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EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER INTESTINAL DISEASES IN EVERETT, WASH., JULY, 1923.

By C. E. Dorisy, State Sanitary Engineer.

Everett, Wash., a seaport of approximately 30,000 inhabitants, obtains its water from the Sultan River, a mountain stream, through a long wood-stave pipe line. In 1922, as a result of floods, forest fires, and breaks in the pipe-line, contamination began to occur frequently in the water; and, upon the order of the State Health Department, the city commissioners installed two Wallace & Tiernan chlorinators at the intake. Since that time, the water has been of good sanitary quality, as shown by the following bacteriological averages found in the State laboratory:

B. coli per 100 c. c.	0
37° C.: Bacteria per c. c.	5
20° C.: Bacteria per c. c	145

On or about July 12, 1923, numerous cases of diarrhea began to appear in the Riverside district, along Pine, Maple, Cedar, Walnut, and Chestnut Streets. The area extended gradually, until a large portion of the city became involved. The prevalence of the disease soon gave rise to a rumor that the city water was contaminated, and prompted the acting local health officer (the health officer being on leave of absence at that time) to consult with the water superintendent concerning the possible contamination of the city water.

That official had already, as a matter of routine, caused to be analyzed in a commercial laboratory of Everett, several samples of water taken from the business section of the city. They were reported as contaminated in every 10 c. c. portion of sample. Previous analyses of samples of chlorinated water from the reservoir had shown that the water at that place was satisfactory, and the possibility of contamination after chlorination had not been considered.

Up to this time none of the cases of intestinal trouble had appeared to be serious enough to warrant reporting to the State Board of

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Health. However, on July 17 four samples of the city water, collected from various taps in the Riverside district, were forwarded to the State laboratory. The reasons for forwarding the samples were not stated, and the department was not aware that an outbreak of intestinal trouble was under way in Everett.

On July 20, the State Board of Health was informed by telephone by a local physician, a former member of the State Board of Health, that a considerable number of diarrhea cases were occurring in his practice. The State Board of Health immediately communicated with the city authorities of Everett, who stated that reports had been heard of a few scattered cases of diarrhea of a mild type, but that there was no cause for concern as such cases were not unusual at that season of the year.

On July 23 this physician reported that the situation was growing serious and requested that some one be sent to Everett as soon as possible to determine the cause of this sickness.

On the morning of July 23 the analyses of the four samples collected in Everett on the 17th were completed and showed the following results:

Laboratory No.	Tap Where collected.	B. coli per 100 c. c.	37° C.: Bact. per c. c.	20° C.: Bact. per c. c.
W 564	2806 Harrison Street	100	375	7,000
W 562	3130 Maple Street		130	675
W 561	3202 Maple Street		160	1,700
W 563	3311 Pine Street 1		8,000	10,000+

¹ The nearest point to the 6-inch connection described below.

The same day (July 23) Dr. Paul A. Turner, director of health of the State of Washington, Dr. A. U. Simpson, epidemiologist, and the writer, proceeded to Everett to investigate the outbreak.

It was ascertained that although the epidemic had already spread in a milder form to the business section of the city, it had its origin in the Riverside district, on the banks of the Snohomish River, and that many of the workers in the numerous mills located in that vicinity were already affected by it.

As a number of the mills in the Riverside district along the Snohomish River were provided with dual fire protection systems which enabled them to run the polluted water of the river and the chlorinated water from the reservoir into a common main in case of fire, the investigators immediately suspected that the drinking water was being polluted by river water which gained access to the drinking water mains through a faulty cross-connection.

The opinion that local contamination was occurring following chlorination was borne out by the analyses of samples of water col-

lected by the State Board of Health on July 23. The analyses were as follows:

Laboratory No.	Source of sample.	B. coli per 100 c. c.	37° C.: Bact. per c. c.	20° C.: Bact. per c. c.
W 597 W 596 W 598 W 599	Running faucet, 2318 Cleveland	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\0\\100\\1,000 \end{array}$	7 21 3 60 3,700 130	8 1 105 200 6, 900 650

A glance at the city map showed that cases of the disease were most numerous in the vicinity of the Eclipse Mill, in which cross-connections of the character above described were present. The Eclipse Mill, therefore, was made the starting point of a general investigation which lasted three days and established the following facts:

For the purpose of improving their means of combating fire, the Eclipse Mill Co. had, during the first part of 1923, requested the city commission to lay an additional 6-inch main connecting a dead end at Thirty-third and Pine Streets with an existing hydrant located on the Northern Pacific Railway tracks, in a city block adjacent to the mill.

On March 19, 1923, the city commission had authorized this work, which was completed during the first days of July, when the chlorinated city water was permitted to flow through the new main. A gate valve installed on this new line was kept open because, as the water superintendent said, "the water department wanted to get the benefit of the circulation system." For the same reason, no check valve was installed there at that time.

On July 10, 1923, and in connection with some dredging operations conducted on the Snohomish River, a pump of a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute (part of the Eclipse dual fire-protection system) was put into service by the mill company. The suction of this pump was located on the Snohomish, in tidewater, between the outfalls of 60-inch and 36-inch sanitary trunk sewers draining the same bank of the stream. In 1906, a by-pass had been laid around the meter by the water department to connect this pump with the city water mains. A gate valve was at that time installed on the by-pass; but for some time previous to the epidemic it had been kept open, which, however, was of no great consequence until the new 6-inch connection mentioned above was made, as the only danger then existing was the pumping of contaminated water into a dead end never used for drinking purposes.

The mill pump delivered water under a pressure of approximately 95 pounds; whereas, on account of some repairs being made at the

reservoir, the pressure in the city mains was unusually low at the time of the epidemic (82 pounds on July 23).

The map at the water department's office did not show the recently completed 6-inch connection, of which no permanent record had apparently been made previous to its construction. For that reason, a defective check valve was at first assumed to be the cause of the trouble, but the testing of both gate valves and check valves failed to reveal any mechanical defect. This, however, was not conclusive, as a chip or pebble which might have prevented the functioning of a check valve could have later been crushed or dislodged through variations of pressure, thus permitting the valve to close again.

In the meantime the following measures were taken with the cooperation of the local health, water, fire, and police departments, which the city commission had placed at the disposal of the sanitary engineer:

- (1) The drinking fountains in the district affected were closed and barrels of ice water sterilized with calcium hypochlorite were at once supplied for the use of the mill workers.
- (2) The dose of liquid chlorine introduced at the intake was increased to 4 pounds per million gallons.
- (3) The fire department started a systematic and intensive flushing of the mains, the result of which was controlled by daily bacteriological tests. This flushing was carried on until all the samples from the various parts of the city showed the complete absence of B. coli and a very low bacterial count.
 - (4) Notice to boil the water was published daily in the local papers.
- (5) Several contaminated wells and springs from which many residents were carrying their water were placarded or closed.
- (6) An inspection was made of all the mills along the river and it was ascertained that the cross-connections at these various establishments were in good order. The manager of each plant was given the necessary instructions regarding the precautions to be taken against intestinal diseases, which, up to that time, consisted only of diarrhea and dysentery.

On July 24 the engineer of the Eclipse Mill Co. informed the State authorities of the 6-inch connection recently installed by the city and mentioned the fact that the large pump at the mill had for some time been "running faster than usual." Further investigation verified this statement and disclosed that the connection really afforded the means by which large quantities of polluted water had for 14 days entered the city mains. The connection was immediately ordered shut off and sealed.

On July 25 the first case of typhoid fever was reported to the local health officer, and in all, 77 cases were reported, the last contact cases occurring in the latter part of October. This total includes

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one case at Raymond, Wash., and one in Tacoma, which were traced to the same source. At least 2,000 cases of diarrhea and dysentery were also due to this pollution of the water mains.

That the infection was severe is shown by the case fatality rate in this epidemic, there having been nine deaths from typhoid and two from dysentery.

As a result of the epidemic, the department issued the following order, dated July 30, 1923, and addressed to the mayor of Everett:

"Therefore, in virtue of section 5406 R. and R. Code, it is the order of this department-

"(1) That all check valves now in use for the purpose stated above (dual systems of fire protection) shall be immediately eliminated.

"(2) That all gate valves on dual systems shall immediately be sealed, it being understood that if such gate valves must be opened in a fire emergency, the person breaking this seal shall forthwith report the fact to the city health officer.

"(3) That the sealing of the gate valves shall be considered sufficient only for a period not exceeding 90 days from date, after which each mill shall be provided with an individual water tank, in order that

even the gate valves may be eliminated.

"(4) That the city department of health shall be given absolute control over the chlorination of the water supply.

"(5) That the water superintendent shall not be permitted to construct any extensions to the water system without first submitting to the State Board of Health or to the city of Everett department of health, plans showing the transmission and distribution system for such an extension. (Sec. 70-d, State Board of Health, Rules and Regulations.)"

On January 14, 1924, the State Board of Health passed the following regulation prohibiting the use of cross-connections for any purpose unless both water supplies are of safe sanitary quality and the connection has received the approval of the State Board of Health.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

REGULATION PROHIBITING WATER CROSS-CONNECTIONS.

Section 70 (k) For the purpose of this regulation, a crossconnection is a physical arrangement whereby a public water-supply system is connected with another water-supply system, either public or private, in such a manner that a flow of water into such public water-supply system from such other water-supply system is possible.

- (1) For the purpose of this regulation, a by-pass is a physical arrangement whereby water may be diverted around any feature of the purification process of a public water supply.
- (m) For the purpose of this regulation, an emergency intake is an intake or other device capable of introducing water into the public

water system from a source of supply which, because of its unsafe characteristics, has not been approved for drinking and culinary purposes by the State Department of Health.

- (n) All cross-connections are hereafter prohibited within the limits of the State of Washington unless both water supplies are of safe sanitary quality, and both supplies and the connection thereof have received the approval of the State Department of Health. All persons, firms, or corporations now having or maintaining any cross-connections as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, whether or not such cross-connections are controlled by automatic devices such as check valves, or by hand-operated mechanisms, such as gate valves or stop cocks, which may or may not be sealed, shall, on or before the 15th day of April, 1924, discontinue and physically separate all such cross-connections, unless both supplies and the connection thereof have received the approval of the State Department of Health.
- (o) Failure on the part of persons, firms, or corporations to discontinue the use of any and all cross-connections and to physically separate such cross-connections before the 15th day of April, 1924, will be sufficient cause for the discontinuance of the public water service to the premises on which the cross-connections exist, unless the quality of the water from the two supplies used has been approved by the State Department of Health.

Provided, that, in the case of persons, firms, or corporations having installed before April 15, 1924, cross-connections consisting of two gate valves with indicator posts, two check valves of the factory mutual type with drip cocks and gauges for testing, all to be placed in a vault of water-tight construction accessible to ready inspection; the date of discontinuance of the same shall be extended until January 1, 1927: Provided further, that such cross-connections are subjected to such inspections as the State Department of Health deems proper, the expense of such inspections to be borne by the person, firm, or corporation using such a cross-connection.

- (p) After January 1, 1927, public water supplies shall be made available for fire protection by the following methods only:
- 1. Construction of a pump well, or reservoir, to which the city mains are connected, pumps taking suction from well or reservoir and pumping to an elevated tank for storage and pressure; or
- 2. An elevated tank or standpipe supplied at the top and above the overflow by a connection from the city main. Such tank or standpipe may then be connected to the fire-protection system; or
- 3. Two independent systems or piping without any connection whatsoever, one being supplied from the city mains and the other from the independent water supply.
- (q) No by-pass shall be established or maintained whereby water may be diverted around any feature of a purification process of a

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public water-supply system, provided that with the specific approval of the State Department of Health, by-passes may be permitted around primary sedimentation basins, aerators, or mixing chambers.

(r) No emergency intake as defined in paragraph (m) of this section shall be established or maintained in connection with a public water-supply system.

THE EFFECT OF CHARA ROBBINSII ON MOSQUITO LARVÆ.

By M A. BARBER, Special Expert, United States Public Health Service.

The publications of Caballero on a supposed toxic effect of *Chara* fatida and of other species of *Chara* on mosquito larvæ have, of late years, aroused considerable interest respecting the possible use of these plants in the prevention of the breeding of *Anopheles*.

According to Caballero (1, 2, 3, 4) various pools and ponds occurring in certain regions of Spain did not harbor mosquito larvæ if Chara fætida grew abundantly in them, while pools lacking these plants contained larvæ plentifully. Larvæ of Anopheles and of Aëdes ægypti developed poorly or not at all in aquaria containing Chara, but grew normally in controls. Larvæ developed in the crushed thallus of the plant, but failed to grow normally in water taken from pools in which Chara was growing. The author concluded that the harmful effect of Chara on larvæ was due to some toxin excreted by the living plant. Not only Chara fætida but also other species of Chara common in Spain produced this toxic effect.

Pardo (5), working in the rice fields of Valencia, reported that he had confirmed the theory of the value of Chara in destroying mosquito larvæ: that Chara hispida has a stronger larvicidal power than Chara fatida and is more suitable for propagation, since it may live at the bottom of water 10 ft. in depth. Alluaud (6) made a study of the use of Chara in antimosquito work in Morocco. He concluded that this plant does not bring about a complete elimination of mosquitoes. but that its use is a very valuable accessory control measure. found no mosquito larvæ in the presence of Chara connivens. Vasconcelos (7) experimented with Chara gymnophylla in Mexico and concluded that this species has some toxic effect on mosquito larvæ. Officers (8) engaged in antimalaria work in Palestine have reported the finding of both Culex and Anopheles larvæ in ponds where Chara fætida was growing luxuriantly. Hacker (9) experimented on two species of Chara in the Federated Malay States and found that larvæ pupated normally in dishes containing these plants. A third species, however, seemed to act as a deterrent to mosquito breeding. Galamini (10) states that larvæ of Anopheles bifurcatus in Italy may hibernate in collections of water containing Chara fatida.

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Some 50 species of Chara have been reported by Robinson (11) as occurring in North America; and of these, 36 species have been found in the United States, some of them abundantly. Little has been published regarding a possible larvicidal power of any species indigenous to this country. Metz (12) states that Chara is a relatively poor food for Anopheles larvæ, but that one specimen of Anopheles quadrimaculatus developed to maturity in it. Smith (13) found larvæ of Anopheles punctipennis in great numbers in fruiting Chara. Rucker (14) states that Chara foliorosa, growing abundantly in lakes of the Isthmus of Panama, has no inhibitory effect on the larvæ of Anopheles albimanus. On the contrary, it stimulates mosquito production. (Chara foliorosa is not listed by Robinson. C. foliolosa Muhl. is listed, with a distribution "Pennsylvania to South America.")

An opportunity was offered to make some observations on a local species of Chara by the appearance, in early August, 1923, of large amounts of Chara robbinsii Halstead in the rice plots of the Rice Experiment Station at Crowley, La. This species was very plentiful at the margins of rice plots, within plots where the rice was short, and in pools and ditches near the rice. It was especially abundant where the water was exposed to the sun. It was fruiting freely, had a strong odor, and was often so thick as to form mats at the surface of the water. Larvæ of Anopheles and of various culicines could be found everywhere in the presence of this Chara. An attempt was made by dipping, to determine approximately the number of anopheline larvæ found in the presence of the Chara. A pan of about 13 quarts' capacity was used, and each dip swept larvæ from a surface averaging roughly 50 square inches. An average of nearly 1,000 dips made in water containing Chara gave nearly one (0.8) anopheline larvæ per dip. Over 100 control dips made where Chara was not present, or present in very small quantity, gave an average of 0.7 anopheline larvæ per dip. Pupæ and larvæ of all sizes were found with the Chara and were especially abundant where the matted plant extended slightly above the surface of the water, affording more abundant food for the larvæ and more adequate protection against minnows. In such mats sometimes 4 or 5 larvæ could be taken at one dip.

Anopheline larvæ were also plentiful in ditches where *Chara* was very thick and in a pool where the water was not changed in the course of irrigation. In one plot of the Experiment Station the rice remained short throughout the summer and *Chara* was continually abundant all over it. Here anopheline larvæ averaged somewhat over one per dip. Anopheline larvæ in the presence of *Chara* were found in

¹ Specimens were identified by Mr. W. C. Purdy, Special Expert United States Public Health Service, and by Dr. W. R. Taylor of the Department of Botany, University of Pennsylvania.

various other rice fields in the neighborhood of Crowley, and in none of them was there any evidence of a harmful effect produced by the plant on mosquito larvæ.

Many laboratory experiments were done in aquaria varying in size from teacups to battery jars of 5 to 6 quarts capacity. The quantity of Chara tested in them varied in amount from a sprig or two to a mass nearly filling the container. Chara fresh from the field and that which had grown in the container for weeks was tested. In all, anopheline larvæ grew well, in many experiments from egg to adult, provided sufficient food was supplied them. Anopheles also developed to adults from eggs, or from larvæ just hatched, in an extract of green Chara crushed in a mortar and in the dried powdered plant. Washed and crushed oöspores of Chara were fed to anopheline larvæ. Fragments of oöspores, recognized by the large starch grains present in them, were found in the feces of the larvæ, proving that the oöspores had been ingested. No apparent harm resulted to the larvæ from this diet. Anopheles escaped in the laboratory laid eggs in a large container in which there had long grown an abundance of thriving Chara, and the eggs developed to imagoes. Food and temperature conditions being equal, there seemed to be no difference between the growth rate of Anopheles larvæ in Characontaining aquaria and that observed in controls containing various other plants.

In cultures in which the Chara remained green and freshly growing, larvæ often developed slowly and frequently died out, provided their food supply was not supplemented. But if small quantities of rotten Chara, Spirogyra, or any decomposing plant were placed on small floats within convenient reach of the larvæ, the mosquitoes throve well, notwithstanding the presence of the green Chara in the container. Chara alone, unless partly rotting, was apparently a poor source of food for larve, not furnishing a sufficient supply of disorganized plant cells or of microorganisms to support the larvæ properly. Certain other water plants, more or less tough in texture, were equally inhospitable. It is hardly conceivable that the products of decay formed by the small amounts of decomposing plants placed on the floats in our Chara-anopheline cultures could interfere with a toxic action of the green Chara. At all events, such products of decay are common under field conditions and would be quite as likely to interfere there with any toxic action of Chara when used in anti-anopheline work.

Chara alone proved an excellent culture medium for mosquito larvæ when enough of it was placed in a receptacle so that a portion of it would rot. Anopheles quadrimaculatus developed from egg to imago in this medium in 11 days, summer temperature, counting time from the night of oviposition to that during which imagoes

were formed. Part of the *Chara* remained fresh and living, as proved by its green color and by the microscopic examination of the thallus in which the rotation of the protoplasm could be observed. In some of our cultures a comparatively tough pellicle, largely bacterial in composition, formed and hindered the development of larvæ, especially of the newly hatched ones. *Chara*, however, seemed less likely to produce such pellicles than other plants used as controls. In the mixtures of rotting and green *Chara* a thick pellicle usually formed, but soon broke, allowing free admission of air and abundant food for the larvæ.

All three of the species of Anopheles common in this region, A. quadrimaculatus, A. crucians, and A. punctipennis, developed from egg to imago in Chara-containing cultures. Aëdes ægypti developed imagoes within 16 days from eggs placed in a large beaker containing an abundance of green Chara and a few rotting leaves. Culex quinquefasciatus also developed normally in Chara cultures.

In all, over 50 laboratory experiments were done, and in none of them was there any evidence of the production by *Chara* of a toxin or of other substance harmful to mosquito larvæ. The mixture of living and rotting *Chara* proved to be such a good culture medium that we used it as a routine for developing mosquito larvæ.

Two species of Nitella, N. gracilis (Sm.) Ag. and N. tenuissima (Desv.) Kütz.², occurred in considerable amount in rice fields and ditches in this region. Neither in the field nor in the laboratory did this genus, a member of the Characeæ, show any evidence of harmful influence on mosquito larvæ.

SUMMARY.

It is evident that whatever larvicidal power may be possessed by some species of *Chara*, this property is not common to the whole genus. It is recommended that in any test of the possible larvicidal effect of *Chara*, or of any other plant, the food requirements of the larvæ should be taken into consideration.

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² Specimens were identified by Dr. Marshall A. Howe, curator of the New York Botanical Garden, New York City.

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WORK OF THE MADISON COUNTY (ALA.) HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Madison County (Ala.) Health Department for the calendar year 1923 presents a striking example of the work of a reasonably adequate and highly efficient whole-time county health service. Accurate morbidity and mortality records have been kept since the establishment of the health department in 1918, and these records picture the actual results which the health department is securing, measured by lives saved and sickness prevented.

Vital Statistics.—The following death rates per 1,000 population have been recorded for the county for the years 1916 to 1923, inclusive:

1916	19. 6	1920	15. 0
1917	19. 0	1921	12. 6
1918	26. 2	1922	13. 6
1919	15. 4	1923	14. 3

The death rate for the white population only for 1923 was 12.5 per 1,000; the colored rate, 17.0.

Attention is called to the fact that there has not been an epidemic of any of the contagious diseases (excepting influenza) since the establishment of the county health department. This is attributed to improved sanitary conditions, prompt reports of notifiable diseases by practicing physicians, and proper measures of control, as regards both the patient and general measures. The following table gives the number of notifiable diseases reported from 1917 to 1923:

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Typhoid fever Tuberculosis (new cases) Diphtheria Scarlet fever Smallpox Influenza Syphilis Gonorrhea			61 37 43 138 37 826 149 112	50 39 101 33 30 955 158 209	57 33 117 31 37 10 155 163	58 35 123 32 122 • 30 109 191	51 43 81 13 5 24 116 224

Sanitation.—There are approximately 13,000 homes in Madison County, 9,120, or 70 per cent, of which have sanitary toilets. Every home in the towns of Huntsville, Gurley, and Madison has a sanitary toilet, and there are three rural communities in which every home is provided with a sanitary toilet. Every school in the county is furnished with sanitary toilets and improved water supplies.

The four pumping stations that supply water to Huntsville and three mill villages are constantly supervised by the health department.

Sanitary inspections of all food-handling establishments were made during 1923 and their scores were published at least once a month. Improvement in garbage collection was made in Huntsville. All garbage is now required to be placed in covered cans, and daily collections are made on every street.

Milk supply.—Early in 1923 an effort was begun to get the dairymen to improve their methods of handling milk. As a result, the city of Huntsville passed the State's model milk ordinance, with the sanction of the dairymen. Since the passage of the ordinance, Huntsville has secured the services of a veterinarian as meat and milk inspector. During the year 42 milk supplies were radically improved, 400 dairy inspections were made, and 3,000 cows were tested for tuberculosis.

Meat supply.—All meat sold in Huntsville and the police jurisdiction is killed at the city abattoir and is inspected by the meat and milk inspector, who also inspects meat markets, the scores of which are published once a month.

Malaria control.—Malaria-control work has been carried on under the supervision of the sanitary inspector, and seven surveys have been made by the consulting sanitary engineer from the State board of health. Screening of homes, drainage of mosquito-breeding places, where feasible, and oiling or stocking with top minnows where drainage was impossible were all employed.

Ordinances prohibiting mosquito-breeding places were passed in Huntsville, Gurley, and Madison, and the enforcement of these ordinances was very effective. The following is a list of the malaria control activities for the year 1923:

Miles of new ditching	93
Miles of clearing and brushing	61/4
Miles of maintenance of ditches	4
Square yards of oiling per week	20, 503
Places stocked with Gambusia	6
Number of newspaper articles	12
Number of conferences	700
Number of field demonstrations	400

Laboratory.—It is stated that all the physicians throughout the courty availed themselves of the services of the laboratory in aiding

them in making diagnoses, and that hundreds of specimens of milk and water from every section of the county were examined during the year. The bacteriologist of the department also performs the duties of statistician and secretary to the health department.

Child hygiene and school health work.—By no means least among the activities of the health department was the work relating to child health. This work consisted of health lectures, physical examinations, and correction of defects, after examination notices were sent out to the parents informing them of the defects found in their children and urging them to have these defects corrected. Follow-up by the nurses and classroom charts aided in the success of this work. The following table gives a summary of this work and the results accomplished:

Schools visited	42
Number of children examined	7, 546
Number found defective	5, 350
Defects corrected	1, 546

Maternity and infancy work.—A maternity and infancy nurse was added to the personnel of the department of health during 1923, and an automobile was provided for her by the civic and women's clubs of Huntsville. During the year 113 "better baby" clinics were held in various sections of the county. The following table summarizes this work:

Prenatal—	
Cases given advice	490
Home visits	617
Infant and preschool—	
Babies and children examined	1,719
Office consultations, mothers	206
Home visits	2,882
Miscellaneous nursing visits	8, 346

Venereal disease control.—The venereal disease clinic is supported by the bureau of venereal disease control of the Alabama State Board of Health. It is open daily from 2 to 5 p.m. Treatments are given free of cost to indigent patients and to prisoners. Lectures are given, motion pictures are shown, and literature is distributed in an effort to educate the people concerning the importance of stamping out venereal diseases.

During the year 950 patients were treated for syphilis and 1,066 for gonorrhea; 1,100 doses of arsphenamine and 2,154 other treatments were given.

Other activities.—An educational program was carried on throughout the year to acquaint the people with the services of the health department, to teach school children and teachers health rules, to teach proprietors of food-handling establishments how to handle foods in a sanitary manner, and to teach "health" to the public. In

this work 243 lectures were given, at which there was a total attendance of over 19,000 people; 9,446 health bulletins were distributed; and 334 newspaper articles were published. A portable moving-picture machine was purchased, and 27 shows of health films were given in various sections of the county.

Among the other activities of the department during the year were the following: Two hundred and eighty-two life extension examinations, 327 physical examinations for marriage, 276 children examined for work certificates, 1,581 complete antityphoid inoculations, and 942 smallpox vaccinations.

This work was done in a county of 811 square miles area, having a population of 52,535, and at a cost as shown below:

Receipts.

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Rural sanitation fund (U. S. Public Health Service)	\$2, 070. 00
State	2, 619. 99
County	6, 459. 66
Municipalities	4, 813. 38
Other agencies	3, 119. 70
	19, 082, 73
Disbursements.	,
Salaries	13, 913. 00
Office rent	690. 00
Laboratory supplies, vaccines, etc	546. 32
Printing	221. 15
Labor	81. 38
Automobile expense (5 cars)	2, 634. 62
Miscellaneous, light, gas, telephone, etc	996. 26
	19, 082. 73

RURAL HEALTH WORK IN NEW YORK STATE.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY DEMONSTRATION ESTABLISHES FIRST COUNTY HEALTH UNIT IN THE STATE.

The first county health unit to be established in New York State has recently been created and the first county health officer of the State appointed. These developments in rural health work are the result of the Cattaraugus County Demonstration, one of three public health demonstrations being carried out in New York, through the aid of the Milbank Memorial Fund. The other two are in the city of Syracuse and in a district of New York City, respectively. Under the authority of a recent statute enacted in New York, a county is permitted to establish its own health board and have its own health officer. Cattaraugus County is the first county to act under this law and to establish a county board of health and appoint a county health officer—the only county health officer in the State. Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, former commissioner of health of the State of Maine, was appointed to this position.

At the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Milbank Memorial Fund in November, 1923, Doctor Bristol said that the demonstration was being received with favor by the people of Cattaraugus County, that the development of the clinical services indicated the marked appreciation of these services, people coming from more than 40 miles for examination, and that the county board of supervisors had increased the county health budget from \$9,300 in 1923 to \$16,000 in 1924. He stated that the president of the county medical society and most of the members were in harmony with the work and that the local authorities of the towns of the county were cooperating. At the meeting of the advisory council, Mr. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, said:

"A very important phase of public health work is that connected with the schools. In approaching this problem in Cattaraugus County we were confronted with the individual school district, the logical unit of school health work, but one which is still smaller than the town or village.

"Although there was a crying need for a wider unit for the school health work in the rural districts, no provision was made by the law for either an individual district unit or a larger one. As a result, without having any law, warrant, or authority, or anything at all except the good offices of the Milbank Memorial Fund and some of its resources, there was created in Cattaraugus County an office of county superintendent of school health. Without any legal status, this official called together a few months ago the trustees of all of the rural and village schools in the county and invited them to establish a county council of school health. Under this council the trustees were to see that every child received an adequate medical examination. Fifty-three hundred of these children, living in the least accessible parts of the county, have already been examined, and letters have gone to their parents telling of the defects discovered. For the first time in this State we have here really effective county-wide harmonious administration of the health of school children."

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, jr., Commissioner of Health of the State of New York, expressed his opinion of the need for county health work as follows:

"These demonstrations come at a very opportune time in the progress of the work of the State department of health. As I have said on many a previous occasion, it is my personal opinion that under the present organization we have about reached our limit in the methods of control of disease and the improvement of health in the State of New York. It has always been necessary to administer the affairs of health in the 57 counties of the State practically from Albany. That was very important in the beginning, but, as I say, we have reached the limit of results by any such method. I think we who have had any experience in rural public health work are agreed that the only way to accomplish efficient work is by moving the direct unit of control nearer to where the work is to be done—in other words, to establish the county unit."

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS.

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, JANUARY, 1924, JANUARY, DECEMBER, AND YEAR 1923, AND LAST QUARTER OF 1923.

The accompanying tables are taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for February, 1924. They present the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for January, 1924, January, December, and year 1923, and for the last quarter of 1923. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 15,000,000 insured persons.

The health record for this group of persons for the month of January, 1924, is auspicious, and the best ever recorded for January of any year, the death rate being 9.7 per 1,000, as compared with 10.6 for the same month last year. The comparison is even more favorable for this year than these figures indicate, as the rate for January, 1924, is based on the number of deaths occurring at all ages, whereas that for January of last year excluded infant deaths. It is stated that no business was written on infant lives during the early period of 1923, and that if the 1,120 infant deaths occurring in January of this year were excluded, the death rate, based on persons 1 year of age and over, would be 9 per 1,000, or 15 per cent below the figure for January, 1923.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, January, 1924, and January, December, and year 1923.

			•	
	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed.1			
Cause of death.	January, 1924.	December, 1923.	January, 1923.	Year 1923. ²
Total, all causes	971. 0	901. 0	1, 062. 7	923. 9
Typhoid fever Measles Scarlet fever Whooping cough Diphtheria Influenza Tuberculosis (all forms) Tuberculosis of respiratory system. Cancer Diabetes mellitus Cerebral hemorrhage Organic disease of heart Pneumonia (all forms) Other respiratory diseases Diarrhea and enteritis Bright's disease (chronic nephritis) Puerperal state Suicides Homicides Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides) Traumatism by automobile All other causes	8. 5 6. 8 5. 7 19. 9 16. 1 107. 0 97. 4 72. 3 17. 2 65. 9 135. 9 122. 6 15. 7 17. 8 71. 4 16. 8 5. 5 5. 6	4.5 5.1 5.6 19.5 90.1 82.0 72.3 14.1 65.8 124.7 90.3 15.0 20.8 69.2 15.9 64.0 17.4 189.7	4. 2 8. 5 6. 0 3. 8 27. 6 38. 4 116. 5 108. 6 72. 9 20. 3 73. 2 159. 7 133. 8 20. 8 81. 9 18. 2 7. 2 7. 3 57. 6 11. 0	5. 1 9. 4 4. 4 7. 4 15. 5 30. 2 109. 6 99. 2 71. 5 15. 9 61. 0 126. 7 83. 5 13. 9 28. 1 68. 5 7. 2 62. 7 15. 2

With the exception of January, 1923, figures include mortality of infants under 1 year of age.
Based on provisional estimate of lives exposed to risk in 1923.

Practically every important cause of death registered a lower mortality than in the corresponding month of 1923, particularly those causes of greatest numerical importance, such as organic heart disease, which dropped from 159.7 to 135.9 per 100,000; pneumonia, from 133.8 to 122.6; tuberculosis, from 116.5 to 107; Bright's disease, from 81.9 to 71.4; cerebral hemorrhage, from 73.2 to 65.9; influenza, from 38.4 to 16.1; and diphtheria, from 27.6 to 19.9.

The cancer rate was practically unchanged from that for January, 1923.

On the other hand, apparent increases are shown for scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diarrheal diseases. These increases, however, are stated to be due entirely to deaths in infants, and, accordingly, the figures are not fairly comparable with those for a period in which infants were not included.

The following table presents the death rates among white and colored policyholders for the final quarter of the years 1923, 1922, and 1921:

Death rates (annual basis) per 100,000 persons exposed, last nuarter of 1921, 1922, and 1923, compared for white and colored policyholders, for principal causes of death.

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

6. 2 3. 1 4. 6 2. 2 26. 5 8. 1 4. 4	OctDec., 1923. 1, 342. 0 10. 7 1. 3 1. 1 4. 5 5. 1 19. 2	Oct Dec., 1922. 1, 258. 2 14. 1 2. 1 2. 1 2. 9 10. 0	Oct Dec., 1921. 1, 292. 8 17. 1 . 5 . 7 2. 2
Dec., 1921. 748. 4 771. 9 6. 2 6. 6 3. 1 .8 4. 6 5. 6 2. 2 1. 3 26. 5 32. 8 8. 1 5. 4 4. 4	Dec., 1923. 1, 342. 0 10. 7 1. 3 1. 1 4. 5 5. 1	Dec., 1922. 1, 258. 2 14. 1 2. 1 2. 1 2. 9	Dec., 1921. 1, 292. 8 17. 1 . 5 . 7
6. 2 3. 1 4. 6 2. 2 26. 5 8. 1 4. 4	10. 7 1. 3 1. 1 4. 5 5. 1	14. 1 2. 1 2. 1 2. 9	17. 1 . 5 . 7
3.1 .8 4.6 5.6 2.2 1.3 26.5 32.8 8.1 5.4 .4 .4	1.3 1.1 4.5 5.1	2.1 2.1 2.9	.5
81. 3 83. 2 75. 1 3. 0 69. 8 (2) (2) (2) 60. 0 106. 1 67. 3 68. 5 8 1 9. 6 12. 6 7 4. 5 15. 0 15. 6 15. 0 15. 5 3 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 5. 8 66. 1 6. 5 7. 5 5. 4 5 5. 4 5 5. 4 5 5. 4 5 5. 4 5 5. 3 6. 0 63. 0 6	7 220.8 8 201.9 5.8 13.2 2 81.7 14.1 1 123.3 8.9 30.1 1 12.1 9.8 8 2.5 7.4 113.7 25.0 012.3 4.7 8.0 122.6 4.9 9.44.9 72.8	15. 5 (1) 216. 4 198. 6 6. 0 13. 8 66. 5 (2) 88. 4 178. 0 125. 8 8. 1 10. 7 3. 1 7. 6 104. 4 22. 6 10. 18. 6 101. 8 3. 6 3. 3 4. 3	2.2 6 12.5 5 239.4 4 219.8 4.6 6.6 3 (3) 94.4 112.2 3 9.5 28.9 71.2 12.7 10.5 28.6 6 8.3 91.5 6.6 6 9.6 6.5 5.0 29.6 9 9.5 29.5
8. 0 9. 6 5. 0 4. 5 5. 1 63. 4 15. 0 5. 8 66. 1 6. 5 2. 2 57. 4	8.1 12.6 5.7 5.6 6.9 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	8.1 12.1 12.6 9.8 5.7 2.5 5.6 6.9 7.4 6.1	8. 1

¹ No deaths.

² Not available.

The table below shows the per cent of the total amount disbursed by the company during the years 1922 and 1923 on account of deaths from certain specified causes:

	Per cent	Per cent of total.		
Disease or condition.	1923	1922		
All causes of death.	100.0	100. 0		
Typhoid fever Influenza and pneumonia Influenza Pneumonia (all forms) Tuberculosis (all forms) Tuberculosis of respiratory system Canoer (all forms) Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy) Diseases of the heart Chronic nephritis Puerperal state Total external causes. Suicides Homicides Accidents Accidental drowning Traumatism by fall	6.8 12.7	0.8 10.0 2.7 7.3 13.1 12.2 9.0 6.7 13.0 7.4 2.0 12.4 2.0 9.2		
Railroad accidents Automobile accidents Other accidents	1. 0 1. 9 3. 8	. 8 1. 7 4. 8		
All other causes of death	26. 2	25. 6		

MILK ORDINANCE HELD VALID.1

The Supreme Court of Arizona has held valid a milk ordinance of Yuma. The defendant violated the ordinance by offering for sale milk containing boric acid.

DEATHS DURING THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 15, 1924.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended March 15, 1924, and corresponding week of 1923. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 19, 1924, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended March 15, 1924.	Corresponding week, 1923.
Policies in force	56, 883, 519	52, 447, 299
Number of death claims	11, 919	13, 000
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate_	10. 9	12. 9

¹ Gardenhire v. State, 221 Pac. 228.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 15, 1924, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1923. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 19, 1924, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce:)

		ended 5, 1924.	Annual death rate per		is under year.	Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Mar. 15, 1924. ²
City.	Total deaths.	Death rate.1	rate per 1,000, corre- sponding week, 1923.	Week ended Mar. 15, 1924.	Corre- sponding week, 1923.	
Total (65 cities)	7, 501	14. 4	16. 0	969	959	
Akron	34			6	9	63
Albany 3	40 90	17. 6 20. 6	25. 3 17. 1	2 16	3 9	44
Atlanta Baltimore ³ Bi: mingham	230	15.3	19. 1	28	33	81
Bit minghamBoston	67 231	17. 4 15. 5	14. 1 19. 8	17 30	5 37	83
Bridgeport	39	15. 5	19. 0	8	8	125
Buffolo	126	12.0	16. 0	14	29	59 52
Cambridge Camden Chicago 3.	32 39	14. 9 16. 1	20. 1 16. 4	3	9	52 16
Chicago 3	696	12. 3	16. 4	116	101	107
Cincinnati	132	16. 9	17. 6	21	12	132
ClevelandColumbus	208 80	11. 9 15. 6	12. 6 18. 6	43 5	28 8	113
Dallas	47	13. 0	14.6	12	10	48
Davton	40	12. 3	15. 1	2	4	34
Denver Des Moines	95	12. 6	17. 0	13	11	
Detroit	35 269	12. 0	17.0	5 52	2 61	97
Duluth	21	10. 1	11.8	4	1	86
Erie	35			.5	8	103
Fall River ³	40 25	17. 2	19. 8	11 9	8	155 155
Fort Worth	29	10. 2	7. 6	2	4	
Fort Worth Grand Rapids	30	10. 5	14. 3	5	5	78
Houston Indianapolis	42 108	16. 1	15. 8	3 13	7 14	98
lackson ville. Fla	40	20. 4	20. 3	6	1	90
lersey City	99	16. 5	15.7	12	13	87
Kansas City, Kans Kansas City, Mo .os Angeles	33 97	14.6	11.3	4	5	80
Los Angeles	239	14. 1	17. 0	15 22	16 13	68
Louisville	74	14.9	21. 2	7	15	67
Jowell	34 21	15.3	20.8	7 5	7	125
Jynn Memphis	62	10. 6 18. 8	15. 2 26. 4	13	5 5	127
Milwaukee Minneapolis	116	12.3	15. 5	23	20	105
Minneapolis	86	10.7	12.6	7	18	38
Nashville 3 New Bedford	65 33	27. 5 13. 0	19. 1 15. 6	7 8	6	125
New Haven	63	18.7	18.7	6	8	78
New Orleans	165	21.0	18.8	14	14	
New York Bronx Borough	1, 614 214	14. 0 12. 8	15. 5 12. 1	199 22	177 20	80 78
Brooklyn Borough	539	12.8	14. 7	68	59	78 73
Manhattan Borough	719	16.6	18. 2	97	87	95
Queens Borough	107 35	10. 1 14. 0	12. 1 17. 6	9	9 2	49 55
Newark, N. J.	110	12.9	15.6	9	10	42
Vorfolk Dakland	37	11.8	13. 1	3	8	55
Dakland Dklahoma City	66 19	13. 9 9. 5	11.3	6	4	75
Omaha	56	14.0	18. 9	8	13	86
Paterson	30	11.1	13. 4	. 3	5	49
Philadelphia	529 256	14. 1 21. 3	16. 5 19. 2	76 34	63 33	9 7 115
Pittsburgh Portland, Oreg	67	12.6	10. 5	6	4	62
rovidence	90	19. 3	21.5	13	11	106
Richmond	42 76	11. 9 12. 2	18. 4 12. 9	6 3	7	71 24
St. Louis	246	15.8	16.9	21	26	<i>A</i> 2
St. Paul	68	14.5	15. 5	3	12	26
1 14 Y 1 C114 1						
Salt Lake City 3	39 65	15. 8 17. 7	16. 9 18. 3	3 15	2 13	50

Annual rate per 1,000 population.
 Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births of 1923. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
 Deaths for week ended Friday, March, 14, 1924.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 15, 1924, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1923—Continued.

		ended 5, 1924.	Annual death rate per	Death 1	Infant mor- tality	
City.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	1,000, corre- sponding	Week ended Mar. 15 1924.	Corresponding week, 1923.	rate, week
Schenectady Seattle Somer ville Spokane Spracuse Spracuse Tacoma Toledo Trenton Utica Washington, D. C Waterbury Wilmington, Del Worcester Yonkers Youngstown	75 21 25 47 58 31 67 52 35 157 18 28 47	15. 1 10. 9 16. 5 16. 1 15. 7 12. 6 20. 9 17. 3 16. 8 12. 2 12. 5 10. 5	7. 9 21. 6 14. 8 14. 1 9. 2 13. 7 17. 2 12. 1 16. 9 12. 0 17. 1 11. 6 20. 1	1 4 1 4 4 7 4 12 8 2 6 5 3 4 3	4 8 9 0 3 6 4 10 4 2 11 4 5 13 3 8	28 39 27 85 68 87 92 114 131 35 112 48 36 65 48

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.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

Reports for Week Ended March 22, 1924.

ARIZONA.	Cases.	CALIFORNIA—continued.	
Ch. L. Ivan and		Maria	Cases.
Chicken pox	•	Measles	_ 1, 167
Diphtheria	• -	Poliomyelitis:	
Measles	_	Crescent City	
Mumps		Lemoore	
Scarlet fever		Taft	
Smallpox		Scarlet fever	252
Trachoma		Smallpox:	
Tuberculosis		Hermosa Beach	
Typhoid fever		Long Beach	
Whooping cough	_ 1	Los Angeles	. 111
ARKANSAS.		Los Angeles County	. 47
Chicken pox	_ 58	Orange County	. 12
Diphtheria		Pasadena	. 8
Hookworm disease	-	San Bernardino County	. 11
Influenza		San Luis Obispo County	. 11
Malaria		Scattering	. 49
Measles	•	Typhoid fever:	
	-	Los Angeles	. 5
Mumps	-	Orange	
Paratyphoid fever		Orange County	
Pellagra		Scattering	
Scarlet fever			
Smallpox		****	
Trachoma	_	COLORADO.	
Tuberculosis		(Exclusive of Denver.)	
Typhoid fever		[_
Whooping cough	_ 63	Cerebrospinal meningitis	
CALIFORNIA.		Chicken pox	
		Diphtheria	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Venice		Impetigo contagiosa	
Diphtheria	_ 207	Influenza	
Influenza	_ 17	Measles	
Leprosy—San Francisco	_ 1	Mumps	
Lethargic encephalitis:		Pneumonia	. 2
Berkeley	. 1	Scarlet fever	. 11
Los Angeles	_ 1	Smallpox	. 1
San Francisco		Tuberculosis	
		95)	

(625)

CONNECTICUT.	Cases.	ILLINOIS—continued.	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	o ases
Chicken pox		Measles	540
Diphtheria		Pneumonia	-
German measles		Poliomyelitis—Cook County	
Influenza	-	Scarlet fever:	
Lethargic encephalitis		Cook County	170
Measles		De Kalb County	
Mumps		Kane County	
Ophthalmia neonatorum		La Salle County	
Paratyphoid fever		Lake County.	
Pneumonia (lobar)		Livingston County	
Poliomyelitis		Peoria County	
Scarlet fever		St. Clair County	
Septic sore throat		Scattering .	
Smallpox	-	Smallpox:	0.
Tetanus		Cook County	1
Trichinosis		Scattering	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	Tuberculosis	
Whooping cough		Typhoid fever	
whooping cough	. 10	Whooping cough	
DELAWARE		w nooping cought	12
Chicken pox	. 3	INDIANA.	
Diphtheria	. 6		
Measles	- 6	Cerebrospinal meningitis—Montgomery	
Mumps	. 1	County	
Pneumonia	- 7	Chicken pox	109
Scarlet fever	_ 12	Diphtheria	
Tuberculosis	. 2	Influenza	
Whooping cough	_ 6	Measles	1,02
		Poliomyelitis—Vanderburg County	
FLORIDA.	10	Scarlet fever:	
Diphtheria		Dekalb County	
Influenza	_	Fayette County	
Malaria	-	Lake County	
Pneumonia.	- :	St. Joseph County	1
Scarlet fever	-	Wabash County	
Smallpox		Scattering.	7
Trachoma		Smallpox:	
Typhoid fever	- '	Fayette County	
GEORGIA.		Jay County	
Chicken pox	. 7	Marion County	
Diphtheria		Kosciusko County	
German measies		Scattering	
Hookworm disease		Trachoma—Marion County	. :
Influenza		Tuberculosis	. 1
Malaria		Typhoid fever	. 9
Measles.		Whooping cough	10
Mumps.			
Pneumonia		IOWA.	0
Poliomyelitis		Diphtheria Scarlet fever	
Scarlet iever		Smallpox	
Smallpox		Smanpox	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)		Kansas.	
Typhoid fever	_	Carebrooninel maningitie	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Whooping cough	- 3	Chicken pox	12
ILLINOIS.		Diphtheria German measles German measles	
Complementary manipulation			
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Influenza Mossles	
Champaign County		Measles	
Cook County	. 3	Mumps	
De Kalb County	- 1	Pneumonia	
		Scarlet fever	
Cook County	105	Smallpox	
Madison County		Tuberculosis	
Scattering		Typhoid fever	
Influenza	45	Whooping cough	13

LOUISIANA.	a	MICHIGAN—continued.	_
	Cases. 19		Cases.
Diphtheria	33	Scarlet feverSmallpox	
Influenza	35	Tuberculosis	
Malaria	. 4	Typhoid fever	
Measles	338	Whooping cough	
Pneumonia	57	1	
Scarlet fever	9	MINNESOTA.	
Smallpox	16	Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 1
Tuberculosis	24	Chicken pox	
Typhoid fever	7	Diphtheria	
Whooping cough	4	Influenza	
MA!NE.		Measles	
Chicken pox	52	Pneumonia	. 5
Diphtheria	9	Poliomyelitis	. 1
German measles	23	Scarlet fever	
Influenza	14	Smallpox	
Measles	185	Tuberculosis	. 68
Mumps	63	Typhoid fever	
Pneumonia	22	Whooping cough	. 24
Scarlet fever	27	MISSISSIPPI.	
Smallpox	2	Diphtheria	
Typhoid fever	4	Scarlet fever	
Tuberculosis	18	Smallpox	
Whooping cough	39	Typhoid fever	
MARYLAND.1		MISSOURI.	
Chicken pox	191	'	
Diphtheria	44	(Exclusive of Cape Girardeau.)	
Dysentery	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 3
German measles	85	Chicken pox	
Influenza	97	Diphtheria	
Lethargic encephalitis	4	Influenza	
Measles	351	Measles	
Mumps	48	Mumps	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	Pneumonia.	
Pneumonia (all forms)	137	Scarlet fever	
Scarlet fever	181	Septic sore throat Smallpox	
Septic sore throat	2	Tuberculosis	
Tuberculosis	59	Typhoid fever	
Typhoid fever	9	Whooping cough	87
Whooping cough	69		٠.
MASSACHUSETTS.		MONTANA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	Diphtheria	
Chicken pox.	252	Scarlet fever	
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	15	Smallpox	91
Diphtheria	163	NEW JERSEY.	
German measles	42	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Influenza	13	Chicken pox	
Lethargic encephalitis	2	Diphtheria	
Measles	983	Influenza	29
Mumps	426	Measles	590
Ophthalmia neonatorum	21	Pneumonia	147
Pneumonia (lobar)	118	Poliomyelitis	1
Poliomyelitis	3	Scarlet fever	160
Scarlet fever	476	Smallpox	17
Septic sore throat	14	Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	168	Typhoid fever	
Typhoid fever	4	Whooping cough	117
Whooping cough	114	NEW MEXICO.	
MICHIGAN.		Chicken pox	
Diphtheria	139	Conjunctivitis	8
Measles	650	Diphtheria	. 9
Pneumonia	149	Influenza	10
1 Week ended Friday.		en e	ina Y

NEW MEXICO—continued.		TEXAS—continued.	
!	Cases.	f · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cases.
Measles		Influenza	
Pneumonia		Measles	
Scarlet fever Smallpox		Mumps Paratyphoid fever	
Tuberculosis		Pneumonia.	
Whooping cough		Scarlet fever	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	Smallpox	
NEW YORK.		Trachoma	
(Exclusive of New York City.)		Tuberculosis	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	Typhoid fever	
Diphtheria		Whooping cough	. 16
Influenza		VERMONT.	
Lethargic encephalitis		Chicken pox.	13
Measles		Measles	
Pneumonia		Mumps	7
Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever	. 5
Scarlet fever	467	Smallpox	
Smallpox	18	Whooping cough	10
Typhoid fever		WASHINGTON.	
Whooping cough	308	Chicken pox	90
NORTH CAROLINA.		Diphtheria:	
	•	Cowlitz County	12
Cerebrospinal meningitis		Seattle	
Chicken pox		Scattering	
Diphtheria		Measles	
Poliomyelitis	1	Mumps	
Scarlet fever		Pneumonia.	2
Septic sore throat	1	Scarlet fever:	10
Smallpox	143	Seattle Spokane	
Typhoid fever	2	Scattering	
Whooping cough	380	Smallpox:	
OREGON.		Cowlitz County	27
		Spokane.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis		Scattering	
Chicken pox	12	Tuberculosis	27
Diphtheria:	16	Typhoid fever	4
Portland Washington County	12	Vincent's angina—Walla Walla	
Scattering	14	Whooping cough	23
Influenza	10	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Leprosy	1		
Measles	201	Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Mumps	14	Diphtheria Scarlet fever	
Pneumonia	² 6	Smallpox	
Scarlet fever	14	Typhoid fever	
Smallpox:		1 JPMONG 10101	•
Portland	15	wisconsin.	
Scattering	9	Milwaukee:	
Tuberculosis	19	Chicken pox	
Typhoid fever	2 10	Diphtheria	
Whooping cough	10	Pneumonia	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		Scarlet fever	22
Chicken pox	9	Smallpox	1
Diphtheria		Tuberculosis	
Measles		Whooping cough	
Pneumonia	7	Scattering:	
Scarlet fever		Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Smallpox	4	Chicken pox	
Whooping cough		Diphtheria	
TEXAS.		German measles	
Chicken pox	34	Influenza	
Diphtheria	20	Lethargic encephalitis	1
² Deaths.			

wisconsin-continued.		WYOMING.	
	Cases.		ases.
		Chicken pox	13
Measles	408	Influenza	
Pneumonia	45	Measles	
Scarlet fever	284	Mumps	
Smallpox	15	Pneumonia	
Trachoma	1	Scarlet fever	
Tuberculosis	32	Tuberculosis	
Typhoid fever	10	Typhoid fever	
Whooping cough	136	Whooping cough	

Reports for Week Ended March 15, 1924.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		NEBRASKA—continued.	
Ca	ses.		Cases.
Chicken pox	55	Septic sore throat	1
Diphtheria	7	Smallpox	4
Influenza	2	Tuberculosis	1
Measles	14	Whooping cough	4
Scarlet fever	27		
Smallpox	8	NORTH DAKOTA.	
Tuberculosis		Chicken pox	
Typhoid fever	1	Diphtheria	
Whooping cough		German measles	
		Influenza	
NEBRASKA.		Measles	
Chicken pox	19	Mumps	31
Diphtheria	12	Pneumonia	24
Influenza	2	Scarlet fever	43
Measles	475	Smallpox	1
Mumps	11	Tuberculosis	. 5
Poliomyelitis	1	Whooping cough	. 14
Scarlet_fever			

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cere- bro- spinal menin- gitis.	Diph- theria.	Influ- enza.	Ma- laria.	Measles.	Pella- gra.	Polío- mye- litis.	Scarlet fever.	Small- pox.	Ty- phoid fever.
January, 1924. New Mexico Okishoma February, 1924.	2	80 57	9 121	1 44	203 973	0	1	38 59	3 334	15 49
Arizona Delaware Florida Idaho Louisiana Maryland Minnesota Missourl New Mex'eo New Jersey New Jersey New Jersey Rhode Island South Carolina Vermont Wyoming	3 3 0 2 1 3 3 2 11 19 0 1 0	111 24 62 5 80 137 306 291 73 422 1,524 68 111 26	17 29 0 313 371 6 117 7 126 634 1 88 0	34 0 17 1 0 0 1 0 5 4 19	436 11 815 2, 334 707 1, 416 2, 729 438 1, 918 9, 956 6 1, 348 736 384	1 0 2 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 3 12	24 54 11 48 29 570 1, 234 580 48 776 2, 760 409	4 1 19 6 80 3 277 51 44 49	2 48 3 50 30 18 17 9 28 131 0 6 1

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, FEBRUARY, 1924.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during February, 1924, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States.

Referred by—	Diph-	Scarlet	Small-	Tuber-	Typhoid
	theria.	fever.	pox.	culosis.	fever.
Connecticut Illinois Minnesota New Jersey New York		1	1 1	2 21	2 1 2

MORRIDITY REPORTS FROM CITIES.

Diphtheria.—The reports from 37 States and 105 cities in all sections of the United States for the week ended March 8, 1924, show very nearly the same number of cases of diphtheria as were reported for the corresponding week of last year and very little variation from the estimated expectancy, which is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics. The number reported by the cities gradually decreased from 1,453 cases for the week ended January 19, 1924, to 1,024 cases for the week ended March 8, 1924.

Measles.—The State health officers reported about twice as many cases of measles for the week ended March 8, 1924, as they reported for the corresponding week of the year 1923, but the number of cases reported in the 105 cities was only about 17 per cent more than were reported for the same week last year.

Scarlet fever.—Both States and cities reported more cases of scarlet fever for the week in 1924 than for the corresponding week of 1923, and an increase of about 75 per cent over the estimated expectancy was shown by the reports from the cities.

Smallpox.—Reports of cases of smallpox for the week ended March 8, 1924, indicate that vaccination has been neglected in many parts of the country. State health officers reported more than twice as many cases as they reported for the corresponding week of 1923. The number of cases reported for the week in 1924 by city health officers is more than double the estimated expectancy.

Deaths from influenza and pneumonia.—The number of deaths from these diseases reported from the 105 cities for the week ended March 8, 1924, increased somewhat over the number reported for preceding weeks, but is less than it was for the corresponding week of 1923.

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924.

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during non-epidemic years.

epidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

		Dipht	theria.	Influ	enza.				Scarle	fever.
Division, State, and city.	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.	Cases re- ported.	Deaths re- ported.	Measles, cases reported.	Mumps, cases re- ported.	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.
NEW ENGLAND		-								
Maine:			_			.2				١.
Portland New Hampshire:	1 21	. 2	0 2	. 0	0	Ō	0 18	0	2 2	0
Nashua Vermont:		1	.0	0	0	0		1	1	3
Barre Burlington Massachusetts:	3	. 0	0	0	0	2 0	1 0	2 4	. 1 1	0 2
Boston	65	62 5	40 4	6	1 0	181 3	35 4	30 4	53	148
Fall River Springfield Worcester	6 8	4 3	5 3	<u>1</u>	1 0	105 7	6	2 9	3 5 7	14 13 28
Rhode Island: Pawtucket Providence	0	1 12	1 11	0	0.0	0 3	0	4 7	1 9	11 93
Connecticut: Bridgeport	0	8	11	1	3	1	0	2	6	14
Hartford New Haven	6	9	6 3	0	0	25 6	116	1 9	5 6	44 22
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.				÷						
New York:	0	18	19	1	0	41	0	10	15	23
Buffalo New York Rochester	285 12	268 9	175 1	98	27	1, 679 3	271 9	281 6	189 13	268 13
Syracuse New Jersey: Camden	30	7	10	0	0	57	5	10	14	55 5
Newark Trenton	57 3	21 5	13	8	1 0	66 35	139 2	13 3	23 3	36 4
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	173	75	89	7	6	73	0	84	59	88 37
Pittsburgh Reading Scranton	88 0 11	22 3 5	29 5 2	0	10 0 1	11 6 5	105 0 2	99 4 8	19 3 6	37 3 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			1							
Ohio:	1.0	12	16	1	9	126	12	١,,	12	٠.
Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus	16 86 5	31 31	17	10 0	2 3 0	47 3	339	25 7	40 7	8 17 6
ToledoIndiana:	ŏ	5	3		1	35	ŏ	9	13	23
Fort Wayne Indianapolis	45	3 10	4	0	0	4 43	268	1 13	2 13	7
South Bend Terre Haute Illinois:	3	1	10 0	0	0	3 10	9.	2 1	3 3	10 0
Chicago	177 11	123 2	71	46 0	7 0	109 0	131 34	102 0	133 1	116 0
Peoria Springfield	11	1 1	0 0	0	ő	1 0	0	3 4	4	4
Michigan: Detroit Flint	84 7	63 7	59 3	1	4 2	133 24	106 33	41 9	78 6	104 5
Grand Rapids . Saginaw .		2	11	1 0	2 0 0	1 20	3	5	8 3	10 62

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

		Diphi	theria.	Influ	enza.			,	Scarle	fever
Division, State, and city.	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.	Cases re- ported.	Deaths re- ported.	Measles, cases reported.	Mumps, cases re- ported.	Pneu monia, deaths re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—contd.										
Wisconsin: Madison Milwaukee Racine Superior	15 58 10	1 15 1 1	1 14 3 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2 36 0 0	1 2	0 0 0	2 33 4 2	4 32 21 2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul Iowa:		2 15 12	0 19 23	0	0 1 0	2 18 42		0 11 · 10	31 22	9 66 67
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo Missouri:	0 0 0	1 3 2 1	6 7 1 0	0 0 0		0 9 2 3	0 0 17		10 2 4	3 1 0 5
St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	38	55 55	2 43	0	0	14 31	1 46	10	3 26	0 84
Fargo Grand Forks South Dakota:	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	3 0	0
Sioux Falls Nebraska: Lincoln	2	1	2	0	0	73	0	0 2	4	0
Omaha Kansas: Topeka	4	6	2	0	0	358	0	7	14	2
Wichitasouth atlantic.	15	1	10	0	0	350	213	6	2	. : : 1 . : : : . : :
Delaware: Wilmington		2	2	0	0	0,		4	1	12
Maryland: Baltimore Cumberland Frederick	223	24 1 1	21 0 0	43 0 2	5 0 0	184 0 27	2 5	45 1 0	34 1 0	108 3 4
District of Col.: Washington Virginia:	73	12	8	4	2	5	0	35	20	² 48
Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond Roanoke	2 11 5 7	0 1 2 1	2 1 0 0	0	0 0 1 1	1 79 34 0	0 1 1 3	0 5 9 1	0 2 3 1	9 0 3 4 0 0
West Virginia: Charleston Huntington Wheeling	6	1 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 7	0 3	1 4 7	1 1 1	2 0 3
North Carolina: Raleigh Wilmigton Winston-Salem South Carolina:	20 5 3	0 1 0	0 1 1	0	1 0 1	9 77 91	0 11 7	4 5 5	0 0 1	1 0 10
Charleston Columbia Greenville	1 9 2	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 57 107	1 13 10	8 5 4	0 1 0	1 0 0
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	.0 0	2 0 1	2 0 0	4 0 6	2 0 2	7 71 21	3 0 0	26 0 6	4 0 2	6 0 0
Florida: St. Petersburg - Tampa	5 3	3	0	0	0	10 14	0	1 5	0	4 0

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

	an i	Dipht	heria.	Influ	enza.	35			Scarlet	fever.
Division, State, and city.	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.	Cases re- ported.	Deaths re- ported.	Measles, cases reported.	Mumps, cases re- ported.	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported.	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy.	Cases re- ported.
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.										ås .
Kentucky: Covington Lexington Louisville Tennessee:	0 1 11	1 0 6	1 0 1	0 0 8	0	2 20 5	0 0 4	4 1 - 16	1 1 4	9 2 6
Memphis Nashville Alabama:	31 5	2	4 2	3	7	45 13	39 0	18 10	3	9 1
Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	10 3	2 1 1	1 0 0	7 1 0	3 1 0	76 4 10	16 0	12 0 1	1 0 1	3 0 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	1 2	2 1	0	0 3		217 39	1 8		1 1	0
New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	0	12	13 1	7	7	111	0	22 3	3	9
Tulsa Texas: Dallas	7	4	0 8	0 2	2	13 131	0 34	6	1	1
Galveston Houston San Antonio	0	1 1 2	0 5 6	0	0 1 1	14 132 45	0 1	1 10 20	0 1 0	0 0 1
MOUNTAIN. Montana:										-
Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	0 8 0 0	1 1 0	0 1 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 62 60 15	0 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 1	1 6 9 0
Idaho: Boise: Colorado:	2	0	0	0	0	92	. 0	0	1	0
Denver Pueblo New Mexico;	25 6	8 2	17 3	0	0	107 96	5 9	10 0	10 2	13 4
Albuquerque Utah: Salt Lake City.	4 17	1 2	0	0	0	18 367	0 10	1 2	- G 5	0 1
Nevada: Reno	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC. Washington:										
Seattle Spokane Tacoma	4 15 3	4 3 1	8 2 4	0 0 0		164 22 120	9 0 7		9 2 2	10 15 6
Oregon: Portland California:	12	3	17	0	0	23	4	17	6	3
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco .	58	22 1 25	85 12 38	10 0 3	2 0 0	299 8 110	13	22 4 8	13 2 15	82 2 27

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

	l	1 0		_	g	i	1: 3 /.		0	<u>_</u>
		S:	mallpo	·x.	deaths	Tyr	hoid fe	ever.	cases	
Division, State, and city.	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Tuberculosis, d reported.	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Whooping cough, reported.	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND.										
Maine: Lewiston Portland New Hampshire:	33, 790 73, 129	0	0	. 0	1 1	0	0	0	0 5	10 11
Nashua	29, 234 *10, 008 23, 613	0 0 0	0 0 1	0	0	.0	0 0 0	0	1 0	6 6 9
Massachusetts: Boston	770, 400	0	0	0	22	2	5	1	9	. 240
Fall River Springfield Worcester Rhode Island:	120, 912 144, 227 191, 927	0 0 0	0	0	4 2 6	1 0 0	0 0 0	0	1 1	38 45 62
Pawtucket Providence Connecticut:	68, 799 242, 378	0	0	0	0 6	0	0	0	0	20 88
BridgeportHartfordNew Haven	*143, 555 *138, 036 172, 967	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 2	42 37 51
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.										
New York: Buffalo. New York Rochester. Syracuse	536, 718 5, 927, 625 317, 867 184, 511	0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	13 1103 1 1	1 9 0 1	0 12 0 0	0 2 0 0	46 137 5 5	131 1, 715 59 47
New Jersey: Camden Newark Trenton	124, 157 438, 699 127, 390	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 2	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 1	42 122 39
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading Scranton	1, 922, 788 613, 442 110, 917 140, 636	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	50 14 1 2	4 1 0 0	4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	68 61 4 0	587 274 39 49
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.								-		
Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	406, 312 888, 519 261, 082 268, 338	2 2 0 4	2 10 0 36	0 0 0 0	11 25 5 8	0 1 0 2	0 5 0 1	0 0 0 0	30 45 2 0	119 195 79 77
Indiana: Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute	93, 573 342, 718 76, 709 68, 939	1 3 1 1	1 28 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	36 14	23 107 17 21
Illinois: Chicago	2, 886, 121 55, 968 79, 675 61, 833	2 0 1 1	17 0 1 0	0 0 0	53 0 0 1	3 0 0 0	3 0 1 0	0 0 0	33 4 3	764 6 21 21
Michigan: Detroit	995, 668 117, 968 145, 947 69, 754	6 1 1 0	81 5 3 0	1 0 0 0	29 0 5 3	3 0 1 0	0 0 0	1 0 0 0	19 4 7	281 27 40 18
Wisconsin: Madison Milwaukee. Racine Superior.	42, 519 484, 595 64, 393 *39, 671	1 4 1 3	0 0 3 10	0 0 0	2 1 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 42 1 0	16 10

^{*}Population Jan. 1, 1920.

^{&#}x27; Pulmonary only.

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

		S	mallpo	x.	deaths	Тур	hoid fe	ever.	cases	
Division, State, and city.	Population July 1, 1923, estimated.	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported,	Tuberculosis, de reported.	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Whooping cough, reported.	Deaths, all causes.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul	106, 289 409, 125 241, 891	2 20 10	7 0 32	1 0 0	0 9 4	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0		15 96 69
Iowa: Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	61, 262 140, 923 79, 662 39, 667	5 3 3 0	11 0 0 0			0 0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 11	
Missouri: St. Joseph St. Louis	78, 232 803, 853	5 3	0 3	; o	2 16	0 1	0 2	0	3 43	35 220
North Dakota: Fargo Grand Forks	24, 841 14, 547	0 1	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	8
South Dakota: Sioux Falls Nebraska:	29, 206	1	0	0	. 0	0	0	0		4
Lincoln Omaha	58, 761 204, 382	3 9	0 1	0	2 1	0	0	0		24 48
Kansas: Topeka Wichita	52, 555 79, 261	2 6	0 13	0	0	0	0	0	0 16	10 29
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland:	117, 728	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		37
Baltimore Cumberland Frederick District of Columbia:	773, 580 32, 361 11, 301	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0	0	29	259 11 5
WashingtonVirginia:	*437, 571	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	15	163
Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond Roanoke	30, 277 159, 089 181, 044 55, 502	0	0 0 0	0	0 3 5 1	0	0 0 0	0	22 7 1 0	66 10
West Virginia: Charleston Huntington Wheeling	45, 597 57, 918 *56, 208	0 0 0	10 0 0	0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0	0	6	15 22 23
North Carolina: Raleigh Wilmington Winston-Salem	29, 171 35, 719 56, 230	0 1 4	8 0 0	0	1 1 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	8 1 13	14 15 24
South Carolina: Charleston Columbia Greenville	71, 245 39, 688 25, 789	0 0 1	5 1 3	0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0	33 35 15
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	222, 963 15, 937 89, 448	3 1 0	85 0 2	0 0	11 0 3	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	105 2 46
Florida: St. Petersburg Tampa	24, 403 56, 050	<u>ì</u>	0	0	0	2	0 2	9	0	10 22

^{*} Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

		Sı	mallpo	x.	deaths	Тур	hoid f	ever.	cases	
Division, State, and city.	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated.	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Tuberculosis, d	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Whooping cough, reported.	Deaths, all causes.
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.										İ
Kentucky: Covington Lexington Louisville Tennessee:	57, 877 43, 673 257, 671	0 0 1	0 0	0 0 0	2 2 12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 2	18 14 97
Memphis Nashville	170, 067 121, 128	4	7 1	0	4 5	0	1 0	0	13 2	81 63
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	195, 901 63, 858 45, 383	1 2 0	27 0 0	0	6 2 1	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	73 12 12
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.						-		:		
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	30, 635 70, 916	1 0	0			0 1	0		15 3	
New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	404, 575 54, 590	2	0 2	0	13 1	2	1	0	0	178 20
Tulsa	102, 018 177, 274	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	63
Galveston Houston San Antonio	46, 877 154, 970 184, 727	1 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	· 4 8	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	12 52 64
MOUNTAIN. Montana:										·
Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	16, 927 27, 787 *12, 037 *12, 668	0 3 0	0 3 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 0 0	3 3 9 12
Idaho: Boise	22, 806	0	5	0	0	0	.0	0	0	2
Denver Pueblo	272, 031 43, 519	8 0	0	. 0	11 1	0	1 1	1 0	6	. 82 7
New Mexico: AlbuquerqueUtah:	16, 648	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	10
Salt Lake City Nevada:	126, 241	5	0	0	1 0	. 0	0	0	0	25
Reno	12, 429	1	0	0	ا	0	U	1.7	. 0	•
Washington: Seattle	*315, 685	8	1			0	1	:	. 5	
Tacoma	104, 573 101, 731	18 3	20 2			ŏ	0		3	
Oregon: PortlandCalifornia:	273, 621	9	23	0	3	- 1	1	0	1	
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco	666, 853 69, 950 539, 038	2 1 3	81 1 1	0 0 0	34 2 14	2 0 2	1 1 0	0	<u>i</u>	234 23 148

[•] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended March 8, 1924—Continued.

	Cerebi meni	ospinal ngitis.	Leth encep	argic halitis.	Pell	agra.		yelitis (i paralysis	
Division, State, and city.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases, est. ex- pectan- cy.	Cases.	Deaths.
NEW ENGLAND.									
Massachusetts:						1			ŀ
Boston	2 0	2	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fall River Connecticut:		1	U	0	0	0	0	0	(
Bridgeport	0	. 0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1 (
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.									-
New York:									1
New York	0	0	9	4 0	Ŏ	0	1	1	
Rochester	U	0	1	. 0	0	0	- 0	0	•
Newark	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(
Trenton	0	0	0	1	0	Ō	Ö	Ō	ì
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.				- 1				·	``
Ohio:									
Columbus	0	o	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan:]		ا ا		·	١ '
Flint Wisconsin:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	. 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.	-		_		·	Ů		•	
Minnesota:									
Duluth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0
Missouri: St. Joseph	0	. 0	2	0	•				
- 1	U	٥	2	U	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC.									
Delaware: Wilmington	1	1	0	o	0	0	0	0	١.,
Maryland:	•	-	U	١	U	ا		U	.0
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia: Washington	0	0	1	1	0	. 0	0	0	0
North Carolina:	- 1		_	- 1	٧,		١	U	
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	2	.0	0	0	0
Florida: Tampa	0	1	0	اه	0	o	o	0	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.	Ĭ	- 1	Ů	۱	Ů	١	• •		
· · · · · ·		I		1					1
Kentucky:	0							_	_
Louisville	١	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.				1					
Louisana:		.		j			1		
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC.					-				
California:		ا ا							
Los Angeles	0	1 0	0	8	0	8	8	1	0
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The following table gives a summary of the reports from 105 cities for the eight-week period ended March 8, 1924. The cities included in this table are those whose reports have been published for all eight weeks in the Public Health Reports. Eight of these cities

did not report deaths. The aggregate population of the cities reporting cases was estimated at nearly 29,000,000 on July 1, 1923, which is the latest date for which estimates are available. The cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population on that date. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate population are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 13 to March 8, 1924.

		DI	PHTHER	IA CASE	s.			
<i>y</i>				1924, week	c ended-			*
•	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.
Total	1, 453	1, 387	1, 288	1, 305	1, 226	1,075	1, 103	1, 024
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	130 488 333 125 112 15 38 19	141 479 305 124 72 17 41 27 181	161 410 291 125 59 19 38 21 164	136 490 284 97 50 13 33 21 181	115 434 247 128 57 17 37 23 168	109 394 225 102 31 13 34 27 140	125 388 230 86 54 11 34 19	86 351 218 110 43 9 34 24
ta.			MEASLES	CASES.				
Total	5, 479	5, 571	5, 908	5, 794	6, 577	6,002	7, 258	7, 101
New England	176 699 328 383 499 98 370 434 2, 492	170 770 296 411 507 121 552 723 2, 021	227 899 330 522 556 118 564 1,005 1,687	265 1,004 292 643 508 98 511 975 1,498	334 1, 183 378 814 655 118 710 1, 216 1, 169	294 1, 388 322 835 578 163 738 871 813	469 1, 838 476 1, 056 683 263 781 879 813	353 1, 971 541 1, 045 801 155 693 819 723
		SCAF	RLET FE	VER CAS	SES.	•		
Total	1, 883	1, 925	1, 858	1, 934	1, 798	1, 677	1, 873	1, 928
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	330 461 487 227 128 26 21 36 167	327 530 419 245 142 27 15 24 196	368 492 405 227 145 12 19 24 166	307 572 426 248 183 18 19 27	276 525 383 258 157 14 12 41 132	301 450 317 272 142 12 8 24 151	330 519 380 250 188 12 9 30 155	388 532 347 246 209 28 11 25 142
		sı	MALLPO	X CASES				
Total	454	379	368	427	473	486	521	488
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Mountain Acific	0 1 92 45 81 4 6 4 221	1 6 64 50 55 3 3 2 195	0 3 74 36 58 5 12 2 178	0 0 87 59 118 8 6 4 145	0 0 143 49 117 5 12 3 144	0 0 101 65 117 9 14 2 178	0 0 145 51 121 35 4 11	0 1 160 56 117 35 2 11

# Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 13 to March 8, 1924—Continued. TYPHOID FEVER CASES.

		1924, week ended—											
	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.					
Total	77	69	78	76	74	52	49	40					
New England	11	1	5	0	3	5	8						
Middle Ätlantic	30	21	26	24	23	8	11	1					
East North Central	16	18	14	8	18	8	9						
West North Central	3	2	5	7	2	0	1						
South Atlantic	7	11	18	15	7	11	7						
East South Central	3	8	1	2	2	4	4						
West South Central	6	4	1 1	10	3	6	3						
Mountain	ň	ō	ī	i	4	2	1						
Pacific	ĭ	4	7	9	12	8	5						

#### INFLUENZA DEATHS.

Total	68	70	82	100	92	99	96	119
New England	2	6	3	3	5	4	3	5
Middle Atlantic	32	14	29	33	30	3 მ	33	45
East North Central	11	23	18	19	13	18	14	19
West North Central	10	4	5	6	6	4	2	2
South Atlantic	1	6	5	14	17	10	13	15
East South Central	4	3	7	13	6	12	10	15
West South Central	2	6	10	7	11	8	15	12
Mountain	Ō	1	0	2	0	2	2	4
Pacific	6	7	5	3	4	5	1 4	Ž
	-				1	1	_	_

## PNEUMONIA DEATHS.

Total	1, 054	1, 002	1, 120	1, 064	1, 125	1, 191	1, 165	1, 217
New England. Middle Atlantic. East North Central West North Central. South Atlantic. East South Central. West South Central. Mountain. Pacific.	78 422 202 73 132 30 47 30 40	51 409 177 70 129 50 60 20 36	73 463 222 64 123 62 64 21 28	73 421 216 46 134 63 53 24	79 407 255 52 146 65 59 30 32	87 461 226 50 171 65 71 27 33	84 469 235 49 166 55 55 19	73 516 221 59 177 61 62 14 34
Pacine	40	36	28	34	32	33	33	34

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923.

Group of cities.		r of cities ting—	Aggregate population of cities reporting—			
aroup of civios.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Total	105	97	28, 898, 350	28, 140, 934		
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	12 10 17 14 22 7 8 9	12 10 17 11 22 7 6 9	2, 098, 746 10, 304, 114 7, 032, 535 2, 515, 330 2, 566, 901 911, 885 1, 124, 564 546, 445 1, 797, 830	2, 098, 746 10, 304, 114 7, 032, 535 2, 381, 454 2, 566, 901 911, 885 1, 023, 013 546, 445 1, 275, 841		

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

#### CUBA.

## Communicable Diseases-Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	Mar. 1-10, 1924.		Remain- ing under
	New cases.	Deaths.	treatment Mar. 10, 1924.
Cerebrospinal meningitis			1
Shicken pox. Diphtheriaeprosy.	75 4		27
Malaria Measles	3 3		*1
Paratyphoid fever Typhoid fever	1 13	5	42

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## Typhoid Fever-Haina.

Under date of January 23, 1924, typhoid fever was reported present, with many cases, among the rural population along the Haina River, Dominican Republic.

## ECUADOR.

## Plague—Smallpox.

Plague and smallpox have been reported in Ecuador as follows: Plague.—December 1-31, 1923: At Guayaquil, 41 cases, 11 deaths. January, 1924: At Guayaquil, 50 cases, 16 deaths; Quevedo, 3 cases, 2 deaths. February 1-15, 1924: At Guayaquil, 21 cases, 7 deaths.

Smallpox.—Guavaquil: December 1-31, 1923, one case; January, 1924, one case; February 1-15, 1924, one case.

## Plague-Infected Rodents-Guayaquil.

The finding of plague-infected rodents at Guayaquil has been reported as follows: Month of December, 1923—rats taken, 34,924; found infected, 96. January, 1924—rats taken, 36,650; found infected, 247. February 1-15, 1924—rats taken, 20,479; found infected, 90.

From the interior, 1.
 50 cases in the Penitentiary (Presidio), isolated.

³ From the interior, 8. 4 From the interior, 12.

#### EGYPT.

### Plague-January 1 to December 31, 1923.

During the period January 1 to December 31, 1923, there were reported in Egypt 1,519, cases of plague, with 725 deaths. The occurrence in cities was reported as follows: Alexandria, 65 cases, with 33 deaths; Cairo, 2 cases, with 2 deaths; Port Said, 51 cases, with 29 deaths; Suez, 47 cases, with 24 deaths. The remaining cases were distributed in 11 Provinces, with the greatest number of cases notified in the Province of Assiout, viz, 370 cases, deaths 211, and the lowest number in the Province of Dakahlieh, viz, 2 cases, with 2 deaths. For distribution of occurrence according to cities and Provinces, see page 644.

### JAPAN.

## Typhoid Fever-Tokyo-Yokohama.

Typhoid fever prevalence has been reported at Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan, as follows: *Tokyo*—January 27–February 9, 1924, 216 cases, with 41 deaths; *Yokohama*—two weeks ended February 17, 1924, 177 cases, with 41 deaths.

# LATVIA.

## Communicable Diseases-December, 1923.

Communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia, during the month of December, 1923, as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria Measles Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhoid fever Typhus fever W hooping cough	38 156 2	Paratyphus fever; cases, 3.

Population, 1,503,193.

#### Anthrax-Influenza.

During the period under report, 1 case of anthrax and 18 cases of influenza were reported in the Republic of Latvia.

#### MADAGASCAR.

### Plague-Tananarive Province-December 16-31, 1923.

During the period December 16-31, 1923, 114 cases of plague, with 96 deaths, were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar. Of these, 10 cases, with 10 deaths, occurred in the town of Tananarive, the remaining cases having been reported from other localities in the Province. The types of the disease were stated to be bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic.

#### MALTA.

### Communicable Diseases-February 1-15, 1924.

Communicable diseases were reported in the Island of Malta during the period February 1 to 15, 1924, as follows: Bronchopneumonia, 8 cases; chicken pox, 3 cases; influenza, 217 cases; pneumonia, 2 cases; trachoma, 13 cases; undulant fever, 18 cases; whooping cough, 90 cases.

### MEXICO.

### Smallpox-Tampico.

Reports received of disease prevalence at Tampico, Mexico, show the presence from January 21 to February 29, 1924, of 24 cases of smallpox, of which 9 cases were stated to have been brought in from Irapuato by soldiers and 1 case to have originated at La Barra.

### RUSSIA. .

### Plague.

Information relative to plague conditions in Soviet Russia, dated February 10, 1924, and transmitted through official sources, shows as follows: In Bukeeve Province, and mainly in the former maritime division of Astrachan Province, 66 plague centers have been reported. From the outbreak of the epidemic, October 1, 1923, to February 4, 1924, 319 cases, with 294 deaths, were notified. In the Ural Provinces, viz, Khrasamarsky, Gorsky, Indersky, and Ispulsky Volosts, four centers have been reported, with 90 cases. At Yidyko, Mochzhny settlement, 85 versts southwest of Astrakhan, six centers have been reported, with 33 cases recorded. One death was reported to have occurred in the person of a physician of the medical working staff. In all, 441 cases of plague have been notified. The outbreak was stated to be the most severe which has occurred since the year 1913.

#### SIBERIA.

# Pneumonic Plague-Chita (Transbaikalia).

Information has been received under date of January 15, 1924, of the occurrence at Chita, Transbaikalia, Siberia, of two cases of pneumonic plague among the scientific staff of the veterinary institute at that place. Both cases terminated fatally.

### SPAIN.

### Plague-Malaga-December, 1923.

Information dated January 29, 1924, and received under date of February 5, 1924, shows the occurrence at Malaga, Spain, during the month of December, 1923, of four cases of plague.

### Vital Statistics, 1923-Barcelona.

During the year 1923 there were reported 16,277 deaths (22.6 per 1,000 population) and 18,309 births (25.4 per 1,000 population) in Barcelona, Spain (population, 721,526). It was stated that both the total number of deaths and the total number of births showed an increase over the figures for 1922. The following table gives the number of deaths by age groups:

Age group.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.
Up to 1 year 1 to 4 years 5 to 19 years 20 to 39 years 40 to 59 years 60 years and over	2, 105 1, 448 1, 121 2, 582 3, 403 5, 618	12. 9 8. 9 6. 9 15. 9 20. 9 34. 5

Tuberculosis was reported to have caused 1,491 deaths, representing a rate of 2.07 per 1,000 population. Of these deaths, 147 were in persons under five years of age.

Typhoid fever caused 379 deaths, the maximum for any one month, viz, 50, being registered in September.

Influenza was reported as the cause of 70 deaths, the maximum number of deaths from this cause occurring in May and the minimum in July.

Smallpox caused 18 deaths. In the municipal dispensaries, 25,171 vaccinations and revaccinations were performed during the year.

Syphilis was reported to have been responsible for 0.36 per cent of the total number of deaths, 40 deaths from this cause occurring in infants under 1 year of age.

#### TRINIDAD.

#### Typhoid Fever-Port of Spain.

Under date of March 1, 1924, unusually high incidence of typhoid fever was reported at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

### Plague-Kroonstad District-Orange Free State.

During the week ended January 26, 1924, 7 new cases of plague (4 among white population, 3 among natives), with 3 deaths (white, 1; native, 2), were reported in the Kroonstad District, Orange Free State. The cases occurred on three farms and in the village of Honingspruit. One death of a case reported during the previous week was notified. The total number of cases reported from December 16, 1923, was 24 (white, 11; colored, 13), with 15 deaths (white, 4; native, 11).

### Infection Among Wild Rodents.

Plague infection in virulent form has been shown to be widespread among wild rodents in the tract of country bounded by the Kroonstad-Vierfontein-Klerksdorp railway line, the Vaal River, and the Johannesburg-Bloemfontein main line. Veld rodents were stated to be numerous in this area, and fleas were stated to be prevalent. The facts noted in the occurrence of the human cases indicate rodent infection through fleas.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS.

### Communicable Diseases—January, 1924.

Communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States during the month of January, 1924, as follows:

Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
St. Thomas and St. John: Chancroid. Dengue. Dysentery. Gonorrhea. Sprue. St. Croix: Dysentery. Filariasis. Gonorrhea.	1 2 3 7 1 1 11 3	Imported. Unclassified. Imported, 4. Entamebic. Bancrofti.

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

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

# Reports Received During Week Ended March 28, 1924.1

## CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deatns.	Remarks.
India  Do Calcutta Madras Rangoon			23 4 1	Dec. 23-29, 1923: Cases, 1,486; deaths, 1,020. Dec. 30, 1923-Jan. 12, 1924: Cases, 2,625; deaths, 1,737.
	PLA	GUE.		
Ceylon:	Feb. 3-9	4	7	Plague rodents, 2.
Kenador: Guayaquil	Dec. 1-31	41	11	Rats taken, 34,924; found plague infected, 96.
Do	Jan. 1–31	50	16	
Do Quevedo Egypt.		21 3	7 2	Rats taken, 20,479; found infected, 90.  Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1923: Cases, 1,519;
City— AlexandriaCairoPort Said		65 2 51	2	deaths, 725. Last case, Nov. 29. Last case, Dec. 25. Last case, Sept. 10.
Suez		47	24	Last case, Dec. 30.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended March 28, 1924-Continued.

#### PLAGUE-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt-Continued.	•			
Province-				
Assiout		370	211	Last case, Aug. 6.
Beni-Souef		63	23	Last case, Dec. 2.
Dakhalieh		2	2	Last case, Aug. 29.
Favoim		34	ű	Last case, July 27.
Fayoum Gharbieh		. 23	9	Last case, Dec. 12.
Girgah		337	193	Last case, Dec. 13.
Gizah		3	4	Last case, May 3,
Kalioubiah		76	10	Last case, Dec. 16.
Kena		50	34	Last case, Dec. 5.
Menoufieh		290	98	Last case, Dec. 27.
Minia		106	44	Lest ease Dec 20
ndia			33	Last case, Dec. 30. Dec. 23-29, 1923: Cases, 2,86
	l '			deaths, 2,002.
Do Karachi Madras Presidency Rangoon.				Dec. 30, 1923-Jan. 12, 1924; Case
Karachi	Fab 0-16	1		6,555; deaths, 4,706.
Madrae Presidency	do.	90	64	1 0,000, deaths, 4,700.
Rangoon	Fab 3_0	14	14	
Madagascar:	F60. 0 0	14	1.3	
Madagascar: Tananarive Province Tananarive				Dec. 16-31, 1923; Cases, 11-
Tananariya	Dec 16-31	10	10	deaths, 96. Bubonic, pneu
I ananarive	Dec. 10-31	10	10	monic, septicemic.
Russia:	Į.			monic, septicentic.
Bukeeve Province				Oct. 1, 1923-Feb. 4, 1924: Case
Dukeeve I fovince				319; deaths, 294. 66 plagu
	1			centers.
Ural Provinces				Oct. 1, 1923-Feb. 4, 1924: Case
Old Tiovinessining				441. 4 plague centers.
Siberia:	1			111. 1 plague centers.
Transbaikalia—	1.			
Chita	Ian 27	2	2	Pneumonic. Occurring in veter
C	Van. 21		-	inary laboratory workers.
Spain:				mary laboratory workers.
Malaga	Dec 1-31	4		
traita Cattlamanta.	1	-		
Singapore	Jan 27-Feb 2	4	3	
nion of South Africa:	Jan. 21 100. 2		•	
Orange Free State—				
Kroonstad District	Ian 20-26	7	3	White, cases 4, deaths 1; colored
III OOLSBAA DISHIICU	( dan: 20 20:	' '		cases 3, deaths 2. Total, De
				16, 1923-Jan. 26, 1924: Cases, 24
				deaths, 15 (white, cases 1)
		1		deaths, 4; colored, cases 1
•	i i			deaths 11). Infection presen
				in wild rodents.
		}	1	
				·

	1	1		
Canada:	ļ	l	l	
New Brunswick-			İ	1
Gloucester County	Mar. 2-8	1		
Restigouche County	do	ī		i ·
Ontario—		_		į į
Perth	Mar. 4	3		
Toronto	Mar. 2-8	2		·
Windsor	Mar. 2-15	14	5	i
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	Feb. 17-23	1		l
China:	,	_		* -
Amoy	Feb. 9-16		4	
Chungking	Jan. 13-26			Present.
Manchuria—		,		
Harbin	Feb. 12-18	4		
Costa Rica:		- :	**********	
Port Limon				Feb. 25, 1924: One case of Alas-
				trim reported.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-31	1		
Ďo	Jan. 1-Feb. 15	2		
Haiti:		_		
Port au Prince	Feb. 24-Mar. 1		1	

## Reports Received During Week Ended March 28, 1924—Continued.

### SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Dec. 23-29, 1923: Cases, 552 deaths, 175.
Do				Dec. 30, 1923-Jan. 12, 1924: Cases
Calcutta Karachi	Jan. 27-Feb. 9	2	2	2,865; deaths, 929.
Karachi	Feb. 10-16	7		_,,,
Madras	.∣ Feb. 10–16	6		
Rangoon	Feb. 3-9	1	1	
Indo-China.	Į.			
Saigon	Jan. 20-26	54	32	Including 100 sq. km. of sur rounding territory.
Japan:	1			Touristing territory.
Kobe		6	2	
Latvia				Dec. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.
Mexico:		_	i	* 1 3 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Mexico City	Feb. 11-17	7		Including municipalities in Fed
Salina Cruz	Jan. 1-31	1		eral district.
Tampico	Jan. 21-Feb. 29	24		From Irapuato, 9; La Barra, 1
Portugal: Lisbon	77.1. 4.10		1	
Spain: Barcelona Valencia	1			Year 1923: Deaths, 18.
Volonojo	Fob 24-Mar 1	17	1	1 cal 1925. Deaths, 16.
Union of South Africa:	l .		í	
Cana Province	Tan 20-26			Outbreaks.
Cape Province Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal	do			Do.
Transvaal Johannesburg	Feb. 3-9	1	1	
	i		!	
	TYPHUS			
	······································			1
China:	TYPHUS	FEVE		,
China: Chungking	<b>TYPHUS</b> Jan. 13-26	FEVE		Present.
China: Chungking	<b>TYPHUS</b> Jan. 13-26	FEVE	R.	,
China: Chungking Egypt: Alexandria	<b>TYPHUS</b> Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25	FEVE	<b>3.</b>	,
China: ChungkingEgypt: Alexandria	Jan. 13–26 Feb. 12–25 Dec. 17–31	2 2 2	<b>3.</b>	,
China: ChungkingEgypt: Alexandria	Jan. 13–26 Feb. 12–25 Dec. 17–31	2 2 2	1	,
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16	2 2 2 7	<b>3.</b>	Present.
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16	2 2 2 7	1	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25 Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16	2 2 7	1 4	Present.
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16	2 2 7	1 4	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Feb. 3-16  Feb. 1-29  Feb. 9-16	2 2 7	1 4	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26	2 2 7	1 4	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26	2 2 7	1 4	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking Egypt: Alexandria. Cairo Hungary: Budapest Latvia  Mexico: Durango Mexico City Torreon Union of South Africa: Orange Free State	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16  Feb. 1-29  Feb. 9-16  Feb. 1-29	2 2 2 7	1 4 2 8 2	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para typhus fever, cases, 3.
China: Chungking Egypt: Alexandria. Cairo. Hungary: Budapest Latvia.  Mexico: Durango. Mexico City. Torreon. Union of South Africa: Orange Free State— Kroonstad District.	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26  Feb. 12-25  Dec. 17-31  Feb. 3-16  Feb. 1-29  Feb. 9-16  Feb. 1-29	2 2 2 7	1 4 2 8 2	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para
China: Chungking Chungking Egypt: Alexandria Cairo Hungary: Budapest Latvia Mexico: Durango Mexico City Torreon Union of South Africa: Orange Free State Kroonstad District Transwal	TYPHUS  Jan. 13-26	2 2 2 7	2 2 8 2	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para typhus fever, cases, 3.
China: Chungking Egypt: Alexandria Cairo. Hungary: Budapest Latvia  Mexico: Durango. Mexico City Torreon. Union of South Africa: Orange Free State— Kroonstad District.	Feb. 1-29. Feb. 9-16. Feb. 1-29. Jan. 20-26. Jan. 1-31.	2 2 2 7	2 2 8 2	Present.  Dec. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 9. Para typhus fever, cases, 3.

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924. CHOLERA.

China: HongkongIndia	Nov. 18-24	1		Oct 14-Dec. 22, 1923: Cases,
Bombay	Dec. 23-29	1	1	12,631; deaths, 8,128.
Calcutta	Nov. 11-Dec. 29	85	69	
Do	Dec. 30-Jan. 26	113	93	
Madras	Nov. 25-Dec. 29	15	5	
Do	Dec. 30-Feb. 9	18	6	
Rangoon	Nov 11-Dec. 29	8	5	·
Indo-China: Saigon	Dec. 31-Jan. 5	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers in surrounding country.
Siam:			_	
Bangkok	Nov. 18-Dec. 8	4	2	
Ďo	Dec. 31-Jan. 19	6	4	
Turkey: Constantinople	Dec. 2-8		1	

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

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued. PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Azores: St. Michael Island	Oct. 20-Nov. 10	9	5	At localities 3 to 9 miles from port
Bolivia:	O-4 1 91			of Ponta Delgada.
La Paz Brazil: Bahia	Oct. 1-31 Nov. 11-Dec. 22	1	3	
Do Rio de Janeiro British East Africa:	Dec. 30-Jan. 19 Jan. 20-26	4	š	
Kenya— Mombasa Do	Oct. 14–20 Dec. 30–Jan. 5	1 1	1	Infected rats, 2. Dec. 9-15, 1923: Cases, 4; deaths, 2; removed from vessel arrived Dec. 11,
Nairobi		40		1923. In rural districts, several hun- dred.
Tanganyika Uganda Entebbe	Aug. 1-Oct. 31 Oct. 1-Nov. 30	734 191	719 183	To Nov. 24, 1923; Cases, 39; deaths, 25.
Canary Islands: Las Palmas	Oct. 15-Nov. 15		14	
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe San Juan de la Rambla	Dec. 11	1		Locality 52 km. from Teneriffe.
Celebes Island	Nov. 30			Epidemic.
ColomboDo	Nov. 11-Dec. 29 Dec. 30-Feb. 2		21 40	Plague rodents, 24. Do.
Nanking Do	Dec. 16–29 Dec. 30–Feb. 9			Present. Do.
Ecuador: Guayaquil	Nov. 16-Dec. 15	15	6	Rats taken, 35,070; found in- fected, 94.
Jipijapa Quito	Nov. 1-30	11	1	Present.
JipijapaQuitoVino del MilagroEgypt	Dec. 1-15	1		Jan. 1-Dec. 27, 1923: Cases, 1,518;
			33	deaths, 724.
Alexandria Cairo Port Said Suez	do	51 51	2 29	
Hawaii: Honokaa	:		24	Jan. 8-10, 1924: Three plague-in-
Paauhau				fected rodents
India				Dec. 14, 1923: One plague rat. Feb. 14, 1923: One plague rat. Oct. 14-Dec. 22, 1923: Cases,
Bombay	Dec. 23–29	5	5 5	31,680; deaths, 21,776.
1)0	Jan 6-12	1 1	1	
KarachiDo	Dec. 30-Jan. 12	42 3	33 1	
Madras Presidency Do	Nov. 4-Dec. 29 Jan. 27-Feb. 9	1, 657 313	1, 021 177	•
RangoonDo.	do	20 21	15 22	
Indo-China: Saigon		19	6	Including 100 square kilometers in surrounding country.
Iraq:	Nov. 11 Dec. 20	8	6	in surrounding country.
Bagdad	Jan. 6-21	9	3	0.4 1 70 01 1000 70 145
Java Province—		i e		Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1923: Deaths, 2,908.
Djokjakarta Kedoe	Oct. 1-Dec. 31		146 1, 287	-
Djokjakarta Kedoe Pekalongan Samarang	do		150	Nov. 11.94 1092: Coses & de-th-
Samarang Soerabaya	do		430 9	Nov. 11-24, 1923: Cases, 2; deaths, 2. Dec. 9-15, 1923: Cases, 2;
Soerabaya Do Soerakarta	Dec. 26-Jan. 7do	18	18 886	deaths, 2.
Madagascar: Tananarive Province Tananarive town		1 1	176	Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.

## Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued.

#### PLAGUE-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Paraguay:	Dec. 18	6	4	
Peru	1760. 10	, ,	1	Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1923; Cases, 38
Locality—				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1923: Cases, 38 deaths, 24. Jan. 1-31, 1924 Cases, 37; deaths, 15.
Callao	Jan. 1-31	2	1	Cases, 37: deaths, 15.
Canete	Nov. 1-30	ī	1	04000, 01, 4041110, 101
Chancay	Dec. 1-31	2	-	
Chepen	Nov. 1-30	ĩ		
Chiclayo	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	1	
Chilea	Jan. 1-31	ĩ	•	
Theomes	Jau. 1-51	6		
Huarmey	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	22	15	
Lima (city)	Jan. 1-31	25	13	
Do	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	8		
Lima (country)	Jan. 1-31	3	7	
Do	Jan. 1-31	3 2	1	
Lurin	ao	2		
Portugal:	D 10.01	_ ا		
Lisbon	Dec. 13–21 Dec. 31–Jan. 6	7		
Do	Dec. 31-Jan. 6	<b></b>	1	
rortuguese west Africa:		1		
Angola		l		
Loanda	OctNov	59	23	
Siam:		l		
Bangkok	Nov. 4-Dec. 8	3	2	
Ďo	Jan. 13-19	1	1	
Spain:				-
Malaga	Dec. 17	2		
Straits Settlements:		1	l	*
Singapore	Nov. 11-Dec. 22	4	4	
Do	Dec. 30-Jan. 12	1 4	4	
Byria:	200.00 444. 12::::	-	- 1	
Beirut	Nov. 1-Dec. 10	3	1	
Do	Jan. 1-10	i		
Curkey:	Jan. 1 10			-
Constantinople	Dec. 2-22	6	3	
Union of South Africa:	Dec. 2-22			
Cape Province—		l		
Uitenhage district	Dec. 9-15	l	1	Plague redent found in vicinity
One man Free State	Dec. 9-15			Hearboff's Free! form
Orange Free State-	Dec 10 07	7	3	At Zandfantain form Dathavill
Kroonstad district	Dec. 16-27	1	) 3	Plague rodent found in vicinit; Haarhoff's Kraal farm. At Zandfontein farm, Bothavill area: Cases, white, 4; native, 3
			1	doothe white 1; notive 2
D-	Tom 6 10		4	deaths, white, 1; native, 2. Occurring on neighboring farms
Do	Jan. 6-19	8	*	Visinity of Hoopstod At Hoop
Wonderfontein farm	Dec. 2-8	4		Vicinity of Hoopstad. At Hoop stad, Dec. 9-15, 1923, one deat
		l	i	stad, Dec. 9-15, 1923, one death
			1	of case previously reported.
On vessels:	-			AARE OF THE POST OF THE ABOVE
	Dec. 11	. 4	2	At Mombasa, British East Africa
	Jan. 24			At Varna, Bulgaria, from Syria
			1	port.
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l
	G3.5.4.7			
	SMAL	LPOX.		
		1		
Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30	1		
Arabia:		l		*
Aden	Dec. 16-22	1		Imported.
Do	Jan. 13-19	1		-
Belgium:		_		
Brussels	do	10		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	45	15	
Do	Jan. 1-31	6	2	-
Brazil:	adii. 1-01	ا ا		,
Bahia	Tam. 0. 10	2		
	Jan. 6-12			
	Nov. 4-Dec. 1	15	3	
Pernambuco	T 0 00		6	
Pernambuco Do	Jan. 6-26			
Pernambuco Do Porto Alegre	Jan. 6–26 Dec. 23–29		1	
Pernambuco Do Porto Alegre	Dec. 23-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 5		1	
Pernambuco Do Porto Alegre Do Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 23-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 5 Nov. 18-24	3	1 1	
Pernambuco Do Porto Alegre	Dec. 23-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 5	3 3 1	1	

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued.

### SMALLPOX-Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Africa: Tanganyika Territory Do Uganda	Sept. 30-Oct. 27 Nov. 25-Dec. 29 Sept. 1-30	14 8 6	1 3 1	
EntebbeZanzibar	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 Sept. 1-Oct. 31	116	1 18	Sept. 1-30, 1923: In areas 27 miles from town of Zanzibar. Oct. 1-31, 1923: In vicinity, 1 case, 1 death. In Mikotoni dis- trict 30 cases 14 deaths re-
Canada:				trict, 30 cases, 14 deaths reported.
Alberta— Calgary British Columbia—	Jan. 27-Mar. 1	15		
Vancouver Do Victoria	Dec. 22-29	10 54 2		a v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v
Manitoba— Winnipeg Do. New Brunswick—	Nov. 25-Dec. 29 Dec. 30-Mar. 8	21 60		
Frederickton		<u>1</u>		Feb. 1-29, 1924; Cases, 8.
Restigouche County Victoria County Westmoreland County.	Feb. 10–16do	2 3		Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1924: Cases, 3.
Ontario ¹ Fort William and Port Arthur.	Dec. 16-29	3		Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1924: Cases, 176. Occurring at Fort William.
London North Bay	Feb. 3-Mar. 1do	2 1		
Toronto	Jan. 17–23 Feb. 1–29	2 30	5	••
Montreal Saskatchewan— Regina	Nov. 30-Feb. 23	7		
Ceylon:	Dec. 9–15 Dec. 30–Feb. 9	1 5	1	
Colombo	Nov. 11-17 Jan. 20-Feb. 2	1 5	i	Port case.
Antofagasta	Jan. 6-19 Oct. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 26-Dec. 2	4 3	1 14	Dec 00 1002. Fire come
Takahuano Valparaiso China:	Dec. 9-15		1	Dec. 22, 1923: Five cases present.
Amoy	Nov. 18-Dec. 8 Jan. 6-20 Dec. 31-Feb. 3	<u>2</u>	2 2	Present.
Canton Chungking	Dec. 23-Jan. 13 Nov. 4-Dec. 29 Dec. 30-Jan. 12			Do. Present and endemic. Present.
Foochow	Nov. 4-Dec. 15 Dec. 31-Feb. 2 Oct. 28-Dec. 29	1		Do. Do.
Hongkong Do Manchuria—	Dec. 30-Jan. 19	292	630 <b>322</b>	
Dairen Harbin Do	Dec. 31-Jan. 20 Nov. 12-Dec. 22 Jan. 1-28	36 5	5	
Nanking Do Shanghai	Dec. 2–15 Dec. 30–Jan. 26 Dec. 29			Do. Do. Prevalent.
Do Chosen (Korea):	Jan. 6-Feb. 9	19 1	41	Cases, foreign.
Chemulpo	Jan. 1-31 Nov. 1-30	1		+ + +, +
BuenaventuraCosta Rica: Port Limon	Nov. 18-Dec. 15 Feb. 18-24	1		

² A corrected report shows the occurrence of smallpox at Windsor and in the Province of Ontario during February, 1924, as follows: Windsor—30 cases with 5 deaths; Province of Ontario—126 cases, with 15 deaths (see Public Health Reports, Mar. 21, 1924, pp. 591 and 592).

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued.

### ${\bf SMALLPOX} - {\bf Continued.}$

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dominican Republic:				
La Romana	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	8		
Ecuador: Esmeraldas	Nov. 16-30	4		
Quito	Nov. 1-30	167	26	
Egypt: Port Said	1	١.	İ	
	Nov. 24-Dec. 2	1		N 1 90 1000 G 90 D
Esthonia				Nov. 1-30, 1923: Cases, 32. Dec. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 6.
France:		ł		1 01, 1020. Casos, o.
Cherbourg	Feb. 9-15	1		British seaman.
Greece:	O-4 00 D 00			
Saloniki	Oct. 22-Dec. 30 Dec. 31-Jan. 27	2	11	
DoGuadeloupe (West Indies)	Dec. 01 Jan. 27		l	Jan. 2-16, 1924: Present.
Abymes	Feb. 16			Jan. 2-16, 1924: Present. Present. Vicinity of Point à Pitre.
Basse Terre	Dec. 18			Present.
Do	Jan. 12-Feb. 16		<b>-</b>	Do.
Marie Galunte Island Do	Dec. 18 Feb. 16			Off shore island; present. Present. Estimated 60 cases.
Moule	Jan. 12-Feb. 16			Present.
Point à Pitre	Dec. 18			Present in vicinity.
Haiti:		_		
Cape Haitien	Feb. 3-9	3		
HinchePort au Prince	Feb. 10-16 Feb. 17-23	2		Developed at Limbe, Haiti.
India	Feb. 11-20	-		Oct. 14-Dec. 22, 1923: Cases, 9,168
Bombay	Oct. 28-Dec. 29	55	25	deaths, 2,066.
Do	Dec. 30-Feb. 2 Dec. 16-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 26	113		
Calcutta	Dec. 16-29	4	4	
Do	Dec. 30-Jan. 26 Dec. 30-Feb. 9	3 4	3	
Karachi Madras	Nov. 4-Dec. 29	23	3	
Do	Dec. 30-Feb. 9 Nov. 4-Dec. 29	48	2	
Rangoon	Nov. 4-Dec. 29	12	4	
Do	Dec. 30-Jan. 26	4		
Indo-China:		l		
City— Saigon	Nov. 4-Dec. 29	133	74	Including 100 square kilometers
Do	Dec. 31-Jan. 19	85	56	of surrounding country.
Iraq:	0 1 0 1 0 00	١		
Bagdad	Oct. 24-Dec. 29 Dec. 30-Jan. 21	46 37	28 27	
DoItaly:	Dec. 50-5an. 21	٠.		
Trieste	Feb. 17-23	4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Turin	Feb. 18-24	1		
Jamaica				Nov. 25-Dec. 29, 1923: Cases, 115. Dec. 30, 1923-Feb. 16, 1924: Cases,
Do	Nov 25-Dec 20	3		153. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston Do	Nov. 25-Dec. 29 Dec. 30-Feb. 2	6		1001 210pottoti ali attottati
Japan:				
Taiwan	Jan. 1-10	_6		
Tokyo	Jan. 1-Feb. 3	79		
Java: East Java				
Soerabaya	Oct. 23-Dec. 29	348	60	
Do	Dec. 30-Jan. 5	37	10	·
West Java-	0 4 07 70 00			
Batavia Do	Oct. 27-Dec. 28 Dec. 29-Jan. 18	65 19	13 4	
Latvia	Dec. 25 Jan. 10	10		Oct. 1-31, 1923; Cases, 3, Nov.
				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 3. Nov. 1-30, 1923: Cases, 1. Dec. 1-31,
		1		1923: Cases, 2.
Mexico:	Ion 97 Fab 99	1	3	
Guadalajara Manzanillo	Jan. 27-Feb. 23 Dec. 4-10	5	i	
Mexico City	Nov. 25-Dec. 29	32	<b></b>	Including municipalities in Fed-
				eral District.
Do	Jan. 30-Feb. 9	65	23	Do.
Tampico	Jan. 27 Nov. 3-Dec. 30		4	Present among military.
Vera Cruz Do	Jan. 6-27	i	4.	
Netherlands:		1 *	•	
Rotterdam	Jan. 20-26	3	<b>-</b>	
Palestine:	T 15 00	_		
Jaffa	Jan. 15–28	3		
Persia:	Sept. 24-Dec. 23	·	4	
Teheran	Dept. 27 Dec. 20		, 3	•

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Poland				Sept. 23-Dec. 8, 1923; Cases, 46;
Portugal:		1	-	deaths, 7.
Lisbon	Nov. 11-Dec. 29	19	10	Corrected report,
Do	Dcc. 31-Feb. 16	45	8	controlled reports.
Oporto	Nov. 25-Dec. 29	39	23	
Do	Dec. 30-Feb. 23 Dec. 30-Jan. 5	56	32	•
Siam:				
Bangkok Do	Oct. 28-Dec. 8 Dec. 30-Jan. 12	33 2	18 1	Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1923: Epidemic.
Siberia: Dauria Station	Oct. 21			Present. Locality on Chita Rail- way, Manchurian frontier.
Sierra Leone:	[	l		way, Manchurian irontier.
Sherbro District—	f	1		a talendaria
Tagbail	Nov. 1-15	3		
Spain: Barcelona	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	1	١ .	4.47 %
Do	Jan. 3-9		2 2	
Valencia	Nov. 25-Dec. 29	152	12	1
Do	Dec. 30-Feb. 23	196	20	1994
Straits Settlements:	70 40 00	1		aren de
Singapore	Dec. 16-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 26	2 3	1.	A Mary
Do Switzerland:	Dec. 30-Jan. 20	,		
Switzerland: Basel	Jan. 27-Feb. 9	4		· ·
Berne	Nov. 18-Dec. 22	12		Corrected.
Do Lucerne	Jan. 6-Feb. 16 Nov. 1-30	11 34		Line and the second
Do	Dec. 1-31	26		
Zurich	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	ĩ		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Syria: Aleppo Damascus	Nov. 25-Dec. 1 Nov. 16-Dec. 15	1 7		In vicinity, at Djisr Choughour.
Tunis:	,			
Tunis Do			1 2	·
Turkey:		i	-	· ·
Constantinople	Nov. 11-Dec. 8	3		
Do Union of South Africa	Jan. 6–12	1		Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, cases,
				41; deaths, 2; white, cases, 3.
Cape Province Natal Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 28-Dec. 8	1		Outbreaks.
Natal	Oct. 28-Nov. 3			. Do
Northern Rhodesia	Dec. 4-31	40	5	T 1 01 1004. G 80. 441-
Do	<del></del>			Jan. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 50; deaths, 11; reported from Balovale, Kalabo, and Mankoya dis- tricts.
Orange Free State	Oct. 28-Nov. 24			Do.
Transvaal	Nov. 18-Dec. 1 Nov. 25-Dec. 15	3		Do.
Johannesburg Uruguay:	NOV. 20-Dec. 15	3		
Montevideo Venezuela:	Oct. 1-31	1		*
Caracas	Jan. 22			Epidemic.
On vessels:				
S. S. Torres	Jan. 14	1		At New Orleans quarantine sta- tion from Tampico, Mexico, via ports. Case in seaman signed on at Galveston, Tex., on outward voyage.
S. S. Tupper S. S. Vasari	Jan. 20-26 Dec. 31	1		on outward voyage. At Gonaives, Haiti. At Trinidad, West Indies, from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Ves sel left Buenos Aires Dec. 15 1923, for New York, via Santos Rio de Janeiro, Trinidad, Bar
				bados.

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued. TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	7	3	
Algiers	Jan. 1-Feb. 10	8	5	
La Paz DoBulgaria:	Oct. 1-Dec. 31 Jan. 1-31	43 4	5 1	
Sofia				Nov. 18-Dec. 15, 1923: Paraty- phus fever, cases, 17. Jan. 6- Feb. 9, 1924: Paratyphus fever, cases, 6.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe	Jan. 14-Feb. 17		2	
Antofagasta	Dec. 2-8	4		Dec 11 04 1000 Decther 9
Concepcion	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 Jan. 8-28	2	4 2	Dec. 11-24, 1923: Deaths, 3. In district, at 12 localities, 92
Iquique	Jan. 20-26		į į	cases.
Talcahuano Do.	Dec. 31-Feb. 9	3		Dec. 5, 1923: 3 cases under treat- ment. Jan. 12, 1924: 1 case un-
Valparaiso	Nov. 25-Dec. 15	1	29	der treatment. Dec. 24, 1923: In hospital, 34 cases.
China:			1	Cases.
Antung Chungking Chungking	Nov. 12-Dec. 30 Nov. 18-24	5		Present.
Do	Dec. 16-29	l		Endemic
Do Ecuador:	Dec. 30-Jan. 12			Do.
Quito	Nov. 1-30	14	1	
Egypt: Alexandria	Nov. 19-Dec. 23	3		
Do	Jan. 8-28	2		**************************************
Cairo Esthonia	Sept. 10-Dec. 16	37	10	Nov. 1 20 1002; Donotyrobus to
Estionia				Nov. 1-30, 1923: Paratyphus fever, cases, 8. Dec. 1-31, 1923: Typhus fever, cases, 15. Paratyphus, cases, 4.
FinlandGermany:				typhus, cases, 4. Dec. 1-15, 1923: Paratyphus fever, cases, 15.
CoblenzGreece:	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	1		en en en en en en en en en en en en en e
AthensSaloniki	Jan. 11-20 Nov. 26-Dec. 30	7	1 3	
Hungary Budapest Java:	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	4	2	July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 24.
East Java				
Sœrabaya	Dec. 9-29 Dec. 30-Jan. 5	12 2		
Latvia	Dec. 30-Jan. 5	2		Oct. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 12; para-
				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 12; paratyphus fever, 7; recurrent typhus, 3. Nov. 1-30, 1923: Cases, 1; paratyphus fever, 2 cases. Dec. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 9; paratyphus, cases, 3.
Mexico:	Dog 1-21		_	
Durango	Dec. 1-31		2 1	
Guadalajara Mexico City	Jan. 27-Feb. 16 Nov. 25-Dec. 29	86	2	Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do San Luis Potosi	Dec. 30-Feb. 9 Jan. 17-23	27	1	Do.
Norway: Stavanger Palestine:	Dec. 25–31	. 1		
Jaffa	Jan. 1–21	3		
Teheran Poland	Sept. 24-Oct. 23		1	Sept. 23-Dec. 8, 1923: Cases, 581;
				deaths, 49; recurrent typhus, cases, 49; deaths, 1.
Portugal: Oporto	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	2		• • • • •
Kishineff District	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	15	l <b></b>	·

# Reports Received from December 29, 1923, to March 21, 1924—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER--Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona			2	
Do	Jan. 3-Feb. 13			
Madrid	Dec. 1-31		7	
Syria: Damascus	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	1		
Tunis:	Jan. 21-Feb. 2	1		
Tunis	Feb. 5-11	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 11-Dec. 29		1	
Do		6		
Union of South Africa				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, 287 cases
			i	58 deaths; white, 2 cases; total 289 cases, 58 deaths.
Cape Province			i	Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, cases
Cape 110vmcc				245; deaths, 47.
Do	Oct. 28-Dec. 8			Outbreaks.
Natal				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, cases, 4
_				deaths, 3.
Do		73		Outbreaks.
Durban	Nov. 24-Dec. 1	13		Cases occurring among native stevedores in the harbor area
				of the port and confined to one
•				barracks.
Orange Free State				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, cases, 25
•				deaths, 8
Do	Dec. 15			Outbreaks.
Transvaal				Oct. 1-31, 1923: Colored, cases, 13
Do Johannesburg	Oct. 28-Dec. 1 Oct. 1-Dec. 31		4	Outbreaks.
Do	Jan. 6-Feb. 2	5	*	
Venezuela:	Jan. 0 1 CO. 2			
Maracaibo	Dec. 16-22		1	
Yugoslavia:	. , ,			
Creatia				
Zagreb	Dec. 2-15	3		
Serbia— Belgrade	Mary Of Dog 1	1		
Beigrade	Nov. 25-Dec. 1	1		

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco City	Nov. 16	3	2	<u> </u>

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