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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPORTION OF SEXES FOUND AMONG ANOPHELES IN VARIOUS RESTING PLACES

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There is a more or less general impression among field workers in malaria that the presence of a large proportion of males among *Anopheles* in a daytime resting place indicates nearness to a breeding place. If such should be the case, we would have in the proportion of sexes a valuable indicator of the location of breeding places and their nearness to dwellings. For the past four years we have been accustomed to keep a record in our notes of the proportion of sexes and of the character of the resting places of *Anopheles* collected in a considerable variety of localities. Most of these collections were made in connection with studies in mosquito distribution and dispersal; but some of the more recent observations were made for the definite purpose of determining the significance of the proportion of sexes as regards the character of a resting place and its distance from a breeding place. It has seemed worth while to summarize our observations, and this is done in the accompanying tables.

In Table 1, which includes only *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, our observations are classified according to the proportion of males found in each collection, and according to the type of resting place, regardless of its distance from the probable breeding place. In each observation the insects collected were identified in the laboratory. Since the sex percentages are calculated for each observation, the numbers included in them are of importance. No observation includes less than 10 *Anopheles*. Of the 300 observations contained in Table 1, 28.7 per cent include 10-24 *Anopheles*; 21.7 per cent, 25-50 *Anopheles*; 23.0 per cent, 51-100; 21.7 per cent, 101-500; and 6 per cent, over 500. In a general way, the different types of resting places are arranged in Table 1 according to the degree of accessibility, to the mosquitoes, of a source of blood.

The distribution of the observations in Table 1 indicates rather decisively that the more accessible the source of blood in a shelter the smaller the percentage of male *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in it. In the seventh column under the heading "Resting places" are in-

cluded such places as hollow stumps and trees, spaces under bridges, empty buildings, and similar places not accessible to domestic animals. In such places the proportion of females containing blood as well as of females in general was relatively small. As regards the category "under human dwellings," nearly all of our collections were made under well-screened houses; and our series may show a smaller percentage of females than would a series including many of the poorer sort of dwellings.

TABLE 1.—Observations on *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* arranged according to the percentage of males in each observation and the character of the resting places

Per cent males	Resting places and incidence of observations							Total, all resting places
	Barns known to house animals at night	Barns probably housing animals at night	In human dwellings	Under human dwellings	Chicken houses	Privies	Shelters with no convenient source of blood	
81-90.....							1	1
76-80.....							2	2
71-75.....							1	1
66-70.....							1	1
61-65.....				1			4	5
56-60.....				1			3	4
51-55.....							2	2
46-50.....	1						2	5
41-45.....	2	1		2	1		5	16
36-40.....	2		1	1			1	8
31-35.....	3			4	3		5	13
26-30.....	2	2		2	2		2	8
21-25.....	2	3		3			4	14
16-20.....	6	10	1	3	1		2	25
11-15.....	12	12	6	1	4	1	4	40
6-10.....	17	12	3		2		3	37
0-5.....	34	36	3	1	7	1	3	85
Number of observations.....	81	76	14	19	20	25	65	300
Number of mosquitoes.....	14,013	3,852	1,074	944	4,963	6,534	3,191	34,571
Average number of mosquitoes per observation.....	173.0	50.7	76.7	49.4	248.1	261.3	49.0	115.2
Per cent males in each group.....	6.7	13.1	11.2	28.1	17.8	31.2	46.0	-----

In Table 2 *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and *Anopheles crucians* are compared as regards the proportion of males found in different resting places. The total number of observations is less than that of Table 1, since only those observations are included in which both species occurred in the same resting place at the same observation. In our series the number of *Anopheles crucians* per observation was usually smaller than that of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. It also appears from Table 2 that the proportion of males of *Anopheles crucians* was generally smaller than that of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, and that this discrepancy was especially marked in occupied barns, where males of *Anopheles crucians* were found in only 3 out of 95 collections (total, 6 males to 548 females, or 1 male to 91 females); whereas in the case of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* males occurred in 59 out of 95

collections (total, 699 males to 10,563 females, or 1 male to 15 females). No explanation occurs to us for the fewness of males of *Anopheles crucians* in blood-providing resting places, unless possibly *Anopheles crucians* is a comparatively "wild" species, and only females strongly attracted by blood seek resting places commonly frequented by the more domesticated *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Our observations were made almost wholly in fresh-water regions. Along the coast, where *Anopheles crucians* are often aggressive biters, different proportions of species and sexes might occur in resting places.

TABLE 2.—Observations on *Anopheles* according to the percentage of males in each observation and the character of the resting place.—*A. crucians* and *A. quadrimaculatus* compared

Per cent males.	Resting places and incidence of observations												
	Barns known to house animals at night		Barns probably housing animals at night		In human dwellings		Chicken houses		Under human dwellings		Shelters with no convenient source of blood		
	Quad	Cru-cians	Quad	Cru-cians	Quad	Cru-cians	Quad	Cru-cians	Quad	Cru-cians	Quad	Cru-cians	
50-100.....				2						3	3	16	8
41-50.....	2		2	3		1			2	1	3	1	
31-40.....	6	2		2			2		3	1	10	10	
21-30.....	7		8	2	1		1		3	3	4	4	
16-20.....	9		7	1					1		3	2	
10-15.....	13		14	2	4		1		2	2	2	4	
8-9.....	4		3				1				1		
6-7.....	9		5	1							2	1	
4-5.....	12	1	7	2							1		
2-3.....	9		7	2	1								
1.....	13			5									
0.....	11	92	21	52	1	6		5			5	17	
Number of observations.....	95	95	74	74	7	7	5	5	15	15	47	47	
Number of mosquitoes.....	11,262	554	3,556	2,909	420	16	921	18	822	554	1,287	554	

Total number of observations.....	243
Total number of mosquitoes.....	21,873
Total <i>A. quadrimaculatus</i>	17,268
Total <i>A. crucians</i>	4,605

In addition to the data given in Tables 1 and 2, certain special observations also indicate the relation between the character of a shelter and the proportion of sexes found in it.

In the course of some tests comparing man with domestic animals as an attraction for *Anopheles*,¹ man-baited and pig-baited traps and a control trap with no animal bait were arranged at points equidistant from an *Anopheles*' breeding place. The average of four nights' observations gives a female percentage of from 92 to 100 per cent for both *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and *Anopheles crucians* in the traps which had a source of blood, while the control trap gave only 50 to 54 per cent of females.

¹ Barber, M. A., and Hayne, T. B.: Public Health Reports, Vol. 39, No. 4, 1924, pp. 139-144.

A series of 5 daily observations were made in a barn which housed horses at night. The percentage of males ranged from 6.0 to 11.4 per cent on different days, and averaged 8.5 per cent. Later in the season this barn was converted into a chicken house, while remaining at the same distance from a breeding place—an irrigated rice field. As a chicken house the building apparently afforded less attraction for female *Anopheles*; for a series of six daily observations, made only three weeks after the first series, showed a male percentage which varied on different days from 13.1 to 29.6 per cent, and averaged 21.4 per cent.

The preponderance of females in blood-providing resting places is, of course, due to the fact that only females seek blood, and, once becoming engorged, they tend to remain during the following day in the shelter most convenient to the source of blood. During the warm months of the year and in localities where there is an abundance of shelters, there would not seem to be any other reason for their preference for occupied barns or dwellings. Probably the “wilder” the species, the less likely that females would remain in barns or dwellings after biting. It would be worth while to compare different species of *Anopheles* to determine whether the proportion of males found in blood-providing resting places is any indicator of the degree of domestication of a species.

In our series the numbers of *Anopheles punctipennis* were too small to be of much significance.

TABLE 3.—Observations on *A. quadrimaculatus* arranged according to the percentage of males, the character of the resting places, and their distance from a breeding place

Resting place and distance from a breeding place	Percentage of males and incidence of observations															
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	
Shelters with no convenient source of blood:																
0-100 yards.....			1		1	3		3	4		1	1				
101-220 yards.....								1		1	1		1		1	
440 yards.....		1														
In human dwellings:								1								
0-100 yards.....	1		4					1								
101-220 yards.....	1	3	1	1												
440 yards.....			1													
Barns known to house animals at night:																
0-100 yards.....	14	7	3	2												
101-220 yards.....	10	3			1											
440 yards.....	4	1	2	1	1		1	1	1							
850 yards.....	2		2	1	1	1				1						
1,000 yards.....	3		1	1			1									
3/4-mile.....																
1,200 yards.....	3	2	3	1												
1 mile or more.....				1				1	1		1					

In Table 3 observations are arranged according to percentage of males and distance from the probable breeding place. This table includes all the observations appearing in Table 1 in which the dis-

tance from a probable breeding place was known. Data for certain types of shelters are omitted either because of too few observations or because of too little variety in distance from a breeding place. In the case of privies, nearly all of the observations were made in places within 150 yards of a breeding place. The percentage of males in the different collections made at that distance was practically that shown in Table 1 for all distances. Practically the same statement can be made for our comparatively few observations made under occupied dwellings. Considering the three types of resting places included in Table 3, in barns housing animals the percentage of males shows a tendency to increase with increased distance, especially when we compare distances up to 220 yards with those of 440 and 880 yards. At 1,200 yards, however, evidence of such correlation ceases; and there is certainly no constant tendency in any category for the proportion of either sex to increase with distance. In human dwellings and in shelters not providing a source of blood, the number of observations is small, and these groups are included in order to show the great variety in the percentage of males found at a given distance. Repeated observations made in a certain occupied cabin situated within 150 yards of an irrigated rice field gave during the same season, percentages of male *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* varying from 2.5 to 16.3 per cent.

It is not always easy to determine the breeding place which most largely contributes to the population of a given shelter. In our observations, mostly made in an irrigated, rice-growing district, determinations were made easier during two seasons by droughts which eliminated nearly all breeding places except those in irrigated fields. In any case, the distances taken as a whole were determined definitely enough to bring out any marked correlation, should any exist, between sex proportions and distance.

All of the observations included in Tables 1, 2, and 3 were made during the warm months of the year, when the proportion of females was not affected by winter conditions. A series of observations carried on during several winters would indicate that in winter as well as in summer, females are especially attracted to shelters containing a source of blood. Pig traps would contain females almost exclusively, while many males could be found in the near-by woods (Georgia, January and February, 1921). As we have stated in a previous paper,² winter breeding of *Anopheles* may be going on, although very few or no males can be found in blood-providing resting places.

¹ Barber, M. A., Komp, W. H. W., and Hayne, T. B.: Public Health reports 3, vol. 39, No. 6, 1924, pp. 231-246.

SUMMARY

Our observations show clearly that the character of a resting place of *Anopheles* is an important factor in determining the proportion of the sexes found in it—the more accessible the source of blood, the larger the percentage of females—and this factor seems to be more important in the case of *Anopheles crucians* than in the case of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Distance from a breeding place would seem to be a minor factor in our series, even if it operated at all.

It is to be kept in mind that the habits of *Anopheles* may show great variations according to locality; and it may be that under certain conditions the proportion of sexes would be a more reliable indicator of distance from a breeding place than it appears to be in our series. In a large proportion of our observations where the distance from a breeding place is recorded, the breeding was taking place in irrigated rice fields. It may be that in the case of a more restricted breeding area the proportion of the sexes would show some relationship to distance. Absence of any but blood-providing shelters might also increase the proportion of males in them. In any case, in determining the relation of distance from breeding place to the proportion of sexes found, the character of the resting place must be taken into consideration; and in view of the results of our observations it does not seem likely that a correlation of sex proportion and distance from a breeding place will be found sufficiently definite and universal to be a reliable guide to field workers.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 15, 1924,
ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT

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The feature of the Monthly Epidemiological Report of the Health Section of the League of Nations for November 15, 1924, is an account of the epidemic in Japan of a "hitherto unidentified epidemic disease involving the central nervous system," an advance statement of which was reviewed in the Public Health Report for December 12, 1924, pages 3125-3129. Of interest in relation to this epidemic in Japan is a short survey of the present situation of the epidemic diseases of the central nervous system and of influenza presented in the Report for as many countries as possible.

Lethargic encephalitis.—"Lethargic encephalitis has been unusually prevalent in 1924 only in Great Britain and Ireland; smaller outbreaks have occurred in Italy and Sweden, but the disease has been less prevalent than during the previous years elsewhere in the European continent and in North America," states the Report. The

following summarization of notifications of lethargic encephalitis in European countries during 1923 and 1924 is taken from the Monthly Epidemiological Report:

Cases of lethargic encephalitis notified in various countries, 1923-1924

Four weeks ended—	England and Wales		Scotland (16 cities)		North Ireland (Belfast)		Switzerland		Italy	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Jan. 25.....	66	56	-----	3	0	1	52	2	15	28
Feb. 23.....	151	150	-----	2	2	1	68	11	35	52
Mar. 22.....	184	397	-----	5	2	0	41	12	70	150
Apr. 19.....	145	806	-----	8	5	1	7	14	45	151
May 17.....	96	1,066	13	95	2	124	9	17	27	72
June 14.....	73	862	11	232	2	71	5	8	15	37
July 12.....	54	477	4	144	3	13	3	5	8	18
Aug. 9.....	29	266	6	46	0	4	2	7	6	21
Sept. 6.....	36	236	10	33	2	5	3	0	4	13
Oct. 4.....	52	187	3	20	1	0	0	4	7	15
Nov. 1.....	50	170	2	10	1	1	4	0	15	-----
Nov. 29.....	53	-----	1	-----	0	-----	5	-----	15	-----
Dec. 27.....	49	-----	3	-----	0	-----	4	-----	15	-----
Total.....	1,038	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	203	-----	277	-----

Month	Sweden		Denmark		Finland		Czechoslovakia		Lithuania	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
January.....	102	32	12	3	22	3	70	2	0	0
February.....	154	63	23	4	29	5	100	9	12	0
March.....	93	43	21	10	12	6	85	22	30	4
April.....	39	25	7	14	6	6	44	25	21	3
May.....	22	19	5	17	1	3	14	8	9	0
June.....	19	11	2	8	1	3	18	5	0	0
July.....	25	14	5	6	1	1	6	8	0	0
August.....	17	22	3	7	2	2	5	0	0	0
September.....	16	21	2	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
October.....	16	-----	6	-----	2	-----	6	-----	0	-----
November.....	13	-----	3	-----	2	-----	4	-----	0	-----
December.....	20	-----	2	-----	4	-----	11	-----	0	-----
Total.....	536	-----	-----	-----	83	-----	366	-----	72	-----

This year's epidemic of lethargic encephalitis in Great Britain and Ireland, though "the most severe on record" from the point of view of its incidence, has been less fatal than former outbreaks; "the case fatality rarely exceeded 20 per cent, while in former outbreaks it has been nearly 50 per cent." Another difference pointed out is that the oculo-lethargic type was less common than in the earlier epidemics, and many cases were characterized by myoclonic symptoms. The accompanying graph reproduced from the Monthly Epidemiological Report shows the severity of the recent epidemic and the higher level of incidence still being maintained.

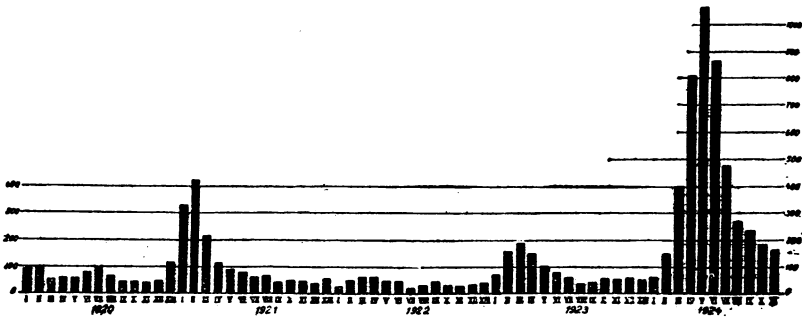
Acute poliomyelitis.—In the area where acute poliomyelitis is usually most prevalent, namely, in Scandinavia, Great Britain, and the United States, "although more cases have been notified than during the previous two years, the outbreaks have been far milder than the epidemics of 1911, 1912, and 1916." The severe outbreak

of poliomyelitis in Iceland, previously referred to in these reports, showed an incidence of about 2 cases per 1,000 population and a case fatality of 37 per cent, counting only the cases showing definite paralysis.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.—"Cerebrospinal meningitis has, in general, been less prevalent in 1924 than during the preceding years. Major outbreaks have been reported only from certain localities in Africa (Nigeria) and from Japan, where the above-mentioned epidemic appears to have been accompanied by a considerable number of true meningococcal meningitis" states the Report.

Influenza.—Although slight increases in influenza were indicated for a few countries, at the time when the Report went to press nothing unusual in the trend of the disease was suggested.

CASES OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS NOTIFIED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JAN. 1920, TO OCT. 1924, BY PERIODS OF FOUR WEEKS



Plague.—A serious epidemic of plague is reported from Nigeria, and the latest reports showed the number of cases still to be increasing. The first case is said to have occurred in July, followed by sporadic cases in August. The figures for September and October follow:

Cases of plague notified in Nigeria

Week ended—	Cases	Deaths
September 8.....	6	6
15.....	30	29
22.....	63	62
29.....	104	93
October 6.....	150	135
13.....	204	172

The plague situation in general continues relatively favorable. In the Far East, India showed a slight increase in August over July, the month of the "annual minimum incidence." In Java the number of deaths from plague has increased steadily since June; 584 deaths were reported in the two weeks from September 9-22. In Hong-kong, states the Report, "no case of plague has occurred for a whole

year, a circumstance which is unique in at least 20 years' experience." An account of the plague outbreak in California has already appeared in the Public Health Reports.

Cholera.—The second wave of cholera in India this year, which started toward the end of July, appears to have culminated in August. The decline was most marked in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, where 455 deaths from cholera were reported during the week September 21–27, as compared with 3,341 in the week August 3–9. Outside of India, cholera notifications in Asia were limited to sporadic cases.

Smallpox.—"The smallpox situation remains favorable in the greater part of Europe" states the Report. In Spain the number of deaths from smallpox has been increasing since May; 127 deaths were reported in August as compared with 75 in July and 38 in June.

The rapid decline of the smallpox incidence in the United States continued into August, but an increase in notifications is noted in September.

The largest increase in smallpox is indicated for Java, where 900 cases were reported for the 4 weeks ended September 6 as against 490 in the previous 4 weeks ended August 9.

Enteric fever and dysentery.—The usual autumn increase in enteric fever is found in the reports of most countries. The excess incidence in the Baltic region, which was noticeable during August, became more marked in September.

Dysentery has been prevalent chiefly in the countries of central and eastern Europe, and is relatively rare in western and northern Europe. It has been more prevalent in Poland this year than in 1923, but less so than in 1922. Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Italy show an improvement over last year.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria.—No serious epidemics of either scarlet fever or diphtheria were indicated in the September and October returns, though marked seasonal increases were shown for a number of countries.

Malaria.—Malaria incidence in Russia for the five months, January–May, 1924, is given for each of the official geographical regions of Russia in the Report and compared with the incidence for the same period in 1923. A shifting of the most intensely infected areas from the Volga towards the Don and the Dnieper is indicated.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1924,
AND NOVEMBER AND YEAR, 1923

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin for December, 1924, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the industrial department

of the company for November, 1924, as compared with October, 1924, and November, 1923. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 15,000,000 insured persons.

The death rate for this group continued low in November. The Bulletin states:

The November death rate of 7.8 per 1,000 is the lowest ever recorded for that month among Metropolitan industrial policyholders.

The November record for every important cause of death is favorable, and particularly so for typhoid fever, for the principal epidemic diseases of childhood, tuberculosis, organic heart disease, pneumonia, and puerperal diseases. Among deaths due to violent causes, suicides, and automobile accidents showed increases both over October, 1924, and November of last year. There were also more homicides than in October, but there was a decline in the rate as compared with November, 1923. For all accidents combined, the rate decreased both from the October figure and from that for November of last year.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, October and November, 1924, and November and year, 1923

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed ¹			
	November, 1924	October, 1924	November, 1923	Year 1923
Total, all causes.....	776.5	832.7	835.2	928.2
Typhoid fever.....	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.1
Measles.....	1.1	.8	2.3	9.5
Scarlet fever.....	3.6	1.7	3.5	4.4
Whooping cough.....	4.7	4.8	5.8	7.4
Diphtheria.....	13.5	11.0	17.6	15.5
Influenza.....	9.6	5.7	7.9	30.3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	81.2	90.6	88.9	110.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	71.7	80.4	80.9	99.7
Cancer.....	66.4	69.6	69.9	71.8
Diabetes mellitus.....	12.6	15.3	12.6	16.0
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	54.4	58.1	54.9	61.2
Organic diseases of heart.....	106.7	113.9	117.6	127.3
Pneumonia (all forms).....	69.1	56.1	76.2	83.9
Other respiratory diseases.....	11.9	12.5	14.2	13.9
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	26.7	48.0	27.4	28.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	58.2	62.3	61.0	68.8
Puerperal state.....	12.1	14.7	14.0	17.7
Suicides.....	7.5	7.2	5.9	7.3
Homicides.....	7.7	7.3	8.9	7.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	58.1	61.4	59.6	62.9
Traumatism by automobile.....	17.0	16.9	16.5	15.3
All other causes.....	166.2	185.7	182.0	179.4

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

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:

PHYSIOTHERAPY AID—PHYSIOTHERAPY PUPIL AID—PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSISTANT

Examinations for the above-named positions will be held throughout the country on February 18, March 25, April 22, May 20, and June 24, 1925. They are to fill vacancies in the United States Veterans' Bureau and in the United States Public Health Service, at entrance salaries ranging from \$720 to \$1,320 a year.

The duties of physiotherapy aids will consist of administering physiotherapy in its several branches—massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, mechanotherapy, thermotherapy; active, passive, resistive, and assistive exercises and remedial gymnastics; keeping daily record of the work and progress of each and every patient coming under direction and treatment; making the required reports of the activities of the reconstruction work in physiotherapy.

The duties of physiotherapy pupil aids will be the same as those for physiotherapy aid, except that they are pupils under the supervision and instruction of the chief aid in all the work above mentioned.

The duties of physiotherapy assistants will consist of administering to special cases the treatments of physiotherapy, as massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, thermotherapy, mechanotherapy; active, passive, assistive, and resistive exercises; remedial gymnastics; keeping a daily record of the work and progress of each patient under the appointee's direction and treatment; and making the required reports of the activities of the reconstruction work in physiotherapy.

GRADUATE NURSE—GRADUATE NURSE (VISITING DUTY)

Applications for graduate nurse and graduate nurse (visiting duty) will be rated as received until June 30, 1925. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the United States Veterans' Bureau and in the Indian and Public Health Service, at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,020 to \$1,680 a year.

Applicants for the position of graduate nurse must have been graduated at a recognized school of nursing requiring a residence of at least two years in a hospital having a daily average of 30 patients or more, giving a thorough practical and theoretical training, and must show evidence of State registration.

Applicants for the position of graduate nurse (visiting duty) must meet the requirements for graduate nurse, and in addition must have had at least four months' postgraduate training in public health or visiting nursing at a school of recognized standing, or in lieu of such training, one year's experience under supervision in public health or visiting nursing.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience.

DIETITIAN

Applications for dietitian will be rated as received until June 30, 1925. The examination is to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Bureau and the Public Health Service, at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,020 to \$1,680 a year.

The duties of the position are to purchase the food supplies for all messes operated in the hospital; to plan all menus, both for patients on ordinary diets and those on diets with reference to special diseases; and to supervise the preparation and serving of all dietaries in the hospital, both to patients and personnel.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of United States civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

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 January 10, 1925

ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	77	Diphtheria.....	141
Diphtheria.....	38	Influenza.....	37
Dysentery.....	2	Lethargic encephalitis—Los Angeles.....	1
Influenza.....	210	Measles.....	32
Malaria.....	15	Plague (bubonic)—Los Angeles.....	1
Measles.....	11	Poliomyelitis:	
Mumps.....	38	Los Angeles.....	2
Pellagra.....	3	Sacramento.....	1
Pneumonia.....	135	Scarlet fever.....	158
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Smallpox:	
Scarlet fever.....	38	Los Angeles.....	27
Smallpox.....	136	Los Angeles County.....	12
Tetanus.....	6	Oxnard.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	21	Scattering.....	59
Typhoid fever.....	7	Typhoid fever.....	19
Whooping cough.....	14		
		COLORADO	
		(Exclusive of Denver)	
Chicken pox.....	6	Chicken pox.....	46
Diphtheria.....	2	Diphtheria.....	3
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Measles.....	1
Measles.....	14	Mumps.....	34
Mumps.....	19	Pneumonia.....	5
Pneumonia.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	13	Smallpox.....	1
Smallpox.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	78
Tuberculosis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	7
		CONNECTICUT	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	27	Chicken pox.....	121
Diphtheria.....	2	Diphtheria.....	52
Hookworm disease.....	12	German measles.....	34
Influenza.....	151	Influenza.....	3
Malaria.....	19	Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	42	Measles.....	36
Mumps.....	31	Mumps.....	42
Pellagra.....	2	Pneumonia (all forms).....	114
Scarlet fever.....	13	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	11	Scarlet fever.....	230
Tuberculosis.....	7	Septic sore throat.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	14	Tetanus.....	1
Whooping cough.....	22		

CONNECTICUT—continued		INDIANA—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	46	Measles.....	120
Typhoid fever.....	6	Mumps.....	7
Whooping cough.....	108	Pneumonia.....	14
		Poliomyelitis—Rush County.....	1
DELAWARE		Scarlet fever:	
Chicken pox.....	3	Allen County.....	15
Diphtheria.....	5	Elkhart County.....	13
Influenza.....	2	Huntington County.....	22
Measles.....	1	Lake County.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	3	Kosciusko County.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	18	Marion County.....	12
Whooping cough.....	3	St. Joseph County.....	33
		Scattering.....	76
		Smallpox:	
		Marion County.....	25
		Scattering.....	46
		Tuberculosis.....	34
		Typhoid fever.....	15
		Whooping cough.....	21
		IOWA	
		Diphtheria.....	19
		Scarlet fever.....	55
		Smallpox.....	61
		KANSAS	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
		Chicken pox.....	181
		Diphtheria.....	44
		Influenza.....	11
		Measles.....	2
		Mumps.....	379
		Pneumonia.....	47
		Scarlet fever.....	95
		Septic sore throat.....	1
		Smallpox.....	8
		Tuberculosis.....	22
		Typhoid fever.....	3
		Whooping cough.....	23
		LOUISIANA	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
		Diphtheria.....	14
		Influenza.....	33
		Malaria.....	4
		Pneumonia.....	48
		Poliomyelitis.....	1
		Scarlet fever.....	21
		Smallpox.....	41
		Tuberculosis.....	37
		Typhoid fever.....	26
		MAINE	
		Chicken pox.....	46
		Diphtheria.....	9
		Influenza.....	13
		Measles.....	6
		Mumps.....	67
		Pneumonia.....	13
		Poliomyelitis.....	1
		Scarlet fever.....	34
		Smallpox.....	1
		Tuberculosis.....	13
		Typhoid fever.....	7
		Vincent's angina.....	6
		Whooping cough.....	8
CONNECTICUT—continued			
	Cases		
Chicken pox.....	373		
Diphtheria:			
Allen County.....	12		
Marion County.....	20		
Scattering.....	36		
Influenza.....	79		
FLORIDA			
Diphtheria.....	9		
Influenza.....	16		
Malaria.....	6		
Pneumonia.....	5		
Scarlet fever.....	2		
Typhoid fever.....	5		
GEORGIA			
Chicken pox.....	23		
Conjunctivitis (infectious).....	2		
Diphtheria.....	10		
Dysentery.....	2		
Hookworm disease.....	2		
Influenza.....	26		
Malaria.....	9		
Mumps.....	8		
Pneumonia.....	4		
Smallpox.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	7		
Typhoid fever.....	2		
Whooping cough.....	3		
ILLINOIS			
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County.....	4		
Diphtheria:			
Cook county.....	88		
Madison County.....	8		
Scattering.....	41		
Influenza.....	33		
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County.....	2		
Measles.....	356		
Pneumonia.....	421		
Scarlet fever:			
Cook County.....	315		
Kane County.....	11		
La Salle County.....	14		
St. Clair County.....	11		
Vermilion County.....	8		
Scattering.....	148		
Smallpox:			
Madison County.....	8		
Scattering.....	27		
Tuberculosis.....	176		
Typhoid fever.....	27		
Whooping cough.....	301		

MARYLAND ¹		MISSISSIPPI	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	88	Diphtheria.....	27
Diphtheria.....	48	Scarlet fever.....	21
German measles.....	1	Smallpox.....	10
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	15
Influenza.....	158		
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	MISSOURI	
Measles.....	55	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Mumps.....	22	Chicken pox.....	91
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	Diphtheria.....	85
Pneumonia (all forms).....	155	Influenza.....	34
Poliomyelitis.....	2	Measles.....	8
Scarlet fever.....	103	Mumps.....	31
Septic sore throat.....	2	Pneumonia.....	45
Tetanus.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	364
Tuberculosis.....	54	Septic sore throat.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	11	Smallpox.....	3
Whooping cough.....	54	Tuberculosis.....	60
		Typhoid fever.....	4
MASSACHUSETTS		Whooping cough.....	7
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4		
Chicken pox.....	344	MONTANA	
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	16	Diphtheria.....	24
Diphtheria.....	152	Scarlet fever.....	37
Dysentery.....	1	Smallpox.....	17
German measles.....	111	Typhoid fever.....	1
Hookworm disease.....	1		
Influenza.....	11	NEW JERSEY	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	7	Chicken pox.....	245
Measles.....	294	Diphtheria.....	115
Mumps.....	103	Influenza.....	15
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	18	Measles.....	127
Pneumonia (lobar).....	144	Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	3	Pneumonia.....	246
Scarlet fever.....	398	Scarlet fever.....	220
Septic sore throat.....	4	Smallpox.....	4
Tetanus.....	2	Trachoma.....	1
Trachoma.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	17
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	147	Whooping cough.....	224
Typhoid fever.....	12		
Whooping cough.....	99	NEW MEXICO	
		Chicken pox.....	73
MICHIGAN		Diphtheria.....	14
Diphtheria.....	85	German measles.....	1
Measles.....	213	Influenza.....	2
Pneumonia.....	146	Measles.....	30
Scarlet fever.....	312	Mumps.....	4
Smallpox.....	35	Pneumonia.....	20
Tuberculosis.....	118	Scarlet fever.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	14	Tuberculosis.....	14
Whooping cough.....	104	Typhoid fever.....	4
MINNESOTA		NEW YORK	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	(Exclusive of New York City and Rochester)	
Chicken pox.....	146	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	35	Diphtheria.....	129
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Influenza.....	45
Measles.....	18	Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Pneumonia.....	8	Measles.....	258
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Pneumonia.....	331
Scarlet fever.....	267	Poliomyelitis.....	4
Smallpox.....	98	Scarlet fever.....	282
Tuberculosis.....	48	Smallpox.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	46
Whooping cough.....	46	Whooping cough.....	266

¹ Week ended Friday.

NORTH CAROLINA		TEXAS--continued	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Typhoid fever	24
Chicken pox	146	Typhus fever	1
Diphtheria	41	Whooping cough	64
German measles	1		
Measles	35	VERMONT	
Scarlet fever	55	Chicken pox	51
Septic sore throat	2	Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	52	Measles	8
Typhoid fever	2	Mumps	76
Whooping cough	90	Scarlet fever	5
		Typhoid fever	2
		Whooping cough	6
OKLAHOMA			
(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)		WASHINGTON	
Diphtheria	14	Chicken pox	136
Smallpox	6	Diphtheria	12
Typhoid fever	31	Measles	68
		Mumps	42
OREGON		Pneumonia	7
Chicken pox	32	Scarlet fever	57
Diphtheria:		Smallpox	20
Portland	12	Tuberculosis	21
Scattering	14	Typhoid fever	5
Influenza	9	Whooping cough	15
Lethargic encephalitis	4		
Measles	6	WEST VIRGINIA	
Mumps	17	Diphtheria	9
Pneumonia	14	Scarlet fever	19
Scarlet fever	22	Smallpox	10
Smallpox:		Typhoid fever	4
Portland	17		
Scattering	4	WISCONSIN	
Tuberculosis	8	Milwaukee:	
Typhoid fever	5	Chicken pox	91
Whooping cough	9	Diphtheria	18
		German measles	158
		Influenza	2
		Lethargic encephalitis	1
		Measles	247
		Mumps	53
		Pneumonia	5
		Scarlet fever	26
		Smallpox	7
		Tuberculosis	23
		Typhoid fever	1
		Whooping cough	37
		Scattering:	
		Chicken pox	181
		Diphtheria	41
		Influenza	35
		Measles	77
		Mumps	113
		Pneumonia	18
		Poliomyelitis	1
		Scarlet fever	124
		Smallpox	50
		Tuberculosis	15
		Typhoid fever	3
		Whooping cough	50
		WYOMING	
		Chicken pox	36
		Diphtheria	4
		Measles	2
		Mumps	1
		Pneumonia	5
		Scarlet fever	7
		Smallpox	2

Reports for Week Ended January 3, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Cases	NEBRASKA—continued		Cases
Chicken pox.....	42	Scarlet fever.....	18		
Diphtheria.....	7	Smallpox.....	8		
Influenza.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	1		
Measles.....	2	Whooping cough.....	6		
Pneumonia.....	27				
Scarlet fever.....	33	NORTH DAKOTA			
Tuberculosis.....	18	Chicken pox.....	11		
Typhoid fever.....	9	Diphtheria.....	2		
Whooping cough.....	17	Measles.....	15		
		Pneumonia.....	5		
NEBRASKA		Poliomyelitis.....	2		
Chicken pox.....	18	Scarlet fever.....	45		
Diphtheria.....	18	Smallpox.....	5		
Influenza.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	2		

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	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>November, 1924</i>										
South Carolina.....	1	399	140	2	1			7	25	5
<i>December, 1924</i>										
Arizona.....		19			179		1	55	25	7
Arkansas.....	2	35	443	173	25	15	0	67	42	90
Connecticut.....	1	293	42		71		2	824	0	33
Georgia.....		120	92	7	96	1		28	17	16
Indiana.....	1	237	289				3	462		50
Maine.....	1	43	28		14		6	149		20

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of October, 1924, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama.....	42	284	20	79	117	103	156	207	104
Arizona.....	12	7	1	29	30	4	55	5	8
Arkansas.....	39	62	80	30	56	50	122	123	83
California.....	563	910	109	267	513	327	772	141	307
Colorado.....	270	100	8	28	105		264	30	18
Connecticut.....	90	173	24	44	247		143	29	204
Delaware.....	6	9	1	5	28		10	10	4
District of Columbia.....	10	38	5		58	1	115	16	24
Florida.....	1	86	4	14	9		119	52	11
Georgia.....	21	280	3	69	34	8	40	67	27
Idaho.....		9			17			32	
Illinois.....	893	557	181	323	891	187	1,237	176	641
Indiana.....		422			444			124	
Iowa.....	22	94	1	23	130	64		(²)	3
Kansas.....	288	408	12	200	380	7	208	61	118
Kentucky ³									
Louisiana.....		85	14		25	19	140	98	12
Maine.....	66	37	10	97	94	1	36	45	172
Maryland.....	148	197	16	64	148	6	227	138	275
Massachusetts.....	352	583	250	155	742		582	64	231
Michigan.....	504	504	324	123	833	56	428	94	291
Minnesota.....	455	532	44		711	257	295	29	74
Mississippi.....	171	205	98	427	64	72	280	297	439
Missouri.....	94	386	16	25	733	12	186	107	62
Montana.....	43	56	7	8	87	38	55	22	9
Nebraska ⁴									
New Hampshire ⁵									
New Jersey.....	498	361	102		361	3	460	80	588
New York.....	1,103	981	495	363	850	34	1,836	288	1,377
North Carolina.....	148	1,110	133		276			122	446

¹ Pulmonary.

² Reports not required by law.

³ Reports received weekly.

⁴ Reports not received at time of going to press.

⁵ Reports received annually.

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of October, 1924, by State Health Officers—Continued.

State	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
North Dakota	54	25	91	2	116	17	15	12	86
Ohio	1,044	641	106	263	1,186	276	633	230	435
Oklahoma	11	127	10	3	74	16	16	191	43
Oregon	121	203	8	17	107	29	43	26	3
Pennsylvania	1,522	1,109	617	780	1,396	28	496	311	1,077
Rhode Island		76			45			10	
South Carolina		479		15	12	11		23	
South Dakota	45	39	4		164	31	4	25	28
Tennessee	71	176	20		144	52	88	161	115
Texas ¹									
Utah	405	78	186	10	34	24	7	162	47
Vermont	80	22	45	48	21		8	6	60
Virginia	238	600	257		294	3	120	99	597
Washington	303	160	23	110	163	71	153	67	37
West Virginia	122	159	22		183	9	24	152	44
Wisconsin	600	282	200	130	462	54	160	24	422
Wyoming	49	3	18	26	27	9	2	7	19

¹ Pulmonary.³ Reports received weekly.

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of October, 1924

State	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	0.20	1.37	0.10	0.38	0.56	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50
Arizona	.36	.21	.03	.87	.90	.12	1.65	.15	.24
Arkansas	.25	.40	.51	.19	.36	.32	1.14	.79	.53
California	1.70	2.75	.33	.81	1.55	.99	2.33	.43	.93
Colorado	3.17	1.18	.09	.33	1.23		3.10	.35	.21
Connecticut	.71	1.36	.19	.35	1.94		1.12	.23	1.60
Delaware	.30	.46	.05	.25	1.42		.51	.51	.20
District of Columbia	.27	1.03	.13		1.56	.03	3.10	.43	.65
Florida	.01	.95	.04	.15	.10		1.31	.57	.12
Georgia	.08	1.09	.01	.27	.43	.03	.16	.26	.11
Idaho		.22			.42			.79	
Illinois	1.53	.96	.31	.55	1.53	.32	2.12	.30	1.10
Indiana		1.64			1.73			.48	
Iowa	.10	.45	.00	.11	.62	.30		(²)	.01
Kansas	1.88	2.67	.08	1.31	2.48	.05	1.36	.40	.77
Kentucky ³									
Louisiana		.54	.09		.16	.12	1.89	.62	.08
Maine	1.00	.56	.13	1.47	1.42	.02	.54	.68	2.60
Maryland	1.15	1.53	.12	.50	1.15	.05	1.76	1.07	2.13
Massachusetts	1.02	1.69	.72	.45	2.15		1.69	.19	.67
Michigan	1.46	1.46	.94	.36	2.42	.16	1.24	.27	.84
Minnesota	2.12	2.48	.21		3.32	1.20	1.38	.14	.35
Mississippi	1.13	1.35	.65	2.82	.42	.47	1.85	1.96	2.89
Missouri	.32	1.32	.05	.09	2.50	.04	.64	.37	.21
Montana	.81	1.05	.13	.15	1.63	.71	1.03	.41	.17
Nebraska ⁴									
New Hampshire ⁵									
New Jersey	1.71	1.24	.35		1.24	.01	1.58	.27	2.02
New Mexico									
New York	1.19	1.06	.53	.39	.91	.04	1.98	.31	1.48
North Carolina	.64	4.81	.58		1.20			.53	1.93
North Dakota	.94	.43	1.58	.03	2.02	.30	.26	.21	1.49
Ohio	1.98	1.22	.20	.50	2.25	.52	1.20	.44	.83
Oklahoma	.06	.68	.05	.02	.40	.09	.09	1.02	.23
Oregon	1.71	2.87	.11	.24	1.51	.41	.61	.37	.04
Pennsylvania	1.95	1.42	.79	1.00	1.79	.04	.64	.40	1.38
Rhode Island		1.42			.84			.19	
South Carolina		3.21		.10	.08	.07		.15	.13
South Dakota	.80	.70	.07		2.93	.55	.07	.45	.50
Tennessee	.35	.86	.10		.71	.25	.43	.79	.56
Texas ¹									
Utah	9.87	1.90	4.53	.24	.83	.58	.17	3.95	1.14
Vermont	2.68	.74	1.51	1.61	.70		1.27	.20	2.01
Virginia	1.16	2.92	1.25		1.43	.01	12.05	.48	2.91
Washington	2.46	1.30	.19	.89	1.32	.58	1.24	.54	.30
West Virginia	.91	1.19	.16		1.37	.07	.18	1.14	.33
Wisconsin	2.56	1.20	.85	.55	1.97	.23	.68	.12	1.80
Wyoming	2.67	.16	.98	1.42	1.47	.49	.11	.38	1.03

¹ Pulmonary.² Reports not required by law.³ Reports received weekly.⁴ Reports not received at time of going to press.⁵ Reports received annually.

PLAGUE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A case of human plague which occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., January 6, 1925, was confirmed January 12, 1925.

The following items are taken from the report of plague-eradication work at Los Angeles, Calif., for the week ended December 27, 1924:

Number of rats examined during week ended Dec. 27, 1924.....	4,390
Number of plague-infected rats found during week.....	9
Number of squirrels examined during week ended Dec. 27, 1924.....	141
Number of squirrels found plague infected.....	0

RODENT PLAGUE IN OAKLAND, CALIF.

During the week ended December 27, 1924, plague infection was found in four rats captured in Oakland, Calif.

RODENT PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The following items are taken from the report of plague-eradication measures at New Orleans, La., for the week ended December 27, 1924:

Number of vessels inspected for rat guards.....	825
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	23
Number of rodents examined for plague.....	2,570
Number of rodents found positive for plague.....	0

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended December 27, 1924, 35 States reported 1,379 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended December 29, 1923, the same States reported 2,643 cases of this disease. One hundred and five cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,900,000, reported 831 cases of diphtheria for the week ended December 27, 1924. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,368 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,361 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty States reported 1,099 cases of measles for the week ended December 27, 1924, and 8,686 cases of this disease for the week ended December 29, 1923. One hundred and five cities reported 584 cases of measles for the week this year and 2,591 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 2,762 cases; last year, 3,436 cases. One hundred and five cities—this year, 1,354 cases; last year, 1,510 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,014 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended December 27, 1924, 35 States reported 654 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 645 cases. One hundred and five cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1924, 228 cases; 1923, 193 cases; es-

timated expectancy, 88 cases. These cities reported 26 deaths from smallpox for the week this year, 25 of which occurred at Minneapolis.

Typhoid fever.—Three hundred and sixty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended December 27, 1924, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1923 the same States reported 255 cases. One hundred and five cities reported 197 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 54 cases for the week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 52 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 105 cities as follows: 1924, 931 deaths; 1923, 801 deaths.

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924

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	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported				Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported
NEW ENGLAND										
Maine:										
Lewiston.....		1	1	0	0	1		4	1	1
Portland.....	16	2	3	0	0	0	32	4	3	1
New Hampshire:										
Concord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Nashua.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Vermont:										
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2
Burlington.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	38	67	38	8	3	41	4	21	46	79
Fall River.....	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Springfield.....	6	5	3	2	1	43	8	1	7	44
Worcester.....	10	4	2	2	0	2	0	4	9	13
Rhode Island:										
Pawtucket.....	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Providence.....	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	4	9	9
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	0	8	6	1	2	0	0	1	5	13
Hartford.....	1	9	11	0	0	1	1	0	7	13
New Haven.....	17	7	1	0	0	25	0	5	6	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC										
New York:										
Buffalo.....	17	31	8	2	1	43	4	6	22	20
New York.....	152	230	170	11	18	29	9	215	153	197
Rochester.....	6	14	3	0	1	4	4	3	11	27
Syracuse.....	10	9	2	0	0	2	1	7	12	10
New Jersey:										
Camden.....	6	4	3	0	0	12	0	6	3	8
Newark.....	32	22	6	11	2	35	1	10	18	19
Trenton.....	5	9	2	0	0	8	0	1	2	3
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia.....	69	79	71		3	46	24	75	53	105
Pittsburgh.....	67	29	27		2	56	15	28	25	56
Reading.....	7	6	2	0	0	4	4	0	1	0
Scranton.....	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	2

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported				Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported
E. NORTH CENTRAL										
Ohio:										
Cincinnati.....	16	19	6	2	4	1	1	9	12	12
Cleveland.....	69	42	31	7	4	1	4	15	35	27
Columbus.....	13	8	3	0	1	0	0	7	8	9
Toledo.....	25	12	16	0	0	1	0	3	15	14
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne....	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Indianapolis...	69	20	3	0	1	1	2	7	10	4
South Bend....	6	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	7
Terre Haute....	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Illinois:										
Chicago.....	83	167	69	8	7	101	8	71	134	137
Cicero.....	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	2
Springfield...	3	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Michigan:										
Detroit.....	41	80	39	0	2	2	3	32	74	65
Flint.....	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
Grand Rapids...	6	6	3	0	1	5	1	2	6	16
Saginaw.....	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Wisconsin:										
Madison.....	6	2	2	0	0	0	52	---	2	3
Milwaukee....	24	24	7	2	2	68	19	12	34	12
Racine.....	8	2	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	4
Superior.....	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
W. NORTH CENTRAL										
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	12
Minneapolis...	84	21	15	0	0	0	4	4	26	52
St. Paul.....	31	18	7	0	0	1	7	9	16	24
Iowa:										
Davenport....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	---	2	0
Des Moines....	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	---	8	2
Sioux City....	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	---	3	0
Waterloo.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	---	---	4	1
Missouri:										
Kansas City...	10	14	3	3	3	0	1	12	12	49
St. Joseph....	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
St. Louis.....	26	81	42	0	0	3	3	---	30	80
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Grand Forks...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	1	1
South Dakota:										
Aberdeen....	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	0
Sioux Falls...	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Omaha.....	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	9	6	2
Kansas:										
Topeka.....	28	2	2	0	0	0	64	2	1	0
Wichita.....	14	7	3	0	0	0	2	2	3	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC										
Delaware:										
Wilmington...	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	2
Maryland:										
Baltimore....	46	37	32	43	2	2	3	30	25	21
Cumberland...	---	1	1	0	0	0	---	1	1	1
Frederick....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Colum- bia:										
Washington...	21	20	7	4	3	4	---	18	19	28
Virginia:										
Lynchburg....	10	2	1	0	0	0	22	2	0	0
Norfolk.....	10	3	3	0	0	0	55	5	2	1
Richmond....	1	8	7	0	0	0	0	6	5	2
Roanoke.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
West Virginia:										
Charleston...	7	1	1	1	0	6	1	1	2	2
Huntington...	0	2	3	0	---	0	0	---	1	0
Wheeling....	10	2	0	0	---	5	0	3	1	0

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924--Continued

Division, State, and city	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported				Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported
SOUTH ATLANTIC-- continued										
North Carolina:										
Raleigh.....	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilmington.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Winston-Salem.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Greenville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	14	5	3
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Florida:										
St. Petersburg.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa.....	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Kentucky:										
Covington.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Louisville.....	5	11	2	0	1	0	1	4	5	4
Tennessee:										
Memphis.....	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	9	3	10
Nashville.....	3	4	1	0	2	0	1	3	3	1
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	10	4	6
Mobile.....	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	1
Montgomery.....		1							0	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith.....	0	3	0	0		0	1		1	2
Little Rock.....	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	3
Louisiana:										
New Orleans.....	6	14	9	10	2	0	0	16	3	6
Shreveport.....	1		1	0	0	0	0	7		0
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma.....	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	2
Tulsa.....	6	4	0	0		0	0		2	1
Texas:										
Dallas.....	10	11	8	0	0	1	0	2	2	1
Galveston.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Houston.....		3	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
San Antonio.....	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	11	1	1
MOUNTAIN										
Montana:										
Billings.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Great Falls.....	3	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missoula.....		1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Idaho:										
Boise.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado:										
Denver.....	17	10	11	0	1	0	33	16	9	9
Pueblo.....	9	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:										
Phoenix.....	0		2	0	0	0	0	5		0
Utah:										
Salt Lake City.....	44	2	1	0	0	1	7	4	5	2
Nevada:										
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC										
Washington:										
Seattle.....	36	6	12	0		1	10		7	7
Spokane.....	18	4	6	0		12	0		5	2
Tacoma.....	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	5	3	1
California:										
Los Angeles.....		32	41	2	2	7		20	15	20
Sacramento.....	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1
San Francisco.....	13	25	14	4	1	3	6	8	12	15

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND										
Maine:										
Lewiston.....	33,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Portland.....	73,129	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	23
New Hampshire:										
Concord.....	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Nashua.....	29,234	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Vermont:										
Barre.....	10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington.....	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Massachusetts:										
Boston.....	770,400	0	0	0	17	1	1	0	14	237
Fall River.....	120,912	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	33
Springfield.....	144,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
Worcester.....	191,927	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	46
Rhode Island:										
Pawtucket.....	68,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Providence.....	242,378	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	60
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	114,555	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	33
Hartford.....	138,036	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	32
New Haven.....	172,967	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	37
MIDDLE ATLANTIC										
New York:										
Buffalo.....	536,718	1	0	0	9	1	3	0	19	145
New York.....	5,927,625	0	0	0	292	12	96	0	75	1,422
Rochester.....	317,867	0	0	0	4	1	3	15	7	59
Syracuse.....	184,511	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	37
New Jersey:										
Camden.....	124,157	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	24
Newark.....	438,699	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	106
Trenton.....	127,390	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	43	34
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia.....	1,922,788	0	1	0	42	3	4	0	39	489
Pittsburgh.....	613,442	1	0	0	12	1	3	0	3	166
Reading.....	110,917	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	3	85
Scranton.....	140,636	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL										
Ohio:										
Cincinnati.....	406,312	1	0	0	7	1	0	1	3	150
Cleveland.....	888,519	2	0	0	14	1	3	0	9	173
Columbus.....	261,082	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	79
Toledo.....	268,338	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	61
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne.....	93,573	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	87
Indianapolis.....	342,718	3	14	0	7	0	1	0	4	8
South Bend.....	76,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Terre Haute.....	68,939	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	627
Illinois:										
Chicago.....	2,886,121	1	0	0	35	4	15	3	107	11
Cicero.....	55,968	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	25
Springfield.....	61,833	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
Michigan:										
Detroit.....	995,668	3	2	0	19	2	8	2	18	18
Flint.....	117,968	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Grand Rapids.....	145,947	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	25
Saginaw.....	69,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wisconsin:										
Madison.....	42,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	107
Milwaukee.....	484,595	2	1	0	6	1	2	0	4	7
Racine.....	64,393	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Superior.....	139,671	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7

¹Population Jan. 1, 1920.

²Pulmonary only.

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox				Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL										
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	106,289	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Minneapolis.....	409,125	8	60	25	5	1	1	0	0	97
St. Paul.....	241,891	13	6	1	5	1	0	0	2	65
Iowa:										
Davenport.....	61,262	1	1			0	0		3	
Des Moines.....	140,923	1	2			0	0		0	
Sioux City.....	79,662	0	1			0	0		0	
Waterloo.....	39,667	0	8			0	0		0	
Missouri:										
Kansas City.....	351,819	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	40
St. Joseph.....	78,232	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
St. Louis.....	803,853	1	11	0	21	2	6	0	1	
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	24,841	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grand Forks.....	14,547	1	0			0	0		0	1
South Dakota:										
Aberdeen.....	15,829		0				0		0	
Sioux Falls.....	23,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	58,761	1				0				
Omaha.....	204,382	3	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	48
Kansas:										
Topeka.....	52,555	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	28
Wichita.....	79,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC										
Delaware:										
Wilmington.....	117,728	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	30
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	773,580	0	0	0	14	3	1	1	20	234
Cumberland.....	32,361	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		17
Frederick.....	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:										
Washington.....	1,437,571	0	0	0	10	1	5	1	7	148
Virginia:										
Lynchburg.....	30,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Norfolk.....	159,089	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
Richmond.....	181,044	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	56
Roanoke.....	55,502	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15
West Virginia:										
Charleston.....	45,597	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	2	14
Huntington.....	57,918	0	0			1	0		0	
Wheeling.....	1,56,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
North Carolina:										
Raleigh.....	29,171	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	10
Wilmington.....	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Winston-Salem.....	56,230	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	71,245	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Columbia.....	39,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27
Greenville.....	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	222,963	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	4	73
Brunswick.....	15,937	0	0							
Savannah.....	89,448	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	25
Florida:										
St. Petersburg.....	24,403	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	13
Tampa.....	56,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Kentucky:										
Covington.....	57,877	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
Louisville.....	257,671	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	55
Tennessee:										
Memphis.....	170,067	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	64
Nashville.....	121,128	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	31
Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	195,901	1	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	50
Mobile.....	63,858	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	25
Montgomery.....	45,383	0				0				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL										
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith.....	30,635	0	0			0	0		1	
Little Rock.....	70,916	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana:										
New Orleans.....	404,575	1	0	0	21	1	6	2	1	178
Shreveport.....	54,590		1	0	0		0	0	0	28
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma.....	101,150	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20
Tulsa.....	102,018	1	0			0	0			
Texas:										
Dallas.....	177,274	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	5	45
Galveston.....	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Houston.....	154,970	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	51
San Antonio.....	184,727	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	73
MOUNTAIN										
Montana:										
Billings.....	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7
Great Falls.....	27,787	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Helena.....	112,037	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Missoula.....	112,668	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		8
Idaho:										
Boise.....	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado:										
Denver.....	272,031	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	98
Pueblo.....	43,519	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	16,648	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona:										
Phoenix.....	33,899		0	0	4		0	1	0	29
Utah:										
Salt Lake City.....	126,241	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	21
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PACIFIC										
Washington:										
Seattle.....	1 315,685	1	7			1	1		0	
Spokane.....	104,573	9	0			0	0		0	
Tacoma.....	101,731	1	1	0	0		0	0	0	21
California:										
Los Angeles.....	666,853	2	26	0	33	2	3	3		244
Sacramento.....	69,950	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	24
San Francisco.....	539,038	0	3	0	19	0	1	0	4	166

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, est. expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall River.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York.....	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	10	1
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newark.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cleveland.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee.....	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	0		0		0		0	1	
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota:									
Grand Forks.....	0		0		0		0	2	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia:									
Roanoke.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Texas:									
Houston.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Helena.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada:									
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
California:									
Los Angeles.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

The following table gives a summary of the reports from 105 cities for the 10-week period ended December 27, 1924. The cities included in this table are those whose reports have been published for all 10 weeks in the Public Health Reports. Eight of these cities did not report deaths. The aggregate population of the cities reporting cases was estimated at nearly 29,000,000 on July 1, 1923, which is the latest date for which estimates are available. The cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population on that date. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate population are shown in a separate table below.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 19 to December 27, 1924

DIPHTHERIA CASES

	1924, week ended—									
	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
Total.....	988	965	1,128	1,112	1,115	970	1,058	1,063	1,102	831
New England.....	89	88	78	82	84	67	104	177	89	76
Middle Atlantic.....	228	235	304	312	314	284	336	345	370	294
East North Central.....	176	211	279	247	227	234	223	225	248	181
West North Central.....	149	127	128	147	160	148	149	128	143	81
South Atlantic.....	172	131	148	109	129	128	189	99	72	66
East South Central.....	41	27	35	26	32	21	21	17	26	8
West South Central.....	36	40	46	59	45	27	31	45	42	25
Mountain.....	23	28	38	36	27	17	18	33	26	22
Pacific.....	74	78	72	94	97	41	87	94	86	73

MEASLES CASES

Total.....	197	241	310	322	400	364	613	706	779	584
New England.....	28	32	36	41	49	59	66	104	78	112
Middle Atlantic.....	92	112	144	135	154	156	207	238	227	235
East North Central.....	55	70	91	102	131	114	269	279	428	186
West North Central.....	3	7	7	10	14	5	12	17	9	5
South Atlantic.....	2	6	13	4	11	7	10	19	11	17
East South Central.....	0	0	2	2	2	0	7	1	2	0
West South Central.....	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	3
Mountain.....	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	5	6	2
Pacific.....	14	11	14	23	34	18	47	43	14	24

SCARLET FEVER CASES

Total.....	938	1,021	1,153	1,097	1,238	1,283	1,488	1,735	1,722	1,354
New England.....	121	96	114	135	155	176	219	235	222	206
Middle Atlantic.....	213	238	354	330	365	389	389	513	529	445
East North Central.....	214	256	270	262	303	307	346	415	415	310
West North Central.....	283	216	225	220	228	245	297	302	290	226
South Atlantic.....	57	57	67	58	72	63	83	124	106	65
East South Central.....	14	24	29	14	17	10	28	19	42	22
West South Central.....	17	15	25	18	14	20	27	35	40	14
Mountain.....	13	19	19	20	24	15	31	17	25	20
Pacific.....	36	40	50	40	60	58	68	75	53	46

¹ Figures for Worcester, Mass., estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.

² Figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., estimated.

³ Figures for Topeka, Kans., estimated.

⁴ Figures for Norfolk, Va., estimated.

⁵ Figures for Winston-Salem, N. C., estimated.

⁶ Figures for Brunswick, Ga., estimated.

⁷ Figures for Memphis, Tenn., estimated.

⁸ Figures for Montgomery, Ala., estimated.

⁹ Figures for Los Angeles and Sacramento, Calif., estimated.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 19 to December 27, 1924—Contd.

SMALLPOX CASES

	1924, week ended—									
	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
Total	134	134	138	192	188	213	319	236	248	228
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	5	2	4	0	5	9	9	1	3	3
East North Central.....	19	16	6	11	14	19	13	18	20	27
West North Central.....	64	70	82	100	85	114	201	123	101	90
South Atlantic.....	3	1	3	7	6	3	4	22	19	8
East South Central.....	11	9	8	12	21	13	29	31	55	34
West South Central.....	2	2	2	6	7	7	4	3	11	4
Mountain.....	3	0	1	7	2	1	2	2	3	5
Pacific.....	27	34	32	47	49	47	39	39	47	42

TYPHOID FEVER CASES

Total	136	106	124	107	133	161	255	237	307	197
New England.....	6	5	7	5	5	9	12	16	12	7
Middle Atlantic.....	40	35	23	33	46	90	140	134	199	113
East North Central.....	14	11	14	11	15	10	30	43	45	33
West North Central.....	5	9	9	3	8	2	8	8	7	18
South Atlantic.....	22	13	21	10	14	15	27	17	15	19
East South Central.....	21	12	14	20	14	19	18	10	9	6
West South Central.....	12	6	18	11	13	8	13	11	12	6
Mountain.....	10	5	9	8	2	2	1	2	1	0
Pacific.....	6	10	9	6	16	6	10	6	7	5

INFLUENZA DEATHS

Total	18	35	38	43	41	56	63	91	84	81
New England.....	1	1	5	0	2	2	7	12	6	6
Middle Atlantic.....	9	21	23	17	17	15	21	43	33	27
East North Central.....	5	5	5	5	7	15	13	18	12	22
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	3
South Atlantic.....	2	3	3	4	6	7	5	11	11	7
East South Central.....	0	1	1	4	2	5	7	4	4	9
West South Central.....	0	3	1	7	3	5	6	7	8	3
Mountain.....	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	3	5	1
Pacific.....	1	1	0	5	0	2	2	1	1	3

PNEUMONIA DEATHS

Total	479	593	636	676	646	701	831	863	917	850
New England.....	27	42	33	35	38	58	51	45	54	46
Middle Atlantic.....	227	270	305	294	301	300	371	397	377	351
East North Central.....	77	95	109	116	122	126	155	168	195	170
West North Central.....	20	28	29	32	36	34	29	40	29	42
South Atlantic.....	65	87	75	83	57	83	91	86	120	101
East South Central.....	13	21	24	46	36	43	39	38	52	36
West South Central.....	17	21	22	34	20	21	32	35	32	45
Mountain.....	16	6	8	10	15	13	22	21	29	23
Pacific.....	17	23	31	26	21	23	41	33	29	36

¹ Figures for Worcester, Mass., estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.² Figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., estimated.³ Figures for Topeka, Kans., estimated.⁴ Figures for Norfolk, Va., estimated.⁵ Figures for Winston-Salem, N. C., estimated.⁶ Figures for Brunswick, Ga., estimated.⁷ Figures for Memphis, Tenn., estimated.⁸ Figures for Montgomery, Ala., estimated.⁹ Figures for Los Angeles and Sacramento, Calif., estimated.

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

HAWAII

Plague-infected rodent, Honokaa.—A plague-infected rodent was found December 9, 1924, 1 mile north of Honokaa Village, Hawaii.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Epidemic plague—Macassar—Soerabaya.—Epidemic plague was reported present at the port of Macassar, Celebes Island, October 29, and at the port of Soerabaya, Island of Java, November 4, 1924.

RUSSIA

Communicable diseases—January to June, 1924.—During the period January 1 to June 30, 1924, communicable diseases were reported in Russia as follows: Anthrax (Siberian), 3,733 cases; measles, 101,000 cases; smallpox, 9,683 cases; typhoid fever, 43,000; typhus fever, 92,000 cases; recurrent fever, 32,000 cases. For the corresponding period of the year 1923, cases were reported as follows: Anthrax, 2,436; measles, 64,744; smallpox, 37,240; typhoid fever, 61,068; typhus fever, 215,000; recurrent fever, 202,000.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pneumonic plague—De Aar, Cape Province.—November 25, 1924, a localized outbreak of epidemic pneumonia was reported at De Aar, Cape Province, Union of South Africa. Twenty-three cases and 14 deaths had been reported. The first death occurred October 25. On November 26 the disease was stated to be pneumonic plague. Plague infection was reported among veld rodents in the vicinity. The town of De Aar is an important railway junction.

VENEZUELA

Epidemic paratyphoid fever—Puerto Cabello.—Epidemic paratyphoid fever was reported present at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, December 10, 1924. It was stated that a large number of cases had occurred with few deaths.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS 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 January 16, 1925¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 2,980; deaths, 1,613.
Calcutta	Nov. 23-29	8	8	
Madras	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	27	15	
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	5	2	
Indo-China				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 6.
Province—				August, 1923: Cases, 13; deaths 10 native, and 1 fatal case European.
Anam	Aug. 1-31	1	1	
Cambodia	do.	2	2	
Cochin-China	do.	4	3	

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Uganda	Aug. 1-31	79	62	
Celebes:				Epidemic.
Macassar	Oct. 29			
China:				Present.
Nanking	Nov. 23-Dec. 6			
Hawaii				Dec. 9, 1924: Plague-infected rodent found in vicinity of Honokaa village.
India				Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 2,380; deaths, 1,791.
Madras (Presidency)	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	182	128	
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	9	7	
Indo-China				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 13; deaths, 8. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 23; deaths, 21.
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-31	2	2	
Cambodia	do.	9	6	
Cochin-China	do.	2		
Java:				
Cheribon district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	3	4	
Pekalongan district	do.		24	
Soerabaya district—				
Soerabaya	Nov. 4			Epidemic. Seaport.

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-22	21	4	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Nov. 4-10	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 26-Dec. 2	1		
Great Britain:				
New Castle on Tyne	Dec. 7-13	3		
India				Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 818; deaths, 177.
Bombay	Nov. 16-22	1	1	
Calcutta	Nov. 23-29	19	12	
Madras	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	22	12	
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	15	5	
Indo-China				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 145; deaths, 54. August, 1923: Cases, 177 (European, 20); deaths, 41 (European, 1).
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-31	41	9	
Cambodia	do.	24	8	
Cochin-China	do.	72	30	
Tonkin	do.	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia district—				
Buitenzorg	Oct. 21-27	1		
Cheribon district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	12		
Paseroean district	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	9	1	Supplemental report.
Pekalongan district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	7		
Soerabaya district	Nov. 2-8	72	14	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Tampico	Dec. 11-20	2	1	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 21-28		10	

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended January 16, 1925—Continued****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 7-13	9		
Oporto	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2	1	
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 9,683. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 37,240. Officially reported.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 27-Dec. 10		4	
Madrid	Dec. 14-20		17	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Nov. 9-15			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do			Do.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo	Oct. 22-28	3	2	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 29-Dec. 6	14		
Palestine				Nov. 26-Dec. 8, 1924: Cases, 4. In district of Jerusalem.
Rumania:				
Constanza	Dec. 1-10	1		
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 92,000. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 215,000.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Nov. 9-15			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal	do			Do.
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade	Nov. 24-Dec. 7	4		

Reports Received From December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 16-22	1		
India				Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 5,300; deaths, 3,219.
Calcutta	Oct. 26-Nov. 15	27	21	
Madras	Nov. 16-22	14	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 19-25	2		

PLAGUE

Azores:				
Ponta Delgada	Dec. 6-12	9	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 9-22	4	3	One plague rodent.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	6	2	Rats taken, 8,802; found infected, 19.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 28 to Dec. 26, 1924, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 26, 1924. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925—Continued****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt				Jan. 1-Dec. 2, 1924: Cases, 361. Corresponding period, year 1923—cases, 1,418.
City—				
Alexandria	Dec. 4	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said	Dec. 1	1	1	
Suez	Dec. 3	1	1	
India				
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Nov. 8	3	4	Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 5,260; deaths, 3,942.
Java:				
Cheribon	Oct. 14-20		10	
Pekalongan	do		5	
Tegal	do		3	
Madagascar				
Tananarive Province	Oct. 16-31	36	33	Oct. 16-31, 1924: Cases, 36; deaths, 33.
Tananarive Town	do	2	2	Bubonic.
Other localities	do	34	31	Bubonic, 15; pneumonic, 7; sep- ticemic, 9.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 9-15	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 1-30	12	7	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 28-Nov. 3	24	2	In natives.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Dec. 14-20	11		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 7-13	4		
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 9-22			Present.
Antung	Nov. 17-23	1		
Foochow	Nov. 2-8			Do.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-18	1		
Gibraltar	Dec. 8-14	1		
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	184		
India				
Bombay	Nov. 2-8	4	3	Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 1,425; deaths, 326.
Calcutta	Oct. 26-Nov. 15	53	34	
Karachi	Nov. 16-22	2	1	
Madras	do	10	4	
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Nov. 8	17	4	
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Oct. 19-Nov. 1	212	71	
West Java—				
Province—				
Batam	Oct. 14-20	2		One locality.
Batavia	Nov. 8-14	1		
Cheribon	Oct. 14-20	2		Do.
Pekalongan	Oct. 14-20	12		Two localities.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Nov. 23-29	1		
Vera Cruz	Dec. 1-14		6	
Spain:				
Cadiz	Nov. 1-30		34	
Malaga	Oct. 31-Nov. 13		40	
Valencia	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2		
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 23-29	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Nov. 25-Dec. 15	33	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State	Nov. 2-8			Outbreaks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925—Continued****TYPHUS FEVER**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bolivia: La Paz.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Chile: Talcahuano.....	Nov. 16-29.....		4	10 cases (estimated) present Nov. 22.
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 25.....		1	
Egypt: Cairo.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3	2	
Mexico: Mexico City.....	Nov. 9-29.....	29		
Palestine: Poland.....	Nov. 12-24.....	3		Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 1924; Cases, 28; deaths, 1.
Turkey: Constantinople.....	Nov. 15-21.....	3		
Union of South Africa: East London.....	Nov. 16-22.....	1		

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