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## A COMPARISON OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME COUNTY HEALTH UNITS IN KANSAS

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It is impossible for any health department to prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases occur. The mere placarding and quarantine of the family for a communicable disease will not prevent the spread of the infection; the source from which the persons affected derived the infection must be located and proper measures must be taken to prevent the occurrence of additional cases.

A study of the part-time county health departments in Kansas indicates that through their activities they make very little impression upon the prevalence of communicable disease.

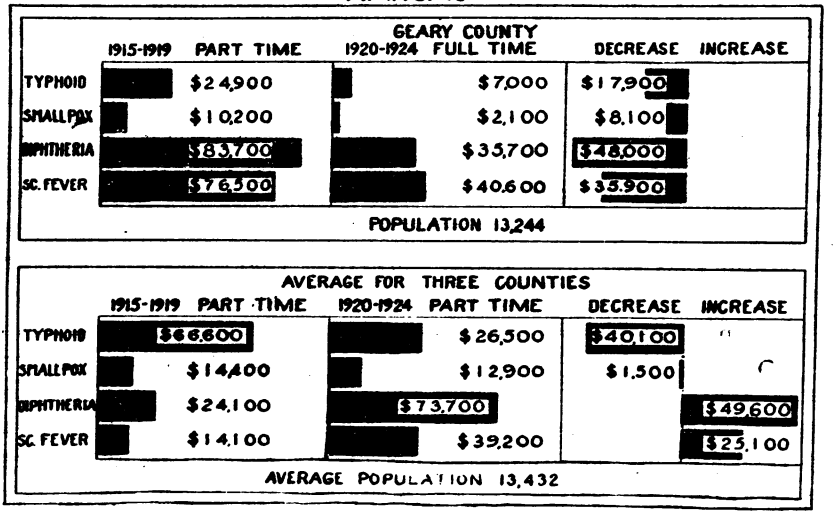
Under the Kansas law the county commissioners are the county board of health and appoint the county health officer. The salary allowed the part-time health officer in the great majority of counties is not sufficient for his living expenses. As a result he must engage in the practice of medicine in addition to his duties as health officer. Where the part-time plan obtains, practically no preventive measures are employed in the tracing of contacts or in locating the source of origin of the cases; and missed cases are one of the principal factors in the spreading of all communicable diseases. Statistics from counties having full-time health departments disclose the fact that approximately 50 per cent of all cases of communicable diseases are not seen by physicians in counties operating under the part-time health plan.

By way of illustrating the work of an organized whole-time county health department and its value to the community at large, consideration will be given to four communicable diseases: Typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever. Comparison will be made of Geary County operating for a five-year period under a part-time health department and for a five-year period under a full-time health department, with the average of three Kansas counties which have like populations and have operated for the past 10 years under a part-time health department. In order to deal with concrete figures, the value of a human life is placed at $5,000; the cost of a case of typhoid fever at $500; of diphtheria at $100; of smallpox at $100; of scarlet fever at $100, and of a funeral at $300.

Since the organization of the Geary County full-time health department on January 1, 1920, painstaking effort has been made to trace to its source of infection every case of each of the four above-mentioned diseases. Records show that no serious epidemic has occurred in Geary County since the institution of the full-time health unit.

As is shown in the accompanying chart, the estimated economic loss from these diseases in Geary County for the five-year period totals $85,400. Of this loss, $56,400 occurred in 1920 and 1921. The economic loss for the remaining three years, 1922, 1923, and 1924, amounted to $29,000. In these three years not a school child had diphtheria in this county. No person died from any of the four diseases listed in the table.

COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC LOSSES FROM FOUR INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CONTRASTING A FULL-TIME WITH PART-TIME HEALTH UNITS. KANSAS




The average economic loss per county in the three part-time counties for this three-year period, 1922, 1923, and 1924, was $68,132, with a total of 26 deaths from the four diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever.

Statistics for the 10-year period for each county in the State give comparable results. Under the part-time plan, conditions remain essentially the same over each five-year period, while under the full-time plan marked improvement is shown in the prevention of cases and deaths.

On the whole, the part-time health officer is poorly financed by his board of county commissioners and has given better service than the public had any right to expect, considering the remuneration and

the handicaps under which he has worked. Much of the money thus spent has been wasted, since much of the work of the part-time health officer is not in prevention of disease, but in cleaning up outbreaks of diseases.

It is found also that wherever a full-time, active, competent county health officer is appointed he lowers the infant mortality promptly and speedily accelerates the diminution of the death rate from tuberculosis. He engages in effective measures for the education of the public in health matters and generally succeeds in a striking manner in increasing the span of life of those who reside in the community which he serves.

At the present time 10 Kansas counties are operating full-time health units.

## THE INFLUENCE OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCIES ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CERTAIN POISONS

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In the course of some work on the relation of dietary deficiencies to tuberculosis resistance it was noted that vitamin A deficiency increased the susceptibility of the tubercle-infected white rat to the intraperitoneal injection of tuberculin (1). Briefly, it was found that while in the adequately nourished rat infected with the tubercle bacillus, tuberculin shock occurred only rarely following the intraperitoneal injection of old tuberculin, similar treatment of rats maintained on a diet deficient in vitamin A, though otherwise adequately constituted, resulted in a high percentage of fatal tuberculin shock. It was scarcely possible to offer an explanation for this phenomenon in view of our limited knowledge concerning the nature of the tuberculin reaction. In spite of the enormous amount of work on tuberculin hypersensitiveness in the experimentally infected animal, but little is as yet definitely known about its mechanism, beyond the fact that it is of a different order from general protein hypersensitiveness or anaphylaxis (2), (3), (4).

The suggestion had been made that the general tuberculin reaction in the tuberculous animal is due to the reaction of the hypersensitive tuberculous organism to toxic substances liberated within the tubercle, under the influence of parenterally introduced tuberculin. The experimental work of Krause (5), Selter and Tanner (6), Assermann (7), and others would seem to furnish a basis for such an hypothesis. If this view can be accepted as correct, we would be forced to conclude that the tissues of the tubercle-infected rat, which, under normal conditions of nutrition, are quite resistant to

tubercle toxin, are rendered susceptible to this toxin when deprived of the fat soluble A food accessory.

The relatively high degree of resistance of the adequately nourished rat is not alone limited to tubercle toxin. It has long been known that this animal is but little susceptible to anaphylactic shock, which has been recently pointed out anew by Parker and Parker (8). Coca, Russel, and Baughman (9) found a high resistance in the rat to diphtheria toxin, and Voegtlin and Dyer (10) have found the rat highly resistant to traumatic shock and to the shock-producing poison histamine. The influence of vitamin deficiencies upon the natural resistance of the rat in the conditions enumerated is unknown, beyond our observation with regard to an increased susceptibility to tuberculin (1) and the recent statement by Werkman, Baldwin, and Nelson (11) to the effect that vitamin deficiencies decrease its resistance to diphtheria toxin.

It seemed that further useful information upon our problem at hand would be gained from a study such as we have undertaken here, viz, the alteration of normal resistance of the rat to certain well-defined pharmacologic agents brought about by means of vitamin-deficient diets.

There is another aspect that presents itself in connection with these studies. We believe that information on the behavior of certain poisons in the avitaminous organism, if altered in some definite manner through the deficiency, should throw some light on the nature of avitaminosis. While considerable data have accumulated in recent years on the pathology of avitaminosis, the problem of altered physiologic function of organs and tissues in the avitaminous organism has only begun to receive attention, and but little is as yet known of the mode of action of the food accessory substances in the animal body. The obvious difficulty that such studies present is the fact that in our present state of imperfect knowledge of the chemistry of the vitamins, observations on their physiologic or pharmacologic action can be only of an indirect nature. Nevertheless, some important contributions in this field have already been made. Thus Baldwin, Cook, and Nelson's (12) studies on the blood pressure of avitaminous rats indicate a markedly disturbed function of the cardiovascular apparatus caused by vitamin B deficiency, and to a lesser extent by vitamin A deficiency. This altered function of the cardiovascular apparatus appears to be beyond recognition by histologic or even electrocardiographic examination of the myocardium, as is shown in the work of Baude and Deglaud (13).

Van Leeuwen and Verzar (14) examined the reactions to some of the autonomic drugs, of tissues and organs in avitaminosis, and found no deviation from the normal. Their work, however, was limited to vitamin B deficiency, the experiments having been carried out for

the most part upon pigeons subsisting on polished rice, a diet which is, of course, deficient in many ways other than in vitamins.

More recently, Alpern (15) perfused the isolated wing of pigeons subsisting on polished rice and obtained a much-reduced reaction to epinephrine and $BaCl_2$ as compared with the normal. He correlates some of his findings with McCarrison's observation of suprarenal hypertrophy in vitamin B deficiency.

## EXPERIMENTAL

The work reported herein has been carried out exclusively upon the albino rat, bred and raised in the laboratory under standard and uniform conditions. The diets employed in this study were as follows:

| Substance | Adequate | A-deficient | B-deficient [1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Casein [2] | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Salt mixture 185 [3] | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Dried brewers' yeast | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Olive oil | 8.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 |
| Cod-liver oil | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Starch | 63.0 | 63.0 | 68.0 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] From some work on the nutritive properties of brewers' yeast which will be published shortly (Pub. Health Rep. (1926), 41, 201.—Ed.) it appears that dried brewers' yeast furnishes besides vitamin B another heretofore unrecognized dietary factor essential in the nutrition of the rat when maintained on a synthetic diet as used herein. The ration referred to as "B-deficient" is therefore deficient in this unrecognized factor as well as in vitamin B. Nevertheless, the term "B-deficient" is employed in conformity with common usage.

[2] Purified by the method of McCollum (16).

[3] Formula as given by McCollum and Davis (17).

The general plan followed has been that of restricting the animals to the respective diets from the time of weaning, which was usually at the age of about three to four weeks, and at a body weight of about 30 to 40 grams. The animals on the adequate diet gained at the rate of about 15 grams per week, and were used for the toxicity tests after being on the diet for four to six weeks.

The animals on the A-deficient diet usually continued to gain at a variable rate for four to six weeks, then began to decline. The animals of this group were not used for the toxicity tests until there was definite and permanent cessation of growth, readily recognizable eye lesions, and other general manifestations of vitamin A deficiency.

Because of the rapid deterioration of young animals on the B-deficient diet it was found feasible to allow them to gain a certain degree of maturity on the adequate diet, and then to be restricted to the B-deficient diet. Within four to six weeks on the B-deficient diet considerable decline in weight occurred, and symptoms of the deficiency were clearly manifest, at which time the animals were subjected to toxicity tests.

The details of the plan pursued in this work are further illustrated by the three accompanying typical charts, which are self-explanatory and require no further comment.

The toxicity tests were carried out upon the three groups of animals with a variety of pharmacological agents the actions of which are more or less well known. All the tests were carried out under identical conditions. The substances were always administered in aqueous solution, the dilutions being such that the total volume injected did not exceed 1 c. c., and usually not more than 0.5 c. c. All the injections were made slowly into one of the saphenous veins, no anesthetic being employed. It was sought to determine the maximum tolerated dose and the minimum lethal dose of a variety of substances in the three groups of animals in order to ascertain whether a deficiency in one or the other of the well-known food accessories would manifest itself in an altered susceptibility to some one chemical substance or group of chemical substances.

The substances used to determine whether vitamin deficiency resulted in an alteration of susceptibility included—

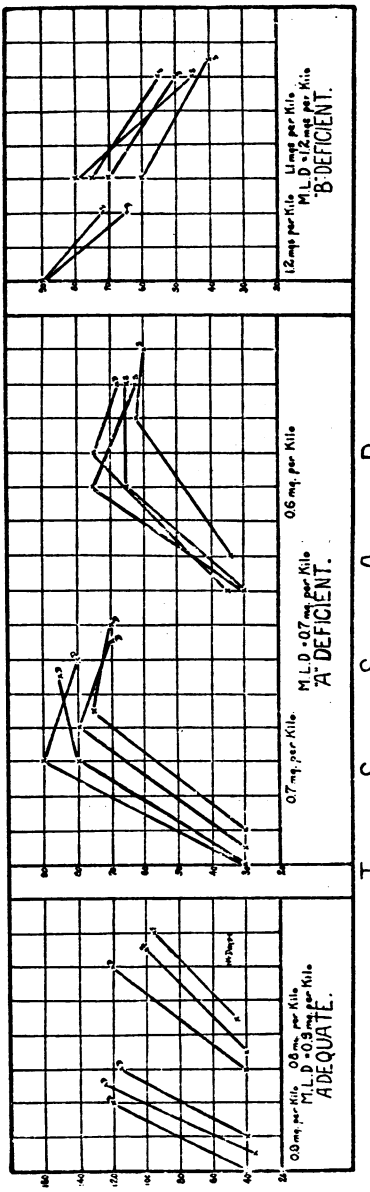
1. Central nervous system stimulants (strychnine, cocaine, atropine).
2. Central nervous system depressants (chloral hydrate, morphine).
3. Cardiac stimulants (crystalline strophanthin).
4. Autonomic drugs (atropine, pilocarpine, ergotoxine).
5. Capillary drugs and substances affecting cell permeability (histamine, pituitary principle, $CaCl_2$).
6. General protoplasmic poisons (quinine).
7. Miscellaneous (apomorphine, apocodeine, arsenic).

The results of this study are given in the following series of tables. The minimum lethal dose (M. L. D.) is the lowest dose which kills at least 50 per cent of the animals.

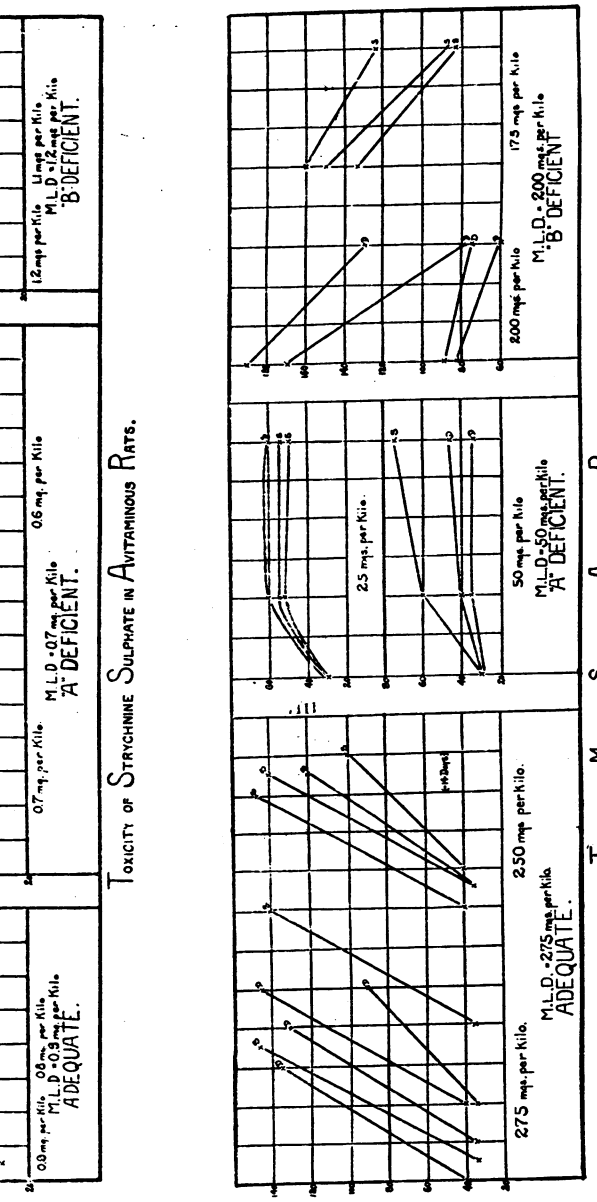
TABLE 1—*Toxicity of strychnine sulphate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result [1] | Number of animals used | Result [1] | Number of animals used | Result [1] |
| 1.2 | | | 2 | ++ | | |
| 1.1 | | | 3 | −−− | | |
| 1.0 | 1 | + | 3 | −−− | | |
| 0.9 | 3 | +++ | | | 1 | + |
| 0.8 | 3 | +−− | | | | |
| 0.7 | | | | | 4 | ++++ |
| 0.6 | | | | | 4 | +−−− |
| M. L. D. | 0.9 mg. per kilo | | 1.2 mg. per kilo | | 0.7 mg. per kilo. | |

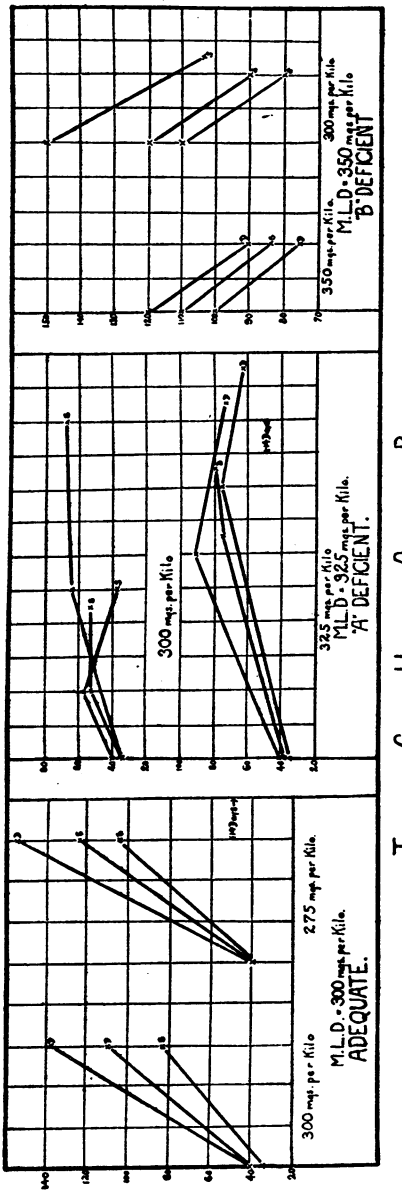
[1] + indicates death; − recovery.




TOXICITY OF STRYCHNINE SULPHATE IN AVITAMINOUS RATS.




TOXICITY OF MORPHINE SULPHATE IN AVITAMINOUS RATS.




TOXICITY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE IN AVITAMINOUS RATS.

TABLE 2.—*Toxicity of cocaine hydrochloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 15.0 | 3 | +++ | 4 | ++++ | | |
| 10.0 | 3 | ++− | 3 | −−− | 2 | ++ |
| 8.0 | 4 | −−−− | 3 | −−− | 3 | ++− |
| 6.0 | | | | | 3 | −−− |
| 4.0 | | | | | 3 | −−− |
| M. L. D. | 10.0 mg. per kilo | | 15.0 mg. per kilo | | 8.0 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 3.—*Toxicity of atropine sulphate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 125.0 | 2 | ++ | 3 | +++ | 2 | ++ |
| 100.0 | 3 | +−− | 3 | +−− | 2 | ++ |
| 75.0 | 4 | +−−− | 4 | +−−− | 3 | ++− |
| 60.0 | | | | | 3 | +−− |
| 40.0 | | | | | 2 | −− |
| M. L. D. | 125 mg. per kilo | | 125 mg. per kilo | | 75 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 4.—*Toxicity of crystalline strophanthin (ouabaïn)*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 25.0 | | | 5 | ++++− | | |
| 20.0 | 2 | ++ | 6 | ++++−− | | |
| 18.0 | 6 | ++++−− | 5 | +++−− | 3 | +++ |
| 16.0 | 5 | +++−− | 3 | −−− | | |
| 14.0 | 3 | −−− | | | 5 | +++++ |
| 12.0 | | | | | 4 | ++++ |
| 10.0 | | | | | 6 | ++−−−− |
| 8.0 | | | | | 5 | +−−−− |
| M. L. D. | 16.0 mg. per kilo | | 18.0 mg. per kilo | | 12.0 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 5.—*Toxicity of morphine sulphate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 300 | 3 | +++ | 3 | +++ | 3 | +++ |
| 275 | 6 | ++++−− | 2 | ++ | 3 | +++ |
| 250 | 4 | −−−− | 3 | +++ | | |
| 225 | 4 | −−−+ | | | 2 | ++ |
| 200 | | | 4 | ++++ | 3 | +++ |
| 175 | | | 3 | −−− | 3 | +++ |
| 150 | | | 3 | −−− | | |
| 100 | | | | | 3 | +++ |
| 75 | | | | | 3 | ++− |
| 50 | | | | | 3 | ++− |
| 25 | | | | | 3 | −−− |
| M. L. D. | 275 mg. per kilo | | 200 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 6.—*Toxicity of chloral hydrate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 350 | | | 3 | ++− | 1 | + |
| 325 | | | | | 3 | +++ |
| 300 | 3 | ++− | 3 | −−− | 3 | −−− |
| 275 | 3 | +−− | 3 | −−− | 3 | −−+ |
| 250 | 3 | +−− | | | | |
| 225 | 3 | −−− | | | | |
| M. L. D. | 300 mg. per kilo | | 350 mg. per kilo | | 325 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 7.—*Toxicity of pilocarpine hydrochloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 150 | 3 | +++ | | | | |
| 125 | 3 | ++− | | | 3 | +++ |
| 100 | 3 | −−+ | | | 3 | +−− |
| 75 | 3 | −−− | 3 | ++− | 3 | −−− |
| 50 | | | 5 | +++−− | | |
| 40 | | | 4 | −−−− | | |
| M. L. D. | 125 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | | 125 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 8.—*Toxicity of ergotoxine phosphate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Results | Number of animals used | Results | Number of animals used | Results |
| 40 | 3 | ++− | | | | |
| 30 | 3 | −−− | 1 | + | | |
| 20 | 4 | +−−− | 4 | +++− | 3 | ++− |
| 15 | 3 | −−− | 3 | −−− | 3 | +++ |
| 10 | 4 | −−−− | 4 | −−−− | 3 | ++− |
| 8 | | | | | 3 | ++− |
| 6 | | | | | 3 | ++− |
| 4 | | | | | 3 | −−+ |
| M. L. D. | 40 mg. per kilo | | 20 mg. per kilo | | 6 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 9.—*Toxicity of histamine phosphate*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Results | Number of animals used | Results | Number of animals used | Results |
| 600 | 5 | +++−− | 3 | +++ | | |
| 500 | 7 | −−−+−− | 4 | +++− | 4 | +++− |
| 400 | 4 | −−−− | 3 | −−− | 5 | ++++− |
| 300 | | | | | 4 | −−−− |
| M. L. D. | 600 mg. per kilo | | 500 mg. per kilo | | 400 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 10.—*Toxicity of pituitary active principle (standard infundibular powder (18))*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 200 | 3 | +++ | 6 | ++++−− | 3 | ++− |
| 175 | | | 4 | ++−− | | |
| 150 | 3 | −−− | 6 | ++−−−− | 4 | +−−− |
| 100 | 3 | +−− | 4 | −−−− | 4 | +−−− |
| 80 | 6 | ++−−−− | | | 5 | +−−−− |
| M. L. D. | 200 mg. per kilo | | 200 mg. per kilo | | 200 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 11.—*Toxicity of calcium chloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 150 | | | 3 | +++ | 3 | ++− |
| 125 | 2 | ++ | 3 | +++ | 3 | ++− |
| 100 | 3 | −−− | 4 | ++−− | 3 | −−− |
| 75 | 3 | −−− | 3 | +−− | | |
| M. L. D. | 125 mg. per kilo | | 100 mg. per kilo | | 125 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 12.—*Toxicity of quinine dihydrochloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 75 | 2 | ++ | | | | |
| 50 | 3 | ++− | 4 | ++−− | 3 | ++− |
| 40 | 3 | +−− | 3 | +−− | 3 | −−− |
| 30 | 3 | −−− | 4 | −−−− | | |
| M. L. D. | 50 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 13.—*Toxicity of arsenoxide* [1]

| Dose, c. c. M /100 per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 10.0 | 7 | +++++++ | 7 | +++++++ | 6 | ++++++− |
| 7.5 | 8 | +++++++− | 7 | +++++−− | 6 | −−−−−− |
| 5.0 | | | | | | |
| M. L. D. | 7.5 c. c. per kilo [1] | | 7.5 c. c. per kilo | | 10.0 c. c. per kilo | |

[1] This was a preparation made by Dr. J. M. Johnson in this laboratory. According to numerous experiments with this preparation by Miss H. Dyer of this laboratory, the M. L. D. for the normal rat is 7.5 to 10.0 c. c. M/100 per kilo.

TABLE 14.—*Toxicity of apomorphine hydrochloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 50 | 3 | ++− | 2 | ++ | 3 | +++ |
| 40 | 2 | +− | | | | |
| 30 | 3 | +− | 3 | −−− | 3 | +−− |
| 20 | | | | | 3 | −−− |
| M. L. D. | 50 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | | 50 mg. per kilo | |

TABLE 15.—*Toxicity of apocodeine hydrochloride*

| Dose, mg. per kilo | Adequate | | −B | | −A | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result | Number of animals used | Result |
| 20 | 2 | ++ | 3 | +++ | 1 | + |
| 15 | 3 | −−− | 5 | +−−−− | 2 | ++ |
| 10 | 3 | −−− | 5 | +−−−− | 3 | +−− |
| 8 | | | | | 3 | −−− |
| M. L. D. | 20 mg. per kilo | | 20 mg. per kilo | | 15 mg. per kilo | |

The results detailed in the foregoing tables may now be summarized so as to show the relative toxicity of the substances studied for the three groups of animals. If the susceptibility of the group of animals on the adequate diet to the several poisons examined be expressed as 100 per cent, then the relative susceptibilities of the two groups on the vitamin deficient diets may be expressed as follows:

| Substance | Vitamin B deficient | Vitamin A deficient |
|---|---|---|
| Strychnine sulphate | 75 | 130 |
| Cocaine hydrochloride | 66 | 125 |
| Atropine sulphate | 100 | 165 |
| Ouabain | 90 | 133 |
| Morphine sulphate | 137 | 550 |
| Chloral hydrate | 86 | 92 |
| Pilocarpine hydrochloride | 250 | 100 |
| Ergotoxine phosphate | 200 | 666 |
| Histamine | 120 | 150 |
| Pituitary principle | 100 | 100 |
| Calcium chloride | 125 | 100 |
| Quinine dihydrochloride | 100 | 100 |
| Arsenoxide | 100 | 75 |
| Apomorphine hydrochloride | 100 | 100 |
| Apocodeine hydrochloride | 100 | 133 |

In discussing these results we are fully aware of the fact, that, in some instances, the number of animals used for the determination of the minimum lethal dose is inadequate for arriving at anything but approximate figures. However, the purpose of the work was to

establish gross differences and not slight deviations from the normal. Keeping this fact in mind we believe that these figures clearly indicate an enormously increased susceptibility of the vitamin A deficient group to the alkaloids morphine and ergotoxine, and a greatly increased susceptibility of the B-deficient group to pilocarpine and to ergotoxine. It will be noted that central nervous system stimulants generally, such as strychnine, cocaine, and atropine, as well as ouabaïn and apocodeine, which also appear to produce in the rat, symptoms predominantly referable to the central nervous system, are all appreciably more toxic to the vitamin A deficient animal than to the adequately nourished control. The resistance of the vitamin B deficient animal to these poisons, on the other hand, seems to be either unchanged or actually somewhat increased. The other substances examined, with the exception of histamine, appear to affect alike the adequately nourished and the vitamin-deficient animals, histamine being definitely more toxic to the vitamin A deficient animal than to the control. The susceptibility of vitamin-deficient animals to apomorphine is unchanged, in spite of its close resemblance chemically to morphine.

## DISCUSSION

If we attempt to classify the results obtained in this study on the basis of pharmacological action as related to altered susceptibility induced by vitamin deficiencies, we find that no generalizations are possible. Thus the two central nervous system depressants, morphine and chloral hydrate, show a wide difference in effects, vitamin A deficiency increasing the susceptibility of the animal to the one more than fivefold, but not at all to the other. On the other hand, the susceptibility to morphine and ergotoxine, two substances of widely different pharmacological action, is altered in nearly the same manner by this deficiency.

Examination of the influence of vitamin deficiency upon the toxicity of substances for which the rat normally enjoys a natural immunity shows that here too there is lack of uniformity. Thus, both deficiencies, and more especially vitamin A deficiency, increase the susceptibility of the experimental animal to histamine; and they are without appreciable effect upon susceptibility to pituitary active principle,[1] while ouabaïn toxicity is somewhat increased by A deficiency and diminished by B deficiency.

Do these experiments throw any light on the nature of vitamin action in the animal organism? The lowered blood pressure in avitaminosis noted by Baldwin, Cook, and Nelson (12) is ascribed by them to a weakened myocardium. The fact that neither vitamin A nor

[1] It should be added, however, that some recent observations on the toxicity of the active principle of pituitary on intravenous injection in laboratory animals indicate that the rabbit and cat are at least as tolerant as the rat (200 mgs. per kilo is tolerated by both species), and that the guinea pig apparently is the only animal showing a high susceptibility to this substance, 10 mg. per kilo being fatal.

vitamin B deficiency alters to any great extent the susceptibility of the experimental animal to either chloral hydrate or ouabain, the one a cardiac depressant, the other a stimulant of the myocardium, would indicate that the cause of the lowered blood pressure must be looked for elsewhere in the cardio-vascular apparatus. The greatly increased susceptibility to ergotoxine in the case of both deficiencies points to an altered function of the autonomic division of the central nervous system. The assumption that vitamin deficiencies damage the sympathetic mechanism controlling vascular tone would appear to explain the observed facts satisfactorily. The decreased resistance of the B-deficient animal to pilocarpine and that of the A-deficient animal to the several nerve poisons would indicate that the impairment of the nervous system, though perhaps most marked in the autonomic division, is more or less general. The greatly increased susceptibility of the A-deficient animal to morphine in particular suggests a much weakened respiratory center. Sluggish circulation and weakened respiratory center would account satisfactorily for the frequent occurrence of pulmonary congestion and lung disease in rats on vitamin A deficient diet.

If it were permissible to draw conclusions from reasoning by analogy we would venture to suggest that the action of tuberculin in the tuberculous organism is on the autonomic mechanism controlling cardio-vascular tone, and possibly to some extent also on the capillaries.

It is, of course, possible that the ability of the tissues of the vitamin-deficient animal to detoxify certain poisons may be reduced. This appears likely from a consideration of the relative toxicity of morphine and apomorphine in the avitaminous animal. Morphine is normally detoxified probably largely through oxidation. The indications are from some recent studies on the subject that cellular oxidation is reduced in avitaminosis (19), (20). We would reserve for future study the question of detoxification in avitaminosis.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A study was made of the toxicity of a number of pharmacologic agents in vitamin-deficient rats.

Increased susceptibility to pilocarpine and ergotoxine was observed in vitamin B deficient animals.

Rats on vitamin A deficient diet showed a much lowered resistance to ergotoxine and to morphine. Definite though slight, increase in susceptibility was also noted to histamine, ouabain, and to the alkaloids strychnine, atropine, cocaine, and apocodeine.

The bearing of these findings on the mechanism of vitamin action in the animal organism is discussed. A possible mode of action of tuberculin in the tuberculous animal is also pointed out.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS

**Progress in the Purification of Water Supplies.** Norman J. Howard, Bacteriologist in Charge of Water Purification, Toronto, Ontario. *Contract Record*, vol. 39, No. 52, December 30, 1925. Pages 133–138. (Abstracted by Rudolph E. Thompson.)

Progress in water purification during 1925 is reviewed, the phases of the subject dealt with being double filtration, slow sand and rapid sand filtration, sedimentation and coagulation, algal growths, pipe incrustation, softening, ultra-violet ray treatment, sodium iodide treatment and goiter, water standards, *B. coli* test, and removal of taste from chlorinated waters. The method of superchlorination and dechlorination has recently been experimented with at Toronto as a means of correcting the latter difficulty, and this process will be tried on a large scale in the near future. Employment of double filtration to cope with the ever increasing pollution is extending.

**Relation Between Stream Pollution and Extent of Sewage Treatment Required.** J. K. Hoskins. *American City*, vol. 34, No. 3, March, 1926. Pages 254–256. (Abstracted by H. N. Old.)

There is briefly discussed the relationship between stream pollution and sewage treatment in connection with public water supplies

and nuisance prevention, which are the two extremes in the matter of receiving-stream utilization.

In considering the matter of protection of water supplies downstream, there is given the result of studies of carefully collected data of a number of cities tending to show the *B. coli* concentration, the seasonal variation in concentration, the seasonal variation of bacterial decrease in streams, and demonstrating that, if these relationships hold good it is possible to predict the number of *B. coli* remaining in the stream after stated intervals of elapsed time of flow (and distance) from the sewer outlet, where the initial concentration is known, or where the sewered population and the volume of stream flow are obtainable. A formula for determining *B. coli* concentration is given, based on these observations.

Studies of efficiency of water treatment plants appear to point out that there are quite definite limits to permissible loading if safe effluents are to be produced, depending to a reasonable degree on type of treatment adopted.

In the matter of nuisance prevention there must be avoided the septic or putrefactive activity incident to the oxygen requirement of the contained organic matter exceeding the available dissolved oxygen supply of the stream. In order successfully to deal with such a condition it is essential to have some concrete knowledge of the oxygen demand of the sewage, the rate of oxidation of organic matter in the receiving stream, and of the rate of aeration or replenishment of dissolved oxygen. It is stated that observations thus far made indicate that time, temperature, degree of mixing or turbulence, concentration of organic matter, and, perhaps, various other factors must be taken into consideration for each specific case.

The average 10-day oxygen demand of domestic sewage is given as about 0.22 pound per day. By study of each individual case there may be determined with sufficient accuracy just what maximum limit of organic pollution may be countenanced, or on the other hand, the minimum dissolved oxygen supply which must be maintained.

One table is given showing seasonal (monthly) variation of *B. coli* per cubic centimeter per capita in one second-foot stream flow, ranging from 26 in January to 226 in June. Two tables (one each for summer and winter) giving number of *B. coli* per cubic centimeter remaining after stated times of flow from point of maximum concentration are included.

**The Installation of Ponds for Propagating Gambusia at Impounded Water Projects.** S. F. Hildebrand. Transactions of Fifth Conference of Malaria Field Workers, U. S. Public Health Service, *Public Health Bulletin No. 156*, 1925. Pages 98–102. (Abstracted by S. F. Hildebrand.)

A brief reference to the beneficial results to be gained through the presence of large numbers of *Gambusia* in impounded waters is made; then the problem of obtaining *Gambusia* in abundance is discussed. The only sure way to get these fish in most localities is to propagate them. In some localities old ponds can be used as they exist. It is, however, often necessary to destroy predatory fish before *Gambusia* can be grown in large numbers in such ponds. Where old ponds are not available, it is necessary to build new ones. Naturally swampy areas and areas below springs are generally the most desirable places for locating the ponds; for in such areas the ponds seldom go dry, and aquatic plants and small animals, constituting protection and food for the fish, ordinarily already are present or quickly become established. Where swampy areas and springs do not exist, ponds may be built in or adjacent to streams.

The fish ponds may be built on the area to be flooded, causing the fish to be liberated in the new lake as the water rises, or they may be built in suitable areas near the lake. In any event it is regarded as desirable to have one or more fish ponds adjacent to the lake, from which a supply of fish may be obtained, if needed, after flooding has been completed.

Artificial feeding of the brood stock and young fish on alternate days with finely chopped meat or fish, or with bread, generally stimulates reproduction and makes for rapid growth and is an aid in propagating large numbers of *Gambusia* in ponds.

**Railway Pioneers in Malarial Control in South.** H. W. Van Hovenberg. *The Nation's Health*, vol. 8, No. 2, February 15, 1926. Pages 88–89. (Abstracted by C. G. Gillespie.)

The malaria damage or bill to the country is placed at $100,000,000 annually. Ten years ago the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines discovered that fully 10 per cent of their employees received hospital treatment for malaria yearly, and that many others were unfit for work because of the disease. The sanitary engineering department was provided in 1917. To-day a scant score of railroad patients are hospitalized for malaria, in place of fully 6,000 annually. The railroad cooperated with cities and towns in controlling breeding places, but bore most of the cost, sometimes in the ratio of 5 to 1. Now the cities assume full responsibility. The railroad developed comprehensive educational campaigns using the exhibition car "Anopheles," carrying models of mosquitoes which showed their characteristics; model stock ponds and the use of larvae-eating fish; proper and improper methods of screening houses; and means for protecting against the chimney road of entrance. Health models were set up in assembly halls in schools and lectures suited to the age of the children were given. In Arkansas a malaria essay contest was

started with cash prizes. The car was equipped with a moving-picture machine. Quinine has been used in sections where maintenance men can not benefit from eradication campaigns. The economic results have been marvelous.

**The Passage of North American Anopheles Through Screens of Various Sized Mesh.** Elliot H. Gage. *Public Health Bulletin No. 156,* 1925. Pages 44–45. (Abstracted by J. A. LePrince.)

These investigations indicate that under certain conditions *A. punctipennis* and *A. quadrimaculatus* do not pass through the 12-mesh or 14-mesh wire cloth used. It was shown that *A. crucians* could pass through 12-mesh wire occasionally, but not through 14-mesh wire cloth. *Stegomyia* (*Aëdes argentus*) passed through 12-mesh and 14-mesh wire cloth. The writer is of the opinion that for protection against *Anopheles* the workmanship of screen installation is of more importance than the question of the selection of size of 14 or 16 mesh wire.

These studies were made both with adult *Anopheles* captured in nature and with *Anopheles* bred from collected larvae, and inducements were offered to have them pass through the 12, 14, and 16 mesh wire cloth used.

**River Pollution with Special Reference to Present and Prospective Legislation.** Gilbert Thomson. *Journal Royal Sanitary Institute,* vol. 46, No. 8, January, 1926. Pages 355–363. (Abstracted by A. S. Bedell.)

The writer briefly discusses the defects of the existing rivers pollution prevention act of 1876, especially with reference to the provisions regarding trade wastes which tend to protect the industries. He feels that the time is ripe for revision, which should be based on the reports of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, particularly the eighth report issued in 1912.

Among the various standards and criteria set up in the report, the following are noted: (1) The limit of permissible pollution is that the river must not be rendered offensive or incapable of supporting fish life; (2) 4 parts per million of biochemical oxygen demand is the "limiting figure" which a stream, after receiving a polluting discharge, should not exceed; (3) the general standard for effluents is that suspended solids should not exceed 30 parts per million and the biochemical oxygen demand should not exceed 20 parts per million.

In considering the question of dilution the writer makes some pertinent suggestions regarding standards for sewage flow, river flow, and storm overflows. Domestic sewage being in strict proportion to population, sewage flow should be based on "standard sewage" (25–30 gallons per capita per day) and not on actual flow. Dry weather river flow may readily be calculated as one-third of the aver-

age flow based on drainage area and rainfall, with a deduction for evaporation. With regard to storm overflows, the present practice is to require that anything up to six times the dry weather flow must be taken to the disposal works, where three times the dry weather flow is to be fully treated and the remainder treated by simple settlement. If the dry weather flow is based on standard sewage calculations, this standard may require modification for very dilute sewages.

The writer suggests that, in addition to standards for effluents from various industries as discharged into stream, standards should be set up for effluents discharged into sewers, such discharges to be permitted only through accessible manholes.

**Good Technique Eliminates Germs from Dairy Utensils.** M. J. Prucha, Ph. D., Professor of Dairy Bacteriology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. *The Nation's Health*, vol. 8, No. 2, February 15, 1926. Pages 98–100. (Abstracted by C. G. Gillespie.)

Market milk contains probably from 100,000 to over 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, 80 per cent of which comes from utensils. Improvements in handling milk and in the number of containers has increased greatly in the past 30 years. A modern milk plant has vats, storage tanks, sanitary plumbing, clarifiers and filters, pasteurizers, coolers, bottle fillers, and much interconnecting piping. All these serve to open the way for bacterial contamination. Utensils must be washed visibly clean and sterilized. The paper discusses sterilization. The methods used include rinsing, sun drying, mechanical drying, chemical sterilization, and heat. Steam sterilization was studied by the division of dairy bacteriology, University of Illinois. In the case of steam sterilization, cans run as high as over 38,000,000,000 bacteria per can, and as low as almost zero. Two parts steam to one part of can capacity barely affected the bacterial content of the can; five to one would mean an increase in the milk of 1,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; nine to one, 100 per cubic centimeter; and eleven to one less than 10 per cubic centimeter. The author recommends 9 to 12 cubic feet per 8-gallon can. The higher the pressure, the shorter the time required for sterilization. Most satisfactory results were obtained in from 15 to 30 seconds' steaming. The steaming of the exterior of utensils is very inefficient. Autoclaving is employed considerably and is effective. Each steam chamber must be studied by itself. Two quarts of boiling water are as effective in sterilizing as 10 cubic feet of steam in jet steaming. About 70 per cent of the bacteria are removed by rinsing with a quart or more of water per can. Even with sterilization, multiplication occurs in the shipping can. Drying, as an adjunct to sterilizing, is helpful. Inverting uncovered utensils is a good practice. Chemical sterilizers must impart no odor and must

be harmless. The chlorine group of disinfectants fulfill these conditions. Sodium hypochlorite is sold in liquid form; the chloramin-T is a dry crystal. Chloramin-T is slower to sterilize but retains its strength longer. Alkalies and organic matter retard the action.

**Protecting Milk at its Source.** Robert Balderston. From the Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2, January and February, 1926. Pages 7–10. (Abstracted by E. S. Tisdale.)

Throughout the Philadelphia milk shed a remarkable degree of protection of milk has been brought about by educational and cooperative means. The work of the quality control department of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council was begun about five years ago and is a State and municipal cooperative effort to improve the Philadelphia milk supply. Year by year the educational work has gone on. The farmers have been gradually required to raise their standards of milk protection, since cooperating milk dealers would accept milk only from farms maintaining approved conditions. So effective has been the work of 13 farm-bred and college-trained young inspectors that the farmer now adheres closely to the sanitary regulations of the dairy council and produces a high quality of milk. The work of the quality control department of the dairy council safeguards the milk from cow to consumer, and this means safety and health to those living in the Philadelphia district.

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## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED APRIL 10, 1926

*Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended April 10, 1926, and corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, April 13, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)*

| | Week ended Apr. 10, 1926 | Corresponding week, 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Policies in force | 63, 969, 770 | 59, 365, 205 |
| Number of death claims | 17, 105 | 11, 270 |
| Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate | 13. 9 | 9. 9 |

*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended April 10, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health index, April 13, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)*

| City | Week ended Apr. 10, 1926 | | Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1925 | Deaths under 1 year | | Infant mortality rate, week ended Apr. 10 1926 [4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total deaths | Death rate [1] | | Week ended Apr. 10, 1926 | Corresponding week, 1925 | |
| Total (68 cities) | 9,653 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 1,140 | 887 | [3] 94 |
| Akron | 52 | | | 15 | 6 | 160 |
| Albany [4] | 55 | 24.3 | 16.8 | 3 | 5 | 63 |
| Atlanta | 78 | | | 12 | 8 | |
| White | 36 | | | 4 | | |
| Colored | 42 | (5) | | 8 | | |
| Baltimore [4] | 264 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 28 | 25 | 82 |
| White | 204 | | | 18 | | 64 |
| Colored | 60 | (5) | | 10 | | 162 |
| Birmingham | 88 | 22.3 | 20.8 | 13 | 6 | |
| White | 39 | | | 5 | | |
| Colored | 49 | (5) | | 8 | | |
| Boston | 304 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 33 | 38 | 93 |
| Bridgeport | 62 | | | 6 | 4 | 102 |
| Buffalo | 212 | 20.5 | 16.8 | 34 | 28 | 142 |
| Cambridge | 44 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 6 | 3 | 100 |
| Camden | 33 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 3 | 2 | 51 |
| Canton | 24 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 7 | 1 | 156 |
| Chicago [4] | 819 | 14.3 | 12.4 | 97 | 107 | 86 |
| Cincinnati | 205 | 26.1 | 15.0 | 13 | 9 | 81 |
| Cleveland | 291 | 16.2 | 12.4 | 35 | 21 | 91 |
| Columbus | 102 | 19.0 | 15.5 | 3 | 8 | 28 |
| Dallas | 49 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 8 | 10 | |
| White | 40 | | | 8 | | |
| Colored | 9 | (5) | | 0 | | |
| Denver | 74 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 11 | 10 | |
| Des Moines | 36 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 1 | 6 | 17 |
| Detroit | 450 | 18.8 | 10.7 | 103 | 41 | 166 |
| Duluth | 18 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 4 | 4 | 94 |
| El Paso | 32 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 6 | 5 | |
| Erie | 43 | | | 3 | 0 | 57 |
| Fall River [4] | 52 | 21.0 | 12.5 | 5 | 10 | 73 |
| Flint | 35 | 14.0 | 9.6 | 3 | 2 | 50 |
| Fort Worth | 23 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 1 | 2 | |
| White | 21 | | | 1 | | |
| Colored | 2 | (5) | | 0 | | |
| Grand Rapids | 53 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 11 | 7 | 159 |
| Houston | 54 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 3 | 6 | |
| White | 41 | | | 2 | | |
| Colored | 13 | (5) | | 1 | | |
| Indianapolis | 123 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 11 | 8 | 81 |
| White | 104 | | | 11 | | 93 |
| Colored | 19 | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 45 | 22.4 | 14.9 | 6 | 3 | 125 |
| White | 19 | | | 3 | | 98 |
| Colored | 26 | | | 3 | | 172 |
| Jersey City | 101 | 16.7 | 12.4 | 13 | 9 | 92 |
| Kansas City, Kans | 38 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 4 | 3 | 69 |
| White | 29 | | | 4 | | 84 |
| Colored | 9 | (5) | | 0 | | 0 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 129 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 13 | 12 | |
| Los Angeles | 270 | | | 22 | 27 | 61 |
| Louisville | 131 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 17 | 8 | 146 |
| White | 103 | | | 14 | | 140 |
| Colored | 28 | (5) | | 3 | | 188 |
| Lowell | 44 | 20.8 | 15.1 | 8 | 4 | 149 |
| Lynn | 28 | 14.2 | 20.7 | 2 | 5 | 50 |
| Memphis | 85 | 25.4 | 22.7 | 10 | 11 | |
| White | 41 | | | 3 | | |
| Colored | 44 | (5) | | 7 | | |
| Milwaukee | 161 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 28 | 12 | 130 |
| Minneapolis | 125 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 11 | 10 | 61 |
| Nashville [4] | 60 | 23.0 | 19.5 | 8 | 5 | |
| White | 33 | | | 3 | | |
| Colored | 27 | (5) | | 5 | | |

Footnotes on p. 786.

*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended April 10, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925*—Continued

| City | Week ended Apr. 10, 1926 | | Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1925 | Deaths under 1 year | | Infant mortality rate, week ended Apr. 10 1926 [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total deaths | Death rate [1] | | Week ended Apr. 10, 1926 | Corresponding week, 1925 | |
| New Bedford | 47 | 20.5 | 13.1 | 14 | 7 | 243 |
| New Haven | 40 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| New Orleans | 154 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 17 | 13 | |
| White | 86 | | | 8 | | |
| Colored | 68 | ([5]) | | 9 | | |
| New York | 1,934 | 17.2 | 13.3 | 229 | 203 | 93 |
| Bronx Borough | 234 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 25 | 17 | 83 |
| Brooklyn Borough | 661 | 15.6 | 12.5 | 80 | 78 | 81 |
| Manhattan Borough | 825 | 22.1 | 16.9 | 94 | 83 | 104 |
| Queens Borough | 163 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 23 | 19 | 104 |
| Richmond Borough | 51 | 19.2 | 17.3 | 7 | 6 | 123 |
| Newark, N. J | 166 | 19.1 | 11.9 | 16 | 5 | 77 |
| Norfolk | 32 | | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| White | 15 | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Colored | 17 | ([5]) | | 0 | | 0 |
| Oakland | 52 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 6 | 4 | 69 |
| Oklahoma City | 26 | | | 4 | 2 | |
| Omaha | 67 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 6 | 7 | 68 |
| Paterson | 52 | 19.1 | 11.0 | 7 | 2 | 122 |
| Philadelphia | 683 | 18.0 | 13.5 | 85 | 53 | 113 |
| Pittsburgh | 298 | 24.6 | 15.4 | 30 | 20 | 100 |
| Portland, Oreg | 79 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 7 | 6 | 72 |
| Providence | 104 | 20.2 | 11.3 | 9 | 6 | 75 |
| Richmond | 70 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 4 | 10 | 50 |
| White | 38 | | | 1 | | 20 |
| Colored | 32 | ([5]) | | 3 | | 105 |
| Rochester | 100 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 11 | 9 | 88 |
| St. Louis | 295 | 18.7 | 15.6 | 28 | 13 | |
| St. Paul | 69 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 5 | 5 | 44 |
| Salt Lake City [4] | 44 | 17.5 | 11.9 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| San Antonio | 66 | 17.4 | 15.3 | 6 | 9 | |
| San Diego | 35 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 4 | 4 | 84 |
| San Francisco | 185 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 7 | 7 | 42 |
| Schenectady | 33 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 3 | 1 | 87 |
| Seattle | 59 | | | 9 | 8 | 88 |
| Somerville | 28 | 14.7 | 17.4 | 2 | 7 | 52 |
| Spokane | 21 | 10.1 | 19.2 | 1 | 3 | 23 |
| Springfield, Mass | 49 | 18.0 | 9.9 | 8 | 3 | 116 |
| Syracuse | 45 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 6 | 8 | 76 |
| Tacoma | 26 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 2 | 0 | 47 |
| Toledo | 102 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 11 | 5 | 107 |
| Trenton | 57 | 22.5 | 15.8 | 8 | 2 | 134 |
| Washington, D. C | 157 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 21 | 10 | 119 |
| White | 100 | | | 10 | | 83 |
| Colored | 57 | ([5]) | | 11 | | 201 |
| Waterbury | 30 | | | 5 | 1 | 107 |
| Wilmington, Del | 39 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 3 | 2 | 70 |
| Worcester | 90 | 24.6 | 15.9 | 6 | 6 | 69 |
| Yonkers | 29 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 5 | 2 | 112 |
| Youngstown | 50 | 16.3 | 8.5 | 8 | 3 | 102 |

[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] Data for 63 cities.
[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Apr. 9, 1926.
[5] 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, Louisville17, 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

### 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 April 17, 1926

ALABAMA

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 62 |
| Diphtheria | 7 |
| Influenza | 279 |
| Malaria | 13 |
| Measles | 285 |
| Mumps | 96 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 1 |
| Pellagra | 15 |
| Pneumonia | 132 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 13 |
| Smallpox | 52 |
| Trachoma | 6 |
| Tuberculosis | 79 |
| Typhoid fever | 4 |
| Whooping cough | 25 |

ARIZONA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 17 |
| Diphtheria | 2 |
| Influenza | 7 |
| Measles | 3 |
| Mumps | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 31 |
| Tuberculosis | 21 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 6 |

ARKANSAS

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 33 |
| Diphtheria | 1 |
| Influenza | 363 |
| Malaria | 50 |
| Measles | 31 |

ARKANSAS—continued

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Mumps | 32 |
| Pellagra | 10 |
| Scarlet fever | 6 |
| Smallpox | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 9 |
| Typhoid fever | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 30 |

CALIFORNIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| Los Angeles | 2 |
| Sacramento | 3 |
| San Francisco | 3 |
| Chicken pox | 268 |
| Diphtheria | 78 |
| Influenza | 23 |
| Lethargic encephalitis: | |
| Monterey County | 1 |
| San Francisco | 1 |
| San Gabriel | 1 |
| Measles | 222 |
| Mumps | 332 |
| Poliomyelitis: | |
| Los Angeles | 1 |
| Los Angeles County | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 124 |
| Smallpox: | |
| Los Angeles | 25 |
| Oakland | 17 |
| Scattering | 12 |
| Typhoid fever: | |
| Calexico | 63 |
| Scattering | 9 |
| Whooping cough | 40 |

COLORADO

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 28 |
| Diphtheria | 9 |
| Influenza | 1 |
| Measles | 20 |
| Mumps | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 8 |
| Scarlet fever | 24 |
| Tuberculosis | 24 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 27 |

CONNECTICUT

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 44 |
| Diphtheria | 12 |
| German measles | 17 |
| Influenza | 48 |
| Measles | 460 |
| Mumps | 7 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 2 |
| Pneumonia (broncho) | 84 |
| Pneumonia (lobar) | 114 |
| Scarlet fever | 105 |
| Tetanus | 1 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 30 |
| Whooping cough | 91 |

DELAWARE

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 3 |
| Diphtheria | 2 |
| Influenza | 1 |
| Malaria | 1 |
| Measles | 103 |
| Pneumonia | 3 |
| Scarlet fever | 13 |
| Tuberculosis | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 2 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 24 |
| Diphtheria | 14 |
| Influenza | 2 |
| Measles | 615 |
| Pellagra | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 56 |
| Scarlet fever | 17 |
| Tuberculosis | 25 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 41 |

FLORIDA

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 78 |
| Dengue | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 27 |
| German measles | 1 |
| Influenza | 43 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 1 |
| Malaria | 12 |
| Measles | 82 |
| Mumps | 27 |
| Pneumonia | 150 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 5 |
| Smallpox | 122 |
| Tetanus | 9 |

FLORIDA—continued

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis | 100 |
| Typhoid fever | 24 |
| Whooping cough | 47 |

GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 74 |
| Diphtheria | 10 |
| Dysentery | 3 |
| Hookworm disease | 1 |
| Influenza | 253 |
| Malaria | 12 |
| Measles | 138 |
| Mumps | 51 |
| Pellagra | 6 |
| Pneumonia | 65 |
| Scarlet fever | 10 |
| Septic sore throat | 84 |
| Smallpox | 26 |
| Tuberculosis | 28 |
| Typhoid fever | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 27 |

IDAHO

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 15 |
| Diphtheria | 1 |
| Measles | 11 |
| Mumps | 20 |
| Scabies | 4 |
| Scarlet fever | 6 |
| Smallpox | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 4 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 17 |

ILLINOIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| Cook County | 1 |
| Moultrie County | 1 |
| Vermilion County | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 71 |
| Influenza | 109 |
| Lethargic encephalitis: | |
| Cook County | 3 |
| Macoupin County | 1 |
| Measles | 975 |
| Pneumonia | 363 |
| Scarlet fever | 336 |
| Smallpox: | |
| Hardin County | 21 |
| Scattering | 27 |
| Tuberculosis | 379 |
| Typhoid fever | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 205 |

INDIANA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 81 |
| Diphtheria | 23 |
| Influenza | 89 |
| Measles | 1,241 |
| Mumps | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 26 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 195 |
| Smallpox | 72 |
| Trachoma | 9 |
| Tuberculosis | 42 |
| Typhoid fever | 2 |
| Whooping cough | 128 |

### IOWA

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 27 |
| Diphtheria | 16 |
| German measles | 216 |
| Measles | 213 |
| Mumps | 51 |
| Pneumonia | 11 |
| Scarlet fever | 71 |
| Smallpox | 83 |
| Tuberculosis | 6 |
| Whooping cough | 11 |

### KANSAS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| Americus | 1 |
| Harris | 1 |
| Isabel | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 78 |
| Diphtheria | 17 |
| German measles | 15 |
| Influenza | 26 |
| Measles | 484 |
| Mumps | 21 |
| Pneumonia | 78 |
| Rabies | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 80 |
| Smallpox: | |
| Oakley | 14 |
| Scattering | 5 |
| Tetanus | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 32 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 183 |

### LOUISIANA

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 6 |
| Influenza | 75 |
| Malaria | 5 |
| Measles | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 56 |
| Scarlet fever | 24 |
| Smallpox | 22 |
| Tuberculosis | 42 |
| Typhoid fever | 11 |
| Whooping cough | 5 |

### MAINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 10 |
| Diphtheria | 3 |
| German measles | 60 |
| Influenza | 397 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 1 |
| Measles | 369 |
| Mumps | 54 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 67 |
| Scarlet fever | 38 |
| Septic sore throat | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 10 |
| Typhoid fever | 7 |
| Vincent's angina | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 52 |

[1] Week ended Friday.

### MARYLAND [1]

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 99 |
| Diphtheria | 30 |
| German measles | 4 |
| Influenza | 42 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 1 |
| Malaria | 1 |
| Measles | 695 |
| Mumps | 262 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 2 |
| Pneumonia (broncho) | 77 |
| Pneumonia (lobar) | 88 |
| Scarlet fever | 69 |
| Septic sore throat | 2 |
| Trachoma | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | 79 |
| Typhoid fever | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 55 |

### MASSACHUSETTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 122 |
| Conjunctivitis (suppurative) | 15 |
| Diphtheria | 41 |
| German measles | 297 |
| Influenza | 132 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 1 |
| Measles | 881 |
| Mumps | 122 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 28 |
| Pellagra | 1 |
| Pneumonia (lobar) | 218 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 271 |
| Septic sore throat | 1 |
| Smallpox | 4 |
| Trachoma | 1 |
| Trichinosis | 1 |
| Tuberculosis (pulmonary) | 183 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms) | 54 |
| Typhoid fever | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 344 |

### MICHIGAN

| | |
|---|---|
| Diphtheria | 51 |
| Measles | 1,456 |
| Pneumonia | 252 |
| Scarlet fever | 317 |
| Smallpox | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | 49 |
| Typhoid fever | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 164 |

### MINNESOTA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 126 |
| Diphtheria | 70 |
| Measles | 463 |
| Pneumonia | 2 |
| Scarlet fever | 326 |
| Smallpox | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 49 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 42 |

MISSISSIPPI

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Diphtheria | 4 |
| Influenza | 60 |
| Scarlet fever | 4 |
| Smallpox | 9 |
| Typhoid fever | 3 |

MISSOURI

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 71 |
| Diphtheria | 64 |
| Influenza | 32 |
| Measles | 1,173 |
| Mumps | 64 |
| Pneumonia | 4 |
| Rabies (in animals) | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 303 |
| Smallpox | 9 |
| Trachoma | 7 |
| Tuberculosis | 32 |
| Typhoid fever | 2 |
| Whooping cough | 97 |

MONTANA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 29 |
| German measles | 49 |
| Influenza | 5 |
| Measles | 36 |
| Mumps | 8 |
| Scarlet fever | 6 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 18 |

NEBRASKA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 22 |
| Diphtheria | 3 |
| Influenza | 6 |
| Measles | 35 |
| Mumps | 12 |
| Pneumonia | 3 |
| Scarlet fever | 80 |
| Smallpox | 26 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 16 |

NEW JERSEY

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 145 |
| Diphtheria | 80 |
| Influenza | 80 |
| Measles | 2,912 |
| Pneumonia | 316 |
| Scarlet fever | 188 |
| Typhoid fever | 16 |
| Whooping cough | 75 |

NEW MEXICO

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 12 |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 |
| Diphtheria | 4 |
| German measles | 1 |
| Measles | 21 |
| Mumps | 11 |
| Pneumonia | 5 |
| Puerperal septicemia | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 9 |
| Tuberculosis | 18 |
| Vincent's angina | 4 |
| Whooping cough | 47 |

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 3 |
| Chicken pox | 182 |
| Diphtheria | 73 |
| Dysentery | 1 |
| German measles | 293 |
| Influenza | 549 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 5 |
| Measles | 1,742 |
| Mumps | 166 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 411 |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 255 |
| Septic sore throat | 1 |
| Smallpox | 12 |
| Typhoid fever | 3 |
| Vincent's angina | 6 |
| Whooping cough | 415 |

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis—Tillman County | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 34 |
| Diphtheria | 15 |
| Influenza | 867 |
| Malaria | 13 |
| Measles | 74 |
| Mumps | 6 |
| Pellagra | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 121 |
| Scarlet fever | 41 |
| Smallpox | 18 |
| Typhoid fever | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 53 |

OREGON

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 35 |
| Diphtheria | 22 |
| Influenza | 31 |
| Measles | 74 |
| Mumps | 26 |
| Pneumonia | 14 |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 4 |
| Scarlet fever | 58 |
| Smallpox | 11 |
| Tuberculosis | 8 |
| Typhoid fever | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 53 |

PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Actinomycosis—Springdale | 1 |
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| East Pittsburgh | 2 |
| York | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 226 |
| Diphtheria | 125 |
| German measles | 33 |
| Impetigo contagiosa | 5 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 2 |
| Measles | 3,724 |
| Mumps | 204 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum—Philadelphia | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 58 |

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Scabies | 4 |
| Scarlet fever | 483 |
| Smallpox | 1 |
| Tetanus—Reading | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 135 |
| Typhoid fever | 22 |
| Whooping cough | 256 |

RHODE ISLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 2 |
| German measles | 21 |
| Influenza | 7 |
| Measles | 153 |
| Mumps | 1 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 2 |
| Scarlet fever | 9 |
| Septic sore throat | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 8 |

SOUTH DAKOTA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 8 |
| Diphtheria | 1 |
| Measles | 15 |
| Mumps | 40 |
| Pneumonia | 3 |
| Scarlet fever | 55 |
| Smallpox | 10 |
| Tuberculosis | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 7 |

TENNESSEE

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| Memphis | 1 |
| Nashville | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 56 |
| Diphtheria | 11 |
| Influenza | 296 |
| Malaria | 4 |
| Measles | 359 |
| Mumps | 10 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 1 |
| Pellagra | 9 |
| Pneumonia | 75 |
| Scarlet fever | 32 |
| Smallpox | 10 |
| Tuberculosis | 42 |
| Typhoid fever | 2 |
| Whooping cough | 33 |

TEXAS

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthrax | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 62 |
| Diphtheria | 22 |
| Influenza | 353 |
| Measles | 11 |
| Mumps | 48 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 1 |
| Pellagra | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 20 |
| Scarlet fever | 15 |
| Smallpox | 59 |
| Tuberculosis | 21 |
| Typhoid fever | 4 |
| Whooping cough | 36 |

UTAH

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 23 |
| Diphtheria | 6 |
| Measles | 13 |
| Mumps | 34 |
| Scarlet fever | 1 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 190 |

VERMONT

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 22 |
| Diphtheria | 2 |
| Measles | 23 |
| Mumps | 7 |
| Scarlet fever | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 21 |

WASHINGTON

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis: | |
| Seattle | 2 |
| Spokane | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 65 |
| Diphtheria | 11 |
| German measles | 118 |
| Measles | 35 |
| Mumps | 41 |
| Pneumonia | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 116 |
| Smallpox | 75 |
| Tuberculosis | 24 |
| Typhoid fever | 2 |
| Whooping cough | 66 |

WEST VIRGINIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 12 |
| Diphtheria | 21 |
| Influenza | 230 |
| Measles | 607 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 1 |
| Scarlet fever | 19 |
| Smallpox | 35 |
| Tuberculosis | 15 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 22 |

WISCONSIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Milwaukee: | |
| Chicken pox | 99 |
| Diphtheria | 15 |
| German measles | 5 |
| Influenza | 18 |
| Measles | 177 |
| Mumps | 40 |
| Pneumonia | 62 |
| Scarlet fever | 10 |
| Tuberculosis | 23 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 59 |
| Scattering: | |
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 2 |
| Chicken pox | 72 |
| Diphtheria | 22 |
| German measles | 70 |
| Influenza | 656 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 1 |

WISCONSIN—continued

| Scattering—Continued. | Cases |
|---|---|
| Measles | 765 |
| Mumps | 106 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 39 |
| Scarlet fever | 127 |
| Smallpox | 1 |
| Trachoma | 2 |
| Tuberculosis | 23 |
| Typhoid fever | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 115 |

WYOMING

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis—Sheridan | 1 |
| Chicken pox | 13 |
| Diphtheria | 3 |
| German measles | 8 |
| Measles | 1 |
| Mumps | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 2 |
| Scarlet fever | 34 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 |
| Vincent's angina | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 19 |

## Report for Week Ended April 10, 1926

NORTH DAKOTA

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 27 |
| Diphtheria | 2 |
| German measles | 110 |
| Influenza | 33 |
| Measles | 72 |
| Mumps | 45 |
| Pneumonia | 12 |
| Scarlet fever | 114 |
| Smallpox | 4 |
| Typhoid fever | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 23 |

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

| State | Cerebrospinal meningitis | Diphtheria | Influenza | Malaria | Measles | Pellagra | Poliomyelitis | Scarlet fever | Smallpox | Typhoid fever |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *March, 1926* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 2 | 34 | 4,474 | 46 | 368 | 15 | 0 | 52 | 176 | 8 |
| Indiana | 4 | 101 | 1,432 | | | | 1 | 914 | 441 | 9 |
| Tennessee | 3 | 44 | 3,137 | 17 | 1,535 | 15 | 1 | 116 | 57 | 14 |

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS) AND INFLUENZA

*Deaths reported in large cities of the United States during three-week periods ended April 11, 1925, and April 10, 1926*

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)

| | Week ended— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 28, 1925 | Mar. 27, 1926 | Apr. 4, 1925 | Apr. 3, 1926 | Apr. 11, 1925 | Apr. 10, 1926 |
| Atlanta | 12 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 14 |
| Baltimore | 48 | 56 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 41 |
| Birmingham | 13 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| Boston | 26 | 77 | 39 | 70 | 38 | 52 |
| Bridgeport | 9 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| Buffalo | 20 | 35 | 22 | 72 | 23 | 25 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Camden | 4 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Canton | 9 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Chicago | 96 | 205 | 93 | 165 | 80 | 98 |
| Cincinnati | 23 | 37 | 20 | 34 | 22 | 28 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 74 | 23 | 82 | 32 | 52 |
| Columbus | 22 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 18 |
| Dallas | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Denver | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 5 |
| Detroit | 48 | 112 | 41 | 85 | 36 | 92 |
| Duluth | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Elizabeth | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | |
| El Paso | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Erie | 3 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Fall River | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Flint | 4 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 7 |
| Fort Worth | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | 8 |
| Grand Rapids | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Hartford | 6 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 7 | 14 |
| Houston | 3 | 6 | | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Indianapolis | 25 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 17 | 22 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 29 |
| Los Angeles | 25 | 20 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 22 |
| Louisville | 17 | 45 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 39 |
| Lowell | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 12 |
| Lynn | 3 | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Memphis | 9 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| Minneapolis | 19 | 11 | 25 | 10 | 21 | 22 |
| Nashville | | 16 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 10 |
| New Bedford | 6 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 21 |
| New Haven | 6 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 6 |
| New Orleans | 4 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| New York | 210 | 630 | 230 | 538 | 219 | 415 |
| Newark | 17 | 32 | 17 | 37 | 18 | 26 |
| Norfolk | 4 | | 3 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Oakland | 1 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Oklahoma City | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Omaha | 18 | 14 | 10 | 19 | 18 | 12 |
| Philadelphia | 71 | 161 | 52 | 102 | 55 | 109 |
| Pittsburgh | 48 | 66 | | 79 | 39 | 72 |
| Portland, Oreg | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Providence | 16 | 26 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 19 |
| Reading | 1 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Richmond | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Rochester | 9 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| St. Paul | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| Salt Lake City | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| San Antonio | 9 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| San Diego | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| San Francisco | 8 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Schenectady | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Somerville | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Springfield, Mass | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Syracuse | 12 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Tacoma | 2 | | 6 | | | 5 |
| Toledo | 5 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| Trenton | 1 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Washington | 19 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 19 |
| Waterbury | 5 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Wilmington, Del | 5 | 9 | 1 | 11 | | 9 |
| Worcester | 4 | 21 | 13 | 29 | 9 | 29 |
| Youngstown | 5 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 17 |

*Deaths reported in large cities of the United States during three-week periods ended April 11, 1925, and April 10, 1926*—Continued

INFLUENZA

| | Week ended— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 28, 1925 | Mar. 27, 1926 | Apr. 4, 1925 | Apr. 3, 1926 | Apr. 11, 1925 | Apr. 10, 1926 |
| Atlanta | | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Baltimore | 3 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Birmingham | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| Boston | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Bridgeport | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| Buffalo | | 11 | | 10 | 2 | 18 |
| Cambridge, Mass | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Camden | | 4 | | 3 | | 1 |
| Canton | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Chicago | 18 | 65 | 16 | 51 | 14 | 29 |
| Cincinnati | 9 | 13 | 11 | 23 | 7 | 24 |
| Cleveland | 2 | 33 | 5 | 37 | 2 | 28 |
| Columbus | 12 | | 9 | | 5 | 1 |
| Dallas | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Denver | 2 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Detroit | 4 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 12 |
| Duluth | | | | | | |
| Elizabeth | | | | | | |
| El Paso | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Erie | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Fall River | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Flint | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 2 |
| Fort Worth | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| Grand Rapids | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Hartford | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Houston | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Indianapolis | 4 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 1 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 17 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Los Angeles | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Louisville | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Lowell | | | | | | |
| Lynn | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Memphis | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Minneapolis | 1 | | 8 | 1 | 4 | |
| Nashville | 4 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| New Bedford | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| New Haven | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| New Orleans | 1 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 7 |
| New York | 28 | 133 | 23 | 113 | 19 | 72 |
| Newark | 1 | 4 | | 2 | | 4 |
| Norfolk | | | | | | |
| Oakland | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | |
| Oklahoma City | | 1 | | 4 | | |
| Omaha | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 6 | 43 | 3 | 34 | | 16 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 11 | | 33 | 8 | 35 |
| Portland, Oreg | 4 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Providence | 4 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 4 |
| Reading | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Richmond | | 4 | 3 | | | 2 |
| Rochester | | 9 | | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| St. Paul | | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Salt Lake City | | 1 | | | | |
| San Antonio | 2 | 6 | | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| San Diego | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| San Francisco | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 |
| Schenectady | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| Somerville | | 1 | | 7 | | 3 |
| Springfield, Mass | 3 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 2 |
| Syracuse | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tacoma | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Toledo | 6 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Trenton | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Washington | | | 1 | 4 | | 1 |
| Waterbury | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
| Wilmington, Del | | | | | | |
| Worcester | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Youngstown | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 7 |

## PLAGUE ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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

Week ended Apr. 3, 1926:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of rats trapped | 1,414 |
| Number of rats found to be plague infected | 0 |
| Number of squirrels examined | 897 |
| Number of squirrels found to be plague infected | 0 |
| Number of mice trapped | 1,557 |
| 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 April 3, 1926, 36 States reported 1,090 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended April 4, 1925, the same States reported 1,483 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 30,000,000, reported 706 cases of diphtheria for the week ended April 3, 1926. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 965 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 946 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

*Measles.*—Thirty-three States reported 15,886 cases of measles for the week ended April 3, 1926, and 4,699 cases of this disease for the week ended April 4, 1925. One hundred cities reported 9,735 cases of measles for the week this year and 3,042 cases last year.

*Poliomyelitis.*—The health officers of 36 States reported 15 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended April 3, 1926. The same States reported 7 cases for the week ended April 4, 1925.

*Scarlet fever.*—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 3,666 cases; last year, 4,338 cases; 100 cities—this year, 1,706 cases; last year, 2,181 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,184 cases.

*Smallpox.*—For the week ended April 3, 1926, 36 States reported 806 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 902 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1926, 245 cases; 1925, 316; estimated expectancy 134 cases. Ten deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

*Typhoid fever.*—One hundred and seventeen cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended April 3, 1926, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1925, the same States reported 208 cases of this disease. One hundred cities reported 58 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 48 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 45 cases.

*Influenza and pneumonia.*—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 95 cities, with a population of more than 29,700,000, as follows: 1926, 2,416 deaths; 1925, 1,291.

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during 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, 1925, estimated | Chicken pox, cases reported | Diphtheria | | Influenza | | Measles, cases reported | Mumps, cases reported | Pneumonia, deaths reported |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | | |
| **NEW ENGLAND** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 75,333 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 149 | 5 | 3 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| Concord | 22,546 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nashua | 29,723 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Vermont: | | | | | | | | | |
| Barre | 10,008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 779,620 | 28 | 57 | 17 | 72 | 6 | 161 | 35 | 70 |
| Fall River | 128,993 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Springfield | 142,065 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 92 | 1 | 5 |
| Worcester | 190,757 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 29 |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | |
| Pawtucket | 69,760 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 11 |
| Providence | 267,918 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 20 | 98 | 0 | 32 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | (1) | 0 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Hartford | 160,197 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 23 |
| New Haven | 178,927 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 11 |
| **MIDDLE ATLANTIC** | | | | | | | | | |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 538,016 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 72 |
| New York | 5,873,356 | 98 | 245 | 156 | 502 | 113 | 2,214 | 52 | 538 |
| Rochester | 316,786 | ------ | 8 | ------ | ------ | 3 | ------ | ------ | 10 |
| Syracuse | 182,003 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 93 | 20 | 4 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden | 128,642 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 12 |
| Newark | 452,513 | 20 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 401 | 8 | 37 |
| Trenton | 132,020 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 1,979,364 | 57 | 79 | 68 | ------ | 34 | 744 | 10 | 102 |
| Pittsburgh | 631,563 | 25 | 19 | 11 | ------ | 33 | 58 | 1 | 79 |
| Reading | 112,707 | 6 | 3 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 14 | 0 | 7 |
| **EAST NORTH CENTRAL** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 409,333 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 50 | 5 | 34 |
| Cleveland | 936,485 | 30 | 22 | 36 | 240 | 37 | 277 | 2 | 82 |
| Columbus | 279,836 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 548 | 1 | 7 |
| Toledo | 287,380 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 199 | 0 | 13 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 97,846 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 5 |
| Indianapolis | 358,819 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 555 | 0 | 27 |
| South Bend | 80,091 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| Terre Haute | 71,071 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 3 |

[1] No estimate made.

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Population July 1, 1925, estimated | Chicken pox, cases reported | Diphtheria | | Influenza | | Measles, cases reported | Mumps, cases reported | Pneumonia, deaths reported |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | | |
| **EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued** | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 2,995,239 | 66 | 95 | 55 | 157 | 51 | 107 | 8 | 165 |
| Peoria | 81,564 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Springfield | 63,923 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 3 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 1,245,824 | 27 | 48 | 39 | 22 | 24 | 427 | 5 | 85 |
| Flint | 130,316 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 11 |
| Grand Rapids | 153,698 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 8 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 50,891 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 11 | ---- | 0 | 1 | ---- |
| Madison | 46,385 | ---- | 1 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Milwaukee | 509,192 | 72 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 112 | 43 | 35 |
| Racine | 67,707 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Superior | 39,671 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| **WEST NORTH CENTRAL** | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 110,502 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 425,435 | 44 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 229 | 6 | 10 |
| St. Paul | 246,001 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Davenport | 52,469 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ---- | 2 | 0 | ---- |
| Des Moines | 141,441 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 20 | ---- | 319 | 10 | ---- |
| Sioux City | 76,411 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ---- | 2 | 1 | ---- |
| Waterloo | 36,771 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ---- | 5 | 0 | ---- |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 367,481 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 341 | 4 | 25 |
| St. Joseph | 78,342 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 821,543 | 30 | 38 | 57 | 3 | 1 | 413 | 7 | ---- |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fargo | 26,403 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Grand Forks | 14,811 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ---- | 1 | 0 | ---- |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | 15,036 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ---- | 7 | 42 | ---- |
| Sioux Falls | 30,127 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 60,941 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Omaha | 211,768 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 19 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Topeka | 55,411 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 2 |
| Wichita | 88,367 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 3 |
| **SOUTH ATLANTIC** | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 122,049 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 11 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 796,296 | 73 | 26 | 13 | 22 | 7 | 463 | 144 | 46 |
| Cumberland | 33,741 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 0 | 1 |
| Frederick | 12,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 2 | 1 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 497,906 | 34 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 431 | 0 | 12 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg | 30,395 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 2 |
| Norfolk | (1) | 31 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| Richmond | 186,403 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 8 |
| Roanoke | 58,208 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 141 | 0 | 8 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 49,019 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 1 |
| Huntington | 63,485 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ---- |
| Wheeling | 56,208 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 13 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | |
| Raleigh | 30,371 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wilmington | 37,061 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Winston-Salem | 69,031 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 3 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 73,125 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Columbia | 41,225 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Greenville | 27,311 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 |

[1] No estimate made.

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Population July 1, 1925, estimated | Chicken pox, cases reported | Diphtheria | | Influenza | | Measles, cases reported | Mumps, cases reported | Pneumonia, deaths reported |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | | |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC—con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | (1) | 7 | 2 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 12 |
| Brunswick | 16,809 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Savannah | 93,134 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | 26,847 | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 2 |
| Tampa | 94,743 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | |
| Covington | 58,309 | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 7 |
| Louisville | 305,935 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 397 | 0 | 27 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | |
| Memphis | 174,533 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 52 | 9 | 6 |
| Nashville | 136,220 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 43 | 0 | 15 |
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 205,670 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 59 | 4 | 12 |
| Mobile | 65,955 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Montgomery | 46,481 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 0 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Smith | 31,643 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | |
| Little Rock | 74,216 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | |
| New Orleans | 414,493 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Shreveport | 57,857 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | (1) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Dallas | 194,450 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Galveston | 48,375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Houston | 164,954 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| San Antonio | 198,069 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| MOUNTAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | |
| Billings | 17,971 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Great Falls | 29,883 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Helena | 12,037 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Missoula | 12,668 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise | 23,042 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 280,911 | 42 | 9 | 9 | | 3 | 34 | 2 | 12 |
| Pueblo | 43,787 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 38,669 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 130,948 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 2 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | |
| Reno | 12,665 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| PACIFIC | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | (1) | 20 | 5 | 1 | 0 | | 33 | 23 | |
| Spokane | 108,897 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Tacoma | 104,455 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 282,383 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 6 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | (1) | 50 | 39 | 56 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 7 |
| Sacramento | 72,260 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| San Francisco | 557,530 | 38 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 49 | 17 | 7 |

1 No estimate made.

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Scarlet fever | | Smallpox | | | Tuberculosis, deaths reported | Typhoid fever | | | Whooping cough, cases reported | Deaths, all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | |
| **NEW ENGLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concord | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Nashua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Vermont: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 64 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 107 | 325 |
| Fall River | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Springfield | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 44 |
| Worcester | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 103 |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pawtucket | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Providence | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 156 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 8 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 64 |
| Hartford | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 63 |
| New Haven | 10 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 82 |
| **MIDDLE ATLANTIC** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 21 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 249 |
| New York | 264 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 0 | [1] 114 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 67 | 2,026 |
| Rochester | 17 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 0 | 4 | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 89 |
| Syracuse | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 46 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 44 |
| Newark | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 154 |
| Trenton | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 53 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 76 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 31 | 569 |
| Pittsburgh | 22 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 49 | 307 |
| Reading | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 |
| **EAST NORTH CENTRAL** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 13 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 188 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 87 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 151 | 357 |
| Columbus | 9 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 90 |
| Toledo | 15 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 80 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 |
| Indianapolis | 9 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 123 |
| South Bend | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| Terre Haute | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 120 | 138 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 64 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 920 |
| Peoria | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 27 |
| Springfield | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 33 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 88 | 113 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 69 | 455 |
| Flint | 6 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 27 |
| Grand Rapids | 8 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 46 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 1 | ------ |
| Madison | 4 | ------ | 1 | ------ | ------ | ------ | 0 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| Milwaukee | 29 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 139 |
| Racine | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 18 |
| Superior | 3 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| **WEST NORTH CENTRAL** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 5 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19 |
| Minneapolis | 30 | 47 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 105 |
| St. Paul | 31 | 41 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 |

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Scarlet fever | | Smallpox | | | Tuberculosis, deaths reported | Typhoid fever | | | Whooping cough, cases reported | Deaths, all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL—con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davenport | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 2 | ------ |
| Des Moines | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 7 | ------ |
| Sioux City | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ |
| Waterloo | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 11 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 139 |
| St. Joseph | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| St. Louis | 34 | 200 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 331 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fargo | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Grand Forks | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | ------ | ------ | 0 | 0 | ------ | 3 | ------ |
| Sioux Falls | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 20 |
| Omaha | 4 | 37 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 75 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Topeka | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 |
| Wichita | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 26 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 36 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 247 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Frederick | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| District of Col.: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 24 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 125 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | ------ |
| Richmond | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Roanoke | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 18 |
| Huntington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ------ |
| Wheeling | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raleigh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Wilmington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Winston-Salem | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| Columbia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ------ |
| Greenville | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 82 |
| Brunswick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Savannah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 0 | 2 | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 23 |
| Tampa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 35 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Covington | 2 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 0 | 1 | 1 | ------ | 0 | ------ | 23 |
| Louisville | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 96 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Memphis | 4 | 28 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| Nashville | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54 |
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 1 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 65 |
| Mobile | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Montgomery | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Scarlet fever | | Smallpox | | | Tuberculosis, deaths reported | Typhoid fever | | | Whooping cough, cases reported | Deaths, all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases reported | Deaths reported | | |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Smith | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ------- | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 7 | ------- |
| Little Rock | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ------- |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Orleans | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 167 |
| Shreveport | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dallas | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 54 |
| Galveston | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Houston | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| San Antonio | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| MOUNTAIN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billings | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Great Falls | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Helena | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ------- | 2 |
| Missoula | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 13 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 97 | 86 |
| Pueblo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 24 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reno | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| PACIFIC | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 9 | 23 | 3 | 5 | ------- | ------- | 0 | 1 | ------- | 9 | ------- |
| Spokane | 4 | 26 | 7 | 0 | ------- | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 3 | ------- |
| Tacoma | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 15 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 7 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 59 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 22 | 23 | 4 | 93 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 223 |
| Sacramento | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| San Francisco | 15 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 166 |

| Division, State, and city | Cerebrospinal meningitis | | Lethargic encephalitis | | Pellagra | | Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases | Deaths |
| NEW ENGLAND | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| Concord | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Worcester | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | | | | | | | | | |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 8 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | |
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

*City reports for week ended April 3, 1926*—Continued

| Division, State, and city | Cerebrospinal meningitis | | Lethargic encephalitis | | Pellagra | | Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases, estimated expectancy | Cases | Deaths |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | |
| Racine | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Sioux City | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeling | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | |
| Memphis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobile | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOUNTAIN | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | |
| Missoula | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PACIFIC | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spokane | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tacoma | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sacramento | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the five-week period ended April 3, 1926, compared with those for a like period ended April 4, 1925. The population 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, February 28 to April 3, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925* [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

| | Week ended— | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 7, 1925 | Mar. 6, 1926 | Mar. 14, 1925 | Mar. 13, 1926 | Mar. 21, 1925 | Mar. 20, 1926 | Mar. 28, 1925 | Mar. 27, 1926 | Apr. 4, 1925 | Apr. 3, 1926 |
| 103 cities | 156 | [2] 124 | 162 | [3] 114 | 161 | [4] 120 | [5] 162 | [6] 131 | 170 | [7] 123 |
| New England | 225 | 95 | 170 | 78 | 141 | 128 | 115 | 139 | 165 | 80 |
| Middle Atlantic | 166 | 111 | 213 | 112 | 196 | 125 | 230 | 142 | 240 | [8] 135 |
| East North Central | 107 | 123 | 120 | [9] 107 | 125 | 98 | 104 | 101 | 86 | [9] 112 |
| West North Central | 273 | [2] 235 | 195 | 214 | 193 | 144 | 239 | 146 | 213 | 156 |
| South Atlantic | 98 | 109 | 86 | 86 | 129 | 69 | 90 | [10] 62 | 77 | 96 |
| East South Central | 58 | 47 | 37 | [4] 28 | 63 | [4] 28 | 53 | [4] 39 | 21 | [4] 61 |
| West South Central | 137 | 103 | 150 | 103 | 92 | 103 | 114 | 155 | 79 | 60 |
| Mountain | 83 | 73 | 102 | 109 | 139 | 73 | 129 | 255 | 120 | 146 |
| Pacific | 224 | 189 | 188 | 148 | 237 | 283 | [5] 170 | 240 | 356 | 202 |

MEASLES CASE RATES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 cities | 403 | [2] 1,883 | 433 | [3] 1,693 | 487 | [4] 1,786 | [5] 489 | [6] 1,837 | 537 | [7] 1,689 |
| New England | 633 | 2,446 | 522 | 1,969 | 700 | 1,725 | 728 | 1,347 | 923 | 1,463 |
| Middle Atlantic | 426 | 1,840 | 516 | 1,713 | 595 | 1,855 | 630 | 1,835 | 731 | [8] 1,835 |
| East North Central | 738 | 2,691 | 695 | [9] 2,132 | 726 | 1,991 | 747 | 2,088 | 685 | [9] 1,503 |
| West North Central | 66 | [2] 845 | 72 | 1,637 | 90 | 1,872 | 86 | 2,306 | 74 | 2,391 |
| South Atlantic | 94 | 2,697 | 138 | 2,267 | 179 | 2,795 | 129 | [10] 2,750 | 198 | 2,671 |
| East South Central | 79 | 1,323 | 11 | [4] 1,499 | 63 | [4] 2,408 | 32 | [4] 3,096 | 63 | [4] 3,063 |
| West South Central | 22 | 17 | 84 | 39 | 40 | 43 | 9 | 125 | 84 | 43 |
| Mountain | 28 | 209 | 740 | 337 | 555 | 328 | 37 | 310 | 213 | 555 |
| Pacific | 102 | 278 | 105 | 326 | 180 | 321 | [5] 144 | 453 | 199 | 248 |

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 cities | 381 | [2] 290 | 415 | [3] 303 | 411 | [4] 301 | [5] 403 | [6] 325 | 394 | [7] 296 |
| New England | 563 | 347 | 515 | 333 | 525 | 404 | 582 | 355 | 515 | 392 |
| Middle Atlantic | 370 | 185 | 437 | 192 | 416 | 202 | 404 | 210 | 434 | [8] 206 |
| East North Central | 403 | 345 | 460 | [9] 370 | 460 | 340 | 449 | 407 | 412 | [9] 331 |
| West North Central | 752 | [2] 815 | 697 | 893 | 768 | 800 | 731 | 889 | 713 | 774 |
| South Atlantic | 161 | 163 | 207 | 150 | 138 | 158 | 157 | [10] 156 | 165 | 175 |
| East South Central | 179 | 187 | 326 | [4] 149 | 263 | [4] 154 | 263 | [4] 149 | 242 | [4] 231 |
| West South Central | 176 | 90 | 101 | 112 | 128 | 138 | 97 | 146 | 48 | 86 |
| Mountain | 277 | 337 | 194 | 218 | 416 | 246 | 240 | 209 | 268 | 146 |
| Pacific | 207 | 313 | 218 | 251 | 207 | 280 | [5] 211 | 288 | 182 | 251 |

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 cities | 60 | [2] 50 | 59 | [3] 40 | 61 | [4] 36 | [5] 56 | [6] 38 | 55 | [7] 43 |
| New England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 21 | [8] 0 |
| East North Central | 40 | 23 | 37 | [9] 19 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 10 | 22 | [9] 17 |
| West North Central | 111 | [2] 62 | 121 | 67 | 98 | 49 | 131 | 57 | 84 | 46 |
| South Atlantic | 48 | 100 | 56 | 49 | 54 | 60 | 63 | [10] 96 | 46 | 41 |
| East South Central | 599 | 67 | 410 | [4] 72 | 593 | [4] 88 | 389 | [4] 61 | 378 | [4] 105 |
| West South Central | 70 | 194 | 70 | 142 | 101 | 138 | 101 | 142 | 44 | 90 |
| Mountain | 46 | 36 | 92 | 18 | 65 | 64 | 18 | 27 | 18 | 55 |
| Pacific | 196 | 302 | 235 | 262 | 202 | 164 | [5] 182 | 210 | 243 | 348 |

[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] Kansas City, Mo., not included.
[3] Madison, Wis., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[4] Covington, Ky., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[6] Norfolk, Va., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[7] Rochester, N. Y., Madison, Wis., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[8] Rochester, N. Y., not included.
[9] Madison, Wis., not included.
[10] Norfolk, Va., not included.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, February 28 to April 3, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925*—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

| | Week ended— | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 7, 1925 | Mar. 6, 1926 | Mar. 14, 1925 | Mar. 13, 1926 | Mar. 21, 1925 | Mar. 20, 1926 | Mar. 28, 1925 | Mar. 27, 1926 | Apr. 4, 1925 | Apr. 3, 1926 |
| 103 cities | 10 | [2] 10 | 9 | [6] 8 | 11 | [4] 6 | [5] 10 | [6] 8 | 8 | [7] 10 |
| New England | 7 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 4 | [4] 8 |
| East North Central | 8 | 5 | 3 | [9] 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | [9] 3 |
| West North Central | 6 | [2] 0 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| South Atlantic | 8 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 12 | [10] 16 | 29 | 17 |
| East South Central | 32 | 10 | 32 | [4] 6 | 42 | [4] 22 | 53 | [4] 17 | 16 | [4] 33 |
| West South Central | 26 | 39 | 26 | 4 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 31 | 24 |
| Mountain | 9 | 146 | 18 | 146 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 36 |
| Pacific | 14 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | [5] 26 | 13 | 19 | 11 |

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 cities | 30 | [2] 51 | 33 | [9] 71 | 40 | 76 | 31 | [10] 97 | 33 | [9] 89 |
| New England | 17 | 12 | 34 | 24 | 29 | 45 | 29 | 69 | 34 | 109 |
| Middle Atlantic | 15 | 68 | 24 | 105 | 29 | 95 | 22 | 111 | 21 | 100 |
| East North Central | 25 | 14 | 31 | [9] 32 | 46 | 65 | 38 | 104 | 36 | [9] 110 |
| West North Central | 34 | [2] 5 | 32 | 35 | 40 | 31 | 44 | 38 | 38 | 26 |
| South Atlantic | 50 | 47 | 31 | 77 | 50 | 51 | 12 | [10] 82 | 27 | 58 |
| East South Central | 95 | 259 | 84 | 197 | 110 | 223 | 79 | 254 | 63 | 99 |
| West South Central | 135 | 132 | 102 | 104 | 73 | 156 | 34 | 123 | 34 | 100 |
| Mountain | 18 | 109 | 46 | 146 | 46 | 46 | 37 | 64 | 176 | 27 |
| Pacific | 25 | 32 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 18 | 47 | 14 | 25 | 21 |

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 cities | 196 | [2] 269 | 214 | [9] 325 | 208 | 372 | 197 | [10] 372 | 197 | [9] 335 |
| New England | 218 | 187 | 220 | 217 | 204 | 357 | 211 | 430 | 242 | 468 |
| Middle Atlantic | 209 | 357 | 213 | 460 | 216 | 503 | 198 | 493 | 214 | 432 |
| East North Central | 182 | 206 | 226 | [9] 289 | 208 | 355 | 201 | 351 | 171 | [9] 321 |
| West North Central | 136 | [2] 96 | 169 | 146 | 167 | 144 | 161 | 159 | 186 | 159 |
| South Atlantic | 251 | 340 | 232 | 301 | 275 | 349 | 232 | [10] 330 | 219 | 289 |
| East South Central | 247 | 311 | 336 | 389 | 263 | 400 | 247 | 477 | 247 | 358 |
| West South Central | 218 | 387 | 169 | 255 | 169 | 279 | 160 | 175 | 160 | 198 |
| Mountain | 129 | 237 | 203 | 300 | 166 | 200 | 194 | 191 | 157 | 155 |
| Pacific | 124 | 117 | 138 | 92 | 116 | 99 | 142 | 117 | 142 | 97 |

[2] Kansas City, Mo., not included.
[4] Covington, Ky., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[6] Norfolk, Va., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[7] Rochester, N. Y., Madison, Wis., and Covington, Ky., not included.
[8] Rochester, N. Y., not included.
[9] Madison, Wis., not included.
[10] Norfolk, Va., not included.

*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*

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

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR

## THE FAR EAST

*Reports for the weeks ended March 20 and March 27, 1926.*—The following reports for the weeks ended March 20 and March 27, 1926, were transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

WEEK ENDED MARCH 20, 1926

| Port | Plague | | Cholera | | Smallpox | | Port | Plague | | Cholera | | Smallpox | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Calcutta | ---- | 0 | ---- | 45 | 47 | 32 | Kobe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 27 | 9 | Osaka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras | ---- | 0 | ---- | 4 | 21 | 2 | Niigata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rangoon | ---- | 10 | ---- | 2 | 6 | 2 | Tsuruga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 4 | 2 | Hakodate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negapatam | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 2 | 2 | Keelung (Formosa) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fusan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | Chemulpo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dairen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Port Swettenham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Adelaide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Penang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brisbane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Batavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fremantle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surabaya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Melbourne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samarang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sydney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheribon | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rockhampton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belawan Deli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Townsville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palembang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Darwin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Padang (Sumatra) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Broome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sabang (Rhio) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Moresby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Auckland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wellington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banjermassin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Christchurch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balik-Papan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Invercargill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pontianak (Borneo) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Noumea (New Caledonia) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandakan (North Borneo) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Honolulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuching (Sarawak) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Suez | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Timor Dilly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tor Quarantine Station | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manila | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Alexandria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iloilo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Said | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jolo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mombasa (Kenya) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cebu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Zanzibar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zamboanga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Massowah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangkok | 3 | 2 | 84 | 61 | 8 | 7 | Djibuti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saigon and Cholon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Berbera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haiphong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tourane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lourenco Marques | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hongkong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Durban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shanghai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ---- | 8 | East London | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amoy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | Port Elizabeth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagasaki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cape Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yokohama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | ---- | Port Louis (Mauritius) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simonoseki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seychelles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | |

WEEK ENDED MARCH 27, 1926

| Port | Plague | | Cholera | | Smallpox | | Port | Plague | | Cholera | | Smallpox | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Calcutta | ---- | 0 | ---- | 48 | 44 | 26 | Kobe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 57 | 13 | Osaka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras | ---- | 0 | ---- | 9 | 7 | 1 | Niigata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rangoon | ---- | 14 | ---- | 1 | 7 | 2 | Tsuruga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 10 | 1 | Hakodate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negapatam | ---- | 0 | ---- | 0 | 3 | 3 | Keelung (Formosa) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fusan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Chemulpo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Dairen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Swettenham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Adelaide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Penang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brisbane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Batavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fremantle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surabaya | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Melbourne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samarang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sydney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheribon | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rockhampton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belawan Deli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Townsville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palembang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Darwin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Padang (Sumatra) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Broome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sabang (Rhio) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Moresby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Auckland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wellington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banjermassin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Christchurch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balik-Papan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Invercargill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tarakan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Noumea (New Caledonia) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pontianak (Borneo) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Honolulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandakan (North Borneo) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Suez | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Kuching (Sarawak) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Tor Quarantine Station | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Timor Dilly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Alexandria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manila | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Said | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iloilo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Port Sudan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jolo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mombasa (Kenya) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cebu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Zanzibar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zamboanga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Massowah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangkok | 3 | 3 | 90 | 52 | 6 | 5 | Djibuti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saigon and Cholon | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Berbera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haiphong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tourane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lourenco Marques | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hongkong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Durban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shanghai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ---- | 8 | East London | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amoy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | Port Elizabeth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagasaki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Cape Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yokohama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | ---- | Port Louis (Mauritius) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simonoseki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seychelles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | |

## CANADA

*Communicable diseases—March 28–April 3, 1926.*—The following table shows the number of certain communicable diseases reported in seven Provinces of Canada during the week ended April 3, 1926. The information was supplied by the Canadian Ministry of Health.

| Disease | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal fever | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Influenza | 43 | | | | 1 | | | 44 |
| Smallpox | | | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Typhoid fever | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | 10 |

## CUBA

*Communicable diseases—Provinces—January 1-31, 1926.*—Cases of disease were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the month of January, 1925, as follows:

| Disease | Pinar del rio | Habana | Matanzas | Santa Clara | Camaguay | Oriente | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Chicken pox | 8 | 50 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 84 |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| Malaria | 1 | 72 | 4 | 4 | 43 | 680 | 804 |
| Measles | 2 | 103 | 149 | 14 | 4 | 72 | 344 |
| Paratyphoid fever | | 3 | 19 | 6 | | | 28 |
| Scarlet fever | 2 | 16 | | 7 | | | 25 |
| Tetanus (infantile) | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 |
| Typhoid fever | 10 | 30 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 95 |

## HAWAII TERRITORY

*Plague*—A fatal case of plague was reported at Kakuihaele, Island of Hawaii, March 19, 1926.

## PANAMA CANAL

*Communicable diseases—February, 1926.*—During the month of February, 1926, communicable diseases were reported in the Canal Zone, Colon, and Panama, as follows:

| Disease | Canal Zone | | Colon | | Panama | | Infected in other localities | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Chicken pox | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | |
| Diphtheria | 3 | | 1 | | 9 | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | 14 | 2 |
| Hookworm disease | | | 5 | | 43 | | 32 | | 82 | |
| Malaria | 55 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 30 | | 86 | 3 |
| Measles | | | | | | | 6 | | 10 | |
| Meningitis | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Mumps | 6 | | | | 2 | | 4 | | 12 | |
| Pneumonia | | | | 2 | | 16 | | 3 | | 21 |
| Tuberculosis | | 11 | | 10 | | 2 | | 2 | | 25 |
| Typhoid fever | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 7 | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | |

## PERU

*Plague—February, 1926.*—During the month of February, 1926, cases and deaths from plague were reported in Peru as follows:

| Place | Cases | Deaths | Place | Cases | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayabaca | 4 | 0 | Huacho | 5 | 4 |
| Barranca y Supe | 4 | 0 | Huancabamba | 10 | 5 |
| Callao | 1 | 1 | Huaral (country) | 2 | 0 |
| Canete | 1 | 0 | Jayanca | 5 | 0 |
| Chiclayo | 5 | 4 | Lima (city) | 7 | 5 |
| Chimbote (country) | 3 | 3 | Lima (country) | 15 | 8 |
| Chincha | 5 | 1 | Mollendo | 1 | 1 |
| Chota | 2 | 2 | Pacasmayo | 6 | 2 |
| Contumanza | 6 | 3 | Pisco | 2 | 1 |
| Cutervo | Present. | 0 | Salaverry | 2 | 0 |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 0 | Trujillo | 7 | 4 |

# 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 April 23, 1926 [1]

### CHOLERA

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | 2,952 | 1,733 | |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | Feb. 21-Mar. 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| Province— | | | | |
| Batangas | Feb. 7-13 | 4 | 4 | |
| Bohol | Jan. 23-30 | 1 | 1 | |
| Laguna | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | 1 | 2 | |
| Leyte | Jan. 3-9 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mindoro | Dec. 20-31 | 35 | 30 | |
| Nueva Ecija | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | 3 | |
| Pampanga | Feb. 7-20 | 11 | 9 | |
| Rizal | Jan. 3-16 | 76 | 26 | |

### PLAGUE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azores: | | | | |
| St. Michaels | Feb. 7-13 | 1 | | In outskirts of city of Ponta Delgada. |
| China: | | | | |
| Nanking | Feb. 14-Mar. 6 | | | Present. |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Guayquil | Mar. 1-15 | 9 | 4 | Rats destroyed, 10,135; found infected, 71. |
| Hawaii Territory | | | | Feb. 2, 1926: One plague-infected rodent found near Hamakua Mill Co. |
| Kakuihaele | Mar. 19 | | 1 | |
| India | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | 4,603 | 3,121 | |
| Madagascar | | | | Jan. 16-31, 1926: Cases, 173; deaths, 152. |
| Province— | | | | |
| Moramanga | Jan. 16-31 | 20 | 19 | |
| Tananarive | do | 147 | 127 | |
| Town— | | | | |
| Fort Dauphin | do | 1 | 1 | |
| Tananarive | do | 5 | 5 | |
| Mauritius Island: | | | | |
| Moka | Dec. 1-31 | 2 | 2 | |
| Port Lewis | do | 9 | 8 | |
| Peru | Feb. 1-28 | 94 | 44 | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Winburg District | Feb. 21-27 | 1 | | |

### SMALLPOX

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada; | | | | |
| Alberta | | | | Mar. 28-Apr. 3, 1926: One case. |
| Manitoba | | | | Mar. 28-Apr. 3, 1926: Cases, 4. |
| Winnipeg | Mar. 28-Apr. 3 | 3 | | |
| Ontario | | | | Mar. 28-Apr. 3, 1926: Cases, 6. |
| Saskatchewan | | | | Mar. 28-Apr. 3, 1926: One case. |
| China: | | | | |
| Amoy | Feb. 28-Mar. 6 | | 2 | |
| Changsha | Feb. 21-27 | | | Present. |
| Chungking | do | | | Do. |
| Foochow | Feb. 21-Mar. 6 | | | Do. |
| Hangkow | Feb. 28-Mar. 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| Hongkong | Feb. 14-27 | 1 | 1 | |
| Liao-yang | Mar. 7-13 | 1 | | |
| Manchuria— | | | | |
| Dairen | Feb. 15-Mar. 7 | 20 | 9 | |
| Harbin | Feb. 26-Mar. 4 | 1 | | |
| Shanghai | Feb. 28-Mar. 13 | 5 | 28 | Cases, foreign only. |
| Swatow | Feb. 21-Mar. 13 | | | Prevalent. |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | Feb. 19-Mar. 4 | 12 | 5 | |
| Port Said | Feb. 26-Mar. 4 | 1 | | |

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

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

### Reports Received During Week Ended April 23, 1926—Continued

#### SMALLPOX—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| England and Wales | Mar. 21-27 | 178 | | |
| Hull | do | 1 | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | do | 3 | | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Saloniki | Mar. 9-15 | | 1 | |
| India | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | 6,503 | 1,422 | |
| Indo-China: | | | | |
| Saigon | Mar. 1-7 | 2 | 1 | Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding territory. |
| Jamaica | Mar. 21-27 | 59 | | Reported as alastrim. |
| Kingston | do | 5 | | Do. |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Yokohama | Mar. 8-14 | 17 | 1 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Guadalajara | Mar. 31-Apr. 6 | | 1 | |
| Mexico City | Mar. 21-27 | 2 | | Including municipalities in Federal District. |
| Vera Cruz | Mar. 29-Apr. 4 | | 1 | |
| Portugal: | | | | |
| Lisbon | Feb. 14-Mar. 27 | 42 | | |
| Sumatra: | | | | |
| Medan | Feb. 21-27 | 1 | | |
| Trinidad | Feb 28-Mar. 20 | 5 | | Reported as alastrim. |

#### TYPHUS FEVER

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canary Islands: | | | | |
| Santa Cruz de Teneriffe | Mar. 8-14 | 1 | | |
| China: | | | | |
| Antung | Feb. 22-Mar. 7 | 6 | | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | Feb. 17-25 | 1 | | |
| Port Said | Mar. 12-18 | 1 | | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Mexico City | Mar. 14-20 | 5 | | Including municipalities in Federal District. |
| Palestine: | | | | |
| Tel-Aviv | Mar. 9-15 | 1 | | |
| Tiberias | do | 2 | | |
| Rumania: | | | | |
| Constantza | Feb. 21-Mar. 10 | 1 | | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Cape Province | Feb. 14-27 | | | Outbreaks. |
| Natal— | | | | |
| Durban | do | 1 | | |
| Orange Free State | do | | | Do. |
| Transvaal | do | | | Do. |

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926 [1]

#### CHOLERA

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chosen | October-November, 1925. | 12 | 5 | |
| French Settlements in India | Dec. 1-31 | 880 | 712 | |
| India | | | | Oct. 18, 1925, to Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 21,316; deaths, 12,371. Jan. 3-30, 1926: Cases, 14,906; deaths, 8,327. |
| Calcutta | Nov. 1-28 | 101 | 89 | |
| Do | Dec. 6-26 | | 54 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | | 41 | |
| Do | Jan. 24-Mar. 6 | 207 | 179 | |
| Madras | Nov. 15-Jan. 2 | 174 | 70 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Mar. 6 | 93 | 60 | |
| Rangoon | Nov. 8-Dec. 5 | 4 | 4 | |
| Do | Jan. 24-Feb. 13 | 5 | 3 | |

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

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

#### CHOLERA—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indo-China | | | | September, 1925: Cases, 9; deaths, 5. September, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 4. (European cases, 2.) |
| Province— | | | | |
| Annam | Sept. 1-30 | 2 | 2 | |
| Cochin China | do | 5 | 3 | |
| Saigon | Jan. 4-17 | 2 | 2 | Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country. |
| Tonkin | September, 1925 | 2 | | |
| Japan | Aug. 30-Oct. 17 | 409 | | |
| Do | Oct. 25-Dec. 26 | 113 | | |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | Nov. 9-Jan. 3 | 15 | 10 | |
| Do | Jan. 4-Feb. 13 | | 26 | |
| Province— | | | | |
| Bataan | Nov. 30-Dec. 26 | 29 | 25 | |
| Do | Jan. 2-16 | 1 | 1 | |
| Batangas | Jan. 24-30 | 3 | 3 | |
| Bulacan | Oct. 18-Nov. 7 | 92 | 64 | |
| Do | Nov. 23-Dec. 31 | 200 | 88 | |
| Do | Jan. 2-30 | 6 | 6 | |
| Laguna | Nov. 23-Dec. 26 | 18 | 14 | |
| Do | Jan. 24-30 | 4 | 4 | |
| Nueva Ecija | do | 6 | 2 | |
| Pampanga | Nov. 1-7 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Nov. 23-Dec. 31 | 113 | 85 | |
| Do | Jan. 2-30 | 27 | 25 | |
| Rizal | Sept. 27-Nov. 21 | 75 | 21 | |
| Do | Dec. 21-30 | 14 | 11 | |
| Romblon | Dec. 7-13 | 23 | 12 | |
| Russia | May-June | 7 | | |
| Do | July-August | 4 | | |
| Siam: | | | | |
| Bangkok | Oct. 4-Nov. 14 | 108 | 68 | |
| Do | Nov. 22-Dec. 26 | 270 | 149 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 13 | 187 | 125 | |
| On vessel: | | | | |
| Steamship | Oct. 3 | 9 | | Arrived at Bangkok, Siam: Cases in coolie passengers. |

#### PLAGUE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | | | | Jan. 24-30, 1926: 6 cases, occurring in interior Provinces of Salta and Santa Fe. |
| Buenos Aires | Jan 24-30 | 1 | | |
| Azores: | | | | |
| St. Michaels | Jan. 17-30 | 4 | 2 | |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Bahia | Nov. 8-Dec. 28 | 3 | 1 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 30 | 4 | 2 | |
| Santos | Dec. 8-21 | | 2 | |
| Sao Paulo | Reported Mar. 25 | 4 | 1 | |
| British East Africa: | | | | |
| Kenya— | | | | |
| Kisumu | Nov. 22-Dec. 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| Do | Jan. 31-Feb. 27 | 4 | 3 | |
| Uganda Protectorate | Sept. 1-Dec. 31 | 468 | 426 | |
| Canary Islands: | | | | |
| La Laguna | Dec. 24 | 3 | 2 | |
| Las Palmas | do | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| Santa Cruz de Teneriffe | Dec. 18-27 | 3 | | |
| Do | Dec. 28-Feb. 1 | 3 | | |
| Celebes: | | | | |
| Makassar | Dec. 29-Feb. 2 | 12 | 12 | Netherlands East Indies. |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | Nov. 15-Dec. 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 plague rodent. |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | 2 | 2 | |
| Do | Jan. 24-Feb. 27 | 4 | 3 | Feb. 14-20, 1926: Two plague rodents. |
| China: | | | | |
| Nanking | Nov. 15-Jan. 23 | | | Prevalent. |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Eloy Alfaro | Jan. 1-15 | 1 | | |
| Guayaquil | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 31 | 12 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 34 | 14 | Rats taken, Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1925, 49,370; rats found infected, 281. Rats taken, Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1926, 44,258; rats found infected, 406. |
| Recreo (country estate) | do | 1 | | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt | | | | Jan. 1-Dec. 9, 1925: Cases, 138. |
| Alexandria | Mar. 10 | 1 | | |
| Beni Suef | Nov. 18 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fayoum Province | Dec. 3-9 | 1 | 1 | |
| Gharbia Province | Mar. 9 | 1 | 1 | |
| Minia Province | Mar 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Athens | Nov. 1-30 | 18 | 4 | Including Piræus. |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 14 | 3 | |
| Herakleion | Feb. 4 | 1 | | On island of Crete. |
| Patras | Nov. 13-Dec. 12 | 4 | 1 | |
| Hawaii Territory: | | | | |
| Honakaa | Mar. 16 | 2 | | 1 death suspected plague. |
| Paauilo | | | | Jan. 29, 1926: Plague-infected rat found in vicinity. |
| India | | | | Oct. 18, 1925, to Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 15,135; deaths, 10,677. Jan. 3-30, 1926: Cases, 10,468; deaths, 7,339. |
| Bombay | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 20 | | 8 | |
| Calcutta | Dec. 6-12 | | 1 | |
| Karachi | Nov. 1-Dec. 19 | 4 | 3 | |
| Do | Feb. 21-Mar. 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| Madras Presidency | Oct. 25-Nov. 7 | 75 | 41 | |
| Do | Nov. 15-21 | 35 | 22 | |
| Do | Dec. 20-26 | 108 | 64 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-9 | 135 | 83 | |
| Do | Jan. 17-Feb. 13 | 579 | 348 | |
| Rangoon | Oct. 25-Dec. 26 | 23 | 15 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 27 | 57 | 49 | |
| Indo-China | | | | September, October, 1925: Cases, 25; deaths, 23. |
| Province— | | | | |
| Cambodia | Sept. 1-30 | 11 | 11 | |
| Cochin China | September-October. | 14 | 12 | |
| Iraq: | | | | |
| Bagdad | Dec. 13-Jan. 2 | 7 | 3 | |
| Do | Jan. 10-Feb. 20 | 43 | 26 | |
| Java: | | | | |
| Batavia | Oct. 24-Nov. 6 | 94 | 89 | Province. |
| Do | Nov. 14-Jan. 1 | 315 | 297 | |
| Do | Jan. 2-Feb. 19 | 369 | 357 | |
| Cheribon | Sept. 27-Oct. 17 | | 166 | |
| Do | Nov. 15-Dec. 26 | | 198 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 6 | | 8 | |
| Djokjakarta | Oct. 20-Nov. 9 | | | Epidemic in 1 locality. |
| Kediri | Dec. 7 | | | Do. |
| Koeningan | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | | 114 | |
| Pekalongan | Sept. 27-Oct. 17 | | 42 | |
| Do | Nov. 8-Dec. 26 | | 172 | |
| Rembang | Oct. 20 | | | Do. |
| Surabaya | Oct. 11-Dec. 26 | 59 | 59 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 9 | 16 | 16 | |
| Do | Jan. 17-Feb. 13 | 12 | 12 | |
| Tegal | Sept. 27-Oct. 17 | 6 | 6 | |
| Do | Nov. 8-Dec. 26 | | 31 | |
| Madagascar | | | | Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1925: Cases, 632; deaths, 593. Jan. 1-15, 1926: Cases, 161; deaths, 151. Bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic. |
| Province— | | | | |
| Ambositra | Dec. 16-31 | 9 | 7 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-15 | 2 | 2 | |
| Itasy | Sept. 16-Oct. 31 | 20 | 20 | |
| Do | Nov. 16-Dec. 16 | 34 | 34 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-15 | 29 | 29 | |
| Moramanga | Sept. 16-Dec. 31 | 49 | 48 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Tananarive | Sept. 16-Nov. 30 | 368 | 341 | |
| Do | Dec. 16-31 | 152 | 143 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-15 | 111 | 100 | |
| Town— | | | | |
| Fort Dauphin | Sept. 16-Nov. 30 | 6 | 3 | |
| Tamatave (port) | Sept. 16-30 | 3 | 2 | |
| Do | Oct. 16-Nov. 30 | 9 | 9 | |
| Tananarive | Sept. 16-30 | 2 | 2 | |
| Do | Nov. 1-30 | 11 | 11 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-15 | 4 | 4 | |
| Mauritius Island | Sept. 20-Dec. 26 | 21 | 18 | |
| Pamplemousses | Oct. 1-Nov. 30 | 3 | 2 | |
| Port Louis | do | 4 | 1 | |
| Rivière du Rempart | October | 2 | | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

#### PLAGUE—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persia: | | | | |
| Teheran | Oct. 21-Nov. 21 | | 12 | |
| Peru | | | | January, 1926: Cases, 196; deaths, 67. Reported in 26 localities. |
| Huacho | Jan. 26 | 15 | | Port 60 miles north of Callao. |
| Lima | Jan. 1-31 | 20 | | In hospital. Some cases in Province. |
| Mollendo | do | | | 12 or 15 cases reported unofficially. |
| Russia | May-June | 67 | | |
| Do | July-October | 166 | | |
| Senegal | September-October. | 45 | 25 | |
| Siam | Aug. 23-Dec. 26 | 65 | 53 | |
| Bangkok | Nov. 15-28 | 3 | 3 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-30 | 38 | 33 | |
| Do | Feb. 7-13 | 5 | 4 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | Nov. 1-Dec. 5 | 8 | 8 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-9 | 2 | 2 | |
| Syria: | | | | |
| Beirut | Nov. 11-20 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 21-31 | 1 | | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Cape Province— | | | | |
| Kimberley district | Dec. 13-19 | 1 | | |
| Middleburg district | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | | European. |
| Steynsburg district | Nov. 15-21 | 1 | | Native. On farm. |
| Orange Free State— | | | | |
| Boshof district | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 1 | 1 | In native. |
| Bothaville district | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | 1 | Native. On farm. |
| On vessel: | | | | |
| Steamship Cid | | | | Jan. 29, 1926. At Buenaventura, Colombia. Rat was killed while jumping ashore from vessel. |

#### SMALLPOX

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria: | | | | |
| Algiers | Nov. 21-Dec. 31 | 177 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1-10 | 64 | | |
| Do | Jan. 21-Mar. 10 | 64 | | |
| Arabia: | | | | |
| Aden | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 1 | | Imported |
| Do | Jan. 10-Mar. 6 | 10 | 1 | |
| Argentina: | | | | |
| Rosario | October | | 1 | |
| Australia: | | | | |
| Queensland— | | | | |
| Brisbane | Dec. 9-15 | 1 | | |
| Bahamas | Feb. 23 | | | In Nassau district. Stated to have been imported. |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Manaos | Dec. 1-31 | | 12 | |
| Do | Jan. 31-Feb. 20 | | 6 | |
| Para | Jan. 10-Mar. 6 | 28 | 6 | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Nov. 1-28 | 134 | 72 | |
| Do | Dec. 6-26 | 65 | 26 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 20 | 195 | 131 | |
| British East Africa: | | | | |
| Kenya— | | | | |
| Mombasa | Nov. 15-Dec. 19 | 14 | 6 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | | From mainland. |
| Uganda Protectorate | Sept. 1-Oct. 31 | 8 | 4 | |
| British South Africa: | | | | |
| Northern Rhodesia | Jan 5-11 | 2 | | |
| Southern Rhodesia | Nov. 13-Dec. 23 | 3 | | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

**SMALLPOX**—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | | | | Sept. 13-Jan. 2: In 7 Provinces, 186 cases. Jan. 3-Feb. 27, 1926: Cases, 277. |
| Alberta | | | | Jan. 3-Mar. 27, 1926: Cases, 54. |
| Calgary | Dec. 13-19 | 1 | | From Drumheller, vicinity of Calgary. |
| British Columbia— | | | | |
| Vancouver | Jan. 4-Mar. 27 | 2 | | |
| Victoria | Mar. 21-27 | 2 | | |
| Manitoba | | | | Jan. 3-Mar. 27, 1926: Cases, 40. |
| Winnipeg | Dec. 13-19 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Mar. 27 | 12 | | |
| New Brunswick— | | | | |
| Northumberland | Dec. 6-13 | 1 | | |
| Ontario | | | | Dec. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 32. Jan. 3-Mar. 27, 1926: Cases, 198. |
| Admaston | Jan. 1-Feb. 1 | 16 | | Township. |
| Alice and Fraser | Feb. 1-28 | 6 | | Do. |
| King | do | 7 | | Do. |
| Wilmot | do | 6 | | Do. |
| Belleville | do | 4 | | |
| Kingston | Mar. 8-14 | 1 | | |
| Kitchener | do | 26 | | |
| North Bay | Feb. 14-Mar. 14 | 7 | | |
| Ottawa | Dec. 6-12 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 6 | 2 | | |
| Sarnia | Mar. 14-20 | 1 | | |
| Toronto | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Mar. 20 | 26 | | |
| Trenton | do | 15 | | |
| Saskatchewan | | | | Jan. 3-Mar. 27, 1926: Cases, 72. |
| Moose Jaw | do | 2 | | |
| Regina | Jan. 24-Mar. 13 | 3 | | |
| Saskatoon | Feb. 14-20 | 1 | | |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | | Port case. |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 6 | 5 | | |
| Chile: | | | | |
| Punta Arenas | Dec. 13-26 | | 8 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | | 4 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Amoy | Oct 25-Dec. 19 | | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 10-Feb. 13 | | 9 | |
| Antung | Dec. 7-20 | 2 | | |
| Chungking | Nov. 15-Feb. 20 | | | Present. |
| Foochow | Nov. 1-Feb. 13 | | | Do. |
| Hankow | Nov. 14-Dec. 26 | 4 | | |
| Do | Jan. 10-Feb. 20 | 2 | | |
| Hongkong | Nov. 22-Dec. 26 | 4 | | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 13 | 8 | 3 | |
| Manchuria— | | | | |
| An-shan | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 10-Feb. 13 | 6 | | South Manchurian Railway. |
| Changchun | Jan. 10-Feb. 27 | 20 | | Do. |
| Dairen | Oct. 19-Dec. 27 | 73 | 15 | |
| Do | Dec. 28-Feb. 14 | 57 | 15 | |
| Fushun | Jan. 17-23 | 1 | | Do. |
| Harbin | Jan. 1-Feb. 18 | 2 | | |
| Kai-yuan | Jan. 10-30 | 4 | | Do. |
| Kungchuling | Jan. 31-Feb. 20 | 2 | | |
| Lio-yang | Jan. 17-23 | 1 | | Do. |
| Mukden | Oct. 24-Nov. 15 | 1 | | Do. |
| Do | Jan. 24-Feb. 27 | 4 | | Do. |
| Tieh-ling | do | 2 | | |
| Nanking | Nov. 21-Dec. 26 | | | Present. |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 13 | | | Do. |
| Shanghai | Oct. 25-Jan. 2 | 37 | 36 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-Feb. 27 | 51 | 103 | Cases, foreign only |
| Swatow | Nov. 22-Feb. 20 | | | Prevalent. |
| Tientsin | Nov. 1-Dec. 19 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 23-30 | 1 | | |
| Chosen: | | | | |
| Seishin | Jan. 1-31 | 5 | 2 | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

#### SMALLPOX—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | Dec. 3-31 | 5 | 2 | |
| Do | Jan. 8-14 | 2 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 29-Feb. 18 | 10 | 1 | |
| Esthonia | | | | November, 1925: Cases, 3. |
| France | | | | September-December, 1925: Cases, 253. |
| Havre | Jan. 25-31 | | 9 | |
| Paris | Mar. 1-10 | 5 | 1 | |
| Gold Coast | September, December. | 58 | 5 | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| England and Wales | | | | Nov. 15-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 700. Dec. 27-Mar. 20, 1926: Cases, 3,303. |
| Hull | Dec. 27-Jan. 23 | 29 | | |
| Do | Feb. 7-Mar. 13 | 8 | | |
| Leeds | Jan. 14-Feb. 6 | 4 | | |
| London | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | | 1 | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | Nov. 29-Dec. 19 | 6 | | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Mar. 13 | 32 | 1 | |
| Nottingham | Nov. 22-Dec. 26 | 9 | | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 27 | 3 | | |
| Sheffield | Nov. 22-Dec. 12 | 7 | | |
| Do | Dec. 20-26 | 3 | | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Mar. 20 | 18 | | |
| South Shields | Feb. 9 | | | Reported present in severe form |
| Greece | | | | Oct. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 16. |
| Athens | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 18 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 28 | 50 | 3 | |
| Kalamata | Mar. 1-7 | 1 | | From Patras. |
| Saloniki | Feb. 16-22 | | 1 | |
| India | | | | Oct. 18-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 19,472; deaths, 4,440. Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 29,832; deaths, 10,069. |
| Bombay | Nov. 8-Dec. 26 | 26 | 20 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 20 | 113 | 58 | |
| Calcutta | Nov. 29-Dec. 26 | 48 | 25 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 27 | 370 | 225 | |
| Karachi | Nov. 1-21 | 23 | | |
| Do | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 4 | 2 | |
| Do | Dec. 13-19 | 3 | | |
| Do | Dec. 29-Mar. 6 | 79 | 24 | |
| Madras | Jan. 24-Mar. 6 | 34 | 6 | |
| Rangoon | Oct. 25-Nov. 28 | 3 | | |
| Do | Dec. 6-26 | 4 | 1 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | 13 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 24-30 | 6 | | |
| Do | Jan. 31-Feb. 27 | 56 | 9 | |
| Indo-China | | | | September-October, 1925: Cases, 204; deaths, 62. |
| Province— | | | | |
| Annam | Sept. 1-Oct. 31 | 90 | 23 | |
| Cambodia | do | 72 | 30 | |
| Cochin China | do | 61 | 30 | |
| Saigon | Dec. 21-27 | 2 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 7 | 6 | | Including 100 kilometers of surrounding country. |
| Tonkin | Dec. 2-Jan. 2 | 22 | | |
| Iraq: | | | | |
| Bagdad | Nov. 1-Dec. 26 | 19 | 15 | Sept. 6-Oct. 17, 1925: Cases, 81; deaths, 40. |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 20 | 15 | 7 | |
| Basra | Dec. 27-Feb. 13 | 40 | 32 | |
| Italy | | | | Aug. 2, 1925; Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 52. Jan. 3-16, 1926: Cases, 12. |
| Catania | Feb. 15-28 | 1 | 1 | |
| Genoa | Jan. 21-Feb. 10 | 4 | | |
| Rome | Oct. 12-25 | 1 | | |
| Jamaica | | | | Nov. 29-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 95. Dec. 27, 1925-Feb. 27, 1926: Cases, 260. Reported as alastrim. |
| Kingston | Nov. 29-Dec. 26 | 43 | | Reported as alastrim. |
| Do | Dec. 27-Jan. 30 | 48 | | Do. |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Nagasaki | Feb. 15-21 | 1 | | |
| Taiwan | Nov. 11-Dec. 10 | 3 | | |
| Yokohama | Dec. 14-20 | 1 | | |
| Do | Feb. 23-Mar. 7 | 21 | 4 | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

**SMALLPOX—Continued**

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Java: | | | | |
| Batavia | Oct. 24-30 | 1 | | |
| Do | Nov. 14-Dec. 25 | 7 | | |
| Buitenzorg | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 1 | | |
| Cheribon | Nov. 8-Dec. 12 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | | 1 | |
| Kraksaan | Oct. 11-17 | 11 | | |
| Malang | Oct. 11-Jan. 16 | 13 | | |
| North Bantam | Oct. 4-17 | 4 | | |
| Pekalongan | Oct. 25-31 | 1 | | |
| Pontianak | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | | 1 | |
| Probolingo | Oct. 11-17 | 1 | | |
| South Bantam | Oct. 11-17 | 1 | | |
| Surabaya | Oct. 11-Dec. 26 | 633 | 104 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 13 | 131 | 40 | |
| Tegal | Oct. 4-10 | 9 | 1 | |
| Latvia | | | | December, 1925: Cases, 3. |
| Malta | Nov. 1-Dec. 21 | 21 | 3 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 28 | 20 | | |
| Mexico | | | | July-September, 1925: Deaths, 1,157. |
| Aguascalientes | Dec. 13-Jan. 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-30 | | 7 | |
| Do | Feb. 14-Mar. 27 | | 12 | |
| Durango | Dec. 1-31 | | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | | 2 | |
| Guadalajara | Dec. 27-Mar. 29 | | 15 | |
| Mexico City | Nov. 28-Dec. 5 | 1 | | Including municipalities in Federal District. |
| Do | Jan. 3-Mar. 13 | 5 | | Do. |
| San Luis Potosi | Jan. 17-Mar. 20 | | 53 | |
| Tampico | Dec. 21-Jan. 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 2-Mar. 10 | 8 | | |
| Torreon | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | | 51 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 28 | | 54 | |
| Netherlands: | | | | |
| The Hague | Jan. 30-Mar. 6 | 2 | 1 | |
| Nigeria | | | | August-November, 1925: Cases, 347; deaths, 6. |
| Palestine: | | | | |
| Hebron | Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 2 | | |
| Tiberias | Feb. 9-15 | 1 | | |
| Persia: | | | | |
| Teheran | July 23-Dec. 22 | | 775 | |
| Peru: | | | | |
| Arequipa | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 | | 2 | |
| Poland | | | | Nov. 1-28, 1925: Cases, 9. |
| Portugal: | | | | |
| Lisbon | Oct. 4-31 | 124 | | |
| Do | Nov. 16-Dec. 27 | | 60 | |
| Do | Nov. 14-Dec. 26 | 187 | | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Feb. 28 | 87 | 29 | |
| Oporto | Nov. 22-Dec. 19 | 2 | 3 | |
| Do | Dec. 27-Mar. 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| Rumania | August-October | 3 | | |
| Russia | | | | May-June, 1925: Cases, 2,333. |
| Do | | | | July 1-Oct. 31, 1926: Cases, 1,563. |
| Siam | | | | July 12-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 21; deaths, 6. |
| Bangkok | Dec. 20-25 | 3 | 1 | |
| Do | Dec. 26-Feb. 13 | 51 | 17 | |
| Sierra Leone: | | | | |
| Konno district | Dec. 16-31 | 5 | | |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Madrid | Year 1925 | | 18 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | | 1 | |
| 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 | | |
| Do | Feb. 14-Mar. 12 | 7 | | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | Dec. 20-26 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 10-16 | 2 | 1 | |
| Switzerland | | | | June 28-Nov. 21, 1925: Cases, 62; Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 37. |
| Lecurne | Oct. 1-Nov. 30 | 8 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 5 | | |
| Zurich | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | | |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

#### SMALLPOX—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trinidad (West Indies): | | | | |
| Port of Spain | Jan. 1-Feb. 20 | 3 | | |
| Tunisia: | | | | |
| Tunis | Nov. 21-30 | 2 | | |
| Do | Dec. 11-31 | 10 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 29 | 6 | | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Cape Province | Jan. 17-23 | | | Outbreaks. |
| Orange Free State— | | | | |
| Kuruman district | Jan. 10-16 | | | Do. |
| Ladybrand district | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | | | Do. |
| Transvaal— | | | | |
| Belfast district | do | | | Do. |
| Germiston district | Jan. 2-9 | | | Do. |
| Pretoria district | Dec. 6-12 | | | Outbreaks. In native compound. |
| On vessel | Feb. 21 | 2 | | Mexican steamer Montezuma, at Port of Ensenada, Mexico. |

#### TYPHUS FEVER

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria: | | | | |
| Algiers | Nov. 1-Dec. 20 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 28 | 9 | | |
| Argentina: | | | | |
| Rosario | Oct. 13-Dec. 31 | 2 | | |
| Bulgaria | Sept. 1-Dec. 31 | 50 | 3 | |
| Sofia | Dec. 25-31 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 8-14 | 2 | | |
| Chile | | | | Dec. 15-31, 1925: Cases, 46. |
| Achao | Dec. 15-31 | 1 | | |
| Bulnes | do | 1 | | |
| Chillan | do | 24 | | |
| Concepcion | do | 6 | | |
| Linares | do | 1 | | |
| Los Angeles | do | 5 | | |
| Penco | do | 2 | | |
| San Carlos | do | 1 | | |
| Talca | do | 1 | | |
| Valparaiso | do | 4 | | |
| Do | Nov. 29-Jan. 2 | | 2 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Antung | Nov. 29-Dec. 27 | 5 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 4-10 | 1 | | |
| Hongkong | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | | |
| Manchuria— | | | | |
| Harbin | Dec. 17-Feb. 4 | 3 | | |
| Czechoslovakia | October-December | 145 | 1 | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | Jan. 8-14 | 1 | | |
| Cairo | Nov. 5-Dec. 16 | 3 | 2 | |
| Port Said | Nov. 19-25 | 1 | | |
| Esthonia | Jan. 1-31 | 6 | | |
| Finland | | | | October, 1925: 1 case. |
| France | July-October | 4 | | |
| Germany | Oct. 25-31 | 1 | | |
| Greece | | | | December, 1925: Cases, 12. |
| Athens | Nov. 1-30 | 11 | 2 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-Feb. 29 | 38 | 7 | |
| Saloniki | Dec. 29-Jan. 4 | 1 | | |
| Do | Feb. 2-8 | 1 | | |
| Hungary | | | | November-December, 1925: Cases, 16. |
| Ireland: | | | | |
| Cork County— | | | | |
| Cork | Dec. 26-Jan. 1 | 2 | | |
| Do | Jan. 2-8 | 5 | | |
| Dumanway | Nov. 14 | 1 | | |
| Galway County | Oct. 17 | 1 | | |
| Kerry County— | | | | |
| Listowel | Mar. 7-13 | 1 | | Rural district. |
| Wexford County— | | | | |
| Gorey | do | 1 | | Do. |
| Latvia | October-December | 4 | | |
| Lithuania | | | | September-October, 1925: Cases, 9; deaths, 1. |

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

### Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to April 16, 1926—Continued

#### TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

| Place | Date | Cases | Deaths | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | | | | July-September, 1925: Deaths, 90. |
| Aguascalientes | Dec. 14-19 | 1 | | |
| Durango | Dec. 1-31 | | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | | 1 | |
| Guadalajara | Dec. 8-28 | | 2 | |
| Do | Dec. 29-Jan. 4 | | 1 | |
| Mexico City | Nov. 22-Dec. 26 | 145 | | Including municipalities in Federal District. |
| Do | Dec. 27-Mar. 6 | 79 | | Do. |
| San Luis Potosi | Feb. 6-13 | | 1 | |
| Tampico | Dec. 21-Jan. 10 | 1 | 1 | |
| Torreon | November, 1925 | | 1 | |
| Vera Cruz | Feb. 12 | | 1 | |
| Morocco | August-December | 93 | | |
| Norway | | | | November-December, 1925: Cases, 2. |
| Palestine: | | | | |
| Gaza | Dec. 18 | 1 | | |
| Jaffa | Dec. 17 | 1 | | |
| Do | Feb. 23-Mar. 1 | 1 | | |
| Nazareth | Nov. 3-9 | 1 | | |
| Safad | Nov. 24-30 | 1 | | |
| Tel-Aviv | ....do | 1 | | |
| Peru: | | | | |
| Arequipa | October-December | | 3 | |
| Poland | Oct. 11-Nov. 18 | 215 | 26 | |
| Do | Nov. 29-Jan. 2 | 247 | 18 | |
| Do | Jan. 3-16 | 190 | 14 | |
| Rumania | | | | July-October, 1925: Cases, 181; deaths, 22. |
| Constantza | Feb. 1-10 | 1 | | |
| Russia | | | | May-June, 1925: Cases, 10,680. |
| Do | | | | July-October, 1925: Cases, 6,035. |
| Turkey: | | | | |
| Constantinople | Jan. 24-30 | 3 | | |
| Do | Feb. 9-22 | 5 | 3 | From unofficial sources (press). |
| Union of South Africa | | | | October, 1925: Cases, 88; deaths, 7 (colored). Cases, European, 7. December, 1925: Cases, 78; deaths, 9. Colored: Cases, 73; deaths, 9. January, 1926: Cases, 94; deaths, 18. European cases, 5. |
| Cape Province | Oct. 1-31 | 63 | 5 | Colored. |
| Do | Nov. 8-Dec. 31 | 47 | 8 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 74 | 14 | Do. |
| Grahamstown | Jan. 24-30 | 2 | | |
| Middleburg district | Dec. 6-12 | 1 | | European. On farm. |
| Natal | Oct. 1-Dec. 5 | 1 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 9 | 1 | Colored. |
| Durban | Jan. 3-Feb. 27 | 3 | | |
| Orange Free State | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 23 | 1 | |
| Do | Dec. 1-31 | 8 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1-31 | 6 | 3 | Do. |
| Bethulia district | Dec. 6-12 | | | Outbreaks. |
| Bothaville district | ....do | 1 | | Native. On farm. |
| Transvaal | Oct. 1-31 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Dec. 1-31 | 18 | | |
| Bloemhof district | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | | | Outbreaks. On farm. |
| Johannesburg | Mar. 1-6 | 2 | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | Jan. 1-Feb. 21, 1926: Cases, 81; deaths, 12. |

#### YELLOW FEVER

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coast | Sept. 1-Dec. 31 | 4 | 3 | |
| Nigeria | August-October | 3 | 2 | |
| Senegal | November, 1925 | 3 | 2 | |