PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 APRIL 24, 1925 No. 17

VIABILITY OF B. TYPHOSUS IN STORED SHELL OYSTERS

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The object of this work was to determine whether oysters contaminated with *B. typhosus* and then stored under usual market conditions would remain potentially infectious over a length of time sufficient to allow them to reach the consumer. Conflicting opinions are now current as to the length of time the causative agent of typhoid fever can remain viable in the oyster, and even as to whether the oyster can harbor the organisms at all. Obviously an oyster which harbors typhoid organisms for as short a time as 24 hours becomes a potential infecting agent for that time. Practically it is of interest to know whether the time elapsing between the removal of the oyster from the bed and actual consumption after passing through customary commercial channels is sufficient for oysters to rid themselves of possible infection.

As early as 1603, oysters were incriminated in intestinal disorders, when suspicion was directed toward them by an illness of Henry IV of France (7). It was not until the close of the nineteenth century, however, that oysters and shellfish as agents of disease transmission received particular attention. In October, 1894, Conn focused attention on the oyster by his investigation of the now famous Wesleyan outbreak, and though only three outbreaks of typhoid fever were definitely traced to the oyster before 1925, these stimulated wide interest and consequent study, with attendant epidemiological and bacteriological investigations.

It is agreed that the medium of infection of oysters with *B. typhosus* is water; but there is a wide divergence of opinion upon the viability of the organisms in water. De Giaxa (12) found numerous typhoid bacilli nine days after inoculation in ordinary sea water and 25 days after inoculation in sterilized sea water. He made no examinations later than these. Cassedebot, quoted by Frankland (1), found the typhoid organisms destroyed in sterilized sea water within 48 hours. Frankland (1) found 1 per cent and 3 per cent salt water prejudicial to typhoid. Foote (2) concludes that even in extremely cold weather, typhoid bacilli will live in unsterilized brackish water (0.06 to 0.15 per cent salt) at least eight days, while in warmer

water they rapidly diminish in numbers and can not be detected after three weeks. Herdman and Boyce (3) conclude that typhoid bacilli will not flourish in clean salt water. Klein, quoted by Reille (7), states that according to his experiments sea water is favorable to the survival of typhoid, and Reille (7) corroborates this finding. Burdoni et al., quoted by Conn (10), "proved the typhoid bacillus would live in sea water for 14 days." De Freytag (11) found that the typhoid bacillus would live in concentrated salt and gelatin solution for five months, but not six months, at room temperature.

To check the viability of the cultures used in the present experiment, flasks containing 500 c. c. of 3.5 per cent and 30 per cent salt water were sterilized, then inoculated with a half slant each of the Rawling and the Hopkins strains of *B. typhosus* and kept at room temperature. From day to day 0.1 c. c. from each flask was transferred to Endo plates and glucose broth fermentation tubes; and when growth resulted, it was proved to be *B. typhosus*. This test showed that in 3.5 per cent sterilized salt water the organisms remained viable during the course of the experiment—15 days—while in the 30 per cent salt *B. typhosus* was not proved after 24 hours.

As to viability in the oyster itself, Harrington (13) cites the conclusion of Polak that during transportation the life processes of the oyster have an inimical influence upon bacteria, diminishing their number and, in certain cases, destroying them entirely; but Harrington states that this conclusion is opposed to that of others who had found that the typhoid fever organisms live longer in the tissues and juice of the oyster than in the sea water. Field (6) cites experiments showing that many oysters are damaged and destroyed during storage and transportation, thus affording a favorable medium for the multiplication of typhoid organisms.

Previous laboratory work gives a range of infection lasting from eight days to six weeks. Foote (2) stated that, with oysters kept at a temperature ranging from 50° to 65° F. (10° to 18.3° C.), the typhoid organism lives longer in the stomach and in the juice of the oyster than it does in the water in which the oyster grows, and that if there is an increase in organisms this increase takes place within the first two weeks, after which there is a decrease, but that the typhoid bacillus may be found even 30 days after the date of infection. Boyce and Herdman (4) recovered typhoid organisms 14 days after infection; Field (5, 6) 9 days after infection, and from 4 to 6 weeks if oysters were cooled; Reille (7) from 9 to 28 days; Klein from 7 to 11 days; Stiles (8) from 7 to 21 days.

Park (14) states that infection is transitory and that oysters usually cleanse themselves in from 6 to 8 days. Gorham (9) gave an opinion, based on the seasonal counts, that oysters hibernate.

Following this suggestion as to oyster hibernation, the New York City health department showed that infection did not occur in hibernating oysters when the surrounding water had 13,000 typhoid bacilli per c. c. Pease, quoted by Park (14), states that at 2.2° C. oysters close their shells so tightly as to be impervious to particles of dyes in aqueous solution.

The oysters used in the tests here reported were of a large salt-water variety, tonged from Tangier Sound in the Chesapeake Bay and brought to Washington by power boat. By the time they had reached Washington they had been out of water eight days. Two bushels were purchased on February 4, 1925, brought to the Hygienic Laboratory, and stored outdoors for the night.

The following morning they were brought inside and cleaned roughly by scrubbing with brush and cold tap water. They were then placed in 6 large glass aquarium jars, each containing about 16 liters of sterilized tap water to which 3.5 per cent sodium chloride C. P. had been added. The amount of water was sufficient to cover the oysters generously. Air was passed through this water in a slow stream, allowing ample aeration. After two hours, when the temperature in the jars ranged from 24° to 28° C., they were each inoculated with two-thirds of a liter of 24-hour bouillon culture. The inoculum consisted of 2 liters each of Rawlings and Hopkins strains of *B. typhosus*. Previous to inoculation it was noticed that the oysters had opened their shells. Six in each jar were tested for viability. On slight stimulation all closed their shells. During the night, air was passed through the water every two hours for 10 minutes. Cultural checks were made of the cultures used for inoculation.

After 24 hours' feeding, the oysters were taken from the aquariums, drained, and placed in galvanized-iron buckets. One portion was placed in a laboratory cold room, which is maintained at 10° C., and the other portion, covered with ice, was placed outdoors. The latter was re-iced daily. During the test the mean daily outside temperature ranged from 27° F. to 58° F. (−2.8° C. to 14.4° C.), with an average of 43° F. (6.1° C.).

From day to day individuals from each lot were opened and cultured. Opening was preceded by flaming the shell thoroughly with a Bunsen burner, prying the shell apart with a flamed oyster knife, and cutting the attachment muscle of the right shell. Cultures were obtained from the shell liquid with a pipette, and from the stomach by searing, dissecting out and opening the stomach, and culturing with a loop, all under aseptic conditions.

The cultures were made on Endo plates, from which colonies were fished to Russell's double sugar medium, and to glucose broth fermentation tubes. These presumptive tests were followed by testing

motility, agglutinating power and indol production, action upon gelatin, and fermentation reactions upon levulose, sorbitol, dulcitol, lactose, salicin, inositol, and dextrine. Unless an organism reacted typically to all these criteria, it was not considered to be *B. typhosus*. Motility was observed from 24-hour broth cultures, which were also used for agglutinating tests. The latter were performed on microscopic slides by adding a drop of culture to a dilution of monovalent serum. Indol production was tested by moistening the plugs of control tubes on each culture with a concentrated solution of oxalic acid. Enlows' medium was used for the fermentation reactions. Adequate controls on all media and reactions were run.

No attempt was made to estimate the number of typhoid colonies quantitatively on the plates from day to day. It was noticed, however, that from a very large number at the first, there was no appreciable diminution until after the eighth day. On the fifteenth day the typhoid-like colonies had decreased to approximately one-fourth the original concentration.

Of the total number of colonies on the plates, it was noticed that the rate of reduction in those from the stomach was faster than in those from the shell liquid. In the 296 Endo plates made, colonies similar to those of *B. Coli* were encountered in seven instances.

The experiment was terminated on the fifteenth day of storage, because it was found that some of the oysters stored at 10° C. were dying, or were in a damaged state. Those iced, although in good condition, were becoming bloated from drinking melted ice. Either of these conditions would cause oysters to be unmarketable; and as a considerable proportion of oysters are eaten within 15 days after being dredged, it is believed that the results obtained are of practical value.

The accompanying table gives a summary of the work done. It will be noticed that occasionally there is a plate which had no typhoid-like colonies upon it, and also that typhoid was not proved in every instance where a colony was fished. During the latter part of the work, there was an increasing number of colonies which, although resembling typhoid on Endo medium, and not producing gas in glucose broth, either failed to give characteristic fermentation reactions, or liquified gelatin. The possibility of encountering such organisms led to placing reliance not upon the presumptive tests but wholly upon the confirmatory tests.

Summary of daily tests

Number of days stored	10° C.					Iced [− 2.8° C. to 14.4° C.]				
	Number opened	Number of fishings made	Proved B. typhosus	Occurrence of colon-like colonies on plates	Plates with no typhoid-like colonies	Number opened	Number of fishings made	Proved B. typhosus	Occurrence of colon-like colonies on plates	Plates with no typhoid-like colonies
1	5	28	28			0	0	0		
2	5	21	21			2	9	8		
3	4	18	17		1	2	8	7		1
4	4	15	15		1	2	6	6		
5	4	16	13			2	8	8		
6	4	16	16			2	8	8		
7	4	16	10			2	8	8		
8	4	16	10			2	8	7		
10	4	16	15			2	8	8		
11	4	15	12			2	6	2	1	2
13	4	15	13	3		2	7	5	3	1
14	2	8	6			2	8	6		
15	2	8	6			2	7	2		

SUMMARY

Oysters were aroused from hibernation, fed with *B. typhosus*, and then stored. *B. typhosus* was being recovered 15 days after the oysters had been fed with the organism, when the tests were discontinued.

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THE CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF SICKNESS

An informal committee was called a few months ago by the National Industrial Conference Board, through Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president, to consider the question of a standard classification of diseases which cause disabling sickness among industrial workers. The result of this work was a tentative list of diseases which is based upon the International List of Causes of Death. This list is being submitted to various organizations and agencies interested.

The fact that an increasing number of industrial plants and other organizations are recording the sickness which occurs among the workers has, it is realized, made desirable a greater uniformity in the manner in which the diseases are classified and made available for general use in studies of morbidity and industrial hygiene. Investigations have shown that even when reliable records of sickness are kept by industrial medical departments, in many instances there is no common basis for comparison on account of the diverse methods and practices employed in the classification of ailments causing disability. This question has been discussed at several meetings of various organizations interested; and the committee, called together under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board, was informally composed of representatives of a number of these organizations. The membership was as follows:

Mr. H. N. Dambmann, National Safety Council.
Dr. William H. Davis, Bureau of the Census.
Dr. Louis I. Dublin, American Statistical Association.
Dr. R. S. Quinby, American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. F. L. Rector, Conference Board of Physicians in Industry.
Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker, United States Public Health Service.
Dr. Wade Wright, Industrial Hygiene Section, American Public Health Association.

At its first meeting the committee was organized with Doctor Rector as secretary and Mr. Sydenstricker as chairman. The following subcommittee was appointed to prepare a tentative morbidity classification based on the International List of the Causes of Death (third revision):

Mr. Dean K. Brundage, United States Public Health Service, chairman.
Mr. George H. Van Buren, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Mr. J. O. Spain, Bureau of the Census.

It will be noted that this list follows closely the terminology and the titles used in the International List and is, of course, subject to the same criticisms. Its purpose, however, was not to revise the International List, but merely to specify under the various titles already used in the List those causes and conditions which are most

frequently encountered in the sickness experience of industrial employees. The report of the committee is published herewith as submitted for criticism and suggestions.

The committee, having accomplished the preliminary work for which it was called, passed a resolution requesting that the continuation of the work be under the Public Health Service. In accordance with this request, the Statistical Office of the Public Health Service, in cooperation with others who are interested, has begun the preparation of a manual of the causes and conditions of disability and will prepare reports from time to time on the progress of the work.

LIST OF DISEASES AND PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL MORBIDITY STATISTICS[1]

I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES:
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers (1).
2. Malaria (5).
3. Influenza (11).
4. Other epidemic and endemic diseases (2–4, 6–10, 12–25).[2]
5. Tuberculosis (all forms)—
   a. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (31).
   b. Other forms of tuberculosis (32–37).
6. Venereal diseases—
   a. Syphilis—
      1. Syphilis, so reported (38).
      2. Locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane (72 and 76).
   b. Chancroid (39).
   c. Gonorrhea (all forms) (40).
7. Purulent infection, septicemia (41).[3]
8. Other infectious diseases, exclusive of those under 4—
   a. Anthrax (27).
   b. Other diseases in this group (26, 28–30, 42).[3]

II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I:
1. Cancer and other malignant tumors, all forms and sites (43–49).
2. Benign tumors and tumors not reported as malignant (50)—[4]
   a. Nonmalignant.
   b. Unqualified.
3. Rheumatism—[5]
   a. Acute rheumatic fever (51).
   b. Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout (52).

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[1] Figures in parentheses represent corresponding title numbers from the International List of Causes of Death, third revision, Paris, 1920.

[2] Should any of the diseases included in this group indicate marked prevalence, they should be shown separately.

[3] When not due to an accident.

[4] This title does not include tumors of the female genital organs, tumor of the brain, tumor of the thyroid gland, tumor of the prostate, etc. (See "tumor" in index of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, third revision, p. 292.)

[5] Illness due to rheumatism is subdivided into acute and chronic, in accordance with the detailed International List of the Causes of Death. Probably so many cases will be reported as due to "rheumatism" without any qualification that it will be impracticable to determine which of the two conditions actually caused the illness; but inasmuch as acute rheumatic fever, a disease which has epidemic prevalence, differs so markedly from arthritis deformans, a disease of the joints of doubtful etiology, which ordinarily pursues a chronic course, it is felt that the subdivision should be maintained, and an effort made to obtain the information necessary for the proper classification of rheumatism. If it is found to be impracticable in certain instances to obtain this information, it is recommended that rheumatism, unqualified, be placed in subdivision "a" (acute rheumatism) in accordance with the International List. This title does not include "muscular rheumatism."

II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I—Continued.
4. Alcoholism, acute or chronic (66).
5. Chronic poisoning—
a. Inorganic (67).
b. Organic substances (68).[6]
6. Other general diseases (53–65, 69).[7]

III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE:
1. Neuralgia, neuritis, hysteria (82)—[8]
a. Neuralgia.
b. Neuritis.
c. Sciatica.
d. Migraine.
e. Hysteria.
f. Others under this title.
2. Other diseases of the nervous system—
a. Functional nervous disorders, such as neurasthenia, nervous prostration, nervousness, etc. (84).
b. Others under this title (70, 71, 73–75, 77–81, 83).[9]
3. Diseases of the eye and annexa (85)—
a. Conjunctivitis.
b. Eyestrain.
c. Foreign body in the eye.
d. Others under this title.[10]
4. Diseases of the ear (86a)—
a. Earache.
b. Otitis media.
c. Others under this title.
5. Diseases of the mastoid process (86b).

IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:
1. Diseases of the heart (87–90).
2. Diseases of the arteries (91)—
a. Arteriosclerosis (91b).
b. Others under this title (91a and 91c).
3. Diseases of the veins (93)—
a. Hemorrhoids.
b. Phlebitis.
c. Varicose veins.
d. Others under this title.
4. Diseases of the lymphatic system (94)—
a. Adenitis and swollen glands.[11]
b. Others under this title.
5. Hemorrhage without specified cause (95)—
a. Epistaxis.
b. Others under this title.

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[6] Included under this title are all poisonings other than those of a sudden, accidental character. (See International List, titles 175–177 and 181.)

[7] Should any of the diseases included in this group indicate marked prevalence, they should be shown separately.

[8] Hysteria appears to be out of place in this title, but inasmuch as it is included with neuralgia and neuritis in the International List of the Causes of Death, it was deemed advisable to keep it in the same place in this list, and to show the number of such cases by providing subtitle "*e*".

[9] Titles 72 and 76 in the International List (locomotor ataxia, and general paralysis of the insane) should be added to title 38 (syphilis).

[10] Should trachoma or certain other diseases of the eye show marked prevalence, subdivisions should be added for these diseases.

[11] Include abscesses of the axilla, groin, cervical, and other lymphatic glands.

IV. Diseases of the circulatory system—Continued.
6. Other diseases of the circulatory system (92, 96)—
a. High-blood pressure (96).
b. Others under this title (92, 96).
V. Diseases of the respiratory system:
1. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa (97)—
a. Coryza, rhinitis, and "cold" (unqualified).
b. Sinusitis.
c. Others under this title.
2. Diseases of the larynx (98)—
a. Laryngitis.
b. Others under this title.
3. Bronchitis (99)—
a. Acute, excluding capillary bronchitis (see V4a).
b. Chronic.
c. Unspecified.
4. Pneumonia (all forms) (100, 101)—
a. Broncho-pneumonia, including capillary bronchitis (100).
b. Lobar pneumonia (101a).
c. Other forms of pneumonia, including pneumonia unspecified (101b).
5. Pleurisy (102).
6. Asthma (105).
7. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)—
a. Pneumoconiosis (107a).[12]
b. Cough, unqualified (107c).
c. Hay fever (107c).
d. Others under this title (103, 104, 106, 107).
VI. Diseases of the digestive system:
1. Diseases of the mouth and annexa (108)—
a. Toothache (unqualified).
b. Abscessed tooth.
c. Pyorrhea alveolaris.
d. Other conditions of the teeth or gums.
e. Canker of mouth (unqualified).
f. Others under this title.
2. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (109)—
a. Diseases of the pharynx.
b. Diseases of the tonsils.
c. Sore throat (unqualified).
d. Streptococcic sore throat.
e. Others under this title.
3. Diseases of the stomach (111, 112)—
a. Gastric and duodenal ulcer.
b. Gastritis.
c. Dyspepsia and indigestion (unqualified).
d. Nervous indigestion.
e. Nausea, vomiting.
f. Stomach trouble (unqualified).
g. Others under this title.
4. Diarrhea and enteritis (114).
5. Appendicitis (117).

[12] This includes fibrosis, silicosis, and other changes produced by dust and other irritating agents.

VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.
6. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (118)—[13]
a. Hernia.
b. Intestinal obstruction (organic obstructions only).
7. Other diseases of the intestines—
a. Constipation (119).
b. Others under this title (115, 116, 119).
8. Diseases of the liver and gall bladder—
a. Jaundice (124).
b. Cholecystitis (124).
c. Gallstones (123).
d. Others under this title (120-124).
9. Peritonitis without specified cause (126).
10. Other diseases of the digestive system (110, 125, 127)—
a. "Cramps." [14]
b. Others under this title.

VII. NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA:
1. Nephritis, acute and chronic—
a. Acute (128).
b. Chronic, including unspecified (129).
2. Diseases of the bladder (133)—
a. Cystitis.
b. Others under this title.
3. Nonpuerperal diseases of the female genital organs—
a. Menstrual disorders (140, 141).
b. Others under this title (137–141).
4. Other nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa (130–132, 134–136, 142).

VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE (143–150).

IX. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE:
1. Furuncle (152).
2. Abscess, unqualified (153).
3. Acne (154).
4. Dermatitis venenata (154).
5. Eczema (154).
6. Herpes zoster (154).
7. Impetigo contagiosa (154).
8. Pruritus (154).
9. Urticaria (154).
10. Ulcer, unqualified (154).
11. Others under this title (151, 153, 154).

X. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION:
1. Diseases of the bones, tuberculosis excepted (155).
2. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) (156).
3. Amputations (157).

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[13] When not due to an external cause.

[14] A report of "cramps" in a male generally means, it is believed, some stomach or intestinal disturbance which rightly belongs under diseases of the digestive system instead of under convulsions, as given in the International List. In fatal cases, however, "cramps" should be allocated to the convulsions title. Cramps due to menstrual disorders should be classified under VII, 3a.

X. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion—Continued.
4. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion (158)—
a. Bursitis.
b. Flat foot.
c. Lumbago.
d. Myalgia, including "stiff neck," etc.
e. Myositis.
f. Others under this title.

XIV.[15] External causes:
A. Accidents, occupational—
1. Accidental burns, conflagration (178, 179).
2. Accidental asphyxiation by poisonous gas or vapor (181).
3. Accidental cuts or punctured wounds (184).
4. Accidental falls (185).
5. Excessive cold (193).
6. Excessive heat (194).
7. Fractures, sprains, luxations (201).
8. Other external causes:
a. Infected wound (202).
b. All others (165–174, 177, 180, 182, 183, 186–192, 195–200, 202, 203).

B. Accidents, nonoccupational or unqualified—
1. Poisoning by food (175):
a. Ptomain poisoning.
b. Others under this title.
2. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) (176, 177):
a. Ivy poisoning (177).
b. Others under this title (176, 177).
3. Accidental burns, conflagration (178, 179).
4. Accidental asphyxiation by poisonous gas or vapor (181).
5. Accidental cuts or punctured wounds (184).
6. Accidental fall (185).
7. Excessive cold (193).
8. Excessive heat (194).
9. Fractures, sprains, luxations (201).
10. Other external causes:
a. Infected wound (202).
b. All others (165–174, 180, 182, 183, 186–192, 195–200, 202, 203).

XV. Ill-defined and unknown causes (205):
1. Headache.
2. Exhaustion.[16]
3. Backache.
4. Biliousness.
5. Fever.
6. Fainting.
7. Dizziness.
8. Other ill-defined conditions.
9. Cause unknown.

XVI. All other causes (159–164, 204).

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[15] Groups XI and XII are omitted because they are diseases and conditions of no industrial importance. Group XIII is omitted because "old age" is rarely reported as a cause of disability on account of the fact that there are very few really old persons in industry. It is felt that senility could just as well be classified as "general debility" in the ill-defined group.

[16] Including debility, weakness, fatigue, overwork, general run-down condition, and the like

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT FOR MARCH 15, 1925, ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT [1]

Although influenza outbreaks occurred in many countries during January and February, "the type has usually been mild and the mortality inconsiderable," states the Epidemiological Report issued March 15 at Geneva by the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. In addition to the considerable prevalence of the disease in Western Europe, previously mentioned, outbreaks are reported from Moscow, Japan, and the United States. All of these outbreaks have been mild and there were no indications that more serious epidemics were developing.

The outbreak of epidemic hiccough in Denmark, referred to last month, continued in January, with 368 cases reported as compared with 344 cases in December. Reports from the city of Copenhagen show that the maximum occurred there in December, and no case was reported in the second half of February.

Lethargic encephalitis.—A slight but gradual increase in the number of cases of lethargic encephalitis was indicated in the reports for England and Wales during January and February; 231 cases were notified in February and 194 in the preceding four weeks. In Scotland, the report for 16 towns gives 31 cases in the four weeks ended March 7 as compared with 17 cases in the preceding four weeks. Some cases were reported from a number of countries in Europe, notably Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, where from 10 to 20 cases were notified in January.

Plague.—The high prevalence of plague in the central provinces of Java has been mentioned in previous reports. A sharp increase in the number of reported deaths occurred in November and December. For the first three weeks of December the deaths from plague in Java numbered 2,091—about 1,000 more than had been recorded in any four-week period since the introduction of plague on the island in 1911. The Provinces of Soerakarta, Kedu, and Banjumas are the most severely affected.

Deaths from plague in Java, July 15 to December 22, 1924

Four-week period	Number of deaths	Four-week period	Number of deaths
July 15–Aug. 11	704	Oct. 7–Nov. 3	1,369
Aug. 12–Sept. 8	844	Nov. 4–Dec. 1	1,984
Sept. 9–Oct. 6	1,187	Dec. 2–22 [1]	[1] 2,091

[1] Three weeks only.

Plague continued to increase in India during December and the beginning of January; the total number of deaths reported was, however, approximately the same as at the corresponding date a

[1] From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

year ago. Where individual provinces are considered, it is seen that while the disease was less prevalent than a year ago in Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and particularly Burma, it was more prevalent in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

The plague incidence in most of its endemic areas in Africa is low and on the decline. In the Union of South Africa, where about the same number of cases have been reported each month for several months, 26 cases were notified from February 1 to 25. No new case of plague was reported in January in the Gold Coast and no case was notified in Egypt from January 22 to March 5. No country on the Mediterranean reported a case of plague during the month between the publication of the February and March Epidemiological Reports.

Recent reports from Ecuador indicate an increase in plague in Guayaquil.

Cases of plague reported in Guayaquil, Ecuador

Half-month	Number of cases
Dec. 1-15	2
Dec. 16-31	1
Jan. 1-15	6
Jan. 16-31	11
Feb. 1-15	14

Cholera.—The total number of cases of cholera reported in India at the beginning of January exceeded the number reported at the same date a year ago. The excess was entirely due to the high prevalence in Madras, where over half of the cases occurred. The only other province with a high prevalence was Bengal, where it was declining and was less than in the previous year. "A recrudescence of the disease may be expected in March," states the Report.

Typhus and relapsing fever.—"The incidence of typhus in Eastern Europe" according to the Report, "is lower than during any preceding winter since the war." Excepting Russia, Poland has had the greatest number of cases, where in the first five weeks of 1925, 611 cases were notified, as compared with 978 and 1,849 cases, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1924 and 1923.

Cases of typhus and relapsing fever reported in Russia, 1923–1924

Month	Typhus		Relapsing fever	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
January	56,123	15,675	69,401	7,648
February	46,157	18,950	47,111	6,960
March	41,156	20,240	36,848	5,341
April	30,598	17,210	25,478	5,124
May	25,445	15,457	19,990	3,949
June	11,801	8,150	12,694	2,644
July	6,268	4,570	11,609	3,049
August	4,686	2,931	10,398	2,653
September	3,517	2,347	7,564	2,248
October	4,288	[1] 1,944	7,296	[1] 1,370
November	4,969	[1] 1,877	5,338	[1] 583
December	7,882	[1] 4,227	5,169	[1] 776

[1] Incomplete.

Smallpox.—Very few cases of smallpox were reported by most of the European countries for January or February. The disease continued to spread in England and Wales, and during the four weeks ended February 21, 593 cases were reported, compared with 416 cases the preceding four weeks. A new outbreak of smallpox was reported in Switzerland, chiefly in the Canton of Lucerne. During February, 78 cases were notified, and 26 in the preceding four weeks. In Spain a considerable increase in mortality from smallpox during the autumn and early winter is shown. In December, 252 deaths were reported, compared with 59 deaths in December, 1923.

Smallpox has been declining steadily in Russia, the number of cases in European Russia (exclusive of the Ukraine) declined from slightly over 2,800 per month in February and March to 436 cases in August. The autumn recrudescence has been slight and only 624 cases were reported for November, though this figure is probably somewhat incomplete.

Scarlet fever.—The prevalence of scarlet fever in most European countries was somewhat lower in January and February than in the months of November and December.

In Russia scarlet fever has been extensively prevalent, with an incidence about twice that of 1923. In July the number of cases began increasing, and in October, 18,551 cases were notified in European Russia exclusive of the Ukraine. In November and December the number seems to have declined somewhat, but returns were still incomplete.

Measles.—The incidence of measles was not high in most countries, and, indeed, was unusually low in several, as, for example, Denmark and the United States. On the other hand, Hungary reported an increased incidence in January, when 4,696 cases were notified, in comparison with 1,977 cases in January, 1923. Also in France and Italy the disease was somewhat more prevalent than in the previous winter. The rather serious epidemic in Leningrad referred to in the previous report continued into February, with 775 cases and 64 deaths in the three weeks ended February 14, and 965 cases and 63 deaths the preceding three weeks.

DIGEST OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Interference with local health officer in performance of his duties.—(Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals.) A person was charged with obstructing a local health officer in the performance of his duties regarding the control of rabies. The statute conferring authority on the local health officer contained nothing specific relative to rabies control, but by inference gave the State board of health power to adopt

regulations. It was not alleged that the State board of health had promulgated any rules relative to animals afflicted with rabies. The court held that in order to sustain the prosecution the written accusation should aver that the State board of health had promulgated some rule concerning rabies and that the accused had interfered with the operation of such rule sought to be enforced by the local health officer. (Shilkett *v.* State, 232 Pac. 127.)

Secretary of city board of health held to occupy an "office."—(New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.) The secretary of the board of health of the city of Bayonne, an honorably discharged soldier, was removed from his office contrary to the provisions of a 1922 State law restricting the removal of an ex-service person holding a position or office under the State or municipal government. The removed secretary brought a proceeding to determine title to the office. It was contended against him that the position of secretary was not an office within the meaning of the act relating to such a proceeding as he had brought, and was not a position or office within the meaning of the law restricting the removal of ex-service persons. The court held that the position of secretary was an office within the meaning of both acts and that the person removed was rightfully entitled to the office. (Brodman *v.* Rade, 127 Atl. 249.)

Statute prohibiting sale of under-weight calves construed.—(Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.) The defendant slaughtered and dressed 126 calves. The head, hide, feet, and intestines were removed from each carcass, but the pluck (heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe), shins, sweetbread, and tail were retained. An inspector of the local board of health was present when the calves were slaughtered. Each carcass was weighed and the inspector stamped each one with his official stamp. Two days later the carcasses were taken to another place, the pluck, shins, sweetbread, and tail having been removed. When delivered, 15 were found to weigh less than 40 pounds and were seized and condemned as being under-weight. Section 1 of chapter 329, Statutes of 1908 (now section 138 of chapter 94, General Laws), prohibited "the sale, offer or exposure for sale, or delivery for use as food, of the carcass, or any part or product thereof, * * * of any calf weighing less than 40 pounds when dressed, with head, feet, hide, and entrails removed." The court held that the words "when dressed" in the statute fixed a time rather than stated a condition and meant at the time at which a calf is slaughtered and dressed. The word "entrails" was held to mean intestines and not to include the pluck and sweetbread. (Commonwealth *v.* Cohen, 146 N. E. 228.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED APRIL 11, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended April 11, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, April 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended April 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	59, 365, 205	55, 584, 062
Number of death claims	11, 270	11, 906
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 9	11. 2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended April 11, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, April 14, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Apr. 11, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Apr. 11, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Apr. 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (64 cities)	7,350	13. 9	[3] 14. 6	830	[3] 954	
Akron	33			6	11	66
Albany [4]	38	16. 6	16. 7	5	1	111
Atlanta	68	15. 3	21. 3	8	10	
Baltimore [4]	228	14. 9	15. 9	25	30	73
Birmingham	82	20. 8	17. 1	6	7	
Boston	263	17. 5	17. 3	38	34	101
Bridgeport	28			4	4	64
Buffalo	173	16. 3	12. 7	28	15	114
Cambridge	43	19. 9	13. 5	3	2	52
Camden	30	12. 2	20. 2	2	8	33
Chicago [4]	711	12. 4	12. 5	107	102	95
Cincinnati	118	15. 0	16. 1	9	10	53
Cleveland	223	12. 4	11. 7	21	41	52
Columbus	83	15. 8	13. 2	8	4	75
Dallas	55	14. 8	13. 6	10	4	
Dayton	39	11. 8	10. 5	0	5	0
Denver	102			10	9	
Des Moines	42	14. 7	14. 0	6	1	103
Detroit	255			41	59	69
Duluth	27	12. 7	9. 1	4	5	85
Erie	26			0	5	0
Fall River [4]	31	13. 3	14. 6	10	9	144
Flint	24			2	11	33
Fort Worth	27	9. 2	14. 4	2	3	
Grand Rapids	36	12. 5	14. 8	7	7	109
Houston	50			6	3	
Indianapolis	110	16. 0	15. 1	8	10	55
Jacksonville, Fla	30	14. 9	18. 3	3	4	67
Jersey City	75	12. 4	16. 7	9	16	63
Kansas City, Kans	35	14. 7	12. 4	3	3	63
Kansas City, Mo	125	17. 7	16. 7	12	18	
Los Angeles	250			27	33	75
Louisville	91	18. 3	16. 5	8	6	70
Lowell	32	14. 3	12. 6	4	5	70
Lynn	41	20. 4	13. 1	5	3	133
Memphis	76	22. 7	18. 2	11	6	
Milwaukee	140	14. 6	11. 1	12	22	55
Minneapolis	126	15. 4	16. 2	10	21	53
Nashville [4]	51	21. 4	16. 5	5	3	
New Bedford	30	11. 6	11. 8	7	6	116
New Haven	43	12. 5	16. 0	4	7	52
New Orleans	151	19. 0	16. 8	13	12	

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.
[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1924. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
[3] Data for 63 cities.
[4] Deaths for week ended Friday, Apr. 10, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended April 11, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended Apr. 11, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Apr. 11, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Apr. 11, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,494	12.8	14.1	203	205	81
Bronx Borough	157	9.1	12.0	17	20	59
Brooklyn Borough	527	12.3	13.3	78	78	82
Manhattan Borough	631	14.6	16.0	83	94	83
Queens Borough	133	12.1	11.1	19	9	94
Richmond Borough	46	17.9	19.5	6	4	108
Newark, N. J	103	11.9	12.9	5	11	23
Norfolk	29	8.9	8.9	4	3	71
Oakland	60	12.3	12.7	4	2	47
Oklahoma City	18	8.8	16.0	2	2	
Omaha	65	16.0	15.5	7	13	67
Paterson	30	11.0	12.2	2	5	34
Philadelphia	514	13.5	16.0	53	68	67
Pittsburgh	187	15.4	20.3	20	32	70
Portland, Oreg	76	14.0	15.6	6	5	62
Providence	58	12.3	20.1	6	14	48
Richmond	59	16.5	16.2	10	7	121
Rochester	91	14.3		9		71
St. Louis	246	15.6	17.0	13	41	
St. Paul	70	14.8	14.3	5	9	43
Salt Lake City [1]	30	12.0	11.0	2	2	31
San Antonio	58	15.3	19.6	9	15	
San Francisco	142	13.3	15.0	7	9	40
Schenectady	25	12.8	12.5	1	4	28
Seattle	62			8	8	82
Somerville	33	16.9	7.8	7	2	187
Spokane	40			3	5	65
Springfield, Mass	27	9.2	15.5	3	6	45
Syracuse	55	15.0	16.9	8	8	101
Tacoma	16	8.0	12.1	0	3	0
Toledo	76	13.8	13.2	5	10	45
Trenton	40	15.8	14.9	2	6	32
Washington, D. C	142	14.9	13.2	10	21	56
Waterbury	23			1	4	22
Wilmington, Del	23	9.8	9.1	2	1	46
Worcester	58	15.2	11.2	6	3	69
Yonkers	26	12.1	13.8	3	1	66
Youngstown	26	8.5	15.8	3	6	38

[1] Deaths for week ended Friday, Apr. 10, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Week Ended April 18, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	79
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	8
Dysentery	4
Influenza	221
Malaria	27
Measles	12
Mumps	48
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	14
Pneumonia	129
Scarlet fever	21
Smallpox	97
Trachoma	3
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	20

ARIZONA	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	1
Measles	12
Mumps	12
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	50
Whooping cough	9

ARKANSAS	
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	4
Hookworm disease	3
Influenza	167
Malaria	58
Measles	24
Mumps	36
Pellagra	13
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	5
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	3
Whooping cough	12

CALIFORNIA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Los Angeles County	1
Diphtheria	66
Influenza	38
Jaundice (epidemic)—San Francisco	1
Leprosy—San Francisco	1
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Bakersfield	1
Berkeley	1
San Diego	1
Measles	64
Poliomyelitis—Alhambra	1
Scarlet fever	80
Smallpox:	
Oakland	8
San Diego	29
Sutter County	11
Tulare County	15
Scattering	44
Typhoid fever	10

COLORADO (Exclusive of Denver)	
Anthrax	2
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	7
Diphtheria	10
Measles	1
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	15
Scarlet fever	20
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	8

CONNECTICUT	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	70
Diphtheria	47
German measles	43
Influenza	12
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	313
Mumps	54

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	99
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	100
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	43
Whooping cough	124

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	2
Malaria	3
Measles	9
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis	5
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	2
Malaria	20
Measles	9
Mumps	127
Pneumonia	3
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	26
Typhoid fever	26
Whooping cough	10

GEORGIA

Chicken pox	43
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	13
Dysentery	10
Hookworm disease	2
Influenza	400
Malaria	46
Measles	10
Mumps	119
Pellagra	16
Pneumonia	134
Scarlet fever	10
Septic sore throat	16
Smallpox	10
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	48

ILLINOIS

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Lake County	1
Woodford County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	67
Scattering	20
Influenza	89
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Cook County	1
Piatt County	1
Measles	1,326
Pneumonia	386

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County	267
Jackson County	9
Kane County	8
McLean County	9
Madison County	13
Schuyler County	10
Scattering	114
Smallpox:	
Alexander County	12
Macon County	20
Union County	17
Scattering	33
Tuberculosis	256
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	253

INDIANA

Chicken pox	58
Diphtheria	29
Influenza	216
Measles	100
Mumps	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia	21
Scarlet fever:	
Allen County	15
Clark County	17
Delaware County	18
Elkhart County	41
Lake County	18
Marion County	12
Vermilion County	9
Scattering	94
Smallpox	56
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	28

IOWA

Diphtheria	10
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	9

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chickenpox	93
Diphtheria	17
German measles	2
Influenza	36
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	17
Mumps	237
Pneumonia	78
Scarlet fever	84
Smallpox	10
Tuberculosis	60
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	39

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	15
Hookworm disease	21
Influenza	37
Leprosy	1
Malaria	2
Pellagra	16

LOUISIANA—continued

	Cases
Pneumonia	47
Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox	26
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	18
Whooping cough	38

MARYLAND [1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	89
Diphtheria	40
German measles	3
Influenza	77
Malaria	1
Measles	34
Mumps	66
Pneumonia (all forms)	108
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	71
Septic sore throat	2
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	102
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	81

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	134
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	15
Diphtheria	72
German measles	218
Influenza	32
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	802
Mumps	81
Ophthalmia neonatorum	29
Pneumonia (lobar)	141
Scarlet fever	226
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	154
Typhoid fever	12
Whooping cough	131

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	65
Measles	222
Pneumonia	152
Scarlet fever	336
Smallpox	25
Tuberculosis	83
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	151

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	100
Diphtheria	44
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	29
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	210
Smallpox	22

MINNESOTA—continued

	Cases
Tuberculosis	51
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	13

MISSISSIPPI

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	14
Smallpox	20
Typhoid fever	7

MISSOURI
(Exclusive of Kansas City)

Chicken pox	85
Diphtheria	48
Influenza	46
Measles	17
Mumps	83
Pneumonia	69
Scarlet fever	357
Smallpox	12
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	100
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	44

MONTANA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	5
German measles	31
Measles	10
Mumps	4
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Billings R. F. D	1
Bonita	1
Bridger	1
Fromberg	1
Ismay	1
Missoula R. F. D	3
Scarlet fever	25
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	5

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	5
Chicken pox	150
Diphtheria	87
Influenza	43
Measles	330
Pneumonia	208
Scarlet fever	319
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	249

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	4
Conjunctivitis	3
Influenza	2
Measles	13
Mumps	7
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet fever	7
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	31
Whooping cough	12

[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Diphtheria	83
Influenza	62
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	496
Pneumonia	323
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	287
Typhoid fever	19
Whooping cough	188

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	164
Diphtheria	23
German measles	8
Measles	26
Scarlet fever	19
Septic sore throat	5
Smallpox	57
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	113

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	3
Influenza	186
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	71
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	21

OREGON

Cerebrospinal meningitis	4
Chicken pox	14
Diphtheria:	
Portland	11
Scattering	7
Influenza	85
Measles	5
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	[1] 10
Scarlet fever:	
Portland	13
Scattering	9
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	18

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	1
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	17
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	11

[1] Deaths.

TEXAS

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	61
Diphtheria	21
Dysentery (epidemic)	4
Influenza	62
Measles	28
Mumps	88
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pellagra	3
Pneumonia	14
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	31
Tuberculosis	79
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	1
Whooping cough	11

VERMONT

Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	5
Measles	3
Mumps	27
Scarlet fever	21
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1

VIRGINIA

Lethargic encephalitis—Chesterfield County	1
Smallpox—Fairfax County	1

WASHINGTON

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Spokane	3
Clarke County	1
Lewis County	1
Chicken pox	89
Diphtheria	17
German measles	33
Measles	4
Mumps	128
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis—Whatcom County	1
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	30
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	120

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	19
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	2

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	31
Diphtheria	19
German measles	203
Influenza	3
Measles	202
Mumps	59
Pneumonia	105
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	10
Whooping cough	17

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering:	Cases
Chicken pox	70
Diphtheria	26
German measles	146
Influenza	444
Measles	251
Mumps	289
Pneumonia	36
Scarlet fever	105
Smallpox	14
Tuberculosis	22
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	63

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	5
Measles	24
Mumps	13
Pneumonia	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	4
Scarlet fever	11
Whooping cough	7

Reports for Week Ended April 11, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	11
Measles	37
Pneumonia	33
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	24
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	20

NEBRASKA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	11
Diphtheria	8
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	31
Tuberculosis	8
Whooping cough	6

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	4
German measles	1
Influenza	17
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	47
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	1
Whooping cough	34

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Chicken pox	24
Diphtheria	17
Influenza	210
Pneumonia	89
Scarlet fever	35
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	20

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
February, 1925										
Hawaii	-------	24	10	-------	47	-------	-------	-------	-------	8
March, 1925										
Arizona	1	14	154	-------	291	-------	-------	43	4	2
Louisiana	2	78	799	33	5	19	0	83	141	47
Michigan	-------	340	71	-------	782	-------	3	1,717	80	37
Missouri	6	305	377	5	59	-------	2	1,226	75	23
Oklahoma	19	-------	2,792	81	85	17	2	-------	176	43
Vermont	-------	8	-------	-------	51	-------	-------	100	-------	5
West Virginia	3	62	224	-------	177	-------	-------	199	104	40

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named for the week ended April 4, 1925:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of rats examined	5,290
Number of rats found to be plague-infected	10
Number of squirrels examined	599
Number of squirrels found to be plague-infected	0
Totals to Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of rats examined	76,481
Number of rats found to be plague-infected	169
Number of squirrels examined	6,583
Number of squirrels found to be plague-infected	9

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Apr. 20, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	2,865
Number of rats found to be plague-infected	0
Totals to Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped	32,582
Number of rats found to be plague-infected	21

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.
Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

New Orleans, La.

Week ended Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected	397
Number of inspections made	1,187
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	29
Number of rodents examined for plague	4,847
Number of rodents found to be plague-infected	0
Totals to Apr. 4, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined for plague	70,511
Number of rodents found to be plague-infected	12

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Jan. 17, 1925.
Date of last human case occurring in New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1920.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended April 4, 1925, 34 States reported 1,473 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended April 5, 1924, the same States reported 1,695 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,700,000, reported 980 cases of diphtheria for the week ended April 4, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,034 cases. The estimated expectancy for these

cities was 985 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Twenty-nine States reported 4,686 cases of measles for the week ended April 4, 1925, and 17,504 cases of this disease for the week ended April 5, 1924. One hundred and three cities reported 3,084 cases of measles for the week this year, and 6,029 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 34 States—this year, 4,306 cases; last year, 3,914; 103 cities—this year, 2,260; last year, 1,735; estimated expectancy, 1,076 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended April 4, 1925, 33 States reported 865 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,407 cases. One hundred and three cities reported smallpox for the week as follows; 1925, 308 cases; 1924, 543 cases; estimated expectancy, 107 cases. These cities reported 11 deaths from smallpox for the week this year.

Typhoid fever.—Two hundred and four cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended April 4, 1925, by 33 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 245 cases. One hundred and three cities reported 44 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 49 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 49 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 103 cities as follows: 1925, 1,277 deaths; 1924, 1,330 deaths.

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland	73,129	9	2	0	2	0	0	23	2
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Manchester	81,383	0	2	1		3	6	0	2

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND—contd.									
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	2	1	0	0	0	14	23	1
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	29	60	37	23	4	266	3	39
Fall River	120,912	7	3	0	5	2	0	0	8
Springfield	144,227	7	5	1	3	4	19	8	2
Worcester	191,927	22	5	9	3	0	28	1	13
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	5
Providence	242,378	3	11	10	8	2	2	0	10
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	7	5	1	1	0	0	2
Hartford	[1] 138,036	3	8	7	0	1	2	8	6
New Haven	172,967	8	4	0	1	0	65	0	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	5	13	7	2	0	177	10	22
New York	5,927,625	196	241	311	79	23	184	36	230
Rochester	317,867	8	6	12	0	0	34	25	14
Syracuse	184,511	5	7	10	2	1	12	9	6
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	9	4	3	0	0	12	0	1
Newark	438,699	20	18	17	14	0	34	13	17
Trenton	127,390	0	5	1	4	1	6	0	4
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	70	75	98	----	3	448	31	52
Pittsburgh	613,442	48	20	15	----	10	478	24	76
Reading	110,917	17	3	2	----	3	65	13	2
Scranton	140,636	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	10	10	3	----	11	1	4	20
Cleveland	888,519	37	25	16	----	5	6	2	23
Columbus	261,082	4	4	3	----	9	1	2	18
Toledo	268,338	17	4	5	4	2	72	2	6
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Indianapolis	342,718	9	9	0	----	4	1	44	24
South Bend	76,709	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Terre Haute	68,939	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	68	102	55	73	16	599	28	96
Cicero	55,968	5	2	2	0	0	9	0	0
Springfield	61,833	10	1	2	2	0	2	56	3
Michigan:									
Detroit	995,668	30	52	20	5	4	5	13	41
Flint	117,968	2	4	4	0	0	5	0	2
Grand Rapids	145,947	8	3	1	1	1	51	1	5
Wisconsin:									
Madison	42,519	5	1	1	0	0	8	95	0
Milwaukee	484,595	33	14	14	1	1	269	98	0
Racine	64,393	8	1	3	1	0	25	6	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	106,289	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minneapolis	409,125	56	14	26	----	8	9	13	25
St. Paul	241,891	14	14	18	0	0	6	17	12
Iowa:									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	0	0	----	2	0	----
Sioux City	79,662	1	2	0	0	----	0	10	----
Waterloo	39,667	17	0	1	0	----	2	1	----
Missouri:									
Kansas City	351,819	9	8	3	8	8	4	14	23
St. Joseph	78,232	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	5
St. Louis	803,853	33	39	49	----	2	12	10	----

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
North Dakota:									
Fargo	24,841	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	----	0	0	----
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen	15,829	1	----	0	0	----	0	0	----
Sioux Falls	29,206	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln	58,761	6	2	1	0	0	4	3	2
Omaha	204,382	5	3	3	0	0	1	0	10
Kansas:									
Topeka	52,555	4	1	0	1	0	0	101	4
Wichita	79,261	17	1	5	0	0	2	2	7
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington	117,728	4	2	2	0	0	15	0	1
Maryland:									
Baltimore	773,580	74	25	18	15	3	9	65	49
Cumberland	32,361	----	1	2	----	1	0	----	0
Frederick	11,301	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia:									
Washington	[1] 437,571	23	10	8	2	1	42	----	22
Virginia:									
Lynchburg	30,277	3	1	2	0	0	0	22	2
Norfolk	159,089	23	1	0	0	0	4	58	3
Richmond	181,044	0	2	0	----	3	0	0	4
Roanoke	55,502	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
West Virginia:									
Charleston	45,597	8	1	0	0	0	23	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	0	1	0	----	0	0	----
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29,171	8	0	1	----	1	0	22	3
Wilmington	35,719	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Winston-Salem	56,230	6	0	1	0	0	5	5	2
South Carolina:									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	2	----	2	0	0	2
Columbia	39,688	4	1	1	----	1	0	1	0
Greenville	25,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222,963	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	9
Brunswick	15,937	----	1	0	2	0	0	----	0
Savannah	89,448	1	1	2	8	2	0	11	1
Florida:									
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa	56,050	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington	57,877	1	1	0	4	0	0	9	3
Louisville	257,671	3	5	3	6	0	0	0	8
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170,067	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nashville	121,128	1	1	0	----	6	1	0	7
Alabama:									
Birmingham	195,901	11	2	1	9	5	2	9	17
Mobile	63,858	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	45,383	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	0	0	0	----	0	2	----
Little Rock	70,916	1	1	1	7	0	11	0	4
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	404,575	3	9	11	7	2	0	0	11
Shreveport	54,590	5	----	0	0	0	0	0	9
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma	101,150	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Texas:									
Dallas	177,274	30	3	4	----	4	8	1	4
Galveston	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	154,970	6	2	1	----	1	0	0	0
San Antonio	184,727	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	5

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	3	0	1	0	0	0	11	0
Great Falls	27,787	0	1	1	0	0	18	5	1
Helena	[1] 12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:									
Boise	22,806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	17	9	7	----	18	5	72	9
Pueblo	43,519	4	2	0	2	1	0	2	3
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	3
Arizona:									
Phoenix	33,899	0	----	1	0	0	3	0	7
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	16	2	2	0	0	0	27	3
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	44	5	8	0	----	9	65	----
Spokane	104,573	6	2	58	0	----	0	0	----
Tacoma	101,731	4	1	1	----	1	0	6	6
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	7	3	16	56	0	0	16	8
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	55	40	41	28	4	50	31	17
Sacramento	69,950	----	1	2	0	0	0	----	2
San Francisco	539,038	46	25	19	10	2	13	64	14

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	25
New Hampshire:											
Concord	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manchester	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Vermont:											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Massachusetts:											
Boston	61	91	1	0	0	18	2	1	0	39	266
Fall River	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	50
Springfield	6	29	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	42
Worcester	8	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	63
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
Providence	9	14	0	3	0	8	1	0	0	0	83
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	6	13	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	32
Hartford	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	39
New Haven	7	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	58
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	19	31	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	28	144
New York	215	390	1	1	0	[2] 110	8	3	0	158	1,508
Rochester	13	77	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	83
Syracuse	15	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	42

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

[2] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC—continued											
New Jersey:											
Camden	3	31	0	21	3	2	1	0	0	3	27
Newark	24	40	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	87	109
Trenton	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	45
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	72	176	1	17	1	47	3	4	0	77	527
Pittsburgh	19	78	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	14	233
Reading	4	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	36
Scranton	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	11	16	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	2	158
Cleveland	31	20	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	24	205
Columbus	6	11	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	91
Toledo	13	23	3	0	0	6	1	1	0	14	74
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	2	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	29
Indianapolis	11	4	2	8	0	5	0	0	0	26	101
South Bend	3	15	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
Terre Haute	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Illinois:											
Chicago	84	286	3	1	0	51	2	3	0	138	806
Cicero	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Springfield	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Michigan:											
Detroit	76	121	5	0	0	25	2	1	0	58	305
Flint	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23
Grand Rapids	8	75	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	34
Wisconsin:											
Madison	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Milwaukee	32	15	1	17	1	0	1	0	0	55	134
Racine	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Superior	2	11	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	5	24	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
Minneapolis	28	80	7	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	139
St. Paul	28	30	7	1	0	5	1	0	0	17	90
Iowa:											
Davenport	2	0	2	1	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Sioux City	2	0	1	1	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Waterloo	2	3	0	5	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Missouri:											
Kansas City	11	89	3	1	0	6	0	1	0	8	118
St. Joseph	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
St. Louis	34	112	2	7	0	13	2	0	0	8	268
North Dakota:											
Fargo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	----	0	----	0	----	----	----	0	----	0	----
Sioux Falls	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska:											
Lincoln	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Omaha	4	4	2	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	62
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Wichita	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	28
Maryland:											
Baltimore	35	50	1	0	0	20	3	3	0	65	266
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	----	11
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
District of Col.:											
Washington	20	26	1	7	2	14	1	1	0	15	144
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	48
Roanoke	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8
Huntington	0	5	1	0			0	0		0	
Wheeling	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	34
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	14
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	12
Winston-Salem	1	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	9	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	35
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	14
Greenville	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	4	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	14	63
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		6
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	25
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Tampa	0		0				1				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
Louisville	5	16	1	1	0	10	1	0	0	3	94
Tennessee:											
Memphis	3		2				0				
Nashville	2	1	1	4	1	5	0	1	0	0	61
Alabama:											
Birmingham	1	22	1	55	1	8	0	2	0	2	76
Mobile	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Montgomery	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0			0	0		2	
Little Rock	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	4	7	5	0	0	11	2	7	0	5	144
Shreveport		0		4	0	2		0	0	0	33
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	21
Texas:											
Dallas	2	4	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	54
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	13
Houston	1	0	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	47
San Antonio	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	59
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Great Falls	1	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Missoula	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Idaho:											
Boise	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado:											
Denver	11	9	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	104
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
MOUNTAIN—con.											
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Arizona:											
Phoenix	-------	1	-------	0	0	9	-------	0	0	2	29
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	21
Nevada:											
Reno	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	9	14	2	18	-------	-------	0	0	-------	60	---------
Spokane	4	2	9	7	-------	-------	0	1	-------	8	---------
Tacoma	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
Oregon:											
Portland	6	12	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	20	---------
California:											
Los Angeles	16	32	2	50	1	29	1	2	0	49	233
Sacramento	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	-------	15
San Francisco	17	16	2	10	0	12	2	1	0	43	179

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts:											
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
New York	4	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey:											
Newark	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trenton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:											
Chicago	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan:											
Detroit	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
St. Paul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota:											
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

City reports for week ended April 4, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland:											
Baltimore	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:											
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina:											
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Tennessee:											
Nashville	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:											
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:											
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Nevada:											
Reno	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Spokane	3	------	0	------	0	------	0	0	------	0	------
Oregon:											
Portland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
California:											
Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended April 4, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 25 to April 4, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Total	[2] 166	[3] 175	[3] 168	149	[4] 169	162	[5] 168	167	[6] 168	[7] 178
New England	199	191	246	241	[4] 189	233	176	147	119	171
Middle Atlantic	155	171	165	163	178	167	214	196	231	241
East North Central	[2] 135	145	132	123	119	114	128	134	112	93
West North Central	251	255	259	209	299	282	201	199	247	220
South Atlantic	128	[3] 153	[3] 183	156	114	104	[5] 93	136	95	[5] 83
East South Central	97	63	69	80	51	63	40	69	57	[8] 28
West South Central	148	176	162	125	162	144	158	97	121	83
Mountain	134	191	95	162	153	86	105	143	134	124
Pacific	293	270	180	165	258	235	197	249	[6] 179	374

MEASLES CASE RATES

Total	[2] 214	[3] 254	[3] 297	383	[4] 358	418	[5] 449	506	[6] 507	[7] 561
New England	484	576	661	720	[4] 585	656	542	725	755	957
Middle Atlantic	205	205	287	373	343	428	518	598	633	734
East North Central	[2] 373	453	515	688	632	789	740	775	798	736
West North Central	21	17	31	27	73	68	75	93	89	77
South Atlantic	37	[3] 49	[3] 98	110	81	100	[5] 150	189	136	[5] 214
East South Central	91	51	74	51	46	86	11	69	34	[8] 21
West South Central	14	37	51	14	51	23	88	42	9	88
Mountain	286	782	153	620	916	29	763	573	38	219
Pacific	17	61	29	64	61	107	110	189	[6] 151	209

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

Total	[2] 364	[3] 412	[3] 400	390	[4] 408	395	[5] 432	427	[6] 419	[7] 411
New England	534	614	564	606	[4] 558	584	534	544	604	534
Middle Atlantic	322	373	407	376	412	372	439	417	405	436
East North Central	[2] 379	426	397	432	434	433	497	498	483	442
West North Central	779	871	728	742	734	775	719	792	755	736
South Atlantic	185	[3] 255	[3] 277	167	203	171	[5] 224	146	167	[5] 179
East South Central	217	97	212	223	183	194	355	286	286	[8] 288
West South Central	204	162	121	125	144	185	107	134	102	51
Mountain	258	334	382	248	315	286	200	429	248	277
Pacific	226	258	177	186	223	218	229	218	[6] 222	191

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

Total	[2] 67	[3] 76	[3] 79	66	[4] 66	62	[5] 61	63	[6] 58	[7] 56
New England	0	0	0	0	[4] 0	0	0	0	0	12
Middle Atlantic	9	2	4	2	3	1	5	8	7	21
East North Central	[2] 35	39	35	56	28	42	39	32	33	24
West North Central	195	145	193	126	120	114	124	102	135	87
South Atlantic	45	[3] 62	[3] 98	67	43	51	[5] 60	57	67	[5] 50
East South Central	652	823	675	532	583	652	446	646	423	[8] 450
West South Central	60	125	139	83	116	74	74	107	107	46
Mountain	48	29	162	86	57	48	95	67	19	19
Pacific	177	267	220	215	313	206	247	212	[6] 191	255

[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, 1923.
[2] Racine, Wis., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Wilmington, Del., not included.
[4] Hartford, Conn., not included.
[5] Tampa, Fla., not included.
[6] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[7] Tampa, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn., not included.
[8] Memphis, Tenn., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 25 to April 4, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Total	[2] 18	[3] 13	[3] 13	11	[4] 14	11	[5] 9	12	[6] 11	[7] 8
New England	7	30	20	0	[4] 13	7	5	30	12	5
Middle Atlantic	19	13	6	10	8	10	5	8	7	4
East North Central	[2] 10	8	6	6	7	11	4	7	3	4
West North Central	12	0	10	4	17	6	10	8	6	2
South Atlantic	37	[3] 17	[3] 34	8	20	8	[5] 21	22	12	[5] 23
East South Central	23	11	40	34	34	34	34	46	57	[8] 21
West South Central	60	23	46	42	42	28	28	23	42	32
Mountain	19	29	19	38	76	10	19	0	0	0
Pacific	3	17	12	23	9	15	15	0	[6] 28	20

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

Total	[2] 23	[3] 30	[3] 28	30	[4] 34	30	[5] 34	42	33	[7] 34
New England	27	47	27	17	[4] 40	17	35	30	30	35
Middle Atlantic	16	24	*22	21	20	15	24	29	22	21
East North Central	[2] 12	13	17	18	24	27	33	49	40	38
West North Central	15	20	11	22	37	35	33	42	46	39
South Atlantic	39	[3] 49	[3] 55	55	49	53	[5] 29	53	12	[5] 29
East South Central	74	69	63	74	126	103	91	120	86	[8] 77
West South Central	82	97	122	153	148	143	107	76	36	36
Mountain	38	57	57	57	19	19	48	48	38	181
Pacific	20	41	4	12	29	29	16	12	53	29

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

Total	[2] 206	[3] 225	[3] 222	216	[4] 201	205	[5] 222	217	206	[7] 205
New England	241	211	239	241	[4] 242	226	229	211	219	251
Middle Atlantic	230	253	231	216	185	210	214	217	199	215
East North Central	[2] 145	164	168	184	171	195	241	222	214	182
West North Central	118	134	131	131	166	140	175	173	166	193
South Atlantic	252	[3] 315	[3] 270	252	305	268	[5] 241	290	252	[5] 233
East South Central	303	326	320	320	292	269	366	286	269	[8] 253
West South Central	229	352	464	408	260	229	178	178	168	168
Mountain	315	191	277	219	267	162	210	172	200	162
Pacific	217	196	192	213	163	139	155	131	159	159

[2] Racine, Wis., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Wilmington, Del., not included.
[4] Hartford, Conn., not included.
[5] Tampa, Fla., not included.
[6] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[7] Tampa, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn., not included.
[8] Memphis, Tenn., not included.

Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CUBA

Deratization of arrivals from Tampico, Mexico.—Measures of deratization were ordered, April 7, 1925, to be enforced against arrivals from Tampico, Mexico, on account of the occurrence of rodent plague at that port.

INDIA

Epidemic smallpox—Rangoon.—Information received under date of February 20, 1925, shows the presence of smallpox in Rangoon, Burma, India, in epidemic form. During the month of January, 1925, 199 cases were reported, of which 26 were imported. It was stated that all preventive measures were being taken to check the spread of the disease, including appointment of an extra staff of vaccinators, examination of infected areas to discover and remove cases of smallpox, and an intensive campaign of vaccination and revaccination of persons living in infected areas or employed in workshops, factories, and schools.

Smallpox during the month of February, 1925.—During the week ended February 7, 1925, 91 cases of smallpox with 15 deaths, and during the two-week period ended February 28, 217 cases with 49 deaths were reported at Rangoon. Population, 356,556.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—February 1–15, 1925.—During the period February 1 to 15, 1925, 95 cases of plague with 83 deaths were reported in the island of Madagascar. The types of the disease were stated to be bubonic and septicemic. For distribution according to locality, see page 854.

MAURITIUS

Plague—Year 1924.—During the year 1924, 161 cases of plague with 144 deaths were reported in the island of Mauritius, 101 cases with 92 deaths being reported at Port Louis (population, 50,308). The period of greatest prevalence was for the months of October, November, and December, the greatest number of cases, viz, 44, with 40 deaths, being reported for the month of November. For further distribution according to period and locality, see page 854.

MEXICO

Rodent plague—Tampico.—Rodent plague was reported April 6, 1925, at Tampico, Mexico, occurring in rats found in the vicinity of the Government wharf.

PANAMA CANAL

Communicable diseases—February, 1925.—During the month of February, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Canal Zone and at Colon and Panama, as follows:

Disease	Canal Zone		Colon		Panama		Nonresident		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	4		4		31		3		42	
Diphtheria	1		6		4				11	
Dysentery					2	1	2		3	1
Hookworm infection			5		31		4		40	
Leprosy			1						1	
Malaria	55		4		9	2	34	1	102	3
Measles	8		1		4		2		15	
Meningitis			1	1	3	3	1		5	4
Mumps	1						2		3	
Pneumonia			4	4	11	11	2	2	17	17
Poliomyelitis			1						1	
Scarlet fever					1				1	
Tuberculosis	2	2	6	5	26	22	5	1	39	30
Typhoid fever					1		1		2	
Whooping cough	4		9						13	

PARAGUAY

Quarantine station established at Humaita.—Information received under date of March 6, 1925, shows the establishment of a quarantine station at Humaita, Paraguay, at the junction of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, for the inspection of vessels entering Paraguayan waters, and for disinfection and quarantine when required, the object being to guard against the importation of plague.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Plague-infected rodents—February 15-28, 1925.—Plague has been reported in the Union of South Africa as follows: Week ended February 21, 1925—Cape Province: One fatal case, native, occurring at a farm in Hanover District; infection was stated to exist in wild rodents on both sides the Vaal River, in a strip of country 10 miles wide and extending some miles east of Standerton; also in the Klip River valley, extending from near Roberts Drift to within about 10 miles from Volksrust. Week ended February 28, 1925—Orange Free State: Two fatal cases, in natives, on farms in Kroonstad District; in Senekal District, 1 fatal case, native, was reported, the case having occurred on February 3, 1925, and having been inadvertently omitted from the report covering that date.

Smallpox—Typhus fever—January, 1925.—During the month of January, 1925, smallpox and typhus fever were reported as follows in the Union of South Africa: Smallpox—4 cases occurring in the native population. Typhus fever—cases, 94; deaths, 12, occurring in the native population, with 2 cases in the white population. For distribution of occurrence according to locality, see page 855.

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

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended April 24, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Feb. 8–14, 1925: Cases, 1,762; deaths, 1,081.
Calcutta	Mar. 1-7	19	16	
Madras	Mar. 2-8	2	1	

PLAGUE

Brazil:				
Bahia	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	4	3	
British East Africa:				
Tanganyika	Jan. 18–24	17	11	Subject to correction.
Uganda	Dec. 1–31	37	32	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Mar. 1–7		1	
China:				
Nanking	Feb. 22–Mar. 7			Present.
India				Feb. 8–14, 1925: Cases, 4,425; deaths, 3,682.
Bombay	Feb. 22–28	3	3	
Madagascar				Feb. 1–15, 1925: Cases, 95; deaths, 83.
Fort Dauphin (port)	Feb. 1–15	1	1	Bubonic.
Itasy (province)	do	1	1	Do.
Moramanga (province)	do	1	1	Do.
Tananarive (province)—				
Tananarive (town)	do	2	2	Septicemic.
Other localities	do	90	78	Bubonic and septicemic.
Mauritius				Year 1924: Cases, 161; deaths, 144.
District—				
Flacq	Dec. 1–31	5	4	
Pamplemousses	do	1	1	
Plaines Wilhems	Jan.–Dec.	54	47	Not present March, April, May.
Port Louis	Feb.–Dec.	101	92	
Mexico:				
Tampico				Apr. 6, 1925: Plague rat found in vicinity of government wharf.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 22–28	5	4	
Union of South Africa				Feb. 15–21, 1925: 1 case, 1 death. Feb. 22–28, 1925: Cases, 2. Additional case reported out of date.
Cape Province—				
Hanover District	Feb. 15–21	1	1	Plague infection in wild rodents on both sides of Vaal River.
Orange Free State—				
Kroonstad District	Feb. 22–28	2	2	Natives.
Senekal District	Feb. 3	1	1	Native. Delayed report.

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended April 24, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Arabia:				
Aden	Mar. 15-21	1		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Feb. 1-28	5	2	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Feb. 15-28	17	7	
Bulgaria				
Sofia	Mar. 12-18	1		Varioloid.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Mar. 21-30	20		
Victoria	Mar. 28-Apr. 4	4		
China:				
Amoy	Mar. 1-7		3	Very prevalent in district.
Antung	Mar. 2-8	3		
Foochow	Feb. 22-28			Present.
Hongkong	Feb. 22-Mar. 7	3	3	
Nanking	Feb. 28-Mar. 7			Present.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta	Mar. 15-28			Present in mild form in localities in vicinity.
India				Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 4,901; deaths, 985.
Bombay	Feb. 22-28	53	29	
Calcutta	Mar. 1-7	280	200	Epidemic.
Karachi	Mar. 8-14	19	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Feb. 8-21	19	4	Including 100 sq. km. of surrounding country.
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Mar. 1-7	1		
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Mar. 8-22	4	2	
Java:				
West Java—				
Cheribon	Jan. 22-28	1		
Krawang	Jan. 15-21	1		
Latvia				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 5.
Mexico:				
Durango	Mar. 1-31		6	
San Luis Potosi	Mar. 29-Apr. 4		1	
Tampico	Mar. 21-31	8	2	
Spain:				
Madrid	January - February.		13	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 22-28	2		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Mar. 19-25	16	21	
Union of South Africa				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 4. Natives

TYPHUS FEVER

Chile:				
Valparaiso	Mar. 1-7		1	
Chosen:				
Chemulpo	Feb. 1-28	1		
Seoul	do	2	1	
Mexico:				
Durango	Mar. 15-31	1	1	
Mexico City	Feb. 15-Mar. 21	24		
Sweden:				
Goteborg	Feb. 22-28	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Mar. 19-25	8	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Mar. 1-7	1		
Union of South Africa				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 94; deaths, 12; native. In white population, cases, 2.
Cape Province				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Native. Cases, 41; deaths, 6.
Do	Feb. 22-28			Outbreak.
Natal				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 28; deaths, 4. Native.
Do	Feb. 15-21			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 16; deaths, 2. Native.
Do	Feb. 15-21			Outbreaks.
Transvaal				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 9. Native.
Yugoslavia				Mar. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 1.

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon				June 29–Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 14; deaths, 13.
Colombo	Nov. 16–22	1		
Do	Jan. 11–24	2	2	
India				Oct. 19, 1924, to Jan. 3, 1925: Cases, 27,164; deaths, 16,228. Jan. 4–Feb. 7, 1925: Cases, 12,356; deaths, 7,309.
Bombay	Nov. 23–Dec. 20	4	4	
Do	Jan. 18–24	1	1	
Calcutta	Oct. 26–Jan. 3	59	51	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	143	118	
Madras	Nov. 16–Jan. 3	69	40	
Do	Jan. 4–Mar. 7	137	98	
Rangoon	Nov. 9–Dec. 20	9	2	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	11	8	
Indo-China				Aug. 1–Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 14; deaths, 10.
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1–31	1	1	
Cambodia	Aug. 1–Sept. 30	6	5	
Cochin-China	do	7	4	
Saigon	Nov. 30–Dec. 6	1		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 9–29	4	2	
Do	Jan. 18–Feb. 21	6	3	

PLAGUE

Azores:				
Fayal Island—				
Castelo Branco	Nov. 25			Present with several cases.
Feteira	do	1		
St. Michael Island	Nov. 2–Jan. 3	30	13	
Do	Jan. 18–24	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Feb. 15–Jan. 10	3	3	
British East Africa:				
Tanganyika Territory	Nov. 23–Dec. 27	17	10	
Uganda	Aug.–Nov., 1924	242	211	
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas	Jan. 21–23	2		Stated to be endemic.
Do	Feb. 4	1		Stated to have been infected with plague Sept. 30, 1924.
Realejo Alto	Dec. 19	3	1	Vicinity of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz	Jan. 3	1		In vicinity.
Celebes:				
Macassar	Oct. 29			Epidemic.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 9–Jan. 3	12	9	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	9	11	5 plague rodents.
China:				
Foochow	Dec. 28–Jan. 3			Present.
Nanking	Nov. 23–Jan. 31			Do.
Shing Hsien	October, 1924		790	
Ecuador:				
Chimborazo Province—				
Alausi District	Jan. 14		14	At 2 localities on Guayaquil & Quito Railway.
Guayaquil	Nov. 16–Dec. 31	9	3	Rats taken, 27,004; found infected, 92.
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 15	59	25	Rats taken, 45,027; rats found infected, 234.
Naranjito	Feb. 16–Mar. 15	1		
Yaguachi	Feb. 1–Mar. 15	2	1	

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

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				Year 1924: Cases, 373. Jan. 1-23, 1925: Cases, 15.
City—				
Alexandria	Year 1924	2	2	Last case, Nov. 26.
Ismailia	do	1	1	Last case, July 6.
Port Said	do	6	4	Last case, Dec. 7.
Suez	do	20	13	Last case, Dec. 20.
Province—				
Dakhalia	Jan. 1-8	1	1	
Kalioubiah	do	3		
Menoufieh	do	7	3	
Gold Coast				September-November, 1924: Deaths, 48.
Hawaii:				
Honokaa	Nov. 4	1		Plague-infected rodents found, Dec. 9, 1924, and Jan. 15, 1925.
India				Oct. 19, 1924, to Jan. 3, 1925: Cases, 28,154; deaths, 21,505. Jan. 4-Feb. 7, 1925: Cases, 20,025; deaths, 16,761.
Bombay	Nov. 22-Jan. 3	4	3	
Do	Jan. 4-17	2	2	
Do	Feb. 8-21	3	3	
Calcutta	Jan. 18-24	1	1	
Karachi	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2	1	
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 21	12	11	
Madras Presidency	Nov. 23-Jan. 3	685	487	
Do	Jan. 4-24	658	511	
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Jan. 3	26	25	
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 28	79	69	
Indo-China				Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 25; deaths, 20.
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	4	4	
Cambodia	do	18	15	
Cochin-China	do	3	1	
Saigon	Dec. 25-31	1	1	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding territory.
Do	Jan. 11-17	2	1	Do.
Iraq	June 29-Dec. 13	18	13	
Japan	Aug. 10-Dec. 6	19		
Java:				
East Java—				
Blitar	Nov. 11-22			Province of Kediri; epidemic.
Pare	Nov. 29			Do.
Sidoardjo	Jan. 2			Declared epidemic, Province of Soerabaya.
Soerabaya	Nov. 16-Dec. 31	71	72	
Do	Jan. 15-Feb. 7	4	3	
West Java—				
Cheribon	Oct. 14-Nov. 3		14	
Do	Nov. 18-Dec. 22		80	
Do	Jan. 1-14		44	Cheribon Province.
Do	Jan. 30			Present.
Pasoeroean	Dec. 27			Province. Epidemic in one locality.
Pekalongan	Oct. 14-Nov. 3		29	
Do	Nov. 18-Dec. 31		177	
Do	Jan. 1-14		81	Pekalongan Province.
Probalingga	Dec. 27			Province. Epidemic.
Tegal	Oct. 14-Dec. 31		26	Pekalongan Province.
Do	Jan. 1-14		37	
Madagascar:				
Fort Dauphin (port)	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	12	5	
Itasy Province				Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1924: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Majunga (port)	Nov. 1-30	1	1	
Moramanga Province				Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1924: Cases, 49; deaths, 34. Jan. 16-31, 1925: Cases, 4; deaths, 4.
Tamatave (port)	Nov. 1-30	1	1	
Tananarive Province				Oct. 16-Dec. 31, 1924: Cases, 298; deaths, 274.
Do				Jan. 1-31: Cases, 135; deaths, 114.
Tananarive (town)	Oct. 16-Nov. 30	8	7	Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Do	Dec. 16-31	4	4	
Do	Jan. 1-15	1	1	
Mauritius Island				Sept. 7-Oct. 18, 1924: Cases, 60; deaths, 53.
Morocco:				
Marrakech				Feb. 9, 1925: Present in native quarter of town. Stated to be pneumonic in form and of high mortality

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Nigeria				August-November, 1924: Cases, 387; deaths, 317.
Palestine:				
Jerusalem	Mar. 3-9	1		
Peru	February, 1925	6	6	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Do	Jan. 25-Feb. 14	2	1	
Siberia:				
Transbaikalia—				
Turga	October, 1924		3	On Chita Railroad.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 28	8	6	
Syria:				
Beirut	Jan. 11-20	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Jan. 9-15	5	5	
Union of South Africa	Jan. 4-Feb. 14	40	15	Native cases, 3; deaths, 1; white, 16 cases, 6 deaths.
Cape Province—				
De Aar District	Nov. 22-Jan. 3	4	1	Native.
Do	Jan. 4-10	2		Natives; on farms.
Do	Jan. 25-31	1		Malay camp.
Dronfield	Dec. 7-13	1		8 miles from Kimberley.
Edenburg (town)	Jan. 25-31			Plague infected house mouse.
Kimberley	Dec. 7-27	3	2	
Do	Feb. 1-7	1	1	On farm.
Maraisburg District	Nov. 22-Dec. 13	4	2	Bubonic, on Goedshoop Farm.
Steynsburg District	Jan. 4-10	1		Native; on farm.
Orange Free State—				
Bloemfontein District	Dec. 21-Jan. 3	5	2	
Do	Jan. 11-17	1	1	Do.
Ficksburg District	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Hoopstad District	Dec. 7-13	1		On farm.
Kroonstad District	Nov. 22-Jan. 3	2	1	
Do	Jan. 18-24	1	1	Native; on farm.
Philippolis District	Dec. 21-27	1		
Vredefort District	Dec. 7-20	2	2	On farms.
Transvaal—				
Boshof District	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	3	3	On farm.
Do	Jan. 11-Feb. 14	28	9	Native, 5 cases; white, 6 fatal cases. On farms.
Smithfield	Jan. 11-17	1		
Winburg District	Feb. 8-14	1		On farm. Native.
Wodehouse District	Feb. 1-7	2	1	On farm.
Wolmaransstad District.	Nov. 22-29	1	1	On Farm Wolverspruit, Vaal River. Native.
On vessel:				
S. S. Conde				At Marseille, France, Nov. 8, 1924. Plague rat found. Vessel left for Tamatave, Madagascar, Nov. 12, 1924.
Steamship	November, 1924	1	1	At Majunga, Madagascar, from Djibuti, Red Sea port.

SMALLPOX

Algeria				July 1-Dec. 31, 1924: Cases, 409.
Algiers	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6		Jan. 1-20, 1925: Cases, 107.
Arabia:				
Aden	Jan. 25-Mar. 7	10	1	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	20	11	
Do	Jan. 1-31		5	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	100	27	
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 14	78	35	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Jan. 18-24	1		
Uganda—				
Entebbe	Oct. 1-31	4		

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 28–Dec. 15	57	2	
Do	Jan. 27–Feb. 2	3		Natives.
Southern Rhodesia	Jan. 29–Feb. 4	1		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Mar. 15–21	1		Stated to have been contracted in Ontario.
British Columbia—				
Ocean Falls	Mar. 7–27	6		Very mild.
Vancouver	Dec. 14–Jan. 3	32		
Do	Jan. 4–Mar. 21	268		
Victoria	Jan. 18–Feb. 7	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 7–Jan. 3	14		
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 27	30		
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties.	Jan. 1–31	1		
Northumberland	Feb. 8–14	1		County.
Ontario				Nov. 30–Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 33. Dec. 28, 1924, to Mar. 28, 1925: Cases, 57; deaths, 1.
Hamilton	Jan. 24–30	1		
Ceylon				July 27–Nov. 29, 1924: Cases, 27; deaths, 1.
Colombo	Jan. 18–Feb. 7	4		
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 9–Feb. 14			Present. Feb. 22–28, 1925: One death.
Antung	Nov. 17–Dec. 28	5		
Do	Jan. 5–Feb. 14	15	1	
Foochow	Nov. 2–Feb. 14			Present.
Hongkong	Nov. 9–Jan. 3	6	2	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 7	9	7	
Do	Feb. 15–21	2	2	
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Jan. 19–Feb. 1	2		
Harbin	Jan. 15–Feb. 11	5		
Nanking	Jan. 4–21			Do.
Shanghai	Dec. 7–27	1	2	
Do	Jan. 18–Mar 7		8	
Chosen:				
Seoul	Dec. 1–31	1		
Colombia:				
Buenaventura	Feb. 15–28	2		
Czechoslovakia				April–June, 1924: Cases, 1; occurring in Province of Moravia.
Dominican Republic:				
Puerta Plata	Mar. 8–21	3		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16–Dec. 15	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12–Dec. 31	10		
Do	Jan. 8–28	8		
Do	Feb. 26–Mar. 4	1		
Esthonia				Dec. 1–31, 1924: Cases, 2.
France				July–December, 1924: Cases, 81.
Dunkirk	Mar. 2–8	1		From vessel. In quarantine.
St. Malo	Feb. 2–8	7	1	Believed to have been imported on steamship Ruyth from Sfax, Tunis.
Germany				June 29–Nov. 8, 1924: Cases, 7.
Frankfort-on-Main	Jan. 1–10	1		
Gibraltar	Dec. 8–14	1		
Gold Coast				July–September, 1924: Cases, 82; deaths, 1.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Nov. 23–Jan. 3	472		
Do	Jan. 4–Mar. 21	1,477		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 18–Feb. 21	9		
Do	Mar. 1–7	1		
Greece				January–June, 1924: Cases, 170; deaths, 27.
Do				July–December, 1924: Cases, 38; deaths, 26.
Saloniki	Nov. 11–Dec. 22	3		

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Oct. 19, 1924, to Jan. 3, 1925: Cases, 12,564; deaths, 2,857. Jan. 4–Feb. 7, 1925: Cases, 13,888; deaths, 3,125.
Bombay	Nov. 2–Jan. 3	30	18	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 21	212	106	
Calcutta	Oct. 26–Jan. 8	307	170	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	1,347	901	Mar. 5, 1925. Epidemic.
Karachi	Nov. 16–Jan. 3	16	2	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 14	52	6	
Do	Feb. 22–Mar. 7	21	9	
Madras	Nov. 16–Jan. 3	122	48	
Do	Jan. 4–Mar. 7	552	212	
Rangoon	Oct. 26–Jan. 3	86	28	
Do	Jan. 4–Feb. 28	504	98	
Indo-China				Aug. 1–Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 223; deaths, 76.
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1–Sept. 30	49	11	
Cambodia	do	40	9	
Cochin-China	do	115	49	
Saigon	Nov. 16–Jan. 3	17	5	Including 100 sq. km. of surrounding country.
Do	Jan. 4–10	3	1	Do.
Do	Jan. 25–31	5	2	
Tonkin	Aug. 1–Sept. 30	19	7	
Iraq	June 29–Dec. 13	137	66	
Bagdad	Nov. 9–Dec. 27	2	1	
Italy				June 29–Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 63.
Jamaica				Nov. 30, 1924–Jan. 3, 1925: Cases, 50. Reported as alastrim.
Do				Jan. 4–31, 1925: Cases, 43. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	Nov. 30–Dec. 27	4		Reported as alastrim.
Japan				Aug. 1–Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 4.
Nagasaki	Feb. 9–15	3		
Taiwan	Jan. 1–31	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Pasoeroean	Oct. 26–Nov. 1	9	1	
Do	Nov. 12–19			Epidemic in 2 native villages.
Soerabaya	Oct. 19–Dec. 31	685	212	
Do	Jan. 15–Feb. 7	258	31	
West Java—				
Batam	Oct. 14–20	2		
Batavia	Oct. 21–Nov. 14	2		
Do	Dec. 20–Jan. 2	19	4	
Buitenzorg	Dec. 25–31	1		Batavia Residency.
Cheribon	Oct. 14–Nov. 24	15		
Do	Jan. 1–7	2		Cheribon Residency.
Pekalongan	Oct. 14–Nov. 24	22		
Do	Dec. 25–31	3		Province.
Pemalang	Jan. 8–14	1		Pekalongan Residency.
Preanger	Nov. 18–24	1		
Latvia				Oct. 1–Nov. 30, 1924: Cases, 5.
Lithuania				Jan. 1–31, 1925: Cases, 2.
Mexico:				
Durango	Dec. 1–31		5	
Do	Jan. 1–Feb. 28		10	
Guadalajara	Dec. 23–29		1	
Do	Jan. 6–Mar. 23		4	
Mexico City	Nov. 23–Dec. 27	5		
Do	Jan. 11–Mar. 21	31		
Monterey				Jan. 24, 1925: Outbreak. Mar. 14, 1925, present.
Salina Cruz	Dec. 1–31	1	1	
Do	Feb. 22–28	2		
Saltillo	do		1	
Tampico	Dec. 11–31	5	4	
Do	Jan. 1–Mar. 20	51	16	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 1–Jan. 3		10	
Do	Jan. 5–Mar. 29		37	
Villa Hermosa	Dec. 28–Jan. 10			Present. Locality, capital, State of Tabasco.
Nigeria				January–June, 1924: Cases, 357; deaths, 87.
Do				July–November, 1924: Cases, 87; deaths, 25.

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Persia:				
Teheran				Sept. 23-Dec. 21, 1924: Deaths, 12.
Do	Jan. 1-31		10	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Nov. 24-30		1	
Do	Jan. 1-31		3	
Poland				Sept. 21-Dec. 28, 1924: Cases, 30; deaths, 2.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	17		
Do	Jan. 4-Mar. 14	78	7	
Oporto	Nov. 30-Dec. 27	3	2	
Do	Jan. 11-Mar. 14	3		
Russia				January-June, 1924: Cases, 9,683. July-September, 1924: Cases, 1,251.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Do	Jan. 18-Feb. 21		19	
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown	Feb. 7-14	2		From S. S. Elmina.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 27-Dec. 31		5	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		51	
Do	Jan. 1-31		9	
Madrid	Year 1924		40	
Malaga	Nov. 23-Jan. 3		97	
Do	Jan. 4-Mar. 21		83	
Valencia	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2		
Do	Feb. 15-Mar. 21	4		
Switzerland:				
Lucerne	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	19		
Do	Jan. 1-31	24		
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 23-Dec. 27	13		
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 28	71	18	
Beirut	Feb. 11-20	1		
Damascus	Jan. 6-13	2		
Do	Feb. 11-20	22		
Tripoli:				
Tripoli	July 14-Dec. 12	52		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Nov. 25-Dec. 29	42	35	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 18		227	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 13-19	5		
Union of South Africa				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1924: Cases, 14.
Cape Province	Feb. 1-7			Outbreaks.
De Aar District	Jan. 25-31			Outbreak at railway camp.
Do	Nov. 9-Jan. 17			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	Nov. 2-8			Do.
Ladybrand District	Jan. 15-31			Outbreak, on farm.
Transvaal	Nov. 9-Jan. 10			Do.
Do	Feb. 1-7			Outbreaks.
Uruguay				January-June, 1924: Cases, 101, deaths, 2.
Do				July-October, 1924: Cases, 45; deaths, 4.
On vessel:				
S. S. Eldridge	Mar. 23	1		At Port Townsend, from Yokohama and ports.
S. S. Habana	Feb. 18	1		At Santiago de Cuba, from Kingston, Jamaica.
S. S. Ruyth				At St. Malo, France, January, 1924, from Sfax, Tunis; believed to have imported smallpox infection.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 101; deaths, 14.
Algiers	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5	1	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	10	4	

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Argentina:				
Rosario	Jan. 1-31		1	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	3		
Do	Jan. 1-31	2		
Bulgaria				January-June, 1924: Cases, 191; deaths, 28.
Do				July-October, 1924: Cases, 5.
Chile:				
Concepcion	Nov. 25-Dec. 1		1	
Do	Jan. 6-12		2	
Do	Jan. 27-Feb. 2		1	
Iquique	Nov. 25-Dec. 1		2	
Do	Feb. 1-7		1	
Talcahuano	Nov. 16-Dec. 20		5	
Do	Jan. 4-10		1	
Valparaiso	Nov. 25-Dec. 7		4	
Do	Jan. 11-Feb. 21		10	
Chosen:				
Seoul	Nov. 1-30	1	1	
Czechoslovakia				December, 1924: Cases, 5.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Dec. 3-9	1	1	
Cairo	Oct. 1-Dec. 23	13	8	
Esthonia				Dec. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 5.
Do	Jan. 1-31	4		
France				July-October 1924: Cases, 7.
Gold Coast				Oct. 1-31, 1924: 1 case.
Greece				May-June, 1924: Cases, 116; deaths, 8.
Do				July-December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 4.
Saloniki	Nov. 17-Dec. 15	3	2	
Do	Jan. 25-31	1		
Japan				Aug. 1-Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 2.
Latvia				October-December, 1924: Cases, 30.
Lithuania				August-October, 1924: Cases, 15; deaths, 1.
Do				Jan. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 27; deaths, 2.
Mexico:				
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1	
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	80		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do	Jan. 11-Feb. 14	40		Do.
Do	Mar. 8-14	4		
San Luis Potosi	Mar. 8-14		1	
Morocco				November, 1924: Cases, 5.
Palestine				Nov. 12-Dec. 8, 1924: Cases, 7.
Ekron	Dec. 23-29	1		
Jerusalem	do	2		
Do	Jan. 20-26	1		
Mikveh Isreal	do	1		
Ramleh	Feb. 10-16	1		
Tiberias	Feb. 24-Mar. 2	2		
Peru:				
Arequipa	Nov. 24-Dec. 31		3	
Poland				Sept. 28, 1924-Jan. 3, 1925: Cases, 751; deaths, 57.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 29-Jan. 4		2	
Oporto	Jan. 4-Feb. 7	2		
Rumania				January-June, 1924: Cases, 2,906; deaths, 328.
Do				July-August, 1924; Cases, 89; deaths, 12.
Constanza	Dec. 1-10	1		
Do	Feb. 1-28	2		
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 92,000, July-September, 1924: Cases, 5,225.
Leningrad	June 29-Nov. 22	12		
Spain:				
Madrid	Year 1924		3	
Malaga	Dec. 21-27		1	
Sweden:				
Goteborg	Jan. 18-24	1		

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to April 17, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tunis				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 40.
Tunis	Mar. 5-11	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 15-Dec. 19	6	1	
Do	Jan. 2-Feb. 28	8	1	
Union of South Africa				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1924: Cases, 345; deaths, 87.
Cape Province	Nov. 1.-Dec. 31	126	24	
Do	Feb. 1-7			Outbreaks.
East London	Nov. 16-22	1		
Do	Jan. 18-24	1		
Port Elizabeth	Feb. 22-28	1		
Natal	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	130	50	
Do	Jan. 18-24			Do.
Durban	Feb. 15-21	1		
Orange Free State	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	59	8	Jan. 11-17, 1925: Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do	30	5	
Yugoslavia				Aug. 3-Oct. 18, 1924: Cases, 17; deaths, 2.
Belgrade	Nov. 24-Dec. 28	5		

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	October-November, 1924.	4	4	
Salvador:				
San Salvador	June-October, 1924	77	28	Last case, Oct. 22, 1924.