS.

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## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows:

*Austria*.—January 24–30, 1915, 33 cases.

*Bosnia-Herzegovina*.—January 9–23, 1915, 44 cases with 32 deaths. Of the cases, 27 occurred in the native population.

*Croatia-Slavonia*.—January 10–17, 1915, 8 cases; January 24–31, 30 cases with 13 deaths.

## CHINA.

### Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the three weeks ended January 30, 1915, 5,415 rats were examined at Hongkong. Two plague-infected rats were found.

### Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended February 6, 1915, 219 rats were examined at Shanghai. Of this number, 7 were found plague-infected.

### Typhus Fever—Tientsin.

Typhus fever was reported present at Tientsin during the week ended January 30, 1915.

## CUBA.

### Plague—Habana.

A fatal case of plague, occurring in a new focus, was notified at Habana March 24, 1915, making a total from February 9, 1915, of 4 fatal cases.

### Smallpox on Vessel—Habana.

A case of smallpox arrived March 15, 1915, at Habana on the steamship *Morro Castle* from Vera Cruz.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

### Typhus Fever—Dublin.

During the two weeks ended February 20, 1915, 6 cases of typhus fever were notified at Dublin.

**JAPAN.**

**Summary of Plague, Year 1914.**

The following is a summary of the plague cases and deaths notified in Japan during the year 1914:

Location.	Cases.	Deaths.	Population.
Tokyo-fu.....	47	39	2,099,181
Yokohama (Kanagawa-ken).....	1	1	396,101
Hodogaya (Kanagawa-ken).....	8	6	12,659
Ohno-mura (Kanagawa-ken).....	9	8	4,666
Tajima-mura (Kanagawa-ken).....	5	4	3,988
Kawasaki (Kanagawa-ken).....	1	1	10,060
Komikawa (Chiba-ken).....	6	6	6,070
Moriyama (Chiba-ken).....	5	4	2,647
Isohama (Ibaraki-ken).....	1	1	11,647
Taiwan (Formosa).....	303	275	3,512,607

**MAURITIUS.**

**Plague.**

During the period from December 18, 1914, to January 14, 1915, 28 cases of plague were notified in Mauritius.

**MEXICO.**

**Smallpox—Tampico.**

An epidemic of smallpox was reported, March 8, 1915, at Tampico, with 29 cases present.

**Typhus Fever—Aguascalientes.**

Typhus fever was reported present at Aguascalientes during the week ended March 7, 1915.

**PERU.**

**Plague.**

During the period from January 4 to 31, 1915, plague was notified in Peru as follows:

Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Jan. 31, 1915.	Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing Jan. 31, 1915.
Callao.....	7	2	Lima, city.....	10	2
Catacaos.....	10	3	Lima, country.....	5	1
Chiclayo.....	22	15	Mollendo.....	4	.....
Ferrenafe.....	4	.....	Piura.....	17	7
Guadaloupe.....	1	1	San Pedro.....	3	.....
Huancayo.....	1	1	Trujillo.....	21	8
Lambayeque.....	9	5			

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 26, 1915.<sup>1</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 24-30.....	33	.....	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Jan. 9-23.....	44	32	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Jan. 24-31.....	30	13	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 17-23.....	.....	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Sumatra—				
Pencoulen district.....	Oct. 25-31.....	88	32	
India:				
Madras.....	Jan. 17-30.....	7	5	
Madura district.....	.....do.....	115	84	
Indo-China:				
Cochin China—				
Saigon.....	Jan. 11-31.....	174	124	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 17-30.....	12	8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 3-9.....	.....	1	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1	.....	
French Guiana:				
St. Jean du Maroni.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 10.....	15	8	At the penal station.

**PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 10-23.....	9	7	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Mar. 24-25.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Jan. 3-23.....	42	41	Surabaya City, 32 cases, 32 deaths; Surabaya district, 4 cases, 3 deaths.
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Dec. 18-24.....	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 24-30.....	3	2	
Karachi.....	Jan. 18-24.....	3	2	
Madras presidency.....	Jan. 17-30.....	299	211	
Indo-China:				
Cochin China—				
Saigon.....	Jan. 15-31.....	15	5	
Japan:				
Chiba-ken—				
Komikawa.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	6	6	
Moriyama.....	.....do.....	5	4	
Ibaraki-ken—				
Isohama.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Kagi.....	Feb. 7-13.....	3	2	
Kanagawa-ken—				
Hodogaya.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	8	6	Including reports previously published in P. H. R.
Kawasaki.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Ohno-mura.....	.....do.....	9	8	
Tajima-mura.....	.....do.....	5	4	
Yokohama.....	.....do.....	1	1	Do.
Taiwan (Formosa).....	.....do.....	303	275	Do.
Tokyo-fu.....	.....do.....	47	39	Do.
Mauritius:				
Tampico.....	Mar. 8.....	.....	.....	Present, 29 cases.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Jan. 4-31.....	7	2	
Catacaos.....	.....do.....	10	3	
Chiclayo.....	.....do.....	22	15	
Ferrenafe.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
Guadaloupe.....	.....do.....	1	1	

<sup>1</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

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

**Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 26, 1915—Continued.**

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Huancayo.....	Jan. 4-31.....	1	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	9	5	
Lima, city.....	do.....	10	2	
Lima, country.....	do.....	5	1	
Mollendo.....	do.....	4		
Piura.....	do.....	17	7	
San Pedro.....	do.....	3		
Trujillo.....	do.....	21	8	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	

**SMALLPOX.**

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 10-23.....	12	7	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Cuba:				
Habana.....				Mar. 15; 1 case on steamship Morro Castle.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Jan. 8-28.....	287	99	In western part.
Batavia.....	do.....	59	17	
Sumatra—				
Tepanodi district.....	Dec. 5-29.....	6	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 5-11.....	3	2	
Cairo.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 28....	10		
Great Britain:				
London.....	Feb. 14-27.....	10	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 17-30.....	20	8	
Karachi.....	Jan. 18-24.....	1		
Madras.....	Jan. 17-30.....	3		
Japan:				
Taiwan.....	Feb. 7-13.....	8	3	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Mar. 1-7.....		2	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	4	2	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 7-20.....	3	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 24-30.....	14	3	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Feb. 6-18.....		3	
Seville.....	Jan. 1-31.....		3	
Valencia.....	Feb. 14-20.....	96	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 3-16.....	3	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Tripoli.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		

**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915.**

**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 3,467; deaths, 937. Total, Jan. 4-23: 91 cases.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 741; deaths, 133.
Bohemia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 176; deaths, 56.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915—Continued.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Austria—Continued.				
Coast land—				
Trieste.....	Nov. 15-21.....	5		
Galicia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 2,047; deaths, 793.
Kracow.....	Oct. 4-Dec. 5.....	109	4	
Lisko.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 7.....	355	136	
Przemysl.....	Nov. 1-14.....	132	3	
Lower Austria.....				Total Sept. 1-Dec. 5: Cases, 473; deaths, 67.
Vienna.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 30.....	390	42	
Moravia.....				Total Sept. 15-Dec. 5: Cases, 362; deaths, 93.
Brunn.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 21.....	18	3	
Silesia.....				Total Sept. 23-Dec. 5: Cases, 288; deaths, 39.
Styria.....				Sept. 23-28: Cases, 55; deaths, 18.
Graz.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 14.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	Oct. 4-Nov. 7.....	3		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Jan. 4-8.....	7		Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 17.....	397	147	Total Oct. 4-10: Case, 1; death, 1.
Hungary.....	do.....	406	125	Total Sept. 15-Nov. 30: Cases, 3,024; deaths not yet reported.
Do.....				Total Nov. 18-Dec. 22: Cases, 452; deaths not reported.
Budapest.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 17.....	20		
Fiume.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 7.....	3	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 5.....	1	1	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-21.....			Present.
Wuchow.....	Nov. 27.....			Do.
Dutch East Indies:				
Banca—				
Muntok.....	Dec. 6-12.....	11	7	
Celebes—				
Menado.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	425	409	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	361	343	
Sumatra—				
Lamong.....	Nov. 8-14.....	27	7	
Mengals.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 7.....	65	69	
Palembang.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	175	147	
Telok Betong.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 12.....	47	44	
Germany.....				Total Nov. 8-Jan. 16: Cases, 54.
Do.....	Feb. 21-27.....	12	1	In two prison camps.
Brandenburg.....	Dec. 6-23.....	4		Vicinity of Frankfort on the Oder.
Torgau.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		At Birnbaum.
Posen.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		
Zirka.....	Jan. 5-16.....	5		
Silesia.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	46		In 23 localities.
Rosenberg.....	Jan. 5-16.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	9	3	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-28.....		42	Oct. 25-31: Deaths, 17. Not previously reported.
Madras.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....	156	112	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	5	2	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1 - Aug. 31: Cases, 250; deaths, 148. Aug. 1-31: Cases 18; deaths, 15.
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Cochin China—				
Baria.....	do.....	6	6	And vicinity, Nov. 3-23: Cases, 20; deaths, 10.
Cholon.....	do.....	9	7	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 20: Cases, 151; deaths, 79.
Saigon.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 10.....	177	105	
Laos—				
Fakse.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
Kyoto fu.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 16.....	54	29	

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

**Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915—Continued.**

**CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow .....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16 .....	.....	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok .....	Sept. 27-Nov. 28 .....	.....	8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	Oct. 4-Jan. 2 .....	3	3	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro .....	Dec. 13-26 .....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil .....	Nov. 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Venezuela:				
Caracas .....	Dec. 31 .....	1	.....	

**PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bahrein (in Persian Gulf) .....	Dec. 29 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia .....	Nov. 16-Jan. 9 .....	13	11	
Pernambuco .....	Oct. 11-Dec. 31 .....	.....	12	
Rio de Janeiro .....	Dec. 20-Jan. 5 .....	2	.....	
Ceylon:				
Colombo .....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9 .....	47	44	
China:				
Canton .....	.....	.....	.....	June 12-July 12: Cases, 325.
Hongkong .....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2 .....	1	1	Chinese.
Shanghai .....	Dec. 6-Jan. 2 .....	.....	3	Among natives.
Cuba:				
Habana .....	Feb. 9-16 .....	3	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces .....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Oct. 1-Nov. 30: Cases, 2,562; deaths, 2,278.
Kediri .....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 .....	730	678	
Madioen .....	do. ....	128	110	
Paseroean .....	do. ....	1,405	1,211	
Surabaya .....	do. ....	299	279	
Do .....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2 .....	34	34	
Ecuador:				
Duran .....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31 .....	10	4	
Guayaquil .....	do. ....	310	119	
Milagro .....	Dec. 1-31 .....	1	1	
Sanborondon .....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 .....	4	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria .....	Nov. 5-28 .....	1	1	Total, Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 28, 1915: Cases, 225; deaths, 116.
Assiout .....	Jan. 28 .....	5	.....	
Port Said .....	Oct. 22-Dec. 18 .....	8	7	Jan. 1-Dec. 18: Cases, 44.
Greece				Sept. 12, present in Drama and Kavala.
Piraeus .....	Jan. 17-27 .....	1	.....	
India:				
Bassein .....	Jan. 4-Dec. 5 .....	13	10	Not previously reported.
Bombay .....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16 .....	13	10	
Karachi .....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16 .....	13	10	
Madras .....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12 .....	6	6	
Rangoon .....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30 .....	99	91	
Indo-China				Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 1,780, deaths, 1,413. Aug. 1-31: Cases, 155; deaths, 121.
Anam—				
Phanrang .....	Aug. 1-31 .....	8	7	
Phanitet .....	do. ....	4	1	
Cambodia—				
Pnum Penh .....	do. ....	41	39	
Cochin China—				
Cholon .....	do. ....	26	11	
Saigon .....	do. ....	23	15	And vicinity Nov. 3-30: Cases, 5.
Do .....	Jan. 4-10 .....	3	2	
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan .....	Aug. 1-31 .....	45	45	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.....				Total, Jan. 1-Dec. 31: 485 cases.
Kagi.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 6.....	7	6	
Tokyo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	110 deaths.
Libya (Tripoli).....				Present in Derna and Marsa-Susa among native laborers.
Mauritius.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17*.....	46		
Persia:				
Belessavar.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 9.....	80	80	On Caspian coast.
Kasri Shireen.....	Dec. 12.....	1		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	1		
Catacoas.....	do.....	25		
Chiclayo.....	do.....	8		Present.
Chocope.....	do.....			
Ferrenafe.....	do.....	2		
Lambayeque.....	do.....	5		
Lima (city).....	do.....	6		
Lima (country).....	do.....	4		
Mollendo.....	do.....	16		
Pacasmayo.....	do.....	1		
Piura.....	do.....	7		
Salaverry.....	do.....	4		
San Pedro.....	do.....	20		
Trujillo.....	do.....	34		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 16.....	6		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 5.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 2.....	11	8	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 3.....	11	9	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 5.....	12	8	
Do.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10.....	81	11	
Union of South Africa:				
Queenstown.....	Feb. 5.....			Do.
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 25-31.....	2	3	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 6.....	12	14	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22-28.....	2		
Penrith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 4.....	14		Total Nov. 13-19: Cases, 7 in the metropolitan area and 2 in the country districts.
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....				Nov. 19, in Colmslie quarantine station, 1 case from s. s. Kano Na from Melbourne, via Sydney.
South Australia.....	Jan. 3-16.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Prague.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Vienna.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 9.....	141	15	
Do.....	Jan. 17-30.....	211	56	
Hungary—				
Fiume.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 7.....	4	2	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		57	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 9.....	735	215	
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	June 30-Nov. 28.....	121	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Feb. 8-14.....	3		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Sarnia.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5		
Toronto.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 6.....	41	1	
Windsor.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27.....	4		Jan. 13: Cases, 4 from Grand Trunk ferryboat Landsdowne.
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 9.....	4		
Quebec.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 16.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 6-26.....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9.....	127	34	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16.....	2	1	
Nanking.....				Present Jan. 23.
Newchwang.....				Nov. 22, present.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 30.....	27	63	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1	1	
Cuba:				
Guayos.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10.....	7	1	
Habana.....	Mar. 8.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....				
	Nov. 8-14.....	50	30	Oct. 18-24: Cases, 112; deaths, 44, mainly in Pontianak.
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 21.....	166	44	In the western part, including Batavia, Oct. 18-Nov. 21: Cases, 2,607; deaths, 424.
Surabaya.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 8.....	81	22	
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-31.....	4	1	
France:				
Havre.....	Dec. 20-28.....	1		
Paris.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	4	2	
Germany.....				
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	5		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
London.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13.....	3	1	
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 6.....	8		
Patras.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 7.....		17	Jan. 31: Epidemic
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 13.....	73	60	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	99	30	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....		37	
Karachi.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.....	13	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Turin.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 10.....	4		
Japan.....				
Kagi.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	3	3	Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 485; deaths, 119, exclusive of Taiwan.
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 18-31.....	3	1	
Nagasaki-ken.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	60	12	
Taiwan.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 28.....		17	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 30-Feb. 15.....	24	15	
Juarez.....	Dec. 4.....			Prevalent.
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 23.....	37	22	
Mexicali.....	Feb. 14-20.....	3		
Monterey.....	Dec. 14-Feb. 7.....	5	2	Feb. 10: Epidemic
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1		
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		9	Prevalent among the military.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 20.....	60	59	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 26, 1914, to Mar. 19, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Norway:				
Christiansand.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	2	Including report, vol. 29.
Stavanger.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2		From steamship Ixion.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 20.....	21		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 16.....	67	21	
Odessa.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 13.....	10	1	
Do.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 2.....	68	9	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 9.....	387	50	
Riga.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 12.....	69		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 5.....		41	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	5	5	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 13.....	575	25	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 19.....	12	3	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 13-17.....		1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 7-Feb. 13.....	47		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 6.....	79	24	
Haifa.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 6.....	14	6	
Jaffa.....	Jan. 10-23.....	2		
Tripoli.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 1.....	5		
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14-21.....		7	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### MASSACHUSETTS.

#### Appropriation for Municipal Tuberculosis Hospitals. (Chap. 3, Act Jan. 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding \$129,863.44 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, to certain cities and towns for amounts to which they are entitled for establishing and maintaining tuberculosis hospitals during the period ending November 30, 1914.

#### Communicable Diseases—Hospitalization. (Chap. 12, Act Feb. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 46 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 206 of the acts of the year 1902, and by section 2 of chapter 365 of the acts of the year 1906, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

“SECTION 46. A magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases may issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county or his deputy, or to any constable or police officer, requiring him, under the direction of the board of health, to remove any person who is infected with a contagious disease, or to take up and impress convenient houses, lodging, nurses, attendants, and other necessaries. The removal authorized by this section may be made to a hospital in any city or town established for the reception of persons having smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health: *Provided*, That the assent of the board of health of the city or town to which such removal is to be made shall first have been obtained.”

#### Water Supplies—State Board of Health to Advise Concerning. (Chap. 21, Act Feb. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 6, 7, and 8 of chapter 787 of the acts of the year 1914 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Chapter 660 of the acts of the year 1913 is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following:

“SECTION 1. In all proceedings conducted by the board of gas and electric light commissioners in accordance with the law relating to the petition of any water company for authorization to issue capital stock or bonds, and in all matters connected with the determination by said board of any question relating thereto and before any such authorization is given, said board may require and the state department of health shall, without charge, furnish to said board engineering services and advice for its assistance and guidance in such proceedings.”

SEC 3. Sections 2 and 3 of chapter 660 of the acts of the year 1913 are hereby repealed.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Rabies—Shipment of Heads of Animals by Express. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 4, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That no express company, or its agent, shall accept for transportation the head of a dog or any other animal unless it shall have been prepared for shipment as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the head of a dog or other animal shall be placed in a tin or other metal container which will not permit the leakage of fluids. Such container shall be placed in a second wooden or metal container with ice packed around it and so constructed that it will not permit the leakage of the ice water resulting from the melted ice.

SEC. 3. That all such packages shall be labeled as follows: "Caution! This package contains the head of a dog (or name of other animal) suspected to have died of hydrophobia."

SEC. 4. That any express company that accepts the head of a dog or other animal for transportation prepared other than hereinbefore required shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty as provided by statute.

SEC. 5. These rules and regulations are adopted under the authority vested in the State board of health by section 2489 of the Mississippi Code of 1906.

## NEW YORK.

**Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Precautions. (Reg. Public Health Council Feb. 2, 1915.)**

The Public Health Council of the State of New York has amended regulation 4,<sup>1</sup> chapter 7, of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York, so as to read as follows:

REG. 4. *Barbers and barber shops.*—Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall keep such barber shop at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

No person shall act as a barber who is affected with a venereal disease in the communicable stage or with any communicable disease enumerated in this code in an acute form or with any communicable disease of the skin.

The hands of the barber shall be washed with soap and water before serving each customer.

Brushes and combs shall frequently be cleansed with soap and water.

Shaving mugs and brushes shall be thoroughly rinsed after each use thereof.

There shall be a separate clean towel for each customer. The head rest shall be covered by a clean towel or paper.

Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

After the handling of a customer affected with any eruption, or whose skin is broken out, or is inflamed or contains pus, the hands of the barber shall be immediately disinfected. This shall be done by thorough washing with soap and water, followed by rinsing in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent) or in a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

The instruments used for a customer affected with any of the above-named disorders shall be made safe immediately after such use by washing with soap and water and dipping for one minute in a 10 per cent solution of commercial (40 per cent) formalin, or dipping for three minutes in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

No cup or brush which has been used in the shaving of a customer affected with any of the above infectious disorders of the face shall be used for another customer unless the cup shall have been emptied and cleansed by boiling water and furnished with fresh soap and the brush has been sterilized by a three minutes' exposure to

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Feb. 10, 1915, p. 578.

alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or to a corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1915.

**Tuberculosis Registers—Inspection Permitted in Certain Cases. (Chap. 7, Reg. Public Health Council, Amdt. Feb. 2, 1915.)**

**REG. 8.** *Local health officers authorized to permit inspection of tuberculosis registers in certain cases.*—Local health officers are hereby authorized to permit the inspection of the reports of cases of tuberculosis and of the registers mentioned in section 322 of the public health law by any duly authorized representative of an organization engaged in work for the prevention of tuberculosis, who has been approved for this purpose by the State commissioner of health.

Local health officers shall keep a record of all persons having access to such reports or registers, stating their names, addresses, and official positions or relations to the State department of health or said organizations.

Such persons shall not publish or divulge for publication or communicate to any other person the identity of the persons to whom such reports or registers relate.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1915.

**OHIO.**

**Diphtheria Antitoxin—Free Distribution for Use for Indigent Persons. (Act Mar. 6, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** The State board of health shall make necessary arrangements for the production and distribution of diphtheria antitoxin, provided that such antitoxin shall in all respects be equal in purity and potency to the standard of requirements of the United States Public Health Service for antitoxin for interstate commerce. Diphtheria antitoxin shall be distributed in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the State board of health.

**SEC. 2.** Any licensed physician practicing in the State of Ohio, or the superintendent of any State or county institution, shall be entitled to receive without charge such quantities of antitoxin as he may require for the treatment or prevention of diphtheria in poor or indigent persons, provided that such antitoxin shall be used only for persons residing in the State of Ohio, and that a sufficient supply is available for distribution.

**SEC. 3.** Any person or persons who shall sell any diphtheria antitoxin produced and distributed by the State board of health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any amount not exceeding \$100.

# MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

## SPOKANE, WASH.

### Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Ord. C-1848, Jan. 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The following-named diseases and disabilities are hereby made notifiable and the occurrence of cases shall be reported as herein provided:

#### GROUP I.—*Infectious diseases.*

Actinomycosis.  
Anthrax.  
Chicken-pox.  
Cholera, Asiatic (also cholera nostras when Asiatic cholera is present or its importation threatened).  
Continued fever lasting seven days.  
Dengue.  
Diphtheria.  
Dysentery:  
    (a) Amebic.  
    (b) Bacillary.  
Favus.  
German measles.  
Glanders.  
Hookworm disease.  
Leprosy.  
Malaria.  
Measles.  
Meningitis:  
    (a) Epidemic cerebrospinal.  
    (b) Tuberculous.  
Mumps.  
Ophthalmia neonatorum (conjunctivitis of newborn infants).  
Paragonimiasis (endemic hemoptysis).  
Paratyphoid fever.  
Plague.  
Pneumonia (acute).  
Poliomyelitis (acute infectious).  
Rabies.  
Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever.  
Scarlet fever.  
Septic sore throat.  
Smallpox.

Tetanus.  
Trachoma.  
Trichinosis.  
Tuberculosis (all forms, the organ or part affected in each case to be specified).  
Typhoid fever.  
Typhus fever.  
Whooping cough.  
Yellow fever.

#### GROUP II.—*Occupational diseases and injuries.*

Arsenic poisoning.  
Brass poisoning.  
Carbon monoxide poisoning.  
Lead poisoning.  
Mercury poisoning.  
Natural gas poisoning.  
Phosphorus poisoning.  
Wood alcohol poisoning.  
Naphtha poisoning.  
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning.  
Dinitrobenzine poisoning.  
Caisson disease (compressed-air illness).  
Any other disease or disability contracted as a result of the nature of the person's employment.

#### GROUP III.—*Venereal diseases.*

Gonococcus infection.  
Syphilis.

#### GROUP IV. *Diseases of unknown origin.*

Pellagra.  
Cancer.

*Provided*, That the health officer may from time to time, in his discretion, declare additional diseases notifiable and subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Each and every physician practicing in the city of Spokane who treats or examines any person suffering from or afflicted with or suspected to be suffering from or afflicted with any one of the notifiable diseases shall immediately report such case of notifiable disease in writing to the health officer. Said report shall be forwarded either by mail or by special messenger and shall give the following information:

1. The date when the report is made.
2. The name of the disease or suspected disease.
3. The name, age, sex, color, occupation, address, and school attended or place of employment of patient.
4. Number of adults and of children in the household.
5. Source or probable source of infection or the origin or probable origin of the disease.
6. Name and address of the reporting physician.

*Provided*, That if the disease is or is suspected to be smallpox the report shall, in addition, show whether the disease is of the mild or virulent type and whether the patient has ever been successfully vaccinated, and, if the patient has been successfully vaccinated, the number of times and dates or approximate dates of such vaccination; and if the disease is or is suspected to be cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, or yellow fever the physician shall, in addition to the written report, give immediate notice of the case to the health officer in the most expeditious manner available; and if the disease is or is suspected to be typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or septic sore throat the report shall also show whether the patient has been or any member of the household in which the patient resides has been or is engaged or employed in the handling of milk for sale or preliminary to sale: *And provided further*, That in the reports of cases of the venereal diseases the name and address of the patient need not be given.

SEC. 3. The requirements of the preceding section shall be applicable to physicians attending patients ill with any of the notifiable diseases in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, public or private. The superintendent or other person in charge of any such hospital, asylum, or other institution in which the sick are cared for must report the cases of notifiable diseases and disabilities occurring in or admitted to said hospital, asylum, or other institution in the same manner as that prescribed for physicians.

SEC. 4. Whenever a person is known or is suspected to be afflicted with a notifiable disease, or whenever the eyes of an infant under two weeks of age become reddened, inflamed, or swollen, or contain an unnatural discharge, and no physician is in attendance, an immediate report of the existence of the case shall be made to the health officer by the midwife, nurse, attendant, or other person in charge of the patient.

SEC. 5. Teachers or other persons employed in or in charge of public or private schools, including Sunday schools, shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease in persons attending or employed in their respective schools.

SEC. 6. Any nurse, householder, hotel or lodging-house keeper or any person whomsoever, shall report immediately to the health officer each and every known or suspected case of a notifiable disease.

SEC. 7. The written reports of cases of the notifiable diseases required by this ordinance of physicians shall be made upon blanks supplied for the purpose by the health officer. These blanks shall conform to that adopted and approved by the State authorities in conference with the United States Public Health Service.

SEC. 8. Any physician or other person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or to imprisonment for not less than 3 days nor more than 30 days for each offense.

**Sec. 9.** Each and every person engaged in the practice of medicine shall display in a prominent place in his or her office a card upon which sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 of this ordinance have been printed with type not smaller than 10 point. A similar card shall be displayed in a prominent place in the office of each and every hospital, asylum, or other public or private institution for the treatment of the sick. These cards shall each be not less than 1 square foot in size and shall be furnished to institutions and licensed physicians without cost by the health department.

### BEAUMONT, TEX.

#### Inspector of Schools—Appointment, Powers, and Duties. (Ord. Jan. 12, 1915.)

**SECTION 1.** The office of inspector of the public schools of the city of Beaumont, Tex., is hereby created. Such inspector shall be nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the city council, and hold his office until discharged by the city council, provided that the majority of the city council shall vote for his dismissal or discharge. The person appointed to fill said office shall be well versed in the duties incumbent upon said office.

**Sec. 2.** The inspector of public schools of the city of Beaumont shall receive such compensation per year as may be fixed by the city council; such inspector, however, shall receive such salary per month only for a period of nine months in each calendar year.

**Sec. 3.** The inspector of the public schools shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him from time to time by the city council, among which are the following duties, which he shall perform:

(a) He shall, during each scholastic year, examine every pupil for defective teeth, hearing, vision, nutrition, and for nasal defects; for the presence of adenoids, enlarged tonsils, and trachoma, and for defects of the nervous, respiratory, circulatory, and digestive systems; and shall upon appropriate forms notify the parents of any student or child in whom he finds such defects.

(b) He shall visit each school in the city daily and receive from the principal of each school a list of pupils suffering from colds, sore throats, fever, rashes, eruptions, or any other abnormal condition attracting the attention of the teacher.

(c) If he suspects that any such symptoms indicate the invasion of any communicable disease, it shall be his duty to exclude such children from school, notifying parents of his suspicions, and recommending that they be further examined by the family medical adviser. Where positive diagnosis of contagious or infectious diseases are established, he shall cooperate with the city health officer in maintaining proper periods of quarantine from school and in securing proper and efficient disinfection before readmission to the schoolroom.

(d) In the case of diphtheria, he shall make cultures from all inflamed throats of pupils occupying the room from which the case developed and shall exclude from school all those showing positive cultures, notifying parents of the results of his examination and recommending treatment by the family physician until negative cultures are obtained, when the child shall be readmitted.

(e) He shall advise with the superintendent of the city schools and the school board on all matters pertaining to school hygiene and sanitation, and shall, in writing, make such recommendations to the school board as will, in his opinion, improve the general sanitation of the schools, or further the protection of health. He shall, at the discretion of the school board and the superintendent, deliver to teachers and pupils appropriate lectures on personal hygiene and public health matters in general, and shall recommend in writing to the school board such drills in hygiene as may to him seem necessary for the best interest of health, the inauguration of which shall be at the discretion of the school board and under the direction of the superintendent.

(f) He shall ascertain the purity of the school water supply and shall also ascertain that the school lunches offered for sale on or near the school grounds are whole-

some and clean, reporting any infraction of the law to the health officer with whom the shall cooperate in the enforcement. Twice each year, one week before the opening of the general session and between December 25 and January 1, he shall supervise the general disinfection to be conducted according to the sanitary code of Texas. Upon the detection of a contagious disease in any schoolroom, it shall be his duty to have such room properly disinfected during the night following the detection of such disease. He shall further take advantage of the natural disinfection afforded by the daily airing of schoolrooms and the prevention of dust and shall instruct janitors in the best known methods of such prevention.

(g) He shall not enforce compulsory vaccination except on the authority of the board of health and the school board; nor shall he accept for treatment any disease detected by him; nor shall he engage in the general practice of his profession during the tenure of his office.

(h) He shall be an attaché of the city health department and shall cooperate with the city health officer in the control of communicable diseases and in the enforcement of the city health laws.

(i) Once each month he shall, on appropriate forms prescribed by the board of health, furnish to the secretary of said board a report of all work done by him for the month ending on the date of the report; a duplicate of which shall be filed with the secretary of the school board for their information regarding the general health of the school children, the general sanitary condition of the schools, and the services performed by the inspector.

SEC. 4. There may be appointed such assistant or assistants to the inspector of public schools of the city of Beaumont as the city council from time to time may deem necessary, said assistants to be appointed by the mayor upon recommendation by the city health officer or board of health, and confirmed by the city council. The qualifications, duties, powers, and tenure of office shall be the same as those of the inspector: *Provided*, That said assistant or assistants shall come under the direction of the inspector and be controlled in the discharge of their duties by him, subject to the city council.

### BERKELEY, CAL.

#### Stables—Location and Construction. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Ordinance No. 447A, entitled "Regulating the erection and maintenance of stables in the town of Berkeley, and providing a penalty for the violation of said ordinance" is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 1 of said ordinance No. 447A is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, establish, or maintain in the city of Berkeley any stable, barn, shed, corral, or any stall within any distance less than 15 feet from any schoolhouse or church or from any dwelling house.

(b) Section 3 of said ordinance No. 447A is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Where the lot or parcel of land upon which any stable, barn, shed, or other building is maintained in which there is more than one horse, mule, or other animal allowed by law to be kept on any such lot or parcel of land, or in which more than one animal of any kind allowed by law to be kept on such lot or parcel of land is kept, fronts on any street in which is constructed a sewer the following requirements shall be complied with, to wit:

The drainage from all single and box stalls where a horse, mule, or cow is kept or housed must in all cases be connected to the street sewer. The floor of all said stalls must be made impervious to water, and the drainage from said stalls must be conducted to the sewer either in tile or cement gutters of a radius of not less than 2 inches. The said gutters shall discharge into a 3-inch or 4-inch trap before entering the main sewer. The trap must be protected in all cases by a strainer and be easy of access for cleaning purposes.



**Eating and Drinking Utensils—Cleaning of, in Places of Public Refreshment.**  
(Ord. 395, Feb. 13, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any and every glass, cup, dish, finger bowl, or other eating or drinking vessel or utensil used in or at any hotel, restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, candy shop, soda fountain, or other public eating place or place of public refreshment in the city of Berkeley shall be thoroughly washed and subsequently rinsed in hot water at a temperature not less than 115° F. after each and every use thereof by any person or patron and prior to any further use thereof in eating or drinking by any person or patron; and no such glass, cup, dish, finger bowl, and other eating or drinking vessel or utensil after use by one person or patron in eating or drinking shall be offered or permitted to be used by any other person or patron without such glass, cup, dish, finger bowl, or other eating or drinking vessel or utensil having been first thoroughly washed and subsequently rinsed in water not less than 115° F.

SEC. 2. There shall be maintained in or at every hotel, restaurant, cafe, cafeteria, candy shop, soda fountain, or other public eating place or place of public refreshment in the city of Berkeley means for heating water for the purposes prescribed in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

**Communicable Diseases—Schools—Exclusion of Pupils Affected With.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 12, 1915.)

1. Any child in the public parochial or a private school found afflicted with a communicable disease may be excluded from such school at the discretion of the teacher or an agent of the health department.

2. Any teacher or agent of the health department excluding a child for such reason shall notify the parent or guardian of the child of the causes of exclusion and shall notify the health officer of such exclusion and the reason therefor. The health officer may thereupon give to the parent or guardian of such child such directions as to the care or removal of such affliction as he shall deem best.

3. Any parent or guardian of such child who, upon receipt of such notice, shall fail or neglect to treat such child according to directions given by the health officer for the cure or removal of such affliction may, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$25.

4. The notice or order required to be made in section 2 hereof shall be in written or printed form, addressed to the parent or guardian of the child, shall specify the name of such child and the disease or affliction from which it is suffering, shall be signed by the person excluding the child, and shall be served upon such parent or guardian by placing the same in the hands of such parent or guardian.

**CARLISLE, PA.**

**Nuisances.** (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any and every person who creates, continues, or maintains any nuisance, so adjudged by the board of health within this borough, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy thereof.

**Garbage and Refuse—Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 2. No house refuse, offals, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substances of any kind shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter, or public place within the limits of this borough, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter, shall be kept in any house, cellar, or adjoining out-buildings or grounds for more than 12 hours.

**Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 3. No person or persons, without the consent of the board of health, shall build or use any slaughterhouse within the limits of this borough. Every butcher or other person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein any cattle, sheep, or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, or building, stable or market, to be thoroughly cleaned, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes hereinbefore referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises as aforesaid thoroughly painted with waterproof paint, unless made of waterproof material.

SEC. 4. No blood pit, dung pit, offal pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughterhouse. Anyone offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within 10 days from the date of notice.

SEC. 5. The owners, agents, or occupants of all slaughterhouses are required, during the months of June, July, August, and September, to distribute twice each week a quantity of lime sufficient to prevent any offensive odor about their premises.

**Offensive Trades—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 6. No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of this borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gases, or smoke or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, refineries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or gas, without the permit of the board of health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health, nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse, or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any stream, or other source of water supply, street, road, or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufactory or business shall use the most approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SEC. 7. The business of bone or animal boiling shall not be allowed in the borough.

**Domestic Animals—Keeping of. Piggens. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 8. Permits to keep hogs, shoats, or swine in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of the borough of Carlisle—all permits shall be issued by the health officer of the board of health to the number of four hogs. All permits shall date from April 1 of each year. And no hogs, shoats, or swine shall be kept within the borough limits save as authorized by such permits. No hogs, shoats, or swine shall be kept within the boundary of East, South, West and North Streets.

SEC. 9. No pigpen or sty shall be built, used, or maintained for keeping or feeding hogs, shoats, or swine within the limits of the borough without a permit from the health officer of the board of health of the borough, under the direction and authority of said board; said permit to designate the location of the pen and to have printed thereon the provisions of these regulations and penalties for the violation of the same.

SEC. 10. No pigpen shall be built, used, or maintained within 30 feet of any street or 60 feet of any inhabited house, and unless constructed in the following manner, namely, so that the floor or floors of the same shall be tight and not less than 18 inches from the ground, in order that the offal and filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed, and such offal and filth accumulating in, about, and under the same shall be removed at least once a week or oftener, if ordered by the health officer of the board of health, and upon failure of any owner or occupant of any premises to comply with the provision of this section it shall be deemed a nuisance, which the health officer, under the direction of the board of health, shall have power to abate by employing such assistance as may be necessary; the cost of abating the same to be added to the penalties in proceedings against offenders for violating the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 11. All police officers are enjoined and all citizens respectfully requested to give information and make complaints to the board of health of the violations of these regulations in writing.

SEC. 12. All persons violating any of the provisions of sections 9 to 11 of these regulations shall pay a fine of \$3 for the first offense and a fine of \$5 for each subsequent offense, and the permit may be revoked, to be recovered as fines and penalties for violation of borough ordinances are by law recoverable.

#### **Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Reg. Ed. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 13. The keeper or keepers of a livery stable or other stable shall keep his or their stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th of May and the 1st day of November more than one 4-horse load of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the board of health.

#### **Privies and Cesspools—Care and Disposal of Contents. (Reg. Ed. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 14. All privy vaults, cesspools, and sinks shall not be less than 8 feet in depth. When any such privy vault, cesspool, or sink becomes filled within 3 feet of the surface of the ground, or when condemned by the board of health, it shall be cleaned during the months of December, January, February, and March, and between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. They shall not be cleaned during the other months of the year except by special permit from the president of the board of health. The contents of cesspools, privies, and sinks when cleaned shall immediately be removed beyond the limits of the borough in closed vessels or closed wagon beds approved by the board of health. The board of health may, by special permit, allow the same to be deposited within the borough limits, and in such case said deposit must at once be covered with earth to the depth of 2 feet. Permits to clean privies, cesspools, and sinks must be obtained from the secretary of the board of health, and such permits must be returned to him within a reasonable time indorsed by the health officer as follows: "Requirements complied with."

*Rules governing unused cesspools.*—Whenever a cesspool or cistern is no longer used for its original purpose, it shall be cleaned out thoroughly under the direction of the health officer, and it shall be filled up with clay or ashes or any other material approved by the board of health.

Failure to comply with this rule within 90 days from the time of notice by the health officer will subject the offender to fine as provided by the ordinance of the borough.

No privy vault or cesspool shall be built or maintained along the line of the public sewer without the consent of the board of health, and all public garages and livery stable washstands shall connect with the public sewer.

**Buildings and Premises—Cellars and Water-closets—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 15. Slops must be conveyed in closed vessels and not be kept on the premises until they become foul.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this borough in the month of May, in each and every year, to cleanse the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calculated to endanger health.

SEC. 17. Water-closets constructed in dwelling houses and public buildings must be so arranged with traps and vent pipes as to prevent the introduction of foul air and gases into said dwellings or public buildings; and water-closets in yards must be provided with vent flues.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Disinfection—School Attendance—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 18. The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), chicken pox, cholera (Asiatic or epidemic), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, diphtheritic sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), hydrophobia (rabies), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarletina, scarlet rash), small pox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis (specify form), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, and yellow fever, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations unless certain of them only are specified.

SEC. 19. Every physician who shall know that any person, requiring his or her services professionally, is suffering from any of the above-named diseases, shall forthwith make report in writing to the board of health upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the board.

In case of smallpox, in addition to the card report, the secretary of the board of health shall be immediately notified, and he shall immediately notify the State department of health. Houses from which cases of variola or varioloid are reported shall be placarded as smallpox. Houses from which cases of membranous croup or diphtheritic croup are reported shall be placarded as diphtheria.

SEC. 20. The report personally signed by the physician shall be dated, and shall state the occupation, country of nativity, age, sex, color, street address of the patient, the disease from which the patient is suffering, the date of onset, the name and occupation of the householder, the number of school children living in the house and the school attended.

SEC. 21. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the board of health, giving the street and number, or location of the house.

SEC. 22. Upon receipt by the board of health of a report of the existence of any of the following diseases, one or more placards bearing the name of the disease shall be placed in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the dis-

case appears, viz: Mumps, chicken pox, cholera, diphtheria, German measles, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and whooping cough.

In case of hotels and lodging houses, boarding or tenement houses, a placard shall be placed upon or near all entrances to the apartment in which sick person is located.

The following diseases require absolute quarantine: Bubonic plague, cholera, leprosy, smallpox, and yellow fever, and quarantine shall be continued until raised by an authorized agent of the board of health.

Absolute quarantine includes: First, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard stating the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessaries of life, under certain restrictions, to those quarantined.

The following diseases require modified quarantine: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and relapsing fever.

Modified quarantine includes: First, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard as before; third, the isolation of patient and attendant; fourth, prohibition of the carrying out of any substance unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

The wage earner only is allowed, under modified quarantine to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient, and that he has an outer room set apart where he can change his outer clothing and disinfect exposed surfaces. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), measles, and German measles appear on the premises it shall be understood that such person shall not be employed in an establishment maintaining the production, sale, or manufacture of fabrics, candy, food products, or cigars. If so employed, he shall have the privilege of leaving the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and shall thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient, and the disinfectant of the household. Failure to observe the rules of modified quarantine will result in absolute quarantine over the whole household.

The period of quarantine in cases of diphtheria shall be 21 days, except when anti-toxin is used when it shall be 14 days from onset; of scarlet fever, 30 days from onset, but no case shall under any circumstances be released until the physician has certified in writing that desquamation has entirely ceased; of smallpox, 30 days from onset, to which shall be added in each case such additional time as may be necessary in the opinion of the attending physician for the complete recovery of the patient.

SEC. 23. Members of any household in which chicken pox, mumps, or whooping cough exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship, or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting private homes.

SEC. 24. The head of a family occupying any house, apartment, or premises, or the proprietor of any hotel, boarding, lodging, or tenement house upon or near which placard or placards are placed, shall not remove, deface, or cover up, or destroy such placard or placards, nor shall other persons unauthorized by the board, remove, deface, cover up or destroy such placard or placards, and if through accident, atmospheric conditions or other agencies said placard or placards are destroyed, removed, or defaced, the householder or proprietor shall at once notify the board of health of the fact.

**SEC. 25.** No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house, in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health; and for the purposes of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn, or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn, or house.

**SEC. 26.** Premises on which are located any of the following diseases will not be placarded or quarantined unless there are unusual conditions which require it for the protection of the public health, viz: Erysipelas, hydrophobia, pneumonia, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, tetanus, or trachoma.

**SEC. 27.** Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by recovery or death of any persons or persons who have suffered from anthrax, bubonic plague, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), cholera, diphtheria, measles mumps, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, or tuberculosis, the premises where said diseases existed, together with the bedding, clothing, and other articles exposed to infection shall be disinfected by the board of health.

**SEC. 28.** No child or other person belonging to or residing with the family or any person residing in the same house in which any person may be located who is suffering from cholera, smallpox (variola or varioloid), scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, diphtheria (diphtheretic croup, membranous croup), or leprosy shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school in said municipality; and all principals, Sunday-school superintendents, or other persons in charge of such schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools until the removal of the quarantine and the thorough disinfection of the premises, and all such children or other persons as aforesaid, before being permitted to attend or return to school shall furnish to said principal or other person in charge of said school a certificate signed by the health officer, setting forth that the time mentioned in this section has fully expired. The patient suffering with any of the above-named diseases shall be excluded from such schools for a period of 30 days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises.

**SEC. 29.** No child or other person who is suffering from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), whooping cough, measles, German measles, mumps, or chicken pox, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and all principals, Sunday-school superintendents or other persons in charge of such schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools prior to the receipt of a certificate of disinfection issued by the health officer following the receipt of the physician's certificate of recovery and request for disinfection.

Other persons living in households where the diseases mentioned in this section exist may be admitted to school at the end of 21 days from the date of onset of the disease, if well, and if they have not been exposed to the sick for that length of time, provided they present a certificate of disinfection issued by the health officer.

People actually affected with the following diseases shall be excluded from school during the existence of the disease and shall be readmitted upon the physician's certificate attesting to the recovery of the patient, viz: Tonsillitis, scabies (itch), pediculosis capitis (head lice), pediculosis corporis (body lice), tinea circinata (ring-worm), impetigo contagiosa, favus, acute contagious conjunctivitis (pink eye), trachoma, and erysipelas.

**SEC. 30.** The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases requiring absolute or modified quarantine shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by health authorities extending the time during which said body may remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours for special and satisfactory cause shown. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of the funeral of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 31. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases requiring absolute or modified quarantine must be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of said funeral services shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

**Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

SEC. 32. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall sell milk or cream in the borough of Carlisle without first, annually before the first day of June, making application to the board of health, which application shall set forth his, her or their name or names, together with the location of their route or place of business, and the name of the owner of and the location of the dairies from which they obtain said milk or cream, and such other information relating to the care of said dairy and the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary by said board of health, said application to constitute an agreement between the applicant and the board of health for faithful compliance with all the rules and regulations of said board, and obtaining from the board of health a license to carry on such business, which license shall be issued without charge and shall be displayed in every store or wagon from which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 33. Each and every person or persons peddling milk or cream in the borough of Carlisle shall have the wagon or other vehicle from which milk or cream is sold, inclosed, conspicuously marked, in plain letters not less than 3 inches high with his, her or their name or names and the number of the license under which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 34. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the borough of Carlisle unless each and every animal in the herds from which said milk or cream is obtained shall have been examined by a veterinarian, within one year, to the satisfaction of the board of health, and said veterinarian shall furnish to the owner or owners of said herds a certificate, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health, which certificate shall be sworn and subscribed to before a duly authorized magistrate.

SEC. 35. No milk shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), measles, or other communicable disease that may be disseminated by milk or its products, nor from any dairy or premises on which such disease exists, except by permission of and in the manner prescribed by the board of health, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State department of health, and it shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the board of health of any such disease on the premises.

SEC. 36. All milk pails, cans, or other receptacles used for the production and transportation of milk or cream shall be of some nonabsorbent material and shall before each use be thoroughly washed with water and soap, or soda, and then scalded with boiling water or live steam, thoroughly aired, and kept upside down in a cool place and they must not, under any circumstances, be rinsed with cold water before using, unless the same shall have been previously boiled.

SEC. 37. Milk or cream kept for sale in any store, shop, market, bakery, hotel, restaurant, or other establishment, shall be always kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be tightly covered or closed, and only in such location and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

**SEC. 38.** All cans, bottles, or vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk or cream to the customer must be clean and must be sterilized, boiled, baked, scalded or steamed by the dealer before they are again used for the same purpose, and bottles must not be filled with milk or cream except at the dairy or milk depot from which distribution is made.

**SEC. 39.** Under no circumstances shall a milk or cream dealer in the borough of Carlisle, or his or her employees, take from a house within which any of the diseases mentioned in section 35 of these regulations exist any money, tickets, cans, bottles, etc., or enter such houses for any purpose whatsoever without written permission from the board of health.

**SEC. 40.** Whenever any of the diseases mentioned in section 35 of these regulations becomes epidemic in the borough of Carlisle as adjudged by the health authorities the use of milk bottles and such other containers as are left on consumers' premises by milk dealers or their employees, shall be discontinued within the borough of Carlisle until such time as existing health conditions warrant the permission of the health authorities to resume their use.

Both the householder and the milk dealers will be held responsible for any violation of this regulation.

**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

**SEC. 41.** No fruits, fowls, fish, or meats shall be exposed for sale on the public streets except at the market house on market days and hours: *Provided, however,* This section shall not apply to butchers serving their customers, and such other persons as sell from house to house, fruits and vegetables of their own production.

**Mosquitoes—Prevention of Breeding of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

**SEC. 42.** No standing or stagnant water shall be permitted within the borough limits unless covered in such manner as to prohibit the ingress and egress of mosquitoes. Malarial and other diseases are propagated by the bite of certain varieties of mosquitoes and the public are urged to assist in the suppression of these pests.

**Flies—Prevention of Breeding of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

**SEC. 43.** Flies are a menace to the health of a community owing to the number of diseases which are spread by them. The public is especially enjoined to assist the health authorities in suppressing these insects, both by destroying them whenever possible and by avoiding the open exposure of manure and decaying materials in which they multiply.

**Penalty. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)**

**SEC. 44.** Any person or persons who shall violate any section of part thereof of the rules and regulations of the board of health shall, upon conviction thereof, before a duly authorized magistrate, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$15 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment thereof with costs shall undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days. Except as hereinbefore specified.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Poison—Spreading of, for the Killing of Vermin—Precautions. (Ord. Feb. 15, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to spread or to cause or permit any agent or employee to spread poison for the purpose of killing rats, mice, insects, or other vermin in any street, alley, or public place in the city; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to spread or to cause or permit any agent or employee to spread any poison for such purpose in any yard, court,



passageway, or other open place on private premises or on the outside of any building or structure on same, or in any place within a building which is open to the general public or where pet dogs, cats, or other domestic animals or fowls have access, without placing same in a receptacle of such kind or character that it can be reached only by the kind of vermin which the poison is intended to kill, or without placing a wire or other guard about same in such a way that no child, domestic animal, domestic fowl, or other harmless creature can reach same.

Sec. 2. Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not more than \$25 for each offense.

### COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

#### **Bakery Products—Manufacture and Sale. Bakeries, Markets, Hotels, Restaurants, etc.—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Feb. 10, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That section 59 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for revising and codifying certain ordinances of the city of Colorado Springs," passed April 3, 1907, being section 1149 of the code of 1914, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 59. (a) All bread or baked stuffs, offered or exposed for sale in this city shall be made of good, wholesome flour or meal, and all the materials used therein shall be pure. The weight in ounces being not more than the correct weight, shall be placed upon each loaf of bread offered or exposed for sale in this city.

If any person shall make or sell, or offer or procure to be sold, any bread or other baked stuffs of any other than wholesome flour or meal or pure materials, or shall expose for sale any bread stuffs contrary to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$20 for each offense.

(b) The floors, side walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every bakery, grocery, hotel, restaurant, market, ice-cream factory, creamery, bottling works, or establishment or place where food, drinks, or confectionery intended for sale is produced, prepared, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, served or distributed, and all vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at no time be kept or permitted to remain in an unclean, unhealthful, or insanitary condition; and for the purpose of this ordinance unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food, drinks, or confectionery in the process of production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, serving, distribution, or transportation, is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary, by all reasonable means, from all other foreign or injurious contamination; or if the refuse, dirt, or waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, serving, distribution, or transportation of food, drinks, or confectionery, are not removed daily; or if all trucks, trays, boxes, buckets, or other receptacles, or the chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and knives, saws, cleavers, or other utensils, or the machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, or other processes, are not thoroughly cleansed daily; or if the clothing of operatives, employees, clerks, waiters, waitresses, or other persons therein employed is unclean.

### CUMBERLAND, MD.

#### **Buildings and Premises—Vacation or Repair When Insanitary. (Ord. Jan. 25, 1915.)**

SEC. 19. The health officer, if satisfied upon examination, that a building, tenement, room, or cellar in the city of Cumberland, which is occupied as a dwelling place has become, by reason of the number of occupants, uncleanness, or other cause, unfit for such purposes, and is liable to become a nuisance or to be a cause of sickness to the occupants or to the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupant or owner, requiring the premises to be put in a cleanly condition, or to be vacated within

such a time as the health officer may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the health officer may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owner or may order the occupant to vacate the premises, which shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place without permission in writing from the health officer.

Any person, persons, firm, or corporation offending against this section shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.

### EAST ORANGE, N. J.

#### Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 23, 1915.)

1. No person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees, or agents, shall have in possession, or hold, or offer for sale, deliver, bring, or send into the city of East Orange any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as "swill milk," or milk from which any part of the cream has been removed or from any diseased cow, or from any cow housed in a stable scoring below 60 per cent on the score card in use by the health department of the city of East Orange.

There shall be included in the above designations of unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk the following:

- (a) Milk containing more than 88½ per cent of water or fluids.
- (b) Milk containing less than 11½ per cent of milk solids.
- (c) Milk containing less than 3 per cent of fats.
- (d) Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition.
- (e) Milk drawn from animals fed on any substance (distillery grains included) in a state of decomposition or putrefaction.
- (f) Milk which has been diluted with water or other fluid, or to which has been added any foreign substance whatever.
- (g) Milk the temperature of which is higher than 50° F., or which contains an excessive number of bacteria.
- (h) Milk from cans which have not been thoroughly washed and then cleansed with boiling water or steam, both by the retailer at his bottling house and by the shipper or producer on the farm.
- (i) Milk containing an appreciable amount of sediment, "appreciable amount," when used in this ordinance, being construed to mean anything more than a few particles in a quart of milk.
- (j) Milk produced, distributed, or sold in violation of any of the ordinances or rules or regulations of the board of health.

2. No person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees, or agents, shall offer, hold for sale, or deliver in the city of East Orange any unpasteurized milk or cream from cows which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test (subcutaneous), as herein set forth, at least once each year and have passed the same without a reaction. All such animals shall have passed a physical examination in accordance with chapter 78 of the Laws of 1914 of the State of New Jersey.

The "tuberculin test," as used in this ordinance, shall conform to the following:

- (a) Not less than two preinjection temperatures covering a period of not more than 12 hours and not less than 6 hours.
- (b) The first postinjection temperature shall not be taken later than the tenth hour after the injection. The taking of the postinjection temperatures shall not be more than 2 hours apart and shall be continued for at least 20 hours from the time of injection, and whenever at the twentieth hour a rising temperature is being recorded additional temperatures must be taken and recorded until a definite reaction is established or the temperature of the animal drops to normal.
- (c) The veterinarian conducting the test shall first apply to the said board of health for test charts. In this application shall be stated the number of animals in the herd,

the number to be tested, the name of the owner of the animals, the amount of tuberculin to be used, the kind of tuberculin (by whom prepared), giving the date of expiration, and the temperature and conditions under which such tuberculin has been kept while in the possession of the veterinarian. All test charts shall be returned to the office of the board of health within 72 hours after the completion of the test, showing full details of each test, together with the ear-tag number of the animal, and shall have appended thereto the veterinarian's certificate stating the general health of all nonreacting animals.

(d) All reactors shall immediately be excluded from the herd and the disposition of such reactors shall be reported to said board of health at once. All suspicious or doubtful reactors shall be retested at a time to be designated by said board, and such retest shall conform to the requirements of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry governing such cases. All new cattle shall be tested between the ninetieth and one hundred and twentieth day from the time of entrance to the herd.

3. (a) Any animal suffering from a communicable disease shall be immediately excluded from the herd, and no milk from such cow or from any cow in a condition that might impair the healthfulness of the milk, or any of its products, shall be sold or offered for sale in the city of East Orange.

(b) Any producer supplying raw milk or cream sold or delivered in the city of East Orange shall notify the board of health or cause it to be notified at once of the removal of any cow, for any reason, from any herd, from which his supply is obtained. Such notification shall be in writing on blanks furnished by the board and shall give the ear-tag number, the reason for such removal, and the name and address of the person who has just secured possession of the cow, in case the cow was removed alive from the premises. When a cow is returned or added to a herd the board shall be likewise notified.

4. No person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees, or agents, shall have in possession or hold for sale, offer, deliver or bring into, or send into the city of East Orange any milk or cream from a dairy or milk plant whose methods and equipment have not been approved by the board of health of said city. The product of any dairy or milk plant whose methods or equipment at any time are not approved by said board may be excluded forthwith from the city of East Orange.

5. (a) All milk or cream must be sold or delivered to the consumer in bottles, exception: A special permit in writing may be granted by the said board of health to deliver either milk or cream in another manner.

(b) All unpasteurized (raw) milk shall be sealed in cans or other containers at its place of production, and said containers shall not be opened, except by an officer duly authorized under the provisions of the State food and drug act, until the arrival at the plants where the bottling is to be done.

(c) In case the unpasteurized (raw) milk handled by a local retailer is produced on more than one dairy farm, whether shipped or conveyed to him direct or handled through a middleman, the cans shall be plainly labeled with the name and address of the producer.

(d) No person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employee or agents, selling milk or cream in the city of East Orange shall add to or change the source of supply without first notifying in writing the said board of such change or addition. Such notice shall include the names and addresses of the contemplated supply, or those dropped, if such change is to be made.

(e) Every such person, firm, or corporation whose supply is obtained from five or more dairy farms shall file or cause to be filed a complete list of his or their supplies with said board of health between the 1st and 10th of each month.

6. (a) "Pasteurized milk or cream" when used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean milk or cream heated to not less than 144° F., and not higher than 148° F., for at least 30 minutes, and then cooled immediately to at least 50° F.

(b) No milk or cream shall be pasteurized more than once, and all pasteurized milk or cream shall be bottled at the place of pasteurization.

(c) No person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees or agents, shall at any time pasteurize his or their supply or permit any part of it to be pasteurized without the written permission of the board of health; nor shall any such person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees or agents, at any time sell as raw milk or cream, without the written permission of said board, any supply that he or they have been authorized or directed by the board to pasteurize.

(d) When in its opinion the public health requires such action, the board of health may require that any milk or cream supply shall be pasteurized under the supervision of said board or its officers, such milk to be sold only as a pasteurized supply, until such time as the board decides that the necessity for such pasteurization no longer exists.

7. (a) Any milk or cream found to be adulterated or not produced in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, which has been brought into, held, or offered for sale in the city of East Orange, may be seized and destroyed by any duly authorized inspector of the board of health.

(b) "Adulterated cream" as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean any cream containing more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter or less than 18 per cent butter fat, or any foreign substance, or any form of preservative, or any appreciable amount of sediment.

8. No milk or cream shall be held for sale, sold, or delivered in the city of East Orange unless at least 80 per cent of the samples, as shown by analyses made by or for the board of health contain a bacterial count within the limit prescribed by this ordinance: *Provided*, That no action will be taken to exclude any supply unless at least two samples taken on different days are found to contain more than the allowed number of bacteria.

9. In addition to the tuberculin tests already required by this ordinance the board may, when in its opinion conditions warrant such action, require that a herd shall be retested, and no unpasteurized milk or cream from such herd shall be held for sale, sold, or delivered in the city of East Orange until such a retest is made to the satisfaction of said board: *Provided*, That a 5-day notice to make such test must be served by the board upon the person who is licensed to sell such milk or cream.

10. (a) All milk held, kept, offered for sale, sold, or delivered in the city of East Orange shall be held, kept, offered for sale, sold, or delivered under the following grades or designations and under no other, and in accordance with such rules or regulations as may be adopted by the board of health of the city of East Orange, and shall conform with the following standards and requirements:

*Certified milk—Grade "A" milk.*—1. Selected milk, raw—tuberculin tested. 2. Selected milk—pasteurized.

*Grade "B" milk.*—1. Inspected milk, raw—tuberculin tested. 2. Inspected milk—pasteurized.

(b) No false or misleading statement of milk shall appear upon any container or be attached thereto.

*Certified milk.*—This milk must comply with the requirements of the State act of April 21, 1909, and the standards of the American association of medical milk commissions.

*Grade "A"—Raw, tuberculin-tested cows.*—All cows must be in good physical condition and tested at least once a year with tuberculin, tagged, and the record filed with the board of health not later than 72 hours after the test is completed.

*Bacteria.*—Must not contain more than 50,000 from November 1 to May 1; not more than 100,000 from May 1 to November 1.

*Dairies (scored).*—Must score 75 per cent or more on United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card.

**Labeling.**—Outer caps or tags shall be white, plainly marked in black letters stating the grade, the name of the person, firm, or corporation offering for sale, selling or delivering same, and the words "tuberculin tested." The "A" shall be in block type at least five-eighths inch in height.

**Pasteurized.**—All cows must have physical examination by a veterinarian approved by the board, and a certificate of such examination shall be filed with the board not later than 72 hours after the examination.

Must not contain more than 200,000 before pasteurization, and not more than 30,000 when delivered to the consumer between May 1 and November 1; and must not contain more than 100,000 before pasteurization and 10,000 when delivered to the consumer from November 1 to May 1.

Must score 70 per cent or more on United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card.

The outer caps or tags shall be marked grade A pasteurized and shall state the name of the person, firm, or corporation offering for sale, selling, or delivering same; hour, place, and day of week when pasteurized. The color of the tags or caps and type, and the size of the "A" shall be the same as for grade "A" (raw).

**Grade "B"—raw, tuberculin tested.**—Same as grade "A" (raw).

Must not contain more than 100,000 from November 1 to May 1; and not more than 300,000 from May 1 to November 1.

Must score 65 per cent or more on the United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card.

The cap or tag shall be exactly of the same form as in grade "A" (raw) with the following exceptions: "B" shall be substituted for "A" and the lettering shall be in green.

Same as grade "A" (pasteurized).

Must not contain more than 750,000 before pasteurization and 75,000 when delivered to the consumer from May 1 to November 1; and not more than 500,000 before pasteurization and 40,000 when delivered to the consumer from November 1 to May 1.

Must score 60 per cent or more on the United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card.

The cap or tag shall be exactly the same as in grade "A." Pasteurized with the following exceptions: Grade "B" shall be substituted for grade "A" and the lettering shall be in green.

11. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit from sale in the city of East Orange any so-called "modified" milk, "skimmed" milk, condensed, or evaporated milk when plainly labelled as such. The sale of "modified" milk shall conform to chapter 40 of the State laws of 1911, and "skimmed" milk to chapter 217, section 9, of the laws of 1907.

12. Any person, firm, or corporation, either by themselves, their employees, or agents who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not to exceed \$50 for each offense.

13. Parts of all ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of July in the year 1915.

### FORT SCOTT, KANS.

#### Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal—Collection of. (Ord. 1416, Jan. 5, 1915.)

**SECTION 1.** It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation doing or engaging in any kind of business within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Scott, Kans., to create or permit any nuisance to be created by the accumulation of slops, garbage, or other refuse upon any lot or piece of ground, owned, controlled, or used by any such person, persons, firm, or corporation or upon any public street, avenue, or alley in said city.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or party to carry on the business of collecting garbage within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Scott, Kans., on or after the first day of February, 1915, without first paying in advance to the city treasurer of said city the license tax hereinafter prescribed and levied.

SEC. 3. There is hereby levied and assessed a license tax on all persons or parties engaged wholly or a portion of the time, in the business of collecting or disposing of garbage in said city, to be paid in advance, per year, for persons or parties using one horsepower, \$15; for persons or parties using two or more horsepower, \$25.

SEC. 4. That all persons or parties who apply to the city of Fort Scott, Kans., for a license to collect garbage in said city shall, before said license may be issued to said party, be provided with water and air tight vehicles in which to convey said garbage, and shall have made provision for such disposition of said garbage, as will meet with the sanitary rules and regulations of the commissioner of parks and public property of said city.

SEC. 5. That the board of commissioners shall appoint a person duly licensed in accordance with this ordinance, as the official garbage collector of this city, whose duty it shall be to collect all garbage and in addition thereto all refuse and waste matter, which may be deposited or left in or along the alleys at private residences, hotels, or other buildings in said city; that such official garbage collector shall act under the directions and instructions of the commissioner of parks and public property, in the collection and disposition of said garbage, refuse, and all other waste matter. That such garbage collector shall hold his office for two years unless removed for cause by order of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 6. The said official garbage collector is hereby authorized and empowered to collect fees from persons or parties whose garbage or refuse shall be removed by said garbage collector; the board of commissioners of said city shall have the power in conjunction with said garbage collector, to fix a schedule of fees or prices to be charged by such garbage collector. The fees so to be charged by the garbage collector shall be as follows, to wit:

Hotels, per week.....	\$0. 25
All night and day restaurants, per week.....	. 25
Day restaurants, per week.....	. 15
Boarding houses, per week.....	. 15
Dwelling houses, per week.....	. 10
Apartment houses, per apartment, per week.....	. 10

Said fees to be payable monthly on or before the 20th day of each month hereafter: *Provided, however,* That such fees or charges may be changed at any time deemed necessary by the board of commissioners by resolution duly passed.

SEC. 7. Every householder, restaurant or hotel keeper and all keepers of stores and places of business are hereby required to provide closely covered water-tight receptacles for all garbage and kitchen waste, also receptacles for tin cans, broken dishes, waste paper, and trash, and all broken glass or chinaware, and it shall be unlawful for any householder, restaurant or hotel keeper, and all keepers of stores or places of business, to place any tin cans, broken glass, paper, dishes, or trash in the receptacles where garbage or slop is required to be placed; all said receptacles to be placed inside the lot line. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw or deposit any slop, garbage, or waste matter of any description, tin cans, broken glass or chinaware in the alleys, streets, or avenues of this city.

SEC. 8. That any person owning or occupying any lot abutting on any alley or street, who may keep horses, mules, or cows, and who may use said alley or street for the purpose of dumping offal, shall, upon written notice from the city health officer, place in such street or alley adjoining such lot, a box or crib, and said box or crib shall not extend into the street or alley more than 2½ feet. Said box or crib shall be placed

upon pillars or posts sufficient to give ventilation under the same, and all offal shall be placed therein, and may be hauled away by the garbage collector provided for herein, and such garbage collector shall be paid for such work according to the following fixed price, to wit:

For each wagonload..... \$0. 25

SEC. 9. Any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall directly or indirectly violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or who shall fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of said ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before the police judge of said city, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$20. Each day the provisions of this ordinance may be violated shall constitute a separate offense.

**GALVESTON, TEX.**

**Meat—Care and Sale. Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Feb. 27, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. All butcher's meats of every kind, that is to say, fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork, and the like, shall be brought to the duly licensed markets of the city of Galveston to be sold and disposed of; and every person who shall sell, expose, or offer for sale any of the above-mentioned meats, in the streets, or elsewhere than in such licensed markets, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as hereinafter provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No person, either for himself or as the agent, employee, or representative of another person or firm, or corporation, shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or deliver for sale, use, or consumption, or have in his possession for sale, or delivery, within the city of Galveston, any slaughtered meats as defined in section 1 of this ordinance without first having obtained from the health physician of the city of Galveston a license so to do.

SEC. 3. To procure a license as provided for in the preceding section of this ordinance the applicant shall present to said health physician a written application and shall state therein the full name and business of the applicant, and state for whom such application is made and in what capacity the applicant is acting, whether for himself or as agent for any other person, firm, or corporation, and shall state the exact address of the place where said applicant desires to keep, sell, expose, or offer for sale said meats, and shall state from what source or place said applicant proposes to procure the meats to be kept or sold by the applicant, and each application shall be made upon a printed blank furnished by the health physician and shall be accompanied by a license and inspection fee of \$15.

SEC. 4. All licenses provided for in this ordinance shall expire on the 15th day of March of each year. Upon the expiration thereof, in the event the holder thereof desires to continue in the business of a wholesale or retail butcher or vender of meats, he shall make application to the health physician for a new license in the same manner and upon the same conditions as hereinbefore provided for.

SEC. 5. The health physician shall not issue any license, as provided for in this ordinance, unless the abattoirs or slaughterhouses from which the applicant desires to procure his meat, or does procure his meat, shall be clean and sanitary within the meaning of this ordinance, and all abattoirs and slaughterhouses shall be deemed to be unclean and insanitary within the meaning of this ordinance unless the same are floored with water-tight, smooth-surfaced cement, concrete or the asbestos sanitary flooring composition, and unless the walls thereof, or a height of not less than 4 feet up, are smooth surfaced and plastered with the same material, so that they may be easily and thoroughly scraped, scrubbed, washed down and rendered clean and sanitary, and all floors constructed so that the blood and other fluids and the water used for cleaning purposes shall be readily carried off; and unless the covers of the floor gutters and the slaughtering platform, if any be used, are of perforated iron, and

the room or rooms used for slaughtering, dressing, cooling or storing the meats are entirely covered and closed in above and on all sides, and all doors and windows and other openings therein are screened, and said screened doors and windows are kept habitually closed except when used for necessary ingress and egress, and unless said abattoirs or slaughtering houses are provided with an abundant supply of Alta Loma or cistern water, or other fresh water, for wiping off the carcasses and cleaning other parts of the animal used for food, and for cleansing the knives, other implements and appliances used about the same, and the washing of the hands of those handling the meats, and unless a plentiful quantity of clean, fresh or salt water be supplied with such pressure as to clean off the walls and floors and thoroughly flush out the floor gutters, drains, pipes and receptacles for the offal; and unless said walls, floors and gutters in the room or rooms used for slaughtering, preparing or cooling the meats be daily and thoroughly cleansed, as above specified, and all blood, offal, bones and refuse matter be daily removed therefrom after each day's slaughtering and disposed of in a thoroughly sanitary manner, so that the same shall not be offensive or create a public nuisance, and at a distance of not less than 300 yards from such slaughterhouse or abattoir, or unless such blood, offal, bones and refuse matter be cooked or rendered in a building separate and apart from such abattoir or slaughterhouse, and unless said abattoir or slaughterhouse be so located as not to be nearer than 300 yards to any hog pen or place in which swine are kept or fed, and swine be not allowed to roam about the premises.

SEC. 6. The health physician shall not grant the application of any person or issue any license herein provided for unless the place in which said meats are proposed to be sold, exposed or offered for sale, or are sold, exposed or offered for sale, is clean and sanitary and provided with screens or electric fans so as to exclude therefrom all flies.

SEC. 7. The health physician shall upon receipt of the application, duly made as hereinbefore provided for, and after having made or caused to be made a proper investigation as to the representations contained in such application, if he finds such representations to be true and that the applicant has complied and is willing to comply with all of the provisions of this ordinance, shall issue to such applicant a license which license shall state that such applicant is a duly licensed but her or vender of meats and is authorized and empowered to sell, expose, offer for sale and deliver fresh meats within the city of Galveston from the date of such license until the 28th day of February, following year, unless such license be sooner revoked. And the person receiving such license shall inclose the same in a neat frame, covered with glass, and expose the same in some prominent position in the place where he engaged in the business of selling, exposing and offering fresh meats for sale.

SEC. 8. Each and every license provided for in this ordinance that may be granted by the health physician is conditioned upon the applicant for the holder of said license complying with each of the following conditions:

(a) That the abattoir or slaughterhouse from which the holder of said license secures the fresh meats sold, exposed or offered for sale by him be sanitary and clean as those terms are defined in this ordinance.

(b) That the premises of the holder of such license wherein such meats are sold, exposed or offered for sale are clean and sanitary, and that the same are properly screened or equipped with electric fans so as to exclude flies from such premises.

(c) That the holder of such license will not have in or about his premises any unclean or unwholesome substance whatever or any meat unfit for human consumption.

(d) That the holder of such license will not have in his employ in or about said premises any person who is affected with any contagious, or infectious or venereal disease, or any disease of the skin. And shall compel all employees or other persons engaged in the handling, or the care or the sale of meats to be attired in a cleanly manner, and while so engaged to wear clean white aprons.



(e) That all knives and other implements and appliances used in or about said premises in the slaughtering, dressing, handling or selling of meats shall at least once each day after being used be cleaned and disinfected by boiling or steaming the same, and the aprons of those handling such meat shall be washed, boiled or steamed.

(f) All vehicles belonging to the holder of such license, in which fresh meats are conveyed to and from his place of business, shall be kept perfectly clean and daily scrubbed and washed after so having been used, and the meats carried in such vehicle shall always be kept covered with a white or light cloth so as to exclude therefrom any dust, flies or other source of pollution.

(g) That all ice boxes, cooling boxes or receptacles in which meat is kept or stored shall be clean and shall not contain any unwholesome or impure substance of any kind or description.

(h) That the holder of said license shall allow the health physician or other person or persons designated by him or by the board of commissioners of the city of Galveston at all times to freely and fully inspect his premises and all meats held, sold, exposed or offered for sale or delivery by him, and shall answer all reasonable questions relative to the condition thereof, and upon demand shall state, if known, where the same was slaughtered and from whom he obtained the same, and upon payment of the value thereof shall give samples of any meat in his possession sufficient for analysis and examination.

Upon the failure or refusal of the holder of any such license to comply with each and all of the conditions set forth and enumerated in this section of this ordinance the health physician shall suspend the license of such person and shall in writing notify the holder thereof to appear before him at his office in the city hall, at a time fixed, which time shall be within 36 hours of the date of such notice, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why such license shall not be revoked. And if upon such hearing the health physician shall declare said license revoked the holder thereof shall have the right to appeal from such order of the health physician to the board of commissioners of the city of Galveston at the next regular meeting of said board to be held after the date of such order of revocation. Said appeal shall be made in writing and shall state the ground upon which the applicant relies to sustain his appeal. And after the date of said order of revocation by the health physician, and during the pendency of such appeal, the order of revocation shall stand suspended. But if upon the hearing of such appeal the board of commissioners of the city of Galveston sustains the order of the health physician said license shall stand revoked. But if said board shall not sustain the order of the health physician said license shall continue in force as though such order of revocation had not been made.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall sell, expose or offer for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or delivery any fresh meats, as the term fresh meats is defined in this ordinance, without having first procured the license provided for in this ordinance, or such license once having been issued having been thereafter revoked, or who shall sell, expose or offer for sale at a place different from the place designated in his license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

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