

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In view of the fact that public health workers in this country are manifesting increasing interest in the public health work in foreign countries, administrative as well as scientific, and particularly as there has been little information published on public health organizations of those countries of Europe in which conditions have materially changed as a result of the World War, there are published here brief outlines of public health administration in Hungary and Poland. These papers, which have been editorially revised to some extent, are two among a number given, during the spring of 1924, before the class of public health administration in the Harvard School of Public Health. It is believed that they will be of especial interest to persons concerned with public health work, especially to all interested in studying different types of health departmental organization.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN HUNGARY.

By GEORGE GORTVAY, M. D., Ministry of Public Health, Budapest.

The public health movement, in its modern sense, apart from the earlier statutes regarding the control of infectious diseases, etc., began a little later in Hungary than in England, the great pioneer country of public health and sanitation. In 1876 the Hungarian Legislature passed a law, commonly known as "the great sanitary law," under which was developed the present system of public health. This law declares that the State is responsible for all matters relating to the preservation of the life and health of the people. The central body of public health administration (i. e., the Medical Division of the Department of Interior) was reorganized and the official procedure in the whole field of public health activity was accurately defined. This law is a sort of so-called "frame law," which empowered the Government to issue newer statutes and regulations as often as the developments in the science of public health might make necessary.

In October, 1918, under the stimulating influence of increased appreciation of public health work throughout Europe, which came about during the war, the legislature created a new independent department of the Government for the administration of the public health service and other governmental functions relating to social

and welfare activities. This department exists at the present time and is called "the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare." In many countries similar ministries were organized about the same time—for example, in Austria, Poland, Germany, England, Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France, Australia, Belgium, Japan, and Canada.

Following the usual procedure of European parliamentary governments, the minister is in active political life as a member of the Hungarian Legislature, but under him are two so-called secretaries of state who have charge of the executive functioning of the divisions of the ministry pertaining, respectively, to public health and social welfare.

The organization of the new ministry in Hungary is as follows:

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

### MINISTER.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Secretary of State.*

#### SOCIAL WELFARE.

*Secretary of State.*

### DIVISIONS OF THE MINISTRY.

I. *Division of Internal Administration* of the ministry plus clerical work.

II. *Division of General Sanitary Administration:*

(a) Appointment of public health officers and other public health workers, midwives, public health nurses, etc.

(b) Supervision of sanitary districts.

III. *Division of Legal Matters:*

State control of medical practice, granting of licenses to open a new apothecary, etc. (We consider the apothecary shop to be a health institution, and it is under very strict supervision.)

IV. *Division of Communicable Diseases:*

Sanitary police division—

(1) State hygienic laboratory (Royal State Institute of Public Health):

(a) Bacteriology.

(b) Chemical.

(c) Sera testing division. (This division controls the biological products of the private establishments and those of the State Serum Institute.)

(2) State Serum Institute manufactures diphtheria antitoxin, anti-dysenteric serum, smallpox vaccine, diagnostic serum for typhus, antianthrax serum for human purposes.

(3) Pasteur Institute.

V. *Division of Social Diseases:*

Venereal diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Blindness.

Malaria, alcoholism, etc.

**VI. Division of Hygiene:**

Training of the health personnel—

Public health education.

Food inspection.

Publishes a biweekly bulletin keeping the public health authorities informed in regard to the prevalence of disease and recent developments in sanitary science abroad and at home.

State public health council—

The council is composed of 22 members, comprising the four professors of preventive medicine of the universities, two professors of technology, a few members of the public health officers' organization, one veterinarian, one apothecary, the director of the State Food Inspection Institute, and the director of the State Hygienic Institute. It is merely an advisory committee, the members of which do not receive any compensation other than their traveling and necessary expenses while on duty. The members are appointed by the governor, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health. Its functions are self-evident.

State central statistical institute.

State health museum.

**VII. Division of Sanitary Engineering:**

Public water supplies, sewage disposal plants.

**VIII. Division of Industrial Hygiene:**

The securing of adequate sanitary conditions in industrial plants.

**IX. Division of Child and School Hygiene,****X. Division of Hospitals and Dispensaries.****XI. Division of Health Insurance:**

Accident, sickness, old-age pensions, and insurance. The employer must insure his employees through a State institution which is not in business for profit and is under no temptation to evade its obligation.

**XII. Division of General Welfare Work:**

Supervises all relief action of the private agencies.

**XIII. Division of Housing Problems.****XIV. Division of Disabled Soldiers' Pensions and Rehabilitation.****XV. Division of Military Medical Administration.**

The above sketches briefly the organization and function of the Central Health Service. The latest budget was \$400,000, which in Hungarian currency is almost inexpressible.

**HEALTH ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

The following activities of other departments of the Government also relate to public health:

**I. Ministry of Education:**

Deals with medical education and medical inspection of schools.

**II. Department of Agriculture:**

Cooperates with the Ministry of Health in enforcing the food laws and controls the contagious diseases in animals.

**III. Ministry of Justice:**

Under the auspices of this Ministry is the Juridical Medical Council, an advisory committee composed of 16 members in judicial medical affairs of the jurisdiction. This ministry appoints the physicians for the courts of justice.

**NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.**

Medical personnel, engineers, apothecaries, and jurists are employed in the Central Health Service. At the present time this personnel numbers 26. The medical personnel are appointed by the governor. They must have a medical diploma and a diploma of the public health, or else they must previously have been public health officers. The public health officers generally are required to have the certificate of the public health examination and two years of hospital service. They are appointed by the administrative head of their office (a higher Government official).

We have no public health school, only a course in public health lasting six months, held in the State Hygienic Institute. The subjects include the following:

Public health administration.

Sanitation.

Public health laboratory methods.

Industrial hygiene.

Hospital service.

Preventive hygiene.

The executive work is carried out partly by the county health administration, but chiefly by the district health administration.

**COUNTY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

Before 1919 the whole country consisted of 74 counties. At the present time there are 19. The sanitary head is called "chief physician of the county." He is appointed by the political head of the county (a higher Government official) after approval by the Minister of Health. He generally exercises all the sanitary functions of a county and supervises all the sanitary institutions (hospitals, apothecaries, etc.) and the public health offices of his county. He is obliged to visit personally every town and village of his county at least once yearly. He is subject to the political head of the county, but he is in direct contact with the Minister of Health. He functions as second instance in case of appeals carried from the first instance, the district health officer. He has to submit to the Minister of Health quarterly reports of health conditions in his county, and he sees that the regulations, etc., issued by the ministry are put into effect.

There are a few cities having more than 50,000 population with the right of a county. These have a commissioner of health and ward health officers.

The county and the cities mentioned above are obliged to make sanitary by-laws which concern only the county or city. These provide the detail for the execution of the Government laws and regulations, and they must have the approval of the Minister of Health.

**DISTRICT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

Every county is made up of from three to six districts. Each district is composed of from four to five villages and towns. Towns with more than 7,000 population in themselves form a district. This unit has a district health officer (or the town with 7,000 or more population a town health officer) who has charge of the sanitary administration in that unit. He has to deal with everything which concerns the public health and executes the regulations. He has two sanitary officers and one public health nurse, the latter being mostly engaged in maternity and child work. He controls the midwives, who must have a license from the county's chief physician. The license restricts the practice of the midwife to a certain village. The midwives are registered and have specified equipment. They are obliged to keep a record of every birth attended. They can make internal examination, but are forbidden to give drugs and to attend abnormal cases. In the villages which make up a district the sanitary service is exercised by the selectmen, under the control and direction of the public health officer.

There are some full-time physicians. Most of their work, however, is not done in prevention, but in "clearing up" outbreaks of diseases and nuisances which might inexpensively have been prevented. The ideal of the "prevention" of diseases, the ultimate aim of public health activities, has not been fully appreciated by the public, nor even by the health authorities themselves.

The whole organization of the health service is a typical example of the centralization tendency, but, in fact, means a fairly well-built-up bureaucracy based upon the idea of nuisances, and the policy is to compel the public by compulsory statutes to improve its sanitary conditions. It must be admitted that much can be done by compulsory agencies, but I am convinced that the golden age of public health will come only with systematic health education of the public.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN POLAND.**

By KARL RYDER, M. D., District Health Officer, Vendzin, Poland.

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**

Both the political and public health systems in Poland are rather new and complicated, and in order to present the latter as clearly as possible, it is desirable to outline briefly the political divisions of the Government.

(1) The smallest administrative divisions are—

- (a) The township, composed of a few smaller units—villages.
- (b) The city, of which there are two kinds, viz, dependent and independent. (We are concerned here only with the dependent city.)

(c) The county association, formed by the combination of a number of townships and dependent cities. (County associations and independent cities are considered equal in powers by higher administrative divisions.)

(2) A number of county associations, together with a few independent cities, form the district (Starostwo-Powiat).

(3) A still larger political unit is formed by a combination of a number of districts; and for the present purpose this division may be called the State (Wojewodztwo), although it is not accurately comparable to the State in the United States, not having the degree of independent existence and the rights of the individual State in the United States.

(4) The States form the Republic of Poland, with its two legislative bodies, the members of which are elected by the citizens of the Republic, sex being no qualification for the franchise. The houses elect the President, the President appoints the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister, with the approval of both houses, appoints the members of the cabinet, these appointments being confirmed by the President.

It may be noted here that the townships, cities (dependent and independent), the county associations, and the so-called States also have their legislative and executive bodies. The township may have its own legislative body enacting ordinances applicable to its own immediate local needs, just as the Wojewodztwo, or "State," does for matters of general concern throughout its jurisdiction, the latter being also concerned with the welfare of the dependent cities and county associations. The central government enacts laws applicable to all political units.

One other distinction should be noted—that between the self-government of the divisions mentioned and delegated powers of some of them. The county associations, cities (both classes), and townships are purely self-governing bodies, whereas the district acts under delegated powers and is a part of the National Government, its presiding officer being appointed by the National Government. The State, on the other hand, functions partly under delegated powers from the Central Government and partly under the principle of self-government.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

In July, 1919, the Polish Parliament passed the first basic laws governing public health activities in the Republic.

The Minister of Public Health is at the head of public health administration. Each State has its own department of health, with a physician as director, and each district has its health department, directed by a physician designated as district health officer. The independent cities also have their own health department, whereas

the health work in the dependent cities and townships—which do not have funds to carry out such work independently—is administered by the county associations in connection with their other functions.

In general, the enforcement of most of the health laws and regulations rests upon the local self-governing bodies, under the supervision of the officers of the Central Government, particularly with regard to such matters as the following:

- (1) Water supply and sewerage.
- (2) General sanitation.
- (3) Milk and food inspection.
- (4) Control of communicable diseases. (See also below.)
- (5) Infant and maternal welfare.
- (6) School hygiene.
- (7) Hospitals.
- (8) Cemeteries.
- (9) Medical assistance to the poor.

In the matter of control of communicable diseases, the local health board may obtain financial aid from the Government; and in case of an epidemic that threatens to spread throughout the country the Central Government takes over the campaign for control.

The control of the venereal diseases is exclusively the work of the Central Government, but local boards are requested to cooperate in preventive measures.

The Minister of Health brings before the Diet proposed laws pertaining to public health, which, if enacted, become the laws of the land. The minister draws up regulations pertaining to the application of such laws.

The Central Government maintains the Central Institute, with its chemical, bacteriological, and serological departments. Here biological products are produced and products of private manufacture are tested. The institute also undertakes research work, and has charge of food examinations, for which work it has branches in various sections of the country. The new school of public health is held at the institute.

The Central Government also maintains hospitals for mental diseases and communicable diseases, including venereal diseases, and general hospitals in different sections of the Republic. It has supervision over all medical and allied personnel in all institutions, governmental, municipal, and private, including the medical personnel of the various health boards, hospitals, schools, and all institutions having public-health work in their programs. The Government keeps a registration of all physicians, druggists, dentists, and midwives; also of male nurses (called Felzer), practically the only nurses in the greater part of Russia and Poland. Provision is now being made to supply to some extent this lack of graduate female nurses, there having already been established two training schools

for nurses in connection with medical schools and one training school in connection with the school of public health.

The Government is also undertaking to systematize and make more nearly complete the vital-statistics records of the Republic.

## CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

**REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST 15, 1924, ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT.**

By EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER, Statistician, United States Public Health Service.

The absence of any pandemic condition is perhaps the most significant feature of the statistics of notifiable diseases as compiled and reviewed in the Monthly Epidemiological Report of the Health Section, League of Nations, for August 15, 1924. At the same time there are certain phases of the health situation in the 70 countries and colonies from which the statistics are received, that are of considerable interest.

Since this report was published, press dispatches which have been confirmed by other advices state that an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in the country districts of Japan has occasioned some anxiety on account of its rapid spread and its high mortality. Detailed statistics of this epidemic are not yet available. Among the other features of the health situation in the world at this time are the continued high mortality of cholera in India over the preceding year, the relatively low incidence of typhus and relapsing fever in Russia and Southeastern Europe, the improvement in the smallpox situation, and the practical cessation of serious outbreaks of lethargic encephalitis. The malaria situation in Russia has apparently not become as serious as was predicted on the basis of earlier information; the reports from Russia, however, are extremely incomplete, and it is impossible to judge fully the situation at the present time.

*Plague.*—The Monthly Epidemiological Report states that the deaths from plague in India during the period May 11–June 7 numbered 24,715, a considerable decrease from the previous four-week period, but nearly three times as high as it was for the corresponding period in 1923. In Egypt 172 deaths from plague occurred during the first half of the year as contrasted with 600 deaths in 1923. The outbreak of plague in the Union of South Africa has subsided. The notifications by months were as follows:

*Cases of plague notified in the Union of South Africa, 1924.*

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	34	16
February	111	64
March	100	61
April	70	50
May	21	8
June	4	3

*Cholera.*—In India the incidence continued to diminish up to June 7, the date of the latest report received; yet 4,423 deaths were reported during the week ended June 7, as against 8,850 for the week of highest incidence (April 12). This is, nevertheless, considerably in excess of the previous year, when 722 deaths from cholera were recorded during the corresponding week.

*Typhus and relapsing fever.*—The latest reports from Russia (February) indicated that the typhus situation there had been more favorable than during any winter since the war. The Monthly Epidemiological Report states that the incidence of this disease was then the same as in normal pre-war years. Decreases in the prevalence of typhus are shown in Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, and in other countries of southeastern Europe. Central, southern, western, and northern Europe are practically free from these diseases.

*Smallpox.*—An improvement in the smallpox situation throughout the world, with few exceptions, is noted by the Monthly Epidemiological Report. It is stated that the countries of northern and central Europe and the Baltic republics are practically free from the disease, and that its incidence is low in southern Europe. While fewer cases are reported in England and Wales, 242 cases occurred in those countries during the four weeks ending July 12, and 51 cases were reported in Switzerland. The decrease in the smallpox incidence in the United States is commented upon also, the decrease being due, no doubt, to active suppressive measures. It is pointed out that the disease appears to have declined in India since the end of March, but that it is at a higher level than that which prevailed in 1923. A decline in the prevalence of smallpox is shown in Japan during June, and the outbreak in Hongkong has apparently nearly come to an end.

*Dysentery and enteric fevers.*—The statistics of dysentery and enteric fevers are not sufficiently recent to indicate the course of these diseases during the 1924 season. The summer increase of dysentery in Germany appears to have begun earlier than in 1923, and an increase in Italy is also noted. The seasonal increase in enteric fever (under which term are included the paratyphoids) is most pronounced in England and Wales, central Europe, and Italy. The following comparative figures are available for England and Wales, Germany, and Italy:

*Cases of enteric fever notified in England and Wales, Germany, and Italy, May-July, 1923 and 1924.*

Four weeks ending—	England and Wales.		Germany.		Italy.	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
May 17	230	183	588	647	644	622
June 14	369	177	722	725	820	873
July 12	578	253	1,125	1,049	1,432	1,210

In Australia, the notifications of enteric fever decreased as usual in the winter season.

*Lethargic encephalitis and poliomyelitis.*—The outbreaks of lethargic encephalitis on the European continent have subsided, except for sporadic cases. In England and Wales, where a marked epidemic occurred this year, the number of cases notified during the last week in July was only one-fourth of the weekly incidence for May. The recent cases reported in England and Wales appear to be sporadic in nature. No increase in poliomyelitis seems to have occurred, except in England and Wales, where 93 cases were notified in the four weeks ending August 2, as against 33 during the preceding four weeks.

*Malaria.*—On the malaria situation in Russia the report states that "it is hoped that the unprecedented wave of malaria which visited Russia in 1922-23 has culminated; recent returns from certain Governments are more favorable, at least, than the corresponding figures for 1923."

The interesting comment is made that decreases in the prevalence of the disease occurred in those regions where it was unusually severe last year and that increases in malaria prevalence occurred in those regions where its prevalence last year was not unusually high. For example, in northern and central Russia and in certain parts of the Volga region where the disease was very prevalent in 1923, the latest reports indicate a much lessened incidence. On the other hand, in the Ukraine, the Ural region, and Siberia, where the 1923 experience with the malaria was not so serious, there are indications of a considerable increase in the notifications during 1924. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the epidemic has gained ground as far east as the Republic of Jakutsk, where formerly it was not observed. The reports upon which these observations are based apparently are not later than May, and it is stated that since the malignant subtropical type of malaria does not reach its highest prevalence until autumn, no definite estimate of the situation can be made at this time.

*Mortality.*—Other than the mortality from the specific causes already mentioned, no noteworthy variation in mortality from all causes or from specific causes is indicated during the month since the last review was published. It is perhaps interesting to note that the infant mortality in the 46 German cities was 82 per thousand births during the four weeks ending July 12, as compared with 113 for the corresponding four-week period in 1923. The infant mortality rate for Munich remains very high; for the four weeks ending July 12 it was 134 per thousand births, and it has not been below 119 for any four-week period in 1924; it is, in fact, higher than it was for the same period of last year.

## CHILD HYGIENE AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The following is a list of publications of the United States Public Health Service dealing with various subjects relating to child health. All of these publications, except those marked with an asterisk (\*), are available for free distribution and, as long as the supply lasts, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Those marked with an asterisk are not available for free distribution, but may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., *at the prices noted.* (Send no remittances to the Public Health Service.)

### KEEP WELL SERIES.

\*8. **Motherhood: Helpful advice to expectant mothers.** 1919. 8 pages. 5 cents.

### SUPPLEMENTS.

16. **The summer care of infants.** By W. C. Rucker and C. C. Pierce. 1914. 15 pages.  
 18. **Malaria: Lessons on its cause and prevention.** (For use in schools.) By H. R. Carter. 1914. (Revised.) 20 pages; 4 plates.  
 21. **Scarlet fever: Prevention and control.** By J. W. Schereschewsky. 1914. 18 pages.  
 30. **Common colds.** By W. C. Rucker. 1917. 4 pages.  
 31. **Safe milk: An important food problem.** By Earnest A. Sweet. 1917. 24 pages.

### PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETINS.

49. **Ophthalmia neonatorum.** An analysis of the laws and regulations relating thereto in force in the United States. By J. W. Kerr and Taliaferro Clark. (Revised April, 1923.) 57 pages.  
 58. **Open-air schools for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis among children.** By B. S. Warren. 1912. 20 pages.  
 70. **Good water for farm homes.** By A. W. Freeman. 1915. 16 pages.  
 77. **Rural school sanitation, including the physical and mental status of school children of Porter County, Indiana.** By Taliaferro Clark, G. L. Collins, and W. L. Treadway. 1916. 16 pages.  
 \*78. **Influence of occupation on health during adolescence.** Report of a physical examination of 679 male minors under 18 in the cotton industries of Massachusetts. By M. V. Safford. 1916. 52 pages. 10 cents.  
 95. **Infectious diseases of children.** A study of 6,078 cases among immigrants with special reference to cross infection and hospital management. By J. G. Wilson. 1918. 101 pages.  
 \*102. **A home-made milk refrigerator.** Simple method of constructing a satisfactory refrigerator with materials usually on hand. By C. Bolduan. 1919. 1 page; 2 plates. 5 cents.  
 110. **Synopsis of child hygiene laws of the several States, including school medical-inspection laws.** By Taliaferro Clark and Selwyn D. Collins. 1921. 58 pages.  
 112. **Report on Oregon State survey of mental defects, delinquency, and dependency.** By C. L. Carlisle. 1921. 79 pages.  
 \*134. **The campaign against malnutrition.** 1923. 37 pages. 5 cents.

## REPRINTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

100. Whooping cough: Its nature and prevention. By W. C. Rucker. 1912. 7 pages. (Revised 1922.)
- \*299. Essentials of swimming-pool sanitation. By W. A. Manheimer. 1915. 16 pages. 5 cents.
358. Mental examinations of school children. By Taliaferro Clark. 1916. 8 pages.
377. Mental status of rural school children: Sanitary survey in New Castle County, Delaware, with a description of the tests. By E. H. Mullan. The mental status of rural school children of Porter County, Indiana. By Taliaferro Clark and W. L. Treadway. 1916. 30 pages.
- \*456. The application of ozone to the purification of swimming pools. By W. A. Manheimer. 1918. 8 pages. 5 cents.
467. Some observations on the personality of feeble-minded children in the general population. By Walter L. Treadway. 1918. 11 pages.
- \*514. Some observations on the mental defectiveness and mental retardation among children. By Walter L. Treadway. 1919. 5 pages. 5 cents.
- \*518. Mental hygiene leaflet for teachers. 1919. 5 pages. 5 cents.
554. School medical inspection. By Taliaferro Clark. 1919. 6 pages.
556. Correctional methods and reformation of juvenile delinquents. By W. L. Treadway. 1919. 3 pages.
- \*588. Dried milk powder in infant feeding. By W. H. Price. 1920. 20 pages. 5 cents.
622. Children's teeth, a community responsibility. By Taliaferro Clark and H. B. Butler. 18 pages; 1 plate.
625. Sanitary disposal of sewage through a septic tank: Simple construction and inexpensive operation for isolated dwellings. By H. R. Crohurst. 1920. 8 pages.
645. The fate of the first molar. By H. B. Butler. 1921. 6 pages. (Revised 1924.)
654. Nutrition in childhood. By Taliaferro Clark. 1921. 10 pages. (Revised 1924.)
- \*674. Sickness among school children: Loss of time from school among 6,130 school children in 13 localities in Missouri. By S. D. Collins. 1921. 11 pages. 5 cents.
683. School health supervision in Minneapolis, Minnesota. By Taliaferro Clark. 1921. 35 pages.
686. Essentials of smallpox vaccination. By J. P. Leake and J. N. Force. 1921. 5 pages.
698. Diphtheria immunization. 1921. (Revised 1924.) 6 pages.
727. The care of your baby. 1922. 40 pages. (Revised 1924.)
707. Good teeth: The importance of good teeth and the prevention of decay. 1921. 10 pages.
- \*742. Correcting physical defects in school children. 1922. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- \*750. Heights and weights of school children. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and S. D. Collins. 1922. 22 pages. 5 cents.
753. Adenoids: What they are and how to treat them. 1922. 2 pages; 1 plate.
- \*754. The delinquent. By Frank E. Leslie. 1922. 10 pages. 5 cents.
778. Diphtheria: Its prevention and control. By J. W. Schereschewsky. (Revised edition of Supplement No. 14.) 1922.
779. The posture of school children in relation to nutrition, physical defects, school grade, and physical training. By E. Blanche Sterling. 1922. 6 pages.

780. Measles: An important disease from the public health standpoint. By W. C. Rucker. (Revised edition of Supplement No. 1.) 1922.

783. The school nurse: Her duties and responsibilities. By Taliaferro Clark. 1922.

789. Dried milk powder in infant feeding. By Taliaferro Clark and S. D. Collins. 1922.

793. School absence of boys and girls. By Selwyn D. Collins. 1922. 5 pages. 5 cents.

798. Nutrition and education. By E. Blanche Sterling. 1922. 10 pages.

809. Weight and height as an index of nutrition. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. 1923. 22 pages.

816. Health scoring of school children. By Taliaferro Clark and Edith B. Lowry. 1923. 12 pages.

825. Schick tests and immunization against diphtheria in the eighth sanitary district of Vermont. By C. W. Kidder. 1923. 4 pages.

829. Tuberculosis: Its predisposing causes. By F. C. Smith. 1923. 8 pages.

832. The prevention of simple goiter. By O. P. Kimball, M. D. 1923. 11 pages.

840. The physical care of rural school children. By Taliaferro Clark. 1923. 12 pages.

842. Indices of nutrition: Application of certain standards of nutrition to 506 native white children without physical defects and with "good" or "excellent" nutrition as judged by clinical evidence. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. 1923. 35 pages.

852. Spleen and blood examinations for malaria: A study of the relative merits of the spleen and blood parasite indices for determining malaria prevalence as found in Dunklin County, Missouri. By M. V. Veldee. 1923. 8 pages.

864. Automobile cost in rural health work. Report on operation of automobiles in cooperative rural health work in Virginia. By H. McG. Robertson. 1923. 5 pages. 5 cents.

869. Vaccination technique and certification: An experiment in making vaccination an insurance against delay as well as a protection against disease. By S. B. Grubbs. 1923. 6 pages.

874. Pellagra prevention by diet among institutional inmates. By Joseph Goldberger, C. H. Waring, and W. F. Tanner. 1923. 10 pages.

878. The spleen rate of school boys in the Mississippi Delta. By K. F. Maxcy and C. P. Coogler. 1923. 8 pages.

882. Fundamentals of rural health work. By W. F. Draper. 1923. 8 pages.

890. The program for oral hygiene in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota. By F. Denton White. 1923. 6 pages. 5 cents.

893. Methods of administering iodine for prophylaxis of endemic goiter. By Robert Olesen. 1924. 11 pages.

896. The importance of our knowledge of thyroid physiology in the control of thyroid diseases. By Taliaferro Clark. 1924. 4 pages.

901. Is the prophylactic use of diphtheria antitoxin justified? By James A. Doull and Roy P. Sandidge. 1924. 12 pages.

905. Factors in the mental health of girls of foreign parentage. A study of 210 girls of foreign parentage who received advice and assistance from a social agency, 1919-1922. By Mary C. Jarrett. 1924. 26 pages.

907. The new Baldwin-Wood weight-height-age tables as an index of nutrition. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. 1924. 8 pages.

908. Absenteeism among white and negro school children in Cleveland, 1922-23. By G. E. Harmon and G. E. Whitman. 1924. 9 pages.

917. Factors in the mental health of boys of foreign parentage. A study of 240 boys of foreign parentage known to a child welfare agency, 1916-1923. By Mary C. Jarrett. 1924. 21 pages.

928. Absenteeism because of sickness in certain Cleveland schools, 1922-23. By G. E. Harmon and G. E. Whitman. 1924. 8 pages.

931. The prevention and treatment of hay-fever. By William Scheppegrell. 1924. 12 pages.

933. Past incidence of certain communicable diseases common among children. By Selwyn D. Collins. 1924. 15 pages.

941. Thyroid survey of 47,493 elementary school children in Cincinnati. By Robert Olesen. 1924. 25 pages.

**POSTERS.**

1. The house fly.
3. The sanitary privy.
4. Influenza.

**VENEREAL DISEASE BULLETINS.**

7. The problem of sex education in schools. (For educators.)
43. The public health nurse and venereal-disease control.
55. Keeping fit. (For older boys. Tells how to keep in prime physical condition and includes essential information regarding sex hygiene.)
59. The wonderful story of life. (A pamphlet for parents to read to little children.)
60. Healthy, happy womanhood. (A pamphlet which sets forth in simple language facts regarding sex and venereal disease essential to the welfare of girls and young women.)
61. Sex education in the home. (For parents.)
64. A square deal for the boy in industry. (For those engaged in work with boys. Outlines a method of reaching employed boys with the "Keeping fit" exhibit.)
69. The status of sex education in schools.
71. You and your boy. (For parents.)
72. The need for sex education. (Contains a list of useful books.)
- \*74. The need for sex education. (Includes lists of carefully selected books.) 5 cents.
- \*75. High schools and sex education. (A manual for teachers, setting forth the nature of sex education and describing the courses into which a limited amount of sex information may be introduced when well-qualified teachers are available.) 98 pages. (Buckram.) 50 cents.
- \*76. Venereal-disease handbook for community leaders. 65 pages. (Buckram.) 50 cents.

**AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN OCTOBER.**

The fifty-third annual meeting of the American Public Health Association is to be held this year in Detroit, Mich., October 20-23. These annual meetings of the association have long been regarded as important public health congresses, providing a common meeting

ground where persons engaged in various public health activities may get together and discuss the important problems of their respective fields.

There are nine sections in the association, namely, public health administration, laboratory, sanitary engineering, vital statistics, industrial hygiene, child hygiene, food and drugs, health education, and publicity, and public health nursing. Each section is to have its own program. In addition to these sectional meetings, there will be three open general sessions, the first of which, on October 20, will be addressed by the chairman of the health section of the League of Nations.

The preliminary program and other information may be obtained by addressing the secretary, American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

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### Examination for Entrance into the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.

Examinations of candidates for entrance into the regular corps of the United States Public Health Service will be held at the following-named places on the dates specified:

Washington, D. C.	November 3, 1924.
Chicago, Ill.	November 3, 1924.
San Francisco, Calif.	November 3, 1924.
New Orleans, La.	November 3, 1924.

Candidates must be not less than 23 nor more than 32 years of age and they must have been graduated in medicine at some reputable medical college, and have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional practice. They must pass satisfactorily oral, written, and clinical tests before a board of medical officers and must undergo a physical examination.

Successful candidates will be recommended for appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Requests for information or permission to take this examination should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

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### DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 13, 1924

*Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 13, 1924, and corresponding week of 1923. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 16, 1924, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

	Week ended September 13, 1924.	Corresponding week, 1923.
Policies in force.	56,098,052	53,375,415
Number of death claims.	9,918	9,083
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.	9.2	8.9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 13, 1924, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1923. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 16, 1924, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Sept. 13, 1924.		Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 13, 1924. <sup>2</sup>
	Total deaths.	Death rate. <sup>1</sup>	Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1923.	Week ended Sept. 13, 1924.	
Total (64 cities)	5,435	10.6	10.0	823	725
Akron	18			1	4
Albany <sup>3</sup>	29	12.8	14.2	4	4
Atlanta	71	16.3	16.1	7	5
Baltimore <sup>4</sup>	192	12.8	11.2	26	27
Birmingham	42	10.9	12.0	6	8
Boston	136	9.1	9.5	25	24
Bridgeport	24			3	5
Buffalo	124	11.9	9.0	27	25
Cambridge	31	14.4	9.8	4	5
Camden	28	11.6	8.8	2	1
Canton	17	8.6	6.8	7	3
Chicago <sup>4</sup>	626	11.1	9.0	109	99
Cleveland	135	7.7	8.3	37	19
Columbus	49	9.6	15.4	6	15
Dallas	34	9.4	11.4	5	7
Dayton	30	9.2	8.2	7	6
Denver	71			14	9
Des Moines	24	8.6	5.9	2	0
Detroit	219			48	60
Duluth	30	14.4	5.4	6	0
Erie	24			3	2
Fall River <sup>4</sup>	36	15.5	10.3	5	5
Flint	5			1	7
Fort Worth	23	8.1	6.5	2	1
Grand Rapids	18	6.3	8.2	2	3
Houston	27			4	3
Indianapolis	103	15.3	11.3	17	9
Jacksonville, Fla.	33	16.8	15.6	2	2
Jersey City	57	9.5	10.6	8	11
Kansas City, Mo.	83	12.0	9.6	14	10
Los Angeles	173			18	21
Louisville	72	14.5	13.0	14	5
Lowell	25	11.3	7.2	3	2
Lynn	15	7.5	7.6	0	0
Memphis	60	18.2	14.1	15	4
Milwaukee	86	9.1	8.1	14	11
Minneapolis	69	8.6	9.9	7	8
Nashville <sup>4</sup>	41	17.3	18.3	7	5
New Bedford	14	5.5	8.8	4	5
New Haven	42	12.4	11.5	7	5
New Orleans	121	15.4	15.5	22	10
New York	1,038	9.0	9.4	131	155
Bronx Borough	104	6.2	6.8	7	12
Brooklyn Borough	347	8.2	8.0	45	57
Manhattan Borough	469	10.8	11.2	67	69
Queens Borough	80	7.5	10.8	8	11
Richmond Borough	38	15.2	11.4	4	6
Newark, N. J.	83	9.7	7.7	20	13
Norfolk	35	11.1	8.5	0	3
Oakland	44	9.3	8.9	7	8
Oklahoma City	15	7.5		2	
Omaha	49	12.3	14.8	12	6
Paterson	26	9.6	9.7	3	2
Philadelphia	415	11.1	10.0	67	44
Pittsburgh	119	9.9	12.0	24	28
Portland, Oreg.	52	9.8	8.0	1	10
Providence	62	13.3	12.3	7	12
Richmond	48	13.6	9.8	6	8
Rochester	61	9.8		4	32
St. Louis	190	12.2	12.3	19	21
St. Paul	54	11.5	11.2	7	6
Salt Lake City <sup>4</sup>	26	10.5	9.9	6	1
San Antonio	31	8.4	10.4	11	7
San Francisco	122	11.6	12.5	7	5

<sup>1</sup> Annual rate per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1923. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

<sup>3</sup> Data for 62 cities.

<sup>4</sup> Deaths for week ended Friday, September 12, 1924.

*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended September 13, 1924, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1923. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 16, 1924, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued.*

City.	Week ended Sept. 13, 1924.		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1923.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 13, 1924.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Sept. 13, 1924.	Corresponding week, 1923.	
Schenectady.....	20	10.4	7.9	2	2	59
Seattle.....	66			4	5	39
Somerville.....	11	5.7	9.0	1	2	27
Spokane.....	18			2	1	44
Springfield, Mass.....	30	10.5	10.5	5	4	84
Syracuse.....	44	12.2	8.5	7	2	87
Tacoma.....	26	13.2	8.2	3	2	72
Toledo.....	36	6.8	8.5	6	4	56
Trenton.....	42	16.9	11.1	8	5	133
Utica.....	24	11.9	9.1	1	3	22
Washington, D. C.....	120	12.9	9.4	14	14	81
Waterbury.....	20			4	7	93
Wilmington, Del.....	27	11.7	8.4	5	2	112
Worcester.....	44	11.7	9.2	2	5	24
Yonkers.....	19	9.0	8.2	7	4	153
Youngstown.....	26	8.7	10.7	5	8	69

6790°—24†—2

## 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 WEEKLY STATE REPORTS.**

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 September 20, 1924.

ALABAMA.		Cases.	ARKANSAS—continued.		Cases.
Chicken pox		3	Pellagra		5
Dengue		1	Scarlet fever		4
Diphtheria		33	Smallpox		2
Dysentery		20	Trachoma		1
Influenza		20	Tuberculosis		6
Malaria		256	Typhoid fever		32
Measles		7	Whooping cough		21
Mumps		22	CALIFORNIA.		
Pellagra		15	Cerebrospinal meningitis—Los Angeles		1
Pneumonia		20	Diphtheria		119
Scarlet fever		15	Influenza		5
Smallpox		17	Leprosy—Los Angeles		1
Tetanus		1	Lethargic encephalitis—Los Angeles		2
Tuberculosis		30	Measles		12
Typhoid fever		97	Poliomyelitis:		
Whooping cough		13	Long Beach		1
ARIZONA.			Oakland		1
Chicken pox		1	San Diego		1
Malaria		3	Scarlet fever		56
Mumps		1	Smallpox:		
Scarlet fever		8	Los Angeles		30
Smallpox		2	Orange County		9
Trachoma		3	Scattering		20
Tuberculosis		3	Typhoid fever		20
Typhoid fever		4	COLORADO.		
Whooping cough		4	(Exclusive of Denver.)		
ARKANSAS.			Chicken pox		6
Chicken pox		3	Diphtheria		5
Diphtheria		6	Measles		1
Hookworm disease		1	Mumps		1
Influenza		16	Scarlet fever		8
Malaria		108	Smallpox		1
Measles		32	Tuberculosis		46
Mumps		8	Typhoid fever		9
Paratyphoid fever		7	Whooping cough		7

## CONNECTICUT.

Cases.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	24
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	2
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	7
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia (lobar).....	16
Poliomyelitis.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	29
Tetanus.....	6
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	6
Typhoid fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	62

## DELAWARE.

Diphtheria.....	8
Malaria.....	1
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia (broncho).....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1

## FLORIDA.

Diphtheria.....	17
Influenza.....	3
Malaria.....	43
Pneumonia.....	34
Scarlet fever.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	18
Typhus fever.....	1

## GEORGIA.

Chicken pox.....	1
Dengue.....	1
Diphtheria.....	38
Dysentery (bacillary).....	11
Influenza.....	11
Malaria.....	39
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	4
Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Pellagra.....	11
Pneumonia.....	12
Scarlet fever.....	10
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	13
Typhoid fever.....	18
Whooping cough.....	5

## ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County.....	58
Scattering.....	40
Influenza.....	8
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County.....	1
Measles.....	35
Pneumonia.....	117
Poliomyelitis:	
Carroll County.....	1
Cook County.....	9
Dekalb County.....	1
Hancock County.....	1

## ILLINOIS—continued.

Cases.

Poliomyelitis—Continued.	
Kane County.....	3
Lee County.....	2
Moultrie County.....	1
Peoria County.....	1
Whiteside County.....	2
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County.....	41
St. Clair County.....	14
Scattering.....	51
Smallpox.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	233
Typhoid fever.....	32
Whooping cough.....	146

## INDIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	39
Influenza.....	15
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia.....	4
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	46
Smallpox.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	25
Typhoid fever.....	30
Whooping cough.....	20

## IOWA.

Diphtheria.....	5
Poliomyelitis:	
Clinton.....	10
Des Moines.....	1
La Porte.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	13
Smallpox.....	12

## KANSAS.

Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	23
Dysentery (bacillary).....	1
Measles.....	5
Mumps.....	24
Pellagra.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	45
Smallpox.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	64
Typhoid fever.....	28
Whooping cough.....	8

## LOUISIANA.

Diphtheria.....	14
Hookworm disease.....	6
Influenza.....	5
Malaria.....	15
Pneumonia.....	18
Poliomyelitis.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	5
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	28
Typhoid fever.....	27

## MAINE.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	7
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	9
Diphtheria	12
German measles	2
Influenza	3
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	15
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	10

MARYLAND.<sup>1</sup>

Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	27
Dysentery	4
German measles	1
Influenza	6
Malaria	1
Measles	6
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	19
Poliomyelitis	16
Scarlet fever	16
Tuberculosis	65
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	43

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	8
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	11
Diphtheria	70
Dysentery	2
German measles	2
Influenza	2
Measles	31
Mumps	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum	16
Pneumonia (lobar)	26
Poliomyelitis	21
Scarlet fever	96
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	141
Typhoid fever	23
Whooping cough	61

## MICHIGAN.

Diphtheria	74
Measles	17
Pneumonia	22
Scarlet fever	79
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	225
Typhoid fever	31
Whooping cough	45

## MINNESOTA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	89
Measles	3
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	93
Smallpox	24
Tuberculosis	57
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	9

## MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria	19
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	23

## MISSOURI.

## (Exclusive of St. Louis.)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	18
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	29
Septic sore throat	5
Trachoma	6
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	43
Whooping cough	16

## MONTANA.

Diphtheria	11
Poliomyelitis:	
Bozeman	2
Bozeman R. F. D.	1
Butte Creek	1
Cromo	1
Jordan	1
Livingston	1
Logan	1
Missoula	7
Missoula R. F. D.	2
Park City	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	3
Typhoid fever	1

## NEW JERSEY.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	66
Influenza	4
Malaria	3
Measles	13
Pneumonia	23
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	33

## NEW JERSEY—continued.

	Cases.
Smallpox.....	2
Trachoma.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	13
Whooping cough.....	185

## NEW MEXICO.

Anthrax.....	1
Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	8
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	25
Typhoid fever.....	28
Whooping cough.....	3

## NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Diphtheria.....	89
Influenza.....	4
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Measles.....	30
Pneumonia.....	85
Poliomyelitis.....	65
Scarlet fever.....	81
Smallpox.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	46
Whooping cough.....	161

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	6
Diphtheria.....	182
Measles.....	19
Scarlet fever.....	29
Septic sore throat.....	5
Smallpox.....	6
Typhoid fever.....	40
Whooping cough.....	128

## OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.)

Diphtheria.....	8
Smallpox.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	11

## OREGON.

Chicken pox.....	12
Diphtheria.....	10
Lethargic encephalitis.....	11
Measles.....	5
Mumps.....	3
Pneumonia.....	14
Poliomyelitis.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	6
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	3

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	8
Measles.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	23
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1

## TEXAS.

Anthrax.....	4
Chicken pox.....	6
Dengue.....	13
Diphtheria.....	19
Dysentery (epidemic).....	38
Influenza.....	18
Malta fever.....	6
Measles.....	19
Mumps.....	35
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	3
Pellagra.....	22
Pneumonia.....	12
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	17
Smallpox.....	4
Tetanus.....	2
Trachoma.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	37
Typhoid fever.....	63
Typhus fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	59

## VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	2
Measles.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	16

## VIRGINIA.

Poliomyelitis—Henry County.....	1
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## WASHINGTON.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Seattle.....	1
Tacoma.....	1
Chicken pox.....	17
Diphtheria.....	34
Measles.....	8
Mumps.....	10
Poliomyelitis:	
Chelan County.....	4
King County.....	1
Kittitas County.....	2
Pierce County.....	1
Bellingham.....	1
Seattle.....	13
Spokane.....	8
Tacoma.....	18
Scarlet fever.....	24
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	18
Whooping cough.....	9

<sup>1</sup> Deaths.

WEST VIRGINIA.	Cases.	WISCONSIN—continued.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	6	Scattering—Continued.	
Poliomyelitis.....	2	Measles.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	8	Mumps.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	23	Pneumonia.....	3
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee:		Poliomyelitis.....	4
Chicken pox.....	6	Scarlet fever.....	51
Diphtheria.....	6	Smallpox.....	4
Measles.....	5	Tuberculosis.....	13
Mumps.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	6
Pneumonia.....	1	Whooping cough.....	76
Scarlet fever.....	5		
Tuberculosis.....	6	WYOMING.	
Typhoid fever.....	1	Chicken pox.....	7
Whooping cough.....	17	Mumps.....	9
Scattering:		Pneumonia.....	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Poliomyelitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	8	Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	1
Diphtheria.....	23	Scarlet fever.....	6
Influenza.....	6	Typhoid fever.....	1
		Whooping cough.....	2

Reports for Week Ended September 13, 1924.

ALABAMA.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.	7	Tuberculosis.	23
Dengue.	1	Typhoid fever.	11
Diphtheria.	31	Whooping cough.	3
Dysentery.	13		
Influenza.	16		
Malaria.	198	INDIANA.	
Measles.	9	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1
Mumps.	5	Chicken pox.	2
Pellagra.	5	Diphtheria.	34
Pneumonia.	7	Influenza.	9
Scarlet fever.	7	Measles.	7
Smallpox.	55	Mumps.	3
Tuberculosis.	17	Pneumonia.	7
Typhoid fever.	57	Poliomyelitis.	7
Whooping cough.	20	Scarlet fever.	20
		Smallpox.	13
		Trachoma.	4
		Tuberculosis.	20
		Typhoid fever.	19
		Whooping cough.	24
CALIFORNIA.		MINNESOTA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Los Angeles.	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1
Diphtheria.	116	Chicken pox.	7
Influenza.	6	Diphtheria.	74
Jaundice (epidemic)—Pasadena.	2	Measles.	6
Lethargic encephalitis:		Poliomyelitis.	8
Covina.	1	Scarlet fever.	103
Los Angeles.	1	Smallpox.	14
Los Angeles County.	1	Tuberculosis.	60
Measles.	6	Typhoid fever.	3
Poliomyelitis:		Whooping cough.	14
Los Angeles County.	1		
Pomona.	1		
Tehama County.	1		
Scarlet fever.	45		
Smallpox:			
Los Angeles.	22		
San Diego.	10		
Scattering.	23	MISSOURI.	
Typhoid fever.	29	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1
		Diphtheria.	43
		Measles.	2
		Mumps.	3
		Pneumonia.	5
Diphtheria.	1	Poliomyelitis.	1
Measles.	1	Rabies.	1
Scarlet fever.	5		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			

## MISSOURI—continued.

	Cases.		Cases.
Scarlet fever.....	71	Chicken pox.....	5
Septic sore throat.....	1	Diphtheria.....	1
Smallpox.....	2	Measles.....	2
Tetanus.....	1	Mumps.....	11
Trachoma.....	1	Poliomyelitis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	41	Scarlet fever.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	37	Smallpox.....	8
Whooping cough.....	20	Trachoma.....	3

## MISSISSIPPI.

	16		12
Diphtheria.....			
Poliomyelitis.....	1		
Scarlet fever.....	9		
Smallpox.....	2		
Typhoid fever.....	25		

  

	20		12
Diphtheria.....			
Measles.....	1		
Poliomyelitis.....	3		
Scarlet fever.....	6		
Septic sore throat.....	2		
Typhoid fever.....	1		
Whooping cough.....	5		

  

	1		3
Measles.....			
Mumps.....			
Scarlet fever.....			
Smallpox.....			
Tuberculosis.....			
Whooping cough.....			

## NEBRASKA.

	1		3
Diphtheria.....			
Measles.....			
Poliomyelitis.....			
Scarlet fever.....			
Septic sore throat.....			
Typhoid fever.....			
Whooping cough.....			

## WYOMING.

	5		17
Measles.....			
Mumps.....			
Scarlet fever.....			
Smallpox.....			
Tuberculosis.....			
Whooping cough.....			

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM 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.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
<b>JULY, 1924.</b>										
New Mexico.....	1	26	1	1	55	0	0	8		28
Utah.....	2	36	6		290		1	24	8	65
<b>AUGUST, 1924.</b>										
Alabama.....	4	61	20	874	17	38	1	50	85	471
Florida.....	3	22	9	119	9	8		2	1	66
Louisiana.....	35	6	88		13	9		12	12	128
Maryland.....	2	88	48	10	77	0	60	37		182
Minnesota.....	188				15		16	293	115	41
Missouri.....	2	113	4	8	45	0	1	255	5	151
New Jersey.....	7	189	3	5	101		13	103	16	78
New Mexico.....	0	24	1	1	24	0	1	6		41
New York.....	20	745	20	11	526		340	354	10	335
North Carolina.....	1	404			111		6	74	62	337
Oklahoma.....	1	8		3		3		9	4	79
West Virginia.....	1	73	18		34		12	66	11	156

## Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of June, 1924, by State Health Officers.

State.	Chick-en pox.	Diph-theria.	Meas-les.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Tuber-culosi.	Ty-phioid fever.	Whoop-ing cough.
Alabama.....	122	30	645	203	19	347	149	95	168
Arizona.....	4	7	76	10	24	50	64	11	3
Arkansas.....	63	9	243	112	15	45	163	38	194
California.....	990	971	1,774	230	531	597	829	108	215
Colorado.....	130	139	278	61	84	4	156	18	182
Connecticut.....	200	111		305	341	10	153	13	74
Delaware.....	8	5	46	14	21		4	5	15

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.

## Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of June, 1924, by State Health Officers—Continued.

State.	Chick-en pox.	Diph-theria.	Meas-les.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Tuber-culosis.	Ty-phi-d fever.	Whoop-ing cough.
District of Columbia	104	17	52	—	82	7	224	3	19
Florida	30	22	71	43	7	2	143	55	38
Georgia	52	22	27	47	31	106	135	31	49
Idaho	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	4	—
Illinois	971	378	2,693	1,051	780	242	1,223	63	524
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	16	40	94	35	62	50	—	(?)	11
Kansas	152	66	720	399	127	105	213	33	277
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	9	48	49	5	18	18	152	80	14
Maine	37	37	—	—	81	—	—	22	—
Maryland	276	113	620	113	228	23	267	71	175
Massachusetts	481	632	2,392	830	911	2	594	36	223
Michigan	1,172	369	2,420	910	917	699	508	44	388
Minnesota	459	175	281	—	—	539	145	376	18
Mississippi	378	44	905	687	15	39	278	214	1,225
Missouri	161	149	385	241	345	45	178	25	175
Montana	38	41	26	—	37	52	37	13	31
Nebraska <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	638	279	1,834	—	512	57	451	36	624
New Mexico	24	35	156	15	13	—	21	17	6
New York	1,757	1,505	7,068	1,613	1,574	39	1,981	228	1,868
North Carolina	263	65	1,023	—	114	260	—	108	1,071
North Dakota	16	41	84	1	97	61	12	8	50
Ohio	923	289	1,957	1,093	606	864	236	65	1,067
Oklahoma	68	17	728	30	13	105	64	24	15
Oregon	58	54	80	15	63	55	60	10	7
Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	15	48	24	9	129	—	51	2	7
South Carolina	42	63	88	69	1	40	13	113	103
South Dakota	28	17	195	11	150	39	17	6	23
Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	208	52	1,047	—	50	1	14	16	62
Vermont	113	16	336	37	48	1	15	1	96
Virginia	390	61	870	—	51	43	199	128	1,466
Washington	263	178	98	80	147	115	286	24	50
West Virginia	107	58	336	—	89	27	31	75	414
Wisconsin	1,191	240	1,160	153	536	206	208	17	467
Wyoming	30	2	56	30	10	5	3	3	5

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.<sup>2</sup> Reports not received at time of going to press.<sup>3</sup> Reports not required by law.<sup>4</sup> Reports received weekly.<sup>5</sup> Reports received annually.

## Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of June, 1924.

State.	Chick-en pox.	Diph-theria.	Measles.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Tuber-culosis.	Ty-phi-d fever.	Whoop-ing cough.
Alabama	0.61	0.15	3.22	1.01	0.00	1.73	0.74	0.47	0.84
Arizona	.12	.22	2.35	.31	.74	1.55	1.98	.34	.09
Arkansas	.42	.06	1.62	.74	.10	.39	1.42	.25	1.29
California	3.09	3.03	5.53	.72	1.66	1.86	2.58	.34	.67
Colorado	1.58	1.69	3.38	.74	1.02	.05	1.89	.22	2.21
Connecticut	1.62	.96	—	2.47	2.77	.08	1.24	.11	.60
Delaware	.42	.26	2.41	.73	1.10	—	.21	.26	.79
District of Columbia	2.90	.47	1.45	—	2.29	.20	6.25	.08	.53
Florida	.34	.25	.81	.49	.08	.02	1.68	.03	.43
Georgia	.21	.09	.11	.19	.12	.43	1.14	.12	.20
Idaho	—	.05	—	—	.25	—	—	.10	—
Illinois	1.72	.67	4.78	1.86	1.38	.43	2.17	.11	.93
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	.08	.20	.46	.17	.30	.25	—	(?)	.05
Kansas	1.03	.45	4.86	2.70	.86	.71	1.44	.22	1.87
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	.06	.31	.32	.03	.12	.12	1.99	.52	.09
Maine	—	.58	—	—	1.27	—	—	.34	—
Maryland	2.21	.91	4.97	.91	1.83	.18	2.14	.57	1.40
Massachusetts	1.44	1.59	7.16	2.48	2.73	.01	1.78	.11	.67

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.<sup>2</sup> Reports not received at time of going to press.<sup>3</sup> Reports not required by law.<sup>4</sup> Reports received weekly.

**Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of June, 1924—Continued.**

State.	Chick-en pox.	Diph-theria.	Measles.	Mumps.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Tuber-culosis.	Ty-phi-oid fever.	Whoop-ing cough.
Michigan	3.52	1.11	7.26	2.73	2.75	2.10	1.52	0.13	1.16
Minnesota	2.21	.84	1.35		2.60	.70	1.81	.09	.68
Mississippi	2.53	.30	6.17	4.68	.10	.27	1.89	1.46	8.35
Missouri	.57	.53	1.36	.85	1.22	.16	.03	.09	.62
Montana	.74	.80	.50		.72	1.01	.72	.25	.60
Nebraska <sup>1</sup>									
Nevada <sup>2</sup>									
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>									
New Jersey	2.26	.99	6.50		1.81	.20	1.60	.13	2.21
New Mexico	.78	1.14	5.07	.49	.42		.08	.55	.19
New York	1.95	1.67	7.86	1.79	1.75	.04	2.20	.25	2.08
North Carolina	1.18	.29	4.58		.51	1.17		.48	4.80
North Dakota	.29	.74	1.51	.02	1.74	1.10	.22	.14	.90
Ohio	1.81	.57	3.84	2.14	1.19	1.69	.46	.13	2.09
Oklahoma	.38	.09	4.04	.17	.07	.58	.35	.13	.08
Oregon	.85	.79	1.17	.22	.02	.80	.88	.15	.10
Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup>									
Rhode Island	.29	.93	.46	.17	2.49		.98	.04	.13
South Carolina	.29	.44	.61	.48	.01	.28	.09	.78	.71
South Dakota	.52	.31	3.60	.20	2.77	.72	.31	.11	.42
Tennessee <sup>5</sup>									
Texas <sup>6</sup>									
Utah	5.24	1.31	26.36		1.26	.03	1.35	.40	1.56
Vermont	3.91	.55	11.63	1.28	1.66	.03	1.52	.03	3.32
Virginia	1.96	.31	4.38		.26	.22	1.00	.64	7.38
Washington	2.20	1.49	.82	.67	1.23	.96	2.40	.20	.42
West Virginia	.83	.45	2.60		.69	.21	.24	.58	3.20
Wisconsin	5.25	1.06	5.11	.67	2.36	.91	.92	.07	2.06
Wyoming	1.69	.11	3.15	1.69	.56	.28	.17	.17	.28

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.<sup>2</sup> Reports not received at time of going to press.<sup>4</sup> Reports received weekly.<sup>5</sup> Reports received annually.

**GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES.**

**Diphtheria.**—For the week ended September 6, 1924, 34 States reported 1,129 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended September 8, 1923, the same States reported 1,480 cases of this disease. One hundred and two cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,700,000, reported 454 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 6, 1924. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 650 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities for the week was 699 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

**Measles.**—Twenty-nine States reported 307 cases of measles for the week ended September 6, 1924, and 904 cases of this disease for the week ended September 8, 1923. One hundred and two cities reported 109 cases of measles for the week this year and 242 cases last year.

**Scarlet fever.**—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-three States—this year 724 cases, last year 936 cases. One hundred and two cities—this year 253, last year 346 cases; estimated expectancy, 321 cases.

**Smallpox.**—For the week ended September 6, 1924, 34 States reported 195 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 104 cases. One hundred and two cities reported

smallpox for the week as follows: 1924, 66 cases; 1923, 22 cases; estimated expectancy, 28 cases. These cities reported 3 deaths from smallpox for the week.

*Typhoid fever.*—Eight hundred and forty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 6, 1924, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1923 the same States reported 835 cases. One hundred and two cities reported 194 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 256 cases for the week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities for the week was 233 cases.

*Influenza and pneumonia.*—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 102 cities as follows: 1924, 315 deaths; 1923, 341 deaths.

*City reports for week ended September 6, 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.

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.

Division, State, and city.	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported.	Diphtheria.		Influenza.		Meas- sles, cases re- ported.	Mumps, cases re- ported.	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported.	Scarlet fever.	
		Cases, es- timated expectancy.	Cases re- ported.	Cases re- ported.	Deaths re- ported.				Cases, es- timated expectancy.	Cases re- ported.
<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>										
Maine:										
Lewiston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Portland.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Hampshire:										
Concord.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nashua.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:										
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burlington.....	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	0	34	31	0	0	8	0	6	13	16
Fall River.....	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Springfield.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6
Worcester.....		2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rhode Island:										
Pawtucket.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence.....	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Hartford.....	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
New Haven.....	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC.</b>										
New York:										
Buffalo.....		15	5	0	0	0		7	7	1
New York.....	14	94	83	1	2	23	7	91	28	20
Rochester.....		5	0	0	0	0		3	3	0
Syracuse.....	1	5	3	0	0	2	1	2	4	1
New Jersey:										
Camden.....	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Newark.....	0	9	4	0	0	16	5	1	4	5
Trenton.....	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia.....	5	34	31	4	1	13	9	33	17	12
Pittsburgh.....	2	21	8	0	0	1	4	15	8	10
Reading.....	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Scranton.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0

## City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.

Division, State, and city.	Chick-en pox, cases re-por-ted	Diphtheria.		Influenza.		Meas-les, cases re-por-ted.	Mumps, cases re-por-ted.	Pneu-monia, deaths re-por-ted.	Scarlet fever.	
		Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy.	Cases re-por-ted.	Cases re-por-ted.	Deaths re-por-ted.				Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy.	Cases re-por-ted.
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL.</b>										
Ohio:										
Cincinnati	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	3
Cleveland	11	25	10	2	0	5	4	8	12	2
Columbus	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	2
Toledo		7						5		
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Indianapolis		12	2	0	0	0		5	4	0
South Bend	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Terre Haute	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois:										
Chicago	10	29	41	1	0	4	0	25	40	30
Cicero	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Springfield		1	1	0	0	0		0	1	
Michigan:										
Detroit	8	44	20	0	0	5	1	8	25	10
Flint	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Grand Rapids	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
Saginaw	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Wisconsin:										
Madison	0	0	1	0		1	0		1	1
Milwaukee	6	13	2	0		3	0		13	12
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL.</b>										
Minnesota:										
Duluth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Minneapolis	4	17	4	0	0	0	1	2	8	3
St. Paul		13	16	0	0	0		0	4	
Iowa:										
Sioux City	0	1	0	0		0	0		1	0
Waterloo	0	0	0	0		1	1		1	0
Missouri:										
Kansas City	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
St. Joseph	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
St. Louis	4	30	16	0	0	0	3		10	22
North Dakota:										
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Forks	0	1	0	0		0	0		2	1
South Dakota:										
Aberdeen		2	0	0		0				3
Sioux Falls	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha	1	10	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Kansas:										
Topeka	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	2
Wichita	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.</b>										
Delaware:										
Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Maryland:										
Baltimore	3	12	16	0	1	8	2	12	7	0
Cumberland		1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Col.:										
Washington	5	4	0	0	0	0		6	3	8
Virginia:										
Lynchburg	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Norfolk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Richmond	0	6	19	0	0	1	0	4	4	2
Roanoke	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
West Virginia:										
Charleston	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Huntington	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	1	0
Wheeling		2	0	0		0	0	0	2	1
North Carolina:										
Raleigh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	0	2	18	0	0	9	1	0	0	0

## City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.

Division, State, and city.	Chick-en pox, cases re-reported	Diphtheria.		Influenza.		Meas-les, cases re-reported.	Mumps, cases re-reported.	Pneu-monia, deaths re-reported	Scarlet fever.	
		Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy.	Cases re-reported.	Cases re-reported.	Deaths re-reported.				Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy.	Cases re-reported.
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued.</b>										
South Carolina:										
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Georgia:										
Atlanta	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	5	5	2
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florida:										
St. Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tampa		2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>										
Kentucky:										
Covington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Louisville	1	7	5	0	0	1	1	5	1	0
Tennessee:										
Memphis	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Nashville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Alabama:										
Birmingham	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Mobile	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>										
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Little Rock	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Louisiana:										
New Orleans	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Shreveport	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Tulsa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas:										
Dallas	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston		2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
<b>MOUNTAIN.</b>										
Montana:										
Billings	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Great Falls	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:										
Boise	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado:										
Denver	1	9	12	0	0	1	0	7	3	0
Pueblo	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:										
Salt Lake City	3	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Nevada:										
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PACIFIC.</b>										
Washington:										
Seattle	7	4	4	0	0	0	1	4	4	7
Spokane		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tacoma	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Oregon:										
Portland	3	3	8	0	0	1	4	2	3	5
California:										
Los Angeles	0	20	22	0	0	5	4	12	5	13
Sacramento	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	6	16	0	1	0	0	15	3	6	0

## City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.

Division, State, and city.	Population July 1, 1923, estimated.	Smallpox.			Typhoid fever.			Deaths, all causes.
		Cases, estimated expectancy.		Deaths reported.	Tuberculosis, deaths reported.		Deaths reported.	
		Cases reported.	Deaths reported.		Cases reported.	Deaths reported.		
<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>								
Maine:								
Lewiston	23,790	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Portland	73,129	0	0	0	1	1	1	27
New Hampshire:								
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nashua	29,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Vermont:								
Barre	110,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Massachusetts:								
Boston	770,400	0	0	0	18	6	1	7
Fall River	120,912	0	0	0	2	1	0	23
Springfield	144,227	0	0	0	3	1	0	27
Worcester	191,927	0	0	0	1	1	0	43
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket	68,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Providence	242,378	0	0	0	3	1	2	55
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	143,555	0	0	0	3	1	0	23
Hartford	138,036	0	0	0	0	2	0	26
New Haven	172,967	0	0	0	1	3	1	32
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC.</b>								
New York:								
Buffalo	536,718	0	0	0	10	3	2	185
New York	5,927,625	0	0	0	117	50	39	203
Rochester	317,867	0	0	0	3	2	0	68
Syracuse	184,511	0	0	0	0	1	0	32
New Jersey:								
Camden	124,157	0	2	1	2	2	0	29
Newark	438,699	0	0	0	10	3	0	84
Trenton	127,390	0	0	0	2	1	1	29
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia	1,922,788	0	1	0	32	17	5	97
Pittsburgh	613,442	0	1	2	12	4	2	3
Reading	110,917	0	0	0	0	1	1	35
Scranton	140,636	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL.</b>								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	406,312	1	0	0	8	3	2	37
Cleveland	888,519	1	0	0	11	4	5	43
Columbus	261,082	0	0	0	2	2	1	163
Toledo	268,338	1	—	—	2	—	—	49
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne	63,573	0	0	0	2	2	0	31
Indianapolis	342,718	0	3	0	8	2	1	88
South Bend	76,709	0	0	0	1	1	0	16
Terre Haute	68,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Illinois:								
Chicago	2,886,121	0	1	0	48	8	15	94
Cicero	55,968	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pecoria	79,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Springfield	61,833	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
Michigan:								
Detroit	995,668	1	2	0	25	6	2	59
Flint	117,968	0	0	0	0	2	0	17
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Saginaw	69,754	0	0	0	0	1	0	16
Wisconsin:								
Madison	42,519	0	1	—	—	0	0	11
Milwaukee	494,505	1	0	—	0	1	—	71
Racine	64,393	0	2	—	—	0	0	4
Superior	1,39,671	1	0	0	0	0	0	12

<sup>1</sup> Population Jan. 1, 1920.<sup>2</sup> Pulmonary only.

## City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.

Division, State, and city.	Population, July 1, 1923, estimated.	Smallpox.			Typhoid fever.			Deaths, all causes.
		Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	Deaths reported.	Tuberculosis, deaths reported.	Cases, estimated expectancy.	Cases reported.	
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL.</b>								
Minnesota:								
Duluth	106,289	1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Minneapolis	409,125	2	6	0	3	2	0	0
St. Paul	241,891	1	3	0	4	1	1	46
Iowa:								
Sioux City	79,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo	39,667	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Missouri:								
Kansas City	351,819	1	0	0	2	3	1	6
St. Joseph	78,632	1	0	0	2	1	0	24
St. Louis	803,853	0	0	0	7	6	1	159
North Dakota:								
Fargo	24,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	15,829	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nebraska:								
Lincoln	58,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Omaha	204,382	1	0	0	3	1	1	43
Kansas:								
Topeka	52,555	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Wichita	79,261	0	0	0	0	2	1	22
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.</b>								
Delaware:								
Wilmington	117,723	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Maryland—								
Baltimore	773,580	0	0	0	11	12	11	27
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia:								
Washington	1,437,571	0	0	0	6	5	2	7
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Norfolk	159,089	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Richmond	181,044	0	0	0	2	2	6	42
Roanoke	55,502	0	0	0	2	2	0	16
West Virginia:								
Charleston	45,597	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Huntington	57,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Wheeling	1,56,208	0	0	0	1	0	1	18
North Carolina:								
Raleigh	29,171	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	4	0	3	2	0	16
South Carolina:								
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
Columbia	39,688	0	0	0	1	1	1	23
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia:								
Atlanta	222,963	1	0	0	3	5	3	1
Brunswick	15,937	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Savannah	89,448	1	0	0	1	1	3	25
Florida:								
St. Petersburg	24,403	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tampa	56,050	0	0	0	2	0	2	25
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>								
Kentucky:								
Covington	57,877	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lexington	43,673	0	0	0	2	1	1	15
Louisville	257,671	0	0	0	5	6	5	65
Tennessee:								
Memphis	170,067	0	0	0	7	2	6	3
Nashville	121,128	0	0	0	2	5	9	46
Alabama:								
Birmingham	195,901	0	16	0	1	5	4	45
Mobile	63,858	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Montgomery	45,383	0	0	0	0	1	2	9

Population Jan. 1, 1920.

## City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.

Division, State, and city.	Population, July 1, 1923, estimated.	Smallpox.				Typhoid fever.				Deaths, all causes.	
		Cases, estimated expectancy.		Cases reported.		Tuberculosis, deaths reported.		Cases, estimated expectancy.			
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	30,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Little Rock.....	70,916	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	—	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	404,575	0	0	0	0	10	4	5	1	133	
Shreveport.....	54,590	—	—	0	0	3	—	2	1	20	
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma.....	101,150	1	0	0	1	2	2	9	0	21	
Tulsa.....	102,018	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	—	
Texas:											
Dallas.....	177,274	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	35	
Galveston.....	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Houston.....	154,970	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	36	
San Antonio.....	184,727	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	31	
<b>MOUNTAIN.</b>											
Montana:											
Billings.....	16,927	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
Great Falls.....	27,787	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Helena.....	12,037	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Missoula.....	12,668	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	
Idaho:											
Boise.....	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Colorado:											
Denver.....	272,031	2	0	0	0	13	4	8	0	77	
Pueblo.....	43,519	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	16,648	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	126,241	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	28	
Nevada:											
Reno.....	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
<b>PACIFIC.</b>											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	315,685	1	0	—	—	—	2	3	—	6	
Spokane.....	104,573	1	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	
Tacoma.....	101,731	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	0	
Oregon:											
Portland.....	273,621	3	0	0	5	—	2	2	0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	666,853	1	16	0	16	—	4	8	0	11	
Sacramento.....	69,950	0	3	0	2	—	1	0	0	18	
San Francisco.....	539,038	1	1	0	9	—	2	1	0	131	

Division, State, and city.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Dengue.		Lethargic encephalitis.		Pellagra.		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).		Typhus fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>												
Maine: Portland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Massachusetts:												
Boston.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	0
Fall River.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Rhode Island: Providence.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0

1 Population Jan. 1, 1920.

*City reports for week ended September 6, 1924—Continued.*

Division, State, and city.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Dengue.		Lethargic encephalitis.		Pellagra.		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).		Typhus fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>NEW ENGLAND—CON.</b>												
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC.</b>												
New York:												
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New York	2	1	0	0	4	7	0	0	9	4	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL.</b>												
Ohio: Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	2	0	0
Illinois: Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Michigan:												
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	6	0	0
Flint	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL.</b>												
Minnesota: Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri: St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC.</b>												
Maryland: Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virginia: Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
West Virginia: Wheeling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina: Raleigh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina: Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Georgia: Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:												
St. Petersburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>												
Kentucky: Covington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tennessee: Memphis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama: Birmingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL.</b>												
Arkansas: Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana: New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Texas: Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>MOUNTAIN.</b>												
Montana:												
Billings	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
<b>PACIFIC.</b>												
Washington: Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Oregon: Portland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:												
Los Angeles	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

The following table gives a summary of the reports from 105 cities for the 10-week period ended September 6, 1924. The cities included in this table are those whose reports have been published for all 10 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, June 29 to September 6, 1924.*

DIPHTHERIA CASES.

	1924, week ended—									
	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.
Total.....	666	693	652	560	477	538	456	494	480	455
New England.....	64	55	71	59	47	60	47	48	35	49
Middle Atlantic.....	296	301	274	222	188	197	149	189	167	139
East North Central.....	101	135	120	99	83	103	91	88	169	85
West North Central.....	50	52	36	37	40	43	38	49	50	47
South Atlantic.....	17	19	26	21	28	22	40	39	68	70
East South Central.....	1	3	2	6	3	6	7	9	8	7
West South Central.....	19	5	5	15	12	7	13	15	11	10
Mountain.....	19	36	25	14	5	10	22	14	16	19
Pacific.....	99	87	93	87	71	90	49	43	56	49

MEASLES CASES.

Total.....	1,186	987	676	528	406	253	178	136	121	109
New England.....	90	66	52	59	41	11	23	23	26	11
Middle Atlantic.....	535	422	283	204	160	97	65	46	41	56
East North Central.....	288	295	202	155	126	75	51	37	125	18
West North Central.....	46	29	35	22	16	11	7	4	9	3
South Atlantic.....	141	91	55	43	34	36	16	10	11	11
East South Central.....	15	15	13	6	3	2	4	5	1	1
West South Central.....	11	7	3	5	3	0	1	1	0	1
Mountain.....	22	11	7	6	7	3	1	1	4	2
Pacific.....	48	51	26	28	16	18	10	9	4	6

SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Total.....	563	561	441	340	369	360	248	291	307	253
New England.....	59	50	39	38	40	36	24	28	29	35
Middle Atlantic.....	186	144	114	90	73	85	49	55	69	50
East North Central.....	132	168	102	90	126	108	57	74	174	68
West North Central.....	68	100	93	65	65	61	61	75	58	48
South Atlantic.....	30	47	33	15	20	21	12	21	26	22
East South Central.....	1	7	7	7	2	3	10	13	9	2
West South Central.....	11	8	5	9	11	5	9	5	5	5
Mountain.....	16	4	14	5	7	12	5	4	17	3
Pacific.....	60	33	34	21	25	29	21	16	20	20

SMALLPOX CASES.

Total.....	159	169	158	108	116	106	93	71	88	66
New England.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	19	16	17	9	9	7	8	3	11	4
East North Central.....	44	33	44	36	28	23	16	20	112	9
West North Central.....	23	47	33	13	18	15	28	5	25	9
South Atlantic.....	9	3	5	3	3	4	6	4	2	5
East South Central.....	23	21	18	13	16	8	13	14	13	16
West South Central.....	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Mountain.....	5	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	0
Pacific.....	35	41	37	32	38	48	21	22	22	22

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Cleveland, Ohio, estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Raleigh, N. C., estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Helena, Mont., estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for Spokane, Wash., estimated.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, June 29 to September 6, 1924—Continued.*  
**TYPHOID FEVER CASES.**

	1924, week ended—									
	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.
Total.....	128	142	197	191	191	250	232	238	220	199
New England.....	2	6	7	6	4	6	15	8	12	6
Middle Atlantic.....	46	34	50	59	59	63	63	65	41	50
East North Central.....	9	20	20	17	20	30	29	22	122	27
West North Central.....	15	12	10	11	9	22	22	17	28	11
South Atlantic.....	23	25	36	25	31	44	37	35	34	36
East South Central.....	8	10	31	29	36	40	24	49	48	32
West South Central.....	8	21	26	22	17	19	26	29	25	10
Mountain.....	6	5	4	7	4	5	9	0	7	13
Pacific.....	11	9	13	15	11	21	7	13	3	14

**INFLUENZA DEATHS.**

Total.....	9	11	5	3	13	8	8	7	13	4
New England.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic.....	2	5	1	0	6	3	4	1	4	3
East North Central.....	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	13	0
West North Central.....	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	1
East South Central.....	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
West South Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0

**PNEUMONIA DEATHS.**

Total.....	358	318	307	304	292	269	271	251	315	313
New England.....	19	16	14	16	17	14	14	12	19	14
Middle Atlantic.....	167	141	127	126	131	121	115	102	136	152
East North Central.....	62	55	53	58	50	51	48	48	55	53
West North Central.....	15	22	17	13	14	9	17	13	18	9
South Atlantic.....	39	39	37	35	36	29	32	38	34	32
East South Central.....	14	9	12	15	12	10	10	5	12	17
West South Central.....	16	16	22	20	11	14	12	10	11	8
Mountain.....	8	10	4	7	4	8	7	10	13	11
Pacific.....	18	10	21	14	17	13	16	13	17	17

*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.	Number of cities reporting cases.	Number of cities reporting deaths.	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases.	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths.
Total.....	105	97	28,896,350	28,140,934
New England.....	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic.....	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central.....	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central.....	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic.....	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central.....	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central.....	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain.....	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific.....	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Cleveland, Ohio, estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Raleigh, N. C., estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Helena, Mont., estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for Spokane, Wash., estimated.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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### CHILE.

#### **Typhus Fever—Talcahuano.**

During the two weeks ended August 23, 1924, four deaths from typhus fever were reported at Talcahuano, Chile, with 80 cases reported present August 23, 1924.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### **Typhus Fever—St. Helens.**

Information dated September 8, 1924, shows the occurrence of three additional cases of typhus fever at St. Helens, England.<sup>1</sup>

### INDO-CHINA.

#### **Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—April, 1924 (Comparative).**

During the month of April, 1924, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China as follows:

*Cholera*.—Cases, 18; deaths, 12, reported in three Provinces. For the corresponding period of the year 1923 there were reported 65 cases with 18 deaths.

*Plague*.—Cases, 169; deaths, 94, occurring in four Provinces; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 206; deaths, 192.

*Smallpox*.—Cases, 1,057 (European, 7); deaths, 278 (European, 1); occurring in five Provinces; corresponding period, year 1923—cases, 443 (European, 2); deaths, 134.

### JAPAN.

#### **Dysentery—Tokyo.**

Dysentery was reported present in Tokyo, Japan, during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1924. From April 27 to May 31, a total of 89 cases with 43 deaths was reported. From June 1 to 28, 165 cases with 61 deaths were reported, and from June 29 to July 26, 279 cases with 112 deaths. (Population, 1,650,000.)

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<sup>1</sup> See Public Health Reports, Sept. 19, 1924, p. 2447.

## LATVIA.

## Communicable Diseases—June, 1924.

During the month of June, 1924, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease.	Cases.	Disease.	Cases.
Anthrax	1	Mumps	35
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3	Scarlet fever	52
Diphtheria	45	Smallpox	1
Dysentery	10	Tetanus	1
Influenza	1	Typhoid fever	140
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Typhus fever	26
Malaria	1	Whooping cough	62
Measles	147		

Population, 1,900,000.

## MADAGASCAR.

## Plague—July 1-15, 1924.

During the period July 1 to 15, 1924, 22 cases of plague with 22 deaths were reported in the Province of Tananarive, Madagascar. Of these, 3 cases, 1 bubonic and 2 pneumonic, occurred in the town of Tananarive, and 19 cases, stated to be bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic, at other localities in the Province.

## POLAND.

## Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Poland as follows:

JUNE 22-28, 1924.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	District showing greatest number of deaths.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	14	4	Wilno.
Diphtheria	72	8	Warsaw.
Dysentery	54	11	Do.
Malaria	94		
Measles	261	1	Bialystok.
Relapsing fever	4		
Scarlet fever	212	19	Polesia.
Smallpox	8	3	Krakow.
Typhoid fever	139	13	Do.
Typhus fever	131	13	Tarnopol.
Whooping cough	53	3	Łódź.

JUNE 29-JULY 5, 1924.

Cerebrospinal meningitis	10	3	Kielce.
Diphtheria	48	3	Bialystok.
Dysentery	90	4	Łwow.
Malaria	96		
Measles	172	2	Do.
Relapsing fever	7		Krakow.
Scarlet fever	257	19	Warsaw.
Smallpox	3	1	Bialystok.
Typhoid fever	185	16	Łódź.
Typhus fever	73	7	Łwow.
Whooping cough	124	5	Do.

**SUMATRA.****Malaria—Batoe Bahra—April, 1924.**

During the month of April, 1924, 112 cases of malaria were reported at Batoe Bahra, Sumatra, with 23 fatalities.<sup>1</sup>

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.****Influenza.**

Under date of August 12, 1924, considerable prevalence of influenza was reported from Simonstown, Cape Province, with severe pulmonary complications in some cases and three deaths, one in the white population and two in the colored or native.

**Smallpox—Typhus Fever.**

During the two weeks ended August 2, 1924, fresh outbreaks of smallpox were reported in the Cape Province and the Transvaal. During the week ended August 2, 1924, fresh outbreaks of typhus fever were reported in Natal.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND 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 September 26, 1924.<sup>2</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				
Bombay	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Calcutta	July 27-Aug. 9	29	27	
Madras	Aug. 10-16	4	2	
Rangoon	July 27-Aug. 9	3	3	
Indo-China				
City— Saigon	Aug. 3-9	1	1	April, 1924: Cases, 18; deaths, 12. Corresponding period 1923—cases, 65; deaths, 18. Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Philippine Islands: Province— Batangas				
Batangas	July 6-12	1	1	July 6-12, 1924: Cases, 2.
Santo Tomas	do	1	1	Date of actual occurrence, July 9. Do.
Siam: Bangkok	July 6-19	3	2	

**PLAQUE.**

Brazil: Porto Alegro	July 6-12		1	
Ceylon: Colombo	July 27-Aug. 2	7	5	Plague-infected rodents; 17.
China: Amoy	Aug. 3-9		2	
Nanking	July 20-Aug. 16			Present.
India				
Bombay	July 27-Aug. 2	1	1	July 13-26, 1924: Cases, 2,039; deaths, 1,847.
Madras Presidency	Aug. 10-16	10	6	
Rangoon	July 27-Aug. 9	30	27	

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Jan. 18, 1924, p. 134, and Feb. 15, 1924, p. 320.

<sup>2</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended September 26, 1924—Continued.

## PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China				April, 1924: Cases, 169; deaths, 94. Corresponding period of year 1923—cases, 206; deaths, 192. Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
City—				
Saigon	Aug. 3-9	2		
Madagascar:				July 1-15, 1924: Cases, 22; deaths, 22.
Tananarive Province				
Tananarive Town	July 1-15	3	3	Bubonic and pneumonic.
Other localities	do	19	19	Bubonic, pneumonic, and septi-cemic.
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 13-19	1	1	
Syria:				
Beirut	Aug. 1-10	1		

## SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Porto Alegre	July 6-26		2	
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 10-16	1		
British East Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	July 22-28	3		
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Aug. 31-Sept. 6	3		
New Brunswick				
Restigouche County	do	2		
China:				
Amoy	Aug. 3-9			Present.
Chungking	July 20-Aug. 9			Do.
Manchuria				
Dairen	July 20-Aug. 10	3		
Nanking	July 20-Aug. 16			Do.
Chosen:				
Fusan	July 25-31	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	Aug. 28	1		Mild. Admitted to port hospital from Lower Bebington district, 2 miles from docks.
India:				July 13-26, 1924: Cases, 1,593; deaths, 451.
Bombay	July 27-Aug. 2	20	16	
Calcutta	July 27-Aug. 9	11	7	
Madras	Aug. 10-16	18	8	
Rangoon	July 27-Aug. 9	10	2	
Indo-China:				
City—				
Saigon	July 27-Aug. 2	10	5	Apr. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 1,057; deaths, 278. Corresponding period, year, 1923—cases, 443; deaths, 134.
Iraq:				
Bagdad	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	July 13-19	35	10	
Latvia				June 1-30, 1924: Cases, 1.
Poland:				June 22-28, 1924: Cases, 8; deaths, 3.
Do.				June 29-July 5, 1924: Cases, 3; deaths, 1.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Aug. 17-23	1		
Syria:				
Damascus	Aug. 7-13	6		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Aug. 17-23	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	July 20-Aug. 2			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	July 20-26			Do.

## TYPHUS FEVER.

Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Aug. 17-23	1		
Chile:				
Talcahuano	Aug. 10-23		4	Aug. 23, 1924, 80 cases reported
Valparaiso	Aug. 10-16	1		present.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**
**Reports Received During Week Ended September 26, 1924—Continued.**
**TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chosen:				
Chemulpo.....	July 1-31.....	6	2	
Seoul.....	do.....	2		
Great Britain:				
St. Helens.....	Sept. 8.....	3		
Latvia.....				June 1-30, 1924: Cases, 26.
Palestine:				
Acre.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1		
Jaffa.....	do.....	1		
Jerusalem.....	do.....	1		
Tiberias.....	do.....	1		
Poland.....				
Do.....				June 22-28, 1924: Cases, 131; deaths, 13.
Turkey:				June 29-July 5, 1924: Cases, 73; deaths, 7.
Constantinople.....	Aug. 10-16.....	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Natal.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....			Outbreaks.

**Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924.<sup>1</sup>**
**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.....				Apr. 20-June 28, 1924: Cases, 81,035; deaths, 56,740.
Do.....				June 29-July 12, 1924: Cases, 13,375; deaths, 7,749.
Bombay.....	May 4-10.....	1		
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	5	3	
Calcutta.....	May 11-June 28.....	293	259	
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	80	71	
Madras.....	Jun. 1-21.....	7	6	
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 9.....	15	10	
Rangoon.....	May 11-June 28.....	98	76	
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	20	19	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1924: Cases, 27; deaths, 13.
Saigon.....	Apr. 27-June 28.....	6	4	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do.....	June 29-July 19.....	5	4	Do.
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands.....				June 15-29, 1924: 33 cases, 22 deaths, including suspects. June 29-July 5, 1924: 5 cases, 4 deaths.
Manila.....	June 22-28.....	1		Suspect. Occurring in a non-resident.
Do.....	July 6-12.....	1	1	
Province—				
Batangas.....	July 1.....	2	2	
Bulacan.....	June 21.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 28-July 4.....	1		
Cagayan.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	1	1	
Laguna.....	May 18-24.....	1	1	
Rizal.....	July 3.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 4-June 28.....	21	18	
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	
Singapore.....	June 15-28.....	9	6	
Do.....	June 29-July 5.....	2	1	
On vessel:				
S. S. Argalia.....		1		At Bassein, Lower Burma, India. Case in European member of crew. Case removed to hospital. Vessel left May 16, 1924, arrived June 8 at Durban, South Africa; left Durban June 10 for Trinidad and Cuba.

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

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

Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.

## PLAQUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Mostaganem.....	July 21-28.....	4.....		Seaport.
Argentina:				
Chaco Territory.....				April, 1924: Cases reported.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Tanganyika Territory.....	Feb. 24-June 7.....	1.....	2.....	
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
La Laguna.....	June 20.....	1.....		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 11-June 28.....	11.....	7.....	
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	5.....	4.....	10 plague rodents.
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	June 1-16.....	4.....		
China:				
Amoy.....	June 15-28.....		4.....	
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 2.....		11.....	
Foochow.....	May 4-June 21.....		25.....	Cases not reported.
Ecuador:				
Eloy Alfaro.....	May 16-31.....	1.....		
Guayaquil.....	May 16-June 30.....	4.....	1.....	Rats taken, 23,717; found infected, 107.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 15.....	1.....		Rats taken, 25,029; found plague infected, 61.
Posorja.....	July 1-15.....	1.....		
Puna.....	July 16-31.....	1.....		
Egypt:				
City—				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 2.....	1.....	1.....	
Port Said.....	Apr. 24-May 31.....	2.....	1.....	
Suez.....	Jan. 2-June 26.....	11.....	5.....	
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 5.....	3.....		1,286.
Province—				
Assiout.....	Apr. 1-June 18.....	40.....	31.....	
Beni-Suef.....	June 21.....	3.....	3.....	
Charkieh.....	Jan. 31.....	1.....	1.....	
Fayoun.....	Feb. 18-June 19.....	105.....	32.....	
Gharbia.....	Apr. 21-June 17.....	2.....	1.....	
Ghurma.....	Jan. 17-May 13.....	10.....	3.....	
Kalioubieh.....	Jan. 6-May 22.....	10.....	1.....	
Kena.....	Apr. 9-May 17.....	44.....	26.....	
Menoufieh.....	Jan. 2-June 12.....	48.....	31.....	
Mina.....	Feb. 5-June 26.....	39.....	20.....	
Greece:				
Kalamata.....				Reported July 15, 1924: Cases, 29; deaths, 6.
Patras.....	July 7.....	36.....		
Saloniki.....	July 3-4.....	2.....		
Hawaii Territory.....				July 15, 1924: Near Kukuihaele Island of Hawaii, 1 plague rat.
India.....				Apr. 20-June 28, 1924: Cases, 102,874; deaths, 84,656.
Do.....				June 29-July 12, 1924: Cases, 1,108; deaths, 1,075.
Bombay.....	May 4-June 21.....	50.....	44.....	
Do.....	June 29-July 19.....	4.....	4.....	
Calcutta.....	May 11-June 14.....	10.....	10.....	
Karachi.....	May 18-June 21.....	16.....	13.....	
Madras Presidency.....	May 18-31.....	7.....	2.....	
Rangoon.....	May 11-June 28.....	77.....	72.....	
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	82.....	73.....	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1924: Cases, 154; deaths, 106.
Saigon.....	May 4-June 28.....	10.....	2.....	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do.....	July 20-26.....	1.....	1.....	Do.
Iraq:				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 20-June 21.....	121.....	60.....	
Do.....	June 29-July 12.....	6.....	4.....	
Japan:				To June 20, 1924: Cases, 2; death, 1.
Shizuoka Prefecture—				
Higashi.....				
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya.....	June 8-21.....	14.....	14.....	

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

**Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.**

**PLAQUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Madagascar:				
Diego Suarez	June 22-July 10	14	8	Seaport.
Moramanga	June 1-30	1	1	Interior.
Tamatave	June 6-30	5	4	Bubonic.
Tananarive Province				Apr. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 138; deaths, 128; bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Tananarive Town	Apr. 1-June 30	12	12	
Other localities	do	105	97	
Persia:				
Abadan	May 1-31	20	12	
Bander Abbas	do	11	6	
Bushire	do	1	1	
Mohammerah	do	111	78	
Peru				
Do.				
Callao	June 1-30	1		
Do.	July 1-31	2		
Huveal	June 1-30	1		
Do.	July 1-31	1		
Lima (city)	May 1-June 30	5	5	
Lima (country)	May 1-June 30	1		
Do.	July 1-31	1		
Mollendo	do	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 4-June 14	3	3	
South Nigeria (West Africa):				
Lagos	Sept. 8			Present.
Syria:				
Beirut	July 10-Aug. 4	4		
Union of South Africa				
Orange Free State				
Smithfield District	July 13-19	2		
On vessel:				
S. S. Amboise	July 10	1		At Marseille, France; removed to quarantine station. Case occurred in an Arab fireman embarked at Aden. Vessel left Yokohama May 30 and Colombo, Ceylon, June 22, 1924.

**SMALLPOX.**

Arabia:				
Aden	July 20-26		1	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	May 1-June 30	10	9	
Do.	July 1-31	5	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 18-24	1		
Porto Alegre	May 18-Aug. 2	1	3	
Rio de Janeiro	May 18-24	2		
Do.	July 20-26	1		
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	May 4-31	3		
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	May 6-June 30	74	1	Natives.
Do.	July 1-21	27		
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 15-28	11		
Do.	June 29-Aug. 16	30		
Victoria	Aug. 3-9	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	July 13-Aug. 1	3		Not including suburbs.

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

Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	7		
Do.	July 6-Aug. 16	19		
Do.	Aug. 17-23	1		
Ontario	July 20-26	1		
Sarnia	June 22-28	1		
Windsor				
Quebec—				
Montreal	June 8-14	1		
Ceylon:	July 6-12	1		
Colombo				
Chile:				
Antofagasta	June 11			
Valparaiso	June 1-7		1	
China:				
Amoy	May 11-June 28			
Do.	June 29-Aug. 2			
Antung	June 9-29	41	3	
Do.	July 7-13	4		
Chungking	May 11-June 28			
Do.	June 29-Aug. 2			
Foochow	May 18-June 28			
Do.	July 6-12			
Hongkong	May 4-June 28	30	24	
Do.	June 29-July 12	3	3	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	May 12-June 28	22	7	
Do.	June 29-July 6	1	1	
Harbin	May 13-June 23	2		
Nanking	May 18-June 28			
Do.	July 6-19			
Shanghai	May 25-31		1	
Tientsin	May 4-June 28	11	1	British municipality.
Chosen:				
Fusan	May 1-31	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Aug. 3-9		1	
Czechoslovakia:				
State—				
Bohemia	Apr. 1-June 30	6	2	
Russia	do	1		
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	May 18-31	3	1	
Egypt:				
City—				
Alexandria	June 4-10	1		
Cairo	Feb. 19-May 27	120	32	
Port Said	June 18-24	1	2	
Do.	June 25-July 8	3		
France:				
Limoges	Apr. 1-May 31		2	
Marseille	May 1-31		1	
Paris	May 21-31	2		
Gibraltar	July 21-27	1		
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				
Counties—				
Derby	May 25-June 28	159		
Do.	June 29-July 26	66		
London	do	1		
Northumberland	May 25-June 28	61		
Do.	June 29-July 26	39		
Nottingham	May 25-June 28	29		
Do.	June 29-July 26	32		
Yorks (North Rid- ing)	May 25-June 28	54		
Do.	June 29-July 26	27		
Yorks (West Rid- ing)	May 25-June 28	5		
Do.	June 29-July 26	27		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Apr. 21-May 4	7	2	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	July 6-12	2		Developed at Cape Haitien

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

Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hungary: Budapest.....	July 20-Aug. 2.....	11.....	.....	.....
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	May 4-June 28.....	432.....	299.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	109.....	65.....	.....
Calcutta.....	May 11-June 28.....	36.....	32.....	.....
Do.....	July 6-26.....	27.....	16.....	.....
Karachi.....	May 18-June 28.....	51.....	18.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 9.....	16.....	11.....	.....
Madras.....	May 18-June 28.....	32.....	10.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 9.....	48.....	16.....	.....
Rangoon.....	May 11-June 28.....	53.....	21.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-July 19.....	11.....	5.....	.....
Indo-China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saigon.....	Apr. 27-June 28.....	145.....	79.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-July 26.....	33.....	11.....	Including 100 sq. km. of surrounding country. Do.
Iraq: Bagdad.....	Apr. 20-May 24.....	8.....	1.....	.....
Italy: Messina.....	May 26-June 1.....	1.....	.....	.....
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	June 1-28.....	6.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 9.....	12.....	.....	Reported as alastrim. Do.
Japan: Kobe.....	May 26-June 21.....	3.....	.....	.....
Nagoya.....	June 8-14.....	2.....	.....	.....
Tokyo.....	do.....	1.....	.....	.....
Java: East Java— Madura Residency— Sampang.....	May 22.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Malang.....	May 25-31.....	5.....	1.....	.....
Soerabaya.....	Apr. 13-June 28.....	501.....	143.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-July 12.....	90.....	25.....	.....
West Java— Batavia.....	May 31-June 27.....	3.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 6-12.....	1.....	.....	.....
Latvia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico: Durango.....	June 1-30.....	.....	2.....	.....
Guadalajara.....	May 1-June 30.....	9.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	July 8-14.....	.....	1.....	.....
Mexico City.....	May 4-June 28.....	96.....	.....	Including municipalities in Federal district. Do.
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 16.....	47.....	.....	.....
Salina Cruz.....	May 25-31.....	1.....	1.....	.....
Tampico.....	June 14-20.....	2.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 20.....	8.....	7.....	.....
Tuxtepec.....	July 3-18.....	3.....	1.....	State of Oaxaca.
Palestine: Samaria Province— Samak.....	May 27-June 2.....	1.....	.....	June 17-23, 1924: 20 cases in northern district.
Paraguay: Asuncion.....	June 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Encarnacion.....	do.....	.....	.....	Many cases reported.
Persia: Bushire.....	June 1-30.....	2.....	.....	.....
Peru: Arequipa.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....	.....	5.....	.....
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 30-June 21, 1924: Cases, 291; deaths, 24.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	May 25-June 28.....	7.....	2.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 26.....	14.....	1.....	.....
Oporto.....	May 11-June 28.....	18.....	16.....	.....
Do.....	June 29-Aug. 23.....	20.....	16.....	.....
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1-31, 1924: 2,243 cases.
Siam: Bangkok.....	Apr. 27-June 14.....	3.....	5.....	.....

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**
**Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.**
**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 31-Aug. 6		1	
Cadiz	June 1-30		6	
Malaga	June 29-Aug. 23		19	
Valencia	June 8-21	3		
Do.	July 13-19	1		
Vigo	Aug. 17-23		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 4-24	2	1	
Sumatra:				
Medan	Jan. 1-31	5		
Switzerland:				
Berne	May 25-June 28	22		
Do.	June 29-July 26	9		
Syria:				
Damascus	May 28-June 12	12		
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 27-June 30	17	4	
Do.	July 1-Aug. 11	8	10	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 1-7	1		
Union of South Africa				
Cape Province	May 4-31			
East London	July 27-Aug. 2	1		
Orange Free State	May 4-10			
Transvaal	May 4-31			
Johannesburg	July 6-12	1		
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade	July 28-Aug. 3	1		
On vessels:				
S. S. Karoa	May 7	1		
S. S. Mount Evans	July 8	1		
				Mar. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 16 (white, 15; native, 152). June 29-July 5, 1924: Outbreaks.
				Do.
				Do.
				Do.
				At Durban, South Africa, from Bombay, India. Vessel left Bombay Apr. 16, 1924. Patient, European.
				At Key West, Fla., from Manchester, England.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

Algeria:				
Algers	May 1-June 30	24	9	
Do.	July 1-31	1		Year 1923: Cases, 1,166, of which 27 were in the military population.
Bolivia:				
La Paz	do		1	
Brazil:				
Porto Alegre	June 1-7		1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta				
Concepcion	May 20-26		3	
Do.	July 8-21		3	
Iquique	June 22-29		1	
Talcahuano	May 25-31	2		
Do.	June 29-Aug. 2	16	7	
Valparaiso	May 25-June 21		11	
Do.	June 29-Aug. 9		16	
China:				
Antung	June 2-16	6		
Chungking	May 11-June 14			Present.
Chosen:				
Chemulpo	May 1-June 30	10		
Seoul	do	43	5	
Czechoslovakia:				
State—Slovakia	Apr. 1-June 30	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	June 25-Aug. 5	4		
Cairo	Feb. 19-May 20	38	9	
Port Said	July 24-Aug. 5	3		
Estonia:				
Germany:				
Coblenz	July 13-19	2		Apr. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 37

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**
**Reports Received from June 28 to September 19, 1924—Continued.**
**TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Great Britain:				
England—				
St. Helens	Aug. 7	2		
Ireland—				One suspect case, July 10, 1924.
Dublin	June 8-14	1		Locality, vicinity of Liverpool.
Do	July 13-19	1		
Lismore	July 19	1		
Lcngford	do	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Apr. 20-May 4	6		
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Apr. 27-May 10	2		
Latvia:				
City—				Apr. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 108.
Riga	June 1-30	1		
Mexico:				
Durango	July 1-31		2	
Guadalajara	May 1-June 30	2	2	
Mexico City	May 4-June 28	59		
Do	June 29-Aug. 16	53		Including municipalities in Fed-
Torreon	July 1-31		2	eral district. Do.
Palestine:				
Jaffa	June 17-23	1		
Do	July 8	1		
Jerusalem	July 1-Aug. 4	4		
Kantara	July 15-21	1		
Khulde	Aug. 17	1		
Peru:				
Arequipa	Jan. 1-June 30		4	
Poland				Mar. 30-June 21, 1924: Cases,
Portugal:				2,816; deaths, 264.
Oporto	June 15-21		1	
Russia:				Jan. 1-31, 1924: 14,275 cases.
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 10-16		1	
Syria:				
Aleppo	June 8-14	1		
Damascus	July 14-20	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 27-June 9	4		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 18-June 21	7	2	
Do	July 6-Aug. 9	2	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province				Mar. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 418;
Do				deaths, 45.
Natal				Mar. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 249;
Do	July 6-12			deaths, 23.
Durban	Apr. 20-June 28	2		July 6-12: Outbreaks.
Orange Free State				Mar. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 27;
Do				deaths, 5.
Transvaal				Outbreaks.
Johannesburg	May 11-24	2		Mar. 1-June 30, 1924; Cases, 83;
Do	June 29-July 25	2		deaths, 11.
				June 1-July 5: Outbreaks.
				Mar. 1-May 31, 1924: Cases, 39;
				deaths, 5.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	May 11-17	2	1	
Salvador:				
San Salvador	June 10-Aug. 25			Present in San Salvador and vicinity.