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THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE BIO-LOGICAL STANDARDIZATION OF CERTAIN REMEDIES

It is obvious that the usefulness of any medicinal remedy depends in large measure upon accurate dosage and uniformity in composition. If the remedies can be obtained in chemically pure form it is a simple matter to set up official chemical and physical standards to insure uniformity in composition and, hence, a reasonable constancy of therapeutic action. However, there exist a number of important remedies which, for some reason or other, can not be obtained in chemically pure form. Some of the remedies belonging to this class are highly potent. An overdose may be followed by serious symptoms and even death, whereas an insufficient dose may not produce the desired therapeutic action. Insulin, pituitrin, digitalis, arsphenamine and its substitutes, ergot, thyroid, etc., may be mentioned in this It is therefore very important that methods of standardconnection. ization should be developed which will permit the sale of these remedies in such form as to insure (1) constancy of therapeutic potency, (2) freedom from toxic impurities, and (3) elimination of fraudulent preparations.

In the case of the above-mentioned remedies, chemical and physical tests have either completely failed or are only of limited value. It is for this reason that a great deal of work has been carried out during the last 20 years to develop biological methods of assay. This work was carried out in different laboratories in different countries without any sufficient attempt at coordination, and, what is even more important, without effective control of the methods proposed. The result was that some of these remedies were sold to physicians with the claim of having been biologically standardized, though examination of the various products on the market often revealed enormous differences in potency. To mention only one example, it was found that the potency of pituitrin from various commercial sources varied as much as 800 per cent. It is not surprising that, under these conditions, this powerful remedy was used by physicians with more or less reluctance.

In order to remedy this situation the Health Committee of the League of Nations called a conference in July, 1923, at Edinburgh, of some expert pharmacologists and physiologists. This conference critically reviewed the then existing methods and organized some

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cooperative work which was effectively carried out in various countries under the leadership of Dr. H. H. Dale of the National Institute of Medical Research of England.

The Second International Conference was convened in August, 1925, at Geneva. This conference discussed the work accomplished during the two preceding years and arrived, by unanimous consent, at the conclusions which are given below. These resolutions were adopted by the International Conference for the Unification of Formulas for Heroic Remedies held in Brussels in September, 1925. It is anticipated that these resolutions will be used by the various national pharmacopæial revision committees for the purpose of insuring national and international uniformity in potency of these important remedies.

Pituitary Extract

"The Conference recommends:

"1. That the dry (acetone) extracted substance of the fresh posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which was recommended by Professor Voegtlin to the Edinburgh Conference as suitable for adoption as a standard of activity for pituitary extracts, and which has since been adopted as the standard for this purpose in the United States Pharmacopœia, Edition X, be now definitely accepted as the International Standard.

"2. That, since the evidence before the Conference indicates that, by strict adhesion to the instructions for its preparation, as given in the United States Pharmacopœia, Edition X, a sample of this powder of standard strength can be prepared at any time and in any country, the authority responsible for biological standardization, in each country concerned, should prepare such quantities of the standard as are needed for distribution in its own country. That Professor Voegtlin be requested to furnish, on behalf of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, a small sample of the standard, as originally prepared for examination by the Edinburgh Conference, to any authority which may need it for confirmation of its own national standard.

"3. That it be recommended to the authorities responsible in the different countries for the pharmacopœias that a dry preparation of the pituitary posterior lobe, prepared in exact accordance with the method indicated for preparing the standard powder, should be included in each pharmacopœia, to serve as the official raw material for the preparation of the official watery extract.

"4. That in order to ensure the stability of the liquid extract prepared from such a powder, the hydrogen-ion concentration should be adjusted to within the limits represented by pH 4 and pH 5. The extract should be sterilised and sealed in ampules of non-alkaline resistant glass. "5. That the pharmacopœial dried preparation and the extracts prepared therefrom should be biologically assayed in comparison with the standard, the extracts from the standard powder, and from the pharmacopœial dried preparation, being prepared for biological comparison according to the method indicated in the United States Pharmacopœia, Edition X. For the purpose of the biological assay, the test on the isolated uterus of the virgin guinea-pig, as described in the United States Pharmacopœia, Edition X, is recommended, as giving the most accurately quantitative results, among the available methods. As additional methods, may be recognised the test for pressor activity on the anaesthetised dog or the decapitated cat, and the test for antidiuretic action on the unanaesthetised dog.

"6. That in making the assay by the action on the guinea-pig's uterus, it is recommended that a test for non-specific, stimulant activity on that organ should be applied. This can be done by treating the extract under examination with normal NaOH for one hour at the ordinary temperature (20° C.), neutralising to litmus paper, and re-testing. Not more than 5 per cent of the activity on the uterus should survive this treatment.

"7. That the strength of all pituitary extracts should be expressed in units of activity, the activity corresponding to 0.5 milligramme of the standard powder being defined as one unit, so that, for example, the official liquid extract of the United States Pharmacopæia, Edition X, would contain 10 international units of activity per cubic centimetre."

Insulin

"It is recommended:

"1. That the dry preparation of insulin hydrochloride, prepared by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain, at the request of the Edinburgh Conference, should be accepted as the international standard preparation of insulin. That 1 milligramme of this standard contains 8 units of insulin (or 1 unit=0.125 milligramme), as provisionally defined by the Insulin Committee of the University of Toronto.

"2. That this standard preparation be kept, on behalf of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, by the Medical Research Council, who will undertake to test the permanence of its potency from time to time.

"3. That samples of this preparation, weighing 0.100 gramme each, be sent to some responsible organisation in each country (such as an Insulin Committee or a Government institution) who will undertake further distribution to testing laboratories. In those countries in which no suitable organization for this purpose exists, samples of the standard will be distributed by the Medical Research Council after consultation with the Insulin Committee of the University of Toronto, or, in case this Committee be discontinued, with one appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

"4. That each testing laboratory should prepare a standard of its own, and should compare the potency of this with the sample of the international standard placed in its hands for this purpose. When the latter is exhausted, further comparisons with the international standard should, where possible, be undertaken by the responsible authority for the particular country.

"5. That either of the following methods be considered as suitable for the bio-assay of insulin:

"(A) METHODS DEPENDING ON THE EFFECT ON BLOOD-SUGAR

First method.—Varying quantities of insulin that are less than the convulsive dose are injected subcutaneously into rabbits of about two kilogrammes body-weight, from which food has been withheld for 18-24 hours, and the average of the blood-sugar percentages over a period of five hours after the injection is subtracted from the bloodsugar percentage immediately preceding the injection. The number of units of insulin present in each cubic centimetre of the preparation is then calculated by use of a formula. Each rabbit used in the assays is tested at suitable intervals with a standard preparation which is periodically compared with the international standard.

"Second method.—Alternatively, one-half of a series of rabbits receives, in each case, an injection of ½ unit of the standard preparation per kilogramme, and the other half receives, on the same day, the dose supposed to be equivalent of the sample under test. The percentage fall of the blood-sugar content over a period of five hours is determined as above. A few days later the determinations are repeated on the same series of rabbits in this way, that the rabbits previously receiving the standard preparation now receive that under test and vice versa.

"From the relation between the falls of blood-sugar content produced, on the one hand, by the standard preparation, and on the other hand by the sample under test, the true activity of the latter in units per cubic centimetre can be calculated.

((b) method depending on the incidence of symptoms in white mice

"The assay is carried out by comparison with a standard preparation injected simultaneously with the unknown sample on an equal number of mice from a common stock. The onset of convulsions or collapse is used as the end point of the reaction and a mouse dose is the quantity producing convulsions (or collapse) in half the number of mice injected. During the test the mice are kept in an incubator at a uniform temperature of not less than 30° C. "6. That the Conference appoint a sub-committee, which shall submit recommendations with regard to the permissible content of organic solid matter per unit in preparations of insulin and with regard to tests for the stability of such preparations.

"7. That, in future, the term 'unit of insulin' or 'insulin unit' should only be used in the sense indicated above."

Digitalis

"The Conference recommends:

"1. That, as an international standard, a dry powdered preparation of the leaves of Digitalis purpurea shall be made by Professor Magnus, on behalf of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, of the same strength $(\pm 10\%)$ as the experimental standard powder, prepared in accordance with the decision of the First International Conference on Biological Standardisation (Edinburgh 1923), and forming the basis of the various reports presented to this Con-This standard shall be prepared by the mixture of ten ference. different powders, made from leaves properly dried at 55-60° C., shall be adjusted by biological assays, carried out by Professor Magnus (who will use the method of assay on cats), and shall be distributed for international use. The permanence of its activity shall be annually controlled by Professor Magnus. If it should deteriorate, or if the supply should be nearly exhausted, a new standard preparation shall be prepared by the same method, and of exactly equal activity.

"The preparation shall be distributed in sealed ampules of brown glass. These shall be placed at the disposal of the different countries, for the assay of their own national standard preparations.

"2. That, according to present knowledge, no particular method of extraction (infusion, cold alcohol, warm alcohol) can be recommended as the only correct one. It is necessary, however, for the purpose of assay, that the preparation to be tested and the standard preparation shall be extracted by the same method.

"3. As methods of biological assay, the following can at present be recommended as sufficiently accurate:

"(1) THE FROG METHOD, WITH A PERIOD OF OBSERVATION OF AT LEAST 4 HOURS

"A. Preparation of an extract of digitalis leaves with absolute alcohol.—One gramme of digitalis leaves, coarsely powdered (B. 20 = meshof about 0.75 mm.) and dried to constant weight over sulphuric acid, is allowed to stand for 24 hours at room temperature with 25 c. c. of absolute alcohol, with occasional shaking in a closed spherical flask of about 100 c. c. content. The mixture is then boiled for 30 minutes with a reflux condenser, on a sandbath over the smallest possible flame, and, while still hot, is filtered through a plain filter of about 9 cm. diameter. The residue is washed with absolute alcohol on the filter until filtrate becomes colourless. The combined filtrates are slowly evaporated in a thin-walled, tared watch-glass, on a boiling water bath to 5 c. c. (about 4.5 grammes), the drying of any portion being carefully avoided.

"The concentrated extract, while still hot, is transferred with the aid of distilled water to a graduated flask, and made up to 25 c. c. with distilled water. By this procedure one obtains an emulsiform, greenish solution in weak, watery alcohol. This must be used immediately for the test.

"B. Assay of the extract, obtained as described under (a), on frogs, by determination of the minimal lethal dose by the so-called unlimitedtime method.—For the test only healthy male frogs must be used (grass frogs, Rana temporaria or Rana pipiens), kept under constant conditions and weighing up to 40 grammes each. The body weight of the frogs, kept for several hours in the laboratory in a moist glass case, is determined immediately before the injection to an accuracy of 0.5 gramme, after drying the skin and expressing the urine.

"The extract prepared as above described is injected into frogs, through the mouth, into the breast lymph-sac, with a syringe graduated in hundredths of a c. c. Larger quantities than 0.3 c. c., or with weakly active preparations 0.5 c. c., should not be injected into the breast lymph sac; if necessary, the injections are to be made, in such cases, also into one or both of the lymph-sacs of the thighs.

"The following signs of intoxication appear: Within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours after the injection, restlessness, air-hunger, formation of froth, paralysis and, in the course of four hours, stoppage of the heart. The criterion for the determination is that the stoppage is either systolic or rapidly transformed into systole.

"The orientating tests are carried out as follows: Doses differing by 20 per cent per gramme of frog are injected, one or two frogs being used for each dose.

"The final determination can be made by the following procedure:

"The mean between the smallest active and the greatest inactive dose is the first approximation. By further more exact determination, with four to six frogs on each dose, the final value can be obtained with an accuracy of 10 per cent. The determination is completed when, of two doses differing by 10 per cent, the higher kills a majority of frogs injected, the lower a smaller number.

"The value is expressed as a percentage of the standard preparation, which is tested at the same time and in the same manner. Only such leaves shall be passed for issue as differ from the standard preparation by not more than 25 per cent. "The assay of digitalis tinctures is made in the following manner: "10 c. c. of the official tincture (=1 gramme of leaves) are concentrated on the water bath at temperatures not above 60° C. to 5 c. c. volume, washed into a measuring flask with distilled water, and made up to 25 c. c. The assay is made according to the same method as described above for digitalis leaves.

"(2) THE CAT METHOD, AS MODIFIED BY MAGNUS FROM THAT OF HATCHER

"For biological standardisation on the cat the 1/2 per cent infusion of the digitalis leaves is used, prepared according to the indications of the Dutch Pharmacopæia, and then made isotonic by the addition of NaCl; in preparing this infusion, the temperature of 90° C. is not to be exceeded, and the extraction is to be continued for 15 minutes after this temperature has been attained. Cats are used with a body weight between 1.7 and 2.7 kilogrammes. The cat is anaesthetised with ether, a tracheal canula is inserted and, with the help of artificial respiration, a moderate anaesthesia with ether is maintained. The infusion runs at a regular rate from a graduated burette, arranged as a Mariotte's bottle, through a wide canula into The rate of infusion is so adjusted that the the femoral vein. duration of the experiment amounts to about forty minutes; minimum 30 minutes, maximum 55 minutes. If, as a result of the first determination, it appears that the preparation is especially potent, the infusion is suitably diluted, and the first experiment is not included in the calculation.

"The dose is determined which is necessary to produce stoppage of the heart; this is recognised by inspection and palpation of the thorax, by the asphyxial convulsions, and often also by the interrupted flow of the fluid into the vein; it is further confirmed by opening the chest. If the animal is found to be ill (pneumonia) or pregnant, the result obtained with it is rejected.

"In this manner one determines the lethal dose of the 0.5 per cent infusion on n cats and continues the determination until the mean percentage deviation of the single results, from the mean value of the whole series, is smaller than $6.67 \sqrt{n-1}$. The average of the volumes infused per kilogramme of animal gives the true 'assay value' of the preparation. The lethal dose of the digitalis powder, in milligrammes per kilogramme of cat, is obtained by multiplying this number by 5. The number of lethal cat-doses contained in 1 gramme of digitalis powder is obtained by dividing 200 by the assay value.

"For the assay of digitalis tinctures, these are diluted 20 times with physiological salt solution.

"An exact description of the method, and details of the method of calculation, has been published by Dr. C. de Lind van Wyngaarden (Dè betrouwbaarheid van physiologische ijkingen, uitgewerkt voor Digitalis, Proefschrift, Utrecht, 1925).

"4. Other digitalis preparations and strophanthus tinctures can be assayed by corresponding methods, using as a standard for strophanthus tinctures G. strophanthin (ouabaïn), as recommended by the first Conference on biological standardisation (Edinburgh 1923).

"5. That no definite conclusions can be based on the clinical reports presented to the Conference, concerning the activity of the three digitalis powders which were distributed for comparison. It is necessary that these important observations should be continued on a very large number of cases by different methods.

"6. That the methods of biological assay presented to the Conference, other than those above recommended for acceptance, should be the subject of further co-ordinated investigations."

Arsphenamine

"The Conference recommends:

• "I. That the internationally recognised biological standardisation of remedies of the arsenobenzene group should be made with a series of standard preparations, one for each of the compounds in question.

"II. That the following are the remedies which at present should be the subject of internationally recognised standardisation:

"1. Dioxydiamino-arsenobenzene dihydrochloride (syn. salvarsan, arsphenamine, arsenobenzol, etc.); and

"2. its metallic derivatives (silver-salvarsan); and

"3. Its sodium salt (sodium salvarsan);

"4. Dioxydiamino-arsenobenzene sulphoxylate of sodium (syn. neosalvarsan, neoarsphenamine, novarsenobenzol, etc.);

"5. Neosilver-salvarsan;

"6. Sulpharsphenamine (syn. sulfarsenol).

"III. That Professor Kolle of the Georg-Speyer Haus, Frankfurt on M., be requested to accept the responsibility for preparing, maintaining and distributing the standard preparations (1) to (5) on behalf of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, and that Professor Voegtlin, of the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, be invited similarly to be responsible for the standard preparation of (6).

"IV. That every batch of the remedies in question, before issue for therapeutic use on human patients, should be tested on normal animals for toxicity and on animals infected with a suitable strain of pathogenic trypanosomes (*T. brucei*, *T. equiperdum*, etc.) for therapeutic potency. "V. That samples from every batch should be tested for toxicity on at least 10 mice or 5 rats, or on both, material from several separate ampules of each batch being separately tested, and that only such preparations should be passed for issue as exhibit, under identical conditions of experiment, a toxicity not greater than that of the corresponding standard sample.

"VI. That samples of each batch should be tested for the rapeutic potency on mice or rats infected with a suitable strain of pathogenic trypanosomes (T. brucei, T. equiperdum, etc.) in accordance with the following principles:

"1. A series of mice or rats is to be taken, having the same degree of infection with the trypanosome employed, as determined by some method of enumeration per unit volume of blood.

"2. That, on such a series of animals with a uniform degree of infection, each batch shall be tested for the apeutic action in several (e. g., 2-4) doses, with at least three animals on each dose, and the result shall be evaluated by comparison with the effects of the standard preparation, administered to animals of the same species, with the same degree of infection.

"VII. That it is further recommended that, before a batch of one of the remedies in question is certified for general issue, samples of it shall have been used on a series of human patients, under the supervision of a qualified expert."

Thyroid Gland

"The members of this Conference are of opinion:

"1. That a biological method for the standardisation of thyroid gland substance is not necessary for routine application, the determination of the iodine in natural combination, as thyroid active principle, being a sufficient indication of the specific therapeutic activity. Where a biological method is needed, as, for example, for the detection of preparations which have been artificially enriched with iodide, they recommend the adoption of the aceto-nitrile test recommended by Professors Reid Hunt and Straub, as described in the publications of Doctors Haffner and Komiyama and Professor Reid Hunt. As a standard of activity, they recommend the activity of a dried preparation of healthy thyroid gland with a natural iodine content of 0.2 per cent.

"2. That Professor Reid Hunt be invited to obtain and keep as an interntational standard on behalf of the Health Organization of the League of Nations a sufficient sample of dried thyroid gland substance corresponding to the above definition."

Ergot

"The members of the Conference are of opinion:

"That the question of the biological standardisation of ergot is not yet ripe for final decision, and that it is desirable to give further study to the biological methods which have already been described, and to investigate those which may be discovered in the future, and especially to compare the results obtained by such methods with those obtained by the chemical method, presented to the Conference by Professor Straub."

Anthelmintics

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the recommendation adopted at the Edinburgh Conference be reaffirmed, with the necessary alterations to include the use of fish in addition to earthworms in the test, the recommendation, in the form of a pharmacopœial direction, being modified to read as follows:

"'Extractum filicis maris aethereum: Earthworms of medium size, or small fish (Carassius, Gobio, Scardinius) 5-10 cm. in length, when placed in 100 c. c. of a 0.002 per cent watery solution of the extract, shall be killed, but shall survive in lower concentrations of the extract. "'Rhizoma filicis maris: A 0.002 per cent watery solution of the official ethereal extract, prepared from the dried drug, shall be the minimal lethal concentration for earthworms, and also for small fish (Carassius, Gobio, Scardinius) 5-10 cm. in length.'"

"That the method of testing oil of chenopodium on earthworms put forward by Professor Knaffl-Lenz may be provisionally adopted as probably furnishing a useful indication as to the relative anthelmintic activities of different samples of this oil, but that further investigation of the method is desirable and that, in particular, an effort should be made to compare the results obtained with the test on earthworms with the practical anthelmintic properties of a series of samples of the oil of chenopodium."

Vitamins

"1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is of great importance that the preparations used in therapeutics to supply vitamins to the patient should be standardised as accurately as possible, each for its content of its characteristic vitamin or vitamins.

"2. That the preparation for which such standardisation appears at present to be most important and most practicable is cod-liver oil, vitamin A (growth-promoting factor) being the constituent of this oil which can be most accurately assayed.

"3. That the general question of the accuracy and usefulness of methods for the standardisation of all vitamins could be more suitably considered by a special conference of experts, appointed for the purpose. "4. That this Conference should limit its present activity to the initiation of a comparative test, designed to determine the accuracy and specificity of the colour-reaction for vitamin A, recently described by Drummond and Rosenheim.

"5. That, for the purpose of this investigation, the Conference invite Professor Poulsson, Professor Voegtlin, and Doctor Dale to act as a Sub-Committee."

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED JANUARY 15, 1928, By the health section of the league of nations' secretablat.¹

A marked rise in the general mortality during the month of December in cities in England and Wales, in Paris, and in several other large cities in Europe was noted in the January Epidemiological Report published by the Health Section of the League of Nations' secretariat. The maximum mortality seems to have occurred in the middle of December, coincidently with an increase in deaths from both respiratory and heart diseases. In the German and Scandinavian cities, the seasonal increase in mortality reported in December did not exceed that for December, 1924. The weekly mortality in some of the principal European cities is given in the table below.

Week ended-	105 E cit	nglish ies Glasg		sgow 46 Ge citi		46 German cities		Warsaw		Parist	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Nov. 21 Nov. 28 Dec. 5 Dec. 12 Dec. 19 Dec. 28	12. 1 11. 8 12. 0 12. 1 12. 6 11. 8	13. 8 14. 8 16. 3 17. 9 16. 4 13. 7	16. 9 16. 2 15. 1 15. 2 15. 7 17. 0	18. 5 21. 7 21. 7 22. 4 20. 4 18. 7	11. 4 11. 7 11. 6 11. 4 11. 5 11. 4	10. 5 11. 4 11. 0 12. 4	15. 0 15. 5 13. 0 12. 6 15. 3	13. 5 14. 3 15. 0 15. 1	14. 4 15. 3 14. 5 17. 6 16. 1	14. 1 15. 3 17. 1 19. 9	

Weekly mortality (all causes) in certain European cities from November 15, to December 26, 1925, compared with the mortality in corresponding weeks in 1924

¹ Paris reports are for 10-day periods, from Nov. 11 to Dec. 31.

The mortality both in the English cities and in Paris, though higher than at any time during the preceding winter, did not reach the level reported in January, 1924.

In the United States the average death rate for 68 large cities for December did not exceed that for December, 1924, but during January and February the weekly death rates rose very sharply. It appears likely that the peak was reached in the week ended February 20, in which the average mortality for the 68 cities was 16.4 per 1,000. Although this rate is higher than that for any week in 1924 or 1925, it is considerably lower than the mortality recorded in February,

¹ From the Statistical Office, U. S. Public Health Service.

1923, when the rate was over 18 per 1,000. A comparison of the weekly rates during January and February with those in the same period last year is given in the accompanying table for a few of the larger cities showing a marked increase in recent weeks.

Weekly mortality per 1,000 (all causes) in 68 cities in the United States and in certain selected cities in January and February, 1926, compared with 1925

Week ended	68 c	ities	Balti	imore	Cinc	Cincinnati		Detroit		New Orleans		San Antonio		Washing- ton, D. C.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Jan. 9 Jan. 16 Jan. 23 Jan. 30 Feb. 6 Feb. 13 Feb. 20 Feb. 27	14. 6 14. 2 14. 2 14. 2 14. 4 14. 2 14. 5 13. 9	15.6 14.9 14.9 14.5 15.2 14.8 16.4 16.0	20. 0 18. 0 17. 0 17. 2 16. 7 17. 5 16. 8 16. 1	17. 7 20. 2 18. 5 21. 7 22. 2 24. 7 23. 0 19. 7	17. 1 17. 6 18. 3 16. 8 16. 8 16. 7 16. 7 14. 1	21. 5 18. 9 17. 5 15. 4 20. 8 19. 2 19. 5 15. 3	10.9 10.6 10.6 10.4 11.4 11.7 12.1 12.1	13. 1 13. 9 14. 6 11. 9 13. 1 13. 6 14. 4 15. 5	18. 1 22. 8 20. 4 20. 3 20. 8 26. 0 26. 4 22. 1	22. 8 22. 8 26. 8 27. 7 36. 5 29. 4 24. 8	18.2 22.1 18.2 15.0 16.3 14.5 15.0 15.8	14.7 15.8 20.3 18.2 20.8 22.4 21.1 22.4	13. 3 13. 9 14. 7 16. 0 15. 0 15. 7 16. 7 16. 4	18. 6 20. 3 19. 0 15. 2 19. 7 17. 4 24. 8 23. 6	

Some cities in each section of the country have experienced an increase in mortality. While data relating to cause are not yet available for all of the eight weeks' period covered in the foregoing table, reports from States and other sources point definitely to increases in pneumonia mortality and a rather marked increase in cases of influenza, grippe, and severe colds. The data available for January show an excess of deaths from influenza and pneumonia in some cities.

Plague.—Only eight of the 39 Asiatic ports reporting to the Singapore Bureau reported plague during the eight weeks ended January 16. The cases reported by the eight ports are given below.

		Week ended								
Port	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec, 19	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 16		
Karachi ¹ Bombay ¹ Colombo Rangoon ² Singapore Surabaya Surabaya Makassar	0 0 1 2 2 0 0	0 0 2 1 0 2	0 1 0 1 0 0 3	1 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 3 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 3 2 0 1	0 0 1 5 1 2 1		

Plague cases reported by eight Asialic ports to the Singapore Bureau, November 22, 1925, to January 16, 1926

¹ Deaths only reported.

Deaths from plague reported in the whole of India during the four weeks ended November 14 numbered 3,259, less than half the number reported in the corresponding period of 1924. The Bombay Presidency and Mysore were the only Provinces showing a greater prevalence than during the preceding year, and these two Provinces reported more than half the total number of cases. In Java the plague incidence seems to have reached its maximum about the end of September as compared with December in the preceding year.

Deaths from plague in Java, July 19 to November 11, 1925, compared with 1924, by four-week periods

Four-week period 1924	Total deaths	Four-week period 1925	Total deaths
July 15-Aug. 11 Aug. 12-Sept. 8 Sept. 9-Oct. 6 Oct. 7-Nov. 3 Nov. 4-Dec. 1	704 844 1, 187 1, 369 1, 984	July 19-Aug. 15. Aug. 16-Sept. 12. Sept. 13-Oct. 10. Oct. 11-Nov. 7.	795 1, 331 1, 403 1, 174

Very little plague was reported in the Mediterranean area during December. Reports included one case at Beirut on December 6 and one at Patras on December 10. In the whole of Egypt only one case of plague, in the Province of Fayoum, was reported during December. No case was reported at Port Said from November 8 to the end of the year and none at Suez after October 2.

In Kenya, 72 cases of plague were reported in November, and in Uganda 75 cases, in both instances approximately one-half the number of cases occurring in October. In Madagascar the plague incidence was increasing, there having been 177 cases reported in October, 232 in November, and 400 in December.

Cholera.—The only ports reporting cases of cholera during December and the first two weeks of January were Calcutta, Madras, Negapatam, Manila, and Bangkok. No case had been reported at Shanghai since the second week of November, and none in any Japanese port since the last week in November. In Bangkok, where the number of new cases declined after the week ended December 12, when 93 cases were reported, the number of cases averaged 28 per week in the three weeks ended January 16.

The cholera outbreak in Siam began in Bangkok early in October and spread to 8 of the 18 Provinces. It is the most extensive cholera outbreak in Siam since 1919.

	Krun	g Deb ¹	Other Provinces		
Week ended	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Oct. 3 Oct. 10 Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. 31 Nov. 7 Nov. 14 Nov. 21 Nov. 28	0 29 27 5 19 25 27 60 81	0 3 11 4 12 21 21 21 45 44	7 0 2 0 30 110 315 491	4 0 1 0 12 62 199 326	

Cholera cases and deaths reported in Siam, October to November, 1925

Includes Bangkok.

*8 of these cases were imported.

Cholera was less prevalent in India down to the middle of November than during the autumn of 1924. It was entirely absent during nearly the whole year in the central Provinces and Bombay Presidency, where it was epidemic the year before. The southern districts of Madras Presidency are heavily infected and the incidence of the disease rose rather sharply in Bengal from the middle of October. The total number of deaths reported in India in the four weeks ended November 14 was 3,847 compared with 6,304 in the corresponding period of 1924.

A severe outbreak of cholera was reported in the French settlement of Pondicherry, in India, with 880 cases and 712 deaths in the month of December.

Typhus fever.—A small outbreak of typhus fever occurred in eastern Czechoslovakia in November and December. There were 8 cases reported in October, 86 in November, and 52 in December; 10 of the cases occurred in Slovakia and the remainder in Subcarpathian Ruthenia. Only one death was reported.

In Poland the incidence of typhus fever began to increase in November, and 88 cases were reported in the two weeks ended November 14, compared with 37 in the preceding two weeks.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox in England increased very markedly during November and December, and during the first week of 1926 there were reported 255 cases, "the highest number of smallpox cases for any week during more than 20 years." The cases were confined to the north of England and the type has been the usual mild variety occurring in England for some years.

	Fortnightly period ended—						
County	Nov. 14	Nov. 28	Dec. 12	Dec. 26	Jan. 9		
Northumberland Durham	12 81	13 118	18 167	14 224	18 239		
Yorkshire: N. Riding. E. Riding.	7 4	05	0	1 17	0 9		
W. Kloing Nottingham Derby	16 8	17 13	10 25 31	18 25 58	121 17 54		
Isle of Ely Total	0	0 173	0 	1 358	0 458		

Smallpox cases reported in England, by fortnightly periods, November 1, 1925, to January 9, 1926

A few cases of smallpox were reported during November or December 1 y Switzerland, France, Italy, Greece, and Russia; but most European countries were apparently either entirely free from the disease or reported only sporadic cases. No information for Spain was received. A recrudescence of smallpox occurred in December in the African countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. There were 441 cases in Algeria and 169 in Tunisia in December as against 140 and 79, respectively, in the preceding month. In Egypt 174 cases were reported during the four weeks ended December 23, compared with 62 cases in the preceding four weeks

In India, the smallpox incidence was increasing during October and the first half of November and reached a level higher than was reported at the corresponding season in any of the preceding four years. The increase was most marked in the Punjab and the Northwest Province, which were least affected by last spring's epidemic, and in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

The smallpox outbreak in Java and Madura declined rapidly, and only 353 cases were reported in the four weeks ended November 7 as against 917 in the preceding four weeks.

Enteric fever.—Fewer cases of enteric fever were reported during the last month of 1925 in all European countries than during the corresponding period of 1924. The report states:

It is probable that final returns for Europe as a whole will show less than half as many enteric fever cases during the fourth quarter of 1925 as during the corresponding quarter of 1924. It is to be hoped that this low incidence foreshadows a return of the former downward trend of the incidence of this disease, which has been arrested for a couple of years.

Dysentery.—Dysentery, as well as enteric fever, was less prevalent in Europe during the last months of 1925 than during the corresponding period of 1924. Reports for the principal European countries affected were as follows: 206 cases in Hungary in October 1925, as against 1,220 during the corresponding month of 1924; 29 cases in Czechoslovakia in November, as against 246 in the previous year; 92 for the same month in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as against 197; 42 cases and 2 deaths in Poland during the four weeks ended December 12, 1925, as against 327 cases and 64 deaths during the corresponding period of 1924.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria.—The incidence of scarlet fever diminished markedly in November and December in practically all European countries. The incidence of diphtheria in December showed no definite increase, but the course of the disease has not been so regular as that of scarlet fever.

Measles.—"There has been a marked increase in the number of measles cases in nearly all countries in the northern temperate belt for which information on this disease is available," says the report.

	(deaths)	1925	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	States ates)	15,7,8,10,10,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20
	Mexico	1924	3728888838772 372888888388	United (27 St	46, 928 58, 718 58, 718 59, 1218 59, 1218 59, 1218 59, 1218 14, 427 14, 427 14, 427 14, 427 121, 238 48, 427 14, 528 14, 528 1
	leria.	1925	524 * 223223133288 235 * 23532233288	(deaths)	1,082 1,082
	β(V	1924	51281416888888888	Egypt	42387558333386
	(total)	1925	88, 842 88, 842 88, 842 88, 145 88, 145 88, 145 88, 145 17, 124 17, 124 17, 124 17, 124 17, 124 120	deaths)	333 3 415.02203028
2	Russia	1924	37, 510 50, 481	Iraq (* 2100311356 4938 8158 * 21003311356 4938 8158
nd 192	garia	1925	928 5533 928 5533 929 66533 928 5533 928 553 928 555 928 555 927 927 927 927 927 927 927 927 927 927	land	858377691925555 8669119255555 86883377691925555 868835776511 8688357 8688357 8688357 87885555555 86885 86885 87855555 87855555 8785555 8785555 87855555 8785555 8785555 8785555 8785555 8785555 878555 8775555 877555 8775555 8775555 877555 877555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 8775555 87755555 877555555 8775555 877555555 87755555 87755555555
1924 a	Bul	1924	813 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 23	P. P.	1, 184 1, 220 1, 200 1,
ies in	ngary	1925	4, 698 55, 718 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	aly	6, 808 9, 400 111, 582 9, 3019 9, 331 9, 3311 9, 3311 9, 33110 9, 331100000000000000000000000
countr	Hu	1924	4,110 4,1104		822 622 622 622 622 622 622 622
various	ance	1925	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	erland	371 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373
ted in t	E.	1924	1, 238 1,	Switz	2255 2255 2255 2255 2255 2255 2045 2045
s report	mark	1925	2557 1, 1865 1, 1860 1, 1886 1, 1886 1	nd (105 deaths)	259 259 259 259 259 270 91 111 91 111 270 85 55 270 86 55 270 87 270 87 270 87 270 87 270 87 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 27
measle	Den	1924	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222	Engla cities,	209 209 209 209 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201
tses of	r (cities)	1925	2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008	und (16 deaths)	58842811984 5884281199 5884281199 588428 599 599 599 599 599 599 599 599 599 59
Co	Norwa	1924	255 255 260 260 260 250 250 10 250 1, 204 1, 204	Scotle cities,	85822801986 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 8582280198 858258019 858258019 858258019 858258019 8582580100000000000000000000000000000000
	-	DIDOM	January February March April April June June Selvember October December	Four-week pcriod ended—	Jan. 24 Feb. 21 Mar. 21 Apr. 18 Apr. 18 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 28 Get. 3 Oct. 3 Oct. 3 Due 28

March 19, 1926

520

¹ Without the Ukraine, etc.

SILICOSIS: A RÉSUMÉ OF THE LITERATURE

As an aid to physicians in the State of New York in diagnosing cases of silicosis, Dr. Leland E. Cofer, director of the bureau of industrial hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor, has had prepared a special bulletin² in which is presented a résumé of the medical literature with special reference to diagnosis. As stated in the foreword, this pamphlet was issued in anticipation of legislation affording compensation to workers in industry suffering from silicosis and in view of the fact that unrecognized silicosis has undoubtedly caused deaths among industrial workers which have been attributed to other causes, such as fibroid phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and bronchitis. The bulletin states:

Careful studies which have been made of the mortality reports of different countries and cities throughout the world show that the death rate from tuberculosis of the lungs greatly varies. Silicosis is not a well-known disease and has not, therefore, been entered on the death certificate as a cause of death, but rather, the terms, phthisis pulmonalis, fibroid phthisis or tuberculosis of the lungs have been used. The term "phthisis" is unfortunate, unscientific and, as the statistics show, has been misleading. The sooner it is expunged from the vocabulary of the physician the better it will be, not only for the value of the records, but also the work ers in dust and the reputation of tuberculosis.

The appendix contains quotations from the literature, the aim being to give in detail only those references which are likely to be of assistance to the general practitioner.

The bulletin is available free to all physicians who apply for it. Requests should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor, 124 East Twentyeighth Street, New York City.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO VACCINATE ALL STATE EMPLOYEES

The Weekly Bulletin for February 27, 1926, issued by the California State Board of Health, in calling attention to the occurrence of the severe type of smallpox in that State, notes that all employees of the State board of health have been instructed to be vaccinated immediately. The board has also made provision for vaccinating all other State employees who desire to be vaccinated.

From January 2 to February 20, 1926, the Bulletin states that there were reported to the State board of health 964 cases of smallpox, with 86 known deaths, indicating that the present type of disease is not the mild variety which has been more or less prevalent in the West for several years.

² Special bulletin: Silicosis—A Résumé of the Literature Arranged for the Use of the Physicians in the State of New York.

ABSTRACT OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION RELATING TO BEDDING

Statutory provision prohibiting the use of shoddy in manufacture of bedding held violative of Federal Constitution .--- (United States Supreme Court; Weaver v. The Palmer Bros. Co.; decided March 8, 1926.) One of the provisions of Act No. 314 of the Pennsylvania session laws of 1923, providing for the regulation of the manufacture, sterilization, and sale of bedding, prohibited the use of "shoddy," or any fabric or material from which "shoddy" is constructed, in the making, remaking, or renovating of any mattress, pillow, bolster, feather bed, comfortable, cushion, or article of upholstered furniture. In a suit brought by a Connecticut corporation which manufactured comfortables in that State and sold them there and in other States. the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania found that the statute infringed the corporation's constitutional rights in so far as it absolutely prohibited the use of shoddy in the manufacture of comfortables, and to that extent the court's decree restrained the enforcement of the statute. This decree was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, and below are reproduced excerpts from that court's opinion:

Appellant claims that, in order properly to protect health, bedding material should be sterilized. The record shows that, for the sterilization of secondhand materials from which it makes shoddy, appellee uses effective steam sterilizers. There is no controversy between the parties as to whether shoddy may be rendered harmless by disinfection or sterilization. While it is sometimes made from filthy rags, and from other materials that have been exposed to infection, it stands undisputed that all dangers to health may be eliminated by appropriate treatment at low cost. In the course of its decision the District Court said, "It is conceded by all parties that shoddy may be rendered perfectly harmless by sterilization." The act itself impliedly determines that proper sterilization is practicable and effective. It permits the use of secondhand materials and new and secondhand feathers when sterilized, and it regulates processes for such sterilization.

There was no evidence that any sickness or disease was ever caused by the use of shoddy. And the record contains persuasive evidence and by citation discloses the opinions of scientists eminent in fields related to public health that the transmission of disease-producing bacteria is almost entirely by immediate contact with, or close proximity to, infected persons; that such bacteria perish rapidly when separated from human or animal organisms; and that there is no probability that such bacteria or vermin likely to carry them survive after the period usually required for the gathering of the materials, the production of shoddy, and the manufacture and the shipping of comfortables. This evidence tends strongly to show that in the absence of sterilization or disinfection there would be little, if any, danger to the health of the users of comfortables filled with shoddy, new or secondhand; and confirms the conclusion that all danger from the use of shoddy may be eliminated by sterilization. * * * * Here, it is established that sterilization eliminates the dangers, if any, from the use of shoddy. As against that fact, the provision in question can not be sustained as a measure to protect health. And the fact that the act permits the use of numerous materials, prescribing sterilization if they are secondhand, also serves to show that the prohibition of the use of shoddy, new or old, even when sterilized, is unreasonable and arbitrary.

Nor can such prohibition be sustained as a measure to prevent deception. In order to ascertain whether the materials used and the finished articles conform to its requirements, the act expressly provides for inspection of the places where such articles are made, sold or kept for sale. Every article of bedding is required to bear a tag showing the materials used for filling and giving the names and addresses of makers and vendors, and bearing the word "secondhand" where there has been prior use, and giving the number of the permit for sterilizing and disinfecting where secondhand materials or feathers are used for filling. Obviously, these regulations or others that are adequate may be effectively applied to shoddyfilled articles.

The constitutional guaranties may not be made to yield to mere convenience. Schlesinger v. Wisconsin, decided March 1, 1926, — U. S.—. The business here involved is legitimate and useful; and, while it is subject to all reasonable regulation, the absolute prohibition of the use of shoddy in the manufacture of comfortables is purely arbitrary and violates the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment. Adams v. Tanner, 244 U. S. 590, 596; Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U. S. 390; Burns Baking Co. v. Bryan, 264 U. S. 504.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 6, 1926

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended March 6, 1926, and corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 9, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Mar. 6, 1926	Corresponding week 1925
Policies in force	63, 525, 389	58, 897, 864
Number of death claims	14, 676	12, 497
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate_	12. 0	11. 1

March 19, 1928

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 6, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, March 9, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week en 6,	ded Mar. 1926	Annual death	Deaths	Deaths under 1 year	
City	Total deaths	Death rate ¹	rate per 1,000 cor- respond- ing week 1925	Week ended Mar. 6, 1926	Corre- sponding week, 1925	rate, week ended Mar. 6, 1926 ¹
Total (68 cities)	8, 965	16. 2	14.6	1, 028	965	*84
Akron. Albany 4 Atlanta White. Colored.	46 51 80 51 29	(5)	17.7	72624	745	74 42
White Colored Birmingham White Colored	194 64 110 53 57	(*) 27.9	16.5	17 6 16 5 11	8	61 97
Boston. Bridgeport. Buffalo. Cambridge. Camden	274 43 149 38 66	18.3 14.4 16.6 26.8 7.9	18.9 16.0 18.7 15.4	33 5 16 4 6 7	35 6 29 9 8 4	93 85 67 66 101
Chicago 4	10 803 127 218 94 60	14.0 16.2 12.1 17.5 - 16.2	11. 3 14. 2 17. 2 11. 9 15. 3 16. 4	86 4 42 14 9	115 7 20 11 8	136 76 25 109 129
White Colored Denver Des Moines Detroit Duluth	40 20 93 33 365 11	(5) 17.3 11.5 15.3 5.2	14. 1 13. 6 13. 5 6. 1	3 6 9 4 70 0	10 2 62 2	 67 113 0
El Paso Erie Fall River 4 Flint Fort Worth White	36 42 35 20 35 31	17. 9 14. 1 8. 0 12. 0	16. 9 15. 4 5. 6 9. 6	9 4 10 4 4	3 2 8 3 4	76 145 66
Colored Grand Bapids Houston White Colored	4 30 69 50 19	(⁶) 10. 2 21. 8 (⁶)	13. 2 16. 8	0 4 3 3 0	38	58
Indianapolis White Colored Jacksonville, Fla White Colored	109 96 13 45 21 24	(³) 22. 4	15. 7 19. 9	16 11 5 4 0	6	117 93 275 83 0 229
Jersey City Kansas City, Kans White. Colored Kansas City, Mo	95 29 19 10 99	(15. 7 13. 0 (⁴) 14. 0	14. 1 21. 1 	11 3 1 2 18	8 9 	78 52 21 263
Los Angeles Louisville. White. Colored Lowell	264 87 59 28 26	(³) 12. 3	18.5	16 7 4 3 5	26 9 	44 60 40 188 93
Lynn Memphis White	26 79 41 38 116	(5) 12. 1 12. 1	14. 2 21. 2 14. 4	2 13 5 8 14	7 8 	50
Munneapolis Nashville 4 White Colored New Bedford	89 63 41 22 24	10. 9 24, 1 (⁸) 10. 5	15. 6 21. 8 14. 0	8 9 4 5 10	19 7 6	45 174
New Daven New Orleans White	42 168 107 61	(5)	12.8 18.4	18 12 6	8 9	41

Footnotes at end of table.

	Week ended Mar. 6, 1926 Annua death rate per			Deaths	Infant mortality	
City	Total deaths	Death rate ¹	1,000 cor- respond- ing week 1925	Week ended Mar. 6, 1926	Corre- sponding week, 1925	rate, week ended Mar. 6, 1926 ²
New York Bronx Borough Brooklyn Borough Manhattan Borough Queens Borough Richmond Borough Newark, N. J. Norfolk White. Colored Oakland Ordaha Philadelphia Pittsburgh Providence Richmond White. Colored Oxklahoma City Omaha Paterson Philadelphia Providence Richmond White Colored Rochester St. Paul Salt Lake City ' San Diego San Francisco Schenectady Seattle	1, 851 244 633 7688 155 51 140 26 50 24 52 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 217 63 870 31 227 76 83 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870 870	16. 4 14. 6 15. 0 20. 6 11. 3 19. 2 16. 1	13. 6 10. 2 12. 0 17. 9 8. 4 28. 0 13. 5 	201 15 79 87 18 2 2 20 6 0 6 8 1 2 20 6 8 7 94 33 3 5 7 7 5 1 4 4 94 33 3 5 7 7 1 4 4 12 12 12 13 15 15 79 87 94 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	155 16 56 72 8 4 10 3 7 7 3 8 1 55 14 8 9 9 6 12 18 8 8 1 6 5 14 5 6	81 50 80 96 82 35 96 112 0 298 93
Somerville. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse. Tacoma. Toledo. Trenton. Utica. Washington, D. C. White. Colored. Waterbury. Wilmington, Del. Worcester Yonkers. Youngstown.	26 35 67 37 65 57 34 115 79 34 76 32 9 40	13. 7 12. 8 19. 2 18. 5 11. 8 22. 5 17. 4 20. 3 (5) (5) (5) 32. 5 17. 2 13. 3 13. 0	16.3 15.0 15.8 14.0 15.1 17.4 15.4 18.7 	4 6 9 11 6 3 5 5 10 5 5 10 8 7 5 3	6 6 4 16 9 1 23 	104871142255850110574191215188888111238

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 6, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925—Continued

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.
² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
³ Deats for 86 cities.
⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, Mar. 5, 1926.
⁴ In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

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

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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 March 13, 1926

ALABAMA	Cases	CALIFORNIA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis-Fresno	. 1
Chicken pox	84	Chicken por	421
Diphtheria	9	Diphtheria	88
Influenza.	1.922	Influenza	63
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Lethargic encephalitic-Sacramento	1
Malaria	6	Measles	148
Measles	98	Mumps	440
Mumps	84	Poliomyelitis:	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	Long Beach	. 1
Pellagra	2	Palo Alto	1
Pneumonia	194	Scarlet fever	135
Poliomyelitis	1	Smallpox:	
Scarlet fever	23	Los Angeles	57
8mallpox	32	Oakland	29
Tuberculosis	33	Sonoma County	45
Typhoid fever	7	Scattering.	38
Whooping cough	28	Typhoid fever	3
		Whooping cough	65
ARIZONA			
Chicken pox	40	COLORADO	
Diphtheria	2	Chicken pox	56
Influenza	38	Conjunctivitis (epidemic)	3
Malta fever	1	Diphtheria	24
Mumps	8	German measles	2
Pneumonia	2	Influenza	6
Scarlet fever	20	Measles	8 5
Trachoma	1	Mumps	3
Tuberculosis	30	Pneumonia	10
ABEANSAS		Scarlet fever	. 33
ARRANSAS		Septic sore throat	6
Chicken pox	17	Tuberculosis	46
Diphtheria	2	Typhoid fever	29
Influenza	284	Whooping cough	. 78
	8	CONNECTICUT	
Measles	5	~	
Mumps	15	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Pellagra	2	Chicken pox	72
scariet iever	6	Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Smallpox	3	Diphtheria	48
Trachoma	7	German measles	9
Tuberculosis	3	Influenza	99
	159	(C)	

(526)

1 2 6

CONNECTICUT-continued	Cases
Measles	1, 284
Mumps	. 31
Pneumonia (broncho)	. 102
Pneumonia (lobar)	. 91
Poliomyelitis	. 2
Scarlet fever	. 82
Septic sore throat	. 1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	. 59
Whooping cough	. 117

DELAWARE

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria.	6
Influenza	34
Measles	106
Pneumonia	3
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	3
Whooping cough	6

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	9
Influenza	64
Malaria	1
Measles	17
Mumps	26
Pneumonia	12
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	152
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	' 3
Whooping cough	11

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	40
Conjunctivitis (acute)	1
Diphtheria	10
Dysentery	1
Hookworm disease	5
Influenza	1, 332
Malaria	14
Measles	84
Mumps	61
Pellagra	4
Pneumonia	128
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	18
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	38

IDAHO

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Coeur d'Alene	
Post Falls	
Chicken pox	
Diphtheria	
Influenza	
Measles	

	IDAHO-continued	Cases
	Mumps	27
	Rocky Mountain spotted fever-Boise	1
1	Scarlet fever	9
	Smallpox	8
	Whooping cough	13
	ILLINOIS	
	Carebrospinal maningities	
	Cook County	
	De Kalb County	1
	Logan County	1
	Diphtheria	66
I	Influenza	521
I	Lethargic encephalitis:	021
I	Cook county	1
I	Effingham County	1
I	Fayette County	1
I	Measles	1.091
I	Pneumonia	868
L	Poliomyelitis-Stark County	1
I	Scarlet fever	536
l	Smallpox	22
l	Tuberculosis	336
ļ	Typhoid fever	11
L	Whooping cough	223
	INDIANA	
	Cerebrospinal maningitic	•
	Chicken por	01
	Dinhtheria	91 91
	Influenza	374
	Measles	1. 535
	Mumps	3
	Pneumonia	33
	Scarlet fever	226
	Smallpox	86
	Tuberculosis	68
	Typhoid fever	2
	Whooping cough	112
	IOWA	
	Chicken pox	19
	Diphtheria	15
	German measles	54
	Measles	102
	Mumps	28
	Seerlet forer	3
	Smallnor	90 20
	Tuberculosis	30
	Whooping cough	20
	1 -00	
	KANSAS Chicken por	74
	Diphtheria	18
	German measles	5
	Influenza	58
	Measles	267
	Mumps	32
	Pneumonia.	49
	Scarlet fever	80
ł	Smallpox:	
	Salina	12
	Scattering	14
1	l'uberculosis	48
ļ	Vincent's ongine	2
1	Whooping cough	1
	n noobing confin	112

528

LOUBIANA	Cases
Diphtheria	16
Influenza.	537
Leprosy	. 1
Malaria	5
Preumonia	40
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	36
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	19
MAINE	· ·
Chicken pox	36
Diphtheria	5
German measles	20
Influenza	8
Measles	269
Mumps	50
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	39
Scarlet fever	21
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	2
Vincent's angina	5
Whooping cough	49

MARYLAND I

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	106
Diphtheria	23
Dysentery	1
German measles	1
Influenza	273
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	878
Mumps.	78
Pneumonia (broncho)	90
Pneumonia (lobar)	85
Scarlet fever	41
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis	67
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	61

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	217
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	8
Diphtheria	57
German measles	266
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	65
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Malaria	1
Measles	1,283
Mumps	115
Ophthalmia neonatorum	24
Pneumonia (lobar)	161
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	251
Septic sore throat	3
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	1

¹ Week ended Friday.

MASSACHUSETTScontinued	Cases
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	116
Tuberculosis (other forms)	26
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	527

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	82
Measles	2, 043
Pneumonia	401
Scarlet fever	378
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	55
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	275

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	
Influenza.	
Measles	•
Pneumonia	
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	
Tuberculosis	
Typhoid fever	
Whooping cough	

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	4
Influenza	1, 233
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	16
Typhoid fever	3

MISSOURI

Characherster al manufaction	
Cerebrospinal meningius	1
Chicken pox	99
Diphtheria	85
Influenza	42
Measles	547
Mumps	39
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis	1
Rabies (in animals)	7
Scarlet fever	298
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	4
Tuberculosis	31
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	104

MONTANA

Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	5
German measles	19
Influenza	12
Measles	6
Mumps	47
Scarlet fever	43
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis	4
Whooping cough	15

Cases

1

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Cerebrospinal meningitis

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	- 4
Measles	36
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	52
Smallpox	22
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	32
•	

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	246
Diphtheria	57
Influenza	243
Measles	2, 059
Pneumonia	384
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fover	204
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	106

NEW MEXICO

Chicken por	10
Conjunctivitis.	10
Diphtheria	8
German measles	2
Influenza	24
Measles	1
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	25
Rabies (in animals)	1
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	5
Tuberculesis	24
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	13

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Anthrax	1
Chicken pox	371
Diphtheria	77
German measles	233
Influenza	2,608
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Measles	1, 241
Mumps	215
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paeumonia.	660
Peliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	265
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	4
Typhoid fever	14
Vincent's angina	8
Whooping cough	507
(D. 1)-	

Deaths.

NORTH CAROLINA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 1
Chicken por	. 216
Diphtheria	. 22
German measles	222
Measles	259
Scarlet lever	27
Smallpox	37
Typhoid fever	. 1
Whooping cough	143

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	15
Influenza	1, 846
Malaria	33
Measles	38
Mumps	6
Pellagra	5
Pneumonia	184
Scarlet fever	36
Smallpox	15
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	23

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken por	29
Diphtheria	25
Influenza	199
Measles	20
Mumps	10
Pneumonia	14
Scarlot favor	
Smellnor	<i>64</i> 00
Teheroulogia	20
Tuberculosis	0
Typnoid lever	1
w nooping cougn	49

PENNSYLVANIA

AnthraxPhiladelphia	. 1
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Manheim Township 3	. 1
Philadelpbia	2
Pittsburgh	. 1
Plymouth	1
Chicken pox	550
Diphtheria	170
German measles	47
Impetigo contagiosa	11
Malaria	4
Measles	3, 161
Mumps	256
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Philadelphia	1
Pneumonia	155
Scabies	16
Scarlet fever	529
Trachoma:	
McKees Rocks	1
Philadelphia	1
Tuberculosis	190
Typhoid fever	39
Whooping cough	433
• • • • • •	

¹ County not specified.

RHODE ISLAND	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	4
German measles	6
Influenza	55
Measles	269
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	8
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	5
Whooping cough	19
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Chicken pox.	23
Diphtheria	3
Measles	27
Mumps	88
Pneumonia	6
Scarlet fever	50
Septic sore throat	. 1
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1
TOWN DOOF P	
IERRESSEE	,
Anthrax—Franklin County	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Gloson County	40
	94
Diphineria	
	64 B
Innuenza	040
Malaria	4:0
Measies	30
Mumps	20
Pellagra	194
Pheumonia	127
Scarlet lever	12
	27
	31 2
Wheeping cough	ő
W Hooping conguition	
TEXAS	40
Chicken pox	48
Diphtheria	30
Innuenza	1,102
Measles	. D 92
Mumps	30 60
Pneumonia	17
scariet iever	1/
Smallpox	- 41 - 41
Tuperculosis	-11

UTAH

Tuberculosis_____ Typhoid fever_____

Whooping cough

Cerebrospinal meningitis:

Ogden.	1
Salt Lake City	2
Chicken pox	56
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	10
Measles	1
Mumps.	39
Pneumonia	3
Smallpox	1
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	62

VERMONT	Cases
Chicken pox	. 17
Influenza	. 9
Measles.	13
Mumps	23
Scarlet fever	16
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	39

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis:

Seattle	5
Snohomish County	1
Spokane	2
Stevens County	1
Yakima County	1
Chicken pox	82
Diphtheria	15
German measles	24
Influenza	1
Measles	26
Mumps	99
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	55
Smallpox:	
Tacoma	35
Yakima County	11
Scattering	48
Tuberculosis	69
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	46

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	7
Measles	138
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	4

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	117
Diphtheria	10
German measles	5
Influenza	1
Measles	87
Mumps	57
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	28
Scarlet fever	22
Tuberculosis	14
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	- 44
Scattering:	
Chicken pox	110
Diphtheria	25
German measles	25
Influenza	114
Measles	402
Mumps	147
Pneumonia	25
Scarlet fever	121
Smallpox	12
Tuberculosis	20
Typhoid fever	6
Wheeping cough	128
,, avoping	

531

Cases 6

17

1

11

	WYOMING	Cases	WYOMING-continued
Chicken pox		. 8	Pneumonia
German measles		. 2	Soarlet fever
Influense		. 44	Typhoid fever
Measles		. 5	Whooping cough
Mumps		. 8	

Reports for Week Ended March 6, 1926

CONNECTICIT	Cases	IOWA	Cases
Chicken pox	72	Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 4
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	1	Chicken por	
Diphtheria	53	Diphtheria	
German measles	17	German measles	62
Influenza	20	Measles.	
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Mumps	83
Measles	1, 037	Pneumonia	19
Mumps	6	Rabies	 T
Pneumonia (broncho)	40	Scarlet fever	
Ppeumonia (lobar)	57	Smallpox	22
Scarlet fever	95	Tetanus.	1
Tuberculesis (all forms)	31	Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	4	Whooping cough	14
Whooping cough	88		
DUEDIGE AD GOLUMANI		NORTH DAKOTA	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Chicken pox	29
Dinkthania	- 31	Diphtheria	13
	- 19	German measles	129
	- 8	Influenza	27
Letnargic encephalitis	- 2	Measles	30
Measles	- 148	Mumps	35
Pneumonia	- 119	Pneumcnia	33
Coliomyelitis	- 1	Scarlet fever	89
cariet fever	- 21	Smallpox	10
Fuberculosis	- 28	Tuberculosis	8
Whooping cough	. 22	Whooping cough	5

Report for Week Ended February 27, 1926

	NORTH DAKOTA	Cases	NOBTH DAKOTA—continued	a
Chicken por			Boliomentitie	Cases
Diphtheria			Follomyentis	7
German measles.		108	Scarlet lever	182
Influenza		8	Smallpox	8
Measles		30	Tuberculosis	2
Mumps		37	Typhoid fever	
Pneumonia		37	Whooping cough	22

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Cere- bro- spinal menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Ma- laria	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- inye- litis	Souriet fever	Smail- pox	Ty- phoid lever
January, 1926 Arkansas. California. Colorado. Georgia. Virginia. February, 1926	1 29 1 3 9	24 437 106 83 228	710 3, 224 8 1, 414 3, 809	74 0 59 39	3 218 40 171 933	14 4 7 6	0 7 1 1 1	31 729 143 59 396	13 442 1 74 92	19 50 8 49 23
Arizona Connecticnt Indiana Vermont Wisconsin	0 1 1 0 10	20 183 144 7 236	229 54 358 177	0 0 0	3 2, 591 4, 953 56 1, 280	 0 0	0 1 7 0 2	45 331 1,056 83 712	3 9 419 9 44	2 11 14 8 16

LEPROSY ON VESSEL

On February 24, 1926, a case of leprosy was discovered at San Francisco quarantine station in a steerage passenger from Honolulu. The patient is being returned to the Hawaiian Islands.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS) AND INFLUENZA

Deaths reported in large cities of the United States during three-week periods ended March 7, 1925, and March 6, 1926

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

	Week ended—					
	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1926	Feb. 28, 1925	Feb. 27, 1926	Mar. 7, 1925	Mar. 6, 1926
Atlanta Baltimore	24 51	34 70	18 50	22 63	12 48	9 48
Birmingham Boston	13	14 28	16	17 28	9 41	21 39
Bridgeport	2	8	5	7	6	5
Cambridge, Mass	10		11	10	10	3
Camden	8	13	5	9	9	22
Canton Chicago	97	107	96	94	117	127
Cincinnati	10	11		10	13	9
Cleveland	30 8	21	9		12	36
Dallas	18	24	7	13	5	16
Denver Detroit	43	15 69	42	68	45	17
Duluth	1	2	5	2	2	
Elizabeth	56	3	5	4	1	9
Erie	3	2	4	3	3	4
Fall River	6 1	35	6	15	6 3	4
Fort Worth	• 6	14	4	8	3	15
Grand Rapids	4	1 7	6	25	13	2
Houston	13	25	10	15	5	27
Indianapolis	30	15	22	21	29 10	22
Los Angeles	31	35	27	26	27	26
Louisville	12	9	16	7	13	17
Lynn	1	1	57		3	ī
Memphis	19	21	8	19	13	10
Nashville	5	10	10	6	12	. y
New Bedford	3	2	9	5	10	. i
New Orleans	25	29	23	19	16	7 19
New York	227	348	195	356	233	361
Newark	16	18	19	19	17	
Oakland	5	3		6	4	ż
Oklahoma City	2 10	4 10	3	10	10	7
Philadelphia	93	125	58	166	79	210
Pittsburgh	50 G	38 13	46	35	38	40
Providence	12	- 8	14	11	14	7
Reading	5		2 14	$\frac{2}{17}$	1	6
Rochester	5	7	4	14	8	26
St. Paul	6	8	7	8	10	11
San Antonio	9	28	8	1	8	16
San Diego	7	3	6	10	9	2
Schenectady	3	ĩ	4	5	5	ž
Somerville	4	4	4	4	7	4
Syracuse	7	4	12	6	9	5
Tacoma	4	1	3	2	1	
Trenton	4	6	13	10	4	5 13
Washington	16	65	19	65	22	39
Wilmington, Del	8	3	4	18	2	4 25
Worcester	3	6	2	8	2	4
I oungstown	6	6	10	3	11	4

	Week ended					
	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1926	Feb. 28, 1925	Feb. 27, 1926	Mar. 7, 1925	Mar. 6, 1926
A tlanta . Baltimore. Birmingham . Bioston Bridgeport Budgie	7 6 4	- 9 39 10	24	4 11 16 2 1	3 2 10 5	4 7 30 1
Cambridge, Mass		3	2	3	. î	. 4
Chicago. Cincinnati Cleveland. Cleveland. Dallas. Denver. Detroit. Duhuth	7 2 4 2 2 4 4	3 5 3 1 1 8 10	- 10 22 23 3 1 2 2 6	10 2 1 1 12 8 4	14 2 7 1 7 2 6	7 5 3 4 9 3
Elizabeth El Paso Erie	1 3 1	 13 7 1	- 1 4	7 2 1	7	63
Fint Fort Worth Grand Rapids	1	3	32	7	12	2
Haitord Houston Indianapolis Kansas City, Mo Los Angeles Louisville	1 1 9 1	4 1 5 15	6 16 3 1	7 2 8	2 3 15 4	1
Lynn. Memphis Minnearadis	}1	8	6	8	5	9
Nashville New Bedford New Haven	4	8	3	2	1	7
New Orleans. New York Newark	20 28	40 30 1	20 22	20 30 1	16 15	14 61
Oakland Oklahoma City Omaha	1	3 1	2	1 6	1 2	1
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Portland, Oreg. Providence Dendlere	9 4	14 4 3	93	35 6 2	9 4	54 2 1 1
Reading. Richmond Rochester.	3	12	6	18 1 4	3	4 8 1
Salt Lake City	3	10 2 11	5 1 1 1	2 9 2	3 1 2 1	6 1 3
Somerville Springfield, Mass. Syracuse	1		4	2	1	2 1
Tacoma. Toledo Trenton Washington. Waterbury	1 4 3	2 2 5 1	1 1	1 3 6	3 1 3	3 5 2
Wilmington, Del					3	

Deaths reported in large cities of the United States during three-week periods ended March 7, 1925, and March 6, 1926—Continued

INFLUENZA

PLAGUE ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the report of plague eradicative measures from Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Feb. 27, 1926:	
Number of rats trapped	1, 912
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	700
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	2, 471
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0
Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Nov. 6, 1925.	
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.	

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended February 27, 1926, 36 States reported 1,333 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended February 28, 1925, the same States reported 1,591 cases of this disease. Ninetyseven cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 29,400,000, reported 761 cases of diphtheria for the week ended February 27, 1926. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 907 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 981 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-three States reported 17,810 cases of measles for the week ended February 27, 1926, and 3,447 cases of this disease for the week ended February 28, 1925. Ninety-seven cities reported 11,504 cases of measles for the week this year, and 1,940 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 37 States reported 23 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended February 27, 1926. The same States reported 18 cases for the week ended February 28, 1925.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 4,118 cases; last year, 5,068 cases; 97 cities—this year, 1,624 cases; last year, 2,080 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,198 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended February 27, 1926, 36 States reported 921 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 975 cases. Ninety-seven cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1926, 233 cases; 1925, 359 cases; estimated expectancy, 122 cases. Twelve deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—One hundred and forty-seven cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended February 27, 1926, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1925, the same States reported 228 cases of this disease. Ninety-seven cities reported 28 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 72 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 42 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 91 cities, with a population of more than 29,000,000, as follows: 1926, 1,712 deaths; 1925, 1,191.

City reports for week ended February 27, 1926

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid faver 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 estimate expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic 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 1917 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 Population July 1, estimated Cases, cases ported Cases, esti- mated re- ported Cases, re- ported Cases, re- ported Mae- sess, re- ported Mae- ported Mumps, cases ported Mae- monin, re- ported NEW ENGLAND	*******			Diph	theria	Infi	uenza -			
NEW ENGLAND 75,33 7 2 0 1 0 3 5 3 Portland 22,546 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 5 3 Manchester 23,546 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 5 3 Manchester 83,007 0 4 1 0 0 8 0 1 Barre 10,008 0 </th <th>Division, State, and city</th> <th>Population July 1, 1925, estimated</th> <th>Chick- en pox, cases re- ported</th> <th>Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy</th> <th>Cases re- ported</th> <th>Cases re- ported</th> <th>Deaths re- ported</th> <th>Mea- sles, cases re- ported</th> <th>Mumps, cases re- ported</th> <th>Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported</th>	Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
Maine: Portland. 75,333 7 2 0 1 0 3 5 3 New Hampshire: Concord. 22,546 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 5 3 Manchester. 83,097 0 4 1 0 0 8 0 1 Barre. 10,008 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Barre. 10,008 0	NEW ENGLAND									
Manuellington 75,333 7 2 0 1 0 3 5 3 New Hampshire: 22,546 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 5 3 3 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <td>Maine</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Maine					1				
New Hampshire: Concard. 22,546 38,097 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 3 Manchester. 83,097 0 4 1 0 0 8 0 3 Barro 30,007 0 4 1 0 0 8 0 3 Barro 24,089 0 </td <td>Portland</td> <td>75, 333</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td>	Portland	75, 333	7	2	10	1	0	3	5	3
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Manchester 83,097 0 4 1 0 0 8 0 1 Barre 10,008 0	Concord	22, 546	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3
Vermont: Barre	Manchester	83, 097	0	4	1	0	0	8	0	1
Barre	Vermont:						1 .			
During ton 24,059 0	Barre.	10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bask Hiberts. 779, 620 61 63 18 8 2 131 16 28 Fall River 128, 903 2 5 5 1 1 16 3 1 Springfield 142, 065 25 4 1 5 2 317. 1 0 Worcester 190, 757 7 4 0 0 0 25 7 8 Pawtucket 69, 760 0 1 1 0 0 522 0 0 Connecticut: 267, 918 0 12 4 2 0 322 0 11 Bridgeport (1) 0 9 9 1 1 19 0 7 Hardord 160, 197 8 9 2 0 0 0 0 3 2 <td>Durington</td> <td>24,089</td> <td>U</td> <td>U</td> <td>0</td> <td>, v</td> <td>.0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>0</td>	Durington	24,089	U	U	0	, v	.0	0		0
Fall River 128,903 2 5 5 1 1 16 3 10 Springfield 142,065 25 5 5 1 1 16 3 1 Worcesster 190,757 7 4 0 0 0 25 7 8 Rhode Island: 190,757 7 4 0 0 0 25 7 8 Pawtucket 69,760 0 1 1 0 0 52 0 0 Providence 267,918 0 12 4 2 0 322 0 11 Bridgeport (1) 0 9 9 1 1 19 0 7 Hartford 178,927 14 3 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 587,356 218 217 137 205 30 2,811 42 356 New York: 587,356 218 217 137 205 30 2,811	Boston	779 620	61	63	18		9	131	16	20
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fall River	128,993	2	5	5	ĩ	ĺ	16	3	20
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Springfield	142.065	25	4	i	5	2	317	1 1	ō
Bride Island: Pawtucket	Worcester	190, 757	7	i i	Ō	Ō	ō	25	7	8
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ehode Island:		-	_						-
Providence 267,918 0 12 4 2 0 322 0 11 Connecticut: (1) 0 9 9 1 1 19 0 7 Hartford 160,197 8 9 2 0 0 0 0 5 New Haven 178,927 14 8 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 178,927 14 8 3 0 22 1 18 New York: 5,873,356 218 217 137 205 30 2,811 42 356 Rochester 316,786 13 8 12 6 1 69 1 14 Syracuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 0 61 49 6 New Jersey: 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 12	Pawtucket	69, 76 0	0	1	1	0	0	52	0	0
Connecticut: (1) 0 9 9 1 1 19 0 7 Hartford 160, 197 8 9 2 0 0 0 0 5 New Haven 178, 927 14 8 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC	Providence	267, 918	0	12	4	2	0	322	0	11
Bridgeport (1) 0 9 9 1 1 19 0 7 Hartford 160,197 8 9 2 0 0 0 0 0 7 New Haven 178,927 14 8 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 538,016 29 15 6 1 0 22 1 18 12 8 1 69 1 14 19 0 7 7 New York: 5,873,356 218 217 137 205 30 2,811 42 356 Rochester 316,786 13 8 12 8 1 69 1 14 Syracuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 0 61 49 6 Camden 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 1 <t< td=""><td>Connecticut:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td></t<>	Connecticut:									_
Hardord 160, 197 8 9 2 0 0 0 0 5 New Haven 176, 927 14 8 8 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC	Bridgeport	(1)	0	91	9	1	1	19	0	7
New Haven 178, 327 14 3 3 0 2 33 3 3 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 538, 016 29 15 6 1 0 22 1 18 New York: 538, 016 29 15 6 1 0 22 1 18 New York: 5, 873, 356 218 217 137 205 30 2, 811 42 356 Rochester 316, 786 13 8 12 8 1 69 1 14 Syncuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 0 61 49 6 Camden 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 12 19 Trenton 132,029 7 4 1 8 5 1 10 Philadelphia 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610	Haruord	160, 197		9	2	U U	0	0	0	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC 538,016 29 15 6 1 0 22 1 18 Buffalo 5,873,356 218 217 137 205 30 2,811 42 356 Rochester	New Haven	1/8, 92/	14	8	3	0	2	. 33	3	3
New York: 538,016 29 15 6 1 0 22 1 18 New York. 5,873,356 218 217 137 205 200 2,811 42 356 Rochester 316,786 13 8 12 8 1 69 1 14 Syracuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 0 61 49 6 New Jersey: 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 12 19 Trenton 132,020 7 4 1 8 3 5 1 10 Philadelphia 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610 19 166 Ptitsburgh 631,568 36 22 8 6 41 5	MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
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Rochester 316,786 13 8 12 8 1 69 1 14 Syracuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 0 61 49 6 New Jersey:	New York	5 873 356	218	217	137	205	30	2 811	42	356
Syracuse 182,003 31 6 2 0 61 49 6 New Jersey: 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Camden	Rochester	316, 786	18	- 8	12	8	ĩ	69	ī	14
New Jersey: Camden	Syracuse	182,003	31	6	2	Ó	ō	61	49	6
Camden 128,642 16 4 5 2 3 22 0 9 Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 12 19 Trenton 132,029 7 4 1 8 3 5 1 10 Pennsylvania: 7 4 1 8 3 5 1 10 Philadelphia 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610 19 166 Pittsburgh 631,563 36 22 2 9 6 41 5 35	New Jersey:									
Newark 452,513 85 18 8 20 1 455 12 19 Trenton 132,029 7 4 1 8 3 5 1 10 Pennsylvania: 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610 19 166 Pittsburgh 631,563 36 22 9 6 41 5 35	Camden	128, 642	16	4	5	2	3	22	0	9
17enton 132,020 7 4 1 8 3 5 1 10 Pennsylvania: Philadelphia 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610 19 166 Pittsburgh 631,563 36 22 9 6 41 5 35	Newark	452, 513	85	18	8	20	1	455	12	19
Fremsystema: 1,979,364 162 82 58 17 35 610 19 166 Philadelphia 631,563 36 22 9 6 41 5 35	Trenton	132, 029	7	4	1	8	3	5	1	10
Pittsburgh 631,563 35 22 9 6 41 5 35	rennsylvania:	1 070 204	100							100
	FillBoelpilla	1, 9/9, 304	102	82	96	17	30	010	19	100
Reading $1 119707 = 0 1 21 0 1 0 1 0 1 31 0 1 9$	Reading	112 707	30	22	5		ň	3	ő	

1 No estimate made.

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City reports for u	veek ended	February 2	27, 19 2 6—0	Continued
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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,			7	
			Diph	theria	Influ	lenza			
Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
BAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:							ļ		
Cincinnati	409, 333	14	9	10	1	2	2	0	10
Cleveland	936, 485	45	29	42	1	1	1,125	3	30
Columbus	279,836	10	4	0	0	1	286	0	4
1'0ledo	287, 380	24	6	10	0	1	49	0	3
Huiana: Fort Weyne	07 846.	19	2		6	6	2		2
Indiananolis	358, 819	22	å	10	ŏ	2	1.492	ň	21
South Bend	80, 091	7	i	3	ŏ	Ō	1	, Ď	Ō
Terre Haute	71,071	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Illinois:	0.000.000								
Unicago	2, 995, 239	105	107	62	35	10	114	19	
Springfield	63 023	11	4	2	1	Ň	a la	12	2
Michigan:	- 00,040		-	. "		Ů	Ů	ľ	-
Detroit	1, 245, 824	43	56	46	4	4	1, 332	13	68
Flint	130, 316	17	6	2	0	0	14	7	5
Grand Rapids	153, 698	20	3	5	0	0	14	0	2
Wisconsin:	48 295		•	,	•		100	1	6
Milwaukee	509, 192	111	15	19	ŏ	ŏ	31	40	16
Racine	67, 707	- 5	2	Õ	ŏ	Ŏ	Ō	6	3
Superior	39, 671	Ó	0	Ō	Ó	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota									
Duluth	110.502	4	1	0	0	0	6	0	2
Minneapolis	425, 435	64	17	17	ŏ	Ő	113	4	3
_ St. Paul	246, 001	36	15	21	0	4	2	13	8
Iowa:									
Des Moines		.0	1	1	U N		9	Ň	
Sioux City	X	ŏ	2	ő	ŏ		õ	ŏ	
Waterloo	36, 771	13	ī	ĭ	ŏ		9	Ŏ	
Missouri:									
Kansas City	367, 481		8						
St. Joseph	18, 342	42	42	5	9	1	51	3	1
North Dakota:	021, 013	74	70	07	-	-			
Fargo	26, 403	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Grand Forks	14, 811	5	0	0	0		3	0	
South Dakota:	15 000				•		•		
Siour Falls	10,000	U O	, N	Ŭ	Ű	0	Ň	13	
Nebraska:	00, 127			v	v		v	Ŭ	•
Lincoln	60, 941	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Omaha	211, 768	27	5	2	0	0	12		10
Kansas:	EE 411				•		- 01		5
Wichita	88, 367	95	3	2	ě	2	60	2	4
SOUTH AND AND	,	Ů		•		-		-	
D-1									
Leiaware: Wilmington	100 040		.				174	•	19
Marvland:	144, 049	ō	- 1	7	U	U	1/3	J	10
Baltimore	796, 296	78	27	9	171	11	1,037	182	63
Cumberland	33, 741	0	0	0	2	. 0	2	0	1
Frederick	12, 035	0	0	1	2	1	9	1	1
District of Columbia:	407 006		19		59		199	0	65
Virginia:	301,000		10		30	۲	120	J	~
Lynchburg	30, 395	16	1	0	0	0	19	4	7
Ncrfolk	(1)	29	1	Q	Q	0	2	ß	
Richmond	186, 403	8	3	6	Ő	18	14	2	17
KOSDOKC	58, 208	0	1	2	U	U	63	ð	2
Charleston	. 49 /110	10	1	0	6	0	5	0	2
Huntington	63. 485	ŏ	il	ŏ	ŏ	2	8	ŏ	2
Wheeling	56, 208	25	Ō	3	0	0	22	0	1
North Carolina:			ا		ام				,
Kaleign	30, 371	10	U N	U 1	N N	1	U N	Ň	2
Winston-Salem	69.031	12	ŏ	1 i	<u> </u>	3	276	ĭ	

¹ No estimate made.

·		,							
			Diph	theria	Infl	uenza			
Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en por, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
SOUTH ATLANTIC-COD.									
South Carolina: Charleston Columbia Greenville Georgia:	73, 125 41, 225 27, 311	0 10 1	0 1 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 1	0 3 0	2 0 2
Atlanta Brunswick Savannah Florida:	(1) 16, 809 93, 134	4 1 5	3 0 0	1 0 1	164 0 13	411	5 0 4	3 0 1	22 0 6
St. Petersburg Tampa	26, 847 94, 743	4	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	0 14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Covington Louisville	58, 309 305, 935	12	1 5	1	7	0	52	0	7
Tennessee: Memphis Nashville	174, 533 136, 220	28 12	4	4	0	8	26 144	. 5	19 6
Alabama: Birmingham Mebile	205, 670 65, 955	29	2	3,	206	16 2	16 0	2	17
Montgomery	46, 481	5	ĩ	1	14	ō	Ŏ	10	ó
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Fort Smith Little Rock	31, 643 74, 216	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 3	- <u>·</u> 0	0	000	4
New Orleans	414, 493 57, 857	1 9	12 0	- 6 0	33 0	20 0	0 1	02	19 2
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City	(I)	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	2
Teras: Dallas Galveston Houston Sen Antonio	194, 450 48, 375 164, 954 198, 069	30 0 1	6 0 2	5 1 13	25 0 5	12 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 3 15
MOUNTAIN	100,000	- 1	-	1			•	, i	41
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	17, 971 29, 883 12, 037 12, 668	1 14 0 0	0 0 0 1	0000	0 0 0 170	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	4 10 0 2	0 1 1 0
Idaho: Boise	23, 042	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado: Denver Pueblo	280, 911 43, 787		9	2		8		<u>i</u>	31 4
New Mexico: Albuquerque	21, 000	0	1	0	3	2	3	3	0
Arizona: Phoenix	38, 669	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Salt Lake City	130, 948	25	2	6	0	2	0	20	8
Reno	12, 665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Seattle Spokane Tacoma	(1) 108, 897 104, 455	40 12 0	6 3 1	7 3 6	0	<u>0</u>	6 0 3	61 0 1	2
Oregon: Portland	282, 383	16	6	7	22	2	8	6	9
Sacramento	(1) 72, 260 557, 530	114 3 55	32 1 24	47 3 14	47 0 6	8 0 2	10 0 41	10 3 15	26 2 10

City reports for week ended February 27, 1926-Continued

¹ No estimate made.

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March 19, 1926

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City reports for week ended February 27, 1926-Continued

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	x	Tuber-	Ту	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases 1e- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND	- -										
Maine:											
New Hampshire:	2	4	0	0	0	1	U	1	0	4	34
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Manchester	2	7	0	U	0	0	U	U	0	0	24
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Burlington Massachusetts:	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Boston	60	82	0	0	0	13	2	1	0	178	222
Springfield	3	10	0	ů l	0	62	0	0	0	8 18	32
Worcester	10	Õ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĩ	õ	ŏ	ŏ	6	46
Rhode Island: Pawtucket	1	2	n	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	12
Providence	9	8	Ŏ	č	ŏ	Š	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	83
Bridgeport	9	20	D	0	ò	1	0	0	0	6	37
Hartford	6	5	Ó	Ó	Õ	3	1	Ó	Ŏ	10	48
New Haven	1	17	U	0	U	3	- 1	0	U	14	40
MIDDLE ATLANTIC				1							
New York:										10	
New York	251	135	1	ŏ	0	14 116	7	4	1	18	1,809
Rochester	16	15	ō	Ŏ	Ŏ	2	i	1	ō	10	87
New Jersev:	• 16	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	78	44
Camden	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	57
Trenton	4	33	ŏ	ŏ	ő	4	1	ŏ	ŏ	0	139 50
Pennsylvania:	-					- 0					700
Pittsburgh	27	55	ō	ŏ	0	52 13	ő	ŏ	0 0	33	178
Reading	2	10	0	0	Ó	0	0	0	Ō	4	24
EAST NORTH CEN-								1			
Ohio:	1						_			1	
Cincinnati	13	25	2	0	0	13	0	0	1	45	120 230
Columbus	9	24	i	3	ŏ	2	Ô	ŏ	ŏ	1	71
Toledo	22	11	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	80
Fort Wayne	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	38
Indianapolis South Bend	10	15	7	22	0	7	1	0	0	43	123
Terre Haute	2	2	î	Ô	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	i i	19
Illinois: Chicago	122	130	3	0	0	10	3		0	86	755
Peoria	4	7	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	Õ	ŏ	Ô	ŏ	4	37
Springfield	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	16
Detroit	93	124	3	0	0	29	2	0	0	62	370
Flint Grand Rapids	781	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	20 30
Wisconsin:		20		1		, i		•	J,	~ V	
Madison	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6 106
Racine	4	3	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	2	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	34	<u>-</u>
Superior	2 :	11	4	0	0 i	1 1	0	0	0.	0	7

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	X		T	yphoid f	ever		
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	21	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	30
St Paul	28	02 52	13	Ň	ŏ			N N		25	75
Iowa:	-		Ŭ		Ů		Ů	I I	Ů	-	~
Davenport	2	1	2	0			0	0		0	
Sion City	2	12	1	3			U N				
Waterloo	3	õ	Ô	2			ŏ	ŏ		ĭ	
Missouri:	10						•			· ·	
Kansas City	12	8	2		0		1			1	
St. Louis	32	156	4	4	ŏ	11	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	9	240
North Dakota:			•						•		
Fargo Grand Forks		ŏ	0	ŏ	U		ů ů	N N	U	0	2
South Dakota:	.•		•	~			, v	Ň			
Aberdeen	3	0	0	0			Ő	0		0	
Nebraska:	2.	-	U	v	Ű	z	U	۷ I	U	U U	•
Lincoln	3	2	0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	15	17
Omaha	5	27	6	30	0	8	. 0	0	0	5	68
Topeka	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28
Wichita	3	ī	i	Ŏ	ŏ	2	ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	7	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:				1				1			
Wilmington	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	· · 71
Maryiand: Baltimore	42	25	0	0	0	25	1	0	1	34	301
Cumberland	1	ĩ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	1	ō	ŏ	Ô	Ö	ĩi
Frederick	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Weshington	26	32	1	0	0	11	0	1	1	30	225
Virginia:	~		-	-	ľ		Ŭ,	-	-		
Lynchburg	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	17
Richmond	3	6	i	1	ŏ	5	1	ŏ	ŏ	21	111
Roanoke	ō	2	ō	ī	ŏ	ž	ī	ŏ	Ŏ	ō	13
West Virginia:		1								- 12	20
Huntington	1	ō	ō	ĭ	ŏ	2	ó	i	ŏ	0	19
Wheeling	ī	18	0	1	Ō	3	Ŏ	Ō	Ō	Ó	19
North Carolina:										0	17
Wilmington	ŏ	3	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	il	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	i	12
Winston-Salem	Ō	2	2	4	Ő	ĩ	Ő	Ō	Ó	9	23
South Carolina:						- 1				6	91
Columbia	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	ō l	ŏ	ŏl	ŏ	ŏ	
Greenville	Ő	0	0	Ó	Ó	2	Ő	Ó	Ó	3	7
Atlanta		2	2		<u>_</u>		<u>ا</u> م	ام	<u> </u>		79
Brunswick	5	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏl	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	5
Savannah	1	3	0	Ó	Ó	2	Ó	1	Ó	2	34
Fiorida: St. Petershure	0	1	6		6	,		- 1			92
Tampa	ĭ	3	ŏ	27	ŏ	21	ĭl	<u>i</u> -	i l		56

City reports for week ended February 27, 1926-Continued

March 19, 1928

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City reports for week ended February 27, 1926-Continued

	Scarle	t fever		Smallp	0X	Tuber-	T	yphoid f	ever	Whoop	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL				1 1 1							
Kentucky: Covington Louisville Tennessee:	2 5	4	0 1	0	<u>0</u> -	6	0 1	0	0	7	84
Memphis Nashville Alabama:	3 4	22 1	2 1	4	000	4 5	1 0	1 1	0 1	0 3	85 48
Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	2 0 0	5 0 1	7 1 1	. 6 0 0	- 0 0 0	4 2 0	1 1 0	0 0 0	000	8 0 0	96 36 19
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL										· .	
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	0	1	0	0	•		0 1	0 0		0 0	
New Orleans. Shreveport Oklahoma:	5 0	11 2	2 2	7	0	14 1	2 0	4 0	0 0	2 5	197 24
Oklahoma City Texas:	3	3	4	. 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	28
Dallas Galveston Houston San Antonio	1 0 1 1	6 1 0 1	4 0 2 0	3 15 6 0	0 0 0	4 0 5 10	0 0 0 0	2 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	11 0 1 0	72 11 72 85
MOUNTAIN											
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	1 2 0 0	0 4 0 2	0 3 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 2 0 0	5 12 3 5
Boise	1	0	1	: 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Denver Pueblo	11 1	ō-	2 1	0	0 0	8 1	0 1	0	0 0	ō	108 10
Albuquerque	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	7
Phoenix	1	. 1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	21
Salt Lake City. Nevada:	. 4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	39
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma	10 3 2	38 25 2	4 6 3	16 0 10	0	 1	0 0 1	1 0 1	<u>0</u>	4 0 2	24
Portland	6	14	13	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	66
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco	19 1 15	, 27 1 23	3 1 6	62 2 1	12 0 0	22 2 16	2 .0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 3	· 290 27 164

	Cerei mer	orospinal ningitis	Let	hargic phalitis	Pe	llagra	Po (infan	liomye tile par	litis alysis)
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND	1								
Massachusetts: Boston Worcester	0 0	0 0	1 0	2 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York: Buffalo New York New Jork	2 4	1 3	0 6	0 5	0	0 0	0 1	0 1	, 0 1
Camden Newark	0 0	0	1 1	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh	1 0	2 0	0 0	2 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago Michigan:	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			Ů	Ů	Ů	U	v	1	U
Minnesota:	•								
Duluth Minneapolis Missouri:	1	000	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0
St. Joseph St. Louis	0 1	0 1	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland: Baltimore	0	1	o	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee: Memphis	o	o	0	o	o	1	0	o	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						ł			
Louisiana: / New Orleans	0	0	1	1	0	o	0	0	0
Dallas Houston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0
MOUNTAIN									
Arizona: Phoenix	0	o	0	o	0	1	0	0	0
I'ACIFIC Weshington:									
Seattle	2	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0
Portland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles ¹ Sacramento	3 1	2 0	0	0 1	0	0	000	00	0 0

City reports for week ended February 27, 1926-Continued

¹ Typhus fever, 1 case at Los Angeles, Calif.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the five-week period ended February 27, 1926, compared with those for a like period ended February 28, 1925. The popula-

tion figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates as of July 1, 1925, and 1926, respectively, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 30,000,000 in 1925 and nearly 30,500,000 in 1926. The 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 29,250,000 estimated population in 1925 and more than 29,750,000 in 1926. The number of cities included in each group and the estimated aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 24 to February 27, 1926-Annual rates per 100,000 population-Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925 1

		Week ended-											
ł	Jan. 31, 1925	Jan. 30, 1926	Feb. 7, 1925	Feb. 6, 1926	Feb. 14, 1925	Feb. 13, 1926	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1925	Feb. 28, 1925	Feb. 27, 1926			
103 cities	3 160	142	• 169	134	¥ 163	4 136	153	• 137	• 163	¢ 134			
New England	192	118	185	97	237	123	232	116	• 184	102			
East North Central	¹⁵⁵ ² 126	130	170	129	164	4 132	116	4 134	1177	4 140			
West North Central	243	245	247	220 133	251	108 135	203	202 105	299 108	7 263			
East South Central	89	42	58	42	-63	47	74	57	47	\$ 55			
West South Central	141	142	167	138	154	116	119	90	154	116			
Pacific	129 279	264 167	185 257	127	92 171	173 140	157 157	218 205	148 246	216			

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

103 cities	3 204	1, 383	3 242	1, 481	¥ 285	•1, 717	367	41, 985	₿ 342	^{\$} 2, 024
New England	467	2,751	556	2,408	637	2, 347	695	2,708	\$ 569	2, 188
Middle Atlantic	205	1, 185	204	1.347	286	1, 511	371	1, 913	341	2,040
East North Central	\$ 340	2.088	415	2,152	479	12 633	637	12,899	589	4 3, 031
West North Central	20	277	16	408	28	542	26	677	70	7 642
South Atlantic	35	2.280	146	2.579	1 92	3.112	104	3.276	77	1 2.856
East South Central	84	394	47	711	68	732	47	960	42	1.311
West South Central	13	26	35	34	48	13	13	9	48	9
Mountain	277	100	758	. și	148	109	601	137	888	1 10 0
Pacific	17	73	58	105	28	167	61	202	58	162
			1		1	1 I	1			4

MEASLES CASE RATES

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	2 346	287	¥ 397	298	¥ 385	4 298	376	4 309	⁵ 390	• 287
New England	-515	378	592	402	544	362	585	362	4 543	354
East North Central	299 2 366	235 300	372 398	338	400 371	4 358	403	4 371	411 402	4 334
West North Central	756 175	661 154	844 3 241	746 163	695 261	770 171	719 157	772 150	711 192	* 203
East South Central	200 194	100 69	89 154	119 138	194 114	114 108	205 119	244 108	168 137	9 182 112
Mountain Pacific	250 215	255 334	324 246	155 326	370 168	218 310	· 240 · 177	237 332	305 213	¹⁰ 109 313
					1		1			1

 ¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1925, and 1926, respectively.
 ² Racine, Wis., not included.
 ³ Wilmington, Del., not included.
 ⁴ Madison, Wis., not included.
 ⁶ Madison, Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Winston-Salem, N. C., Covington, Ky., and Denver, Colo., not

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 24 to February 27, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925—Continued

		Week ended-										
	Jan. 31, 1925	Jan. 30, 1926	Feb. 7, 1925	Feb. 6, 1926	Feb. 14, 1925	Feb. 13, 1926	Feb. 21, 1925	Feb. 20, 1926	Feb. 28, 1925	Feb. 27, 1926		
103 cities	¥ 65	40	173	47	¥ 76	4 53	64	+ 41	1 64	• 41		
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•0	0		
East North Central	2 33	43	36	16	33	4 23	52	4 34	26	4 19		
West North Central	189	53	141	53	187	32	123	63	117	7 90		
South Atlantic	42	58	3 58	101	3 92	81	63	51	40	¥ 60		
East South Central	599	21	756	42	620	52	488	104	536	\$ 55		
West South Central	57	125	119	155	132	112	79	142	110	135		
Mountain	46	18	28	73	157	73	83	36	55	10 73		
Pacific	168	205	254	324	210	461	204	194	298	245		

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

										the second se
103 cities	3 17	8	¥ 13	7	* 12	46	10	47	• 13	• 5
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	7 19 10 12 35 21 57 18	9 9 4 2 9 10 17 18	29 13 8 0 16 11 22 28 17	14 3 6 13 21 4 36	19 6 6 10 20 37 44 18	5 6 44 15 10 0 0	0 10 6 4 8 32 40 37 22	7 4 5 6 4 5 22 18	* 13 8 6 16 19 32 40 74	5 2 4 1 7 2 8 12 9 11 30 19 18
L (PV834V	U			1		10		10	•	

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

			1		14	1 1	1	1		1
96 cities	1 22	29	¥ 29	35	1 27	4 34	29	4 50	• 34	• 46
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central Mountain. Pacific	26 16 11 15 36 68 77 37 18	17 18 12 13 36 73 151 73 78	46 24 12 19 344 63 92 55 36	12 20 12 19 68 104 180 109 67	26 22 16 11 352 58 116 55 4	19 15 411 4 64 62 302 127 35	17 21 17 21 52 68 145 55 11	2 27 4 11 19 137 161 298 109 96	* 39 20 23 36 46 116 140 18 25	19 39 4 14 7 22 9 33 9 143 227 100 35
		1 1	1							

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	3 198	193	¥ 214	206	J 212	• 213	207	4 260	^{\$} 190	¢ 260
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	232 229 2 136 114 238 278 218 305 193	144 217 136 108 284 208 444 164	204 252 152 106 295 299 334 185 175	201 213 145 127 344 249 387 228 185	230 230 158 133 247 289 440 268 171	156 212 4 161 77 406 223 553 328 138	232 215 173 127 232 294 387 203 189	175 289 4 182 125 486 296 553 173 173	* 235 184 160 150 275 268 203 259	165 316 4 180 7 81 \$ 456 9 309 378 410 142

Racine, Wis., not included.
Wilmington, Del., not included.
Madison, Wis., not included.
Hartford, Conn., not included.
Madison, Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Winston-Salem, N. C., Covington, Ky., and Denver, Colo., not included. included. 'Kansas City, Mo., not included.
Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
Covington, Ky., not included.
Benver, Colo., not included.

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March 19, 1926

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting	Number of cities	Aggregate of cities cases	population reporting	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths		
	Cases	deaths	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Total	103	96	29, 944, 996	30, 473, 129	29, 251, 658	29, 764, 201	
New England Middle Atlantic. East North Central West North Central South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central Mountain. Pacific.	12 10 16 14 21 7 8 9 6	12 10 16 11 21 7 6 9 4	2, 176, 124 10, 346, 970 7, 481, 656 2, 594, 962 2, 716, 070 993, 103 1, 184, 057 563, 912 1, 888, 142	2, 206, 124 10, 476, 970 7, 655, 436 2, 634, 662 2, 776, 070 1, 004, 953 1, 212, 057 572, 773 1, 934, 084	2, 176, 124 10, 346, 970 7, 481, 656 2, 461, 380 2, 716, 070 993, 103 1, 078, 198 563, 912 1, 434, 245	2, 206, 124 10, 476, 970 7, 655, 436 2, 499, 036 2, 776, 070 1, 004, 953 1, 103, 695 572, 773 1, 469, 144	

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports, and aggregate population of cities in each group, approximated as of July 1, 1925 and 1926, respectively

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

SMALLPOX ON VESSEL

The Mexican steamer *Montezuma* discharged two members of the crew at Ensenada, Mexico, on February 21, 1926, suffering from smallpox. All other members of the crew were vaccinated, and the vessel proceeded to San Francisco, where the crew were under observation. No other cases developed.

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended February 13, 1926.—The following report for the week ended February 13, 1926, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

	Pla	gue	Сь	olera	81 1	nall- ox			Plague		Cholera		nall- ox
Port	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Port	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calentta Bombay Madras Rangoon Karachi Negapatam Colombo Basra Singapore Port Swettenham Penang Batavia Surabaya Surabaya Surabaya Belawan Deli Padaug (Sumatra) Belawan Deli Padaug (Sumatra) Sabang (Rhio) Makassar Pontianak (Borneo) Sandakan (N. Borneo) Sandakan (N. Borneo) Sandaka		02020010000000000000000000000000000000		2703101100000000000000000000000000000000	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 10\\ 13\\ 9\\ 5\\ 3\\ 7\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\$	45 12 05 350770000000000000000000000000000000000	Niigata	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000003000000000000000000000000000000000	

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ARGENTINA

Plague—Buenos Aires.—A case of plague was reported at Buenos Aires, Argentina, during the week ended January 30, 1926.

BAHAMAS

Smallpox—Stated to have been imported.—Under date of February 23, 1926, the occurrence of six cases of smallpox, stated to have been imported from Florida, was reported in the district of Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Other diseases present.—Some cases of dysentery, influenza, leprosy, and tertian malaria were reported, February 23, as present in the Bahama Islands.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Week ended February 27, 1926.—The Canadian Ministry of Health reports certain communicable diseases in seven Provinces of Canada for the week ended February 27, 1926, as follows:

Disease	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Onta- rio	Mani- toba	Sas- katch- ewan	Al- berta	Total
Influenza Lethargic encephalitis	40			1				40 1
Smallpox Typhoid fever			6	39 10	42	10	3 3	36 21

COLOMBIA

Rodent plague from vessel at Buenaventura.—Report by mail relative to the plague rat found at Buenaventura, Colombia (Public Health Reports, February 26, 1926, p. 408), states that the rat was killed January 29, 1926, as it was jumping ashore from the British steamship *Cid*.

CUBA

Typhoid fever—Santiago de Cuba.—During the week ended February 27, 1926, 13 cases of typhoid fever with two deaths were reported at Santiago de Cuba.

GREECE,

Plague-Herakleion-Island of Crete-February 4, 1926.-A case of plague was reported at Herakleion, Island of Crete, Greece, February 4, 1926.

GUADELOUPE (WEST INDIES)

Typhoid fever—Pointe à Pitre—January, 1926.—During the month of January, 1926, fatalities from typhoid fever were unofficially reported at Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, West Indies. Prevalence of other diseases.—During the same period 26 cases of amebic dysentery, 50 cases of malaria, and one case of paratyphoid fever were reported in hospital in the colony of Guadeloupe.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—January 1-31, 1926.—During the period January 1 to 31, 1926, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Brancho pneumonia.	7	Measles	16
Chicken pox.	28	Pneumonia	6
Diphtheria.	2	Smallpox	15
Influenza.	10	Tuberculosis	14
Malta (undulant) fever	27	Typhoid fever	16

Population, civil, estimated, 223,088.

SPAIN

Influenza mortality—Seville.—During the two weeks ended February 10, 1926, five deaths from influenza were reported at Seville, Spain.

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 March 19, 1926 1

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India Madras Indo-China (French): Saigon	Jan. 24-Feb. 6 Jan. 11-17	29 1	 11 1	Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 2,619; deaths, 1,453. Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Philippine Islands: Manila Siam: Bangkok	Jan. 18-31 Jan. 17-23	6 30	4 23	

Argentina: Buenos Aires Ceylon: Colombo	Jan. 24–30	1		Jan. 24-30, 1926: 1 plague rodent.
Greece: Herakleion	Feb. 4	1		On island of Crete. Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 2, 1926: Cases.
Madras Presidency Rangoon	Jan. 3-9 Jan. 17-23	135 4	83 4	1,876; deaths, 1,333
Iraq: Bagdad	Jan. 24–30	4	4	
Batavia. Cheribon	Jan. 16–22 Nov. 30–Dec. 19	58	54 96	Batavia Province.
Pekalongan Surabaya Tegal	Jan. 3-9 Nov. 30-Dec. 19	6	131 6 15	East Java and Madoera.

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

PLAGUE

Reports Received During Week Ended March 19, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Netherlands East Indies:				
Celebes Makassar	Jan. 6-12	2	2	
Siam:	Top 17-92			
On vessel:	Jau. 11-20	1	·	
Steamship Cid				Jan. 29, 1926: At Buenaventura, Colombia. Rat was killed
			.	while jumping ashore from vessel. (See Public Health Reports, Feb. 26, 1926, p. 408.)
	SMAL	LPOX		
Arabia:		·	[
Aden	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1	•••••	In Nassau district. Stated to
Danamay				have been imported. Report- ed under date of Feb. 23, 1926.
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	37	29	
British South Africa: Northern Rhodesia	Jan. 5-11	2		
Canada	Feb. 21-27	3		Feb. 21-27, 1926: Cases, 30.
Manitoba	do	4		
Ontario	do	19		
Toronto	do			
Saskatchewan		10		
Chine:	Feb. 14-20	-		
A mov	Jan. 17-30		3	
Foochow.	Jan. 17-23			Present.
Hongkong	do	2		
Manchuria-	7			•
Dairen	Jan. 11-17	7	2	Gassa in famign nonvolation in
Snangnal	Jan. 24-reo. o	19	20	French Concession; deaths, Chinese and foreign.
South Manchurian Rail- way line—				•
Changchun.	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	4		
Kungenung		1		
Egypt:	Jan 29-Feh 4	2	1	
Great Britain:		-		
Hull Newcestle-on-Type	rep. 7-20	0 1		
India				Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 2, 1926: Cases,
Bombay	Jan. 10-16	19	9	3,869; deaths, 986.
Calcutta	Jan. 17-23	56	27	
Karacol	Jan. 18-30	9	3	
Indo-China (French): Saigon	Jan. 11-17	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers
Iraq:		-		of surrounding country.
Bagdad Italy:	Jan. 24-30	6	2	
Genoa	Feb. 1-10	2		

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East Java and Madoera. Dec. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 3. Jan. 1-31, 1926: Cases, 15.

Grenoa.... Java: Buitenzorg.... Cheribon.... Malang... Surabaya... Latvia... Malta...

 Aguascalientes
 Feb. 14-27

 Guadalajara
 Feb. 23-Mar. 1

 San Luis Potosi
 Feb. 21-27

PLAGUE-Continued

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Reports Received During Week Ended March 19, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Oases	Deaths	Remaiks
Netherlands: Hague, The Palestine: Hebron Persia: Teheran Bestucal:	Jan. 30-Feb. 6 Jan. 26-Feb. 1	1 2		Sept. 22-Oct. 22, 1925: Deaths, 282.
Jorotgan Oporto Siam: Bangkok	Jan. 18-31 Jan. 31-Feb. 13 Jan. 17-23	1 5	6 1 1	
Cape Province On vessel	Jan. 17-23 Feb. 21	2	¢	Outbreaks. Merican steamer Montezuma, at Port of Ensenada, Mexico.
	TYPHUS	FEVE	R	
China: Harbin Letvia	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	2		December, 1925: Cases, 10.
Mexico: Mexico City	Feb. 14-20	2		Including municipalities in Fed- eral District.
Turkey: Constantinople Union of South Africa: Cape Province	Jan. 24-30 Jan. 17-23	3		Outbreaks in two districts.

SMALLPOX-Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chosen	October, 1925	6		Oct 18-Dec 19 1925. Cases
India	Nov 1-98	101	89	18.697: deaths, 10.918.
	Dec 6-28	101	54	10,001, 404020, 10,010
Do	Dec 27-Jan 16		41	
Madros	Nov 15-Jan 2	174	70	
Do	Top 3_93	41	32	
Dongoon	Nov 8-Dec 5		4	
Indo Chino	100.0 200.0		-	September, 1925; Cases, 9; deaths,
Province-	•			5. September, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 4. (European cases, 2.)
Annam	Sept. 1-30	2	2	September, 1924: None.
Cochin China	do	5	3	September, 1924: 1 case; 1 death.
Saigon	Jan. 4–10	1	1	Including 100 kilometers of sur- rounding country.
Tonkin	September, 1925.	2		September, 1924: None.
Japan	Aug. 30-Oct. 17	409		
Do	Oct. 25-Nov. 28	82		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	15	10	
Do	Jan. 4–18	5	17	
Province-				
Bataan	Nov. 30-Dec. 26	29	25	
Bulacan	Oct. 18-Nov. 7	92	64	
Do	Nov. 23-Dec. 31	200	88	
Laguna	Nov. 23-Dec. 26	18	14	
Nueva Ecija	do	6	2	
Pampanga	Nov. 1-7	1	1	
Ďo	Nov. 23-Dec. 31	113	85	
Rizal	Sept. 27-Nov. 21	75	21	
Romblon	Dec. 7-13	23	12	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Russia Do	May-June July-August	74		· · ·
Siam: Bangkok Do	Oct. 4-Nov. 14 4Nov. 22-Dec. 26	108 270	68 149	
On vessel Steamship	Oct. 3	9		Arrived at Bangkok, Siam: cases in coolie passengers.
	PLA	GUE		<u> </u>
Argentina				Jan. 24-30, 1926: Six cases, occur- ring in interior provinces of Salta and Santa Fe.
Brazil: Bahia Do Santos	Nov. 8-Dec. 27 Dec. 27-Jan. 2 Dec. 8-21	3 1		
British East Africa: Kenya Kisumu	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	2	
Uganda Protectorate Canary Islands:	September-No- vember.	338	308	•
La Laguna. Las Palmas Do	Dec. 24 Jan. 7	3 1 1	2 1	
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe Do	Dec. 18-27 Dec. 28-Feb. 1	3		
Celebes: Makassar Cevlon:	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	4	4	Netherlands East Indies.
Colombo	Nov. 15-Dec. 5 Dec. 27-Jan. 16	32	32	1 plague rodent.
China: Nanking Ecuador:	Nov. 15-Jan. 23			Prevalent.
Eloy Alfaro Guayaquil	Jan. 1–15 Nov. 1–Dec. 31	1 31	12	
Do Recreo (country estate)	Jan. 1-31 do	34 1		Rats taken, Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1925, 49,370; rats found infected, 281. Rats taken, Jan. 1-31, 1926, 24,672; rats found infected 234
Egypt Beni Suef. Favoum Province	Nov. 18	1	1	Jan. 1-Dec. 9, 1925: Cases, 138. Corresponding period, 1924:
Greece:	Nor 1-20	10		Including Diemus
Do	Jan. 1-31	14	3	fictualing Fireus.
Hawaii Territory: Paauilo	NOV. 13-1960. 12	•	1	Jan. 29, 1926; Plague-infected rat
India				found in vicinity.
Bombay	Dec. 6-12	1	1	13,259; deaths, 9,344.
Calcutta	Dec. 6-12	1	21	
Karachi	Nov. 1-Dec. 19	4	3	
Do	Nov. 15-21	35	22	
Do Rangoon	Dec. 20-26 Oct. 25-Dec. 26	108 23	64 15	
Do Indo-Chine	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	10	8	Sentember October 1095: Cases
Descripton				25; deaths, 23. September,
Cambodia	Sept. 1-30	11	11	1924, 13121, 12. September, 1924: Cases, 9; deaths, 9.
Cochin China	September-Octo- ber.	14	12	September, 1924: 1 case, 1 death.
Iray: Bagdad	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	7	3	

CHOLERA—Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
 Java:				
Batavia	Oct. 24-Nov. 6	94	89	Province.
• <u>D</u> o	Nov. 14-Jan. 1	315	297	
Do	Jan. 2-15	63	63	1
Cheribon	Sept. 27-Oct. 17		166	
Do Diskiskarta	Nov. 10-28		. 39	Paridomio in 1 localita
Kadiri	Dec 7			Do
Paralongan	Sent 27-Oct 17		42	
Do	Nov. 8-28		1 30	
Rembang	Oct. 20.			Do.
Surabava	Oct. 11-Dec. 26	59	59	1
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	10	10	1
Tegal	Sept. 27-Oct. 17	6	6	
Do	Nov. 8-28		14	
Madagascar				Nov. 1-30, 1925: Cases, 232;
Province-				deaths, 220.
Itasy	Sept. 16-Oct. 31	20	20	
Do	Nov. 16-30	13	13	1
Moramanga	Sept. 16-Nov. 30	25	25	
Tananarive	do	368	341	1
Town-				
Fort Dauphin	do	6	3	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Tamatave (port)	Sept. 16-30	3	2	
Do	UCL. 10-NOV. 30		1 · · · ·	
Tananarive	Sept. 10-30		2	
LO Mouniting Island	Nov. 1-30	11		
Demplomentation	Sept. 20-Dec. 20	21	18	× 1
Port Louis	do	3		
Rivière du Remnert	do	1	-	
Notherlands India		^		
Colebes Island-			I	
Makassar	Dec 12			Enidemic
Nigeria	August-October	496	371	2 processor
Perit:	nuguer occosting	100		
Huscho	Jan. 26.	15		Port 60 miles north of Callao.
Lima	Jan. 1-31	20		In hospital. Some cases in prov-
			-	ince.
Mollendo	do			12 or 15 cases reported unoffi-
				cially.
Russia	May-June	67		
Do	July-September	157		
Senegal	September-Octo-	45	25	and the second
	ber.			
Siam	Aug. 23-Oct. 31	53	43	
Bangkok	Nov. 15-28	3	3	
D0	Jan. 3-16	36	31	
Straits Settlements:	N D			
Singapore	NOV. 1-Dec. 5	8	8	
Syria:	Mar. 11.00			
Union of South Africa:	NOV, 11-20	1		
Copo Provinco.				
Kimberlay district	Dec 12-10			
Middlaburg district	Dec. 10-18			Furanean
Stavnehurg district	Nov 15-91			Nativa On farm
Orange Free State_	1101. 10-41	- 1		Hauro. Oli lailli.
Boshof district	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	1	In native
Bothaville district	Dec. 6-12	- i l	i	Native. On farm.
200000 00000000000000000000000000000000		- 1	-	

PLAGUE-Continued

SMALLPOX

Algeria:	· · · ·			
Algiers	Nov. 21-Dec. 31	177		
Do	Jan. 1-10	64		
Do	Jan. 21-31	36		
Arabia:	Non 00 Dec 7			Turn out of
Do	Nov. 29 Dec. 5	1		imported.
A reenting	Jan. 10-18	4	1	
Rosario	October		1	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Australia				
Queensland- Brisbane	Dec. 9-15	1		
Brazil:	T			
Pars Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 1-28	134	72	
Do	Dec. 6+26	65	26	
British East Africa:		1		
Mombasa	Nov. 15-Dec. 19	. 14	6	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		From mainland.
British South Africa:	Sept. 1-000. 31		1	
Southern Rhodesia	Nov. 13-Dec. 23	3		Sont 12 Ton O In 7 Desninger
Canada				186 cases. Jan. 3-23, 1926, cases.
		}		115. Jan. 31-Feb. 6, 1926,
Alberta	Jan. 10-Feb. 26	20		Cases, 33. From Drumbeller, vicinity of
Calgary	Dec. 10-10			Calgary.
British Columbia-	Tom 4 10	Ι.		
Vancouver Manitoba	Jan. 3-Feb. 13	22		
Winnipeg	Dec. 13-19	2		
Do	Jan. 3-F 60.6	9		
Nerthumberland	Dec. 6-13	1		
Ontario	December, 1925	32	1	
Admaston	Jan. 1-31	105		
Ottawa	Dec. 6-12	2		
Do Toronto	Jan. 3-Feb. 6 Dec 27-Jan. 2			
Do	Jan. 3-23	21		
Do	Feb. 6-20			
Saskatchewan	Jan. 3-Feb. 13	39		
Moose Jaw	do	2		
Cevion:	Jan. 24-30	1		
Colombo	Dec. 6-12	1		Port case.
Do	Jan. 3-9	2		D0.
Атоу	Oct. 25-Dec. 19		1	
Do	Jan. 10-16			Present.
Chungking	Nov. 15-Jan. 23			Do.
Foochow	Nov. 1-Jan. 9			Do.
Do	Jan. 10-16	i		
Hongkong	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	4		
Do Manchuria—	Jan. 3-16	2		
An-shan	Dec. 6-12	1		a di Manakarita Dellara
Do	Jan. 10-30	3		Do
Dairen	Oct. 19-Dec. 27	73	15	200
Do	Dec. 28-Jan. 10	20	4	Do
Harbin	Jan. 17-23	1		D 0.
Kai-yuan	Jan. 10-30	4		Do.
Lio-yang Mukden	Jan. 17-23			Do. Do.
Do	Jan. 24-30	i		Do.
Swatow	Nov. 22-Jan. 30			Prevalent.
Nanking	Nov. 21-Dec. 26			Do.
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 9			Do.
Do	Jan. 3-23	37 24	30 49	Cases, foreign only.
Tientsin	Nov. 1-Dec. 19	2		•
Egypt: Alexandria	Dec. 3-31	5	2	
Do	Jan. 8-14	ž	ī	Manual and More Carrie
Esthonia				November, 1925: Uases, &.

SMALLPOX-Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
France				September-October, 1925: Cases,
Cold Coast	September 1925	14		81.
Greet Britein	September, 1920		1 *	
England and Wales				Nov. 15-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 790.
Hull	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	29		Dec. 27-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases,
Leeds	Jan. 14-Feb. 6	4		1,526
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nov. 29-Dec. 19	6		
D0	Dec. 27-FeD. 6	20		
Notingham	Dec 27-Jen 9	2		
Sheffield	Nov. 22-Dec. 12	7		1
D0	Dec. 20-26	3		
Do	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	12		
South Shields	Feb. 9			Locality on Tyne River, 10 miles from Newcastle; present in Arab quarters of town.
Greece	N	;-		Oct. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 10.
Atnens	INOV. 1-30	92		
India	* dill. 1-01	~	1	Oct. 18-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases.
Bombay	Nov. 8-Dec. 26	26	20	19,472; deaths, 4,440.
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	26	13	
Calcutta	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	48	25	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	73	36	
Karachi	NOV. 1-21	23		
Do	Dec 12-10	2	-	
Do	Dec. 29-Jan. 16	12	6	
Madras.	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	17	5	·
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 23	28	7	
Rangoon	Oct. 25-Nov. 28	3		
Do	Dec. 6-26	4	1	
Indo Chine	Dec. 27-Jan. 10	13	1 I I	September-October, 1925: Cases
шцо-сища				204: deaths. 62. September.
Province-			1	1924: Cases, 78; deaths, 22.
Abnam	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	90	23	September, 1924: Cases, 8; deaths, 2.
Cambodia	do	72	30	September, 1924: Cases, 16; deaths, 1.
Cochin China	do	61	30	September, 1924: Cases, 43;
Saigon	Dec. 21-27	2	1	deaths, 19.
Do	Jan. 1-10	1		Including 100 kilometers of sur-
Tonkin	do	22		Sentember, 1924: Cases, 11.
Iraci	uv	44		Sept. 6-Oct. 17, 1925: Cases, 81:
Bagdad	Nov. 1-14	4	4	deaths, 40.
Do	Nov. 22-Dec. 26	15	11	
D0	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	5	2	Ame 9 Oct 21 1005: Cones 29
Clance	Top. 01.21			Aug. 2-001. 31, 1923. Cases, 38.
Rome	Oct. 12-25	1		
Jamaica				Nov. 29-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 95.
				Dec. 27-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 138. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	43		Reported as alastrim.
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	48		Do.
Japan:	No. 11 Dec 10			
Vokoheme	Nov. 11-Dec. 10	3		
D0	Feb. 23.	7		•
Java:		•		
Batavia Do	Oct. 24-30 Nov. 14-Dec. 25	17		
Cheribon	Nov. 8-14	i		
Kraksaan.	Oct. 11-17.	n		
Malang	do	2		
North Bantam	Uet. 4-17	4		
rekalongan	001. 20-01	1		
1	1			

SMALLPOX-Continued

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Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java-Continued.		1	1	
Probolingo	Oct. 11-17	1 1	1	
Snrahava	Oct. 11-Dec. 26	633	104	
Do	Dec 27-Jan 2	1 17	10	
South Rentem	Oct 11-17	1 7		
Togal	Oct 4-10	1 6	1	
Logal		-	1 4	December 1025: Cases 2
Malta	Nor 1-Dec 21		+;	1000011001, 1040. Cabos, 5.
Maria	1404. 1-1-00. 91	1 1		Tuby-Sontombox 1025; Doothe
Americo	Dec 10 Tem 0			1 1 157
Aguascatences	1000. 13-3841. Z		1 2	1,107.
D0	an. 3-30			
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1 1	1
D0	Jan. 1-31			
Guadalajara	Feb. 1-22	<u>-</u> -	. 3	To the state of th
Mexico City	Nov. 28-Dec. 5	1		Including municipalities in Fed-
_		Ι.		eral District
Do	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	4		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Jan. 17–Feb. 20		. 27	
Tampico	Dec. 21-Jan. 2	1	1	
Do	Jan. 2-Feb. 20	5	L	
Torreon	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		. 51	
Do	Jan. 1-31		. 33	
Nigeria	August-October	211	6	· · · ·
Persia:	0			
Teberan	July 23-Sent 22		203	
Pern				
Arequine	Oct 1-Dec 31		2	
Poland	000. I-Dec. 01			Nov 1-28 1925 Cases 9
Portugal				1101. 1 20, 1020. Cubus, v.
Lishon	Oct 4-31	194	I	
Do	Nov 16 Dec 97	124	60	
D0	Nov. 10-Dec. 27	107		
D0	Nov. 14-Dec. 20	10/		
D0	Dec. 27-Jan. 17	10	14	
Oporto	Nov. 22-Dec. 19	- 2	3	
D0	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		3.5
Russia				May-June, 1925: Cases, 2,555.
D0	July-August	760		- 1 40 G - 1 100F G 01-
Siam.				July 12-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 21;
Bangkok	Dec. 20-25	3	1	deaths, 6.
Do	Dec. 26–Jan. 16	8	5	
Sierra Leone:				
Konno district	Dec. 16-31	5		
Spain:				
Madrid	Year 1925		18	
Malaga	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		2	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2		1	
Valencia.	Dec. 20-26	1		
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.	1		
Do	Jan. 10-Feb. 6	9		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 20-26	· 1		
Switzerland				June 28-Nov. 21, 1925: Cases, 62
Lucerne	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	8		
Zurich	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Trinidad (West Indies):		_		
Port of Spain	Jan. 22	1		Imported.
Tunisia		-		
Tunis	Nov 21-30	2		
Do	Dec 11-31	10	1	
Do	Top 1_90	5	-	
Union of South Africa.	• will. 1 WV	J		
Orongo Free State				
Kumman district	Top 10-16			Outbreaks
Lodybrond district	Dec 27-Ion 9			Do
Lauybrand district	1)ec. 21-Jan. 2			10.
I Talisvaal-	da			Do
Benast district	Ion 9.0			Do
Germiston district	Juli. 2-9			Authreaks In native compound
Pretoria district	1/60. 0-12			outoroano. in native compound.

SMALLPOX-Continued

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:		1		
Algiers	Nov. 1-Dec. 20	. 2		
Argentina: Rosario	Oct. 13-Dec. 31	. 2		
Bulgaria	Sept. 1-Nov. 30	. 29	2	· ·
Do	Jan. 8-14	2		
Chile:	Non 00 Ion 0	1		
Valpara iso	NOV. 29-J80. Z		2	
Antung	Nov. 29-Dec. 27	5	1	-
Do Hongkong	Jan. 4-10 Dec. 27-Jan. 2			
Manchuria-				
Harbin	Dec. 17-23			
Egypt:		01		
Alexandria	Jan. 8-14	1		
Port Said	Nov. 19-25	ĺ	4	
Finland	Talas Ostalas		- -	October, 1925: 1 case.
Germany	Oct. 25-31	i		
Greece:	N	l		
Athens.	Jan. 1-31	11	4	
Saloniki	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1		
Hungary				November, 1925: Cases, 3.
Cork County-	· ·	1		
Cork	Dec. 26-Jan. 1	25		
Dumanway	Nov. 14	ı ĭ		
Galway County	Oct. 17	1		
Lithuania	October, 1925	4		September-October, 1925: Cases,
				9; deaths, 1.
Aguascalientes	Dec. 14-19	1		90.
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1	
Do Guadalaiara	Jan. 1-31 Dec. 8-28		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Do	Dec. 29-Jan. 4		ī	
Mexico City	Nov. 22–Dec. 26	145		eral District.
Do	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	56		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Feb. 6-13		1	
Torreon	November, 1925	·····	î	
Vera Cruz	Feb. 12	20	1	
Norway	August-November			November, 1925: Case, 1,
Palestine:	Dec. 19			
Jaffa	Dec. 1-7	1		
Nazareth	Nov. 3-9	1		
Salad Tel-Aviv	Nov. 24-30	1		
Peru:	O. t. b. D	-		
Arequipa Poland	Oct. 11-Nov. 14	142	3 16	
Rumania				July-August, 1925: Cases, 107;
Russia	٠			deaturs, 15. May-June, 1925: Cases, 10.680.
Do				July-September, 1925; Cases,
			1	3,851.

TYPHUS FEVER

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to March 12, 1926-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks	
Union of South Africa				October, 1925: Cases, 88; deaths 7 (colored). Cases, European, 7. December, 1925: Cases, 78; deaths, 9. Colored: Cases, 73;	
Cape Province Do	Oct. 1-31 Nov. & Dec. 31	63 47	5 8	Colored.	
Middleburg district Natal Durban	Dec. 6-12 Oct. 1-Dec. 5 Jan 3-16	1 1 1		European. On farm.	
Orange Free State Do Bethulia district	Nov. 29-Dec. 5 Dec. 1-31 Dec. 6-12	23 8	1	Outbreaks.	
Boemhof district	Oct. 1-31 Dec. 1-31 Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1 18	1	Native. On iarm. Outbreaks. On farm.	
YELLOW FEVER					

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

Gold Coast Nigeria Senegal	September- October August-October November, 1925	2 3 3	1 2 2	
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