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PREVALENCE OF POLIOMYELITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the week ended November 19, 1927, there was a continuation of the decline in number of cases of poliomyelitis which has been recorded in the United States since the middle of September, but the disease is still more prevalent than it was at this season of the year in 1925 or 1926. A comparison of the reports for the four weeks October 23 to November 19, 1927, with the reports for the corresponding period of 1925 and 1926 will be found on page 2952 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES

Since last September smallpox has been somewhat more prevalent in some parts of the United States than it was during the corresponding period of the last two years. A table giving a comparison of the number of cases of smallpox reported by State health officers during the first three weeks of November of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, appears in this issue of the Public Health Reports at page 2953. Reports for the week ended November 26, 1927, will be found on page 2977.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES¹

By ROLLO H. BRITTEN, Associate Statistician, United States Public Health Service

Life tables for England, based on the 1921 census and the deaths occurring in 1920, 1921, and 1922, and recently published by the Government actuary, Sir Alfred W. Watson, afford an interesting comparison with those of this country. In these years the expectation of life at birth was identical for males in England and in the United States. For females, the expectation at birth was nearly two years greater in England.

In the first table are given the expectations of life at birth, at 10 years, 20 years, etc., in England for males and females, for three periods the median years of which were 1906, 1911, and 1921.

From the Office of Statistical Investigations, United States Public Health Service. 72886°-27-1 (2945)

Age	1906 1		1921	Age	1906	1911	1921
	MALES			1	PEMALES		
At birth	48. 53 51. 81 43. 01 34. 76 26. 96 19. 76 13. 49 8. 39 4. 39 4. 36 2. 56	51. 50 53. 08 44. 21 35. 81 27. 74 20. 29 13. 78 8. 53 4. 90 2. 87	55. 62 54. 64 45. 78 37. 40 29. 19 21. 36 14. 36 8. 75 4. 93 2. 82	At birth 10	52. 38 54. 53 45. 77 37. 36 29. 37 21. 81 15. 01 9. 25 5. 36 2. 94	55, 35 55, 91 47, 10 38, 54 30, 30 22, 51 15, 48 9, 58 5, 49 3, 16	59. 5 57. 5 48. 7 40. 2 31. 8 23. 6 16. 2 9. 9 5. 5 3. 1

TABLE 1.- Expectation of life at various ages in England for three periods

The data show an increase of about 14 per cent in expectation at birth for either sex during the 15 years. As has been noted in this country, the improvement in the figures for later life is not nearly so great.

In the United States the life tables published by the Bureau of the Census are for 1919 and 1920² and are therefore not directly comparable with those of England. In fact, it is felt that the data for these years are affected to a certain extent by the influenza epidemic. For the present comparison, therefore, we are instead taking the average of the expectations for 1920, 1921, and 1922, as calculated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and published in its Statistical Bulletin from time to time. The Metropolitan Life Insurance expectation is about one year greater than that for the census data, and this is true although the latter is for white alone³ and the former for all persons in the registration States. The data are given in the following table:

 TABLE 2.—Expectation of life at various ages in the registration States, 1920, 1921, 1922 •

Age	Male	Female
0 7 12 17 32 42 52 62 72 82 92 102	55. 58 56. 47 52. 11 47. 79 43. 74 35. 77 27. 94 20. 42 13. 73 8. 42 4. 79 2. 73 1. 63	57. 73 57. 33 52. 89 48. 53 36. 70 28. 89 21. 27 14. 38 8. 88 5. 04 2. 82 1. 84

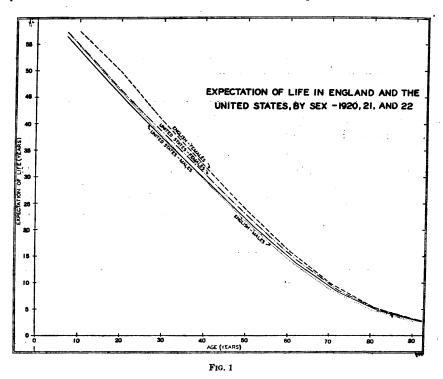
• Taken from Statistical Bulletins of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Expectations for years 1920, 1921, and 1922 are averaged together.

² A discussion of these life tables (Some Tendencies Indicated by the New Life Tables, by Rollo H. Britten) was published in the Public Health Reports of Apr. 11, 1924. (Reprint No. 912.)

³ For 1919-20 the Bureau of the Census gives separate tables for white and colored, but no tables for the two combined. It is to the tables for white persons that the statement in the text applies.

The expectation at birth is 55.58 for males (55.62 in England for the same years) and 57.73 for females (59.58 in England).

It has not been possible to follow the same age classification as that in the English data, but this fact will cause little inconvenience so far as the graphical comparison (fig. 1) is concerned. In this figure it has been necessary to omit the first few years of life, because the data as given are not complete enough to indicate the shape of the curve. It is well known that the curve rises rapidly after birth and does not start to decline until two or three years have passed. This omission is not material to the present discussion.



The favorable position of English as compared with American females is evident from the graph. It is not until about the 25th year that the curve for the American female stands out markedly in comparison with that for the male, although the female expectation is greater at each age. In England there is a difference of several years from early life on. Comparing English and American males, we find that the English have the greater expectation up to about 35 years (except at birth, where they are the same), and that after 35 years the American expectation becomes and continues somewhat greater.

Some comparison with the earlier English figures given in Table 1 seems desirable. It will be confined to expectation at birth. Again, the difficulty arises that the material is not for identical years. To match the English data for which 1906 is the median year, we have taken the average of the expectations for two periods covered by the data of the United States Bureau of the Census, viz, 1900-1902 and 1909-1911. To match the English data for which 1910 is the median year, it has been necessary to use the expectation for the period 1909-1911. Table 3 has been prepared on this basis.

TABLE 3.- Expectation at birth in the United States and England, by sex, for three periods

	м	ale	Female		
Year	United States	England	United States	England	
1906 1 1911 ³ 1921 ³	48. 87 49. 86 55. 58	48. 53 51. 50 55. 62	51. 97 53. 24 57. 73	52. 38 55. 35 59. 58	

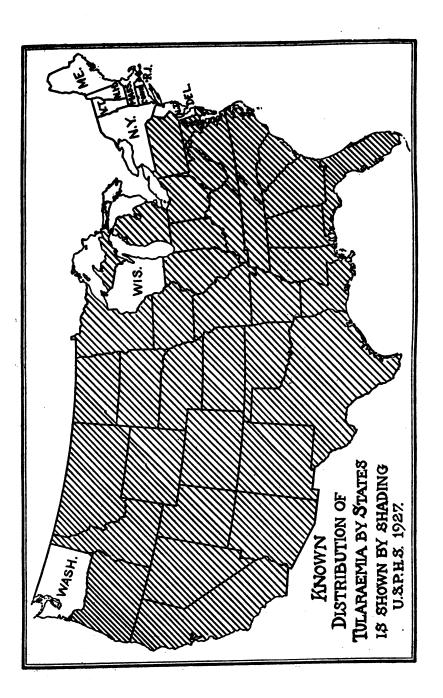
¹ The data for the United States are the average of expectations calculated by the Bureau of the Census for two periods, 1900–1902 and 1909–1911. ² The expectation for the United States is that calculated by the Bureau of the Census for 1909–1911. ³ From Table 2 above.

It will be noted that the English and American males have kept closely together with respect to expectation at birth, part of the difference in 1911 being due to the discrepancy in the years. For females, on the other hand, the English figures indicate a greater gain than the American figures.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF TULARAEMIA AND SOURCES **OF INFECTION**

Seasonal incidence of cases of tularaemia is due to the seasonal variation of three sources of infection-tick bite, fly bite, and the dressing of wild rabbits-but, owing to the overlapping of these influences, cases have occurred in the United States in every month of the year. The great reservoir of infection, and the greatest source of human infection, is the wild rabbits-jack, cottontail, and snowshoe varieties-but, owing to the agency of blood-sucking insects common to rabbits and man, we also find cases resulting from tick bite and flv bite.

(1) Dressing of wild rabbits.-November, December, and January have been the months of onset for 165 cases occurring east of the Mississippi River resulting from the dressing of wild cottontail rabbits for food. These months embrace the "open season" when, owing to the relaxation of the game laws, the hunting of cottontail rabbits is generally permitted and, consequently, these rabbits are then offered for sale in great numbers in the markets.



Jack rabbits are found almost exclusively west of the Mississippi River; and since they are a pest to farmers, they are unprotected by the game laws and their destruction is often rewarded by a bounty. April to October have been the months of onset for most cases west of the Mississippi River, owing to the activities of skinning and cutting up wild jack rabbits for fish bait, coyote bait, chicken feed, dog feed, fox feed, and for the table.

(2) Tick bite.—March to August are the months recorded for the onset of cases of tularaemia due to tick bite. These months correspond with the season of greatest activity of the tick *Dermacentor* andersoni, which has caused 27 cases in Montana and in the surrounding States. These months also mark the time of onset of 17 cases which have occurred in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Tennessee resulting from the bite of a tick (species undetermined).

(3) Fly bite.—June to September are the months recorded for the onset of 23 cases resulting from fly bite and are the months of greatest activity of the horsefly, *Chrysops discalis*, which occurs principally in Utah and in the surrounding States.

Market infections.—Of the rabbits offered for sale in the Washington, D. C., market in the winters of 1923, 1924, and 1925, Francis¹ examined the livers of 1,000 and found 9, or slightly less than 1 per cent, infected with virulent Bacterium tularense. The liver (fig. 1) and spleen (fig. 2) of an infected rabbit are studded over the surface with small spots varying in size from that of a pin point to onesixteenth inch in diameter. Of 22 cases of tularaemia occurring in that city, 17 of the patients had dressed wild rabbits bought or sold in the market, 4 had dressed rabbits shot near by, and 1 had dressed a rabbit which he had killed with a club.

Of 420 reported cases of tularaemia, 17 have died, which places the mortality at about 4 per cent. These figures embrace only the cases which have been reported to the Public Health Service, but considering the newness of the disease, they probably represent only a portion of the actual number of cases and deaths. Cases have now been reported from Japan, from the District of Columbia, and from 37 States, the nine northeastern States being the only significant portion of the United States in which cases have not been recognized.

As a rule, when the infection has come from a rabbit some injury has been inflicted on the hand while dressing the rabbit, although a manifest injury is not necessary for infection to occur. Usually an ulcer develops at the site of infection, accompanied by enlargement of the lymph glands which drain the ulcer. Fever is always present and continues for two to three weeks. The primary lesion may be located in the conjunctival sac or on parts of the body other than the

¹ Francis, Edward: Tularaemia in the Washington, D. C., Market. Pub. Health Rep., 38: 1391-1396 (June 22) 1923.

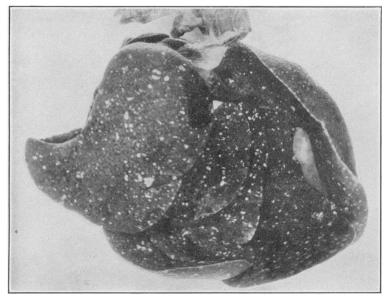


Fig. 1.—Liver of rabbit having tularaemia, showing it spotted with small areas of focal necrosis (A. M. M. 37526)

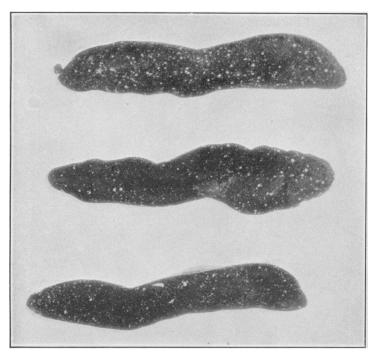


Fig. 2.—Spleens of rabbits having tularaemia, showing small areas of focal necrosis (A. M. M. 37532)

skin of the hands, if due to tick bite or fly bite. The diagnosis is confirmed by the agglutination test or by isolation of the microorganism. One attack confers immunity in man. Rest in bed is the most important treatment. The enlarged lymph glands should be incised only after suppuration has been well established.

The infection has never been found in nature in domestic rabbits raised in rabbitries.

FREVENTION

No preventive vaccine or curative serum has been perfected, nor has any special drug been found effective against tularaemia.

Rabbit meat, thoroughly cooked, is harmless for food; and it has been found that a temperature of 56° C., or 133° F., kills the infecting organism. The ordinary disinfectants are effective. Rubber gloves should be worn by those who must dress wild rabbits. Immune persons should be employed to dress them where possible. Infected rabbits, kept frozen for 30 days, have been found to be free from infection. Market inspection of rabbits is impracticable, because only about 10 per cent of the rabbits found in the market still have the liver in place.

Finally, beware of the wild rabbit which the dog or cat has caught, or which a boy has killed with a club—it is probably a sick rabbit. The hunter should not shoot his rabbits at the point of his gun. Let him be a sportsman and shoot them on the run at 75 yards, say, and the chances will be lessened that the rabbits he bags will be sick with tularaemia.

POLIOMYELITIS CASES REPORTED BY STATES, OCTOBER 23 TO NOVEMBER 19, 1927, AND CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF 1925 AND 1926

Forty-three States reported 296 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended November 19, 1927, 317 cases for the preceding week, and 400 cases for the week ended November 5, 1927.

Data are available from 41 States for the week ended November 19, 1927, and the corresponding weeks of the years 1925 and 1926. These States reported 280 cases of poliomyelitis for the week in 1927; 40 cases in 1926, and 70 cases for the week in 1925.

The following table gives a comparison of the telegraphic reports from State health officers for the four-week period from October 23 to November 19, 1927, with the reports from the same sources for the corresponding period of the years 1925 and 1926. This table is a continuation of tables appearing in the Public Health Reports, October 7, 1927, page 2452, and November 4, 1927, page 2726. Reports for the week ended November 26, 1927, will be found on page 2977 of this issue.

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•			•			Week	onded-	-				
State	Oct. 29, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 31, 1925	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 7, 1925	Nov. 12, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	N ov. 14, 1925	Nov. 19, 1927	N ov. 20, 1926	Nov. 21, 1925
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado	1 1 2 30	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 4 1	0 0 1 35 7	1 0 0 5 1	1 0 0 11 0	1 0 1 23 6	0 0 1 2 0	2 0 0 15 0	0 0 4 26 2	2 0 0 6 0	1 2 0 13 1
Connecticut. Delaware District of Columbia Florida. Georgia.	9 0 1 3 0	4 0 1 0. 0	0 0 0 2	7 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 1 1 2	3 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 4	1 0 1 0 0	6 0 	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	2 25 19 8 14	0 4 2 0 3	7 3 6	8 14 11 3 4	0 2 2 0 1	11 7 	11 18 7 7 3	0 4 0 0 1	0 3 5 2	3 17 7 4 2	0 3 1 0 0	3 3 3 0
Louisiana. Maine Maryland Massachusetts. Michigan.	2 6 3 66 18	0 1 1 6 0	1 0 4 4 0	0 5 1 56 14	1 0 1 10 0	3 0 1 5 0	0 7 2 38 8	0 3 0 7 0	2 1 1 3 0	1 3 2 30 11	1 0 4 0	3 2 0 2 0
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska	6 0 12 0 14	2 1 0 0 1	18 0 4 0 7	3 3 7 1 10	0 0 0 3	5 0 1 0 2	2 0 6 1 5	0 0 0 1	4 0 1 0 3	6 1 5 2 4	0 1 0 0 1	4 0 1 0 2
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	8 3 31 1 0	1 0 14 2 0	2 1 6 0 1	9 23 23 1	2 0 9 3 0	4 1 23 2 3	3 3 18 0 6	2 0 12 2 0	1 1 11 0 1	3 3 15 1	4 0 9 0 0	1 1 8 2 1
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	51 7 26 18 4	0 1 3	0 0 0	54 3 20 18 3	2 1 6 0	1 2 6 1	26 3 22 27 2	2 0 2 0	1 0 0 0	27 2 33 21 3	0 0 2 0	1 0 0 0
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah	2 6 2 3 2	10 0 0 0 1	4 2 0 0	4 7 4 11 2	2 1 0 2 0	2 0 2 1	1 6 5 5 0	4 1 0 0 0	0 6 1 0	3 5 8 6 1	2 0 0 0 0	2 1 1 0
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	6 2 21 • 9 9	0 0 2 4	2 0 9 0 14	0 26 12 8	0 0 1 0 2	2 0 4 0 . 7	1 26 8 9	0 0 0 3	4 0 1 6	2 0 11 13 5	1 0 0 2	3 1 3 0 3
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

Cases of poliomyelitis reported by State health officers October 23-November 19, 1927, compared with reports for the corresponding weeks of 1925 and 1926

CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED BY STATES FOR THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF NOVEMBER, 1925, 1926, AND 1927

Forty-one States reported 445 cases of smallpox for the week ended November 19, 1927, 363 cases for the corresponding week of last year, and 300 cases for the week in 1925.

Forty-three States reported for the first three weeks of November, 1927. These States reported 493 cases of smallpox for the week ended November 5, 1927, 423 cases for the following week, and 470 cases for the week ended November 19, 1927.

The New England and North Atlantic States report very few cases of smallpox. The disease is prevalent in localities well scattered over the rest of the country, especially in the Northern States, and extending to the Pacific coast.

The following table summarizes the reports from State health officers for the first three weeks of November of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Cases of smallpox reported by State health officers October 30-November 19, 1927, compared with reports for the corresponding weeks of 1925 and 1926

	Week ended—								
State		Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 7, 1925	Nov. 12, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 14, 1925	Nov. 19, 1927	Nov. 20, 1926	Nov. 21, 1925
New England States:		1							
Maine	0	0	0	0	l 0	0	0	0	0
Vermont Massachusetts	0	0	0	[i	0	0	ŏ	0	Ŏ
Rhode Island	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ô	Ó	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	0
Connecticut	Ō	Ó	Ó	Ó	0	Ó	Ó	0	Ö
Middle Atlantic States:	7	6	Ι.		44	0		17	
New York New Jersey	ó	l õ		6	1 1	ŏ	5	11	0
Pennsylvania	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ĭ	ŏ	Ž	ŏ
Pennsylvania East North Central States:									
Ohio.				6	72		9		
Indiana Illinois	38 13	29 4	71 14	65 45	12	69 33	41 37	83	44 15
Michigan	18	10	4	21	33	2	7	28	19
Wisconsin	28	3	0	19	4	5	17	11	11
West North Central States:		à				7	0		
Minnesota Iowa	1 41	3	4	1 54	2 8	5	19	4	1 23
Missouri	82	ĭ	2	52	2	2	75	ŏ	4
North Dakota	3	9	3	6	2	3 0		7	1
South Dakota	3	2	5	3	1	Q	3	.0	1
Nebraska Kansas	11 27	12 0	6 2	6 37	7 5	5 5	11 20	11 2	5 11
South Atlantic States:		•	4	31	Ű		- 20	-	
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia Virginia	1	0	0 13	0	0	0	ō	0	0
West Virginia	8	ŏ	10	5	1	Ů	6	ĭ	ő
North Carolina	15	3Ŏ	14	14	22	5	11	31	10
South Carolina	16	4	1	7	4	9	8	6	13
Georgia Florida	0	67	3	05	9 3	2 1	0	13 11	6 7
East South Central States:		1	v I	5	Ů	-	•		•
Tennessee	5	0		1	2		2	2	
Alabama	8	5	49	1	4	22	.0	1	6
Mississippi West South Central States:	12	1	0	1	1	2	11	3	3
Arkansas	0	oİ	1	2	2	oİ	3	0	1
Louisiana	5	2	1	3	2	5	3	2	1
Oklahoma	24	24	1	2	33	2 1	40	40	8
Texas	• 5	4	0	12	3	- 1	6		0
Montana	30	28	6	3	1	2	6	6	11
Idaho	3	0		1	0		14	0	
Wyoming	0	07	1	0	1 39	3	12	-0	0
Colorado		6	ŏ	ŏl	ő	ĭ	Ő	ŏ	ŏ
Arizona	ŏ	ŏ	Ō	Õ	Ō	Ō	Ó	Ó	Ő
Utah	47	1	1	9	0	8	45	2	0
Pacific States:	17	26	31	24	8	42	11	29	41
Washington Oregon	18	2 0	14	5	18	31	38	24	21
	7	13	30	Ğ	42	40	8	12	39

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PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS

Cleaning Milking Machines. R. C. Fisher and G. C. White. Connecticut Storrs-Station Bul. 144-(1927), pp. 20. Taken from Experiment Station Record, U. S. Department of Agriculture, vol. 57, No. 5, October, 1927, pp. 465-466.

"The cleaning and sterilizing of the rubber parts of the milking machine is the chief problem in its operation. Trials were conducted employing four methods of sterilization. The agents used were B. K. disinfectant, hot water, steam, and cold running water. A total of about eight weeks was used with each method. Bacterial counts were made of the milk drawn with parts sterilized in the different manners, records were kept of the time consumed in the care of the machines, and observations were made of the effect of the various agents upon the rubber parts. After milking, cold water was drawn through each machine, and this was followed by drawing hot water through the tubes. The equipment was taken apart once a week and cleaned with a brush. The milk pails were sterilized daily with steam.

"As previously noted (E. S. R., 56, p. 870), the B. K. solution at usual strength was unreliable in keeping down bacteria. Double strength solution (8 ounces to 10 gallons of water) was suitable if changed twice a week, or if a 4-ounce charge is added every other day. Hot water sterilization at 200° F. for 0.5 hours gave low bacterial counts, and the damage to the rubber parts was not prohibitive in this method. Sterilizing at lower temperatures was not reliable. Steam sterilization, while effective in killing bacteria, was quite destructive to rubber. Running cold water below 55° F. was effective, but is not reliable in summer because of the high temperature of the water. Whatever the treatment, the bacterial accumulation in the tubes may be reduced by rinsing in cold water just previous to milking and by scrubbing the tubes at least twice a week."

Direct Microscopic Examination of Milk. LeRoy Forman and I. H. Shaw, *Public Health News*, Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, vol. 12, No. 6, May, 1927, pp. 143-149. (Abstract by J. R. Hoffert.)

Detailed experiments by the authors to determine the value of direct bacterial count of milk as evidence of its sanitary quality.

10-c. c. samples were centrifuged, a smear on slides was made of sediment and this was defatted, fixed, clarified, stained, and examined under X900 magnification. Comparisons of direct count results, with field examination of cows suffering from mastitis, showed close relation between the two.

Dilution tests of certified milk contaminated with milk from infected cows indicated that it could be detected in high dilution.

Examination of dairies and market milk was begun and the direct counts were found to parallel the conditions of the cows and sanitary conditions of the dairy. This visible method roused the interest of the dairymen, secured their cooperation, and resulted in improved relations between inspectors and dairymen.

Incinerator at St. Lambert, Quebec. Anon. Canadian Engineer, vol. 52, No. 7, February 15, 1927, p. 221. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

A brief illustrated description of the new incinerator installed at St. Lambert, a city of 5,000 population. The specifications required—(1) That the plant would properly incinerate at the rate of 2 tons per hour; (2) that the residue would not contain more than 2 per cent organic matter, exclusive of carbon; (3) that there would be no smoke escape from chimney of a degree of density greater than No. 1 Ringleman; (4) that there would be no dust emitted from the chimney; (5) that the man-hours per ton would not exceed 0.5. The plant was accepted by the city after tests were carried out on January 17 and 18, 1927. The furnace comprises two independent cells with common combustion chamber, the cells being of the Hankin high-temperature, top-feed type, with drying arches and hearths and forced draught equipment. The chimney is of the Hankin radial, brick type, 75 feet high, lined to half its height. The cost of the plant was approximately \$19,000.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal at Ruislip-Northwood. Anon. Surveyor, vol. 71, No. 1848, June 24, 1927, p. 632.

"In his report for 1926, Dr. L. W. Hignett, Medical Officer of Health to the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council, states that a weekly collection of house refuse was carried out in that area during the year by means of Fordson tractors and trailers. The refuse from the whole of the district is conveyed to the destructor site at Eastcote, where it is sorted and screened and the inflammable part (paper, etc.) burnt in the open. This tip is some distance from any inhabited houses, and no nuisance has been caused by this method of disposal. Portable sanitary dust-bins are provided and maintained by the house owners. The removal and disposal of house refuse has been very satisfactory. No nuisance has been caused and only seventeen complaints of a trivial nature were received during the year."

Garbage Collection and Disposal in a Town of 12,000 Population. John P. Broome. *American City*, vol. 37, No. 3, September, 1927, pp. 333-335. (Abstract by D. W. Evans.)

After trying out private collection of garbage and ashes, the town of Summit, N. J., decided to undertake the work municipally. Collections are made in the cellars, and for that reason horse and cart replaced the trucks which were formerly in use. This method was adopted not only for economical reasons but because of possible damage by heavy trucks to private driveways. Eight men are employed to collect garbage, with a like number for ashes, and each man is responsible for satisfactory service on his particular route.

Disposal of garbage is made by incineration; ashes are used as fill material.

Garbage and Refuse Disposal at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Byron Bird, Water Works, vol. 66, No. 6, June, 1927, pp. 235-239. (Abstract by R. J. Faust.)

This article is a brief history of garbage collection and disposal at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Systematic collection dates back to 1909, when the first city ordinance relating to garbage was passed. At that time the city provided dumping grounds outside the city limits. Collections were made by private companies. In 1924 an ordinance was passed compelling all garbage and refuse collectors to be licensed, and with this step came the erection of an incinerator. Collection by city employees has been a recent development. It is interesting to note that the incinerator is equipped to burn spent crank-case oil. The incinerator has given complete satisfaction.

Rivers Pollution Prevention, with Special Reference to the Work of the Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Works. J. H. Garner. (Presented at Annual Summer Conference at Bedford, England, of Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Works, July 8, 1927.) Proof copy, pamphlet, 15 pp. Published in abstract in *The Surveyor*, vol. 72, July 22, 1927, pp. 71-73. (Abstract by J. K. Hoskins.)

This paper is a general review of the stream pollution situation in Great Britain and the various proposals made and steps that have been taken for mitigation of pollution. The present conditions obtaining in tidal waters and estuaries, industrial rivers and streams, and in nonindustrial rivers and streams, are briefly reviewed. In general, "it may be said that the aggregate amount of stream pollution in the country is now remaining about stationary, but there is a distinct tendency for that pollution to become more widely disseminated and more varied in character." Streams in the older industrial areas, because of remedial measures, are improving; in newer areas they are becoming worse, due to the increase of either industrial or domestic sewage pollution.

Proposals for improvement of these conditions include the survey and classification of streams and watershed areas, the admission of liquid trade wastes to public sewers, the formation of additional river boards, and provision for increased research in fundamental problems of stream pollution and sewage Some progress has been made in classification of streams based on treatment. the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Sewage Disposal and using as a criterion the amount of dissolved oxygen absorbed in five days. The Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution has, during the past five years, attempted to classify streams from a fisheries standpoint into—(a) Those sufficiently pure to support a considerable stock of fish; (b) those polluted, but yet able to maintain a certain number of fish; and (c) those so grossly polluted that fish life is practically extinct. For this classification, reliance was placed on the actual amount of dissolved oxygen present in the water rather than upon the Royal Commission test. The Pennsylvania plan of stream classification is also reviewed.

The benefits as well as the administrative difficulties of dischargeing industrial wastes into public sewers and to treatment plants are discussed at some length. The advantages of and objections to local rivers boards are also presented. The need for cooperative research in fundamental as well as in local problems is stressed.

The Need for Research in Connection with the Purification of Sewage. Arthur J. Martin. *The Surveyor*, vol. 72, No. 1854, August 5, 1927, pp. 119–120. (Abstract by W. M. Olson.)

A plea for an organized attack on sewage treatment problems. Something ought to be done about this: (1) Engineers waste client's money on old ineffective processes or risk it on doubtful experiments because of the lack of well established limits within which various processes may be used; (2) obstacles such as the difficulty of introducing a bill in Parliament, the general shortage of money, and prejudice against establishing a new government department have hindered reforms which, since 1897, have been generally recognized to be of primary necessity; (3) coordination and adequate support by individual sewage works managers, the rivers boards, and the universities; (4) materials and appliances for sewage treatment should be tested by some official agency; (5) the results of research should be made readily available through a journal covering the field.

Purposes: (1) A government laboratory similar to the National Physical Laboratory; (2) a conference of those interested in sewage treatment.

Regarding the Procedure in Sludge Digestion. F. Sierp. Tech. Gemeindebl., vol. 29, No. 21, pp. 267-271; No. 22, pp. 282-285; No. 23, pp. 296-301; No. 24, pp. 305-312 (1927). Translation of an abstract by Kammann in Zentralblatt für die Gesamte Hygiene, vol. 15, No. 11-12, August 10, 1927, p. 496. (Abstract by J. K. Hoskins.)

The process of decomposition in the sludge chamber in the presence of excess and subnormal pressure was investigated. An excess pressure had no influence on the gas production or even on the general decomposition of the organic material. With subnormal pressure, in contrast with the studies of Watson and Watsaws, an increase of the generated gas occurred, evidently on account of the more rapid withdrawal. A more rapid decomposition of the organic material did not, however, take place under these conditions. In opposition to other authors, light had no effect on the process in the digestion chamber. Phenols in the sewage affected the gas-forming bacteria more unfavorably than the liquefiers. More sulphates in the sewage resulted in higher hydrogen sulphide content in the gas. Introduction of oxygen delayed and injured the digestion process, as the rapid development of the hydrogen sulphide oxidizing bacteria was arrested. Sewage containing sulphates delays the decomposition process, and in such cases larger digestion tanks are therefore essential. Acid sewage modifies the digestion process, especially by slight changes of the hydrogen ion concentration. The addition of 10 g. of chlorine to 1 m.³ of sewage sterilizes the precipitated sludge so completely that its ability to decompose is practically destroyed. Sodium chloride solutions up to 1 per cent have absolutely no effect on the sludge digestion process; up to 3 per cent it is decreased about 20 per cent. These phenomena are explained by a peptonizing action of the salt on the sewage colloids. Sodium chloride diffuses only slightly in sludge mixtures and also the salt in the sludge diffuses very slowly in the surrounding water. Therefore, the amount of sodium chloride present affects the regular automatic conversion of sludge in the digestion tank.

Recent Progress in Sewage Disposal and Stream Pollution Problems in the United States. I W. Mendelsohn. Bulletin 88, Engineering Extension Dept., Iowa State College, March 5, 1927, pp. 5–17. (Abstract by I. W. Mendelsohn.)

Among the recent developments in sewage disposal and stream pollution in the United States are—(1) Cooperation between governmental bodies and private industry; (2) recognition of the joint need of sewage treatment and water purification in certain streams; (3) improved status of sewage plant operators, and importance of pure research in stream pollution. The desirability of cooperation among laboratories and other research workers in solving stream pollution problems is pointed out.

Pollution of Streams in Illinois. Anon. Illinois Division of State Water Survey, Bulletin No. 24, February, 1927. (Abstract by I. W. Mendelsohn.)

This bulletin presents data concerning sources of stream pollution in Illinois, not only of domestic sewage but also of industrial wastes as collected in a survey in the period 1924-26, inclusive. There were 227 towns with sewers, 108 towns having sewage treatment, and 305 industries producing organic pollution and 559 inorganic pollution. The results of the survey are presented in maps, each covering a drainage area, with notations regarding sources of pollution. There is also given a list of the counties of the State including the known pollution factors in each, such as (1) population of the community; (2) existence of a sewer system and its type; (3) character of sewage treatment; and (4) nature and number of industries having liquid wastes.

Report on the Activities of the North Holland Committee on the Public Fight Against Malaria. Anon. Verslagen En Mededeelingen Betreffende De Volksgezondheid, No. 7, July, 1926, pp. 725-775. (Abstract by Frank Hannan.)

Finance.—A government subsidy constitutes about one-half of the modest income available, the remainder being made up in approximately equal shares by the province on the one hand and the communes on the other. The total comes to about 2 cents per capita.

Activities.—(1) Organization: The original central committee has created 11 district committees with a view to decentralization and to the stimulation of local activity. In each district a paid propagandist works for five months in the year. (2) Propaganda: Literature is distributed; wall charts are exposed in railway stations, post offices, physicians' offices, and other prominent places. The propagandist pays house to house visits demonstrating the course of malarial infection, the best methods for excluding and for destroying mosquitoes, and the necessity for skilled medical attention in malaria cases; a malaria film is rented out; lantern lectures are given; advice is given; a stall was fitted up at the great White Cross Jubilee Exhibition at Alkmaar. (3) Mosquito destruction: The propagandist on his rounds destroys the over-wintering mosquitoes in house and stable, at the same time, and with increasing success, urging upon the people to do this for themselves. While 3 per cent lysol solution was, in earlier years, the best available spraying fluid, Flyosan and other spraying fluids are now on

the market, of which Flyosan is considered the best. Flyosan in the proportion of 0.5 c. c. per m.³ destroys not only mosquitoes but also the ordinary house fly and all except highly resistant insects. Its drawback is its comparatively high price. Detailed reports of the propagandists are appended.

The Food of Anopheline Larvæ—Food Organisms in Pure Culture. M. A. Barber. Public Health Reports (U. S. Public Health Service), vol. 42, No. 22, June 3, 1927, pp. 1494-1510. (Abstract by Chester Cohen.)

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate the importance of various foods as factors in the growth of anopheline larvæ. The method employed was to place sterilized mosquito eggs in a culture media containing only a known available food supply. The technique employed in sterilization of the eggs is given. Mosquito eggs were placed in cultures containing a combination of protozoan, algæ, bacteria, and yeasts, and also in pure cultures of the protozoans and algæ. The reactions of the eggs to concentration conditions and quality of food, pH, light, and temperature, are carefully considered.

The results are as follows: (1) Algæ alone, bacteria alone, or infusoria alone may constitute a sufficient source of food for anopheles larvæ; (2) dead organic material, in cultures at least, is far less suitable than living organic material as a source of food; (3) antilarval measures based on the destruction of available food must take into consideration the adaptability of larvæ to various food organisms.

The Mosquito Infectivity of P. Vivax After Prolonged Sojourn in the Human Host. Warrington Yorke and W. Rees Wright. Ann. Trop. Med. and Parasitol. 20 (3): 327-328 (1926). From Biological Abstracts, vol. 1, Nos. 2-3, April, 1927, pp. 3081-3092.

"This observation shows that the strain in question had preserved unimpaired its power to infect mosquitoes after 53 or 54 direct passages through man during a period of 31% years."

Water Shortage in Indiana. Lewis T. Finch. Journal of American Water Works Association, vol. 17, No. 3, March, 1927, pp. 327–335. (Abstract by M. S. Foreman.)

The public water supplies of Indiana are obtained from a variety of sources; namely, shallow and deep driven wells, dug wells, streams, and natural and impounded lakes and springs. The ground water supplies have caused considerable apprehension in recent years. The ground water level, in some places, as pointed out in a table, has dropped from 3 to 48 feet in a few years' time. In a number of other instances water shortage has been due to the rapid increase of population of towns and cities, where no provision has been made to supply the increased demand. When the seasonal rainfall is below normal, many small towns, in particular, are hard pressed to obtain an adequate water supply. Fort Wayne has had particular difficulty to supply the demand for water. During part of last year, some sections of the city were without water.

The result of the inadequate and temporary water supplies has been a marked increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever. Seven towns in the State are furnishing water that is known not to be fit for drinking purposes.

A Study of the Chlorine Absorption of Water. Jacob R. Meadow and Harrison Hale. Journal American Water Works Association, vol. 18, No. 1, July, 1927, pp. 75-81. (Abstract by D. E. Kepner.)

The purpose of this investigation was to compare the permanganate method of oxygen consumed in water analysis with that of the chlorine absorption test, by different waters. It was found that a correlation exists between the results of the two methods as long as no albuminous material is present, and when such is present the chlorine absorption test is the most reliable. Chlorine absorption was determined after 10 minutes' contact by both the orthotolidin and starchiodide tests.

Operation of Bapid Sand Filtration Plant of Cambridge, Mass. Melville C. Whipple. *Water Works*, vol. 66, No. 3, March, 1927, pp. 121–123 (Abstract by J. L. Robertson.)

The writer describes the design, operation, difficulties experienced, and improve ments necessitated in the operation of the rapid sand filtration plant of Cambridge, Mass.

The original design returned the wash water to the coagulation basin, bringing about a number of objectionable conditions interfering with operation. Chlorination of raw water, in order to dispose of some of the bacteria, did not appreciably overcome the detrimental effects of returning the wash water from the filters. There was also a temporary increase in the rate of flow through the basin following each filter washing. This pulsating effect upon subsistence resulted in deposits of sludge, thus reducing detention period. Operation of difficulties experienced made necessary the elimination of the practice of returning the filter wash water to the coagulation basin.

Phenol Tastes in Chlorinated Water. L. C. Osborn. Journal American Water Works Association, vol. 17, No. 5, May, 1927, pp. 586-590. (Abstract by L. M. Fisher.)

After sterilizing its water supply for 15 years the city of Loveland, Colo., experienced tastes in the chlorinated water. The phenol tastes were due to a new creosoted wood water main. The tastes were not noticeable when the water was not chlorinated.

On another occasion a small quantity of water splashed over some gratings dipped in tar thinned with gasoline and caused numerous complaints. A very small quantity of phenol is sufficient to cause trouble.

The intensity of chloro-phenol tastes is greatest when the greatest time has elapsed since chlorination (within limits, of course). The tastes may be due to the action of chlorinated water on sediment, scale, or coating in the pipes.

Electrolytic Chlorination at Sacramento Filtration Plant. Harry N. Jenks. Journal American Water Works Association, vol. 17, No. 5, May, 1927, pp. 514-537. (Abstract by L. M. Fisher.)

Electrolytically manufactured chlorine has been used at Sacramento, Calif., for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. It has been found very reliable and economical. In remote places where transportation is difficult it has advantages over liquid chlorine. Current at Sacramento costs \$0.865 per kilowatt-hour and salt \$7.70 per ton in the storage bins. The cost of electrolytic chlorine per pound was \$0.0566. The cost of liquid chlorine applied to the water was estimated at \$0.1313 per pound. A saving of 57 per cent was thus effected. The usefulness of this method at water, sewage, and industrial plants in isolated places is stressed.

Details are given of construction of the concrete cells employed.

Operating Results at Iron Removal Plant at Memphis, Tenn. F. A. Mantel. *Engineering News-Record*, vol. 98, No. 21, May 26, 1927, p. 855. (Abstract by A. S. Bedell.)

The municipally owned water supply of Memphis is derived from 29 new wells pumped by air lift from a central station. Twenty-two of these wells, placed in service in June, 1924, are from 350 to 530 feet deep, while the seven wells since installed are 1,400 feet deep. Two tables give comparative analyses (markedly different) from the two groups of wells and the operating results for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The underground water contains objectionable quantities of iron, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide, which are removed in purification works. The CO₂ in the ground water, assumed to be 120 p. p. m., is largely removed by air lift pumping and further reduced by coke aerators. Cost of aeration and filtration (18.4 per cent of total plant operation) is \$3.34 per m. g.

Water Supplies from Sand and Gravel Formations. Anon. Water Works, vol. 66, No. 9, September, 1927, pp. 390-392. (Abstract by W. R. Schreiner.)

The use of "Fineness modulus" rather than "Effective size" and "Uniformity coefficient" is suggested. Fineness modulus for any sample of sand or gravel is obtained by adding the percentages, by weight, that are held on each of the sieves, 4, 20, 30, 40, and 60 meshes per inch. From actual experience with supplies in Wisconsin the following rating of water bearing possibilities of sand and gravel has been made with reference to fineness modulus: 100 or less, very poor; 100–140, poor; 140–200, fair; 200–250, good; 250–300, very good; over 300, excellent. Charts are given for ready application of the method. This system of grading materials gives more weight to coarse materials, avoids the error due to faulty methods of obtaining representative samples whereby the amount of fine material is increased in the process, and the "Effective size" is adversely affected.

The field tests for determining the actual capacity of any given formation to produce water are described in detail. A "law of flow" is stated and applications are made to show relation of "draw down" to gallons per minute pumped at various rates.

New Water Works Plant at Smith's Falls, Ontario. Anon. Canadian Engineer, vol. 52, No. 20, May 17, 1927, pp. 513-515. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

Illustrated description of the evolution of the pumping equipment at the Smith's Falls water works, which is now driven by electricity generated from water power developed on the Rideau River, which flows through the town. The entire water rights on the river at this point were purchased when the filter plant and overhead tank were constructed.

Enslow Chlorine Comparator. W. A. Taylor. Canadian Engineer, vol. 52, No. 20, May 17, 1927, p. 527. (Abstract by R. E. Thompson.)

An illustrated description of the Enslow comparator for determining free chlorine by the o-tolidin method. The chlorine dosage required for sterilization of water is affected by the presence of organic matter or oxidizable salts, and also by the H ion concentration, as oxidation occurs more rapidly in the presence of free carbonic acid. The practical method of chlorination control is so to regulate the dosage that frequent samples, taken at point providing a 5-minute contact period, show a residual chlorine content of 0.1 to 0.2 p. p. m. Swimmingpool water should contain 0.2 to 0.5 p. p. m. of free chlorine at all times. In treatment of sewage effluents and trade effluents, a residual chlorine content up to 1.0 p. p. m. is necessary after 10 minutes' contact. In making free chlorine determinations on sewage and trade wastes, the reading should be made at time when maximum color has developed, which may vary from 1 to 15 minutes after addition of reagent.

Water Supply in South Wales. Anon. Surveyor, vol. 72, No. 1853, July 29, 1927, pp. 95–96. (Abstract by D. E. Kepner.)

This article gives a historical account and very brief description of the Taf Fechan water works, comprising an earth dam 1,010 feet long and 107 feet high, which forms a reservoir of 3,800,000,000 Imperial gallons' capacity, a "Patterson Rapid Filtration Gravity Plant" designed for 7,500,000 Imperial gallons daily, and several miles of cement-lined steel pipe.

SOME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATIONS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

There is given below a list of some nontechnical publications issued by the Bureau of the Public Health Service, covering a wide variety of subjects and suitable for general distribution.

The "Keep Well" publications constitute a series of small pamphlets which present important health facts in popular form.

The Public Health Bulletins have proved especially valuable for general distribution in connection with campaigns for health improvement, and are useful to health officers as an aid to the solution of many local health problems.

The most important articles that appear each week in Public Health Reports are reprinted in pamphlet form, making possible a wider and more economical distribution of articles that are of interest to health workers, sanitarians, and the general public.

Those publications not marked with an asterisk (*) are available for free distribution and, as long as the supply lasts, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Those publications marked with an asterisk are not available for free distribution, but may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices noted. (Send no remittances to the Public Health Service.)

Keep Well Series

- *1. The road to health. Concise directions for keeping well—Table of average weights for men and women. 1919. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *3. How to avoid tuberculosis. 1919. 7 pages. 5 cents.
- *4. Diphtheria. How to recognize it, keep from catching it, and treat those who do catch it. 1919. 15 pages. 5 cents.
- *5. The safe vacation. Selection of a place to go and what to do in case of sudden accident or illness. 1919. 32 pages. 5 cents.
- *6. Cancer facts which every adult should know. 1919. 30 pages. 5 cents.
- *7. Vaccination: An excellent form of health insurance. 1919. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *8. Motherhood: Helpful advice to the expectant mother. 1919. 7 pages.
- *10. Bottle Feeding for babies. Concise guide for mothers. 1919. 9 pages. 5 cents.
- *12. Flat foot and other foot troubles. 1920. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *13. Good teeth. 1921. 16 pages. 5 cents.

Supplements to the Public Health Reports

- *2. Indoor tropics. The injurious effect of overheated dwellings, schools, etc. By J. M. Eager. 1913. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- 8. Trachoma: Its nature and prevention. By John McMullen. 1913. (Revised 1923.) 6 pages.
- 11. What the farmer can do to prevent malaria. By R. H. von Ezdorf. 1914. 6 pages.

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- *18. Malaria: Lessons on its cause and prevention (for use in schools). By H. R. Carter. 1914. (Revised in 1922.) 20 pages; 4 plates. 5 cents.
 - 24. Exercise and health. By F. C. Smith. 1915. (Revised 1925). 7 pages.
 - 29. The transmission of disease by flies. By Ernest A. Sweet. 1916. 20 pages; 2 plates. (Revised 1922.)
- *30. Common colds. By W. C. Rucker. 1917. 4 pages.
 - 31. Safe milk: An important food problem. By Ernest A. Sweet. 1917. 24 pages.

Public Health Bulletins

- 37. The sanitary privy: Its purpose and construction. By C. W. Stiles. 1910. 24 pages; 12 figures.
- Open-air schools for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis among children. By B. S. Warren. 1912. 20 pages.
- 68. Safe disposal of human excreta at unsewered homes. By L. L. Lumsden, C. W. Stiles, and A. W. Freeman. 1915. 28 pages.
- 69. Typhoid fever: Its causation and prevention. By L. L. Lumsden. 1915. 22 pages.
- 70. Good water for farm homes. By A. W. Freeman. 1915. 16 pages.
- 89. A sanitary privy system for unsewered towns and villages. By L. L. Lumsden. 1917. 23 pages.
- *101. Studies of methods for the treatment and disposal of sewage: Treatment of sewage from single houses and small communities. By Leslie C. Frank and C. P. Rynus. 1919. 117 pages. 25 cents.
- *103. The rat: Arguments for elimination and methods for destruction. 1919. 12 pages. 5 cents.
- 110. Synopsis of child hygiene laws of the several States, including school medical inspection laws. By Taliaferro Clark and Selwyn D. Collins. 1921. 58 pages. (Revised May, 1925.)
- *112. Report on Oregon State survey of mental defects, delinquency, and dependency. By C. L. Carlisle. 1921. 79 pages. 10 cents.
- *114. Top minnows in relation to malaria control. Notes on habits and distribution. By S. F. Hildebrand. 1921. 34 pages. 10 cents.
- *116. Lead poisoning in the pottery trades. By B. J. Newman, W. J. McConnell, O. M. Spencer, and F. M. Phillips. 1921. 223 pages. 35 cents.
- 121. Rodent infestation and rat-proofing conditions in Massachusetts seacoast cities, New York, and Baltimore. By L. L. Williams, E. C. Sullivan, and A. F. Allen. 1922. 38 pages.
- *127. The epidemiology of botulism. By J. C. Geiger, K. F. Meyer, and E. C. Dickson. 1922. 119 pages. 15 cents.
- *129. Communicable diseases and travel. By Thomas R. Crowder, 1922. 62 pages. 10 cents.
- *131. Section No. 1 of general report on Ohio River investigation. A study of pollution and natural purification of the Ohio River. Plankton and related organisms. By W. C. Purdy. 1923. 78 pages. 15 cents.
- 132. Studies of 15 representative sewage plants in the United States. By E. J. Theriault and H. H. Wagenhals. 1923. 260 pages.
- *134. The campaign against malnutrition. 1923. 37 pages. 5 cents.
- *135. Railroad malaria surveys. 1922. The Missouri Pacific Railroad. By A. W. Fuchs. 1923. 36 pages. 10 cents.
- *136. Report of the committee on municipal health department practice, of the American Public Health Association. 1923. 468 pages. 50 cents.

- *138. Tuberculosis survey of the island of Porto Rico, October 11, 1922, to April 18, 1923. By J. G. Townsend. 1923. 98 pages. 35 cents.
- *153. A study of the top minnow Gambusia Holbrooki in its relation to mosquito control. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. May, 1925. 136 pages. 30 cents.

Reprints from Public Health Reports

- 100. Whooping cough: Its nature and prevention. By W. C. Rucker. 1912.7 pages. (Revised 1922.)
- *105. Antimalarial measures for farm houses and plantations. By H. R. Carter. 1912. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *167. Relative efficiency of rat traps: Trap which proved most effective in Manila. By Victor G. Heiser. 1914. 2 pages. 5 cents.
- *170. Prevention of malaria. How to screen the home. By R. H. von Ezdorf. 1914. 6 pages. 5 cents.
- 183. Screening as an antimalarial measure. By H. R. Carter. 1914. 12 pages.
- *187. Prevention of typhus fever. With especial reference to delousing. By Joseph Goldberger and M. H. Neill. 1914. 14 pages. 5 cents.
- 256. The limitations to self-meditation. Uses and abuses of proprietary preparations and household remedies. By Martin I. Wilbert. 1915 6 pages.
- 258. Malaria control: Drainage as an antimalarial measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. 1915. 11 pages.
- 260. Control of malaria: Oiling as an antimosquito measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. 1915. 12 pages.
- *349. Hay fever and its prevention. By W. Scheppegrell. 1916. 12 pages; 6 plates. 10 cents.
- *387. Climate and tuberculosis: Relation of climate to recovery. By John W. Trask. 1917. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *456. The application of ozone to the purification of swimming pools. By Wallace A. Manheimer. 1918. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *527. Fishes in relation to mosquito control in ponds. By Samuel F. Hildebrand. 1919. 15 pages; 6 plates. (Revised 1922.) 10 cents.
- 532. A disposal station for a can privy system. By E. B. Johnson. 1919. 6 pages; 2 plates.
- 552. The malaria problem in the South. By H. R. Carter. 1919. 11 pages.
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- 622. Children's teeth, a community responsibility. By Taliaferro Clark and H. B. Butler. 1920. 18 pages; 1 plate.
- 625. Sanitary disposal of sewage through a septic tank: Simple construction and inexpensive operation for isolated dwellings. By H. R. Crohurst. 1920. 8 pages.
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- 707. Good teeth: The importance of good teeth and the prevention of decay. 1921. 10 pages.
- 727. The care of your baby. 1922. (Revised in 1925.) 40 pages.
- *750. Heights and weights of school children. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and S. D. Collins. 1922. 22 pages. 10 cents.
- 753. Adenoids. What they are and how to treat them. 1922. 2 pages; 1 plate.
- *754. The delinquent. By Frank E. Leslie. 1922. 10 pages. 5 cents.
- 780. Measles: An important disease from the public health standpoint. By
 W. C. Rucker. (Revised edition of Supplement No. 1.) 1922.
- 783. The school nurse: Her duties and responsibilities. By Taliaferro Clark. 1922.
- *789. Dried milk powder in infant feeding. By Taliaferro Clark and S. D. Collins. 1922. 5 cents.
- *793. School absence of boys and girls. By Selwyn D. Collins. October 27, 1922. 5 pages. 5 cents.
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- 809. Weight and height as an index of nutrition. By Taliaferro Clark, Edgar Sydenstricker, and Selwyn D. Collins. January 12, 1923. 22 pages.
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- *819. The trachoma problem in the State of Minnesota. By Taliaferro Clark. March 2, 1923. 21 pages. 5 cents.
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- *933. Past incidence of certain communicable diseases common among children. Occurrence of measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, among school children in various localities in the United States. By Selwyn D. Collins. June 27, 1924. 16 pages. 5 cents.
- *936. Effect of oil pollution of coast and other waters on the public health. By committee consisting of F. W. Lane, A. D. Bauer, H. F. Fisher, P. N. Harding. July 11, 1924. 6 pages. 5 cents.
- 939. The legal aspects of milk control. By James A. Tobey. July 18, 1924. 8 pages.
- 940. Cancer and proprietary cures. July 18, 1924. 8 pages.
- 941. Thyroid survey of 47,493 elementary-school children in Cincinnati. By Robert Olesen. July 25, 1924. 26 pages.
- 942. A note on the relationship of tonsillectomy to the occurrence of scarlet fever and diphtheria. By James A. Doull. August 1, 1924. 8 pages.
- 945. Sanitary engineering courses of engineering colleges in the United States. By Isador W. Mendelsohn. August 15, 1924. 8 pages.
- *947. The income cycle in the life of the wage earner. By Edgar Sydenstricker, Wilford I. King, and Dorothy Wiehl. August 22, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *948. Correspondence and reading courses in public health. August 22, 1924. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- *950. Pellagra in relation to milk supply in the household. By G. A. Wheeler. August 29, 1924. 4 pages. 5 cents.
- 951. A plea for more attention to the nutrition of the school child. By Taliaferro Clark. August 29, 1924. 9 pages.
- 952. Protection of small water supplies used by railroads. By O. E. Brownell. September 5, 1924. 10 pages.
- *954. Causes of absences in one grade of fifteen public schools in Washington, D. C. By Louise Tayler-Jones. September 12, 1924. 10 pages. 5 cents.
 - 955. Thyroid enlargement among Montana school children. With notes on the possible influence of the place of residence and the use of vegetables and drinking water upon the condition. By Fred T. Foard. September 12, 1924. 5 pages.
- 956. Per capita medicinal requirements of narcotics. Data secured in a narcotic survey of Allegheny County, Md. By A. G. DuMez. September 12, 1924. 4 pages.
- *957. Morbidity among school children in Hagerstown, Md. Cases of illness and days lost from school on account of illness among white school children during the school months December, 1921, to May, 1923, inclusive. By Selwyn D. Collins. September 19, 1924. 32 pages. 5 cents.
 - 961. Developments in the field of mental testing. By Helen H. Dolan. October 3, 1924. 18 pages.

- 962. Mortality from malaria 1919–1923. By Kenneth F. Maxcy, October 10, 1924. 4 pages.
- *963. Thyroid enlargement among Minnesota school children. Prevalence as shown by a survey of 4,061 children in 13 localities in 1923. By Robert Olesen and Taliaferro Clark. October 10, 1924. 14 pages. 5 cents.
- 965. Outbreak of scarlet fever caused by milk-borne infection. By Arthur Jordan. October 17, 1924. 7 pages.
- 966. Epidemiological study of the minor respiratory diseases by the Public Health Service. (Preliminary and progress report.) By J. G. Townsend. October 24, 1924. 12 pages.
- 975. The eyesight of the school child as determined by the Snellen test. A statistical study of the results of vision tests of 9,245 native white children in New York State, Delaware, South Carolina, and Frederick County, Md., and of 2,636 white children in Cecil County, Md. By Selwyn D. Collins. November 28, 1924. 15 pages.
- 978. A survey of public health nursing in the State departments of health. Compiled by Lucy Minnigerode. December 12, 1924. 27 pages.
- 979. Variation in eyesight at different ages, as determined by the Snellen test. A statistical study of the results of vision tests of 4,862 native white school boys and 6,479 male white industrial workers in the United States. By Selwyn D. Collins and Rollo H. Britten. December 19, 1924. 6 pages.
- *980. Oil pollution at bathing beaches. Prepared by a committee consisting of F. W. Lane, A. D. Bauer, H. F. Fisher, and P. N. Harding. December 19, 1924. 14 pages. 5 cents.
- 983. Endemic goiter in Colorado. By Robert Olesen. January 2, 1926. 22 pages.
- *984. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of dried beans, casein, dried milk, and brewers' yeast, with a consideration of the essential preventive factors involved. By Joseph Goldberger and W. F. Tanner. January 9, 1925. 27 pages. 5 cents.
- 991. The vaccum-cyanide method of delousing clothing and baggage. Experimental data upon which the procedure at the New York quarantine station is based. By H. E. Trimble. February 20, 1925. 21 pages.
- *993. Incidence of sickness among white school children in Hagerstown, Md. Frequency of illness during the school year 1923-24, and a summary of the experience for 1921-1924. By Selwyn D. Collins. February 27, 1925. 14 pages. 5 cents.
- 995. Drainage ditches covered economically. Concrete pipe manufactured and laid cheaply in Emporia, Va. March 13, 1925. 8 pages.
- 999. Foot defectiveness in school children. March 27, 1925. 4 pages.
- 1003. Public Health Service publications. A list of publications issued during the period April, 1924, to March, 1925. April 10, 1925. 7 pages.
- 1008. Some effects of high environmental temperatures on the organism. By Frederick B. Flinn. May 1, 1925. 29 pages.
- 1013. Status of vaccination in American colleges. By Robert T. Legge. May 22, 1925. 5 pages.
- 1019. Canyon automobile camp, Yellowstone National Park. By Isador W. Mendelsohn. June 12, 1925. 12 pages.
- 1020. An outbreak of typhoid fever caused by milk-borne infection. By L. L. Lumsden. June 19, 1925. 15 pages.
- 1021. Tetanus in the United States following the use of bunion pads as a vaccination dressing. By Charles Armstrong. June 26, 1925. 6 pages.

- 1022. Studies of impounded waters in relation to malaria. By E. H. Gage. June 26, 1925. 19 pages.
- 1029. Drinking-water standards. Standards adopted by the Treasury Department June 20, 1925, for drinking and culinary water supplied by common carriers in interstate commerce. April 10, 1925. 28 pages. 5 cents.
- 1031. Strabismus and defective color sense among school children. By Selwyn D. Collins. July 17, 1925. 9 pages.
- 1046. Studies of impounded waters in relation to malaria. The trend of malaria in Horse Creek Valley, Aiken County, S. C. By E. H. Gage. October 16, 1925. 9 pages. 5 cents.
- 1049. A demonstration at Tarboro, N. C., of a system for sanitary control of milk supplies of towns and small cities. With special reference to operation of a municipal Pasteurization plant. By K. E. Miller. November 6, 1925. 12 pages.
- 1050. Public health nursing. By J. G. Townsend. November 6, 1925. 8 pages. 5 cents.
- 1052. Water hyacinth and the breeding of Anopheles. By M. A. Barber and T. B. Hayne. November 20, 1925. 6 pages.
- 1053. Heredity and culture as factors in body build. By C. B. Davenport and Louise A. Nelson. November 27, 1925. 5 pages.
- 1054. Results of schick tests in California. By Frank L. Kelly, Ida May Stevens, and Margaret Beattie. December 4, 1925. 14 pages.
- 1058. Cancer mortality in the ten original registration States. Trend for the period 1900-1920. By J. W. Schereschewsky. January 1, 1926.
 12 pages.
- 1059. Smallpox vaccination as carried out at Lehigh University. By Stanley Thomas. January 8, 1926. 8 pages.
- 1060. Sickness among industrial employees. Incidence and duration of disabilities from the important causes lasting longer than one week among 133,000 persons in industry in 1924, and a summary of the experience for 1920-1924. January 22, 1926. 19 pages.
- 1063. Stream Pollution. I. A review of the work of the United States Public Health Service in investigations of stream pollution. By W. H. Frost. January 15, 1926. II. The rate of deoxygenation of polluted waters. By Emery J. Theriault. February 5, 1926. III. The rate of atmospheric reaeration of sewage-polluted streams. By H. W. Streeter. February 12, 1926. IV. Quantitative studies of bacterial pollution and natural purification in the Ohio and the Illinois Rivers. By J. K. Hoskins. February 19, 1926. 51 pages.
- 1065. A community health program. By Hugh S. Cumming. February 26, 1926. 10 pages. 5 cents.
- 1069. The relationship of endemic goiter to certain potential foci of infection. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 26, 1926. 15 pages.
- 1070. Community responsibility of hospitals. By E. H. Lewinski-Corwin. April 2, 1926. 8 pages.
- 1071. The public health nurse. By J. G. Townsend. April 9, 1926. 12 pages.
- 1076. A comparison of full-time and part-time county health units in Kansas. By Earle G. Brown. April 23, 1926. 4 pages.
- 1078. The intensive treatment for hay fever. By William Scheppegrell. April 30, 1926. 4 pages.
- 1080. The leprosy problem in the United States. By O. E. Denney. May 14, 1926. 8 pages.

- 1081. Endemic goiter and intelligence. By Robert Olesen and Mabel R. Fernald. May 21, 1926. 16 pages.
- 1086. Results of Dick tests made on different groups. By R. E. Dyer, W. P. Caton, and B. T. Sockrider. June 11, 1926. 8 pages.
- 1094. The so-called action of acid sodium phosphate in delaying the onset of fatigue. By Frederick B. Flinn. July 16, 1926. 14 pages.
- 1096. Benzol poisoning as an industrial hazard. Review of studies conducted in cooperation with the subcommittee on benzol of the committee on industrial poisoning of the National Safety Council. By Leonard Greenburg. July 2, 9, 23, 1926. 63 pages.
- 1097. Report of the Committee on Uniform Standard Milk Ordnance, Conference of State and Territorial health officers, 1926. July 30, 1926. 10 pages.
- 1098. A national program for the unification of milk control. By Leslie C. Frank. July 30, 1926. 34 pages.
- 1099. United States Public Health Service standard milk ordnance, modified as adopted by the conference of State and Territorial health officers at Washington, D. C., May, 1926. July 30, 1926. 13 pages.
- 1102. Incidence of endemic thyroid enlargement in Connecticut. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. August 13, 1926. 13 pages.
- 1108. Endemic goiter and physical development. I. Cincinnati school children by Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. September 3, 1926. 16 pages.
- 1109. The radioactivity of natural waters. By W. D. Collins. September 10, 1926. 4 pages.
- 1119. Endemic goiter and school absenteeism. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. October 29, 1926. 10 pages.
- 1120. What the Government is doing for tuberculous persons. By Lucy Minnigerode. October 29, 1926. 8 pages.
- 1124. Organization of the health program of a university. By D. F. Smiley. November 19, 1926. 19 pages.
- 1125. Distribution of endemic goiter in the United States as shown by thyroid surveys. By Robert Olesen. November 26, 1926. 13 pages.
- 1127. Health studies of negro children. I. Intelligence studies of negro children in Atlanta, Ga. By Virginia Taylor Graham. December 3, 1926. 25 pages.
- 1128. The work of the United States Public Health Service. December 10, 1926. 28 pages.
- 1129. The control of communicable diseases. Report of the American Public Health Association committee on standard regulations appointed in October, 1916, revised by the committee in October, 1926. December 17, 1926. 35 pages.
- 1133. Epidemiological study of minor respiratory diseases. Progress report II: Based on records for families of medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service and of members of several university faculties. By J. G. Townsend and Edgar Sydenstricker. January 14, 1927. 22 pages.
- 1134. The extent of medical and hospital service in a typical small city. By Edgar Sydenstricker. January 14, 1927. 11 pages.
- 1137. Questions and answers on smallpox and vaccination. By J. P. Leake. January 28, 1927. 19 pages.
- 1138. Some special features of the work of the Public Health Service. February 11, 1927. 77 pages.
- 1140. Paris green applied by airplane in the control of Anopheles production. By L. L. Williams, jr., and S. S. Cook. February 18, 1927. 5 pages.

- 1143. Further studies on the relationship of endemic goiter to certain potential foci of infection. II. In Connecticut. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 4, 1927. 15 pages.
- 1144. Standard milk ordinance results in 14 Alabama towns. By Leslie C. Frank, S. W. Welch, and C. A. Abele. March 11, 1927. I1 pages.
- 1146. The problem of fetal and neonatal death. By Blanche Sterling. March 18, 1927. 35 pages.
- 1147. Examination of food handlers. By M. James Fine. March 25, 1927. 5 pages.
- 1148. Endemic thyroid enlargement in Massachusetts. By Robert Olesen and Neil E. Taylor. March 25, 1927. 14 pages.
- 1150. Review of literature on the physiological effects of abnormal temperatures and humidities. By R. R. Sayers and Sara J. Davenport. April 8, 1927. 63 pages.
- 1153. Preliminary report of screening studies in Leflore County, Miss. By C. P. Coogle. April 22, 1927. 12 pages.
- 1154. Definitions of Pasteurization and their enforcement. By Leslie C. Frank, Frederic J. Moss, and Peter E. LeFevre. April 29, 1927. 11 pages.
- 1156. A resumé, with comments, of the available literature relating to posture. By Louis Schwartz. May 6, 1927. 30 pages.
- 1157. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of the tomato, carrot, and rutabaga turnip. By Joseph Goldberger and G. A. Wheeler. May 13, 1927. 8 pages.
- 1158. Iodization of public water supplies for prevention of endemic goiter. By Robert Olesen. May 20, 1927. 13 pages.
- 1162. Drinking water coolers on common carriers. By Arthur P. Miller. June 10, 1927. 8 pages.
- 1163. The age curve of illness—Hagerstown morbidity studies No. IV. By Edgar Sydenstricker. June 10, 1927. 12 pages.
- 1165. Recent developments in sewage chlorination. By L. H. Enslow. June 17, 1927. 18 pages.
- 1167. A comparison of the incidence of illness and death—Hagerstown morbidity studies No. V. By Edgar Sydenstricker. June 24, 1927. 13 pages.
- 1169. The Public Health Service nursing corps. By Lucy Minnigerode. July 8, 1927. 4 pages.
- 1172. The illness rate among males and females. Hagerstown morbidity studies No. VI. By Edgar Sydenstricker. July 29, 1927. 19 pages.
- 1174. Pellagra: Its nature and prevention. By Joseph Goldberger. September 2, 1927. 8 pages.
- 1175. Dietetics in institutions and in the field. By Lucy Minnigerode. August 19, 1927. 5 pages.
- 1180. Mosquito control by airplane. Memorandum on the distribution of Paris green by airplane in the control of Anopheles production in uncleared pond near Bamberg, S. C., September 8, 1927. September 23, 1927. 2 pages.
- 1181. A study of the pellagra-preventive action of the cowpea (Vigna sinensis) and of commercial wheat germ. By Joseph Goldberger and G. A. Wheeler. September 30, 1927. 8 pages.
- 1182. The diagnosis of poliomyelitis. By J. P. Leake. October 7, 1927. 12 pages.

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1187. Pellagra in the Mississippi flood area. Report of an inquiry relating to the prevalence of pellagra in the area affected by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana in the spring of 1927. By Joseph Goldberger and Edgar Sydenstricker. November 4, 1927. 20 pages.

Miscellaneous Publications

- *17. Prevention of disease and care of the sick. 3d edition. By W. G. Stimpson. First Aid to the Injured. By M. H. Foster. 1925. 318 pages. Paper bound, 75 cents; cloth bound, \$1.
- Tuberculosis: Its nature and prevention. By F. C. Smith. 1921. 12 pages; 1 plate. (Reprint of Public Health Bulletin No. 36.)
- Getting well: Some things worth knowing about tuberculosis. By medical officers of the Public Health Service, private specialists, and patients. Edited and arranged by Nathan Barlow. 1922. (Revised in 1926.) 24 pages.

Posters

- 1. The House Fly.
- 4. Influenza.

Venereal-Disease Publications

BULLETINS

- 6. Manpower. A pamphlet for men, giving the facts of venereal disease and some material on sex hygiene.
- 7. The problem of sex education in schools. For educators.
- 39. Venereal-disease ordinances.
- 43. The public health nurse and venereal-disease control.
- 47. The percentage of venereal diseases among approximately the second million drafted men—by cities.
- 54. The case against the red-light district.
- 55. Keeping fit. For older boys. Tells how to keep in prime physical condition and includes essential information regarding sex hygiene.
- 59. The wonderful story of life. A pamphlet for parents to read to little children.
- 60. Healthy, happy womanhood. A pamphlet which sets forth in simple language facts regarding sex and venereal diseases essential to the welfare of girls and young women.
- 61. Sex education in the home. For parents.
- 62. Outdoing the ostrich. Sets forth the threefold plan for combating venereal disease.
- 63. The facts about venereal diseases. For men. Contains in condensed form much of the information in "Manpower."
- 64. A square deal for the boy in industry. For those engaged in work with boys. Outlines a method of reaching employed boys with the "Keeping Fit" exhibit.
- 67. Syphilis and gonorrhea: Diseases of youth.
- 70. Dividends from venereal-disease control.
- 73. Placard—Warning against venereal diseases. (For use by railroads, industrial plants, etc.).
- 74. The need for sex education. Includes lists of carefully selected books. 1 page.
- *75. High schools and sex education. A manual for teachers, setting forth the nature of sex education and describing the courses into which a limited amount of sex information may be introduced when well-qualified teachers are available. 98 pages (buckram). 50 cents.

- 80. Health maintenance. Subject: The relief and prevention of venereal diseases. Facts concerning venereal diseases and their prevention. Leaflet. For adults.
- *81. Venereal disease manual for social and corrective agencies. Treats of the venereal diseases and their sequelae and the relation of the various sociologic and economic factors to these diseases. 70 pages (buckram). 50 cents.
- 83. You and your boy. Leaflet. For parents.
- 84. Catalogue of educational materials. Contains a list of all the educational material including publications, motion pictures, exhibits, and strip films concerning venereal diseases, available from the United States Public Health Service.
- 85. Where Away? Written especially for the use of merchant seamen and other beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service.
- 86. Sex education—A symposium for educators. Outlines the field of sex education and methods for its introduction in school curricula. 58 pages.

REPRINTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH REFORTS

- 354. Syphilis. By L. L. Williams. August 4, 1916. 13 pages.
- 378. Prevalence of syphilis as indicated by the routine use of the Wassermann reaction. By William M. Bryan and James F. Hooker. November 24, 1916. 2 pages.
- 447. The control of venereal diseases. January 4, 1918. 3 pages.
- 450. Venereal-disease legislation, 'showing the trend. January 18, 1918. 30 pages.
- 455. A State-wide plan for the prevention of venereal diseases. By Allan J. McLaughlin. February 22, 1918. 16 pages.
- 459. Suggestions for State board of health regulations for the prevention of venereal diseases. Approved by Surgeon General of the Army, Surgeon General of the Navy, and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. March 29, 1918. 7 pages.
- 468. Progress in venereal-disease control. By J. G. Wilson. May 24, 1918. 6 pages.
- 474. State and Federal cooperation in combating the venereal diseases. By J. G. Wilson. June 28, 1918. 6 pages.
- 477. Venereal-disease control. Standards for discharge of carriers. July 19, 1918. 4 pages.
- 485. Regulations for allotment of funds for venereal-disease prevention work. September 13, 1918. 4 pages.
- 515. The place of "early treatment" in the program of venereal-disease control, April 18, 1919. 2 pages.
- 524. Public Health Service program for nation-wide control of venereal diseases. By C. C. Pierce. May 16, 1919. 8 pages.
- 542. Antivenereal disease and sex hygiene program for the colored population. By Roscoe C. Brown. July 18, 1919. 7 pages.
- 561. Venereal-disease control activities. By C. V. Herdliska. October 10, 1919. 6 pages.
- 609. Some possibilities in the statistical analysis of case reports of venereal diseases. By C. C. Pierce and E. Sydenstricker. August 27, 1920. 10 pages.
- 630. Venereal-disease incidence at different ages. Tabulation of 8,413 case reports. By Mary L. King and Edgar Sydenstricker. December 24, 1920. 18 pages.
- 637. Syphilis as a cause of insanity. By Elise Donaldson. January 21, 1921. 8 pages.

- 685. All-America conference on venereal diseases. Proceedings and resolutions. By Charles Bolduan. July 15, 1921. 44 pages.
- 693. Control of venereally diseased persons in interstate Commerce. By David Robinson. September 9, 1921. 8 pages.
- 695. Value of certain inquiries on venereal-disease case reports—a study of 8,413 case reports in Indiana. September 16, 1921. 15 pages.
- 696. Syphilis and infant deaths. By Millard Knowlton. September 23, 1921. 10 pages.
- 718. Program for statistics of venereal diseases. By L. I. Dublin and M. A. Clark. December 16, 1921. 20 pages.
- 720. Mortality from syphilis. 1,183 autopsies in New York. December 30, 1921. 8 pages.
- 765. The public health institutes, 1922. June 30, 1922. 4 pages.
- 787. Venereal-disease social service in Plainfield, N. J. By A. J. Casselman. September 22, 1922. 10 pages.
- 794. An analysis of 10,000 New Jersey reports of gonorrhea and syphilis. By A. J. Casselman. October 27, 1922. 4 pages.
- 847. Incidence of venereal diseases among American seamen in the Orient. By M. R. King. June 29, 1923. 4 pages.

CARD EXHIBITS

Adolescence and sex education—34 cards, 9 by 12 inches. For teachers. This exhibit is not for sale, but may be borrowed from many of the State departments of health and from the United States Public Health Service.

*The venereal disease menace—50 cards, 9 by 12 inches. For adults. May be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. \$1.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATION

*Venereal Disease Information—A monthly publication. Presents the medical aspects of venereal-disease control work. 5 cents per copy. Subscription price, 50 cents per year.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 19, 1927

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 19, 1927, and corresponding week of 1926. (From the Weekly Health Index November 23, 1927, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corresponding week 1926
Policies in force	69, 548, 945	66, 011, 115
Number of deaths claims	13, 622	12, 939
Deaths claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.	10. 2	10. 2

December 2, 1927

2974

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 19, 1927, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1926. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 23, 1927, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

		ded Nov. 1927	Annual death		s under year	Infant mortality	
City	Total deaths	Death rate ¹	rate per 1,000 corre- sponding week 1926	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corre- sponding week 1926	rate week ended Nov. 19, 1927 ²	
Total (67 cities)	6, 966	12.3	3 12.6	672	3 741	4 54	
Albany 5 Atlants White Colored Baltimore 5 White Colored Birmingham White Colored Born Bottimore 5 White Colored Bottimore 5 White Colored Boston Bridgeport Buffalo Camden Canton Canton Chicago 5 Cincinnati Clored Dalles White Colored Dayton Denver Des Moines Detroit Duluth El Paso Erie Fall River 4 Filint Fort Worth White Colored Gored Jersey City Kansso City, Kans White Colored Jersey City, Kans White <	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 83\\ 42\\ 411\\ 245\\ 178\\ 67\\ 61\\ 322\\ 299\\ 226\\ 300\\ 156\\ 26\\ 236\\ 36\\ 166\\ 166\\ 466\\ 38\\ 8\\ 45\\ 166\\ 466\\ 38\\ 8\\ 45\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 245\\ 16\\ 245\\ 245\\ 16\\ 245\\ 245\\ 16\\ 245\\ 16\\ 245\\ 16\\ 26\\ 225\\ 22\\ 22\\ 24\\ 4\\ 235\\ 16\\ 16\\ 16\\ 16\\ 26\\ 26\\ 21\\ 20\\ 20\\ 15\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 6\\ 228\\ 46\\ 12\\ 20\\ 26\\ 10\\ 20\\ 10\\ 15\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 8\\ 46\\ 12\\ 228\\ 10\\ 20\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 20\\ 0\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 20\\ 0\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	12.3 16.1 	14.5 14.5 13.22 22.3 13.9 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 16.7 12.7 35.2 11.5 16.7 16.7 12.7 35.2 12.7 9.2 8.9 5.4 10.7 13.2 7.5 10.3 13.2 7.5 20.1 12.9 33.1 11.6 11.7 12.9 33.1 11.6 11.7 12.9 33.1 11.6 11.7 24.0 <	$\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 1&7&4\\ 3&20\\ 12\\ 8&10\\ 7&3\\ 3&32\\ 9&13\\ 4&1\\ 1&0\\ 5&7\\ 15\\ 5&6\\ 1&1\\ 1&0\\ 1&5\\ 9&1\\ 2&7\\ 1&5\\ 3&2\\ 4&2\\ 2&0\\ 1&6\\ 3&3\\ 1&0\\ 9&1\\ 8&4\\ 2&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&4\\ 3&1\\ 1&4\\ 8&5\\ 3&0\\ 2&5\\ 1&4\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2\\ 1&2$	4 6 5 1 15 10 5 12 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 9 9 5 4 5 9 9 5 4 5 9 9 5 4 5 12 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 5 9 9 9 5 4 5 12 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 5 9 9 9 5 4 5 12 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 5 9 9 9 5 4 5 8 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 12 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 5 9 9 9 5 4 5 8 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 4 4 5 12 6 6 6 25 27 0 5 4 5 9 9 9 5 4 5 8 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 4 4 5 8 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 4 4 5 8 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 8 3 5 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 3 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	21 21 38 48 125 39 154 55 30 40 50 91 40 50 91 40 50 91 40 56 30 83 18 41 22 64 84 63 	
Washville White Colored New Bedford New Haven.	53 31 22 18 24	(⁶) 7. 9 6. 8	18. 1 38. 8 13. 5 9. 2	1 2 2 1 4	3 2 3 6	19 56	

Footnotes at end of table.

Deaths from all causes				
ended November 19, 1 with corresponding w	1927, infant morta	lity, annual deal	h rate,	and comparison

		ded Nov. 1927	Annual death rate per	Death 1 y	Infant mortality rate	
City	Total deaths	Death rate ¹	1,000 corre- sponding week 1926	Week ended Nov. 19, 1927	Corre- sponding week 1926	week ended Nov. 19, 1927 ²
New Orleans.	127	15.6	18.5	16	18	
White	78		15.3	6	10	
Colored	49	(*)	27.7	10	8	
New York	1,376	12.0	12.2	115	138	48
Bronx Borough Brooklyn Borough	171 473	9.6 10.8	9.8	16	14	51
	473		10.9	40	54	42
Manhattan Borough		16.4	15.7	49	61	59
Queens Borough Richmond Borough	130	8.4	°.5	9	7	39
Newark, N. J.	30 109	10.6 12.2	15.4	1	2	19
	67	12.2	10.6	16	11	80
Oakland Oklahoma City	23	13.1	12.2	5 0	6 7	59
Omaha	47	11.2		9	3	100
Paterson	26	9.4	13.8 13.1	2	3	102
Philodelphia	563	9.4 14.4	13.1			36
Philadelphia	213	14.4	13.8	57	52	77 45
Pittsburgh Portland, Oreg	76	17.3	12.9	13 3	24	
	51	9.5		5	4	32
Providence	52	9.5 14.1	11. 0 15. 2	6	5 8	43 78
White	31	14.1	12.9	4	4	81
Colored	21	(6)	20.7	2	4	73
Rochester	65	10.5	10.2	5	6	42
St. Louis	210	13.1	15.0	19	26	76
St. Paul	52	10.8	10.5	10	20	64
Salt Lake City	26	10.0	14.1	il	ĭ	16
San Antonio	62	15.3	14.5	11	11	10
San Diego	48	21.8	13.2	- 4	Ő	88
San Francisco.	118	10.7	10.9	2	8	12
Schenectady	25	14.0	7.3	ĩ	. 3	30
Seattle	81			î	2	ĩĩ
Somerville	14	7.2	9.3	2	2	58
Spokane	28	13.4	18.2	2 2 2 3 2	4	48
Springfield, Mass	30	10.6	12.9	2	3	32
Syracuse	42	ii.i	15.7	3	7	39
Toledo	50	8.6	11.7	ž	6	19
Trenton	54	20.6	19.8	ō	9	Ō
Titica	23	11.6	13.2	2	il	47
Washington, D. C.	138	13.3	14.0	10	15	58
White	82		12.0	7	9	60
Colored	56	(6)	19.9	3	6	55
Waterbury	17	!		25	5	47
Wilmington, Del.	35	14.5	9.2		2	124
Worcester	38	10.2	10.0	6	4	. 73
Yonkers	27	11.8	10.8	3	25	69
	28	8.6	8.2	3		40

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 66 cities.
⁴ Data for 61 cities.
⁵ Deaths for week ended Friday Nov. 18, 1927.
⁶ 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; Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Knorville, 15; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health dispartment, 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 Weeks Ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for the weeks ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927

	[.] Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Weck ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927
New England States:								
Maine	1	3	2	0	105	104	0	
Vermont	2 87	1 115		05	116 51	296	01	
Massichusetts	11	13	1	ı i	- 01	5	ō	
Connecticut	25	28	2	8	32	36	ŏ	
Middle Atlantic States:			-	Ŭ	5		•	
New York	281	325	1 52	112	670	133	6	
New Jersey	140	169	11	10	26	63	1	
Pennsylvania	224	263			504	444	. 0]]
East North Central States:				<u>:</u>				
Ohio		291		7		46		•••••
Indiana	83 129	47 176	21 24	21 11	47 480	14 32	0	10
Illinois Michigan	129	102	24	2	+ou 68	168	3 0	1
Wiscongin	74	40	11	44	489	85	2	
West North Central States:	. "	10				~	-	
Minnesota	87	33		1	91	5	0	(
Iowa 2	32				9		1	
Missouri	46	100	23	6	52	37	0	1
North Dakota	. 6				163		0	
South Dakota	0	3	1	1	29	9	0	9
Nebraska	6	16	1		3	20	0	1
Kansas South Atlantic States:	18		9	2	154	17	2	1
Delaware	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
Maryland 1	49		17	-	21		ĭ	
Maryland ² District of Columbia	19		ö		2		ô	
Virginia								
West Virginia	75	30	29	31	35	20	0	0
North Carolina	122	91			9	642	1	1
South Carolina	76	60	642	573	8	261	0	0
Georgia	58	21 22	50	94	6	27	0	0
Florida East South Central States:	59	28	1	1	5	2	0	1
Tennessee	86	42	51	37	16	102	0	0
Alabama	72	104	66	67	10	40	2	ŏ
Mississippi	30	42				-	ő	ŏ
West South Central States:							° I	•
Arkansas	7	31	68	38	3	6	0	1
Louisiana	43	45	. 12	10	20	17	0	2
Oklahoma 3	68	82	150	36	27	26	1	1
Texas	62	92	7	52	1	23	0	0
Mountain States: Montana	2				172			0
Idaho.	3	5	-	•••••	27	1	0	ŏ
Wyoming	1	3			8	11	ĭ	ŏ
Colorado	7	30	2		5	17	ō	· 1
New Mexico.	i	Ĩ			3	14	ŏ	Ō
Arizona	4	16			10	i	ŏ	Ó
Utah ²	9	13		3	308	1	Ō	Ó
Pacific States:								
Washington	35	22		·····	70	77	0	4
	14	7	17	17	19	4	1	Ő
Oregon California	199	117	18	21	552	37	21	0

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Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for the weeks ended November 27, 1926, and November 26, 1927—Continued

	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
Division and State	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927	Week ended Nov. 27, 1926	Week ended Nov. 26, 1927
New England States:								
Maine	0	6	47	40	0	0	2	
Vermont	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	3	19	289	170	0	0	6	
Rhode Island	0	1	21	17	0	0	0	
Connecticut	0	1	44	36	0	0	1	
Middle Atlantic States: New York	9	12		0000				
New IOFK			295	273	3	8	41	3
New Jersey	12	8 10	105 348	114	0	0	16	
Pennsylvania Cast North Central States:	2	10	940	350	U	U	46	2
Ohio		29		209		5		
Indiana		20	117	118	143	93	16	
Illinois	0 9	4	234	233	3	17	41	1
Michigan	ŏ	2	204	156	ğ	12	5	i
Wisconsin	2	7	121	114	5	23	4	-
West North Central States:	- 1				Ű	~	•	
Minnesota	0	1	216	134	9	3	3	
Iowa ²	Ó		51		3		ī	
Missouri	0	2	147	81	3	88	14	1
North Dakota	1		76		13		0	
South Dakota	0	1	36	26	3	2	4	:
Nebraska	1	8	27	42	17	5	43	
Kansas. outh Atlantic States:	1	3	91	117	12	32	6	
outh Atlantic States:				_	-			
Delaware	0	1	10	3	0	0	1	(
Maryland 2	0		43		0		22	
District of Columbia	0		12		0		2	
Virginia Wost Virginia	2 1				0			
West Virginia North Carolina	ō	9	52	47 71	1 42	28	28	2
South Carolina	ŏ	1	84 20	38	15	25 5	6 27	33
Georgia	ŏ.	ō	12	17	16	ŏ	15	
Florida	ŏ	ŏ	15	7	14	ŏ	5	1
ast South Central States:	v I	•	~ 1	•		U I	° I	
Tennessee	0	1	58	50	6	7	25	18
Alabama	ŏ	õ	25	20	7	19	24	43
Mississippi	Ō	Ō	18	30	6	7	3	1
est South Central States:	- 1			1	1			
Arkansas	0	2	21	10	1	2	16	14
Louisiana	1	0	18	18	9	8	12	12
Oklahoma I	2	3	28	25	1	36	37	43
Texas.	ō	2	37	66	1	13	2	14
lountain States:							.	
Montana	1	2	113	12	3	59	1	2
Idaho	0	2	36	17	3	8	0	Ō
Wyoming Colorado	0 0	0	22 68	33 52	5 20	10	04	0 11
New Mexico	ŏ	2	11	52	20	8	1	
Arizona	ö	ő	21	ő	ŏ	ö	1	16 0
Utah ³	ŏ	2	19	2	5	30	2	2
acific States:	v I	4	19	4		30	-	2
Washington	1	9	82	39	20	35	6	5
One	ô	26	59	9	15	20	3	37
Oregon								

² Week ended Friday.

³ Exclusive of Tulsa.

Reports for Week Ended November 19, 1927

DIPHTHERIA	Cases	POLION Y ELITIS	Cases
District of Columbia	- 18	North Dakota	. 1
North Dakota	- 3	SCARLET FEVER	
		District of Columbia	. 23
INFLUENZA		North Dakota	46
District of Columbia	- 3	SMALLPOX	
		District of Columbia	. 1
MEASLES		North Dakota	12
District of Columbia	. 1	TYPHOID FEVER	
North Dakota	. 11	District of Columbia	2
72886°273			

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Men- ingo- coccus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Pol io- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
October, 1927 Alabama. Georgia. Illinois. Louisiana. Minnesota. New York. Ohio. Rhode Island. Tennessee. Vermont. West Virginia. Wyoming.	2 0 23 4 29 0 8 2 1 0 2 0	551 240 587 59 163 260 292 779 61 289 14 125 12	88 181 59 	615 510 18 660 1 19 7 	89 55 99 12 15 5 17 422 113 111 232 16 37 45	57 41 5 32 	3 2 128 6 6 40 84 272 19 21 16 72 6	133 151 677 148 43 396 468 842 94 468 842 94 292 53 344 54	9 18 39 84 13 5 18 5 18 5 4 35 0 22 2 2	138 138 163 14 68 30 124 159 6 362 4 205 9

-

October, 1927

October, 1927	
Actinomycosis:	Cases
Illinois	. 1
Anthrax:	
Louisiana	
New York	. 4
Tennessee	. 1
Chicken pox:	
Alabama	. 25
Georgia	. 17
Illinois	563
Iowa	. 76
Louisiana	. 9
Minnesota	291
New York	865
Ohio	646
Rhode Island	10
Tennessee	31
Vermont	117
West Virginia	86
Wyoming	31
Conjunctivitis:	
Georgia	. 1
Dengue:	
Alabama	5
Georgia	. 1
Dysentery:	
Georgia	25
Illinois	
Louisiana	6
New York	15
Ohio	. 1
Tennessee	17
German measles:	
Illinois	14
New York	28
Ohio	
Rhode Island	
Hookworm disease:	
Georgia	20
Louisiana	
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Iowa	. 1

October, 1927-Continued

Lead poisoning:	Cases
Illinois	. 26
Ohio	. 19
Leprosy:	
Illinois	. 1
Minnesota	
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Alabama	. 1
Illinois	. 3
Iowa	. 1
Louisiana	. 1
Minnesota	. 3
New York	. 6
Ohio	5
Rhode Island	1
Malta fever:	
Iowa	1
Minnesota	. 1
Mumps:	
Alabama	29
Georgia	24
Illinois	
Iowa	40
Louisiana	4
New York	596
Ohio	232
Rhode Island	15
Tennessee	27
Vermont	43
Wyoming	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Illinois	46
New York	4
Ohio	105
Rhode Island	3
Paratyphoid fever:	-
Georgia	8
Illinois	2
Louisiana	2
Ohio	2
Tennessee	5
	-

October, 1927-Continued		October, 1927—Continued			
Puerperal septicemia:	Cases	Trachoma-Continued.	Cases		
Ullinois	. 8	New York	. 2		
New York	. 8	Ohio	. 6		
Rabies in animals:		Wyoming			
New York	. 7	Tularæmia:			
Rabies in man:		Minnesota	. 1		
Illinois	. 2	Typhus fever:			
Louisiana	. 1	Alabama	. 7		
Ohio	. 1	Georgia	. 8		
Scables:		Vincent's angina:			
Iowa	. 1	Illinois	. 1		
Septic sore throat:		Iowa	. 1		
Georgia	42	New York	. 95		
Illinois		Whooping cough:			
New York		Alabama	119		
Ohio		Georgia	34		
Rhode Island		Illinois	694		
Tennessee	5	Iowa	. 34		
Tetanus:		Louisiana	4		
Georgia	1	Minnesota	83		
Illinois	2	New York	1,062		
Louisiana	5	Ohio	375		
New York	6	Rhode Island	5		
Trachoma:		Tennessee	193		
Illinois	3	Vermont	103		
Louisiana	2	West Virginia	188		
Minnesota	1	Wyoming			

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of October, 1927, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	California	Connecti- cut	Illinois	Massachu- setts	Minnesota	New York
Encephalitis Leprosy Malaria 1					1 1 1	
Measles Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever Smallpox	4	1	2 1			1 4 4
Smallpox Trachoma Tularaemia Tuberculosis Typhoid	1	1	 3 9		1 	12

¹ Tertian.

² Two carriers in addition.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 97 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 29,800,000. The estimated population of the 94 cities reporting deaths is more than 29,650,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

	1927	1926	Esti- mated ex- pectancy
Cases reported			
Diphtheria:			1
42 States	2, 598	2,718	
97 cities	1,174	1,286	1,241
Measles:			
41 States	2, 197	3, 547	
97 cities	395	528	
Poliom yelitis: 43 States	294	52	
43 States carlet fever:	201	54	
42 States	2,904	3,776	
97 cities	2, 301	1,170	870
malipox:	041	1,110	0/0
42 States	423	379	1
97 cities	93	31	28
Fundade for the second s	~		4 0
42 States	563	756	
97 cities	87	114	82
01 VINCO			
Deaths reported			
nfluenza and pneumonia:			[
94 cities	627	666	
mallpox:			
94 Cities	1	0	
Houston	ī	ŏ	

Weeks ended November 12, 1927, and November 13, 1926

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that 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 1918 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.

· ·			Diph	theria	Infit	lenza			
Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine: Portland New Hampshire:	75, 333	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Concord Manchester	22, 546 83, 097	0 0	0 3	0	0 0	0	6 0	0	1
Vermont: Barre Massachusetts:	10, 008	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston Fall River Springfield	779, 620 128, 993 142, 065	49 2 11	48 4 3	32 3	5 1 0	0 1 0	116 1 2	8 1 5	21 5 0
Worcester Rhode Island:	190, 757	19	3 6	8	ŏ	ŏ	5	14	1
Pawtucket Providence Connecticut:	69, 760 267, 918	0	1 9	1 15	0	0	0 1	0 1	1 3
Bridgeport Hartford	(¹) 160, 197	0	10 8 3	6 0	0 1	0	0	0 1	1
New Haven	178, 927	4	3	2	0	0	16	12	5

¹No estimate made.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927-Continued

			Diph	theria	Influ	ienza			
Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York: Buffalo New York Rochester	538, 016 5, 873, 356 316, 786 182, 003	51 81 6 14	19 160 10 12	28 230 4 0	13	0 6 0 0	27 25 1 12	19 16 1 3	9 126 4 0
New Jersey: Camden Newark Trenton	128, 642 452, 513 132, 020	3 27 0	8 11 4	10 17 2	7 1	0 0 1	0 13 3	1 11 0	1 9 2
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading	1, 979, 364 631, 563 112, 707	52 16	78 35 4	36 9		6 0	1 1	51 1	57 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	_								
Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	409, 333 936, 485 279, 836 287, 380	6 38 4 27	17 54 12 17	13 121 25 3	0 4 0 0	4 1 0 0	0 7 0 11	2 38 1 3	14 13 6 0
Indiana: Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute Illinois:	97, 846 358, 819 80, 091 71, 071	1 26 3 0	4 11 3 3	10 11 2 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 13 0 0	1 9 6 0
Chicago Springfield Michigan:	2, 995, 239 63, 923	108 1	123 3	119 0	4 0	2 0	4 0	27 2	49 2
Detroit Flint Grand Rapids Wisconsin:	1, 245, 824 130, 316 153, 698	26 12 7	83 14 6	63 3 1	2 0 0	1 0 0	20. 1 6	16 10 2	· 23 0 2
Kenosha Milwaukee Racine Superior	50, 891 509, 192 67, 707 39, 671	16 76 3 2	3 32 2 1	0 8 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0	2 16 1 0	1 5 3 0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul Iowa:	110, 502 425, 435 246, 001	2 61 33	3 35 19	0 15 9	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 2 34	2 4 8
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	52, 469 141, 441 76, 411 36, 771	0 1 6 6	2 7 3 0	2 0 0 2	0 0 0		0 0 0 2	0 0 17 0	
Missouri: Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	367, 481 78, 342 821, 543	24 4 9	13 3 51	7 1 39	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 1	22 0 2	2 5
Fargo Grand Forks	26, 403 14, 811	29 21	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota: Aberdeen Sioux Falls Nebraska:	15, 036 30, 12 7	1 0	0 0	0 0	0.		0	0	
Lincoln Omaha Kansas:	60, 941 211, 768	15 15	3 10	4 3	0	0	3 0	14 1	0 7
Topeka Wichita	55, 411 88, 367	6 6	3 8	32	1 0	0	0	0	5 3
SOUTH ATLANTIC					-1	·			
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland:	122, 049	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
Baltimore Cumberland Frederick	796, 296 33, 741 12, 035	39 0 0	36 1 1	31 0 0	10 1 0	0 1 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	24 0 0

	1	1	[1	1	
Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1925,	Chick- en pox, cases re-	Cases, esti-	Cases	Cases	Deaths	Mea- sles, cases re-	Mumps, cases re-	Pneu- monia, deaths re-
-	estimated	ported	mated expect- ancy	ported	re- ported	ported	ported	ported	ported
SOUTH ATLANTIC-COD.									
District of Columbia: Washington Virginia:	497, 9 06	3	22	12	0	0	2	0	10
Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond	30, 395 (1) 186, 403	5 7 . 3	3 5 23	3 5 13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 3	0 0 1	0 1 3
Roanoke West Virginia: Charleston	58, 208 49, 019	2 1	6 4	2 0	0	2	7	1	0
Wheeling North Carolina: Raleigh	56, 208 30, 371	25 18	4	1 2	0	0	0	0	3 0
Wilmington Winston-Salem South Carolina:	37, 061 69, 031	0 0	1 4	1 9	0	0	15 5	0 1	2 2
Charleston Columbia Greenville	73, 125 41, 225 27, 311	0 2 0	2 1 1	2 1 3	33 0 0	2 0	0 6 3	0 5 18	, 6 2 0
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick	(1) 16, 809	1 0	11 0	11 1	21 0	2 0	0	0 1	4
Savannah Florida: Miami	93, 134 69, 754	0 1	3	-6 1	2 2	1	11 0	1 0	5
St. Petersburg Tampa BAST SOUTH CENTBAL	26, 847 94, 743	0	0 2	1	0	0 0	1	1	0 1
Kentucky:	70 000								
Covington Lexington Louisville Tennessee:	58, 3 0 9 46, 895 305, 925	0 0 6	3 4 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 3 11
Memphis Nashville Alabama:	174, 533 136, 220	2 0	14 7	2 3	0 0	1 0	14 0	0 0	3 2
Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	205, 670 65, 955 46, 481	4 0 0	7 2 2	28 0 6	. 7 3 0	1 1 0	0	0	9 1 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	.,		-	-	-	-		_	
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock	31, 643 74, 216	<u>0</u>	1 3	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	<u>i</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Louisiana: New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	414, 493 57, 857	0 2	12 1	15 3	7 0	3 0	0 1	ô	11 4
Tulsa Texas:	124, 478	5	7	1	0		0	5	
Galveston Houston San Antonio	194, 450 48, 375 164, 954 198, 069	6 0 0	15 0 6 4	27 0 4 16	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0 1	1 0 0	- 5 2 3 5
MOUNTAIN		1							
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena	17, 971 29, 883 12, 037	0 0 3	0 1 0	000	0	0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Missoula Idaho:	12, 668	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Boise Colorado: Denver	23, 042 280, 011	0 23	0 15	0 16	0	0	1	6 7	0 9
Pueblo New Mexico:	280, 911 43, 787	3	4	1	0	1	i	3	0
Albuquerque Utah: Salt Lake City	21, 000 130, 948	3 14	0	0 14	0	0	0	1 [.] 0	2 5
Nevada: Reno	12, 665	o	0	ol	0	0	0	0	2

City reports for week ended November 12, 1987-Continued

¹ No estimate made.

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927-Continued

					Dip	hthe	ria		Influ	enza			
Division, State, city	and	Populati July 1 1925, estimat	on en ca	ick- pox, ses v- rted	Cases esti- matec expect ancy		ases re- orted	r	uses e- rted	Deaths re- ported	Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
PACIFIC													
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma Oregon: Portland	 	(1) 108, 8 104, 4 282, 3	55	 0 8	7 4 4 11				0	0	3	0	1
California: Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.		(1) 72, 2 557, 5	50	14 7 54	49 3 18		42 3 17		4 0 0	0 0 0	3 2 14	5 0 4	19 1 8
	Scar	le t fever		Smal	lpox	<u>!</u>	<u></u>		 T	yphoid f	ever	Wheep	
Division, State, and city	Case esti- mate expec ancy	d re- t-ported	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy		1	aths re- rted	Tube culos deat re- porte	is, (hs ed [1]	Cases esti- mateo xpect ancy	Cases re-	Deaths re- ported	Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND		-						- -					
Maine: Portland New Hampshire:	2		0		0	0		2	0	0	0	1	21
Concord Manchester Vermont: Barre	1	1	0 0 0		0	0 0 0		0 0 2	0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0	0 0 0	10 19 3
Massachusetts: Boston Fall River Springfield Worcester	42 2 5 9	36	0 0 0 0		0	0 0 0 0	1	22332	2 1 0 0	5 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	18 0 0 3	207 26 25 42
Rhode Island: Pawtucket Providence Connecticut:	1 6	1 11	0 0		B	0 0			0 0	0 1	0	0 0	20 64
Bridgeport Hartford New Haven	7 5 6	2 6 1	0 0 0			0 0 0		1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 4 3	20 28 27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC New York: Buffalo New York Rochester Syrscuse	16 99 6 9	19 86 6 8	0 0 0		S	00000	10 3 96 4 3		1 19 1 0	0 17 2 1	0 1 0 0	12 129 2 2	149 1, 284 65 40
New Jersey: Camden Newark Trenton	4 12 1	0 3 0	0 0 0) [0 0 0	4 3 4		1 1 1	0 0 2	0 1 2	1 43 5	26 118 34
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading	61 38 2	59 7	0 0 0	0 		0 	22 0	_	6 1 0	7 0	0 1	24 1	407
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo	18 27 9 12	7 18 22 10	0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		0 0 0 0	13 10 3 5		1 2 1 1	0 4 0 1	0 0 0 0	7 33 1 5	14 3 188 76 67

¹ No estimate made.

² Pulmonarý tuberculosis only.

	Scarle	t fever		Smallp)I		Ту	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough,	Deaths, all causes
EAST NOETH CEN- TRAL-CON.											
Indiana: Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute	2 10 3 4	5 25 2 3	0 2 1 0	0 2 0 3	0 0 0	0 7 0	1 0 0 0	1 3 0 0	0 0 0	1 3 0 0	23 96 23 16
Illinois: Chicago Springfield	95 2	80 12	0	1 0	0	83 0	5 0	2 0	0	77 0	684 16
Michigan: Detroit Flint	67 9	39 14	1	0	0	15 0	8 1	2 1	0	52 1	285 15
Grand Rapids. Wisconsin: Kenosha	9 1	5 2	0 1	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	37 12
Milwaukee Racine Superior	19 5 2	18 2 11	2 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	13 0 0	93
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul Iowa:	7 44 18	2 16 14	0 2 1	0 0 0	000	1 4 2	0 1 1	0 2 0	0 0 0	4 1 1	22 81 45
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	1 9 3 2	0 7 1 0	1 1 0 0	0 15 0 0			0 0 0 0	000000		1 0 3 0	34
Missouri: Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis	11 4 34	11 4 20	0 0 0	2 48 0	0 0 0	4 2 10	1 0 8	8 1 6	0 0 0	5 0 19	94 40 228
North Dakota: Fargo Grand Forks	2 1	5 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 8
South Dakota: Aberdeen Sioux Falls Nebraska:	0 2	1 6	0 0	0 0	- -		00	0 2		0 0	7
Lincoln Omaha Kansas:	2 4	2 4	0 2	0 1	0	0 0	00	0 1	0 0	12 0	15 44
Topeka Wichita	8 4	2 15	0 0	1 27	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0	5 0	16 82
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland:	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	27
Baltimore Cumberland Frederick District of Colum-	15 0 0	20 8 2	0 0 0	000	0 0 0	8 1 1	4 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 0	214 13 4
bia: Washington	16	21	. 0	0	o	: 13	2	4	1	2	132
Virginia: Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond Roanoke	1 2 9 8	1 8 6 12	0 0 0	0000	0 0 0	0 1 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 1	8 2 0 0	11 45 24
West Virginia: Charleston Wheeling	23	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13 17
North Carolina: Raleigh Wilmington	2 1	1 2	0 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10 12
Winston-Salem South Carolina: Charleston Columbia Greenville	2 1 1 1	6 1 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 1 0	0 0 0	0 2 0 0	21 29 16 7

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927—Continued

	Scarle	t fever		Smallp	z	Tuber-	Тз	phoid f	ever	Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis,	mated		Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
SOUTH ATLANTIC-											
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	6 0 1	13 0 4	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 0	1 1 2	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 4 3
Florida: Miami St. Petersburg. Tampa	0 1	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	1 0 2	0 0	0 1	0 0 0	0 1	30 10 19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky: Covington Lexington Louisville	3 5	4 0 8	0 0	000	0 0 0	1 2 3	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	16 84
Tennessee: Memphis Nashville Alabama:	5 4	11 1	0	0 0	0 0	8 4	2 2	1 0	0 0	0 0	55 42
Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	5 1 0	4 1 1	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	68 22
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	1 2	3	0 0		0	<u>0</u>	1 1	0	0	0	
New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	5 2	4	0	00	0	22 3	2 1	32	0 0	2 0 1	162 33
Tuisa Texas: Dallas Galveston Houston San Antonio	5 0 8 1	1 9 0 3 2	1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0	3 3 8 7	1 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 1	0 0 1 0	2 0 0 0	43 22 71 54
MOUNTAIN Montana:											
Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	0 2 0 1	0 2 0 2	1 1 0 0	0 2 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	7 4 6 6
Idaho: Boise Colorado: Denver	0	0 8	0 2	0	0	0 12	. 0	0	0	0 1	5 94
Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	1 1	1 2	õ	Ŏ O	Ŭ 0	0	ī 0	Ŭ 0	Ŏ O	Ŭ D	5 1 2
Utah: Salt Lake City. Nevada:	2	3	0	0	o	1	1	1	0	4	35
Reno	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	4
Washington: Seattle Spokane	8		3 3 3				2				
Tacona Oregon:	2 9	1	3	0 3	0 0	2	0	0	0	1	35 61
Portland Celifornia: Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.	9 19 2 10	5 14 1 18	8 3 1 0	3 0 1 0	0	3 24 2 12	1 2 0 1	1 0 0 2	0	13 0 4	240 15 163

	00	ningo- occus ningitis	Let	hargie phalitis	Pe	llagra	Polion tik	o peraly	(infan- /sis)
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Death
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine: Portland									
Massachusetts:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boston	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	17	
Fall River	• 0	0	0	0	0	Q	0	1	
worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Rhode Island: Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Connecticut:			1		U U	v	1		
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
						•		1 -	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
New York	4	4	2	1	Ó	0	6	12	
New Jersey:						_			
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	2	
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	
Columbus ndiana:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	:
liinois:	Ů	, in the second s	Ĩ	ů	•	Ť	•	-	
Chicago 1	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	6	
Michigan:									
Detroit Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6 1	
Wisconsin:	v	•	•	0		•	v	-	
Milwaukee	4	2	1	0	0	·0	0	0	(
Racine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			·		1				
Tinnesota:									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
owa:		•		1					
Waterloo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Aissouri:									
Kansas City	1	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	(
SOUTH ATLANTIC		·							
faryland:						· 1			
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	. 0	1	1	
District of Columbia	٩	v I	-	v		•	- 1	-	
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	(
'irginia:									
Lynchburg Vest Virginia: Wheeling	0	0	- ¹ 0	0	0	1	0	· 0	
Wheeling	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	2	
outh Carolina:	۳I	v I			•	•	•	-	
Charleston ²	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1.1
eorgia: 2 3							1		
Atlanta lorida:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
St. Petersburg		1		0		0	0		
Tampa	0	ō l	0	ŏ	0	ŏ	ŏ	2	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		-	Ĩ	-	Ĩ	Ĩ	Ŭ,	-	
	1		1						
ennessee:	_	_	_ 1		_				
Memphis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Ċ
labama:									

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927-Continued

Rabies (human): 1 case and 1 death at Chicago, 111.
 Dengue: 6 cases at Charleston, S. C., and 1 case at Savannah, Ga.
 Typhus fever: 1 case at Savannah, Ga.

	0	ningo- occus ningitis		hargic phalitis	Pe	llagra	Polion tile	yelitis paraly	(infan- /sis)
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:							•		
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Oklaboma: Tulsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Texas: Dallas	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Galveston	0	Ó	Ö	Ŏ	0	1	Ō	Ŏ	Ó
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana: Great Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho: Boise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Colorado:	-	-	-	-	-				
Denver Utah:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington: Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Oregon		-	-	-		-		_	-
Portland California:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Los Angeles	2	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	6	1
Sacramento San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 2	1

City reports for week ended November 12, 1927-Continued

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 101 cities for the five-week period ended November 12, 1927, compared with those for a like period ended November 13, 1926. The population figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates as of July 1, 1926 and 1927, respectively, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 101 cities reporting cases had estimated aggregate populations of approximately 30,445,000 in 1926 and 30,966,000 in 1927. The 95 cities reporting deaths had nearly 29,785,000 estimated population in 1926 and nearly 30,296,000 in 1927. The number of cities included in each group and the estimated aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

December 2, 1927

2988

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 9 to November 12, 1927-Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1928¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

					Week e	nded—			1	
	Oct. 16, 1926	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 23, 1926	Oct. 22, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 29, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 12, 1927
101 cities	165	144	203	170	213	195	224	3 214	228	1 205
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	85 100 218 210 216 269 219 164 174	128 123 138 119 203 158 256 198 154	85 122 260 240 300 398 279 255 190	123 143 199 129 194 168 268 153 220	106 138 241 264 354 383 331 155 204	135 191 232 139 192 2°0 298 99 152	118 143 275 252 317 424 253 219 287	114 226 261 195 185 153 323 99 2 144	134 163 264 222 387 264 378 182 230	160 4 177 254 161 190 209 5 284 279 6 224
<u></u> , <u></u> , <u>_</u> _, <u>_</u> , <u>_</u>		MEA	SLES (CASE 1	RATES	·	·			·
101 cities	43	50	49	55	64	70	81	3 77	106	¥ 69
New England Middle Atlantic. East North Central. West North Central. South Atlantic. East South Central. West South Central. Mountain. Pacific.	26 9 36 44 20 0 13 237 289	132 53 17 14 69 127 55 18 58	26 12 50 42 26 21 4 337 276	186 64 21 22 45 51 38 72 50	24 13 77 85 9 21 0 392 340	190 72 18 34 107 204 21 63 92	66 16 80 151 20 26 9 793 313	241 72 29 14 132 234 21 9 280	31 44 101 147 24 10 26 1, 531 279	341 4 44 27 16 136 76 4 13 18 • 76
	SC	ARLE	r FEVI	ER CA	SE RA	TES ···	-			
101 cities	129	96	152	117	169	146	188	2 149	206	3 147
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	144 62 132 319 125 145 86 264 204	130 63 108 175 91 82 88 108 97	193 51 155 373 162 222 95 447 233	151 74 128 137 161 148 80 279 136	245 92 157 385 132 331 112 365 236	211 97 166 248 168 138 126 144 97	264 94 186 415 197 248 112 583 204	200 110 173 165 159 168 151 180 3 149	351 125 182 347 177 295 142 702 279	204 4 99 177 185 183 153 4 108 153 4 117

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

101 cities	4	6	3	7	3	7	3	* 18	5	3 16
New England	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic East North Central	0	05	0	0	0	0		0	10	1,0
West North Central	6	26	ő	42	2	52	2	159	10	157
South Atlantic	4	2	· 9	· 7·	- 6	Ō	Õ	14	2	5
East South Central	0	0	10	. 5	5	5	10	0	10	0
West South Central	4	4 72	0	0 72	- 4 9	45	9	36	30	27
Pacific	32	16	16	21	21	45 16	3	2 19	5	63
1 uomo	 -								Ū	

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, 1926 and 1927, respectively. ² Tacoma, Wash., not included. ³ Pittsburgh, Pa., Fort Smith, Ark., Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included. ⁴ Pittsburgh, Pa., not included. ⁴ Fort Smith, Ark., not included. ⁴ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., and Spokane, ⁶ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., and Spokane, ⁶ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 9 to November 12, 1927-Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1926-Continued

	Week ended-												
	Oct. 16, 1926	Oct. 15, 1927	Oct. 23, 1926	Oct. 22, 1927	Oct. 30, 1926	Oct. 29, 1927	Nov. 6, 1926	Nov. 5, 1927	Nov. 13, 1926	Nov. 12, 1927			
101 cities	32	19	26	20	27	17	24	2 19	21	3 15			
New England	57	16	19	16	12	19	17	16	9	16			
Middle Atlantic	26 16	16 18	20 12	15 16	14 17	12 13	12 13	20	21 10	4 15 9			
West North Central	14	22	22	22	24	16	26	24	16	28			
South Atlantic	65	27	76	33	75	22	45	31	35	20			
East South Central	140	31	98	31	140	46	103	36	52	5			
West South Central	26	29	21	29	39	38	21	59	34	5 34			
Mountain	46	63	27	81	46	27	91	36	27	9			
Pacific	16	8	13	16	19	16	46	2 G	29	•7			

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

95 cities	6	6	7	9	11	8	11	29	14	• 7
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central Mountain. Pacific.	5 4 2 11 8 16 13 27 11	2 8 3 2 7 10 13 9 3	7 8 5 2 8 10 13 27 0	5 7 5 12 11 25 13 18 14	7 8 14 2 21 10 26 9 7	0 4 5 6 13 41 17 27 10	12 9 6 15 21 40 18 7	5 8 9 10 7 15 26 18 27	2 10 10 13 17 26 66 27 14	2 47 5 2 17 15 17 18 0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

95 cities		71	86	77	96	91	101	2 90	106	103
New England	75	95	83	86	99	65	99	63	90	95
Middle Atlantic	88	72	104	75	101	92	114	87	115	4 109
East North Central	62	49	61	66	86	82	85	93	87	89
West North Central	53	60	49	64	63	69	84	62	76	75
South Atlantic	89	108	113	72	108	88	121	118	140	120
East South Central	52	46	98	127	134	112	98	112	165	138
West South Central	106	69	53	86	88	190	115	90	110	129
Mountain	118	117	128	144	182	144	164	117	155	144
Pacific	81	83	99	100	88	97	49	3 100	99	100

² Tacoma, Wash., not included.
³ Pittsburgh, Pa., Fort Smith, Ark., Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.
⁴ Pittsburgh, Pa., not included.
⁵ Fort Smith, Ark., not included.
⁶ Seattle, Wash., and Spokane, Wash., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports, and aggregate population of cities in each group, approximated as of July 1, 1926 and 1927, respectively

Group of cities	Number of cities	Number of cities	Aggregate p cities repo	opulation of rting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths		
	reporting cases	reporting deaths	1926	1927	1928	1927	
Total	101	95	30, 443, 800	30, 966, 700	29, 783, 700	30, 295, 900	
New England. Middle Atlantic. East North Central	12 10 16 12 21 7 8 9 6	12 10 16 10 20 7 7 9 4	2, 211, 000 10, 457, 000 7, 650, 200 2, 585, 500 2, 799, 500 1, 008, 300 1, 213, 800 572, 100 1, 946, 400	2, 245, 906 10, 567, 000 7, 810, 600 2, 626, 600 2, 678, 100 1, 023, 500 1, 243, 300 580, 000 1, 991, 700	2, 211, 000 10, 457, 000 7, 650, 200 2, 470, 600 2, 476, 600 1, 008, 300 1, 181, 500 572, 100 1, 475, 300	2, 245, 900 10, 567, 000 7, 810, 600 2, 510, 000 2, 835, 700 1, 023, 500 1, 210, 400 586, 000 1, 512, 800	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended November 5, 1927.—The following report for the week ended November 5, 1927, was transmitted by the Eastern Bureau of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Plague, cholera, or smallpox was reported present in the following ports:

Iraq.-Basra.

Sarawak.-Kuching.

Dutch East Indies .- Samarinda.

French Indo-China .- Saigon and Cholon.

PLAGUE India.-Rangoon, Bassein. Dutch East Indies .- Surabaya, Makassar. Siam.-Bangkok.

CHOLERA

India.-Tuticorin. Siam.-Bangkok. Straits Settlements.-Singapore. China.-Canton.

Returns for the week ended November 5 were not received from the following ports:

India.-Calcutta.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics .-- Vladivostok.

SMALLPOX

Dutch East Indies.-Banjermasin.

Reports from other maritime towns reporting to the Singapore Bureau indicated no case of plague, cholera, or smallpox during the week.

ARGENTINA

Mortality from communicable diseases-Rosario-September, 1927.-During the month of September, 1927, mortality from communicable diseases was reported at Rosario, Argentina, as follows:

Disease	Deaths	Disease	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria. Gastroenteritis. Measles	3	Scarlet føver Tuberculosis Typhoid fever	5 21 1

Population (estimated), 418, 728. Total number of deaths from all causes, 566.

Plague-Bahia Blanca-Cordoba-November 21, 1927.-Under date of November 21, 1927, a case of plague was reported near Bahia Blanca, Argentina. It was stated that the port was free from plague. Under the same date an outbreak of plague, with 10 cases, was reported as having occurred three weeks previously in the interior of Cordoba, Argentina.

CANADA

Communicable diseases—Week ended November 12, 1927.—The Canadian Ministry of Health reports cases of certain communicable diseases from seven provinces of Canada for the week ended November 12, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	Total
Cerebrospinal fever Influenza Poliomyelitis Smallpox Typhoid fever	21 1 3	2 6	1 1 20	1 77 24	1	 2 1	 6 1 3	2 21 11 80 59

Communicable diseases—Quebec—Week ended November 12, 1927.— The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended November 12, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria German measles Influenza Measles	* 1 27 89 4 2 124	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) Scarlet fever	1 102 12 20 20 5

Typhoid fever—Montreal—January 2-November 19, 1927.—The following table gives the cases of typhoid fever and deaths from this disease reported at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, since January 1, 1927:

Week ended	Cases	Deaths	Week ended	Cases	Deaths
Week ended	3 4 1 3 1 0 1	Deatms 1 3 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 4 14 14 22 48 40	Week ended	Cases 86 75 66 52 39 22 23 16 20 14 8 27 17 13	18 23 21 10 4 9 10 5 5 4 3 0 0 0 2
Apr. 16, 1927. Apr. 23, 1927. Apr. 30, 1927. May 7, 1927. May 14, 1927. May 21, 1927. May 28, 1927. June 4, 1927. June 11, 1927.	175	88 43 23 19 16 26 38 37 36	Bept. 24, 1927 Oct. 1, 1927 Oct. 8, 1927 Oct. 8, 1927 Oct. 15, 1927 Oct. 22, 1927 Oct. 29, 1927 Nov. 5, 1927 Nov. 12, 1927 Nov. 19, 1927	6 18 14 5 3 9 1 3 2	3 1 1 1 1 1 0 2

CHINA

Further relative to outbreak of pneumonic plague—Tungliao.—Information dated October 11, 1927, shows that the area previously reported attacked by pneumonic plague¹ is situated about 10 miles north of Tungliao and that about 200 fatal cases of the disease have been reported. The outbreak was stated to have followed a large religious gathering of the Mongol population.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—July 3-October 1, 1927.— During the period from July 3 to October 1, 1927, cases of communicable diseases were reported from six Provinces of Cuba as follows:

Disease	Pinar Del Rio	Habana	Matan- zas	Santa Clara	Cama- guey	Oriente	Total
Chicken pox Diphtheria. Malaria. Measles Paratyphoid fever. Poliomyelitis (infantile paral-	1 4 15 8 47	5 20 224 59 30	7 14 7 29 13	3 8 8 26 25	2 3 143 3 4	6 10 776 3 12	24 59 1, 173 128 131
ysis) Scarlet fever Tetanus (infantile) Typhoid fever	1 1 91	8 1 366	2 • 148	1 1 183	1 68	141	1 11 4 997

ESTONIA

Communicable diseases—September, 1927.—During the month of September, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Estonia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria	1 34 17	Scarlet fever Tuberculosis Typoid fever	136 132 96

Population: Census, 1,107,059.

GREECE

Plague—Patras—October 30-November 5, 1927.—During the week ended November 5, 1927, a fatal case of plague was reported at Patras, Greece.

JAVA

Cholera—Anticholera inoculation—Batavia.—Under date of November 19, 1927, 25 cases of cholera with 15 deaths were reported at Batavia, Java. It was stated that 37,000 persons had been inoculated against cholera.

¹ Public Health Reports, Oct. 28, 1927, p. 2689.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—August, 1927.—During the month of August, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Anthrax. Cerebrospinal meningitis. Diphtheria. Dysentery Erysipelas. Influenza. Leprosy. Measles. Mumps.	1 3 24 12 4 16 1 78 1	Pollomyelitis. Puerperal fever	5 2 109 3 24 114 82

Population, 1,950,000.

PERSIA

Quarantine camp for travelers from Baghdad at Kasr-i-Shirin.— Information dated October 21, 1927, states that during the preceding 10 weeks, since the outbreak of cholera at Basra, the Persians have maintained a quarantine camp at Kasr-i-Shirin, where all travelers entering Persia from Baghdad were required to pass five days' quarantine.

SALVADOR

Mortality from communicable diseases—June, 1927—April 1-June 30, 1927.—Mortality from communicable diseases and general mortality have been reported for the Republic of Salvador, Central America, for the month of June, 1927, and the three months ended June 30, 1927, as follows:

Disease	Deaths June 1-30, 1927	Deaths April 1– June 30, 1927	Disease	Deaths June 1–30, 1927	Deaths April 1– June 30, 1927
All causes	2, 4 69	6, 901	Measles	5	83
Gastroenteritis	39	162	Tuberculosis	19	107
Diphtheria	1	5	Typhoid fever	1	5

Population, 1,600,000.

SENEGAL

Plague—Cayor District—October 17-23, 1927.—During the week ended October 23, 1927, 10 cases of plague with five deaths were reported in the district of Cayor, Senegal, West Africa.

Yellow fever.—During the same period five cases of yellow fever were reported in Senegal, with four deaths, distributed as follows: At Kebemer, N'Dande, Sebikotane, and Thies, one fatal case each; at Mekhe, one case.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Influenza—Pneumonia—Cape Town—September, 1927.—During the four weeks ended September 30, 1927, 23 cases of influenza with four deaths, and 64 deaths from pneumonia (all forms) were reported at Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

Smallpox—Typhus fever—Cape Province—October 2-8, 1927.— Smallpox was reported present in one district and typhus fever in three districts of the Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

Typhoid fever outbreak—Transvaal—August 20-October 8, 1927.—A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has been reported in the Ermelo municipality, Transvaal, with 21 cases in Europeans and 12 native cases, from August 20 to October 8, 1927. The infection was attributed to contamination of a spring which flowed directly into the city main.

YUGOSLAVIA

Communicable diseases—October, 1927.—During the month of October, 1927, communicable diseases were reported in Yugoslavia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax. Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria. Dysentery. Measles.	82 5 365 134 973	8 3 65 15 9	Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever Tetanus Typhoid fever Typhus fever	3 1, 472 22 829 1	158 15 85

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 list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China: Amoy India: Calcutta Madras Rangoon Indo-China (French): Saigon Java: Batavia.	Oct. 9-15 Oct. 9-15 Oct. 16-22 Oct. 2-8 Oct. 1-7 Reported Nov. 19.	2 34 1 1 1 25	 19 1 1 	
Siam Bangkok	Oct. 2-8	2		Oct. 2-8, 1927; Cases, 4; deaths, 2. Apr. 1-Oct. 8, 1927: Cases, 753; deaths, 513. District.

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927-Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Argentina: Bahia Cordoba Province	Nov. 21do	1 10		In vicinity. Reported as having occurred three weeks previously.
Azores: St. Michael's	Oct. 15-29	3		At Arrifes, cases, 2; at Ribeira Grande, 1 case.
China— Tungliao	Oct. 11	200		Estimated.
Greece: Patras India:	Oct. 30-Nov. 5	1	1	
Bombay Madras Presidency Rangoon	Oct. 2-8. Sept. 25-Oct. 1 Oct. 2-15.	2 88 5	2 60 5	
Java: East Java and Madura— Surabaya	Sept. 11-17	2	2	
Senegal: Cayor District Siam	Oct. 17-23	10	5	Oct. 2-8, 1927: Cases, 1; deaths,
Bangkok Turkey:	Oct. 2-8	1		1. Apr. 1-Oct. 8, 1927: Cases, 11; deaths, 8. District.
Constantinople	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	
British South Africa:	
Northern Rhodesia	
Canada:	
Alberta	
Manitoba-	
Winnipeg	
Ontario	os. 77
Ottawa Nov. 13-19 19	~,
Toronto	
Quebec-	
Riviere du Loup Nov. 13-19	
Saskatchewan Nov. 6-12, 1927: Case	s. 2
Regina	~, _,
China:	
Chefoo Oct. 9-15 Present.	
Manchuria—	
Mukden	
Great Britain:	
Bradford	
Leedsdo1	
Manchesterdo1	
Sheffield	
India:	
Bombay	
Calcutta Oct. 9–15 1 1	
Madras Oct. 16-22 2	
Rangoon Oct. 2–8,	
Java:	
Batavia Nov. 6-12 25 15	
Surabaya Sept. 11–17	
Siam Oct. 2-8, 1927: Cases,	3. Apr. 1-
Oct. 8, 1927: Cases,	253; deaths,
67.	•
Syria:	
Damascus	
Union of South Africa:	
Cape Province Oct. 2-8 Outbreak in 1 district	•

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

Reports Received During Week Ended December 2, 1927-Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bulgaria: Sofia Mexico:	Oct. 29-Nov. 4	1	1	
Mexico City Union of South Africa: Cape Province	Oct. 23-Nov. 5	16		Including municipalities in Fed- eral district. Outbreaks in 3 districts.
Transvaal— Johannesburg Yugoslavia	Oct. 9–15	5		October, 1927: Cases, 1.

YELLOW FEVER

Senegal				Oct. 17-23, 1927: Cases, 5; deaths,
Kebemer	Oct. 17-23	1	1	4.
N'Dande	do	1	1	
Sebikotane Thies	do	1	1	
1 1100		· ·		· · · ·

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Amoy	May 22-Oct. 8	117	11	•
Canton	May 1-Oct. 1		54	
Foochow	July 24-Sept. 10			Present.
Hong Kong	July 17-Sept. 3	3	3	I ICOCHU.
Kulangsu		Ĭ	, v	
Shanghai	June 19-25	2		
Do	July 31-Oct. 15	~	118	In international settlement and
Swatow		100		French concession.
	May 15-Sept. 10	138	13	
Tientsin	Aug. 27-Oct. 1	14		
India	Apr. 17-Sept. 24			Cases, 179,664; deaths, 97,933.
Bombay	May 8-Sept. 17	127	57	
Calcutta	May 8-Oct. 8	761	452	
Karachi	May 29-June 4	1	1	
Madras	June 19-Oct. 15	832	441	
Rangoon	May 8-Oct. 1	23	19	
India, French Settlements in	Mar. 30-Aug. 27	253	168	
Indo-China (French)	Apr. 1-Sept. 20			Cases, 15,564.
Annam	do	4,509		
Cambodia	do	408		
Cochin-China		1,606		
Saigon	June 4-Sept. 2	11	4	
Laos	July 11-Sept. 20	223		
Tonkin	Apr. 1-Sept. 20	9,818		
Iraq:				
Amarah	Oct. 2-8	10	3	
Baghdad	July 24-30	29	18	
Basra	July 17-Oct. 8	384	289	
Diwaniyah	Oct. 2-8	44	26	
Hillah	do	ï		
Kerbala	do	11	7	
Kut	do	1		
Muntafiq	do	5	8	
lapan:		Ů	, v	
Yokohama	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	
Persia:		•	-	
Abadan	July 24-Aug. 13	215	183	
Abwaz	July 31-Aug. 13	20	13	
Minab	Aug. 7-13		23	
Mohammerah	July 17-Aug. 27.	194	155	
Nasseri	July 19-31	194	10	

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 June 25 to November 25, 1927-Continued

CHOLERA—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Philippine Islands: Bulacan Province- Leyte Province- Carigara Palo. Manila. Siam. Bangkok. On vessel: 8. 8. Adrastus. 8. 8. Adrastus. 8. 8. Montreal Maru 8. 8. Montreal Maru 8. 8. Montea. 8. 8. Morea. 8. 8. Ware Mehtar (oil tanker).	June 7-July 8 June 29 May 18 July 17-Aug. 27 May 1-Oct. 1 do Reported Aug. 6 Sept. 20 Oct. 6 Sept. 2 Aug. 4	8 1 1 2 51 1 1 1	2 1 1 18 1 1	Final diagnosis not received. Cases, 362; deaths, 213. At Yokohama, Japan. At Muke, Japan. Case in coolie removed at Basra. At Hong Kong; cholera-infected. At Saffagha, Egypt.

PLAGUE

	1	1	1	1
Algeria:				
Algiers	Aug. 21-Oct. 20	3		
				-
Oran			*	
Argentina	Jan. 1-Aug. 2			Cases, 80; deaths, 44.
Buenos Aires	Apr. 10-May 7			
Cordoba	Jan. 11-Aug. 6	52	29	
Corrientes	June 1	1	1 1	
Entre Rios	Mar. 29-Aug. 13	8	i i	
Sante Fe	Apr. 28-May 16	4	3	
Territory-		-		
	1			
Chaco-	36			
_ Barranqueras		2	2	
Formosa			2	1
Pampa				
Rio Negro	Aug. 6	1 1		
City-		-	1	
Merou	Reported July 14			Present.
Rosario	May 7	1		T TOSCHE.
	May 7	4	1	
Santa Fe	May 16	1 1	2	
Azores:	1	1		
St. Michaels Island	May 15-Oct. 1	9	1	
Ribeira Grande	June 12-18	1 1		
Brazil:				
Sao Paulo	June 3-9	1	1	
British East Africa:	June 3-8	-	-	
		_		
Kenya	Apr. 24-July 31		14	
Mombassa		1	1	
Nairobi	May 22-28	6		
Tangan yika	Mar. 29-May 28		37	
Do			40	
Uganda	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	138	121	
	Mar. 27-June 18		300	
Do	Mar. 27-June 18	409	500	
Canary Islands:				
Laguna district—	_			
Tejina	June 17	1		
Las Palmas	Oct. 8-11	8		
Ceylon:		-		
Colombo	May 1-Oct. 1	23	14	Plague rats, 4.
China:	May 1 000. 1		11	1 10500 1000, 1.
	T-1-2.00			Present in surrounding country.
Amoy	July 3-23			
Mongolia,	Reported Oct. 11		200	Approximate.
Tientsin	Aug. 14–20	2		
Tungliao	Reported Oct. 15			Outbreak.
Ecuador:	•			
Guayaguil	June 1–Aug. 81	7		Rates taken, 72,410; found in-
auajaquii	June 1-1108.01	•		fected. 45.
Denne 4.				Iccicu, 40.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	June 4-Sept. 2	4		
Beni-Souef	June 4-July 13	5	2	
Biba	June 4-10	1		At Nama.
Dakhalia	June 24-July 9	6	1	•
Minia	Aug. 8-9.	4	-	
Port Said	June 24-July 21	4	1	
Suez	Sept. 4	1		
Tanta district	June 4-10	1		
	· ····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 1		

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

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927-Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks.
Greece	May 1-June 30	4	3	
Athens. Mytilene	June 1-Aug. 29 Aug. 9-Sept. 26	3		Including Piracus.
Mytilene	Aug. 9-Sept. 26	6		
Patras	May 30-Oct. 1	9	2	
Hawaii Territory:	T-1-15 A			0-1
Hamakua	July 15-Aug. 30			2 plague rodents.
Hawaii:	0		[1 mlamus nadamt
Kapulena	Oct. 22	2	2	1 plague rodent.
Honokaa Kukuihaele	May 17-23 Aug. 12-17	ĩ	i î	Do.
Paauilo	July 26-Aug. 1	1	4	100.
India	Apr. 17-Oct. 24			Cases, 25,403; deaths, 11,164.
Bombay	May 8-Sept. 24	102	86	
Calcutta	May 8-Sept. 24 Aug. 21-Sept. 3	18	10	
Madras	May 1-Sept. 24	1, 447	660	
Rangoon	May 8-Oct. 1 Apr. 1-Aug. 10 Sept. 2-16	73	67	
Rangoon Indo-China (French)	Apr. 1-Aug. 10	50		
Saigon	Sept. 2-16	2		
Kwang-Chow-Wan	May 21-July 31	73		
Iraq:				
Baghdad	Apr. 8-May 28	12	1	
Java:				Desertation
Batavia	May 1-Oct. 8	346	327	Province.
East Java and Madura	May 22-July 16	28	27	Outback served at Mardi
Pasoeroean Residency	May 9	92	90	Outbreak reported at Nagdi-
Surabaya	Apr. 17-Sept. 24	92	90	wano. Mar. 16-Apr. 30, 1927: Cases, 256;
Madagascar Province—				deaths, 135.
Ambositra	Mar. 16-Aug. 15	100	93	deaths, 150.
Antisiraha	Mar. 16-Aug. 31	42	42	
Antisirabe Miarinarivo (Itasy)	do	80	70	
Moramanga	May 16-Aug. 31	32	31	
Tananarive	Mar. 16-Aug. 31	281	247	
Tananarive Town	Mar. 16-June 30	22	20	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis	May 1–June 30	1	1	
Nigeria	Mar. 1-May 31	228	117	
Peru	AprMay 31			Cases, 22; deaths, 8.
Departments-	1 1 20			
Ica.	Apr. 1-30	1		
Lambayeque	do	7	4	
Libertad Lima	Apr. 1–May 31 Apr. 1–July 31 Apr. 1–30	13	8	
Lima City	Apr. 1-30	15	1	
Senegal	May 23-Oct. 16	U	-	Cases, 1,159; deaths, 646.
Baol	June 2-Oct. 16	235	109	
Cayor Frontier	July 4-Oct. 16	982	556	
Dakar	June 20-Oct. 2	147	94	
Facel	July 6	17	8	
Guindel	June 20-26	11	2	
Louga district	Sept. 18-Oct. 16	13	4	
M'Bour	July 6-10	28	23	
Medina	June 13–19	2	2	
Pout	July 4-10	1		
Rufisque	May 23-Sept. 25	223	167	
Thies district		34	15 32	
Tivaouane Siam	June 2–July 17	50		Cases, 10; deaths, 7.
	Apr. 1-June 25 May 8-June 11	2	1	Cases, 10, deaths, 7.
BangkokSyria:	May o-June II		-	
Beirut	June 11-Sept. 10	4		
Tunisia	Apr. 21-July 10	144		
Tunis.	July 25-Aug. 1	1		<i>v</i>
Turkey:	-	-		
Constantinople	May 13-19	1		
	Sept. 18-24	1		
Do			1	
Do Union of South Africa:	-			
Do Union of South Africa: Cape Province—		_		
Do Union of South Africa: Cape Province Maraisburg district	- May 1-14	2	2	Native.
Do Union of South Africa: Cape Province—		2 3	2	Native. Natives; on farm.

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

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927-, Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
On vessel: S. S. Avoroff S. S. Capafric S. S. Elcano S. S. Madonna S. S. Ransholm	June 24-30 Aug. 23 Aug. 19 Aug. 24 Aug. 5	1 3 1 1 3	 	Greek warship at port of Athens. At Duala, French Cameroons, from Nigeria. At Piræus, Greece. At Dakar, Senegal, from ports south. At Gefle, Sweden, from Rufisque, Senegal.

SMALLPOX

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Angola June 1-July 31 45 Loanda Sept. 1-15. 45 Arabia: Ade. July 17-Aug. 1. 2 Arabia: Aug. 7-13. 1 Portuguese Congo.					·
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	Angola	June 1-July 31	45		
Portuguese Congo.					
Arabia: July 17-Aug. 1 2 1 Brail: July 17-Aug. 1 2 1 Brail: Aug. 7-13 1 1 Broit of Lagren Muy 22-Sept. 17 23 19 British East Africa: Apr. 72-May 14 7 14 Tanganyika Aug. 7-28 21 21 Do. Aug. 7-28 21 21 Do. Aug. 7-28 22 21 Northern Rhodesia Apr. 30-Sept. 30 190 8 Canada June 12-Nov. 5 21 21 Calary June 12-Nov. 5 1 Cases, 851. Cases, 211. Cases, 211. Cases, 211. Cases, 211. Vancouver May 23-Sept. 4 4 Cases, 413. Winipeg June 12-Nov. 5 2 2 Nortascouver June 12-Nov. 5 3 1 Toronto. June 12-Nov. 5 3 2 Maifás Oct. 2-15 9 2 2 Saskatchewan Jule 70-ot. 3 3 1 1 C	Portumiero Congo		1 4		}
Aden July 17-Aug. 1 2 1 Brazil: Aug. 7-13 1 1 Porto Alegre July 13-Sept. 30 1 1 Rio de Janeiro May 22-Sept. 17			· ·		
Brail: Aug. 7-13. 1 Porto Alegre. July 1-Sept. 30. 11 Rio de Janeiro. May 22-Sept. 17. 23 19 British East Africa: Apr. 24-May 14. 7 14 Tanzayika. Aug. 7-28. 21 Dib Aug. 7-28. 21 Daritata Apr. 24-May 14. 7 14 British South Africa: Apr. 30-Sept. 30. 190 8 Canada. June 5-Nov. 5. 21 41 Notzeru Rhodesia June 5-Nov. 5. Cases, 851. Cases, 241. Calgary. June 12-Nov. 5. 1 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 12-Nov. 5. 1 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Not Scotia. Oct. 23-50. 1 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 12-Nov. 5. 1 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Not Scotia. Oct. 8-15. 1 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Windsor June 12-Nov. 5. 3 2 Cases, 62. Cases, 62. Windsor Mag. 7-13. 1 1				· ·	
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Rio de Jañeiro			i 11		1
British East Africa: Apr. 24-May 14. 7 14 Kenya Aug. 7-28. 21 D0 Aug. 7-28. 21 Zamzibar Apr. 1-Aug. 31				19	
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British South Africa: Apr. 30-Sept. 30 190 8 Northern Rhodesia. June 5-Nov. 5 June 5-Nov. 5 Cases, 531. Alberta June 12-Nov. 5 June 5-Nov. 5 Cases, 231. Edmonton Oct. 22-29 1 Cases, 231. Calgary June 12-Aug. 27 9 Cases, 231. British Columbia- June 5-Nov. 5 2 Cases, 62. Wantioba June 5-Nov. 5 2 Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 12-Nov. 5 2 Cases, 62. Halifax Oct. 8-15 1 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 19-Nov. 5 3 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 19-Nov. 5 3 Cases, 413. Matosor Oct. 2-15				41	
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Alberta. June 12-Nov. 5. Cases, 241. Edmonton Oct. 23-29. 1 Oct. 23-29. 1 Cases, 241. British Columbia- June 12-Nov. 5. 2 Wancouver May 23-Sept. 4. 4 Cases, 241. Manitoba June 5-Nov. 5. 2 Cases, 62. Nora Scotia. June 5-Nov. 5. 1 Cases, 62. Maria June 10-Oct. 22. 22 Cases, 413. Ontario. June 12-Nov. 5. 1 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 12-Nov. 5. 39 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 19-Nov. 5. 39 Cases, 413. Quebec. June 19-Nov. 5. 39 Cases, 168. Riviere du Loup Oct. 29-Nov. 5. 3 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Colombo. July 31-Aug. 6. 1 1 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. May 8-28. 1 Present in surrounding country. May 8-28, 10. July 3-16. 1 1 China: May 8-Sept. 17. 22 21 Antung May 8-Sept. 17. 22 21			130		Canan SEL
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		June 5-Nov. 5			
$\begin{array}{c cc} Calgary June 12-Aug. 27 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $	Alberta				Cases, 241.
British Columbia- Vancouver. May 23-Sept. 4 4 Cases, 62. Manitoba June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Nova Scotia Sept. 11-Oct. 15 2 Cases, 62. Maritoba June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Nova Scotia Sept. 11-Oct. 15 2 Cases, 62. Maritoba June 12-Nov. 5 1 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 12-Nov. 5 39 Cases, 413. Outebc June 19-Nov. 5 39 Cases, 168. Moose Jaw Aug. 14-Oct. 22 24 Cases, 168. Moose Jaw Aug. 14-Oct. 22 24 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Colombo July 31-Aug. 6 1 1 China: May 9-28 1 Present in surrounding country. Antung July 4-31 3 Do Colombo May 8-Sept. 10 Present. Do Manchuria- May 2-23 1 Do Anshan May 15-Sept. 17 11 Do Markinu	Edmonton	Oct. 23-29	1		
British Columbia- Vancouver. May 23-Sept. 4 4 Cases, 62. Manitoba June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Nova Scotia Sept. 11-Oct. 15 2 Cases, 62. Maritoba June 12-Oct. 22 23 Cases, 62. Nova Scotia Sept. 11-Oct. 15 2 Cases, 62. Maritoba June 12-Nov. 5 1 Cases, 413. Ottawa June 12-Nov. 5 39 Cases, 413. Outebc June 19-Nov. 5 39 Cases, 168. Moose Jaw Aug. 14-Oct. 22 24 Cases, 168. Moose Jaw Aug. 14-Oct. 22 24 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Colombo July 31-Aug. 6 1 1 China: May 9-28 1 Present in surrounding country. Antung July 4-31 3 Do Colombo May 8-Sept. 10 Present. Do Manchuria- May 2-23 1 Do Anshan May 15-Sept. 17 11 Do Markinu	Calgary	June 12-Aug. 27	9		
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Manitoba June 5-Nov. 5. Cases, 62. Winnipeg June 2-Oct. 22. 22. Nova Scotia Sept. 11-Oct. 15 2 Halifax Oct. 8-15 1 Ontario. June 12-Nov. 12. 220 Sarnia. Aug. 7-13 1 Toronto. June 19-Nov. 5 39 Windsor Oct. 2-15 9 Quebec. June 19-Nov. 5 32 Riviere du Loup Oct. 29-Nov. 5 32 Saskatchewan June 1-Nov. 5 3 Moose Jaw. Aug. 14-Oct. 22. 24 Regina. July 3-1-Aug. 6 1 Colombo. July 3-16 3 Manton. May 9-28 1 IChina: May 8-Sept. 10 1 Present in surrounding country. May 8-Sept. 10 1 Manchuria- May 8-Sept. 17. 2 21 Manchuria- May 2-23 1 1 Present. May 8-Sept. 17. 2 21 Manchuria- May 15-July 30 8 1 <td></td> <td>Max 22_Sant A</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td>		Max 22_Sant A	4		
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Nova Scotia Sept. 11–Oct. 15 2					Cases, 02
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Winnipeg				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nova Scotia	Sept. 11-Oct. 15			
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Windsor Oct. 2-15			1		
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Riviere du Loup Oct. 29-Nov. 5 3 Cases, 168. Saskatchewan June 12-Nov. 5 24 Cases, 168. Regina July 17-Oct. 8 15 Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Colombo July 31-Aug. 6 1 1 China: May 9-28 1 1 Antung July 31-Aug. 6 1 1 China: May 9-28 1 1 Antung July 4-31 3 Present in surrounding country. Canton May 8-Sept. 10 Present. Do. Hong Kong May 8-Sept. 17 22 21 Manchuria- May 15-July 30 8 5 Dairen May 15-July 30 8 5 Dairen May 15-July 30 8 5 Markhuria- July 3-9 2 10 Markura July 3-9 2 5 Manchuria- May 2-Oct. 1 7 5 May 10-2000 May 2-Oct. 1 7 7 Mukden May 2-July 9 3 10 Supingkal. May 2-July 9<		Oct. 2-15			
Saskatchewan June 12-Nov, 5 Cases, 168. Moose Jaw July 17-Oct, 22 24 Regina July 17-Oct, 8 15 Colombo July 17-Oct, 8 15 Colombo July 31-Aug, 6 1 China: May 8-28 1 Do July 4-1 3 Caton Sept. 18-24 1 Chefoo May 8-28 1 Antung July 4-31 3 Caton Sept. 18-24 1 Hong Kong May 8-Sept. 10 1 Manchuria May 2-23 1 Anshan May 2-23 1 Obairen May 15-July 30 8 Fushun May 15-Sept. 17 11 Harbin June 13-July 10 4 Kajyuan July 3-0ct. 1 7 Mukden May 22-Oct. 1 7 Pensihu July 3-Oct. 1 2 Mukden May 2-July 9 3	Quebec.				
Moose Jaw	Riviere du Loup	Oct. 29-Nov. 5	3		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Saskatchewan	June 12-Nov. 5			Cases, 168.
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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

Chosen Feb. 1-July 30. Cases, 525; deaths, 211. Chinnampo Apr. 1-30. 1 Gussan May 1-30. 1 Gussan May 29-June 4. 1 Curreco. May 7-Sept. 30. 1 Gusyaquil. June 1-Aug. 31. 4 Gusyaquil. May 7-Sept. 30. 1 Actanofts. May 7-Sept. 30. 1 Cases, 21; deaths, 4. Actanofts. May 21-July 31. Actanofts. May 21-July 31. 4 2 Geld Cost. May 21-July 31. 4 2 Grad Springham. May 22-June 17. 4 3 Bradford. May 22-July 31. 4 2 Gold Cost. May 22-June 11. 2 2 3 Bradford. May 22-June 11. 2 3 3 3 Liverpool. July 12-Sop. 7 3 3 3 June 10-July 2. 4 2 3 3 3 3 Liverpool July 12-Aug. 15 2 3 3 3 3 3 <	Place	Date		Cases	Deaths	Remarks
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Durango July 1-31 1 Monterey July 1-31 6 San Luis Potosi July 1-31 6 Tampico June 1-July 31 1 Torreon June 1-July 31 1 Torreon Aug. 7-Oct. 2 Apr. 0ct. 283 Netherlands India: Borneo- Holoe Soengel Apr. 21 Pasir Residency May 21-27 Nigeria Mar. 1-July 31 2,844 653 araguay: Construction	Acapulco	Aug. 28-Sept	. 17	2		
May 20-Aug. 13 6 4 San Luis Potos: May 20-Aug. 13 1 Tampico June 1-July 31 1 2 Torreon Aug. 7-Oct. 1 2 Arococo Apr. 1-Aug. 31 283 Jorneco Apr. 1-Aug. 31 283 Holoe Scengei Apr. 21 Epidemic in 2 localities. Pasir Residency May 21-27 Borneco Nigeria Mar. 1-July 31 2, 844 653 Apr. 653	Durango	June 1-30			1	
Tampico		July 1-31		6		
Tampico	Monterey		. 13			
Apr. 1-Aug. 81 283 Vetherlands India: Borneo- Holoe Soengei Apr. 21 Pasir Residency Apr. 30-May 6 Samarinda Residency May 21-27 Vigeria Mar. 1-July 31 2, 844 653	San Luis Potosi	May 29-Aug	!	1	2	
Apr. 1-Aug. 81 283 Vetherlands India: Borneo- Holoe Soengei Apr. 21 Pasir Residency Apr. 30-May 6 Samarinda Residency May 21-27 Vigeria Mar. 1-July 31 2, 844 653	San Luis Potosi Tampico	May 29-Aug June 1-July 3	51			
Vetherlands India: Borneo Holoe SoengeiApr. 21 Pasir ResidencyApr. 30-May 6 Samarinda ResidencyMay 21-27 Vigeria	San Luis Potosi Tampico	May 29-Aug June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1	51 		2	
Borneo	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1	81 81	283	2	
Holoe Scengel	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1	81 1 81	283	2	
Pasir Residency Apr. 30-May 6 Samarinda Residency May 21-27 2, 844 Do. Vigeria	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco letherlands India:	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1	81 81	283	2	
Samarinda Residency May 21-27 Do. Vigeria	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco fetherlands India: Borneo Holoe Soengel	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1 Apr. 1-Aug. 3	81	283	2	Epidemic in 2 localities.
Nigeria	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco letherlands India: Borneo Holoe Soengei Pasir Residency	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1 Apr. 1-Aug. 3 Apr. 21 Apr. 30-May	81	283	2 	Epidemic in 2 localities. Epidemic outbreak.
Paraguay:	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco letherlands India: Borneo- Holoe Soengei Pasir Residency Samarinda Residency	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1 Apr. 1-Aug. 3 Apr. 21 Apr. 30-May May 21-27	81 6			Epidemic outbreak.
	San Luis Potosi Tampico Torreon forocco etherlands India: Borneo- Holoe Soengel Pasir Residency Samarinda Residency Igeria.	June 1-July 3 Aug. 7-Oct. 1 Apr. 1-Aug. 3 Apr. 21 Apr. 30-May May 21-27	81 6			Epidemic outbreak.

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

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927, Continued

SMALLPOX-Continu	ued
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Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia:				
Teheran	Feb. 21-July 23		16	
Poland	Apr. 10-Aug. 6	20	2	
Portugal:				4
Lisbon	May 29-Oct. 8	26	1 1	1
Oporto	Sept. 3-9	1		
Senegal:	-		1	
Medina	July 4-10_	7		
Siam	Apr. 1-Oct. 1			Cases, 250; deaths, 67.
Bangkok	May 1-Sept. 10	16	8	
Spain:				
Madrid	Aug. 1–31		1	
Valencia	May 29-June 4	3		
Do	Sept. 25-Oct. 1	1		
Straits Settlements	June 12-18			Cases, 3.
Singapore	Apr. 1-June 18	7	2	
Sumatra:	•	_		
Medan	June 5-Aug. 20	3		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 26-July 2	1		
Syria:				
Damascus	Aug. 11-Sept. 30	8		
Tunisia	Apr. 1-June 10			Cases, 10.
Tunis	June 1-10	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	July 7-Aug. 20			Outbreaks.
Elliott district	May 11-June 10			Do.
Idutywa district				Do.
Kalanga district	May 11-June 10			Do.
Mount Ayliffe district.	July 31-Aug. 6			Do.
Orange Free State	Aug. 7-13			Do.
Transvaal-				_
Barberton district	May 1-7			Do.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	July 12-Oct. 3		4	

TYPHUS FEVER

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Alerric	Apr. 21-July 20		1	Cases, 399; deaths, 39.
Algeria	May 11-Oct. 20	34		Cases, 655, deens, 65.
Algiers	May 21-Aug. 31	34		
Oran	May 21-Aug. 51	04		
Argentina:	1	1		
Rosario	Aug. 1-31		1	Carry Official and ba Of
Bulgaria	Mar. 1-Aug. 10			Cases, 245; deaths, 21.
Sofia	June 4-Oct. 21	19		
Chile:		1		
Antofagasta	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Do	Sept. 25-Oct. 1		1	
Concepcion	May 29-June 4		1	
La Calera	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Ligua	Mar. 16-31	2		
Puerto Montt	Apr. 16-May 31	1		
Santiago	do	5	1	
Talcahuano	July 10-16		1	
Valparaiso	Apr. 16-Sept. 3	5	3	
China:		-		
Manchuria-		1		
Harbin	July 25-Aug. 21	5		
Mukden	May 29-June 4	l i		
Tientsin	July 10-24	3		
Chosen	Feb. 1-July 31			Cases, 793; deaths, 68.
Chemulpo	May 1-Aug. 31	3		0 42 00, 100, 404
Gensan	do	4		
	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	35	3	
Seoul Czechoslovakia	do			Cases, 55.
Czechoslovakia	May 28-Sept. 30			Cases, 133; deaths, 22.
Egypt				Cases, 155, Geaths, 22.
Alexandria	May 21-Aug. 5	13	5	
Cairo	Jan. 15-July 1	43	16	
Port Said	Sept. 24-30	1		C
Estonia	Apr. 1-June 30			Cases, 5.
Greece	June 1-30	2		
Athens	June 1-July 31		9	

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

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927-Continued

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Guatemala:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Guatemala	Aug. 25-31		1	
Iraq: Baghdad	Apr. 24-30	1		
Irish Free State:		-		
Cork County	July 3-9	1		In urban district.
Donegal County- Letterkenney	Oct. 16-22.	4	1	
Latvia	Apr. 1-July 31	32		
Lithuania	Feb. 1-Aug. 31	365	50	
Mexico Mexico City	Feb. 2-June 30 May 29-Oct. 22	79		Deaths, 166. Including municipalities in Fed-
San Luis Potosi	July 31-Aug. 6	10	1	eral District.
Morocco	Apr. 1-Sept. 20	981		
Palestine	May 24-Oct. 10		ļ	Cases, 32.
Haifa Jaffa	Aug. 2-Oct. 3	10 3		
Jerusalem	June 28-Aug. 15	3		
Mahnaim.	May 17-23	i		In Safad district.
Nazareth	July 19-25	1		
Safad. Tel Aviv	May 17-Aug. 8 Oct. 1-10	10		
Peru:	000.1-10	-		1
Arequipa	Apr. 1-30		1	
Do	Aug. 1-31		2	
Poland Portugal:	Apr. 10-Oct. 1	1, 155	105	
Lisbon	May 29-June 4	1		
Oporto	Aug. 20-27			
Do Rumania	Oct. 23–29 Apr. 3–Aug. 27	1 1,000	69	
Spain:	Apr. o-Aug. 2/	1,000	09	
Seville	Aug. 19-25		2	
Syria:	-	_		
Aleppo Tunisia	Sept. 11-17 Apr. 22-July 20	2		Cases, 158.
Tunis.	July 5-Aug. 21	2		Cases, 100.
Turkey:	• •			
Constantinople	May 13-19		2	
Union of South Africa Cape Province	Apr. 1-30	49	5	Cases, 55; deaths, 8, native. In Europeans, cases, 2.
Albany district	Apr. 1-Oct. 1 June 5-11	74		Outbreaks.
East London	May 22-28	1		D o .
Glen Gray district Kentani district	May 1-7			Do.
Port Elizabeth	June 26–July 2 Aug. 7–13	1		Do.
Qumbu district	May 1-7			Do.
Umzimkulu district	June 26–July 2		3	Do.
Natal Impendhle district	Apr. 1-Aug. 6 June 5-11		3	Do.
Orange Free State	Apr. 1-Oct. 1			<i>D</i> 0 .
Transvaal	Apr. 1-30	1		
Johannesburg	July 3-Aug. 20	19	5	
Yugoslavia	May 1–Aug. 31			Cases, 24; deaths, 5.

YELLOW FEVER

Ashanti: Obuasi Dahomey (West Africa): Porto Novo Gold Coast Do Ivory Coast Liberia:	Aug. 6 July 1 Apr. 1-June 30 Aug. 4 July 29	1 60 2 1	1 1 22 1	In Syrian woman.
Monrovia	May 29-Sept. 10	5	5	

December 2, 1927

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

Reports Received from June 25 to November 25, 1927--Continued

Place Date Cases Deaths Remarks Senegal_____ Dak<u>a</u>r_____ Oct. 3-16..... July 9..... Cases, 24; deaths, 18. - 2 1 July 9. Aug. 8. Sept. 17.... Oct. 3-16. Sept. 26-Oct. 2... Aug. 22-Sept. 4.... Oct. 9-16. ---Do..... Do..... - - -Present. 7 Do..... 12 Geoul.. 12 1 Geoul_____ Island of Goree_____ 21131521131 ĩ 2 Kebemer..... Oct. 9-16..... Aug. 1-Oct. 9... Sept. 28-Oct. 2... May 27-June 19... June 2-Aug. 14... Sept. 19-25... Oct. 9-16... Aug. 1-Oct. 2.... July 10. Sept. 12-Oct. 16... Aug. 22-Sept. 4... May 27-Sept. 11... Kelle 6154113 Khombole_____ Louga. M'Bour..... Quakam Pout..... Rufisque..... St. Louis In European. 1 10 Thies_____ 10 Do..... Tiaroye_____ 1 1 5 Tivaouane..... 6 Togoland: Aug. 15-21..... 1 1 Meiatza On vessel: At Leixoes, Portugal, in pas-senger from Dakar, Senegal. S. S. Desirade..... Sept. 16_____ 1 1

YELLOW FEVER-Continued