

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 41

May 14, 1926

No. 20

THE LEPROSY PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

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That leprosy now exists in the United States and has existed here for a great many years is a truism which seldom occurs to the average person until newspaper headlines attract attention to some unfortunate person who is afflicted with the disease. Then, after a few days' hysterical attention to the subject, the question again drops into temporary oblivion.

In some of our States leprosy has long been a problem of importance, because of its presence in neighborhoods populated by descendants of certain of the earlier settlers, and of the fact that its propagation there is due to factors not well understood. For lack of better explanations, racial or family predisposition, local habits and customs, and the like, are ascribed as causes. In other States, particularly those with large seaports, cases of leprosy develop among immigrants who have been admitted with the disease in an early and undiagnosable form, and the disease has spread, slowly, to be sure, among the native population. A third source of infection is that found in our military and maritime population, in the soldier or seaman who has lived in an infected territory for a number of years, has contracted the disease, and later returned to his native country.

Geographically, we consider the Gulf Coast States as the most important foci of leprosy; for it is here that we recognize indisputable evidence of the continued propagation of leprosy, and here the disease has existed for generations, having been sustained by contact with tropical America through commercial sources, through slave traffic, and, in addition, in the case of certain parts of Louisiana probably augmented through the settling of the country by the Acadians.

A conservative estimate of the prevalence of leprosy in continental United States places the number at approximately 1,200. A reliable estimate of the number of lepers who have resided in the United States is well nigh impossible, and for many reasons. It is probable that many times leprosy has been confused with other diseases with which it has symptoms in common; furthermore, leprosy has not been consistently reported to health officials, and the public records must, of necessity, represent but a surface scratching. Then, too, in many instances physicians have hesitated to make a report of known cases of leprosy because of the unwarranted hysteria that

would have been provoked by the report of the presence of a case of leprosy in a neighborhood where no suitable facilities existed for isolation and treatment, and where the leper had been permitted and encouraged to move on. Sometimes this method of dealing with lepers has been most humiliating to the leper and disgraceful to the community.

It was evident more than 30 years ago that some concerted action was necessary if the progress of leprosy in the United States was to be checked, and plans were formulated for having the Federal Government assume control of the situation. Constructive effort, however, did not crystallize until February 3, 1917, when Congress enacted legislation and provided funds for the establishment of a National Home for Lepers. The entrance of the United States into the World War prevented active measures toward this project, although a committee was appointed to select a site for the proposed Leper Home. This committee met with great opposition in obtaining a site, because no State cared to cede territory to the Government for use as a leper settlement, and final solution of the matter was arrived at by purchasing from the State of Louisiana the estate occupied by the Louisiana Leper Home.

It is interesting to note that, even in the State of Louisiana, where leprosy has been endemic for many generations, the greatest difficulty was encountered by that State in establishing its own leper colony. In 1894, responding to a series of popular outbursts, manifested in the daily press and through the medical bodies of the State, the State legislature, then in session, passed an act creating a board of control, whose office was to provide a home for lepers and its subsequent care. In August, 1894, this board was appointed, and in September was organized after due promulgation of the act. At every hand obstacles were thrown in the way of the board's efforts to fulfill the duty imposed upon them.

When a desirable site was found and almost secured, misguided judgment refused to sanction the erection of the asylum for these unfortunate victims of leprosy, even though for years they had been allowed to travel on the street cars, eat at public restaurants, beg on the public thoroughfares, and otherwise expose an unguarded public.

A site was finally secured by lease for five years in Iberville Parish. This was the old "Indian Camp" plantation, desirable in every way for the home of the charges of the board, except with regard to accessibility.

On November 30, 1894, the first contingent of lepers was transported from New Orleans, by night, to their present home. This was accomplished with the greatest difficulty, on a coal barge, towed by a tug. The appalling details of the trip were depicted in the daily press.

For a time the existence of the home was threatened by the inhabitants of the Parish. A rational judgment, however, supplanted an early and misguided prejudice, and the poor sufferers were only the more pitied because they desired for themselves the isolation which the law compelled.

In 1900 the legislature of the State of Louisiana appropriated a sum of money to purchase a more convenient and suitable site for the State Leper Home, and the property under consideration was surveyed and plans were made for the building of a leprosarium. Local protests against the moving of the Leper Home to a site near New Orleans soon reached such a height of prejudice that, shortly before the actual occupation of the proposed new site, all existing buildings on the plantation were burned to the ground.

The committee appointed by the Surgeon General to select a site for the National Leprosarium (in accordance with the Act of February 3, 1917), by elimination of available locations, recommended that the Federal Government purchase the Louisiana Leper Home at Carville. The sale was consummated January 3, 1921, and, for the first time since the foundation of the Government, specific provision was made for lepers who might be found among its employees, especially those returning from service overseas. At the time when the United States Public Health Service assumed control of the Leper Home, facilities existed for approximately 80 beds and the Home was filled to capacity. Almost immediately steps were taken to enlarge the home and to rehabilitate existing buildings, and the number of patients was quickly increased to 172.

By act of Congress, March 4, 1923, appropriating the sum of \$645,000 further progress was made in the building program, so that housing facilities for approximately 425 patients became available in 1924, and steps were at once taken to hospitalize known lepers at large.

The act of February 3, 1917, authorizing and directing the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to establish a leper home, designated that patients should be received under rules and regulations prepared by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that there should be received into the said home—

1. Any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself or herself for care, detention, and treatment, or
2. Who may be apprehended under authority of the United States Quarantine acts, or
3. Any person afflicted with leprosy duly consigned to said home by the proper health authorities of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Therefore, upon request of these authorities, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized to send for any person

afflicted with leprosy within the respective jurisdictions of the proper health authorities and to convey him to the leprosarium for detention and treatment.¹

To contract leprosy is not a crime. It is, in most cases, unavoidable. Once a leper is in detention, however, it is a crime against society for him to abscond and subject his fellow human beings to the risk of contracting a malady that is practically incurable. To restrain such an individual is for the public good. This the law does with justice.

With few exceptions, the lepers at Carville are contented with their lot. In comfortable quarters located on a beautiful 358-acre tract of land, with good food, excellent medical and surgical attention and nursing, and a diversity of amusements, these unfortunates, the wards of the Government, are living out their lives without worry and in full realization of the fact that they are no longer a menace to the health and contentment of their fellow beings.

Leprosy was the first disease concerning which specific regulations were made in the United States regarding the transportation of infected persons. The Interstate Quarantine Regulations have provided rules for the safe transport of lepers since 1912. The revised regulations prescribe the following procedure:

SEC. 5. *Travel of lepers.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation or transport in interstate traffic any person known by them to be afflicted with leprosy, nor shall any person so afflicted accept such transportation except as hereinafter provided.

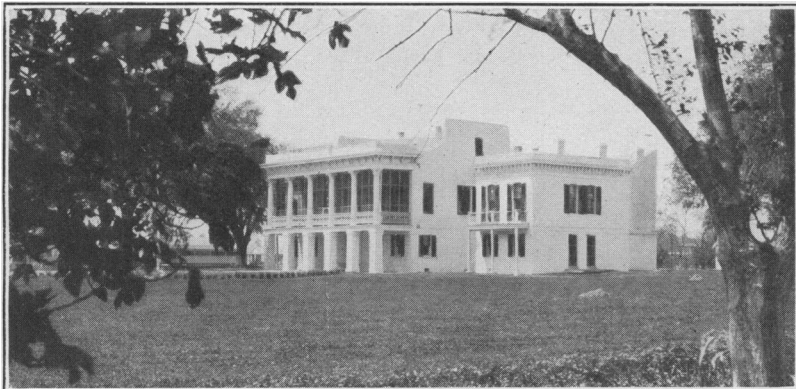
(a) A person afflicted with leprosy shall be permitted to accept transportation upon presentation of permits from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, or his accredited representative, and from the health authorities of the States, Territories, or District of Columbia to and from which he intends to travel, stating that such person may be received under such restrictions, which shall be specified in each instance, as will prevent the spread of the disease, provided such person shall have agreed in writing to comply, and does so comply, with the restrictions as specified.

(b) Any person who presents symptoms of leprosy and who is traveling or who has left the State where he resides in violation of the above regulations shall be detained, and, if proved to be a leper, shall be returned to such State or removed to such Federal station as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the proper health authorities notified.

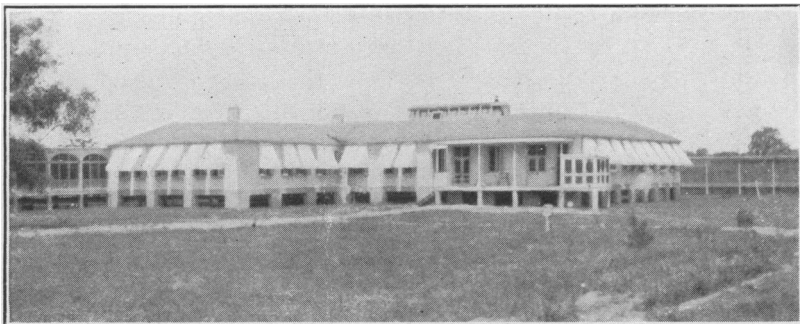
The Standard Railway Sanitary Code has practically the same restrictions relative to the transportation of lepers, as follows:

SEC. 8. *Leprosy.*—Common carriers shall not accept for transportation nor transport in any railway train, or other conveyance any person known to them to be afflicted with leprosy, unless such person presents permits from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or his accredited representative, and from the State department of health of the States from which and to which he is traveling, stating that such person may be received under such

¹ The regulations governing the administration of the leprosarium were duly written, promulgated, and published in Public Health Reports for December 22, 1922.



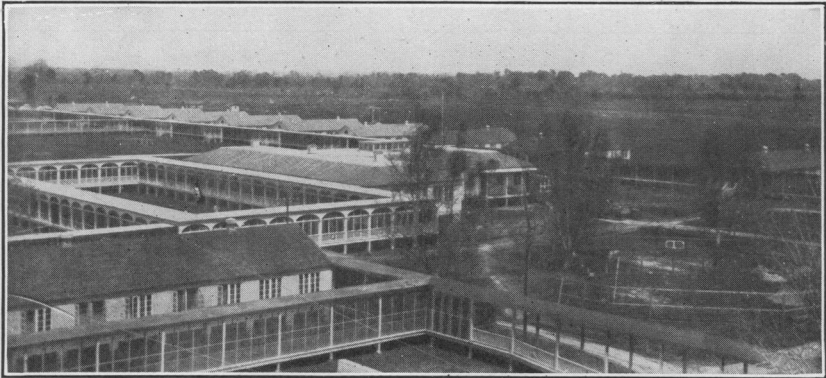
Administration building, formerly the plantation house



Patients' kitchen and mess hall



Some of the patients' cottages and site of proposed infirmary building



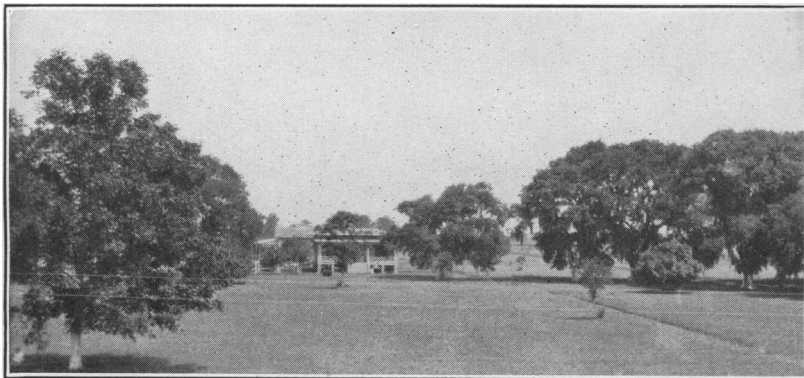
View of some of the patients' cottages; dining room in the foreground



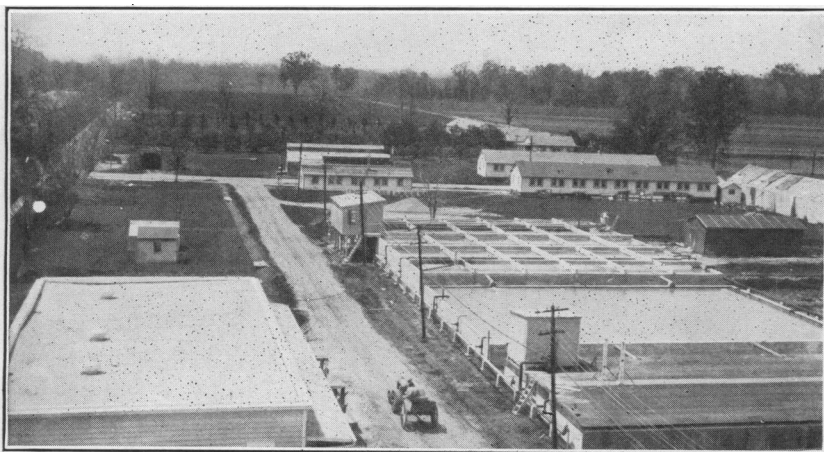
Baseball on the patients' recreation field



Chinese New Year's masquerade party



Patients' cottages. Part of campus, with oak and pecan trees



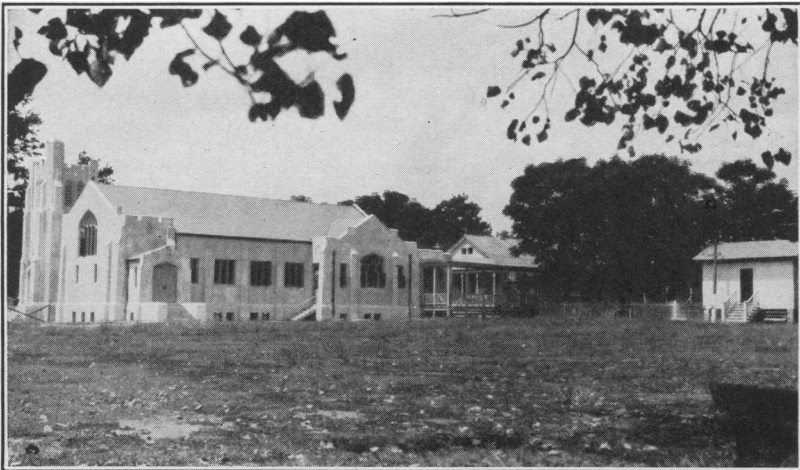
Clarification system for treating the Mississippi River water, and some of the warehouses and laundry buildings



The modern dairy barn



Catholic chapel



Protestant chapel

restrictions as will prevent the spread of the disease, and said restrictions shall be specified in each instance; and no person knowing or suspecting himself to be afflicted with leprosy, nor any person acting for him, shall apply for, procure, or accept transportation from any common carrier unless such permits have been received and are presented, and unless the person so afflicted agrees to comply and does so comply with the restrictions ordered.

After the necessary State permits are received, patients are transferred to the leprosarium accompanied by a medical officer of the Public Health Service. A compartment is provided for the patient, who is strictly isolated during the trip. All dishes and utensils are disinfected before leaving the compartment, all secretions or discharges are disinfected and properly disposed of, and the space occupied is disinfected upon being evacuated by the patient.

Isolation of lepers while being transported may be carried out with entire safety. Objection is often made by the railway officials to assigning space for this purpose. However, under the interstate quarantine regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, a common carrier can not refuse space, if such be available. As now practiced by the Public Health Service, the transportation of lepers is effected without exposing the public to any danger of infection.

Since occupation of the home by the Public Health Service, the entire premises, portions of which were formerly heavily wooded swamp lands, have been reclaimed and placed under cultivation or used for pasturage. Extensive drainage has been completed, rendering the soil more valuable for farming purposes and effectually diminishing the mosquito nuisance which has been a menace in the past. Permanent gravel-surfaced roads have been built throughout the premises, rendering all parts accessible. A herd of dairy and beef cattle, selected stock from the United States Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., has been transferred to the leprosarium and a modern dairy has been constructed, so that abundant dairy products are available. The live oaks, which are among the most beautiful in the State of Louisiana, are given the careful tree surgery to which they are entitled, and many similar shade trees have been planted for the permanent beautification of the grounds.

The property faces on the Mississippi River, facilitating the handling of freight by steamboats. The railroad station is located approximately 6 miles distant, the intervening country, being sparsely settled, furnishing some degree of isolation. The climate is subtropical, so that out-of-door life for the patients is possible during the entire year.

A typical cottage for patients consists of 12 private rooms, a recreation room, adequate bathing and toilet facilities, and two large screened verandas. The cottages are furnished with steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, and are well ventilated. The

purpose of such a cottage is to give each patient a room and surroundings which might be considered as his home. In order that the patients may conveniently pass from one building to another, each structure within the colony limits is connected with its neighbor by a screened, covered walk.

The present hospital proper consists of four wards set aside for male and female patients who may be suffering from advanced leprosy or from intercurrent diseases. Modern facilities are available for the care of such cases and include the following: A well-equipped surgery; dental laboratory; X-ray department; eye, ear, nose, and throat department; physiotherapy department; and a clinic set aside for experimental treatments. A well-equipped laboratory is maintained for routine clinical examinations, as well as for research purposes.

The kitchen is centrally located and so arranged that the food may be prepared by nonleprous personnel and then passed into the main dining room where the service is operated upon the cafeteria system. Dishes and all utensils which are used in the dining room are washed and sterilized in mechanical dish-washing machines, thereby reducing to a minimum the possibility of secondary or cross infection.

At stated intervals, physical and bacterioscopic examinations are made and patients showing clinical improvement are segregated, so far as possible, from their fellows. After repeated examinations, any leper who has shown clinical improvement for a year and has not within that time been found to be bacterioscopically a leper is placed under special observation for a period of two years, at the end of which time he is given final consideration. Should he successfully pass this final examination, he is recommended for parole and released subject to further examinations by his State health authorities once each six months for a period of three years. Should his condition continue to be satisfactory, he is given his final discharge as a case of arrested leprosy, no longer a menace to the public health.

The consensus of opinion among leprologists, as expressed in the resolutions of numerous conferences and in monographs on the subject, is that leprosy is a dangerous, communicable disease and that, in the light of our present knowledge, segregation of all lepers is essential to the complete eradication of the disease. The drastic action necessary to accomplish this problem of vital importance is not only handicapped in most countries of the world by the lack of adequate legislation for the complete isolation of lepers and the great difficulties to be overcome in breaking strong social ties and the customs of the lepers as individuals or classes, but by the prospective expenditure of tremendous sums of money with which to maintain the segregation.

It is recognized that each country is confronted with the solution of a leper problem, and that methods which appear to be applicable in one community are not practicable in another. Rigid segregation of all lepers in the United States is an ideal, the achievement of which, however, will call for some sacrifice.

REFERENCES

Bi-Annual Report of the Board of Control for the Leper Home of the State of Louisiana to the Governor and General Assembly, 1902.

What the United States Public Health Service is Doing to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy in Continental United States. By Edward R. Marshall, A. B., M. D. The Military Surgeon, October, 1923.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED MARCH 15, 1926, BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT¹

No serious influenza outbreaks occurred in Europe during the past winter, at least none to the end of February, according to the data made available by the Epidemiological Report issued March 15 by the health section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. The general mortality, which is a very sensitive index of any unusual prevalence of the more serious respiratory diseases, showed only a slight winter increase in most European cities, and in the cities of the British Isles it was unusually low. Recent mortality in some of the larger cities is given below:

Mortality from all causes in certain European cities, by weeks, January 3-February 27, 1926

City	Annual rate per 1,000 in the week ended—							
	January				February			
	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27
105 English cities.....	14.5	13.6	15.2	14.2	13.6	12.7	14.2	13.2
London.....	14.0	13.7	15.9	14.5	12.1	12.2	13.8	12.8
Glasgow.....	19.9	17.4	17.2	15.7	16.4	15.7	15.7	18.2
Belfast.....	16.6	18.7	15.4	15.2	17.5	13.1	15.4	16.5
Stockholm.....	11.6	10.7	12.4	14.2	14.7	12.9	14.5	-----
Copenhagen.....	18.1	13.5	13.0	13.5	11.3	11.4	14.4	-----
46 German cities.....	11.3	10.3	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	-----	-----
Berlin.....	12.1	10.6	11.9	11.7	11.6	12.0	-----	-----
Warsaw.....	15.7	14.1	13.6	13.9	17.1	14.4	12.5	16.9
Paris ¹	14.9	15.1	16.6	-----	15.9	16.1	-----	-----

¹ Rates by 10-day periods.

The recent rise in mortality in United States cities reached its peak in the week ended March 27, when the rate for 68 large cities was 19.4. The following week the rate dropped to 17.7. Although prac-

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

tically all sections of the country have shown a marked increase in mortality, the southern cities, and particularly the southwestern, were affected first and the north Atlantic and New England cities were affected last. In most southern cities the maximum mortality was reported approximately one month earlier than in northern cities, such as Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Plague.—The Mediterranean area continued to be nearly free from human plague. Egypt reported only two cases of plague in the period from December 9 to March 13; one at Minia on March 4 and one at Alexandria on March 13. Unofficial sources reported two cases of plague in February at Heraclion, in Greece.

Plague deaths in India in the four weeks ended January 16 were 6,332, approximately 50 per cent higher than in the preceding four weeks, but were only slightly more than 50 per cent of the total in the corresponding four weeks a year ago. The Punjab and the United Provinces showed the principal increase, while the incidence of the disease diminished in the greater part of southern India. March and April are the months of maximum plague incidence in India, and present indications are that the plague situation will continue favorable during the first half of the current year.

In Madagascar, the number of plague cases declined from 400 in December to 334 in January and 277 in February, but the incidence in each of these months was somewhat higher than in the corresponding months of the preceding two years.

Guayaquil reported 34 cases of plague in January as compared with 21 in December and 10 in November.

Cholera.—"There are three principal centers of the disease" (cholera), says the report, "namely, the southern part of Madras Presidency, Bengal and neighboring districts in India, and the Menam Valley in Siam. In addition, a few Provinces in the Philippine Islands, chiefly those around the Bay of Manila, are infected. An epidemic also broke out in Cambodia, Indo-China, during February."

Deaths from cholera in the Provinces of India

Province	1925-26		1924-25
	Nov. 22- Dec. 19	Dec. 20- Jan. 16	Dec. 21- Jan. 17
Northwest frontier.....	0	0	0
Kashmir.....	0	0	20
Punjab.....	0	0	0
Delhi.....	0	0	0
United Provinces.....	694	27	1
Bihar and Orissa.....	245	222	131
Bengal Presidency.....	1,666	1,277	1,405
Assam.....	256	95	209
Central Provinces.....	0	0	0
Madras Presidency.....	3,241	4,406	4,024
Hyderabad State.....	0	0	0
Bombay Presidency.....	0	0	29
Burma.....	56	25	157
Other Indian States.....	0	0	9
Total.....	6,158	6,054	5,985

In Siam, the number of cases of cholera declined from 1,043 in the two weeks ended December 5 to 764 in the following two weeks, and gradually reached the low figure of 225 in the two weeks ended February 13. According to the Epidemiological Report, "It is not unlikely that a fresh increase will occur in March and April, as May is the usual month of maximum cholera incidence in Siam."

The sudden cholera outbreak in French Indo-China resulted in 958 cases in February, of which 893 were in Cambodia, 60 in Annam, and 5 in Cochin-China.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox in northern England declined during February and the first half of March; 411 cases were reported in the two weeks ended March 13 as compared with 727 in the two weeks ended January 30, the peak of the outbreak.

On the European Continent, very little smallpox has been reported in recent months, and the situation is more favorable than a year ago. In Switzerland there were only 11 cases during the four weeks ended February 27, compared with 70 and 333 cases, respectively, during the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. In Spain, only 51 deaths were reported in December, 1925, compared with 252 in December, 1924. "Only 38 cases were reported during December in the Ukraine, and 103 cases during November in the remainder of European Russia, which are probably the lowest returns on record," states the report. In France, the number of cases declined from 85 in November to 39 in February. Only occasional, sporadic cases were reported in the remainder of Europe.

The number of cases of smallpox declined during January and February in Egypt, Algeria, and Tunisia. The disease appears to be only slightly prevalent in the remainder of Africa at the present time.

In the United States, smallpox has been much less prevalent the past winter than a year ago. An outbreak of mild smallpox occurred in Florida in January. The majority of cases were reported in Miami, Tampa, and Jacksonville. A severe outbreak of virulent smallpox occurred in Los Angeles. There were 498¹ cases reported in January and February and 85 deaths, indicating a fatality of about 17 per cent. The number of new cases had declined in the second half of March, but the fatality rate was still high.

In India, where smallpox has been unusually epidemic for some months past, the incidence continued to increase during January, and more than twice as many cases were reported in that month as were reported in the corresponding month of any of the preceding five years. The outbreak is most severe in Orissa, where there were 8,091 cases and 1,564 deaths during the four weeks ended February 6.

¹ Later reports show 507 cases of smallpox in Los Angeles in January and February, 1926.—Ed.

Deaths from smallpox in the Provinces of India

Province	1925	1926	1925
	Dec. 6-Jan. 2	Jan. 3-30	Jan. 4-31
Northwest frontier.....	119	111	7
Punjab.....	719	904	150
Delhi.....	0	0	0
United Provinces.....	73	296	59
Bihar and Orissa.....	1,152	2,039	493
Bengal Presidency.....	414	621	587
Assam.....	101	91	25
Central Provinces.....	82	190	133
Madras Presidency.....	138	218	517
Hyderabad State.....	34	0	2
Bombay Presidency.....	170	330	312
Burma.....	39	99	114
Other Indian States.....	27	47	21
Total.....	3,068	4,946	2,420

Enteric fever.—The incidence of enteric fever in most European countries continued lower during January and February than during the same period of the preceding two years.

In Japan, a considerable increase in the cases of enteric fever took place at the beginning of the year, "due to epidemic outbreaks in the Provinces of Fukuoka and Kumamoto in the southern island of Kiusku and at Tokio." From January 1 to February 20, the cases for the whole of Japan numbered 8,182, as compared with 5,134 during the corresponding period of 1925.

Lethargic encephalitis.—In the few countries reporting on lethargic encephalitis, no change in the incidence of the disease was indicated during January and February. A somewhat lower incidence than in the previous year was reported by England and Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and the United States.

Scarlet fever.—"The incidence of scarlet fever diminished slowly during February in most European countries, the decline being greatest in southern Europe," states the report.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria was less prevalent during the past winter than in the winter of 1924-25 in Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy, but somewhat more prevalent in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Measles.—Measles has been epidemic in a number of European countries during the past winter, and the February reports for many of the countries did not indicate whether or not the maximum incidence had been reached. In Denmark and Bulgaria, the maximum incidence seems to have occurred in January, while in Hungary the peak seems to have occurred in November.

Mortality in the city of Moscow.—A special note in the Epidemiological Report for March gives some interesting statistics on mortality in the city of Moscow in recent years.

The death rate for the city indicates a marked improvement in health conditions during the last three years as compared with the immediately preceding years or with the pre-war years. The general death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 27.0 in 1901-1910 and 22.7 in 1911, and during the typhus epidemics it rose to 45.1 in 1919 and 41.4 in 1920. Since 1920 it has declined, as shown in the following annual rates: 26.3 in 1921, 29.0 in 1922, 14.7 in 1923, 15.8 in 1924, and 14.7 for the first 10 months of 1925.

A comparison of the age distribution of the population of Moscow with that of Paris and London shows that Moscow has a comparatively larger proportion in the young adult ages and a much smaller proportion in the ages over 60. If these facts are taken into consideration and the total death rates of Moscow and Paris are standardized according to the age distribution of London, the resulting death rate for Moscow is 17.5 (instead of the crude rate of 14.7) and for Paris is 16.8 (instead of 14.8). On this basis the Moscow rate is slightly higher than the Paris rate and much higher than the 11.4 rate for London.

The mortality in specific age groups is compared with that of London and Paris. The most striking difference in the cities is the much higher death rate among the children under 5 years of age in Moscow than in either London or Paris. Moscow also reported a much lower death rate for the ages 60 and over than London or Paris.

Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants, by age, in Moscow, London, and Paris

Age	Moscow, 1923	London, 1923	Paris, 1921	Age	Moscow, 1923	London, 1923	Paris, 1921
0-4.....	84.2	22.0	58.3	40-49.....	11.6	8.0	10.4
5-9.....	5.8	2.2	5.3	50-59.....	18.8	16.1	19.3
10-19.....	3.7	2.0	4.4	60 and over.....	44.4	58.5	57.2
20-29.....	4.8	3.1	6.0	All ages.....	14.7	11.4	14.8
30-39.....	6.7	4.3	7.1				

A marked improvement in the epidemic situation in Moscow is shown by the decline during 1923 and 1924 in the number of deaths from the more serious epidemic diseases such as typhus, relapsing fever, dysentery, and smallpox. Mortality from tuberculosis also declined and a reduction in the number of deaths due to violence other than suicide and homicide contributed no little to the lowering of the total number of deaths.

Deaths from certain causes in the city of Moscow, 1922-1924.

Cause of death	1922	1923	1924
Typhus.....	3, 283	102	27
Relapsing fever.....	2, 651	37	2
Enteric fever.....	539	161	211
Cholera.....	156	0	0
Dysentery.....	1, 621	247	352
Smallpox.....	170	24	5
Scarlet fever.....	769	696	1, 508
Measles.....		430	1, 061
Tuberculosis.....	3, 569	2, 849	2, 831
Violence other than suicide and homicide.....	2, 374	748	717

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS

Use of Malaria School Census Card. L. M. Fisher. *Public Health Bulletin* No. 156 (U. S. Public Health Service), pp. 72-84. (Abstracted by L. D. Fricks.)

Sixty-five thousand malaria school census cards were sent out by the State health department of South Carolina during 1922 and 1923. The cards were mailed to the school-teachers, who distributed them to the pupils. The pupils took the cards home and the information was supplied by the parents. The cards were then returned to the teacher and mailed to the State health department. Ten thousand and eighty-five cards were returned. Thirteen per cent of the rural population of the State was included in this census. Thirteen per cent of those included in the census of 1922 were reported as having malaria, and 6.15 per cent in the census of 1923. The chief advantages claimed for the malaria school census card are its cheapness, ease of employment, its ability to locate malaria foci and show the general distribution of malaria, and its value in stimulating interest in malaria and malaria control.

A Program of a County Organization for Anti-Malaria Work. W. G. Smillie. *Public Health Bulletin* No. 156, pp. 32-43. (Abstracted by L. D. Fricks.)

This program is based on the county health unit as it is constituted in the Southern States. The first step in carrying out the program is that of determining the distribution of malaria in the county by case reports collected through various channels and analyzed, and by malaria mosquito surveys. The collection of this information accurately will consume much time. When collected it should be spotted on the county map. Certain precautions which should be taken by the county health officer in carrying out control measures are outlined, such as the charging of drainage expenditures against the county health budget.

Spore-Bearing Gas-Formers in the Ohio River at Cincinnati. Henry Sohn. *Fourth Annual Report of Ohio Conference on Water Purification*, November, 1924, pp. 85-89. (Abstracted by R. E. Thompson.)

Of 99 samples of Ohio River water examined for spore-bearing gas formers during period March–October, 1924, 21 were found to contain such organisms. Of these unpurified cultures, 18 were capable of growing aerobically and 16 grew anaerobically. Only 6 of the 21 positive mixed cultures survived plating and purifying processes and proved capable of fermenting lactose. All 6 were spore bearers and 4 of them grew aerobically. The remaining 15 positive cultures were apparently due to symbiotic growth of spore-bearing types. The rate of gas formation by the spore-bearing types encountered was too slow to cause serious interference with gas production by colon group organisms. During the same period 85 per cent of routine presumptive positive tests on Ohio River water were confirmed when subjected to usual confirmatory tests for *B. coli*.

The Bacterial Content of Ice Cream. A. E. Fay and N. E. Olson. Kansas Agriculture Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas. *Journal of Dairy Science*, Vol. 7, No. 4, July, 1924, pp. 330–356. (Abstracted by R. E. Tarbett.)

In the introduction the authors call attention to the enormous increase in the production of ice cream in the United States—80,000,000 gallons consumed in 1909 and 260,000,000 gallons in 1920, an increase of 225 per cent. Increased demand has brought about improved methods of manufacture as well as regulatory laws. A few attempts have been made to regulate the bacterial content of ice cream. Data, however, upon which a fair bacterial standard might be based are very limited.

A rather complete review of the literature covering bacteriological examinations of ice cream is given.

The experiment carried on by the authors was for the purpose of studying the factors affecting the bacterial content of ice cream and the possibilities of producing a cream with low count under commercial conditions, the ultimate object being the establishment of a bacterial standard. The experiments were carried on in a plant having an average output of 200 gallons of ice cream per day. The plant methods, preparation of mix, pasteurization, homogenization, aging, freezing, and bacteriological methods are described. Pasteurization of the mix was, for the most part, at 150° F. for 30 minutes. Some variations were made both as to temperature and time, the temperature variations being between 140° and 152°, and the time from 20 to 30 minutes.

In all, 28 runs were made; the first 8 followed the customs and practices of the plant and the remainder were under the direct supervision of the authors. The average results are as follows:

(The results are expressed in total bacteria per gram as determined by standard agar plate counts incubated 24 hours at 37.5° C.)

Mix before pasteurizing (calculated) (determined from the mix before the butter was added and from the butter), 17,261,926; after pasteurizing, 219,953; after homogenizing, 277,475; before aging, 191,782; before freezing, 192,362; after freezing, 236,688, and after hardening 48 hours, 186,320.

The average bacterial count of the finished product for the runs not supervised was 617,357 bacteria per gram as against 35,432 for the supervised runs.

Considerable space is devoted to analyses of the results obtained in each step of the process, together with the effect upon three types of bacteria producing acid and gas with lactose and liquifying gelatin.

Eleven conclusions are given, the most important one being that it is possible and practicable consistently to produce ice cream containing less than 100,000 bacteria per gram by pasteurizing at 150° F. for 30 minutes and by using utensils that have been thoroughly cleansed and steamed.

Memphis Surveys Its Milk Supply. Anon. *Nation's Health*, Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1926, p. 55. (Abstracted by W. E. Hardenbergh.)

Results of an investigation carried on at Memphis, Tenn., showed that of the 364 families studied, 49.5 per cent obtained their supply directly from dairymen, 35.5 per cent from grocery stores, and the remainder from neighbors or unknown sources; 1.8 per cent used canned milk only, and 8 per cent used no milk at all. The per capita consumption for the entire city has increased from 0.51 pint in 1921 to 0.72 in 1924.

About 50 per cent of the Memphis supply is pasteurized. The average bacterial count of pasteurized milk decreased from 684,200 per c. c. in 1921 to 117,000 per c. c. in 1924. The bacteriological count of raw milk declined from 1,631,000 per c. c. in 1921 to 113,000 in 1924.

In an effort to increase the quality of milk, the department of health began, in 1923, to publish the milk scores of every distributor. The results of this action are not stated, but the average score increased from 70 to 81 for pasteurized and raw milk, respectively, in 1923, to 85 and 86 in 1924.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR FEBRUARY, 1926

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin for March, 1926, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for February, 1926, as compared with

January and with February and year 1925. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 17,000,000 insured persons in the industrial populations of the United States and Canada.

The death rate in this group of persons for February, 1926, was 9.8 per 1,000, the same as that reported for January of this year and somewhat lower than that for February a year ago (10.3 per 1,000).

With the exception of measles, influenza, and fatalities due to automobile accidents, the February record is favorable. The measles mortality is running exceptionally high. The rise began in December, when there was an increase in the rate to 4.3 from 1.7 per 100,000 in November, and was exceptionally sharp in January and February—9.5 and 13 per 100,000, respectively.

While the death rate for influenza rose 37 per cent higher than the January rate, and was 11 per cent above that for February, 1925, there was no increase in pneumonia in February.

The number of automobile fatalities for both January and February of this year exceeds the number for the corresponding months of 1925.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 1,000 lives exposed, January and February, 1926, and February and year, 1925

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed ¹			
	February, 1926	January, 1926	February, 1925	Year 1925 ²
Total, all causes.....	982.7	981.2	1,027.0	906.9
Typhoid fever.....	2.6	3.9	2.6	4.6
Measles.....	13.0	9.5	2.1	3.3
Scarlet fever.....	4.6	4.0	4.2	3.5
Whooping cough.....	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.7
Diphtheria.....	9.6	11.2	11.8	10.6
Influenza.....	37.0	27.1	33.3	21.9
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	98.3	91.0	105.1	98.0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	87.3	81.4	93.9	85.8
Cancer.....	69.1	69.7	72.0	70.5
Diabetes mellitus.....	15.8	17.6	17.0	15.2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	59.6	60.0	62.3	53.5
Organic diseases of heart.....	144.2	147.0	148.0	126.6
Pneumonia (all forms).....	137.6	138.0	139.7	86.5
Other respiratory diseases.....	15.9	15.9	18.1	13.3
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	15.0	17.0	19.4	36.6
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	78.8	74.8	84.6	69.8
Puerperal state.....	14.5	14.3	18.7	16.5
Suicides.....	5.6	7.5	7.3	6.9
Homicides.....	4.9	7.2	6.1	7.2
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	52.4	59.2	56.4	64.2
Traumatism by automobiles.....	11.2	13.6	8.2	16.5
All other causes.....	196.8	199.6	210.9	190.5

¹ All figures include infants insured under 1 year of age.

² Based on provisional estimate of lives exposed to risk in 1925.

HEALTH EXHIBITION IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Official announcement has been made of a health exhibition to be held at Bandoeng, Java, the Netherlands East Indies, during June and July, 1927.

The exhibits are classified in four divisions, as follows:

First division.—(1) Historical development of hygiene and (2) medical exhibits of institutes, laboratories, educational institutions, and libraries, and exhibits relating to health organizations, their aims, activities, and results accomplished.

Second division.—Grouping of diseases of world-wide prevalence and of tropical diseases, showing in the latter exhibit the physical effects of certain bacteria, fungi, and protozoa.

Third division.—Applied hygiene, including water supplies, sewage disposal and treatment, garbage removal, drainage, housing, lighting and ventilation, regulation of foods and drinks, prevention of epidemics, work of public health services, transportation, school hygiene, industrial hygiene, zoning and city planning, child welfare, veterinary hygiene as related to man, hospitals, and public health education.

Fourth division.—Exhibits, by commercial firms, of medical and sanitary supplies.

Foreign exhibits are sought for each group, including explanatory literature, photographs, drawings, models, statistics, samples, etc.

The public health service of the Netherlands East Indies Government will participate in the exhibition by means of a separate exhibit.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 1, 1926

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended May 1, 1926, and corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, May 4, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended May 1, 1926	Correspond- ing week 1925
Policies in force.....	63, 923, 127	59, 640, 913
Number of death claims.....	15, 346	12, 172
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate..	12. 5	10. 6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 1, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, May 4, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended May 1, 1926		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1925	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended May 1, 1926 ¹
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended May 1, 1926	Corresponding week, 1925	
Total (69 cities).....	7,989	14.4	13.7	945	855	76
Akron.....	38			11	4	117
Albany ⁴	32	14.2	18.1	1	0	21
Atlanta.....	73			8	6	
White.....	39			6		
Colored.....	34	(⁵)		2		
Baltimore ⁴	252	16.5	15.5	29	24	85
White.....	194			22		78
Colored.....	58	(⁵)		7		114
Birmingham.....	71	18.0	19.8	12	13	
White.....	28			6		
Colored.....	43	(⁵)		6		
Boston.....	236	15.8	15.7	36	30	101
Bridgeport.....	43			4	4	68
Buffalo.....	160	15.5	15.2	27	18	113
Cambridge.....	30	13.1	18.7	2	7	33
Camden.....	27	10.9	13.0	4	1	68
Chicago ⁴	723	12.6	12.6	67	84	50
Cincinnati.....	166	21.1	16.1	22	14	137
Cleveland.....	237	13.2	11.4	35	32	91
Columbus.....	93	15.5	11.0	7	5	64
Dallas.....	51	13.7	13.5	7	7	
White.....	36			6		
Colored.....	15	(⁵)		1		
Dayton.....	49	14.8	12.4	3	3	47
Denver.....	85	15.8	16.0	12	8	
Des Moines.....	29	10.1	10.5	0	1	0
Detroit.....	326	13.6	11.8	65	55	105
Duluth.....	34	16.0	12.3	1	2	23
El Paso.....	42	20.9	17.4	10	8	
Erie.....	35			4	1	76
Fall River ⁴	32	12.9	14.6	9	3	131
Flint.....	28	11.2	5.2	6	1	99
Fort Worth.....	46	15.7	12.0	7	3	
White.....	38			7		
Colored.....	8	(⁵)		0		
Grand Rapids.....	34	11.5	9.2	7	1	101
Houston.....	59	18.7	16.4	7	10	
White.....	38			6		
Colored.....	21	(⁵)		1		
Indianapolis.....	108	15.7	14.4	12	10	88
White.....	81			10		84
Colored.....	27			2		110
Jacksonville, Fla.....	35	17.4	15.9	7	5	146
White.....	18			6		196
Colored.....	17			1		57
Jersey City.....	79	13.1	11.4	8	9	57
Kansas City, Kans.....	24	10.9	14.8	2	5	35
White.....	17			0		0
Colored.....	7	(⁵)		2		263
Kansas City, Mo.....	120	17.0	12.1	14	5	
Los Angeles.....	239			18	21	50
Louisville.....	99	17.1	11.6	6	6	52
White.....	76			5		50
Colored.....	23	(⁵)		1		63
Lowell.....	33	15.6	19.9	4	6	74
Lynn.....	20	10.1	12.6	3	6	75
Memphis.....	56	16.7	18.8	2	6	
White.....	27			1		
Colored.....	29	(⁵)		1		
Milwaukee.....	115	12.0	12.5	23	24	107
Minneapolis.....	111	13.6	11.2	9	9	50
Nashville ⁴	47	18.0	17.6	3	6	
White.....	27			3		
Colored.....	20	(⁵)		1		
New Bedford.....	36	15.7	12.6	5	4	87
New Haven.....	50	14.6	11.4	5	3	68

Footnotes at end of table.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 1, 1926, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1925. (From the Weekly Health Index, May 4, 1926, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended May 1, 1926		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1925	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended May 1, 1926
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended May 1, 1926	Corresponding week, 1925	
New Orleans.....	115	14.5	17.2	8	17	-----
White.....	64			2		
Colored.....	51	(^b)		6		
New York.....	1,535	13.6	14.0	195	172	79
Bronx Borough.....	152	9.1	10.2	11	9	86
Brooklyn Borough.....	494	11.7	12.6	65	65	66
Manhattan Borough.....	701	18.8	18.7	94	82	104
Queens Borough.....	142	10.4	9.3	21	13	85
Richmond Borough.....	46	17.3	18.1	4	3	79
Newark, N. J.....	88	10.1	11.9	11	8	53
Norfolk.....	35			4	1	74
White.....	17			1		30
Colored.....	18	(^b)		3		149
Oakland.....	51	10.5	11.1	4	9	46
Oklahoma City.....	25			2	1	-----
Omaha.....	52	12.8	12.8	3	4	31
Paterson.....	47	17.3	9.9	0	6	0
Philadelphia.....	574	15.1	13.7	62	50	82
Pittsburgh.....	184	15.2	18.2	29	24	96
Portland, Greg.....	58	10.7	12.0	2	5	20
Providence.....	63	12.3	11.7	11	5	91
Richmond.....	62	17.3	15.7	10	6	126
White.....	35			6		118
Colored.....	27	(^b)		4		140
Rochester.....	87	14.3	13.0	9	10	72
St. Louis.....	260	16.5	14.0	20	11	-----
St. Paul.....	57	12.1	15.0	2	6	18
Salt Lake City.....	25	10.0	11.5	3	1	41
San Antonio.....	58	15.3	10.8	13	9	-----
San Diego.....	45	22.1	18.7	3	4	63
San Francisco.....	169	15.8	14.1	5	9	30
Schenectady.....	23	12.9	9.6	5	5	144
Seattle.....	67			3	5	28
Somerville.....	33	17.4	7.9	4	0	104
Spokane.....	37	17.7	12.0	1	0	23
Springfield, Mass.....	42	15.4	13.9	5	6	72
Syracuse.....	53	15.2	14.6	6	3	76
Tacoma.....	26	12.5	14.5	0	2	0
Toledo.....	92	16.7	12.0	10	8	97
Trenton.....	47	18.6	12.6	3	1	50
Utica.....	39	20.0	19.0	3	9	66
Washington, D. C.....	137	14.3	14.8	17	13	47
White.....	82			10		83
Colored.....	55	(^b)		7		128
Waterbury.....	31			6	3	129
Wilmington, Del.....	36	15.4	11.5	5	2	117
Worcester.....	73	20.0	16.9	10	5	115
Yonkers.....	17	7.8	10.6	3	0	67
Youngstown.....	40	13.0	18.9	4	11	81

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 64 cities.

⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, Apr. 30, 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, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

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 May 8, 1926

ALABAMA	Cases	ARKANSAS—continued	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Mumps	29
Chicken pox	35	Pellagra	18
Diphtheria	12	Scarlet fever	28
Influenza	47	Smallpox	10
Malaria	29	Trachoma	1
Measles	325	Tuberculosis	11
Mumps	61	Typhoid fever	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	Whooping cough	52
Pellagra	30		
Pneumonia	68	CALIFORNIA	
Poliomyelitis	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Scarlet fever	18	Los Angeles	1
Smallpox	35	San Benito County	1
Tetanus	1	Chicken pox	221
Tuberculosis	58	Diphtheria	104
Typhoid fever	6	Influenza	20
Whooping cough	31	Measles	457
		Mumps	270
ARIZONA		Poliomyelitis—Alhambra	1
Chicken pox	4	Scarlet fever	117
Diphtheria	2	Smallpox:	
Influenza	3	Los Angeles	17
Leprosy	1	Scattering	16
Measles	2	Typhoid fever	15
Mumps	3	Whooping cough	64
Pneumonia	1		
Scarlet fever	4	COLORADO	
Smallpox	1	Actinomycosis	1
Trachoma	1	Chicken pox	23
Tuberculosis	29	Diphtheria	14
Whooping cough	1	German measles	6
		Influenza	7
ARKANSAS		Measles	58
Chicken pox	33	Mumps	9
Dengue	8	Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Diphtheria	2	Pneumonia	4
Hookworm disease	1	Scarlet fever	32
Influenza	81	Smallpox	3
Malaria	32	Tuberculosis	29
Measles	61	Whooping cough	79

CONNECTICUT		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	1
Chicken pox	.....	61
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	.....	1
Diphtheria	.....	25
German measles	.....	121
Influenza	.....	9
Lethargic encephalitis	.....	1
Malaria	.....	1
Measles	.....	711
Mumps	.....	9
Pneumonia (broncho)	.....	42
Pneumonia (lobar)	.....	54
Scarlet fever	.....	78
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	.....	24
Typhoid fever	.....	3
Whooping cough	.....	55
DELAWARE		
Chicken pox	.....	3
Diphtheria	.....	2
Measles	.....	56
Pneumonia	.....	1
Scarlet fever	.....	14
Whooping cough	.....	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Chicken pox	.....	14
Diphtheria	.....	22
Measles	.....	484
Pneumonia	.....	39
Scarlet fever	.....	22
Smallpox	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	23
Typhoid fever	.....	1
Whooping cough	.....	33
FLORIDA		
Chicken pox	.....	36
Dengue	.....	1
Diphtheria	.....	17
German measles	.....	3
Influenza	.....	7
Malaria	.....	6
Measles	.....	99
Mumps	.....	31
Pneumonia	.....	6
Scarlet fever	.....	8
Smallpox	.....	70
Tuberculosis	.....	10
Typhoid fever	.....	11
Whooping cough	.....	47
GEORGIA		
Chicken pox	.....	19
Diphtheria	.....	9
Dysentery	.....	2
Hookworm disease	.....	24
Influenza	.....	48
Malaria	.....	24
Measles	.....	140
Mumps	.....	39
Pellagra	.....	8
Pneumonia	.....	51
Scarlet fever	.....	8
Septic sore throat	.....	10
Smallpox	.....	15
Tuberculosis	.....	27
Typhoid fever	.....	9
Whooping cough	.....	25

ILLINOIS		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Cook County	.....	1
La Salle County	.....	1
Rock Island County	.....	1
Saline County	.....	2
Diphtheria	.....	68
Influenza	.....	51
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	.....	1
Measles	.....	1,167
Pneumonia	.....	374
Poliomyelitis:		
Lake County	.....	1
La Salle County	.....	1
Scarlet fever	.....	336
Smallpox:		
Cook County	.....	13
Saline County	.....	14
Scattering	.....	21
Tuberculosis	.....	500
Typhoid fever	.....	5
Whooping cough	.....	193
INDIANA		
Chicken pox	.....	37
Diphtheria	.....	10
Influenza	.....	28
Measles	.....	1,077
Mumps	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	16
Scarlet fever	.....	150
Smallpox	.....	75
Tuberculosis	.....	37
Whooping cough	.....	145
KANSAS		
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Junction City	.....	1
Kansas City	.....	1
Chicken pox	.....	77
Diphtheria	.....	7
German measles	.....	21
Influenza	.....	17
Measles	.....	851
Mumps	.....	52
Pneumonia	.....	20
Scarlet fever	.....	76
Smallpox	.....	14
Tuberculosis	.....	35
Typhoid fever	.....	2
Whooping cough	.....	127
LOUISIANA		
Diphtheria	.....	12
Influenza	.....	22
Malaria	.....	38
Measles	.....	57
Pellagra	.....	8
Pneumonia	.....	57
Scarlet fever	.....	24
Smallpox	.....	17
Tuberculosis	.....	65
Typhoid fever	.....	14
Whooping cough	.....	7
MAINE		
Cerebrospinal meningitis		
Chicken pox	.....	19
Diphtheria	.....	1

MAINE—continued		MINNESOTA	
	Cases		Cases
German measles.....	90	Chicken pox.....	119
Glanders.....	3	Diphtheria.....	47
Influenza.....	149	Influenza.....	7
Measles.....	407	Measles.....	708
Mumps.....	22	Pneumonia.....	2
Pneumonia.....	29	Scarlet fever.....	343
Scarlet fever.....	29	Smallpox.....	13
Tuberculosis.....	5	Tuberculosis.....	60
Typhoid fever.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	2
Vincent's angina.....	7	Whooping cough.....	55
Whooping cough.....	22		
MARYLAND ¹		MISSISSIPPI	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Diphtheria.....	7
Chicken pox.....	63	Influenza.....	293
Diphtheria.....	16	Scarlet fever.....	4
German measles.....	2	Smallpox.....	24
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	8
Influenza.....	17		
Measles.....	474	MISSOURI	
Mumps.....	279	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	Chicken pox.....	49
Pneumonia (broncho).....	54	Diphtheria.....	66
Pneumonia (lobar).....	65	Epidemic sore throat.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	64	Influenza.....	7
Septic sore throat.....	2	Measles.....	1,674
Tetanus.....	3	Pneumonia.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	65	Rabies.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	3	Scarlet fever.....	265
Typhus fever.....	1	Smallpox.....	10
Whooping cough.....	76	Tuberculosis.....	21
		Typhoid fever.....	5
		Whooping cough.....	70
MASSACHUSETTS		MONTANA	
Actinomycosis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Chicken pox.....	33
Chicken pox.....	81	Diphtheria.....	1
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	5	German measles.....	13
Diphtheria.....	58	Measles.....	106
German measles.....	509	Mumps.....	8
Influenza.....	35	Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3	Bonita.....	1
Measles.....	831	Jordan.....	2
Mumps.....	134	Scarlet fever.....	50
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	42	Smallpox.....	10
Pneumonia (lobar).....	140	Tuberculosis.....	7
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	197		
Trachoma.....	1	NEBRASKA	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	142	Chicken pox.....	34
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	25	Diphtheria.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	8	German measles.....	4
Whooping cough.....	278	Influenza.....	38
		Measles.....	154
		Mumps.....	6
		Scarlet fever.....	98
		Smallpox.....	16
		Tuberculosis.....	2
		Typhoid fever.....	2
		Whooping cough.....	28
MICHIGAN			
Diphtheria.....	115		
Measles.....	2,180		
Pneumonia.....	213		
Scarlet fever.....	357		
Smallpox.....	16		
Tuberculosis.....	78		
Typhoid fever.....	7		
Whooping cough.....	222		

¹Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	188	
Diphtheria.....	74	
Influenza.....	13	
Measles.....	2,163	
Pneumonia.....	190	
Poliomyelitis.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....	177	
Typhoid fever.....	8	
Whooping cough.....	88	
NEW MEXICO		
Chicken pox.....	17	
Diphtheria.....	3	
Influenza.....	1	
Measles.....	13	
Mumps.....	20	
Pellagra.....	1	
Pneumonia.....	3	
Rabies (in animals).....	2	
Scarlet fever.....	15	
Smallpox.....	6	
Tuberculosis.....	17	
Typhoid fever.....	2	
Whooping cough.....	37	
NEW YORK		
(Exclusive of New York City)		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4	
Chicken pox.....	336	
Diphtheria.....	93	
German measles.....	614	
Influenza.....	241	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2	
Malaria.....	2	
Measles.....	2,416	
Mumps.....	228	
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	
Pneumonia.....	299	
Poliomyelitis.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....	255	
Septic sore throat.....	8	
Smallpox.....	1	
Tetanus.....	2	
Typhoid fever.....	15	
Vincent's angina.....	51	
Whooping cough.....	473	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	80	
Diphtheria.....	17	
German measles.....	306	
Measles.....	400	
Scarlet fever.....	25	
Septic sore throat.....	1	
Smallpox.....	46	
Typhoid fever.....	4	
Whooping cough.....	279	
OKLAHOMA		
(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)		
Chicken pox.....	27	
Diphtheria.....	16	
Influenza.....	215	

¹ Deaths.

OKLAHOMA—continued		Cases
Malaria.....		37
Measles.....		114
Mumps.....		15
Pellagra.....		10
Pneumonia.....		96
Poliomyelitis—Custer County.....		1
Scarlet fever.....		24
Smallpox:		
Tillman County.....		20
Scattering.....		17
Typhoid fever.....		10
Whooping cough.....		66
OREGON		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		1
Chicken pox.....		48
Diphtheria.....		8
Influenza.....		17
Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
Measles.....		64
Mumps.....		38
Pneumonia.....		12
Scarlet fever.....		35
Septic sore throat.....		1
Smallpox.....		11
Tuberculosis.....		19
Typhoid fever.....		3
Whooping cough.....		31
PENNSYLVANIA		
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Laceyville.....		1
McKees Rocks.....		1
Chicken pox.....		284
Diphtheria.....		124
German measles.....		69
Impetigo contagiosa.....		12
Lethargic encephalitis—Philadelphia.....		2
Measles.....		3,361
Mumps.....		73
Ophthalmia neonatorum—Philadelphia.....		4
Pellagra.....		1
Pneumonia.....		72
Poliomyelitis—Noyes Township ¹		1
Scabies.....		2
Scarlet fever.....		436
Smallpox.....		5
Tuberculosis.....		164
Typhoid fever.....		24
Whooping cough.....		378
RHODE ISLAND		
Chicken pox.....		1
Diphtheria.....		5
German measles.....		48
Measles.....		89
Mumps.....		1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....		1
Scarlet fever.....		2
Tuberculosis.....		6
Typhoid fever.....		1
Whooping cough.....		14

¹ County not specified.

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox.....	15
Diphtheria.....	5
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	29
Mumps.....	48
Pneumonia.....	9
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	66
Smallpox.....	1
Whooping cough.....	13

TENNESSEE

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chattanooga.....	1
Chicken pox.....	22
Diphtheria.....	6
Influenza.....	120
Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	256
Mumps.....	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pellagra.....	24
Pneumonia.....	47
Scarlet fever.....	23
Smallpox:	
Lauderdale County.....	18
Scattering.....	24
Tuberculosis.....	30
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	39

TEXAS

Anthrax.....	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	115
Dengue.....	1
Diphtheria.....	19
Influenza.....	404
Measles.....	19
Mumps.....	47
Pellagra.....	5
Pneumonia.....	54
Scarlet fever.....	18
Smallpox.....	142
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	76

UTAH

Chicken pox.....	33
Diphtheria.....	5
Influenza.....	6
Measles.....	27
Mumps.....	17
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	2
Smallpox.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	165

VERMONT

Chicken pox.....	20
Measles.....	49
Mumps.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	10

VIRGINIA

Smallpox.....	8
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WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	Cases
Spokane.....	3
Stevens County.....	2
Chicken pox.....	59
Diphtheria.....	19
German measles.....	126
Measles.....	59
Mumps.....	27
Scarlet fever.....	34
Smallpox.....	48
Tuberculosis.....	54
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	62

WEST VIRGINIA

Chicken pox.....	22
Diphtheria.....	11
Influenza.....	57
Measles.....	904
Scarlet fever.....	28
Smallpox.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	37
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	26

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	39
Diphtheria.....	11
German measles.....	5
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	270
Mumps.....	39
Pneumonia.....	30
Scarlet fever.....	14
Tuberculosis.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	30
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	73
Diphtheria.....	16
German measles.....	143
Influenza.....	243
Measles.....	765
Mumps.....	113
Pneumonia.....	39
Scarlet fever.....	122
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	103

WYOMING

Chicken pox.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Measles.....	4
Mumps.....	4
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Campbell County.....	2
Hot Springs County.....	2
Natrona County.....	1
Niobrara County.....	1
Washakie County.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	14
Smallpox.....	5
Whooping cough.....	22

Report for Week Ended May 1, 1926

NORTH DAKOTA		NORTH DAKOTA—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Pneumonia.....	15
Chicken pox.....	5	Scarlet fever.....	99
Diphtheria.....	7	Smallpox.....	1
German measles.....	96	Tuberculosis.....	4
Influenza.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	2
Measles.....	18	Whooping cough.....	2
Mumps.....	9		

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	Polio-myelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>March, 1926</i>										
Alabama.....	3	48	6,695	26	521	15	2	80	150	30
Idaho.....	25	24	24	0	106	0	0	85	94	6
Missouri.....	0	290	260	0	2,439	0	0	1,195	50	7
North Carolina.....	1	107	-----	-----	1,094	-----	0	127	137	6
Oklahoma ¹	1	65	7,943	62	127	26	0	193	102	14
Wyoming.....	0	6	101	0	10	0	0	77	0	0

¹ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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

Week ended Apr. 24, 1926:

Number of rats trapped.....	494
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of squirrels examined.....	645
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of mice trapped.....	721
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 24, 1926, 37 States reported 1,090 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended April 25, 1925, the same States reported 1,232 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 30,500,000, reported 689 cases of diphtheria for the week ended April 24, 1926. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 893 cases. The estimated expectancy for these

cities was 903 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-two States reported 16,514 cases of measles for the week ended April 24, 1926, and 5,239 cases of this disease for the week ended April 25, 1925. One hundred and three cities reported 10,463 cases of measles for the week this year and 3,559 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 38 States reported 10 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended April 24, 1926. The same States reported 22 cases for the week ended April 25, 1925.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 37 States—this year, 3,569 cases; last year, 3,658 cases; 103 cities—this year, 1,655 cases; last year, 2,000 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,117 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended April 24, 1926, 38 States reported 843 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 919 cases. One hundred and three cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1926, 181 cases; 1925, 342 cases; estimated expectancy, 128 cases. Four deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—1 at Omaha, Nebr., 2 at Los Angeles, Calif., and 1 at San Francisco, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—One hundred and sixty-two cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended April 24, 1926, by 36 States. For the corresponding week of 1925 the same States reported 249 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities reported 45 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 90 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 52 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 96 cities, with a population of more than 29,750,000, as follows: 1926, 1,364 deaths; 1925, 1,260.

City reports for week ended April 24, 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	5	1	2	4	1	175	12	1
New Hampshire:									
Concord.....	22,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vermont:									
Barre.....	10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burlington.....	24,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	779,620	24	52	15	11	6	174	23	41
Fall River.....	128,993	1	3	3	5	2	7	1	17
Springfield.....	142,065	3	3	0	0	1	73	0	2
Worcester.....	190,757	1	4	5	7	0	6	1	13
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket.....	69,760	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	0
Providence.....	267,918	0	10	2	0	2	109	0	5
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	(1)	0	6	2	2	5	5	0	2
Hartford.....	160,197	2	6	2	3	0	49	1	7
New Haven.....	178,927	7	3	0	2	0	75	2	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	538,016	17	9	9	0	1	28	2	25
New York.....	5,873,356	104	249	165	98	43	1,540	0	310
Rochester.....	316,786	9	6	27	1	0	131	1	11
Syracuse.....	182,003	4	6	2	0	1	96	18	3
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	128,642	10	4	2	4	3	23	0	5
Newark.....	452,513	27	16	7	2	0	299	15	16
Trenton.....	132,020	1	3	4	3	1	72	0	10
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1,979,364	102	70	96	-----	12	801	8	75
Pittsburgh.....	631,563	14	17	13	-----	7	185	0	25
Reading.....	112,707	2	3	0	-----	0	25	1	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	409,333	8	7	5	5	13	159	7	15
Cleveland.....	936,485	17	20	31	7	10	161	5	36
Columbus.....	279,836	4	4	1	0	2	367	0	7
Toledo.....	287,380	38	4	2	0	5	238	1	6
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	97,846	3	2	1	0	1	45	0	4
Indianapolis.....	358,819	10	5	3	0	1	279	3	19
South Bend.....	80,091	3	1	0	0	0	26	0	2
Terre Haute.....	71,071	0	1	0	0	0	32	0	1
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2,995,239	82	94	49	28	8	164	20	71
Peoria.....	81,564	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
Springfield.....	63,923	3	1	0	3	2	55	4	2
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1,245,824	22	45	26	6	18	260	3	70
Flint.....	130,316	17	3	2	0	2	67	0	6
Grand Rapids.....	153,698	7	4	1	0	1	48	0	6

¹ No estimate made.

City reports for week ended April 24, 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									
Wisconsin:									
Kenosha.....	50,891	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—
Madison.....	46,335	4	0	0	0	0	215	0	5
Milwaukee.....	509,192	67	12	9	13	3	177	42	31
Racine.....	67,707	1	2	0	2	0	35	7	5
Superior.....	39,671	0	1	0	0	0	49	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	110,502	12	1	0	0	0	23	1	1
Minneapolis.....	425,435	49	15	23	0	4	387	5	14
St. Paul.....	246,001	20	14	10	0	0	69	8	17
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	52,469	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Des Moines.....	141,441	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sioux City.....	76,411	1	1	2	0	0	21	1	1
Waterloo.....	36,771	3	0	0	0	0	33	0	—
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	367,481	10	6	6	9	8	323	6	13
St. Joseph.....	78,342	1	1	0	0	0	35	1	3
St. Louis.....	821,543	—	39	46	3	3	946	—	—
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	26,403	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	2
Grand Forks.....	14,811	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15,036	4	0	0	0	0	29	33	—
Sioux Falls.....	30,127	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	60,941	11	2	1	0	0	1	2	2
Omaha.....	211,768	4	3	2	0	0	81	0	13
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	55,411	26	1	0	2	0	20	0	1
Wichita.....	88,367	5	1	1	0	0	119	2	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	122,049	0	1	2	0	0	11	0	4
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	796,296	57	23	17	14	6	179	219	53
Cumberland.....	33,741	3	0	0	0	0	15	0	3
Frederick.....	12,035	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	497,906	25	9	9	0	0	585	0	8
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30,395	12	1	1	0	0	83	0	2
Norfolk.....	(1)	21	1	0	0	0	5	0	3
Richmond.....	186,493	4	2	3	0	0	61	10	3
Roanoke.....	58,208	1	1	0	0	2	172	0	7
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	49,019	5	0	1	1	1	11	0	4
Wheeling.....	56,209	7	1	0	0	2	155	0	4
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	30,371	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	37,061	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Winsten-Salem.....	69,031	4	0	0	0	1	24	3	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	73,125	2	0	0	2	0	4	2	2
Columbia.....	41,225	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Greenville.....	27,311	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	(1)	6	1	1	12	0	14	0	11
Brunswick.....	16,809	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	93,134	2	0	0	3	2	4	0	1
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	26,847	0	0	0	0	2	—	—	2
Tampa.....	94,743	10	1	2	0	—	8	3	1

¹ No estimate made.

City reports for week ended April 24, 1926—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en por, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	58,309	0	1	0	0	1	27	0	2
Louisville.....	305,935	2	4	1	1	1	307	1	26
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	174,533	31	3	2	0	6	217	3	6
Nashville.....	136,220	0	0	1	0	8	43	0	6
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	205,670	10	1	0	9	3	55	3	7
Mobile.....	65,955	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Montgomery.....	46,481	7	0	1	2	0	15	32	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	31,643	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Rock.....	74,216	5	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	414,493	14	7	2	6	5	6	0	12
Shreveport.....	57,857	5	1	1	0	2	2	16	4
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City.....	(1)	0	1	0	10	1	4	0	1
Texas:									
Dallas.....	194,450	25	3	2	4	4	0	0	2
Galveston.....	48,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston.....	164,954	0	2	5	0	3	0	0	5
San Antonio.....	198,069	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	17,971	0	1	0	0	0	24	6	0
Great Falls.....	29,883	15	1	0	0	0	38	1	0
Helena.....	12,037	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missoula.....	12,668	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	0
Idaho:									
Boise.....	23,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver.....	280,911	56	11	7	4	29	0	0	9
Pueblo.....	43,787	11	1	0	0	11	0	0	1
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	21,000	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	1
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	38,669	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	130,948	30	3	2	0	0	15	14	2
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	(1)	39	4	2	0	0	47	21	0
Spokane.....	108,897	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma.....	104,455	3	1	1	0	0	6	3	1
Oregon:									
Portland.....	282,383	23	4	11	0	1	24	7	7
California:									
Los Angeles.....	(1)	43	33	38	9	1	18	11	14
Sacramento.....	72,280	3	1	4	0	0	0	6	3
San Francisco.....	557,530	42	21	7	0	0	116	9	2

¹ No estimate made.

City reports for week ended April 24, 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	21
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
Vermont:											
Barre.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington.....	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	58	59	0	0	0	16	1	1	0	76	275
Fall River.....	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	71
Springfield.....	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	38
Worcester.....	9	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	65
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25
Providence.....	8	3	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	6	90
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	8	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	38
Hartford.....	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	44
New Haven.....	8	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	41
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	20	14	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	42	165
New York.....	248	185	0	0	0	132	10	12	3	78	1,731
Rochester.....	17	13	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	94
Syracuse.....	13	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	33	49
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Newark.....	25	16	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	26	120
Trenton.....	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	48
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	76	116	1	0	0	52	3	2	1	42	566
Pittsburgh.....	22	41	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	115	203
Reading.....	3	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	24
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	15	13	2	1	0	8	1	0	0	34	165
Cleveland.....	21	58	1	0	0	22	1	0	0	101	245
Columbus.....	7	11	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	78
Toledo.....	15	16	5	0	0	20	0	0	0	51	98
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	3	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	3	26
Indianapolis.....	14	12	5	16	0	5	0	0	0	67	129
South Bend.....	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11
Terre Haute.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	110	120	2	1	0	52	2	0	0	29	715
Peoria.....	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	29
Springfield.....	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	25
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	81	121	3	0	0	35	2	0	0	55	411
Flint.....	6	18	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	19	29
Grand Rapids.....	7	19	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	26	50
Wisconsin:											
Keneshawaukee.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
Madison.....	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	14
Milwaukee.....	27	17	3	0	0	9	1	0	0	30	143
Racine.....	3	8	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	19	19
Superior.....	2	9	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	4	25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	21
Minneapolis.....	29	68	9	0	0	10	1	2	0	2	137
St. Paul.....	24	38	5	0	0	6	0	1	0	17	77

1 Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended April 24, 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—continued											
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	2	3	4	0			0	0		3	
Des Moines.....	8	4	3	1			0	0		0	
Sioux City.....	3	5	1	9			0	0		2	
Waterloo.....	1	0	0	2			0	0		7	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	11	27	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	29	118
St. Joseph.....	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
St. Louis.....	33	200	4	5	0	11	2	0	0	0	253
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	1	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Grand Forks.....	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	1	3	0	0			0	0		5	
Sioux Falls.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	3	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	26
Omaha.....	3	51	7	4	1	4	0	0	0	1	74
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wichita.....	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	26
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	30	25	1	0	0	28	2	2	2	70	262
Cumberland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Frederick.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
District of Col.:											
Washington.....	23	21	1	0	0	16	1	0	0	29	126
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	15
Norfolk.....	1	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	18	
Richmond.....	2	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	65
Roanoke.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	26
Wheeling.....	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	25
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Wilmington.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Winston-Salem:											
Salem.....	1	5	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	19
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	27
Columbia.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Greenville.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	10
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	4	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	71
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Savannah.....	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	33
Florida:											
St. Petersburg.....	0		0		0	1	0				21
Tampa.....	0	1	0	22	0	3	0	0	0	1	35
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	24
Louisville.....	5	6	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	7	104
Tennessee:											
Memphis.....	4	36	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	81
Nashville.....	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	43
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	1	1	8	15	0	5	0	1	1	3	75
Mobile.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Montgomery.....	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	27

City reports for week ended April 24, 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
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York.....	4	3	10	6	0	0	1	2	1
New Jersey:									
Trenton.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Superior.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri:									
St. Louis.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
Shreveport.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Spokane.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon:									
Portland.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sacramento.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the five-week period ended April 24, 1926, compared with those for a like period ended April 25, 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, March 21 to April 24, 1920—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Mar. 26, 1925	Mar. 27, 1926	Apr. 4, 1925	Apr. 3, 1926	Apr. 11, 1925	Apr. 10, 1926	Apr. 18, 1925	Apr. 17, 1926	Apr. 25, 1925	Apr. 24, 1926
103 cities.....	162	131	170	126	152	117	155	110	155	118
New England.....	115	139	165	80	161	125	125	47	139	73
Middle Atlantic.....	230	142	240	145	219	125	227	118	217	162
East North Central.....	104	101	86	112	91	88	103	86	106	87
West North Central.....	239	146	213	156	219	200	163	247	181	173
South Atlantic.....	90	62	77	96	69	86	96	90	102	68
East South Central.....	53	39	21	61	32	121	42	47	37	26
West South Central.....	114	155	79	60	101	60	70	30	75	47
Mountain.....	129	265	120	146	102	118	231	191	269	82
Pacific.....	170	240	356	202	163	137	160	135	157	146

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities.....	489	1,837	537	1,695	510	1,784	564	1,772	620	1,790
New England.....	728	1,347	923	1,463	975	1,572	894	1,813	1,174	1,666
Middle Atlantic.....	630	1,835	731	1,847	677	1,769	811	1,699	779	1,592
East North Central.....	747	2,068	685	1,503	658	1,570	681	1,469	833	1,457
West North Central.....	86	2,306	74	2,391	56	3,240	88	3,394	96	4,079
South Atlantic.....	129	2,750	198	2,671	196	2,652	242	2,943	278	2,538
East South Central.....	32	3,066	63	3,063	32	3,218	89	2,781	173	3,445
West South Central.....	9	125	84	43	48	237	62	133	35	163
Mountain.....	37	310	213	555	55	419	259	528	213	1,074
Pacific.....	144	453	199	248	229	391	146	375	193	504

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities.....	403	325	394	296	353	274	329	306	348	283
New England.....	582	355	515	392	510	319	338	373	393	222
Middle Atlantic.....	404	210	434	210	358	176	341	187	335	201
East North Central.....	449	407	412	331	391	330	376	343	410	287
West North Central.....	731	899	713	774	627	633	631	904	671	883
South Atlantic.....	157	156	165	175	144	147	157	182	165	160
East South Central.....	263	149	242	231	257	176	210	156	226	228
West South Central.....	97	146	48	86	84	116	57	133	114	172
Mountain.....	240	209	268	146	250	100	305	173	388	209
Pacific.....	211	288	182	251	166	156	138	340	141	262

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

103 cities.....	56	38	55	42	49	33	46	26	60	31
New England.....	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Middle Atlantic.....	7	0	21	0	10	0	18	0	12	0
East North Central.....	31	10	22	17	21	18	25	14	37	22
West North Central.....	131	57	84	46	94	51	82	45	86	44
South Atlantic.....	63	96	46	41	40	68	50	43	75	47
East South Central.....	389	61	378	105	525	94	362	52	420	99
West South Central.....	101	142	44	90	48	133	13	95	40	112
Mountain.....	18	27	18	55	18	27	9	27	28	46
Pacific.....	182	210	243	348	141	137	156	137	251	140

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 Spokane, Wash., not included.

³ Norfolk, Va., and Covington, Ky., not included.

⁴ Madison, Wis., and Covington, Ky., not included.

⁵ Covington, Ky., not included.

⁶ St. Joseph, Mo., not included.

⁷ Madison, Wis., not included.

⁸ Norfolk, Va., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, March 21 to April 24, 1926—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1925—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Mar. 28, 1925	Mar. 27, 1926	Apr. 4, 1925	Apr. 3, 1926	Apr. 11, 1925	Apr. 10, 1926	Apr. 18, 1925	Apr. 17, 1926	Apr. 25, 1925	Apr. 24, 1926
103 cities.....	10	8	8	10	9	7	11	7	16	8
New England.....	12	0	5	7	2	9	7	9	17	5
Middle Atlantic.....	7	10	4	8	9	5	11	7	14	8
East North Central.....	3	4	3	3	6	3	4	2	6	1
West North Central.....	6	2	2	8	2	10	2	4	6	6
South Atlantic.....	12	16	29	17	19	6	12	4	13	8
East South Central.....	53	17	16	33	16	11	32	0	74	26
West South Central.....	40	9	31	34	35	17	53	34	48	28
Mountain.....	0	27	0	36	18	18	37	9	28	0
Pacific.....	26	13	19	11	8	13	11	13	22	22

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities.....	31	97	33	89	26	74	26	54	29	38
New England.....	29	69	34	109	31	83	26	52	29	40
Middle Atlantic.....	22	111	21	100	16	76	24	59	17	84
East North Central.....	38	104	36	110	25	81	23	67	31	42
West North Central.....	44	38	38	38	36	31	49	24	47	31
South Atlantic.....	12	82	27	58	25	58	10	43	40	30
East South Central.....	79	254	63	99	68	239	74	47	79	104
West South Central.....	34	123	34	109	44	71	10	57	24	66
Mountain.....	37	64	176	27	83	46	37	46	74	46
Pacific.....	47	14	25	21	11	14	25	21	11	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities.....	197	372	197	335	194	277	184	241	196	201
New England.....	211	430	242	468	204	359	199	303	180	234
Middle Atlantic.....	198	493	214	432	189	338	203	288	222	240
East North Central.....	201	351	171	321	178	245	178	232	199	191
West North Central.....	161	159	186	159	220	184	165	134	131	136
South Atlantic.....	232	330	219	289	223	235	217	207	180	205
East South Central.....	247	477	247	358	215	431	189	332	263	269
West South Central.....	160	175	160	198	160	170	92	194	150	137
Mountain.....	194	191	157	155	259	137	203	155	213	109
Pacific.....	142	117	142	57	105	149	87	117	131	71

¹ Spokane, Wash., not included. ⁶ St. Joseph, Mo., not included.
² Norfolk, Va. and Covington, Ky., not included. ⁷ Madison, Wis., not included.
³ Madison, Wis., and Covington, Ky., not included. ⁸ Norfolk, Va., not included.
⁴ Covington, Ky., 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	1,864,064	1,434,245	1,469,144

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended April 17, 1926.—The following report for the week ended April 17, 1926, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Port	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta.....	0	0	46	50	35		Niigata.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay.....	4	0	0	24	14		Isuruga.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras.....	0	0	0	8	1		Hakodate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon.....	1	1	6	1	2		Keelung (Formosa).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negapatam.....	0	0	0	1	1		Fusan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo.....	0	0	0	0	0		Chemulpo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra.....	0	0	0	3	2		Dairen.....	0	0	0	0	8	1
Singapore.....	0	0	1	0	0		Mukden.....	0	0	0	0	3	0
Port Swettenham.....	0	0	0	0	0		Changchun.....	0	0	0	0	2	0
Penang.....	0	0	0	0	0		Adelaide.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia.....	0	0	0	0	0		Brisbane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surabaya.....	0	0	0	0	0		Fremantle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang.....	0	0	0	0	0		Melbourne.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheribon.....	2	1	0	0	0		Sydney.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli.....	0	0	0	0	0		Rockhampton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palembang.....	0	0	0	0	0		Townsville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padang (Sumatra).....	0	0	0	0	0		Port Darwin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabang (Rhio).....	0	0	0	0	0		Broome.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makassar.....	0	0	0	0	0		Port Moresby.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menada.....	0	0	0	0	0		Auckland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banjermassin.....	0	0	0	0	0		Wellington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balik-Papan.....	0	0	0	0	0		Christchurch.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo).....	0	0	0	0	0		Invercargill.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak).....	0	0	0	0	0		Noumea (New Caledonia).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timor Dilly.....	0	0	0	0	0		Honolulu.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila.....	0	0	0	0	0		Suez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iloilo.....	0	0	0	0	0		Tor (quarantine station).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jolo.....	0	0	0	0	0		Alexandria.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cebu.....	0	0	0	0	0		Port Said.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zamboanga.....	0	0	0	0	0		Port Sudan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok.....	1	1	92	67	7	4	Mombasa (Kenya).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon.....	0	0	46	32	0	0	Massowah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiphong.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Djibuti.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Berbera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong.....	0	0	0	0	3	3	Mozambique.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai.....	0	0	0	0	4	2	Lourenco Marques.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoy.....	0	0	0	0	4	2	Durban.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	East London.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	Port Elizabeth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cape Town.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	Port Louis (Mauritius).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seychelles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka.....	0	0	0	0	1	0							

AZORES

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—Island of Fayal—February 22–April 11, 1926.—Smallpox, reported as alastrim, was reported present in the island of Fayal, Azores. Statistics were not available but prevalence in the town of Horta was stated to be diminishing.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Week ended April 24, 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
Influenza.....	180				1			180
Smallpox.....				19	5	14	1	39
Typhoid fever.....			7	5				12

Communicable diseases—Ontario—March 27–April 24, 1926—Comparative.—During the four-week period ended April 24, 1926, communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, as follows:

Disease	April, 1926		April, 1925	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2		2	2
Chancroid.....	2		4	
Chicken pox.....	395		322	
Diphtheria.....	122	12	182	16
German measles.....	361		6	
Gonorrhoea.....	78		88	
Influenza.....		164		36
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	1	4	3
Measles.....	1,880	7	1,643	2
Mumps.....	158		848	
Pneumonia.....		319		268
Scarlet fever.....	526	7	603	8
Septic sore throat.....				15
Smallpox.....	52		12	
Syphilis.....	59		119	
Tuberculosis.....	171	105	142	83
Typhoid fever.....	23	1	26	2
Whooping cough.....	255	9	352	16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—October–December, 1925.—During the three months ended December 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Provinces showing greatest number of cases and deaths
Anthrax.....	6	2	Bohemia: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	23	9	Bohemia: Cases, 8; deaths, 5.
Diphtheria.....	1,504	133	Bohemia: Cases, 783; deaths, 79.
Dysentery.....	37	8	Slovakia: Cases, 44; deaths, 4.
Malaria.....	20		Russia: Cases, 19.
Paratyphoid fever B.....	21		Bohemia: Cases, 20.
Puerperal fever.....	143	72	Bohemia: Cases, 100; deaths, 51.
Scarlet fever.....	4,898	84	Bohemia: Cases, 2,773; deaths, 30.
Trachoma.....	823		Slovakia: Cases, 377.
Typhoid fever.....	1,972	154	Slovakia: Cases, 831; deaths, 44.
Typhus fever.....	146		Russia: Cases, 136.

ECUADOR

Plague—Ambato—March 31, 1926.—Under date of March 31, 1926, plague was reported present at Ambato, Ecuador, with a number of cases and five deaths. The town is situated on the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, in the mountain region of Ecuador and less than 100 miles from Quito. It is stated to be the center of the fruit producing region in the highlands of Ecuador.

Plague previously reported present.—Plague was reported present at Ambato, in October, 1923, with 8 cases, 4 deaths.¹

GUADELOUPE (WEST INDIES)

Smallpox (alastrim).—Under date of April 23, 1926, smallpox (alastrim) was reported present in the Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

JAMAICA

*Smallpox (alastrim)—February 28—March 20, 1926.*²—During the period February 28 to March 20, 1926, 99 cases of smallpox, reported as alastrim, were notified in the Island of Jamaica, outside of Kingston; 29 cases were notified during the same period in Kingston.

Other communicable diseases.—During the same period other diseases were reported as follows: Chicken pox, 28 cases; puerperal fever, one case; tuberculosis (pulmonary), 26 cases; typhoid fever, 33 cases; occurring outside of Kingston.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—January, 1926.—During the month of January, 1926, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria.....	76	Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Dysentery.....	3	Puerperal fever.....	1
Erysipelas.....	8	Scarlet fever.....	344
Measles.....	327	Typhoid fever.....	55
Mumps.....	68	Whooping cough.....	19

Population, 1,844,806.

MALTA

Communicable diseases—March, 1926.—During the month of March, 1926, communicable diseases were reported in the island of Malta as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Broncho-pneumonia.....	8	Malta fever.....	25
Chicken pox.....	25	Measles.....	154
Diphtheria.....	6	Pneumonia.....	6
Erysipelas.....	4	Scarlet fever.....	3
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2	Trachoma.....	27
Malaria.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	13

Population, civil, estimated: 223,068.

¹ Public Health Reports, Dec. 31, 1923, p. 3096.

² Received out of date. See Public Health Reports, Mar. 26, 1926, p. 594.

Smallpox—October 1, 1925—March 15, 1926.—During the period from October 1, 1925, to March 15, 1926, 79 cases of smallpox were reported in the Island of Malta.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Orange Free State—March 14-20, 1926.—During the week ended March 20, 1926, four cases of plague were reported in the Orange Free State, Union of South Africa, of which one case was in a European. During the same period five deaths from plague were reported, of which three were of cases previously reported (European, two; native, one case). Infection by contact with previous cases was indicated. For distribution of occurrence by locality see below.

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 May 14, 1926¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India:				
Calcutta.....	Mar. 14-27.....	106	88	
Madras.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 3.....	4	4	
Philippine Islands:				
Province—				
Pampanga.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 3.....	1	1	

PLAGUE

Azores:				
St. Michael's.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 3.....	4	2	At Lagoa and Arrifes, outskirts of town, 3 to 7 miles distant.
Ecuador:				
Ambato.....	Mar. 31.....		5	Previously reported present in October, 1923, with 8 cases, 4 deaths.
India:				
Karachi.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	4	2	
Madras (Presidency).....	Mar. 7-13.....	85	51	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 14-20.....	3	2	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....				Mar. 14-20, 1926: Cases, 4; deaths, 5, of which 2 deaths were of Europeans and one native, previously reported as cases, Mar. 7-13, 1926.
Kroonstad District.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1		European.
Winburg District.....	do.....	3	2	Native.

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 May 14, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Azores:				
Island of Fayal.....	Feb. 22-Apr. 11.....			Present. Reported as alastrim.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 20.....	129	67	June 27, 1925-Mar. 20, 1926: Cases, 1,069; deaths, 580.
Canada:				
Province—				
Ontario.....	Apr. 11-17.....	1		Mar. 27-Apr. 24, 1926: Cases, 52; Corresponding period, 1925: Cases, 12.
China:				
Chungking.....	Mar. 21-27.....			Present.
Foochow.....	Mar. 7-20.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Mar. 14-20.....	2		
Manchuria—				
Fushun.....	Mar. 20-31.....	1		
Liao-Yang.....	do.....	2		
Nanking.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10.....			Present.
Swatow.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....			Sporadic.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 25-31.....	14		
Do.....	Jan. 1-7.....	3		
Guadeloupe (West Indies).				Apr. 23, 1926: Present. Alastrim.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 14-20.....	27	9	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 14-27.....	91	58	
Karachi.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....	8	3	
Madras.....	do.....	7	1	
Iraq:				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 6-13.....	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 20.....	29		Feb. 28-Mar. 20, 1926: Cases, 99; outside of Kingston.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1		
Yokohama.....	Mar. 14-27.....	13	1	To Mar. 27, 1926: Cases, 48; deaths, 6.
Malta				Oct. 1, 1925-Mar. 15, 1926: Cases 79.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Apr. 11-17.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	Apr. 13-19.....		1	
Mexico City.....	Apr. 4-10.....	2		Including municipalities in Federal District.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 18-24.....		4	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 19.....		29	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 14-20.....	8	7	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Apr. 11-17.....	2		
Trinidad				Mar. 21-Apr. 3, 1926: Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Apr. 11-17.....	1		
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 10.....	11		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Palestine:				
Ekron.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	1		
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926¹

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–Feb. 6, 1926: Cases, 17,858; deaths, 10,050.
Calcutta	Nov. 1–28	101	89	
Do.	Dec. 6–26		54	
Do.	Dec. 27–Jan. 16		41	
Do.	Jan. 24–Mar. 13	321	299	
Madras	Nov. 15–Jan. 2	174	70	
Do.	Jan. 3–Mar. 27	140	95	
Rangoon	Nov. 8–Dec. 5	4	4	
Do.	Jan. 24–Mar. 20	9	6	
Indo-China				September–December, 1925: Cases, 11; deaths, 7.
Province—				
Annam	Sept. 1–30	2	2	
Cambodia	Dec. 1–31	2	1	
Cochin China	Sept. 1–Dec. 31	6	4	
Saigon	Jan. 4–17	2	2	
Tonkin	Sept. 1–Nov. 30	3		
Japan	Aug. 30–Oct. 17	409		
Do.	Oct. 25–Dec. 26	113		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 9–Jan. 3	15	10	
Do.	Jan. 4–Mar. 6	3	27	
Province—				
Bataan	Nov. 30–Dec. 26	29	25	
Do.	Jan. 2–16	1	1	
Batangas	Jan. 24–Feb. 20	13	13	
Bohol	Jan. 23–30	1	1	
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–Feb. 6	5	6	
Leyte	Jan. 3–9	2	2	
Mindoro	Dec. 20–31	35	30	
Nueva Ecija	Nov. 30–Dec. 13	7	5	
Pampanga	Nov. 1–7	1	1	
Do.	Nov. 23–Dec. 31	113	85	
Do.	Jan. 2–Feb. 20	38	34	
Rizal	Sept. 27–Nov. 21	75	21	
Do.	Dec. 21–30	14	11	
Do.	Jan. 3–Feb. 20	89	30	
Romblon	Nov. 8–Dec. 13	27	14	
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–Mar. 13	398	275	
On vessel:				
Steamship	Oct. 3	9		Arrived at Bangkok, Siam: Cases in coolie passengers.

PLAGUE

Argentina				
Buenos Aires	Jan. 24–30	1		Jan. 24–30, 1926: 6 cases, occurring in interior Provinces of Salta and Santa Fe.
Azores:				
St. Michaels	Jan. 17–30	4	2	
Do.	Feb. 7–13	1		In outskirts of city of Pont Delgada.
Belgium:				
Vilvorde	Dec. 1–8	1	1	
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	

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 May 7, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
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	1	
Do.....	Jan. 7.....	1	1	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Dec. 18-27.....	3	3	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 1.....	3	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-Mar. 6.....	5	5	Feb. 14-20, 1926: Two plague rodents.
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 27.....			Prevalent.
Ecuador:				
Eloy Alfaro.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	31	12	Rats taken, Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1925, 49,370; rats found infected, 281.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	62	27	Rats taken, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1926, 64,002; rats found infected, 543.
Recreo (country estate).....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	1		Jan. 1-Dec. 9, 1925: Cases, 138.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 10-18.....	2	1	
Beni Suef.....	Nov. 18.....	1	1	
Fayoum Province.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1	1	
Gharbia Province.....	Mar. 9-30.....	5	3	
Mina Province.....	Mar. 4.....	1	1	
Suez.....	Mar. 27.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	18	4	Including Piræus.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	25	4	
Herakleion.....	Feb. 4.....	1	1	On island of Crete.
Patras.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 12.....	4	1	
Hawaii Territory:				
Hawaii—				
Kakuhaele.....	Mar. 19.....	1	1	1 plague-infected rodent found near Hamakua Mill Co.
Honokaa.....	Mar. 16.....	2		1 death suspected plague.
Paauilo.....				Jan. 29, 1926: Plague-infected rat found in vicinity.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1	1	Oct. 18, 1925, to Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 15,135; deaths, 10,677.
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 20.....		8	Jan. 3-Feb. 6, 1926: Cases, 17,402, deaths, 13,598.
Do.....	Mar. 7-13.....	4	2	
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-Feb. 20.....	971	617	
Do.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 6.....	104	64	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	23	15	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 20.....	93	83	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Cambodia.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	13	13	September-December, 1925: Cases, 28; deaths, 26.
Cochin China.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31.....	15	13	
Iraq:				
Bagdad.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	7	3	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 13.....	75	44	
Java:				
Province.				
Batavia.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 6.....	94	89	
Do.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	315	297	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	483	468	
Cheribon.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....		166	
Do.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....		198	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 6.....		8	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks	
Java—Continued.					
Djakakarta.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 9.....			Epidemic in 1 locality.	
Kediri.....	Dec. 7.....			Do.	
Koenigan.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 16.....		114		
Pekalongan.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....		42		
Do.....	Zov. 8-Dec. 26.....		252		
Probolinggo.....	Feb. 12.....			Epidemic. Port.	
Rembang.....	Oct. 20.....			Do.	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 26.....	59	59		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 27.....	40	40		
Tegal.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....	6	6		
Do.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....		31		
Madagascar.....					
Province—					
Amboitra.....	Dec. 16-31.....	9	7	Nov. 1-December, 1925: Cases, 632; deaths, 503. Jan. 1-31, 1926: Cases, 611; deaths, 555.	
Do.....	Jan. 1-15.....	2	2		
Fort Dauphin.....	Sept. 16-30.....	6	3		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 15.....	2	2		
Itasy.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 30.....	20	20		
Do.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31.....	34	34		
Do.....	Jan. 1-15.....	29	29		
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	29	29		
Moramanga.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 31.....	49	48		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	46	44		
Tananarive.....					
Town—					
Tamatave (Port).....	Sept. 16-Nov. 30.....	12	11		Sept. 16-Nov. 30, 1925: Cases, 368; deaths, 341. Dec. 16-31, 1925: Cases, 152; deaths, 143. Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1926: Cases, 480; deaths, 407.
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	4	2		
Tananarive.....	Sept. 16-30.....	2	2		
Do.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	11		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	19		
Mauritius Island.....					
Moca.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 26.....	21	18		
Pamplemousses.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2		
Port Louis.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	3	2		
Rivière du Rempart.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	13	9		
Do.....	October.....	2			
Nigeria.....					
Persia:.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 30.....	559	419		
Teheran.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 21.....		12		
Peru.....					
Huacho.....	Jan. 26.....	15		January, February, 1926: Cases, 290; deaths, 111. Port 60 miles north of Callao. In hospital. Some cases in Province. 12 or 15 cases reported unofficially.	
Lima.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20			
Mollendo.....	do.....				
Do.....	do.....				
Russia.....					
Do.....	May-June.....	67			
Do.....	July-October.....	166			
Senegal.....					
Do.....	September-October.....	45	25		
Siam.....					
Bangkok.....	Aug. 23-Dec. 26.....	65	53		
Do.....	Nov. 15-28.....	3	3		
Do.....	Jan. 3-30.....	38	33		
Do.....	Feb. 7-20.....	6	5		
Do.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 13.....	5			
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		Mar. 7-13, 1926: Cases, 3; European, 2.	
Middleburg district.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1			
Steynsburg district.....	Nov. 15-21.....	1			
Winburg district.....	Feb. 21-27.....	1			
Orange Free State.....					
Boshof district.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	1	1	In native.	
Bothaville district.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1	1	Native. On farms.	
Hoopstad.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1		European.	
Winburg.....	do.....	2		On farms.	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
On vessel: Steamship <i>Cit</i>				Plague rat. Jan. 29, 1926. At Buenaventura, Colombia. Rat was killed while jumping ashore from vessel.

SMALLPOX

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31	177		
Do.....	Jan. 1-16	64		
Do.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 20	72		
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	From mainland.
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Uganda Protectorate.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	8	4	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia.....	Jan. 5-11	2		
Southern Rhodesia.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 23	3		
Canada.....				Sept. 13-Jan. 2: In 7 Provinces, 186 cases. Jan. 3-Feb. 27, 1926: Cases, 277.
Alberta.....				Jan. 3-Apr. 17, 1926: Cases, 61.
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-Apr. 17, 1926: Cases, 52.
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 13-19	2		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 10	16	1	
New Brunswick—				
Northumberland.....	Dec. 6-13	1		
Ontario.....				Dec. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 32. Jan. 3-Apr. 17, 1926: Cases 224.
Admaston.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	16		Township.
Alice and Fraser.....	Feb. 1-28	6		Do.
King.....	do	7		Do.
Wilnot.....	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-Apr. 17	4		
Toronto.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 20	26		
Trenton.....	do	15		
Saskatchewan.....				Jan. 3-Apr. 17, 1926: Cases, 107.
Moose Jaw.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 20	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		

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Dec. 13-26.....		8	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....		4	
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 19.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 20.....		16	
Antung.....	Dec. 7-20.....	2		
Changsha.....	Feb. 21-27.....			Present.
Chungking.....	Nov. 15-27.....			Do.
Do.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 20.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 20.....			Do.
Hankow.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 26.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 6.....	3		
Hongkong.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 13.....	11	5	
Manchuria—				
An-shan.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 20.....	9		
Changchun.....	do.....	21		
Dairen.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 27.....	73	15	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 7.....	77	24	
Fushun.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 20.....	2		
Harbin.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18.....	10		
Kai-yuan.....	Jan. 10-30.....	4		
Kungchuling.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 20.....	2		
Lio-yang.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 20.....	3		
Mukden.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 15.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 27.....	4		
Suping Kai.....	Mar. 14-20.....	1		
Tieh-ling.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 15.....	2		
Nanking.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 27.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Oct. 25-Jan. 2.....	37	36	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 13.....	56	131	Cases, foreign only.
Swatow.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 20.....			Prevalent.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 19.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 27.....	2		
Chosen:				
Seishin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	48	27	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 3-31.....	5	2	
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 4.....	22	6	
Port Said.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	1		
Esthonia.....				
November, 1925: Cases, 3.				
France.....				
September-December, 1925:				
Cases, 253.				
Havre.....				
Jan. 25-31.....				
9				
Paris.....				
Mar. 1-20.....				
9				
Gold Coast.....				
September, De-				
cember.				
58				
5				
Great Britain:				
England and Wales.....				
Nov. 15-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases, 790.				
Dec. 27-Apr. 10, 1926: Cases,				
3,801.				
Hull.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 23.....	29		
Do.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 27.....	9		
Leeds.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 6.....	4		
London.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....		1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 19.....	6		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 10.....	40	1	
Nottingham.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 26.....	9		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13.....	6		
Sheffield.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 12.....	7		
Do.....	Dec. 20-26.....	3		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 20.....	18		
South Shields.....	Feb. 9.....			
Greece.....				
Reported present in severe form.				
Oct. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 16.				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	18	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	87	6	
Kalamata.....	Mar. 1-7.....	1		From Patras.
Saloniki.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 15.....		2	
India.....				
Oct. 18-Dec. 26, 1925: Cases,				
19,472; deaths, 4,440. Dec. 27,				
1925-Feb. 6, 1926: Cases, 36,335;				
deaths, 11,491.				
Bombay.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	26	20	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13.....	200	113	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 26.....	48	25	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13.....	496	308	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India—Continued.				
Karachi	Nov. 1-21	23		
Do	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	4	2	
Do	Dec. 13-19	3		
Do	Dec. 29-Mar. 27	94	29	
Madras	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	17	5	
Do	Dec. 27-Mar. 27	121	22	
Rangoon	Oct. 25-Nov. 28	3		
Do	Dec. 6-26	4	1	
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	13	1	
Do	Jan. 24-Mar. 6	70	17	
Indo-China				
Province—				
Annam	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	232	44	September-November, 1925: Cases, 346; deaths, 86.
Cambodia	do	84	34	
Cochin China	do	106	51	
Saigon	Dec. 21-27	2	1	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 7	11	1	Including 100 kilometers of sur- rounding country.
Tonkin	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	153	2	
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	19	15	Sept. 6-Oct. 17, 1925: Cases, 81; deaths, 40.
Do	Dec. 27-Feb. 27	19	10	
Basra	do	52	42	
Italy				
Catania	Feb. 15-28	1	1	Aug. 2, 1925-Jan. 2, 1926: Cases, 52. Jan. 3-16, 1926: Cases, 12.
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. Mar. 21-Apr. 3, 1926: Cases, 66. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	43		Reported as alastrim.
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	48		Do.
Do	Mar. 21-27	5		Do.
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Feb. 15-21	1		
Taiwan	Nov. 11-Dec. 10	3		
Yokohama	Dec. 14-20	1		
Do	Feb. 23-Mar. 14	46	5	
Java:				
Batavia	Oct. 24-Dec. 25	8		
Do	Feb. 20-Mar. 5	5		
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-Dec. 26	2		
Do	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	3	2	
North Bantam	Oct. 4-17	4		
Pekalongan	Oct. 25-31	1		
Pontianak	Jan. 31-Feb. 6		1	
Probolinggo	Oct. 11-17	1		
South Bantam	do	1		
Surabaya	Oct. 11-Dec. 26	633	104	
Do	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	131	40	
Tegal	Oct. 4-10	9	1	
Latvia				
Malta	Nov. 1-Dec. 21	21	3	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 23	20		
Mexico				
Agascalientes	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	4	3	July-September, 1925: Deaths, 1,157.
Do	Jan. 3-30	7	7	
Do	Feb. 14-Mar. 27		12	
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1	
Do	Jan. 1-31		2	
Guadalajara	Dec. 27-Apr. 6		16	
Mexico City	Nov. 28-Dec. 5	1		Including municipalities in Fed- eral District.
Do	Jan. 3-Mar. 27	7		
Saltillo	Apr. 4-10	1		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Jan. 17-Mar. 20		53	
Do	Mar. 28-Apr. 17	15	14	
Tampico	Dec. 21-Jan. 2	1	1	
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 10	8		
Terreon	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		51	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31		65	
Vera Cruz	Mar. 29-Apr. 4	5	1	

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
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	
Do.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 20.....		70	
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		2	
Poland.....				Nov. 1-28, 1925: Cases, 9. Jan. 1-16, 1926: Cases, 4.
Portugal.....				Mar. 1-28, 1926; Deaths, 6.
Lisbon.....	Oct. 4-31.....	124		
Do.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 27.....		60	
Do.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 26.....	187		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 27.....	116	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-October.....	1,563		
Siam.....				July 12-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 21; deaths, 6.
Bangkok.....	Dec. 20-25.....	3	1	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 6.....	81	37	
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	1	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 6.....	9		
Do.....	Feb. 14-Apr. 10.....	9		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....		1	
Singapore.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 10-16.....	2	1	
Sumatra:				
Medan.....	Feb. 14-27.....	2		
Switzerland.....				June 28-Nov. 21, 1925: Cases, 62; Dec. 27, 1925-Jan. 30, 1926: Cases, 37.
Lucerne.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	8		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Zurich.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	1		
Trinidad (West Indies):				
Port of Spain.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 20.....	8		
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 21-30.....	2		
Do.....	Dec. 11-31.....	10	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 20.....	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.

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

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place:	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-Dec. 20	2		
Do.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Argentina:				
Rosario	Oct. 13-Dec. 31	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Sept. 1-Dec. 31	50	3	
Do.	Dec. 25-31	1		
Do.	Jan. 8-14	2		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Mar. 8-14	1		
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	Nov. 29-Jan. 2	5	2	
Do.	Mar. 21-27	1		
China:				
Antung	Nov. 29-Dec. 27	5	1	
Do.	Jan. 4-Mar. 14	11		
Hongkong	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Manchuria—				
Harbin	Dec. 17-Feb. 4	3		
Shanghai	Mar. 14-20	1		
Czechoslovakia	October-December	146	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Jan. 8-Feb. 25	2		
Cairo	Nov. 5-Dec. 16	3	2	
Port Said	Nov. 19-25	1		
Do.	Mar. 12-18	1		
Do.	Jan. 1-31	6		
Estonia				
Finland				October, 1925: 1 case.
France	July-October	4		
Greece:				December, 1925: Cases, 12.
Athens	Nov. 1-30	11	2	
Do.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	45	9	
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	12		
Riga	Oct. 1-31	2		
Lithuania				September-October, 1925: Cases, 9; deaths, 1.
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	50		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.	Dec. 27-Mar. 20	89		Do.
San Luis Potosi	Feb. 6-13		1	
Tampico	Dec. 21-Jan. 10	1	1	
Torreón	November, 1925		1	
Vera Cruz	Feb. 12		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued
Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to May 7, 1926—Continued
TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Morocco.....	August-December	93		
Norway.....				November-December, 1925: Cases, 2.
Palestine:				
Gaza.....	Dec. 18.....	1		
Haifa.....	Mar. 16-22.....	1		
Jaffa.....	Dec. 1-7.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1		
Nazareth.....	Nov. 3-9.....	1		
Ramleh.....	Mar. 16-22.....	1		
Safad.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1		
Tel-Aviv.....	.....do.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 9-15.....	1		
Tiberias.....	.....do.....	2		
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	October-December		3	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....		1	
Poland:				
Do.....	Oct. 11-Jan. 2.....	462	44	
Do.....	Jan. 3-16.....	190	14	
Rumania:				
Constantza.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 10.....	2		July-October, 1925: Cases, 181; deaths, 22.
Russia:				
Do.....				May-June, 1925: Cases, 10,680.
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	Mar. 21-31.....	3		July-October, 1925: Cases, 6,035.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	Feb. 9-22.....	5	3	From unofficial sources (press). October, 1925: Cases, 88; deaths, 7 (colored). Cases, European, 7. December, 1925: Cases, 78; deaths, 9. Colored: Cases, 73; deaths, 9. January-February, 1926: Cases, 163; deaths, 28.
Union of South Africa:				
.				
Cape Province:				
Do.....	Oct. 1-31.....	63	5	Colored.
Do.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 31.....	47	8	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	126	20	Do.
Grahamstown.....	Jan. 24-30.....	2		
Middleburg district.....	Dec. 6-12.....	1		European. On farm.
Natal:				
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 5.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	11	1	Colored.
Durban.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 6.....	4		
Orange Free State:				
Do.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	23	1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	3	Do. Outbreaks.
Bethulia district.....	Dec. 6-12.....			Native. On farm.
Bothaville district.....	.....do.....	1		
Transvaal:				
Do.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	18		
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	8	4	
Bloemhof district.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....			Outbreaks. On farm.
Johannesburg.....	Mar. 1-20.....	3		
Yugoslavia:				
Do.....				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	