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REPORT ON PROBABLE ORIGIN OF TYPHOID FEVER ON A FISHING SCHOONER

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Interest in this report lies in the following facts:

1. Typhoid bacilli were found in the urine 13 years after typhoid fever.

2. Although the carrier was not a food-handler, a number of cases apparently got their infection from him.

3. The typhoid bacilli were found only after repeated examinations.

On September 8, 1924, there was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital No. 2, Chelsea, Mass., a patient (G. D.) who had typhoid fever. On September 9 another man (J. A.) was admitted with the same disease. Both patients were from the same vessel, the fishing schooner "*M. E. O'H*," of Boston.

On October 8, 1924, another patient (G. H.) having typhoid fever was admitted from the schooner "*M. E. O'H.*" The first patient was the master of the vessel; the third was in command of the boat after the master had taken sick. These two men occupied quarters aft, as did also the second patient admitted.

During the week of September 8 to 15, three other members of the crew of the "*M. E. O'H*" were taken sick, but they returned to their homes in Nova Scotia. Reliable information has been received that all three had typhoid fever. One of these occupied quarters in the after part of the vessel with the three patients who were treated at the Chelsea Marine Hospital. The other two men had quarters in the forward part of the boat. All members of the crew ate at the same table.

Investigation as to the source of the infection in these six cases of typhoid fever seemed for a time to lead to no definite conclusion. The food and water supplies could not be implicated, nor was there any history of sickness aboard the vessel nor in the families of the men. Inquiry into changes in the personnel of the crew during the three or four months preceding this outbreak showed that the same crew, with one exception, had been aboard since early in the spring. This

exception was A. D., brother of the first patient (G. D.). He had signed on the vessel about August 8, 1924, and had occupied a bunk in the after cabin where his brother and the other officers lived.[1]

Suspicion pointed to this new member of the crew as a possible carrier. Upon inquiry it was learned that he had been discharged sick from the vessel on September 2, and that he was a patient in the marine hospital at the time when the first two typhoid cases were admitted. This man was at the hospital from September 2 to October 5, 1924, under treatment for hypertension. It was learned that he had had typhoid fever at his home in Nova Scotia 12 or 13 years previously, and that during the following summer there had been five cases of this disease in the house where he boarded, one of the patients being his son. When suspicion pointed to him, examination of his stools and urine was made for the typhoid bacillus. Several attempts were made to isolate this organism from his discharges while he was in the hospital, but the results were uniformly negative. Circumstantial evidence, however, pointed strongly to this man as the source of the infection.

Further efforts along this line were not made until April 22, 1925, when this suspected carrier was again admitted to the hospital. Examination of feces and urine for typhoid was at once ordered, and again the results were negative. On May 14, 1925, another examination was made, and the State board of health laboratory reported that typhoid bacilli were found in the urine on that date.

This report is made because of the interesting fact that six cases of typhoid fever originated apparently as a result of association with a carrier who had nothing to do with serving food. There were in all 20 men aboard the schooner. This carrier (A. D.) was a fisherman.

It is possible that, in serving portions of food left over from one meal to another, or from day to day, an infected article, possibly an open can of milk, was later served to the members of the crew.

It may be added that the second typhoid fever patient (J. A.) admitted from the "*M. E. O'H*" on September 9, 1924, was still a carrier on April 6, 1925. On that date typhoid bacilli were found in his urine. This man was carefully instructed as to methods which tend to prevent the transfer of his infection to other persons. Knowing himself to be a potential source of danger to others, and being of more than average intelligence, it was not believed that he would allow himself to become an active source of danger.

[1] This investigation was made by Asst. San. Engr. E. C. Sullivan, who also located the man afterwards found to be the carrier.

STUDIES OF IMPOUNDED WATERS IN RELATION TO MALARIA

The Trend of Malaria in Horse Creek Valley, Aiken County, S. C.

By E. H. GAGE, Associate Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service

The United States Public Health Service has conducted an extensive study of impounded waters in relation to malaria during the past 10 years. Many impounded water projects have been studied and the principles involved in the control of mosquito production in these impounded waters have been determined. The observations here reported are a part of the impounded water studies.

One entire season was spent in studying mosquito production and malaria prevalence around the impounded waters in Horse Creek Valley. No such continuous study of an impounded water project in its relation to malaria had been previously made in the United States. This area was selected as a point of study because it was reported to have been highly malarious in past years, and while the malaria situation in Horse Creek Valley was not definitely known at the time when these studies were undertaken, it was thought that improvement had taken place and that some of the factors entering into this improvement might be discovered by this study.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Horse Creek Valley is located in the northwestern part of Aiken County, S. C., at an elevation of about 200 feet above sea level. It is a narrow valley, extending roughly north and south, with rather steep slopes on either side and rolling country beyond. The top soil is sandy, the subsoil clay, and the underlying rock is granite and gneiss. There are numerous springs and seepage areas along the side slopes and 10 mill ponds strung along the bottom of the valley varying in size from 5 acres to 700 acres of water surface. Most of the ponds are long and narrow with small areas of shallow overflow.

Normal precipitation (average of amounts recorded at Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.) is 45.96 inches per year. June, July, and August are the months of greatest rainfall, August leading with a normal precipitation of 5.36 inches. In 1924 there was an unusual rainfall in April (5.21 inches), September (8.83 inches), and December (8.34 inches), but a remarkably dry August (2.34 inches). The monthly mean temperatures for the year 1924 were above 80° F. in June, July, and August. The first four months were distinctly cooler than usual, June and August were somewhat above normal, September and October were below normal, while November and December were warmer than usual. In fact, the Weather Bureau reports the

year to have been "unseasonable with numerous wide departures from the normal." The last killing frost in the spring occurred on March 17 and the first in the fall on November 20, each falling within two days of the average date for this locality.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Horse Creek Valley is highly developed industrially. This development, and particularly the utilization of the waters of Horse Creek for the production of power, is not recent, but has been proceeding for many years. In an early history of Edgefield County (1), of which Horse Creek Valley was a part prior to the organization of Aiken County in 1871, there is reproduced a map dated 1817 which shows five mill dams on the creek and its tributaries. In 1845, William Gregg started the development of the textile industry in the valley. He erected a granite mill building which in 1850 was "surrounded by a village of 1,000 inhabitants, with 'ornamental cottages,' with gardens, a school, a library, and a savings bank (2)." Before being employed at this mill the applicant was required to sign a contract which, among other things, bound him to send his children to school, to keep the ground around his cottage clean, and to abstain from the use of spiritous liquors. The village is said to have been a veritable haven for widows with young children, since the employment and living conditions enabled them to be self-supporting. There are now working in the Graniteville mill, descendants of the original operators five generations past.

Later, a second mill was built, at Vaucluse, and in 1870 the Langley Mills were organized. Power for each mill was obtained by a separate impounding of the waters of Horse Creek, so that by 1880 the creek "furnished power for three cotton mills aggregating 1,200 horsepower." [2] Since that time three other mills and mill ponds have been built, the last in 1907, and there are at present 6 cotton mills and 10 villages to house the operators in a distance of 10 miles along the stream. The population of these villages is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. The creek is impounded in such a manner that practically all of the available fall is used.

During the past few years swamp land near the mill villages at the lower end of the valley has been drained and cleared. This land is now being filled and occupied by extensions to the villages as they become necessary. One of the ponds has become a popular summer resort for Augusta people. Cottages and club houses are scattered along the shore. A camp for girls is conducted by the Y. W. C. A. throughout the season, and a Boy Scouts camp is operated for a short period each summer.

HISTORY OF MALARIA

The valley has the reputation of having been highly malarious. It is said that in the past it was not uncommon for all the members of a household to be ill at the same time with chills and fever. Travelers are stated to have planned their journeys so that it would not be necessary to stop over night in the valley, since such a stop meant an attack of malaria. The older physicians report that malaria was found as a complication in practically all of their patients and was the cause of a great deal of the sickness. They are of the opinion that malaria is now of slight importance, although one physician with two years' practice in the valley considers that there is a large amount of malaria now present. The general opinion seems to be that the condition has been much improved in the last 10 or 15 years. The improvement appears to have begun at about the time of the installation of piped water supplies when the dug wells were filled, and the popular belief is that "good water" is responsible for it.

Death certificates are on file at the county clerk's office for each year since 1915, except 1921. The certificates from Gregg and Langley townships, which include the greater portion of Horse Creek Valley, were searched for malaria. The information obtained from these certificates is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Information taken from death certificates, Gregg and Langley Townships, Aiken County, S. C. Population estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000*

Sex	Color	Age	Cause of death
		FOR THE YEAR 1915	
Female	Colored	32 years	Probably aestivo-autumnal malaria.
Male	do	6 months	Remittent fever.
Female	White	3 years	Congestion of brain and stomach from a chill.
Do	do	5 years	Acute malaria with congestion of the brain.
Male	do	do	Probably aestivo-autumnal malaria with congestion.
Do	do	10 months	Malarial fever. Contributory: Dysentery.
		FOR THE YEAR 1916	
Male	Colored	18 days	Malarial fever.
Female	do	22 years	Chills and fever.
Male	do	4 days	Malarial fever.
		FOR THE YEAR 1917	
Female	White	74 years	Convalescence from malarial fever.
		FOR THE YEAR 1918	
Male	Colored	7 years	Malaria.
Female	do	82 years	Do.
Do	White	78 years	Malarial poisoning causing softening of the brain.
Do	do	81 years	Malarial bilious fever and acute diarrhea. Contributory: Imprudent diet, age, weakness.

TABLE 1.—*Information taken from death certificates, Gregg and Langley Townships, Aiken County, S. C. Population estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000*—Continued

Sex	Color	Age	Cause of death
		FOR THE YEAR 1919	
Male	White	11 months	Secondary anemia due to chronic malaria, aestivo-autumnal. Contributory: Acute acidosis.
		FOR THE YEAR 1920	
		No deaths attributed to malaria	
		FOR THE YEAR 1921	
		Death certificates not on file	
		FOR THE YEAR 1922	
Male	White	22 years	Intermittent malaria for 2 to 3 weeks. Contributory: Comatose malaria for 7 to 8 hours.
Do	do	66 years	Malarial fever.
Female	Colored	73 years	Do.
Do	White	29 years	Do.
Male	do	58 years	Malarial fever. Contributory: Pneumonia, lobar.
		FOR THE YEAR 1923	
Female	White	4 years	Malarial fever.
Male	Colored	44 years	Malaria, probable. Contributory: Arteriosclerosis.
		FOR THE YEAR 1924	
Female	Colored	70 years	Probably malarial fever. Contributory: Cerebral apoplexy.
Male	White	39 years	Hemorrhagic malaria and influenza. Contributory: Asthma and hemorrhoids.
Do	do	85 years	Malaria, tertian. Contributory: Chronic bronchitis.
Female	Colored	65 years	Malaria.

It appears probable that some of these deaths reported as due to malaria were not accurately reported.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Seven of the ponds in the valley are used as sources of power for the mills. During periods of full operation the water level in these ponds falls about 12 inches during the daytime and rises again during the night. There is, in addition, a seasonal variation of approximately 2 feet in the water level. During 1924 the mills were operating on a very short time schedule, so that the daily variation in water level was slight. There appears to have been little or no clearing done prior to the flooding of the areas covered by the ponds. Boats drawing any considerable amount of water are operated with difficulty, owing to the danger of striking snags. Stumps of trees appear when the low water level occurs, and waterlogged tree trunks are uncovered close to the shore line.

There is little drift or flotage other than pine tags, but aquatic vegetation is abundant. Large lily pads completely cover considerable areas of water surface, as also do watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*) [1] and floating heart (*Nymphoides lacunosum*).[1] Myriophyllum is present in great quantities in the larger ponds, and some of the inlets which are cut off by the railroad embankment are solid masses of this growth. Two grasslike growths, *Hydrocholoa carolinensis* [1] and *Mayaca fluviatilis*,[1] are very commonly found in the water close to the shore line. Occasional clumps of bladderwort and alga are also present.

Gambusia affinis and *Fundulus nottii* are present. The *Gambusia* do not appear to be as numerous nor as widely distributed as the *Fundulus*. The ponds are stocked with game fish and attract large numbers of fishermen, particularly during periods of short-time operation at the mills, when fish from these ponds form an important part of the diet of the residents.

Inspections were made at intervals of approximately 15 days from the last of January through October, 1924, with collection of larvae and pupae of *Anopheles* from the ponds and also from seepage areas and roadside and railroad ditches near by. At no time during the period were larvae and pupae found to be as plentiful in the ponds as in other production areas nearby. This was a constant source of surprise, since the conditions in the ponds appeared to be favorable for larvæ, and top minnows did not appear to be present in sufficient numbers to control the production. In September an average of 2.6 dips were required to find a larva or pupa of *Anopheles* in the ponds, and 1.6 dips in the other producing areas. This was the time of greatest prevalence of larvæ in the ponds and shows the closest agreement to the numbers found per dip in other production areas. The widest divergence was found in June, when an average of 30 dips in the ponds and 2.3 dips in the other production areas yielded one larva or pupa of *Anopheles*. By far the majority of emergences were *A. crucians*, regardless of the source from which collected, and in each month except May, when *A. punctipennis* took the lead in emergences from collections made in production areas other than the ponds.

For the whole period the results of these observations show that slightly more than four times as many dips were required to find a larva or pupa of *Anopheles* in the ponds as were required in producing areas other than the ponds. These results are shown in more detail in Table 2.

[1] Identified by Botanist F. V. Coville, United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2.—*Larvae and pupae collected*

From ponds			From other production areas			Ratio (a)/(b)
Number of dips	Larvae and pupae	Dips per larva (a)	Number of dips	Larvae and pupae	Dips per larva (b)	
15,867	1,676	9.47	6,967	2,990	2.33	4.06

Emergences from collections

From ponds			From other production areas		
A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus	A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus
117 84%	9 6%	14 10%	144 77%	39 21%	4 2%

Search for adult *Anopheles* was made in approximately 80 possible resting places in the valley and also in about 60 possible resting places in the Savannah River bottom near North Augusta, at a distance of 4 miles from the ponds. At no time were as many specimens found per resting place examined near the ponds as were found per resting place in the river bottom. The nearest approach to equality occurred in April, when the average yield per resting place examined near the ponds was 1.3 specimens, and per resting place in the river bottom 1.5 specimens. The widest divergence was found in August, when the average yield was 0.3 and 17.5 specimens, respectively, per resting place examined near the ponds and in the river bottom.

For the whole period the results of these searches show about seven times as many adults counted per resting place in the river bottom as were counted per resting place in the immediate vicinity of the ponds of Horse Creek Valley. *A. crucians* was by far the predominating species found near the ponds, but in the river bottom the numbers of *A. crucians* and *A. punctipennis* were nearly equal. The results of these searches are shown in more detail in Table 3:

TABLE 3.—*Number of adult Anopheles counted*

Near ponds			In Savannah River bottom			
Number of resting places	Number of adults	Number of adults per resting place (c)	Number of resting places	Number of adults	Number of adults per resting place (d)	Ratio (d)/(c)
385	355	0.92	288	1,833	6.36	6.91

Species of adult Anopheles counted

A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus	A. crucians	A. punctipennis	A. quadrimaculatus
302 85%	19 5.4%	34 9.6%	698 38%	672 37%	463 25%

As part of a Public Health Service study of the correlation of blood and spleen examinations in the demonstration of malaria prevalence, 111 of the pupils at the largest school in the valley, between the ages of 8 and 19 years, were examined in February, 1924, by Acting Asst. Surg. C. P. Coogle. Histories taken at the time of the examination gave 28 positive (25 per cent). No enlarged spleens and no positive blood specimens were found in this group.

In an attempt to obtain additional information concerning the malaria status, a house to house census was made. In this work 293 homes in the four villages at the lower end of the valley were visited. The gross result of this partial census shows that of the 1,254 persons represented, 43 per cent gave a history of malaria in the past, and 12 per cent gave a history of recent attacks claimed to have been malaria. Forty-eight blood specimens were taken in connection with the census, of which 27 were from persons giving a history of recent attacks of malaria, and 9 others were collected by a physician practicing in the valley and from patients with clinical malaria. These slides were examined at the Memphis Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, as were those made in the school examination. Two of the 57 slides were found positive (1 *P. vivax* rings, 1 *P. falc.* rings) each from a malaria patient.

In the course of the malaria census, information more or less related to the malaria status was also obtained. The houses of the mill villages are the familiar two, three, and four room cottages. Water is supplied at street hydrants in the older parts of the villages, and in the newer extensions each house is connected to the supply. Pit privies are still in use in the older sections and are cared for by company scavengers; the newer sections are sewered. In the areas beyond company control the conditions are not good and the lack of supervision is evident.

Screening of some sort was found in 210 of the 293 houses visited (77 per cent); but in only 13 instances (4.4 per cent) was it recorded as effective. Extension screens which set into the window frame were frequently noted; and in many cases the windows were screened, but not the doors. Fifty-six families (19 per cent) reported the use of mosquito repellents, about half of these living in unscreened houses.

The use of quinine was reported in 33 families (11 per cent), of which about half also used chill tonic. The total number of families reporting the use of chill tonics was 147 (50 per cent).

There was no concerted effort for the control of mosquitoes or of malaria under way in Horse Creek Valley. Early in the season some sporadic oiling was done at certain of the mill villages. It was stated that oiling is usually continued throughout the season, but was stopped in 1924 owing to the general depression in mill activities. A small amount of ditching was done to relieve a seepage area close to one village. The railroad section gangs kept the ditches fairly clear along with their maintenance of way work, but fire barrels at the railroad stations were producing non-*Anopheles* in great numbers throughout the season.

COMMENTS

This area has the reputation of having been highly malarious. If the reported prevalence of malaria in the past is accepted and compared with the reported prevalence at present, there appears to have been a great reduction. The absence of enlarged spleens among the school children and the few positive blood specimens found (2 positive in 168 examined) suggest a very slight amount of infection at present.

The last impounding of water in the area was in 1907, and the improvement reported in the last 10 or 15 years seems to have become apparent a few years later. Along with the diminution in the prevalence of malaria, there is reported a similar reduction in dysentery, and the installation of better water supplies is always mentioned. In this connection the following figures from the death certificates from the two townships of Horse Creek Valley are given:

TABLE 4.—*Reduction in the number of deaths in the two townships of Horse Creek Valley as shown by the death certificates*

Year	Number of deaths from—				Year	Number of deaths from—			
	Typhoid	Dysentery	Pellagra	Malaria		Typhoid	Dysentery	Pellagra	Malaria
1915	14	12	6	6	1920	1	3	2	0
1916	5	1	3	3	1921 [1]				
1917	3	2	1	1	1922	1	6	1	5
1918	5	0	4	4	1923	1	0	1	2
1919	2	2	1	1	1924	1	1	1	4

[1] Death certificates not on file.

There is indicated here a marked reduction in typhoid fever, dysentery, and pellagra. The figures for malaria are inconclusive, as is well shown by the data in Table 1. In approximately the same period there has been a decided reduction in the prevalence of hookworm infection in Aiken County as a whole. A survey made in 1913

showed an infection rate of 49.2 per cent, while a resurvey in 1923 showed 11.7 per cent hookworm infection.

It has not been demonstrated that malaria is now sufficiently prevalent to be of great importance in this section of Aiken County. The physicians in general do not so consider it, the mill officials do not find the labor handicapped by it, the summer camps continue to be used by increasing numbers of visitors, and there was in 1924 a scarcity of *Anopheles*, particularly of *A. quadrimaculatus*.

REFERENCES

(1) Chapman, John A.: History of Edgefield County, S. C., from the earliest settlements to 1897.

(2) The South in the Building of the Nation. Vol. II and Vol. VI.

"TOP-MINNOW" HATCHERIES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN TEXAS

As an aid in mosquito control during the coming year, the State Board of Health of Texas announces plans for the establishment of local hatcheries for the propagation of top minnows (*Gambusia affinis*). This is being made possible through the cooperation of the game, fish, and oyster commission, which will furnish these minnows for breeding purposes, the only cost to the localities being that of transportation and the cost incident to shipping. The State health officer has recently advised all cities and communities of the State desiring breeding stock to notify the game, fish, and oyster commission of their needs as soon as possible, in order that sufficient time may be allowed for the propagation of enough minnows for use in stocking all local streams, ponds, tanks, and other places of standing water.

ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISIONS

Mandamus to compel appointment of parish board of health refused.—(Louisiana Supreme Court.) The plaintiff, a resident and taxpayer of the city of New Orleans, sought a writ of mandamus to compel the defendant, the State health officer, to appoint a parish board of health for the parish of Orleans. The writ was refused, the supreme court, in concluding its opinion, saying:

> Our conclusion is that if it is the duty of the defendant to appoint a health board for the parish of Orleans the enforcement of the performance of that duty devolves upon the proper officers of the State and that the relator, as an individual and taxpayer, is without special or peculiar interest to invoke the aid of the courts in that respect. (State ex rel. Schoeffner *v.* Dowling, 104 South. 624.)

Board of health not required to issue license for public eating place where sanitary ordinance had not been complied with.—(New Jersey

Supreme Court.) The relator was refused a license by the defendant city board of health to conduct a public eating place in a lunch wagon on the ground that he had not obtained a permit from the city building department. In a mandamus proceeding against the board of health and its secretary to compel the issuance of a license, the agreed state of facts disclosed that the relator had failed to comply with the ordinance of the board of health regarding plumbing and drainage as well as with the provisions of the building code. The defendants claimed that the failure to comply with the sanitary ordinance justified the refusal of the license. The relator contended that the board of health, having placed its refusal of the license on a single ground, could not avail itself of the grounds set forth in the agreed state of facts, and also contended that he had complied with all the conditions of the sanitary code that were preliminary to the issuance of the license. Regarding the relator's first contention the supreme court held that it was the status of the parties and their rights as they appeared in the pleadings that controlled and that the board of health could avail itself of the grounds set forth in the agreed state of facts. As to the relator's second contention the court held that the board of health was not required to issue the license for the eating place prior to the board's approval of the sanitary conditions under which the license should operate. (Cohen *v.* Thompson, Secretary of Board of Health, et al., 129 Atl. 700.)

Possession of unlawfully acquired habit-forming drugs held to be a criminal offense.—(Washington Supreme Court.) The defendant was convicted in the lower court of having in his possession narcotic drugs which he had acquired unlawfully. The supreme court held this to be an offense under chapter 47, Washington Laws of 1923, and affirmed the judgment of conviction. (State *v.* Radford, 236 Pac. 804.)

Sexual sterilization law upheld with certain exception.—(Michigan Supreme Court.) The question presented was whether act No. 285 of the public acts of 1923, authorizing the sterilization of mentally defective persons, was a valid exercise of police power within the limitations of the constitution. The supreme court decided that, except as to the second division of section 7, the statute should be sustained. The second division of section 7 brought within the operation of the law only those of the feeble-minded class who were unable to support any children they might have and whose children probably would become public charges by reason thereof. This portion of the statute the supreme court held unconstitutional as class legislation, and regarding it stated in the opinion:

> It is not germane to the object of the enactment as expressed in its title. It carves a class out of a class. In that it does not apply to those of the class who may be financially able to support their children, it is not made applicable alike to all members of the class. (Smith *v.* Command, Probate Judge, 204 N. W. 140.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended October 3, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Oct. 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	59, 553, 728	57, 129, 488
Number of death claims	9, 808	9, 086
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8. 6	8. 3

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 3, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Oct. 3, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct. 3, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Oct. 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (68 cities)	5, 834	10. 9	[3] 11. 2	838	[3] 785	[4] 71
Akron	41			11	5	123
Albany [5]	35	15. 2	15. 4	1	2	22
Atlanta	52			8	3	
Baltimore [5]	187	12. 2	13. 8	38	38	114
Birmingham	65	16. 5	16. 9	14	15	
Boston	198	13. 2	14. 5	44	25	116
Bridgeport	28			2	5	32
Buffalo	141	13. 3	13. 7	20	18	81
Cambridge	24	11. 1	10. 2	3	1	52
Camden	40	16. 2	15. 3	13	6	207
Canton	17	8. 3	8. 6	5	4	105
Chicago [5]	532	9. 3	9. 7	91	69	81
Cincinnati	102	13. 0	12. 5	7	6	41
Cleveland	195	10. 9	8. 1	29	22	72
Columbus	64	11. 9	11. 3	7	7	64
Dallas	41	11. 1	11. 7	16	8	
Dayton	33	9. 9	13. 6	3	7	47
Denver	60	11. 1	11. 3	9	11	
Des Moines	29	10. 1	10. 1	2	0	34
Detroit	256			54	42	98
Duluth	19	9. 0	8. 2	5	1	103
El Paso	29	14. 4	14. 0	2	3	
Erie	19			3	4	58
Fall River [5]	23	9. 9	10. 3	5	6	72
Flint	25	10. 0	7. 6	6	6	95
Fort Worth	26	8. 9	8. 1	3	6	
Grand Rapids	32	10. 9	10. 9	10	3	157
Houston	45	14. 2	9. 1	7	5	
Indianapolis	67	9. 7	13. 2	9	13	64
Jersey City	51	8. 4	10. 9	7	10	50
Kansas City, Kans	28	11. 8	12. 0	2	1	42
Kansas City, Mo	91	12. 9	14. 5	7	16	
Los Angeles	206			14	20	39
Louisville	79	15. 9	17. 3	6	15	52
Lowell	23	10. 3	15. 8	5	6	87
Lynn	31	15. 4	12. 6	2	2	53
Memphis	46	13. 7	19. 7	5	6	
Milwaukee	101	10. 5	7. 1	21	8	98
Minneapolis	67	8. 2	7. 4	10	6	53
Nashville [5]	41	15. 7	16. 9	9	3	
New Bedford	21	8. 1	9. 8	2	3	33
New Haven	38	11. 1	15. 4	5	4	65
New Orleans	124	15. 6	14. 8	14	13	

[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 67 cities.
[4] Data for 63 cities.
[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 2, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended October 3, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, October 7, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Oct. 3, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Oct. 3, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Oct. 3, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
New York	1,109	9.5	10.4	129	162	52
Bronx Borough	142	8.1	8.7	10	19	34
Brooklyn Borough	344	8.0	9.8	48	59	49
Manhattan Borough	486	11.2	11.8	59	61	61
Queens Borough	101	9.2	9.1	10	16	46
Richmond Borough	36	14.0	14.4	2	7	36
Newark, N. J.	75	8.6	8.5	15	20	68
Norfolk	24			5	6	92
Oakland	38	7.8	10.3	2	6	23
Oklahoma City	23			3	8	
Omaha	47	11.6	6.3	6	6	62
Paterson	24	8.8	10.4	4	3	67
Philadelphia	426	11.2	11.3	59	54	75
Pittsburgh	169	14.0	13.8	22	34	73
Portland, Oreg.	63	11.6	10.7	2	2	20
Providence	39	8.3	11.8	3	6	24
Richmond	50	14.0	14.5	8	7	96
Rochester	67	10.5	11.9	5	11	40
St. Louis	167	10.6	12.6	16	21	
St. Paul	54	11.4	5.8	6	5	51
Salt Lake City [1]	28	11.1	7.7	2	3	31
San Antonio	45	11.8	12.8	9	11	
San Diego	24	11.8	16.2	2	1	47
San Francisco	109	10.2	13.9	4	12	23
Schenectady	17	8.7	7.8	4	4	112
Seattle	50			1	7	10
Somerville	19	9.7	10.4	3	3	80
Spokane	32	15.3	14.5	3	2	67
Springfield, Mass.	28	9.6	12.6	5	3	74
Syracuse	39	10.6	10.8	7	1	88
Tacoma	24	12.0	10.6	1	0	23
Toledo	71	12.9	9.7	14	5	126
Trenton	28	11.1	10.1	4	3	66
Utica	26	12.6		5		107
Washington, D. C.	117	12.3	9.6	25	9	141
Waterbury	18			4	5	86
Wilmington, Del.	25	10.7	8.7	6	3	136
Worcester	44	11.5	9.9	6	2	69
Yonkers	20	9.3	9.0	6	5	131
Youngstown	40	13.0	9.7	11	6	136

[1] Deaths for week ended Friday, Oct. 2, 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 October 10, 1925

ALABAMA	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Dengue	5
Diphtheria	52
Influenza	11
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	83
Mumps	20
Pellagra	11
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	84
Typhoid fever	66
Whooping cough	25

ARIZONA	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Mumps	13
Paratyphoid fever	34
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	27
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	4

ARKANSAS	
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria	6
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	10
Malaria	55
Mumps	4
Pellagra	7
Scarlet fever	4
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	12

CALIFORNIA	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—San Francisco	1
Diphtheria	85
Influenza	13
Leprosy—San Francisco	2
Measles	9
Poliomyelitis:	
Alameda	1
Chico	1
Contra Costa County	1
Los Angeles	3
Los Angeles County	3
Oakland	2
Orange County	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	2
San Gabriel	1
Selma	1
Scarlet fever	77
Smallpox:	
Los Angeles	8
Scattering	9
Typhoid fever	8

COLORADO (Exclusive of Denver)	
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	28
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	19
Tuberculosis	69
Typhoid fever	17
Whooping cough	30

DELAWARE	
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	2

FLORIDA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	31
Malaria	18
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	3
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	8

GEORGIA

Anchylostomiasis	1
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (acute)	4
Dengue	2
Diphtheria	7
Dysentery	11
German measles	1
Influenza	15
Malaria	42
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	13
Pneumonia	13
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	11
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	9

ILLINOIS

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Cook County	1
Johnston County	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County	58
Scattering	38
Influenza	3
Measles	36
Pneumonia	77
Poliomyelitis:	
Cook County	5
Franklin County	1
Livingston County	2
McDonough County	1
McLean County	1
Peoria County	2
Scarlet fever	109
Smallpox—Cook County	1
Tuberculosis	225
Typhoid fever:	
Alexander County	7
Cook County	5
Scattering	50
Whooping cough	100

INDIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	38
Diphtheria	74
Influenza	10
Measles	2

INDIANA—continued

	Cases
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	98
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	42
Typhoid fever	25
Whooping cough	45

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	9
Diphtheria	44
Malaria	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	19
Scarlet fever	24
Smallpox	6
Tuberculosis	5
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	10

KANSAS

Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	29
Dysentery	2
Influenza	1
Measles	18
Mumps	4
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia	29
Poliomyelitis:	
Beloit	1
Horton	1
Kipp	1
Salina	1
Topeka	1
Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	6
Tuberculosis	45
Typhoid fever:	
Hutchinson	27
Scattering	24
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	36

LOUISIANA

Diphtheria	11
Influenza	12
Malaria	20
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	85
Typhoid fever	40
Whooping cough	17

MAINE

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Measles	2

MAINE—continued	Cases
Mumps	15
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	23
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	18

MARYLAND [1]	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	58
Dysentery	10
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Malaria	1
Measles	10
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	12
Pneumonia (lobar)	20
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	31
Septic sore throat	3
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	58
Typhoid fever	65
Vincent's angina	1
Whooping cough	40

MASSACHUSETTS	
Chicken pox	58
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	16
Diphtheria	79
Dysentery	3
German measles	4
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Measles	196
Mumps	11
Ophthalmia neonatorum	21
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia (lobar)	45
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	80
Septic sore throat	4
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	106
Tuberculosis (other forms)	21
Typhoid fever	16
Whooping cough	172

MICHIGAN	
Diphtheria	104
Measles	19
Pneumonia	74
Scarlet fever	120
Tuberculosis	40
Typhoid fever	50
Whooping cough	180

[1] Week ended Friday.

MINNESOTA	Cases
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	94
Poliomyelitis	45
Scarlet fever	82
Smallpox	20
Tuberculosis	38
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	18

MISSISSIPPI	
Diphtheria	17
Scarlet fever	8
Typhoid fever	60

MISSOURI	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	65
Influenza	1
Measles	12
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	60
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	29
Typhoid fever	47
Whooping cough	34

MONTANA	
Chicken pox	17
Diphtheria	11
Measles	1
Mumps	32
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	70
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	7

NEW JERSEY	
Chicken pox	25
Diphtheria	97
Influenza	2
Measles	13
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	50
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	52
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	24

NEW MEXICO	
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	3
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever:	
Albuquerque	3
Scattering	18
Whooping cough	19

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	114
Influenza	10
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	80
Pneumonia	115
Poliomyelitis	24
Scarlet fever	100
Typhoid fever	56
Whooping cough	150

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	254
Measles	1
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	8
Smallpox	6
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	52

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Mayes County	1
Pottawatomie County	1
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	34
Influenza	30
Malaria	34
Measles	2
Mumps	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis:	
Bryan County	1
Caddo County	1
Cherokee County	2
Scarlet fever	16
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	105
Whooping cough	13

OREGON

Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	33
Dysentery	3
Measles	1
Mumps	29
Pneumonia	[1] 5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	12
Smallpox	12
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	15

TEXAS

Chicken pox	3
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	14
Dysentery	2
Influenza	2

[1] Deaths.

TEXAS—continued

	Cases
Measles	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Scarlet fever	9
Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	32
Whooping cough	27

VERMONT

Chicken pox	30
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Mumps	19
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	11
Whooping cough	8

WASHINGTON

Chicken pox	35
Diphtheria	18
Measles	5
Mumps	13
Poliomyelitis:	
Lewis County	1
Seattle	2
Tacoma	2
Scarlet fever	34
Smallpox	8
Tuberculosis	17
Typhoid fever	14
Whooping cough	9

WEST VIRGINIA

Diphtheria	11
Scarlet fever	14
Typhoid fever:	
Bluefield	1
Charleston	7
Clarksburg	1
Martinsburg	2
Morgantown	1
Weston	1
Wheeling	1

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	2
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pneumonia	4
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	5
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	30
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	12
Diphtheria	33
German measles	14
Influenza	20
Measles	31
Mumps	59
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	21

WISCONSIN—continued

Scattering—Continued.	Cases
Scarlet fever	51
Smallpox	4
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	74

WYOMING

	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Conjunctivitis (contagiosa)	2
German measles	1
Lethargic encephalitis, Park County	1
Scarlet fever	5
Whooping cough	1

Reports for Week Ended October 3, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Cases
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	11
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	13
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	20
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	19

NEBRASKA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	16
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	2
Poliomyelitis	13
Scarlet fever	14
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	5

NEBRASKA—Continued

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	7
Measles	2
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	21
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	16

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Cases
Dengue	6
Diphtheria	59
Influenza	67
Malaria	442
Measles	3
Scarlet fever	9
Smallpox	3
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	60
Whooping cough	34

Report for Week Ended September 26, 1925

NORTH DAKOTA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Diphtheria	6
Measles	1
Mumps	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Poliomyelitis	12
Scarlet fever	18
Smallpox	6
Typhoid fever	12
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
July, 1925										
Nebraska		17					3	26	0	7
August, 1925										
Hawaii Territory	2	21	16		24		1	1	0	9
Nebraska		13					17	20	0	10
Pennsylvania	4	551		2	540	2	50	465	1	330
Utah	3	34	2		23		2	18	0	41
September, 1925										
Arizona		3	3		5		8	22	0	17
Connecticut	3	67	6		31		13	70	0	42
Nebraska	2	21	1				40	18	0	12

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Sept. 26, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2,371
Number of rats found plague infected	1
Number of squirrels examined	756
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3,945
Number of mice found plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent, Sept. 22, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Sept. 26, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	797
Number of rats found plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Sept. 26, 1925	69,300
Number of rats found 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 Sept. 26, 1925:

Number of vessels inspected	20
Number of inspections made	29
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	13
Number of rodents examined for plague	2,539
Number of rodents found plague infected	0

Totals, Dec. 5, 1924, to Sept. 26, 1925:

Number of rodents examined for plague	173,570
Number of rodents found 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 September 26, 1925, 36 States reported 1,207 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended September 27, 1924, the same States reported 1,588 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 562 cases of diphtheria for the week ended September 26, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 777 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 825 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 323 cases of measles for the week ended September 26, 1925, and 356 cases of this disease for the week ended September 27, 1924. One hundred and three cities reported 201 cases of measles for the week this year, and 104 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 38 States reported 276 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended September 26, 1925. The same States reported 294 cases for the week ended September 27, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 993 cases; last year, 1,338 cases. One hundred and three cities—this year, 365 cases; last year, 586 cases; estimated expectancy, 413 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended September 26, 1925, 36 States reported 102 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 274 cases. One hundred and three cites reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 31 cases; 1924, 84 cases; estimated expectancy, 19 cases.

Typhoid fever.—Eleven hundred and forty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended September 26, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 800 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities reported 251 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 282 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 237 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week as follows: 1925, 324; 1924, 387.

City reports for week ended September 26, 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	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manchester	81,383	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	9	35	9	0	0	4	2	6
Fall River	120,912	1	3	3	0	0	4	0	0
Springfield	144,227	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	191,927	0	4	6	0	0	58	1	3
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	242,378	0	7	5	0	0	7	0	3
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hartford	[1] 138,036	1	5	5	0	0	1	0	1
New Haven	172,967	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	1	18	6	0	0	3	0	9
New York	5,927,625	23	104	89	7	4	34	10	68
Rochester	317,867	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Syracuse	184,511	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	438,699	1	9	9	1	0	1	2	0
Trenton	127,390	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	9	36	34	0	1	4	1	25
Pittsburgh	613,442	3	21	13	0	1	6	2	26
Reading	110,917	0	3	3	0	0	13	0	0
Scranton	140,636	0	3	1	0		1	0	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	0	10	9	0	3	0	0	3
Cleveland	888,519	5	31	31	0	1	8	1	7
Columbus	261,082	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1
Toledo	268,338	4	11	6	0	1	1	0	0
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis	342,718	1	19	4	0	0	1	0	1
South Bend	76,709	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	6	100	52	4	0	7	0	21
Springfield	61,833	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3
Michigan:									
Detroit	995,668	2	48	18	3	2	8	2	9
Flint	117,968	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	0	3	2	0	0	3	1	3

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 26, 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			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Wisconsin:									
Madison	42,519	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee	484,595	3	14	22	0	0	1	2	4
Racine	64,393	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	106,289	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Minneapolis	409,125	5	23	34	0	0	1	0	1
St. Paul	241,891	2	16	15	0	0	1	2	1
Iowa:									
Davenport	61,262	0	1	1	0	-------	0	0	-------
Des Moines	140,923	0	6	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Sioux City	79,662	0	2	0	0	-------	1	0	-------
Waterloo	39,667	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Missouri:									
Kansas City	351,819	0	8	3	2	2	0	1	3
St. Joseph	78,232	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	803,853	0	34	19	0	0	0	1	0
North Dakota:									
Fargo	24,841	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Forks	14,547	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen	15,829	0	0	0	0	-------	0	2	-------
Sioux Falls	29,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska:									
Lincoln	58,761	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Omaha	204,382	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas:									
Topeka	52,555	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wichita	79,261	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington	117,728	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland:									
Baltimore	773,580	6	17	7	4	1	5	5	14
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	[1] 437,571	0	8	8	0	0	3	0	5
Virginia:									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Norfolk	159,089	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Richmond	181,044	0	14	17	0	0	1	0	1
Roanoke	55,502	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Charleston	45,597	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	-------	2	2	0	0	0	-------	1
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29,171	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3
South Carolina:									
Charleston	71,245	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Columbia	39,688	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222,963	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	5
Brunswick	15,937	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Florida:									
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	56,050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 26, 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			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington	57,877	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	257,671	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170,067	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	1
Nashville	121,128	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama:									
Birmingham	195,901	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	2
Mobile	63,858	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Little Rock	70,916	0	1	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	404,575	0	8	4	3	0	0	0	4
Shreveport	54,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma	101,150	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Tulsa	102,018	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas	177,274	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Galveston	46,877	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Houston	154,970	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2
San Antonio	184,727	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Missoula	[1] 12,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:									
Boise	22,806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	5	11	3	0	1	2	2	6
Pueblo	43,519	-------	3	13	0	0	0	-------	1
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	16,648	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	33,899	0	-------	0	0	0	1	1	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	5	2	4	0	0	0	10	1
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	3	5	4	0	-------	0	1	-------
Spokane	104,573	5	2	2	0	-------	0	0	-------
Tacoma	101,731	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	1
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	3	4	7	0	0	1	2	3
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	3	26	22	6	0	5	1	6
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	539,038	25	15	4	2	1	0	4	7

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended September 26, 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		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	16
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Manchester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vermont:											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston	16	10	0	0	0	17	5	6	1	57	171
Fall River	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	25
Springfield	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	28
Worcester	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	23	45
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Providence	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	46
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	21
Hartford	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	
New Haven	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	14	32
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	8	9	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	11	125
New York	40	23	0	0	0	[1] 97	43	40	4	58	1,156
Rochester	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	56
Syracuse	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	13	38
New Jersey:											
Camden	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	27
Newark	5	6	0	0	0	11	3	2	0	17	95
Trenton	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	31
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	20	21	0	0	0	29	15	10	1	40	395
Pittsburgh	14	29	1	0	0	8	5	2	0	13	160
Reading	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	10	29
Scranton	1	1	0	0			0	1		0	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	6	1	1	0	0	10	2	2	0	4	168
Cleveland	13	9	1	0	0	17	4	7	1	41	171
Columbus	4	1	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	7	69
Toledo	5	4	0	0	0	5	3	5	2	3	60
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	13
Indianapolis	5	3	0	2	0	14	3	3	0	15	79
South Bend	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Terre Haute	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	15
Illinois:											
Chicago	53	27	0	1	0	39	8	9	2	46	576
Springfield	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	26
Michigan:											
Detroit	32	31	3	0	0	15	6	11	4	55	210
Flint	4	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	23
Grand Rapids	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	9	33
Wisconsin:											
Madison	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Milwaukee	16	6	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	68	80
Racine	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	13
Superior	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	20
Minneapolis	12	18	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	2	81
St. Paul	6	9	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	24	47

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended September 26, 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		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—contd.											
Iowa:											
Davenport	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Des Moines	6	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
Sioux City	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	0
Waterloo	1	1	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	3	-------
Missouri:											
Kansas City	4	5	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	10	85
St. Joseph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
St. Louis	16	11	0	0	0	4	6	2	2	4	144
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	9	4
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	0	-------
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	1	4	1	0	-------	-------	1	0	-------	3	-------
Sioux Falls	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Nebraska:											
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	9
Omaha	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	51
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	13
Wichita	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	27
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	27
Maryland:											
Baltimore	7	1	0	0	0	10	11	11	1	44	185
Cumberland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	11
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia:											
Washington	6	8	0	0	0	12	5	3	1	33	134
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
Norfolk	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	-------
Richmond	5	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	39
Roanoke	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	14
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	16
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	18
Wheeling	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-------	14
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
Winston-Salem	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	11
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	26
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	-------
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7
Georgia:											
Atlanta	5	1	0	0	0	11	3	15	2	1	75
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	-------
Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	5	5	4	3	0	90
Tennessee:											
Memphis	2	1	0	3	0	5	5	20	3	2	65
Nashville	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	25
Alabama:											
Birmingham	5	6	0	3	0	4	5	6	1	1	53
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
Montgomery	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19

City reports for week ended September 26, 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		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	
Little Rock	1	0	0	0			1	3		0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	2	1	0	0	0	8	5	3	1	11	138
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	2	0	21
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	31
Tulsa	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Texas:											
Dallas	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	11	38
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	36
San Antonio	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	48
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Great Falls	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Helena	0		0				0				
Missoula	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Idaho:											
Boise	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colorado:											
Denver	4	3	2	0	0	8	5	2	1	18	78
Pueblo	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1		11
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Arizona:											
Phoenix		0		0	0	5		1	0	0	8
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	11	28
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	5	6	1	1			2	0		1	
Spokane	4	1	1	2			1	1		2	
Tacoma	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
Oregon:											
Portland	4	15	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles	8	9	0	4	0	23	5	2	1	11	181
Sacramento	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	20
San Francisco	6	10	1	1	0	8	2	3	1	3	140

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Fall River	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Worcester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Connecticut:									
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York City	0	1	8	3	0	0	14	18	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
New Jersey:									
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indiana:									
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	7	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Racine	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iowa:									
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri:									
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Dakota:									
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nebraska:									
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Kansas:									
Wichita	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

City reports for week ended September 26, 1925—Continued

Division, State and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Texas:									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Galveston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Colorado:									
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oregon:									
Portland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 104 cities for the 10-week period ended September 19, 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 104 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 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, July 19 to September 26, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
104 cities	78	[2] 78	[3] 87	80	70	[4] 75	[5] 72	96	99	[3] 102
New England	62	62	82	92	52	42	45	77	144	84
Middle Atlantic	91	92	83	78	73	63	62	89	83	81
East North Central	68	74	101	72	55	72	61	75	81	113
West North Central	106	100	107	113	102	118	102	145	149	155
South Atlantic	45	[2] 50	55	73	63	[4] 72	112	127	94	116
East South Central	11	11	29	34	63	40	34	80	80	63
West South Central	70	46	23	51	60	97	32	125	60	79
Mountain	115	153	[3] 68	162	76	172	315	200	224	[3] 195
Pacific	104	67	148	84	104	110	[5] 80	78	136	107

MEASLES CASE RATES

104 cities	105	[2] 73	[3] 53	48	31	[4] 28	[5] 22	23	30	[3] 36
New England	216	186	132	129	97	89	52	94	112	184
Middle Atlantic	128	77	69	57	38	34	25	25	34	32
East North Central	119	72	47	37	19	22	21	17	24	24
West North Central	19	29	11	30	6	4	6	4	10	6
South Atlantic	95	[2] 71	45	43	35	[4] 25	24	23	16	30
East South Central	63	29	11	17	6	11	0	0	6	11
West South Central	5	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	5	0
Mountain	38	105	[3] 20	19	29	29	0	10	10	[3] 29
Pacific	20	35	29	20	12	6	[5] 28	9	15	20

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

104 cities	57	[2] 56	[3] 53	59	53	[4] 40	[5] 56	54	63	[3] 66
New England	72	75	102	84	92	70	47	65	62	47
Middle Atlantic	43	37	33	36	23	27	30	31	47	49
East North Central	67	64	52	58	58	48	62	61	62	70
West North Central	122	124	120	137	147	112	125	114	151	147
South Atlantic	16	[2] 35	22	41	43	[4] 41	59	57	39	65
East South Central	29	63	63	40	34	29	143	120	57	80
West South Central	32	31	56	70	51	19	37	32	42	14
Mountain	162	86	[3] 39	95	67	29	76	38	166	[3] 88
Pacific	46	49	64	87	44	70	[5] 52	38	67	81

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

104 cities	10	[2] 10	[3] 9	7	6	[4] 8	[5] 5	6	7	[3] 6
New England	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East North Central	8	4	6	3	2	8	5	2	2	2
West North Central	12	15	9	11	6	4	4	4	4	2
South Atlantic	16	[2] 2	2	2	4	[4] 12	2	12	12	6
East South Central	40	23	51	23	40	57	11	23	40	34
West South Central	5	5	14	9	5	14	5	5	5	0
Mountain	0	57	[3] 20	10	10	10	10	19	0	[3] 39
Pacific	67	84	67	67	44	29	[5] 40	44	49	41

[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] Tampa, Fla., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Helena, Mont., not included.
[4] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, July 19 to September 26, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
104 cities	34	[2] 41	[3] 41	48	57	[4] 47	[5] 40	42	51	[3] 45
New England	22	22	27	40	32	27	30	35	30	22
Middle Atlantic	21	30	23	33	45	30	29	27	35	34
East North Central	8	10	21	19	31	28	19	22	19	31
West North Central	39	48	43	58	48	35	21	62	58	17
South Atlantic	53	[2] 66	59	91	110	[4] 94	61	51	110	93
East South Central	177	183	274	217	183	177	183	246	212	217
West South Central	172	178	130	102	134	111	176	74	167	102
Mountain	48	57	[3] 107	105	105	115	29	133	88	[3] 98
Pacific	29	46	17	44	64	55	[5] 31	29	29	23

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	2	[2] 1	[3] 3	2	2	[4] 4	3	5	5	[3] 3
New England	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Middle Atlantic	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	3
East North Central	1	0	3	3	1	4	3	7	4	5
West North Central	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	4
South Atlantic	4	[2] 2	6	0	0	[4] 2	2	0	2	2
East South Central	6	0	6	6	11	6	0	6	6	0
West South Central	0	0	5	0	10	15	5	5	10	0
Mountain	10	0	[3] 0	10	10	10	19	29	20	[3] 10
Pacific	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	50	[2] 61	[3] 56	63	55	[4] 64	73	64	62	[3] 57
New England	52	55	37	30	40	42	55	52	70	55
Middle Atlantic	52	65	65	73	65	65	84	68	62	66
East North Central	40	52	38	51	43	54	64	49	47	42
West North Central	42	42	53	44	31	53	33	37	46	28
South Atlantic	55	[2] 63	73	81	63	[4] 84	57	64	86	91
East South Central	63	74	69	63	80	69	143	154	86	46
West South Central	66	111	71	87	82	112	76	87	82	51
Mountain	57	76	[3] 29	57	67	76	86	38	117	[3] 78
Pacific	65	69	78	90	53	69	106	102	69	57

[2] Tampa, Fla., not included. Report not received at time of going to press.
[3] Helena, Mont., not included.
[4] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[5] Spokane, Wash., 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	104	96	28,842,382	28,084,966
New England	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central	16	16	6,976,567	6,976,567
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

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended September 19, 1925.—The following report for the week ended September 19, 1925, was transmitted by the far eastern bureau of the health section of the League of Nations, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta	-------	0	-------	7	5	5
Bombay	-------	1	-------	0	3	-------
Madras	-------	0	-------	2	23	7
Rangoon	-------	14	-------	0	1	1
Karachi	-------	1	-------	0	1	2
Negapatam	-------	0	-------	1	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	16	5	0	0
Manila	0	0	5	3	0	0
Colombo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	7	-------	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	2	-------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Formosa)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adelaide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0

CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—August, 1925.—During the month of August, 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		1		14				19	
Diphtheria	2		1		5				8	
Dysentery	2	2	1	1	10	4	8	1	21	8
Hookworm			9		68		63		140	
Leprosy					1				1	
Malaria	131	1	3	1	4		38	2	176	4
Measles	25				1		1		27	
Meningitis			1		2				3	
Pneumonia [1]		1		3		10		3		17
Scarlet fever	1								1	
Tuberculosis [1]		2		6		23		5		36
Typhoid fever							1		1	
Whooping cough			4		3				7	
Yaws			1		2				3	

[1] Only deaths reported.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Provinces—July and August, 1925.—Cases of disease were notified in the Provinces of Cuba for the months of July and August, 1925, as follows:

JULY, 1925

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguay	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis		1					1
Chicken pox		1		2		3	6
Diphtheria	5	12	4	3		3	27
Malaria	2	70		10	67	985	1,134
Measles	9	175	16	26	47	55	328
Paratyphoid	7	14	2	15	1	1	40
Scarlet fever	1	33					34
Tetanus	1		1	1			3
Typhoid fever	25	86	37	141	23	36	348

AUGUST, 1925

Chicken pox		5				8	13
Diphtheria	6	12	4	5	2	4	33
Malaria		133	5	3	38	417	596
Measles	25	167	2	33	28	128	383
Paratyphoid		2	6	15		20	43
Scarlet fever		11					11
Tetanus (infantile)		2	2				4
Typhoid fever	10	63	48	72	14	26	233

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Communicable diseases—Habana—August 1-31, 1925.—During August, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Aug. 31, 1925	Disease	New cases	Deaths	Remaining under treatment Aug. 31, 1925
Cerebrospinal meningitis				Measles	100	1	28
Chicken pox	1			Paratyphoid fever			
Diphtheria	10	2	2	Scarlet fever	11		3
Leprosy			10	Tetanus (infantile)	1	1	
Malaria [1]	124	1	35	Typhoid fever [1]	48	12	37

[1] Many of these cases were from the interior.

Malaria—Santiago.—During the week ended September 26, 1925, 20 cases of malaria were reported at Santiago de Cuba. Under date of October 2, 1925, 282 cases were reported present.

ECUADOR

Plague—Guayaquil—September 1-15, 1925.—During the period September 1 to 15, 1925, one death from plague was reported at Guayaquil.

Plague-infected rats.—During the same period, out of 11,932 rats taken at Guayaquil, 53 rats were found plague infected.

EGYPT

Plague—Summary (comparative)—Port Said.—During the week ended September 9, 1925, 2 cases of plague were reported in Egypt, including 1 case occurring at Port Said, making a total from January 1 to September 9, of 111 cases, as compared with 354 cases reported in all Egypt for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

GREECE

Plague—Saloniki.—A case of plague was reported at Saloniki, Greece, October 3, 1925.

JAPAN

Taihoku—Cholera.—Under date of October 6, 1925, cholera was reported present at Taihoku, Island of Taiwan, Japan, with one case reported present and a death from the disease reported as occurring on October 2, 1925.

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Republic of Latvia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria	37	Scarlet fever	151
Dysentery	28	Smallpox	1
Leprosy	1	Typhoid fever	87
Measles	226	Typhus fever	6
Mumps	13	Whooping cough	70
Paratyphoid fever	3		

Population, estimated, 1,850,000.

MEXICO

Confluent smallpox—Antimosquito measures—Merida.—An outbreak of confluent smallpox was reported in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, during the week September 20–26, 1925. A report dated September 30, 1925, states that the health authorities have adopted strict control measures, including the requiring of prompt reporting of cases and general vaccination. The vaccine is supplied free of charge, and the physicians of Merida are cooperating by giving free vaccinations.

Reports show a continuous antimosquito campaign in Merida during the month of September. The measures employed include house-to-house visits, the destruction of breeding places, stocking nondrainable waters with fish, and oiling.

Foot-and-mouth disease—Tabasco.—Foot-and-mouth disease was reported in Tabasco September 23, 1925.

PERU

Special commission to study verruga peruana.—A special commission has been created in Peru to study the etiology, prophylaxis, and treatment of verruga peruana in the infected zones, with especial attention to the cause of the disease and to experimentation with a view to securing a prophylactic vaccine. The report of the investigation will be made to the Bureau of Public Health of Peru.

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 October 16, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 23–29			Present.
India				July 26–Aug. 15, 1925: Cases, 5,346; deaths, 2,920.
Karachi	Aug. 30–Sept. 5	1	1	
Madras	do	13	2	
Rangoon	Aug. 16–22	1	1	

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended October 16, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Aug. 16-29	5	4	
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 23-29			Present.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Sept. 1-15		1	Sept. 1-15, 1925: Rats taken 11,932; found infected, 53.
Egypt				Sept. 3-9, 1925: Cases, 2. Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 9, 1925: Cases, 111. Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 354.
Port Said	Sept. 3	1		
Greece:				
Pyrgos	Sept. 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct. 3		1	
India				July 26-Aug. 15, 1925: Cases, 1,473; deaths, 960.
Madras Presidency	Aug. 9-15	17	17	
Rangoon	Aug. 16-29	37	31	July, 1925: Cases, 90; deaths, 75 4 imported. Plague rats, 15.
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct. 2-6	1	1	
Java:				
Cheribon	June 14-27		24	Residency.
Do	June 28-July 25		65	Do.
Pekalongan	June 14-27		10	Do.
Do	June 28-July 25		9	Do.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 16-22	1		

SMALLPOX

Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Sept. 20-26	1		From out of town.
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 16-22			Present.
Swatow	Aug. 23-29			Do.
Colombia:				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15-29	1		
Great Britain:				
England—				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sept. 13-19	1		
India				July 25-Aug. 15, 1925: Cases, 6,015; deaths, 1,323.
Karachi	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	4	2	
Madras	do	17	9	
Rangoon	Aug. 16-29	3	1	July, 1925: Cases, 32; deaths, 14.
Italy:				
Turin	Sept. 7-13	1		
Java:				
Bantam Residency	June 14-27	2		
Batavia	Aug. 16-22	1		Province.
Cheribon	July 12-18	1		Do.
Soerabaya	Aug. 2-8	65	7	Do.
Latvia				July, 1925: One case.
Mexico:				
Merida				Sept. 20-26, 1925: Outbreak.
Poland				July 5-12, 1925: Cases, 2.
Tunis:				
Tunis	Sept. 9-15	7	10	

TYPHUS FEVER

Latvia				July, 1925: Cases, 6.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Sept. 6-12	16		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Palestine:				
Jaffa	Sept. 1-14	2		
Jerusalem	Sept. 8-14	1		
Poland				July 5-18, 1925: Cases, 89; deaths, 7.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11–20	1		
Ceylon				Jan. 25–June 27, 1925: Cases, 172; deaths, 120. June 28–July 11, 1925: Cases 19; deaths, 15.
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	
China:				
Shanghai	July 26–Aug. 15	82	39	
Do				Aug. 22, 1925: Prevalent with 100 new cases (estimated) daily.
India				Apr. 26–June 27, 1925: Cases, 33,647; deaths, 19,950. June 28–July 25, 1925: Cases, 7,481; deaths, 4,307.
Bombay	May 10–June 27	2	1	
Do	June 28–Aug. 15	11	7	
Calcutta	May 3–9	58	49	
Do	May 17–23	79	61	
Do	June 14–20	12	11	
Do	July 5–Aug. 22	64	51	
Madras Presidency	June 6–20	4	1	
Do	July 5–Aug. 29	21	10	
Rangoon	May 3–June 6	22	15	Feb. 8–14, 1925: Cases, 2; deaths, 2. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 14–27	12	8	
Do	June 28–Aug. 15	5	5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 4–June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 22–July 12	3	2	
Do	Aug. 3–9	1	1	Do.
Japan:				
Kobe	Sept. 4–6	5	2	
Yokohama	Sept. 2	5	3	
Philippine Islands:				
Albay—				
Tabaco	June 14–20	1	1	
Bulacan	——do	1	1	
Do	June 28–July 18	3	2	
Camarines Sur	July 3–9	1		
Lagonoy	June 6–12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8–14	1	1	
Manila	June 15–28	3		
Do	June 29–Aug. 16	17	4	June 1–Aug. 8, 1925: Cases, 17.
Mountain Province	June 23–29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug. 2–8	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–June 27	9	4	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16–22	1		
On vessel:				
——		1		At Nagasaki. Reported Sept. 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln.				At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai.

PLAGUE

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 3–June 13	5	4	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb. 1–28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4–June 4	78	73	Apr. 1–May 31, 1925: Cases, 129; deaths, 118.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10–June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28–July 25	9	7	
Do	Aug. 2–15	2	2	
China:				
Foochow	May 24–31			Reported present in epidemic form.
Nanking	July 25–Aug. 22			Present.
North Manchuria	May 27	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 June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 30,347; found infected, 95. July 1-Aug. 15, 1925: Rats taken, 31,366; rats found infected, 107.
Egypt				Jan. 1-Aug. 19, 1925: Cases, 96. Corresponding period year 1914: Cases, 347.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-Aug. 6	8	3	
Do	July 30-Aug. 16	3	1	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug. 19	1	1	Septicemic.
Province—				
Assiout	June 5	1	1	
Beni-Souef	June 10-16	8	4	
Do	Aug. 6-12	5	2	
Charkieh	June 6-8	1	1	
Kena	June 17	1	1	
Minia	June 6-17	3	2	
France:				
Marseille	Aug. 13-18	3		
Gold Coast	March-April	3	3	
Greece:				
Athens	July 1-Aug. 14	26		
Piræus	July 18-Aug. 14	9		
Hawaii Territory:				
Honokaa	June 28			Plague-infected rat.
Do	Aug. 7	1		
Do	Aug. 15			Plague-infected rat, near Paauilo.
Kukuihaele	July 31			Plague-infected rat.
Paauhau	Aug. 12			Do.
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 10,166; deaths, 8,913. June 28-July 25, 1925: Cases, 818; deaths, 588.
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Aug. 25	16	11	
Calcutta	May 30-June 6	1	1	
Do	July 5-11	1	1	
Karachi	May 18-June 6	4	3	
Do	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Aug. 8	38	13	
Rangoon	May 3-June 27	113	95	Feb. 8-14, 1925: Cases, 13; deaths, 13. (Received out of date.)
Do	June 28-July 4	20	18	
Do	July 12-Aug. 15	113	95	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-June 21	8	8	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Iraq:				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Java:				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug. 8-14	28	26	Do.
Cheribon	Apr. 1-June 13		78	
Do	July 11-17	1	1	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar. 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do.
Pekalongan	Apr. 9-June 13		86	
Soerabaya	May 7-27	3	3	
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	18	3	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Tegal	Apr. 2-May 16		36	
Do	May 24-June 13		16	
Madagascar:				
Province—				
Itasy	Apr. 1-15	1	1	
Do	July 1-15	4	4	Bubonic, 3; septicemic, 1.
Tananarive	Apr. 1-June 30	232	200	
Do	July 1-31	19	19	Bubonic, 5; pneumonic, 8; septicemic, 6.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr. 1-15	2		
Do	June 1-7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16-May 31	5	5	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mauritius				April, 1925: One case.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March-May	25	18	
Peru:				
Callao	July, 1925			Present. Press reports.
Cañete	August, 1925			Do.
Lima	Aug. 14	14		Press reports.
Russia:				
Kalmyk District	May 19-31	10	8	
North Caucasus	June 6-7	2	2	
Urts	May 25-June 3	2	2	In laboratory worker and contact. Locality, Province of Bukeevsk.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 26-June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28-Aug. 8	4	4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3-30	9	9	
Do	June 28-July 18	2	2	
Tunis:				
Tunis	Aug. 12-18			Plague rodent.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 25-31	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Kimberley	June 14-20	1	1	In a Malay camp.
Do	July 5-11			One plague-infected house mouse.
Orange Free State—				
Boshof District	June 28-Aug. 8	3	2	Natives.
On vessel:				
Steamship Efstratios Cavoundis	July 7-11	4	1	At Alexandria, Egypt. Vessel arrived July 7, 1925. Regular route, ports in Syria, Greece, and Port Said. Dead rats reported found on board.
Steamship Arcadia	July 24-27	2		At Piræus, Greece, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Steamship Anatolia	Aug. 8	1		Do.
S. S. City of Norwich	Apr. 15	1		At Port Said, Egypt, Apr. 14, 1925, from Rangoon, Colombo, and Perim; destination, London. Case occurred in first officer of vessel.

SMALLPOX

Algeria:			
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2
Do	July 1-Aug. 20	67	
Constantine	do	47	
Brazil:			
Bahia	June 28-Aug. 22	7	6
Pernambuco	Apr. 26-May 30	40	21
Do	June 7-27	5	3
Do	July 5-18	1	1
Porto Alegre	June 14-20		1
Do	Aug. 9-15		1
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-June 27	5	1
Do	June 28-Aug. 15	122	36
British East Africa:			
Kenya—			
Mombasa	Apr. 19-June 20	27	13
Do	July 5-Aug. 8	56	9
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2
Tanganyika Territory	Apr. 5-May 23	82	24
Do	June 14-27	48	3
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	2	
British South Africa:			
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 28-May 4	3	
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2	
Bulgaria:			
Sofia	Aug. 6-19	2	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada: [1]				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug. 2-8	1		From Crossfield, Alberta.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Sept. 13	15	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Aug. 31, 1925: Cases, 27; deaths,1. Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 30.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug. 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China:				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Aug. 8			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug. 9	3		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug. 15			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr. 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-July 26	4	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Aug. 29			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Aug. 22			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-April	1,067	243	
Seoul	May 1-June 30	2		
Egypt				Jan.-June, 1925: Cases, 341; deaths, 74.
Alexandria	May 21-27	1	1	
Cairo	Mar. 19-May 13	5		
Do	June 18-24	17	5	
France				February-June, 1925: Cases, 102.
Paris	May 21-31	1		
Germany:				
Baden (State)	July 12-25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5-11	3	1	
Gold Coast				January-May, 1925: Cases, 379; deaths, 29.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				May 24-June 27, 1925: Cases, 441. June 28-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 569.
Birmingham	July 7-13	1		
Cardiff	June 14-20	1		
Do	Aug. 2-8	14	8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 31-June 27	4		
Do	June 28-Sept. 5	9	1	
Greece				January-June, 1925: Cases, 47; deaths, 8.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	June 24-30	27	3	
Do	July 1-31	14	1	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince	Aug. 23-29	1		Reported at Jean Rabel Aug. 27.
Hungary:				
Budapest	July 5-18	13		
India				Apr. 26-June 27, 1925: Cases, 37,107; deaths, 9,152. June 28-July 25, 1925: Cases, 9,833; deaths, 2,517.
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28-July 4	15	10	
Do	July 19-Aug. 15	10	7	
Calcutta	May 3-9	109	100	
Do	May 17-23	75	61	
Do	May 31-June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5-Aug. 22	58	47	
Karachi	May 18-June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28-July 4	1	1	

[1] The report of 2 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths in the city of Quebec during the week ended Aug. 1, 1925, was an error. The Director of the Hygiene Service of Quebec states that no case of smallpox has occurred there in more than two years.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India—Continued.				
Madras	May 18–June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28–July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug. 2–29	72	26	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28–July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12–Aug. 15	24	11	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20–May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug. 17–23	1	1	Do.
Irak				Jan. 11–May 30, 1925: Cases, 136; deaths, 46.
Bagdad	Apr. 26–June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec. 23–June 27	97		
Do	June 23–July 4	9		
Catania	Aug. 17–23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug. 17–Sept. 6	6		
Venice	July 27–Aug. 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr. 26–June 27, 1925: Cases, 119. June 28–Aug. 29, 1925: Cases, 102 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr. 26–June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28–Aug. 29	35		Do.
Japan:				
Kobe	May 24–June 27	2		
Nagasaki	May 15–21	2		
Do	July 6–19	1	1	
Taiwan	June 1–30	11		
Do	July 1–10	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		
Java:				
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 4–31	5		
Do	Aug. 8–14	4		Province.
Brebes	Apr. 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16–22		1	
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Pekalongan	Apr. 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr. 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Soerabaya	Apr. 16–June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28–Aug. 1	308	36	
South Bantam	Apr. 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar. 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925: Cases, 4.
Lithuania				February–May, 1925: Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–31	5		
Mexico				January–May, 1925: Deaths, 2,160.
Durango	July 1–31		11	
Do	July–August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2–29		10	
Do	June 20–Sept. 21		17	
Mexico City	May 24–June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5–11	3		Do.
Do	July 26–Sept. 5	8		Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
Oaxaca, State	Aug. 14			
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16–Sept. 19	3	2	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug. 1–31	2	2	
Morocco:				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January–May, 1925: Cases, 1,538; deaths, 132.
Persia:				
Teheran	Mar. 21–May 21		29	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	
Poland				Mar. 1–June 27, 1925: Cases, 41.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr. 26–June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28–Aug. 15	40	14	
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Do	July 19–Aug. 29	7		
Rumania				January–May, 1925: Cases, 22; deaths, 1.
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 1,000.
Do	April	490		January–March, 1925: Cases, 5,243.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 26–June 27	27	19	
Do	June 28–July 11	2	1	
Spain:				
Malaga	May 24–June 20		15	
Do	July 5–Sept 12		29	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Pedang	July 12–25	5		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Lucerne	June 14–20	4		
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr. 21–30	1		
Tripoli				Jan. 3–Apr. 15, 1925: Cases, 14.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6–June 30		46	
Do	July 1–Sept. 8		49	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16–22	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	May 24–Aug. 8			Outbreaks.
Port Elizabeth	Apr. 18–25	8	1	
Transvaal	May 3–June 6			Do.
Uruguay				December, 1924: Cases, 8.
Do				February–April, 1925: Cases, 10.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 11–20	6	2	In vicinity, 12 cases. Isolated.
Do	July 1–Aug. 20	18	8	
Constantine	July 1–10	17		District.
Do	July 21–31	7		Department.
Oran	do	8		Do.
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924: 1 case. January - June 1925: Cases, 124; deaths, 7.
Sofia	May 28–June 3	2		
Chile:				
Iquique	Aug. 8–22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10–July 18		9	
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19–June 2	2		
Czechoslovakia				April, 1925: 1 case.
Egypt				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211.
Alexandria	May 7–June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9–15	1		
Cairo	Mar. 26–May 13	6	4	
Port Said	May 14–20	1	1	
Do	July 30–Aug. 12	4	1	
Do	Aug. 20–26	3		
Esthonia				Apr. 1–May 30, 1925: Cases, 6.
Great Britain:				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept. 6–12	1		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug. 6–18	7		
Greece				January - June, 1925: Cases, 57; deaths, 6.
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Do	July 1–31	3		
Kalamata	Apr. 1–30		2	
Patras	June 28–July 4		2	

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

Reports Received from June 27 to October 9, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Irak:				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland:				
Cork County	Aug. 25	3		
Latvia				April-June, 1925: Cases, 26.
Libau	July 14-20	1		
Lithuania				March - May, 1925: Cases, 158; deaths, 7.
Mexico				January-May, 1925: Deaths, 108.
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	39		Do.
Do	Aug. 16-Sept. 5	25		Do.
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug. 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925: Cases, 421.
Palestine:				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug. 20	1		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug. 20	1		
Jerusalem	July 29-Aug. 3	2		From Ramleh district.
Maijdal	May 26-June 8	3		
Ramleh	May 19-25	1		
Safad	June 9-15	1		
Do	July 21-27	1		
Tel Aviv	do	1		
Persia:				
Teheran	Apr. 21-May 21		1	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Apr. 1-June 30		3	
Do	July 1-31		1	
Poland				Mar. 1-Apr. 11, 1925: Cases, 1,195; deaths, 74. Apr. 19-June 27, 1925: Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87.
Portugal:				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-11	1		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 5,062.
Do	April	5,512		January-March, 1925: Cases, 24,595.
Spain:				
Seville	Aug. 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 21-June 17	16	8	
Do	July 8-Sept. 8	12	5	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 11-31	7	2	
Union of South Africa				June, 1925: Cases, 61; deaths, 4.
Cape Province	Apr. 19-July 25	39	5	June, 1925: Cases, 26; deaths, 1.
Natal	May 3-July 11	14		June, 1925: Cases, 2.
Durban	Feb. 1-July 4	18		
Orange Free State	Feb. 1-June 27	26	4	June, 1925: Cases, 27; deaths, 1.
Hoopstad	July 5-11			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do	11	2	June, 1925: Cases, 6; deaths, 2.
Johannesburg	July 19-25	1		
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade	June 8-14	1		
Zagreb	May 8-21	7	1	

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast	Apr. 1-30	1		
Ivory Coast:				
Lahour	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia:				
Monrovia	Aug. 7	4		
Nigeria:				
Ibaden	Apr. 21-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

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