PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 40 NOVEMBER 20, 1925 NO. 47

WATER HYACINTH AND THE BREEDING OF ANOPHELES

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Water hyacinth (*Piaropus crassipes* (Mart.) Britton), a native of South America, seems to have obtained its first foothold in the United States in Florida and to have become "wild" there about 1890. Later it spread over large areas in Florida and has extended as far west as Texas. In the Old World it has spread into Java, Japan, the Federated Malay States, Burmah, Cochin China, Indo-China, India, and Australia; and in most, if not all, of these countries it exists in quantity sufficient to constitute a pest.

The plant floats freely and propagates rapidly by means of stolons, buds, and other asexual parts, as well as by seeds. It will not invade salt waters or dry land and does not spread extensively in regions subject to severe frosts.

On account of its attractive flowers and foliage, this plant is a favorite ornament for aquaria and artificial ponds, and has been widely distributed by man. Once escaped from cultivation it may become a serious pest, obstructing navigation, interfering with fisheries, endangering bridges during freshets, and polluting waters. A very considerable literature has grown up regarding water hyacinth, dealing especially with methods of its eradication and its possible use to man. An excellent account of its early history in this country is given by Webber (1).

Until recently little or nothing has been published regarding a possible relation of this plant to mosquito breeding. Cooling (2) reports that aquatic vegetation, particularly water hyacinth, interferes with fish activities and, especially during droughts, allows the development of *Anopheles annulipes* in waters near Brisbane, Australia.

Viosca (3) reports that water hyacinth has been an important factor in the diminution of mosquitoes and malaria in the parish of Orleans, La. The hyacinth is effective against mosquito larvæ because, through shading, it tends to destroy the *Anopheles'* food algæ, and also because the rootlets harbor numerous small crustacea, severe competitors of mosquito larvæ in that they devour algæ or other larval food. Further, the hyacinth may protect and support predaceous larvæ and top-feeding minnows, destroyers of mosquito larvæ.

Weed (4) comments on the antagonism of water hyacinth and mosquito larvæ and ascribes the effectiveness of the plant to its power of harboring crustacea and minnows rather than to its shading out of larval food plants.

The literature leaves one in doubt as to whether water hyacinth should be regarded as a beneficent or a maleficent agent in respect to mosquito breeding. It may be worth while to get further evidence in regard to this plant, especially since some interesting biological problems have been raised in regard to the relation of water weeds to the food and enemies of mosquito larvæ.

During the past four years we have made many *Anopheles* surveys in regions where water hyacinth occurs. Most of our observations on hyacinth were made in the course of general surveys; but some of the latter were made with the especial aim of ascertaining the relation of water hyacinth to *Anopheles* production. Results obtained by dipping (Table 1) give a rough, but perhaps sufficiently accurate, estimate of the numbers of *Anopheles* larvæ found in hyacinth-covered waters. Dips were made by means of a pan measuring 5 by 9 inches at the top and 2¾ inches in depth. A single dip would sweep larvæ from an area varying, of course, in different places, but approximating an average of 50 square inches.

TABLE 1.—*Incidence of anopheles larvæ and pupæ in waters covered by water hyacinth*

Locality	Date, years	Number of dips	Number of larvæ and pupæ	Average number of larvæ and pupæ per dip
Southern Louisiana	1923, 1924	425	349	0.82
Northern Mississippi	1925	370	393	1.06
Northern Florida	1922, 1925	1,025	390	.38
Total		1,820	1,132	.62

The distribution of *Anopheles* larvæ in water hyacinth, as in most water weeds, is very irregular. Sometimes a long series of dips would average five per dip; then a place would be found in which there were practically no larvæ. Certain bayous in southern Louisiana would at times yield practically no larvæ, but might subsequently produce them. Mr. H. N. Old (5), assistant sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service, reports a survey made in a hyacinth-covered lake near Columbus, Ga., in summer of 1921, in which only small larvæ could be found, and these at the rate of only one in four or five dips. However, one gets wide variations of anopheline incidence in any sort of weed, and we have found smaller *Anopheles* production in weeds adjacent to hyacinth than in the hyacinth itself. As a rule,

hyacinth stunted in growth or cropped by animals afforded the larger averages of larvæ; but tall hyacinth sometimes yielded as many as 15 or 20 per dip (Taylor, Miss., June, 1925). Larvæ may be found in closely crowded hyacinth, but usually in smaller numbers than in loosely growing patches. The shading out of larval food may sometimes be a factor, especially in waters more or less shaded by trees.

Table 1 includes the results of surveys made in places and seasons favorable as well as those unfavorable to mosquito production, and includes some made in midwinter. We have found *Anopheles* larvæ in water hyacinth during every month of the year except December, a month in which practically no collections were made. The species of *Anopheles* found in hyacinth were: *A. quadrimaculatus*, *A. punctipennis*, *A. crucians*, and *A. walkeri*. The incidence of the different species varies with season and locality, but *A. crucians* was present in every locality and in nearly every collection made in water hyacinth. The only place in which we have found larvæ of *A. quadrimaculatus* abundant in midwinter was in water hyacinth (southern Louisiana, January and February, 1923). Top-feeding minnows were present in all localities in which we made collections of larvæ in water hyacinth.

We have failed to find of general occurrence any biological factor peculiar to water hyacinth that is unfavorable to *Anopheles* production. The fine, matted rootlets of hyacinth often present excellent living conditions for *Anopheles* larvæ by affording protection against fish and a foothold for algæ and other larval food. Minnows are often abundant in water hyacinth; but in our experience they are not much, if at all, more numerous than in various other water weeds. We have not found small crustaceans especially abundant in water hyacinth. On the other hand, we have found abundant breeding of *Anopheles* in waters in which small crustaceans abounded (pools along creeks in Mississippi, rice fields in Arkansas), and the "shells" of minute crustaceans were found in the gut of *Anopheles* larvæ, suggesting that small crustaceans may themselves furnish food for mosquito larvæ. The hydrogen-ion concentration of hyacinth-covered waters did not vary greatly from that found generally, varying from a pH of 6 to one of 7 in different waters.

All aquatic stages of *Anopheles* were found in hyacinth. We have records of 320 pupae caught in various collections at one locality (Mermentau Bayou, La.).

The point of greatest public health interest in the matter of *Anopheles* breeding is the amount of production of adult *Anopheles*. Sometimes an area will yield a very large number of larvæ per dip, but only a small production of adults on account of the smallness of the breeding area. Water hyacinth may cover enormous areas; and an average larva rate of 0.62 per dip, the average in our collec-

tions, may represent an enormous output of adult *Anopheles*. In 1,000 similar dips in rice fields, also well stocked with minnows, we obtained an average of only 0.8 larvæ per dip, and such fields were known to produce large numbers of adult *Anopheles*.

The number of imagoes found in various shelters on the shores of bodies of water sometimes gives one an approximate index of *Anopheles* production. On the shores of Alligator Lake, Fla., a body of water in which mosquito production was largely in water hyacinth, nine collections made during June and July, 1922, gave an average of 48.3 imagoes per collection, mostly *A. quadrimaculatus*. On the shores of Hamburg Lake, in the same region, a lake having no hyacinth, but various other kinds of weed, 12 collections gave an average of 152.4 imagoes. Two other lakes in the same locality, with little or no weed, gave practically no adult *Anopheles* in shelters along their shores. These sets of observations may give a rough idea of the relative amount of *Anopheles* production in the different lakes, the hyacinth lake having a considerable output, but less than that of another lake exceptionally favorable for *Anopheles*.

In September, 1923, we found in the barnyard of a farm on the shores of Spanish Lake in southern Louisiana, a hyacinth-covered lake, a total of 16 *Anopheles*, a number not large, but indicative of considerable *Anopheles* production..

It is quite possible that hyacinth may sometimes drive out and replace a more troublesome weed than itself, a plant like *Myriophyllum*, for example, which, lying at the surface of the water, may afford better conditions for mosquito larvæ than hyacinth. On the other hand, water hyacinth often abounds in deep waters which formerly grew no weed at all and produced very few *Anopheles*. Large areas in southern Louisiana, formerly open water, are now covered by hyacinth. Antimosquito measures may, in some cases, be made more difficult by the migration to an area under treatment, of islands of hyacinth floating from a distant, untreated portion of a lake (Lake City, Fla., 1922).

In addition to our own observations we have the following notes in reference to the presence of *Anopheles* larvæ in hyacinth-covered waters in the United States.

J. A. LePrince (5), senior sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service: During the winter of 1914–15 *A. crucians* in fairly thick water hyacinth, vicinity of New Orleans, La.

T. H. D. Griffitts (5), United States Public Health Service: During January, 1922, profuse breeding of *A. crucians* in hyacinth-covered water in Florida. Also *A. quadrimaculatus* breeding freely in water hyacinth, Mobile County, Ala., summer 1922.

Considering the evidence for and against water hyacinth, we would conclude that this weed, like practically all other water weeds, favors rather than diminishes *Anopheles* production.

The eradication of water hyacinth is often difficult, and its removal for public health purposes would be recommended only where there is evidence that production of *Anopheles* in the weed is abundant and there is a significant amount of malaria present in the vicinity of the water. It is doubtful whether there was sufficient *Anopheles* production and malaria on the shores of Spanish Lake, for example, to warrant the removal of the plant for health reasons only. On the other hand, the *Anopheles* production at Alligator Lake, Fla., was considerable, and in case malaria were present it might have been advisable to remove the weed or to take other steps to diminish breeding. As regards the decrease of malaria in Orleans Parish, mentioned by Viosca in connection with the spread of hyacinth there, it should be remembered that such diminution is recorded in many places where there is no hyacinth, and even in localities where *Anopheles* production has remained large.

The spread of water hyacinth to new waters suitable to its propagation should be discouraged. While it is already found in various places from Florida to Texas, there are many ponds and lakes in the southern parts of Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama in which it is not now present and where it might prove a nuisance if introduced. Northward it seems to be comparatively rare. Mr. W. A. Davis (5), United States Public Health Service, states that he has observed the plant as far north as the coastal plains of North Carolina and Virginia, but distribution there was not general. The most northerly point at which we have observed water hyacinth growing wild is at Taylor, Lafayette County, Miss., June, 1925, at a latitude of about 34° 20′, and about 300 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. This habitat was reported to us by Prof. E. N. Lowe, State geologist of Mississippi. Professor Lowe has observed the plant in this habitat during the past 16 or 18 years, during which time it has varied much in extent. It is growing in a spring-fed pond, and at present covers an area of about 2,000 square feet. The plant is, then, capable of persisting in a locality subject to severe frosts, but does not seem to spread readily in such places. In the central and southern States the general direction of flow of streams is southward, so that the chief danger of the northward spread of water hyacinth in this region is through its use as an ornamental plant.

SUMMARY

There may be considerable production of *Anopheles* in water-hyacinth-covered waters, the weed interfering with wave action and the activities of minnows and hindering the use of larvicides and other antimosquito measures. High production of *Anopheles* in water hyacinth is not universal, and measures against the weed should be

undertaken only where indicated by a considerable production of *Anopheles* and a significant amount of malaria.

The introduction of the plant into new waters suitable for its spread should be discouraged as a possible source of trouble to the health officer as well as to the navigator and fisherman.

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(5) Personal communications.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

An outbreak of cholera in the International Settlement at Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan, is reported in the Monthly Epidemiological Report for September 15, published by the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. The occurrence of cholera at Shanghai is not unusual during the summer months, but the number of deaths this year has exceeded that of any year since 1919. The outbreak started late in July and reached its peak in the third week of August, after which time the number of new cases declined rapidly. The total cases reported in the eight weeks' period, July 19 to September 12, numbered 187, with 145 deaths. The most recent previous outbreak was in 1923, when a total of 58 deaths was reported. The cases and deaths are given below by two-week periods.

Cholera cases and deaths reported in the International Settlement of Shanghai, July 19 to September 12, 1925

Two weeks ending—	Cases	Deaths
Aug. 1	19	7
Aug. 15	63	33
Aug. 29	72	77
Sept. 12	33	28
Total	187	145

The Yokohama outbreak appeared the first week in September, with 17 cases. The following week 18 new cases of cholera were reported in Yokohama and 6 in Kobe, but in the third week only 7 new cases were notified in Yokohama and 2 in Kobe. "Cholera is

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

not endemic in Japan," says the Report, "but has frequently been introduced with cases of vibrio carriers from overseas, and serious outbreaks have resulted. The last epidemic occurred in 1922."

A slight increase in cholera in the Phillippine Islands is shown by reports of recent months. From June 15 to August 15 a total of 20 cases were reported in Manila, and 12 scattered cases were reported in six different Provinces. Later reports for Manila give 7 additional cases from August 16 to September 19.

A few cases of cholera were reported, as usual, from Indo-China, Siam, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The principal cholera area is India, and there the incidence has been less during 1925 than in 1924. During June and July the incidence of the disease was on the decline in all Provinces except Madras and Burma. The latest reports on the deaths in the various Provinces are given in the table below and are compared with the corresponding period of 1924.

Deaths from cholera in the Provinces of India

Province	1925		1924
	May 24–June 20	June 21–July 18	June 22–July 19
North-West Frontier	67	19	0
Punjab	597	206	47
Kashmir	2,133	684	0
Delhi	4	7	59
United Provinces	247	57	3,178
Bihar and Orissa	1,484	1,017	4,495
Central Provinces	32	2	723
Madras Presidency	1,428	1,730	2,246
Bombay Presidency	2	13	1,231
Bengal Presidency	419	240	936
Assam	268	222	246
Burma	145	273	1,528
Other Indian States	20	2	2,713
Total	6,846	4,472	17,402

Plague.—"Plague infection persisted during August in several ports of the eastern Mediterranean," states the Report. Port Said reported 3 cases, Suez 1 case, and Alexandria none. In Piræus there were 2 indigenous cases in the first half of August and 2 in the month of July; also several cases were found on vessels. On August 15, 2 cases of plague were reported in Constantinople, and at Beirut 2 cases occurred during the first week of September.

The plague outbreak in Kenya, previously reported, with 414 cases in June, seems to have been quickly controlled, only 29 cases being reported in July. A fresh outbreak occurred in Senegal in July, and 119 cases were reported as compared with 17 during the previous month.

In India the plague incidence is at the annual minimum in July, and the total number of deaths for the four weeks ending July 18

was only 605 as compared with 2,925 in the corresponding period of 1924.

Yellow fever.—Cases of yellow fever were reported in July as follows: One case in the Gold Coast, 1 case at Monrovia, Liberia, and 4 cases in the southern Provinces of Nigeria.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox has declined in England throughout the summer, and "for the first time in a year the number of cases reported during a four-week period (i. e., 152 for that ending September 12) was lower than that of the corresponding period of the previous year."

Very little smallpox is being reported in any of the European countries, and a marked improvement over last year is shown by some countries, notably Poland, with 64 cases, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, with 9 cases in the first seven months of 1925 as compared with 809 cases and 327 cases, respectively, for the corresponding months of 1924.

In a number of African countries, smallpox has been more prevalent in 1925 than in previous years. The latest reports for these countries are shown in the table below and a comparison is made with the 1924 incidence.

Smallpox in several countries in Africa with an increased incidence in 1925 over 1924

Month	Algeria		Tunis		Gold Coast		Nigeria		Kenya	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
January	7	170	25	135	0	19	91	12	0	8
February	19	126	14	156	0	95	129	409	0	59
March	8	101	29	206	1	140	28	517	0	81
April	7	101	17	129	1	113	19	439	0	60
May	10	139	19	70	2	12	14	161	3	30
June	12	214	21	81	43	742	76	3	0	1
July	8	115	19	25	71	159	1	------	0	49
August	5	------	45	------	8	------	4	------	0	------

Dysentery.—A seasonal increase in the incidence of dysentery was noted in the July reports for those parts of Europe, chiefly central Europe, where the disease is endemic. It has been less prevalent, so far, than during the same season of 1924 in Germany, Poland, and Hungary, but slightly more prevalent in Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The reports do not yet cover the usual season of maximum incidence.

Enteric fever.—While the seasonal increase in most of the European countries, as indicated in the July reports and for some countries the August reports, followed closely that for 1924, the Scandinavian countries and England and Wales show definite differences. According to the Report "unusually hot weather prevailed" toward the end of June, and Norway, Sweden, and Denmark reported sharp increases in the cases of enteric fever in June, with a subsequent decline in July, though not to the level of the previous year.

In England and Wales, on the contrary, the seasonal increase has been less than in 1924, and down to the end of August the incidence in each month was markedly less than in corresponding periods of the previous year.

A steady increase in enteric fever in Chosen began in March, and in June the cases numbered more than six times the reported incidence for June, 1924. On the other hand, the incidence in Japan was lower the first six months of 1925 than in the corresponding months the previous year.

Enteric fever in Japan and Chosen, January–June, 1924 and 1925

Month	Japan				Chosen			
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	3,940	728	3,020	575	143	33	424	33
February	3,692	990	2,306	591	166	25	223	71
March	3,035	792	2,067	564	263	36	834	120
April	2,713	637	2,014	423	262	37	1,081	147
May	3,622	690	2,514	454	364	47	1,527	221
June	4,779	797	4,041	609	341	46	2,159	301

Acute poliomyelitis.—"There has been no sign so far in Europe of any epidemic prevalence of poliomyelitis," states the Report. "Its incidence in England and Wales is much lower than in 1923 and 1924, and only 50 cases were reported during the four weeks ending September 5, as against 137 during the corresponding period of 1924. A similar difference is to be observed in Sweden and Germany."

Scarlet fever.—The following summary of the summer prevalence of scarlet fever in European countries is given in the Report:

"July and August are normally the months when scarlet fever is least prevalent in countries of the Northern Hemisphere. This year the usual summer minimum has failed to appear in many European countries; in fact, a higher incidence has occurred in some instances. In France 828 cases were reported in July, as against 698 in June. In the Netherlands 812 cases were reported during the four weeks ending August 8, as against 738 and 568 cases during the two preceding four-week periods. There were 192 cases in Denmark in July as against 137 in June. In Germany the number of cases reported during the four weeks ending August 8 was slightly higher than that for any of the four preceding four-week periods and considerably higher than during the corresponding periods of the three preceding years. The same was the case in Czechoslovakia and Poland. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the increased incidence of scarlet fever which has been observed for a year or more in eastern Europe will extend to central and western Europe; serious epidemics

have not, however, so far occurred, the increase being rather in the nature of a slow rise in the endemic level."

Measles.—The incidence of measles was returning to a nonepidemic level during the early summer months, after having been epidemic during the spring of 1925 in the greater part of Europe, especially in the eastern and southern portions.

An epidemic of measles occurred in Egypt during the summer, the maximum incidence having occurred in July during the hottest season of the year. Measles frequently has caused high mortality in Egypt.

Deaths from measles in Egypt, January 1–August 12, 1923, 1924, and 1925

Four weeks ending—	1923	1924	1925	Four weeks ending—	1923	1924	1925
Jan. 28	455	62	54	June 17	1,170	312	654
Feb. 25	645	83	43	July 15	1,217	331	1,092
Mar. 25	821	75	70	Aug. 12	653	178	947
Apr. 22	883	160	173				
May 20	970	239	421	Total	6,814	1,440	3,454

Mexico reported a high mortality from measles in the second quarter of the year, with 3,197 deaths from this disease as compared with 647 in the first quarter.

Anthrax.—The following summary of reports of anthrax is given in the September Report:

Anthrax cases reported during 1924 and the first and second quarters of 1925

Country	1924	1925	
		First quarter	Second quarter
America:			
United States (27 States)	59	18	12
Dominican Republic	2	0	0
Uruguay	103	57	[1] 20
Asia:			
Mesopotamia (Irak)	6	2	2
Shanghai		1	1
Turkey	10		
Australia	1	2	
Europe:			
Germany	135	42	44
Austria	6	2	4
Bulgaria	9		
Denmark	8	1	0
Scotland (16 cities)	0	0	1
Esthonia	0		
Finland	4		
Greece	2		
Hungary	7		
Italy		222	245
Latvia	4	0	1
Poland	69	14	16
Russia (European)	8,178	1,173	[1] 272
Ukraine	5,392	854	[1] 495
Transcaucasia	396	95	[2] 16
Siberia	535	52	[1] 3
Far Eastern Republic	28	2	
Kirghiz Republic	522	38	
Turkestan	95		
Waterways, railways, etc	174	14	[1] 5
Russia, total	15,320	2,228	791
Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes		57	99
Switzerland (26 cities)	2	0	3
Czechoslovakia	67	8	11
Saar Territory		1	0

[1] Data given for April only. [2] Data given for April and May only.

OFFICIAL CONTROL OF BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS PROPOSED IN SWITZERLAND

The following is a translation of a circular of the Federal Department of Interior of Switzerland, dated September 17, 1925, sent out to the canton governments, relative to the official control of serums and vaccines: [1]

The conference of canton directors of sanitary affairs on June 20, 1925, addressed to the department a request that there be introduced in the Swiss Pharmacopœia proper provision regarding serums and vaccines.

The conference noted that, although there is found in the Fourth Edition of the Pharmacopœia, a chapter headed "Serums" and one headed "Smallpox vaccine," which prescribe in main lines the principle of official control, these prescriptions are not, in practice, applied in a satisfactory manner. The conference consequently expressed the following views:

1. That the chapters "Serums" and "Virus variolique" of the Pharmacopœia be amplified.

That there should be instituted an official effective control of serums and vaccines.

3. That such control be extended to remedies termed "heroic."

With regard to "heroic" medicines—that is to say, a medicine having a particularly powerful action—we believe that it is expedient to wait for the results of the investigations of the commission appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations for the purpose of studying the question of standardization of all kinds of medicinal products, a problem which should be studied, as well, by the international conference which is to meet at an early date in Brussels.

With regard to the control of serums and vaccines, we are of the same opinion expressed by the conference of directors of sanitary affairs, that such control has become a necessity. The use of serums and vaccines has increased to such an extent that they now constitute an important industry, and that industry, as all industries which put into commerce products affecting the health or life of individuals, should be placed under strict control. That control should have for its purpose the guaranty, on the one hand, of efficacy and harmlessness, and, on the other hand, of authenticity of these products, in such a manner that their use will not be dangerous nor illusory. The control must pertain to imported products as well as those prepared by domestic institutions, and prevent the country from being flooded with foreign products of inferior value. This control is already in effect in a number of countries, some of which authorize the importation of serums and vaccines only if they are controlled in the country of origin; and it can readily be seen that such regulations would, in the end, interfere with the exportation of our products, to the detriment of our industry, if we do not place these products under strict official control.

Such control is, then, a necessity, and in order that it be effective and recognized by foreign countries it is important, in our opinion, that it be centralized.

The most practicable and most rational solution would be to intrust this to the Confederation; but, as a matter of fact, the Confederation is not able to intervene in the matter, much less with regard to serums and vaccines for human beings than as regards those for veterinary medicine, since, in the latter case, the Federal law relating to epizootics confers upon the Confederation the necessary powers. In order that the Confederation be able to act, it is necessary that it

[1] Bulletin des Eidgen. Gesundheitsamtes, No. 39, Oct. 3, 1925. (Bern.)

secure the assent of the canton governments, as has been done in the case of the publication of the Swiss Pharmacopœia.

You are requested to make known whether you consider necessary the official control of serums and vaccines used in the treatment of human beings and whether you are of the opinion that the Confederation should be charged with the establishment and administration of such control, as it is in the case of vaccines and serums used in veterinary medicine. We consider it logical to have the control of the two classes of products under the same authority, and believe that you will be of the same opinion.

This is an urgent question and one which requires a definite and practical answer as soon as possible. Therefore we would be greatly obliged to have you make known your views promptly. If the canton governments are of the affirmative opinion, the proposition will immediately be placed before the Federal Council.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 7, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 7, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce

	Week ended Nov. 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force	61, 530, 080	57, 622, 969
Number of death claims	9, 913	8, 720
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8. 4	7. 9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 7, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Nov. 7, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov. 7, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Nov. 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Total (67 cities)	7,075	12.7	[3] 11.9	741	[3] 748	[4] 59
Akron	38			3	5	33
Albany [5]	36	15.7	19.8	2	0	44
Atlanta	97			16	6	
White	53			10		
Colored	44	(6)		6		
Baltimore [5]	229	15.0	14.1	20	30	60
White	178			12		44
Colored	51	(6)		8		129
Birmingham	77	19.5	16.1	10	18	
White	36			5		
Colored	41	(6)		5		
Boston	214	14.2	14.6	20	24	53
Bridgeport	30			2	3	32
Buffalo	169	15.9	12.1	30	16	121
Cambridge	29	13.4	11.2	2	3	33
Camden	37	15.0	16.5	6	8	95
Chicago [5]	653	11.4	10.3	62	65	55
Cincinnati	135	17.2	15.9	9	7	53
Cleveland	174	9.7	10.1	23	16	57
Columbus	72	13.4	11.9	5	5	46
Dallas	62	16.7	11.9	8	7	
White	44			6		
Colored	18	(6)		2		
Dayton	29	8.7	10.2	1	5	16
Denver	77	14.3	13.4	3	11	
Des Moines	30	10.5	10.1	2	1	34
Detroit	270	11.3	9.8	37	42	84
Duluth	15	7.1	7.2	2	1	43
El Paso	26	12.9	13.0	4	3	
Erie	24			4	3	78
Fall River [5]	25	10.8	12.9	6	10	67
Flint	17	6.8	7.1	3	4	47
Fort Worth	29	9.9	6.0	1	2	
White	23			1		
Colored	6	(6)		0		
Grand Rapids	25	8.5	10.9	2	4	31
Houston	42	13.3	13.7	6	4	
White	25			3		
Colored	17	(6)		3		
Indianapolis	96	14.0	12.3	8	6	57
Jersey City	68	11.2	13.2	7	12	50
Kansas City, Kans	45	19.0	10.3	6	3	119
White	30			4		89
Colored	15	(6)		2		369
Kansas City, Mo	101	14.3	11.3	6	5	
Los Angeles	195			19	20	52
Louisville	91	18.3	16.3	10	8	84
White	76			9		86
Colored	15	(6)		1		68

(See footnotes on page 2570).

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended November 7, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 10, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Nov. 7, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Nov. 7, 1925 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Nov. 7, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Lowell	35	15.7	13.5	8	4	139
Lynn	21	10.5	12.6	1	3	25
Memphis	76	22.7	13.0	8	6	
White	38			5		
Colored	38	(6)		3		
Milwaukee	108	11.2	10.0	9	20	42
Minneapolis	98	12.0	9.2	11	6	59
Nashville [5]	43	16.5	18.6	7	8	
White	25			5		
Colored	18	(6)		2		
New Bedford	22	8.5	10.2	1	4	16
New Haven	34	9.9	10.4	3	2	39
New Orleans	148	18.6	16.0	15	14	
White	87			9		
Colored	61	(6)		6		
New York	1,358	11.6	11.7	149	141	60
Bronx Borough	139	8.0	8.1	11	8	38
Brooklyn Borough	467	10.9	10.4	56	52	58
Manhattan Borough	590	13.6	14.0	67	67	70
Queens Borough	117	10.6	11.7	12	12	56
Richmond Borough	45	17.5	15.6	3	2	54
Newark, N. J.	89	10.3	11.0	6	14	27
Norfolk	34			3	1	55
White	16			0		0
Colored	18	(6)		3		148
Oakland	45	9.2	12.5	3	3	34
Omaha	51	12.6	13.0	5	0	51
Paterson	26	9.6	13.0	0	6	0
Philadelphia	431	11.4	11.4	45	53	56
Pittsburgh	200	16.5	16.7	29	32	96
Portland, Oreg	60	11.1	11.1	3	2	30
Providence	78	16.6	11.3	8	6	63
Richmond	57	15.9	13.1	10	6	120
White	34			4		72
Colored	23	(6)		6		215
Rochester	70	11.0	8.2	9	2	72
St. Louis	252	16.0	12.6	13	19	
St. Paul	50	10.5	11.1	1	2	8
Salt Lake City [5]	29	11.5	10.5	5	4	75
San Antonio	49	12.9	11.4	10	8	
San Diego	33	16.2	16.8	0	2	0
San Francisco	142	13.3	12.7	15	9	86
Schenectady	19	9.7	9.9	1	1	28
Seattle	58			1	5	10
Somerville	24	12.3	11.4	2	2	53
Springfield, Mass	37	12.6	9.5	4	1	59
Syracuse	38	10.3	10.5	7	4	88
Tacoma	31	15.5	4.6	3	3	70
Toledo	70	12.7	12.6	6	3	54
Trenton	47	18.6	17.3	6	8	99
Utica	38	18.5		1		21
Washington, D. C.	148	15.5	15.8	17	20	96
White	95			11		89
Colored	53	(6)		6		110
Waterbury	19			3	0	64
Wilmington, Del.	32	13.7	9.6	6	3	136
Worcester	46	12.1	10.1	6	0	69
Yonkers	25	11.7	7.6	0	3	0
Youngstown	42	13.7	9.1	7	10	86

[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 66 cities.
[4] Data for 61 cities.
[5] Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov. 6, 1925.
[6] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following per cents of the total population: Atlanta 31, Baltimore 15, Birmingham 39, Dallas 15, Fort Worth 14, Houston 25, Kansas City, Kans., 14, Louisville 17, Memphis 38, Nashville 30, New Orleans 26, Norfolk 38, Richmond 32, and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

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

Reports for Week Ended November 14, 1925

ALABAMA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3
Chicken pox	10
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	62
Influenza	65
Malaria	41
Measles	3
Mumps	22
Pellagra	14
Pneumonia	66
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	31
Smallpox	22
Tetanus	2
Tuberculosis	59
Typhoid fever	51
Whooping cough	19

ARIZONA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	6
Influenza	1
Malta fever	1
Measles	2
Mumps	7
Paratyphoid fever	18
Scarlet fever	19
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	8
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	3

ARKANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Chicken pox	16
Diphtheria	20
Influenza	83
Malaria	42
Measles	1
Mumps	4
Pellagra	6
Scarlet fever	12
Trachoma	2
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	21
Whooping cough	2

CALIFORNIA

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Imperial County	1
Chicken pox	156
Diphtheria	111
Influenza	19
Leprosy—San Francisco	1
Measles	13
Mumps	187
Poliomyelitis:	
Alameda	1
Bakersfield	1
Fresno	1
Fresno County	1
Long Beach	1
Los Angeles	2
Marin County	1
Redlands	1
San Diego County	1
San Francisco	2
San Gabriel	1
Sonomo County	1
Ventura County	1
Scarlet fever	119
Smallpox:	
Lincoln	8
Long Beach	5
Los Angeles	6
Oakland	9
Scattering	12
Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	43

COLORADO
(Exclusive of Denver)

Chicken pox	34
Diphtheria	42
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Scarlet fever	10
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	19
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	14

CONNECTICUT

Chicken pox	58
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	2

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Measles	37
Mumps	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	33
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	48
Septic sore throat	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	24
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	67

DELAWARE

Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria:	
Wilmington	8
Scattering	2
Influenza	1
Measles	1
Pneumonia	2
Scarlet fever	6
Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough	11

FLORIDA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	4
Diphtheria	27
Influenza	1
Malaria	7
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	2
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever	8
Whooping cough	13

GEORGIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	6
Diphtheria	43
Dysentery	6
Hookworm disease	4
Influenza	69
Malaria	17
Mumps	10
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	51
Scarlet fever	8
Septic sore throat	23
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	12
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	5

ILLINOIS

Diphtheria:	
Cook County	84
La Salle County	5
Macon County	9
Perry County	14
Scattering	43
Influenza	17
Lethargic encephalitis—Rock Island County	1
Measles	157
Pneumonia	287
Scarlet fever	289

ILLINOIS—continued

	Cases
Smallpox:	
Cook County	2
McLean County	29
Scattering	2
Tuberculosis	268
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County	2
Scattering	29
Whooping cough	133

INDIANA

Chicken pox	108
Diphtheria	81
Influenza	16
Measles	25
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	180
Smallpox	49
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid fever	15
Whooping cough	72

IOWA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	62
Diphtheria	41
Measles	7
Mumps	17
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet fever	63
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	10
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	23

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Kansas City	1
Chicken pox	122
Diphtheria	36
German measles	1
Influenza	4
Measles	7
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	35
Poliomyelitis:	
Solton	1
Wichita	1
Scabies	1
Scarlet fever	53
Smallpox	5
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	1
Tuberculosis	49
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	37

LOUISIANA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	34
Malaria	11
Pneumonia	37
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	10
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	54
Typhoid fever	38
Whooping cough	13

MAINE

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	33
Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	1
Influenza	3
Measles	3
Mumps	8
Pneumonia	11
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	44
Septic sore throat	2
Tuberculosis	3
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	43

MARYLAND [1]

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	149
Diphtheria	37
Dysentery	1
German measles	4
Influenza	16
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	78
Mumps	65
Pneumonia (broncho)	22
Pneumonia (lobar)	44
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	51
Septic sore throat	2
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	56
Typhoid fever	20
Whooping cough	38

MASSACHUSETTS

Chicken pox	225
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	6
Diphtheria	103
German measles	21
Hookworm disease	1
Influenza	5
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	761
Mumps	55
Ophthalmia neonatorum	18
Pneumonia (lobar)	130
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	180
Septic sore throat	3
Trichinosis	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	112
Tuberculosis (other forms)	29
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	204

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria	121
Measles	70
Pneumonia	122
Scarlet fever	224
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	39
Typhoid fever	28
Whooping cough	137

MINNESOTA

	Cases
Chicken pox	135
Diphtheria	70
Measles	4
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	175
Smallpox	7
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	48
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	20

MISSISSIPPI

Diphtheria	33
Scarlet fever	15
Smallpox	2
Typhoid fever	14

MISSOURI

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	49
Diphtheria	35
Influenza	4
Measles	4
Mumps	1
Pneumonia	6
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	117
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	11
Tuberculosis	37
Typhoid fever	36
Whooping cough	12

MONTANA

Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	4
Measles	1
Mumps	95
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet fever	17
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	6
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	11

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox	36
Diphtheria	7
German measles	1
Measles	2
Mumps	2
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	7
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	22

NEW JERSEY

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	219
Diphtheria	97
Dysentery	1

[1] Week ended Friday.

NEW JERSEY—continued

	Cases
Influenza	14
Malaria	1
Measles	85
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	97
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	144
Typhoid fever	7
Whooping cough	40

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox	20
Diphtheria	2
Malaria	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid fever:	
Farmington	3
Hot Springs	4
Scattering	7
Whooping cough	3

NEW YORK
(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria	99
Influenza	7
Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	393
Pneumonia	261
Poliomyelitis	9
Scarlet fever	176
Typhoid fever	35
Whooping cough	168

NORTH CAROLINA

Chicken pox	62
Diphtheria	173
Measles	2
Scarlet fever	71
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox	5
Typhoid fever	9
Whooping cough	49

OKLAHOMA
(Exclusive of Tulsa and Oklahoma City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Johnston County	1
Chicken pox	13
Diphtheria	46
Influenza	118
Malaria	30
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	34
Poliomyelitis—Texas County	1
Rabies	3
Scarlet fever	23
Smallpox:	
Custer County	1
Kay County	1
Typhoid fever	93
Whooping cough	11

OREGON

	Cases
Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	28
Lethargic encephalitis	[1] 1
Measles	7
Mumps	36
Scarlet fever	45
Smallpox:	
Jefferson County	9
Marion County	11
Salem	8
Scattering	3
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	18

PENNSYLVANIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	557
Diphtheria:	
Philadelphia	79
Pittsburgh	19
Scattering	131
Dysentery	1
German measles	21
Impetigo contagiosa	9
Lethargic encephalitis—Adamstown	1
Measles	313
Mumps	64
Pneumonia	52
Scabies	6
Scarlet fever	156
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	72
Typhoid fever (scattering)	50
Whooping cough	230

RHODE ISLAND

Chicken pox	8
Diphtheria	6
Measles	87
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3
Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever—Newport	1
Whooping cough	5

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	1
Mumps	16
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	24
Typhoid fever	1

TEXAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Chicken pox	3
Dengue	1
Diphtheria	43
Influenza	30
Mumps	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pellagra	2
Pneumonia	8
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	30

[1] Death.

TEXAS—continued	Cases
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	1
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	13
Whooping cough	12
UTAH	
Chicken pox	53
Diphtheria	8
Measles	2
Mumps	5
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	6
Smallpox:	
Enoch	6
Scattering	2
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	4
VERMONT	
Chicken pox	44
Diphtheria	6
Measles	6
Mumps	13
Poliomyelitis	4
Scarlet fever	10
Whooping cough	39
WASHINGTON	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Pierce County	1
Chicken pox	113
Diphtheria	22
German measles	1
Measles	1
Mumps	26
Poliomyelitis—Seattle	1
Scarlet fever	78
Smallpox:	
Everett	25
Scattering	17
Tuberculosis	9
Typhoid fever	11
Whooping cough	13

WISCONSIN	Cases
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox	111
Diphtheria	37
German measles	2
Measles	1
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever	14
Tuberculosis	31
Whooping cough	38
Scattering:	
Chicken pox	109
Diphtheria	30
German measles	5
Influenza	14
Measles	101
Mumps	34
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	6
Scarlet fever	130
Smallpox	5
Tuberculosis	18
Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough	94
WYOMING	
Chicken pox	19
Diphtheria	2
German measles	1
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis—Crook	1
Scabies	2
Scarlet fever	11
Septic sore throat	1
Smallpox:	
Niobrara	1
Uinta	2
Typhoid fever—Natrona	4
Whooping cough	1

Reports for the Week Ended November 7, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Cases
Chicken pox	22
Diphtheria	10
Influenza	1
Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles	2
Pneumonia	25
Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	38
Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	4
NORTH DAKOTA	
Chicken pox	21
Diphtheria	1
German measles	10
Measles	2
Mumps	9
Pneumonia	5
Poliomyelitis	3
Scarlet fever	48
Smallpox	3
Trachoma	1
Typhoid fever	4
Whooping cough	10

RHODE ISLAND	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Diphtheria:	
Providence	6
Cranston	3
Scattering	5
Measles	55
Paratyphoid fever—Coventry	1
Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis—Providence	1
Scarlet fever	7
Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid fever—Providence	3
Whooping cough	18
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Dengue	7
Diphtheria	47
Influenza	317
Malaria	215
Measles	5
Poliomyelitis	2
Scarlet fever	22
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	46
Typhoid fever	42
Whooping cough	51

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
October, 1925										
Arizona	-------	12	-------	-------	1	-------	1	41	0	18
Connecticut	3	127	11	1	125	-------	2	134	0	42
Indiana	6	382	151	-------	-------	-------	19	511	-------	172
Massachusetts	5	388	18	3	1,300	3	31	566	-------	68
Vermont	1	14	1	0	10	0	19	36	0	1
Wisconsin	3	218	81	0	235	0	59	287	16	51

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 Oct. 31, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2,415
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	471
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3,782
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov. 6, 1925.
Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Oct. 31, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	836
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1925	73,340
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925	7,277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1925	25,447

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

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended October 31, 1925, 35 States reported 1,853 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended November 1, 1924, the same States reported 2,188 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of about 29,000,000, reported 1,009 cases of diphtheria for the week ended October 31, 1925. Last year for the

corresponding week they reported 963 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,323 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-four States reported 1,305 cases of measles for the week ended October 31, 1925, and 645 cases of this disease for the week ended November 1, 1924. One hundred and one cities reported 585 cases of measles for the week this year and 240 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 35 States reported 109 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended October 31, 1925. The same States reported 144 cases for the week ended November 1, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 2,144 cases; last year, 2,406 cases. One hundred and one cities—this year, 891 cases; last year, 1,018 cases; estimated expectancy, 714 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended October 31, 1925, 35 States reported 204 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 398 cases. One hundred and one cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 57 cases; 1924, 134 cases; estimated expectancy, 29 cases. Three deaths from smallpox were reported by these cities for the week this year—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Seven hundred and eighty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended October 31, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 501 cases of this disease. One hundred and one cities reported 145 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 103 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 144 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia for the week were reported by 93 cities, with a population of more than 28,000,000, as follows: 1925, 714; 1924, 627.

City reports for week ended October 31, 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	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester	81,383	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Vermont:									
Barre	[1] 10,008	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	16	53	26	2	2	63	2	14
Fall River	120,912	1	4	4	0	0	52	0	3
Springfield	144,227	9	5	2	0	0	2	0	1
Worcester	191,927	0	7	4	0	0	91	1	9
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,378	0	11	5	0	1	25	0	7
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	[1] 143,555	2	10	7	1	2	6	0	3
Hartford	[1] 138,036	0	8	5	0	0	1	0	3
New Haven	172,967	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	13	25	8	1	1	0	3	6
New York	5,927,625	63	147	138	25	14	158	7	163
Rochester	317,867	11	6	33	0	0	9	1	7
Syracuse	184,511	4	11	6	1	1	2	6	6
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	8
Newark	438,699	17	16	9	5	0	16	3	10
Trenton	127,390	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	5
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	104	58	84	0	4	27	6	37
Pittsburgh	613,442	6	34	12	0	0	5	0	28
Reading	110,917	12	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	6	17	11	0	2	0	2	19
Cleveland	888,519	18	47	74	8	0	24	3	20
Columbus	261,082	16	9	0	0	2	0	0	6
Toledo	268,338	19	13	4	0	0	1	0	5
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Indianapolis	342,718	16	21	11	0	1	15	0	9
South Bend	76,709	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute	68,939	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	42	187	83	10	4	12	1	44
Springfield	61,833	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	4
Michigan:									
Detroit	1,155,000	44	74	46	3	1	20	6	27
Flint	117,968	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Rapids	145,947	1	8	5	0	0	3	1	4

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 31, 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	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee	484,595	35	27	25	1	0	2	9	21
Racine	64,393	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Superior	[1] 39,671	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	106,289	26	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Minneapolis	409,125	21	29	38	0	0	0	0	9
St. Paul	241,891	4	21	18	0	1	3	0	6
Iowa:									
Davenport	61,262	0	2	2	0	----	0	0	----
Des Moines	140,923	0	7	12	0	----	0	0	----
Sioux City	79,662	2	2	4	0	----	0	0	----
Waterloo	39,667	----	1	0	0	----	0	1	----
Missouri:									
Kansas City	351,819	16	18	6	4	4	0	1	8
St. Joseph	78,232	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	803,853	4	63	51	0	0	3	0	----
North Dakota:									
Fargo	24,841	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	1
Grand Forks	14,547	0	0	0	0	----	0	0	----
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen	15,829	6	0	0	0	----	0	12	----
Sioux Falls	29,206	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln	58,761	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
Omaha	204,382	8	11	10	0	0	0	0	11
Kansas:									
Topeka	52,555	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wichita	79,261	21	6	4	0	0	0	1	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington	117,728	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	5
Maryland:									
Baltimore	773,580	41	35	13	11	1	28	26	19
Cumberland	32,361	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Frederick	11,301	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	[1] 437,571	14	19	9	0	0	0	0	13
Virginia:									
Lynchburg	30,277	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	----
Norfolk	159,089	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	5
Richmond	181,044	6	17	36	0	1	0	0	0
Roanoke	55,502	1	4	17	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Charleston	45,597	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington	57,918	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	3
Wheeling	[1] 56,208	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina:									
Raleigh	29,171	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	56,230	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Carolina:									
Charleston	71,245	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	39,088	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	25,789	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3
Georgia:									
Atlanta	222,963	0	12	6	17	0	0	0	7
Brunswick	15,937	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	89,448	1	4	2	4	1	0	0	5
Florida:									
Tampa	56,050	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 31, 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	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
Lexington	43,673	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Louisville	257,671	1	13	3	0	0	2	0	6
Tennessee:									
Memphis	170,067	0	16	3	0	1	0	0	4
Nashville	121,128	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	3
Alabama:									
Birmingham	195,901	2	7	6	8	3	0	0	4
Mobile	63,858	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	45,383	0	4	1	0	0	0	7	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith	30,635	0	2	2	0	----	1	0	----
Little Rock	70,916	0	3	6	1	1	0	0	0
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	404,575	0	12	6	3	3	0	0	11
Shreveport	54,590	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City	101,150	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	3
Tulsa	102,018	----	4	12	0	0	0	----	0
Texas:									
Dallas	177,274	0	13	20	1	1	0	0	3
Galveston	46,877	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	2
Houston	154,970	----	4	11	0	2	0	----	4
San Antonio	184,727	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings	16,927	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Great Falls	27,787	6	2	0	0	0	1	91	0
Helena	[1] 12,037	----	0	----	----	----	----	----	----
Missoula	[1] 12,668	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:									
Boise	22,806	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	32	14	11	0	1	0	0	7
Pueblo	43,519	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	16,648	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	33,899	----	----	0	0	0	0	----	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	29	4	2	0	0	1	5	1
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	[1] 315,685	28	6	3	0	----	0	14	----
Spokane	104,573	25	6	3	0	----	0	0	----
Tacoma	101,731	0	3	2	0	----	0	0	----
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	20	37	38	8	0	2	9	4
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	3
San Francisco	539,038	36	20	8	0	0	3	8	6

[1] Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended October 31, 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	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	19
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Manchester	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Vermont:											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Massachusetts:											
Boston	28	32	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	38	208
Fall River	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	26
Springfield	6	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
Worcester	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	----
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15
Providence	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	63
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21
Hartford	4	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
New Haven	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	13	19	0	0	0	6	2	1	1	19	116
New York	68	62	0	0	0	[1] 85	22	25	4	73	1,394
Rochester	6	6	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	2	64
Syracuse	9	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	20	51
New Jersey:											
Camden	2	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	37
Newark	10	9	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	8	98
Trenton	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	35
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	42	57	0	0	0	38	10	6	3	19	520
Pittsburgh	26	37	0	0	0	8	2	1	0	1	174
Reading	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	38
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	11	15	1	0	0	10	0	2	0	7	138
Cleveland	21	14	1	0	0	8	4	1	0	51	184
Columbus	8	17	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	73
Toledo	11	12	1	0	0	3	5	1	0	2	52
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	36
Indianapolis	9	6	1	12	0	3	1	1	0	10	111
South Bend	2	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Terre Haute	2	9	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	32
Illinois:											
Chicago	91	94	1	1	0	39	8	4	0	53	647
Springfield	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	24
Michigan:											
Detroit	53	57	2	0	0	23	4	2	0	24	243
Flint	7	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
Grand Rapids	8	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	29	49
Wisconsin:											
Madison	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
Milwaukee	22	18	1	0	0	2	0	5	1	32	109
Racine	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
Superior	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended October 31, 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											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	3	15	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	24
Minneapolis	25	44	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	96
St. Paul	9	18	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	63
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	1	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	1	----
Des Moines	11	3	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Sioux City	3	0	0	2	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Waterloo	2	3	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	----	----
Missouri:											
Kansas City	9	8	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	16	91
St. Joseph	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	28
St. Louis	31	41	0	0	0	9	3	5	2	3	214
North Dakota:											
Fargo	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	3
Grand Forks	1	0	1	0	----	----	0	0	----	3	----
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Sioux Falls	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nebraska:											
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Omaha	3	2	1	8	0	2	1	0	1	1	48
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
Wichita	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	27
Maryland:											
Baltimore	12	6	0	----	----	14	6	6	1	32	208
Cumberland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
Frederick	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Columbia:											
Washington	12	31	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	131
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	10	0	0	----	----	1	0	----	3	----
Norfolk	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	----
Richmond	7	16	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	47
Roanoke	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	19
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	6	17
Huntington	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	30
Wheeling	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9
Wilmington	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Winston-Salem	2	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	20
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	29
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	----
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	11
Georgia:											
Atlanta	7	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	56
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
Florida:											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25

City reports for week ended October 31, 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		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	20
Lexington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
Louisville	4	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	77
Tennessee:											
Memphis	4	2	0	0	0	6	2	3	1	0	62
Nashville	4	4	0	0	0	4	3	13	1	0	54
Alabama:											
Birmingham	5	5	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	74
Mobile	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	1	0	0	0	----	----	1	0	----	1	----
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	----
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	4	4	0	0	0	13	4	2	2	12	116
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	24
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
Tulsa	3	4	0	0	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Texas:											
Dallas	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	10	53
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	13
Houston	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	----	53
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	56
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Great Falls	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Helena	0	----	0	----	----	----	0	----	----	----	----
Missoula	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Idaho:											
Boise	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Colorado:											
Denver	6	7	1	0	0	9	2	1	0	14	62
Pueblo	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	16
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	10
Arizona:											
Phoenix	----	2	----	0	0	6	----	0	0	----	12
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	2	9	0	0	0	1	2	6	1	4	32
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	7	23	1	1	----	----	1	0	----	1	----
Spokane	5	6	3	2	----	----	1	1	----	0	----
Tacoma	1	5	1	2	----	----	0	1	----	3	----
California:											
Los Angeles	12	7	1	5	3	15	4	3	1	4	202
Sacramento	1	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	24
San Francisco	6	10	0	0	0	11	1	2	2	6	121

City reports for week ended October 31, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)			Typhus fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts:											
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
New York City	0	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	2	0	0
New Jersey:											
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois:											
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0
Michigan:											
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska:											
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland:											
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
North Carolina:											
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:											
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Lexington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	1	0	0
Tennessee:											
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:											
Birmingham [1]	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Little Rock	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:											
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

[1] Dengue: 1 case.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended October 31, 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 103 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, August 23 to October 31, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
103 cities	[2] 75	[3] 72	96	99	[4] 102	[5] 120	140	154	[6] 168	[7] 182
New England	42	45	77	144	84	77	99	124	[8] 97	137
Middle Atlantic	63	62	89	83	81	84	114	129	129	149
East North Central	72	61	75	81	113	[8] 140	164	174	189	195
West North Central	118	102	145	149	155	195	207	236	259	282
South Atlantic	[2] 73	113	127	94	117	225	191	224	[9] 268	[10] 233
East South Central	40	34	80	80	63	69	97	97	109	97
West South Central	97	32	125	60	79	65	83	93	102	264
Mountain	172	315	200	224	[4] 195	134	200	162	372	[4] 176
Pacific	110	[3] 80	78	136	107	107	107	110	142	157

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 28	[3] 22	23	30	[4] 36	[5] 41	55	70	[6] 93	[7] 106
New England	89	52	94	112	184	250	385	447	[8] 599	604
Middle Atlantic	34	25	25	34	32	35	47	65	87	110
East North Central	22	21	17	24	24	[5] 26	26	25	47	57
West North Central	4	6	4	10	6	8	6	10	10	12
South Atlantic	[2] 25	25	23	16	31	25	16	55	[9] 40	[10] 61
East South Central	11	0	0	6	11	11	11	6	40	17
West South Central	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	5
Mountain	29	0	10	10	[4] 29	10	38	10	29	[4] 20
Pacific	6	[3] 28	9	15	20	3	12	29	12	15

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 40	[3] 56	54	63	[4] 66	[5] 91	96	126	[6] 132	[7] 161
New England	70	47	65	62	47	89	109	132	[8] 130	201
Middle Atlantic	27	30	31	47	49	62	65	75	96	106
East North Central	48	62	61	62	70	[8] 104	117	151	142	194
West North Central	112	125	114	151	147	195	135	276	296	305
South Atlantic	[2] 41	59	57	39	66	69	98	137	[9] 134	[10] 197
East South Central	29	143	120	57	80	80	132	154	132	80
West South Central	19	37	32	42	14	51	65	56	42	42
Mountain	29	76	38	166	[4] 88	181	153	48	115	[4] 195
Pacific	70	[3] 52	38	67	81	93	107	142	133	148

[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] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[3] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[4] Helena, Mont., not included.
[5] Superior, Wis., not included.
[6] Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[7] Tampa, Fla., and Helena, Mont., not included.
[8] Barre, Vt., not included.
[9] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[10] Tampa, Fla., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, August 23 to October 31, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
103 cities	[2] 8	[3] 5	6	7	[4] 6	[5] 2	5	8	[6] 7	[7] 10
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 7	0
Middle Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	8	5	2	2	2	[5] 0	1	8	4	17
West North Central	4	4	4	4	2	2	10	0	4	27
South Atlantic	[3] 12	2	12	12	6	0	6	6	[9] 0	[10] 6
East South Central	57	11	23	40	34	0	17	46	6	6
West South Central	14	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain	10	10	19	0	[4] 39	10	10	29	10	[4] 10
Pacific	29	[3] 40	44	49	41	26	46	58	78	46

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	[2] 47	[3] 40	42	51	[4] 45	[5] 40	37	36	[6] 33	[7] 26
New England	27	30	35	30	22	47	17	25	[8] 15	17
Middle Atlantic	30	29	27	35	34	32	31	28	25	21
East North Central	28	19	22	19	31	[5] 18	22	32	9	16
West North Central	35	21	62	58	17	35	33	21	33	19
South Atlantic	[2] 95	62	51	111	94	54	55	70	[9] 78	[10] 27
East South Central	177	183	246	212	217	143	177	132	160	109
West South Central	111	176	74	167	102	97	60	46	83	83
Mountain	115	29	133	88	[4] 98	115	124	48	67	[4] 88
Pacific	55	[3] 31	29	29	23	29	9	20	32	20

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities	[2] 4	3	5	5	[4] 3	[5] 4	3	6	[6] 8	[11] 11
New England	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[8] 2	12
Middle Atlantic	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	8	10
East North Central	4	3	7	4	5	[5] 7	3	8	9	7
West North Central	2	2	0	7	4	7	4	7	7	11
South Atlantic	[2] 2	2	0	2	2	4	2	2	[9] 2	[10] 6
East South Central	6	0	6	6	0	17	0	17	6	29
West South Central	15	5	5	10	0	20	15	10	20	41
Mountain	10	19	29	20	[4] 10	0	10	0	38	[4] 10
Pacific	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	11	4	[12] 4

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities	[2] 64	73	64	62	[4] 57	[5] 62	66	94	[6] 96	[11] 122
New England	42	55	52	70	55	32	60	97	[8] 87	112
Middle Atlantic	65	84	68	62	66	68	64	94	104	137
East North Central	54	64	49	47	42	[5] 47	65	94	83	119
West North Central	53	33	37	46	28	37	46	61	63	99
South Atlantic	[2] 85	57	64	86	92	87	76	129	[9] 124	[10] 136
East South Central	69	143	154	86	46	109	120	103	132	114
West South Central	112	76	87	82	51	66	66	56	117	138
Mountain	76	86	38	117	[4] 78	143	95	124	115	[4] 78
Pacific	69	106	102	69	57	98	57	83	79	[12] 53

[2] Greenville, S. C., not included.
[3] Spokane, Wash., not included.
[4] Helena, Mont., not included.
[5] Superior, Wis., not included.
[6] Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[7] Tampa, Fla., and Helena, Mont., not included.
[8] Barre, Vt., not included.
[9] Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.
[10] Tampa, Fla., not included.
[11] Tampa, Fla., Helena, Mont., and Tacoma, Wash., not included.
[12] Tacoma, 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	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
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	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Atlantic	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	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended October 17, 1925.—The following report for the week ended October 17, 1925, was sent from 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	-------	3	1	1
Bombay	-------	1	-------	0	8	4
Madras	-------	0	-------	0	9	7
Rangoon	-------	7	-------	0	0	0
Karachi	-------	5	-------	0	0	0
Negapatam	-------	0	-------	0	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	1	1	0	0	2	1
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
Kuching (Sarawak)	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bangkok	0	0	6	4	0	0
Saigon and Cholon	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hongkong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manila	0	0	16	11	0	0
Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonoseki	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe	0	0	1	-------	0	0
Osaka	0	0	13	0	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan)	0	0	0	-------	0	0
Fusan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen	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	0	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

CHOLERA ON VESSEL

Steamship "Amboise"—At Hongkong from Yokohama via Shanghai—September 16, 1925.—Two fatal cases of cholera were reported on the steamship *Amboise* at Hongkong from Yokohama, Japan, via

Shanghai. The vessel was in port at Shanghai September 11 to 13, 1925. The drinking water on board the *Amboise* was not changed at Hongkong, the cholera infection having clearly been acquired on land at Shanghai. The vessel arrived at Suez, Egypt, October 15, having been admitted to free pratique at the intermediate ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti. The destination of the *Amboise* was stated to be Marseille.

EGYPT

Plague—September 10–16, 1925—October 1–14, 1925.—Plague has been reported in Egypt as follows: Week ended September 16—two cases, of which one occurred at Alexandria; week ended October 7—three cases, of which two cases occurred at Port Said; week ended October 14—nine cases occurring in one district. Total, January 1 to October 14, 1925—126 cases, as compared with 357 cases reported for the corresponding period of the year 1924.

MALTA

Further relative to smallpox—Valetta and vicinity.[1]—Further information received relative to smallpox at Valetta, Malta, and in vicinity shows from October 5 to 21, 1925, 24 cases, of which 7 cases occurred in the port of Valetta, 14 in the adjacent locality of Floriana, and 3 in contacts at the Lazaretto. Four deaths from the disease were reported.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Typhus fever—July, 1925.—During the month of July, 1925, 161 cases of typhus fever with 34 deaths were reported in the Union of South Africa. Of these, 2 cases were reported in the European population. For distribution according to locality, see page 2591.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communicable diseases—September, 1925.—During the month of September, 1925, communicable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands of the United States as follows:

Island and disease	Cases	Remarks
St. Thomas and St. John:		
Dengue	5	
Gonorrhea	7	
Syphilis	9	
Uncinariasis	1	Necator americanus.
St. Croix:		
Chancroid	1	
Dysentery	2	Entamebic.
Filariasis	3	Bancrofti.
Gonorrhea	1	
Syphilis	2	Secondary.
Tuberculosis	2	Chronic.
Uncinariasis	2	Necator americanus.

[1] Public Health Reports, Nov. 13, 1025, p. 2545.

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 November 20, 1925 [1]

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Taihoku	Oct. 1-8			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Sept. 21-Oct. 4	167	58	
Province—				
Batangas	Sept. 6-12	1		
Bulacan	Sept. 13-19	2	2	
Laguna	Sept. 6-12	1		
Rizal	Aug. 30-Sept. 22	3	3	
Surigao	Aug. 16-22	1	1	
Zambales	Sept. 20-26	1	1	
On vessel:				
Steamship Amboise	Sept. 16	2	2	At Hongkong, China, from Yokohama, via Shanghai. In port at Shanghai Sept. 11-13, 1925. Arrived at Suez Oct. 15, having received free pratique at the intermediary ports of Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Djibuti. Destination, Marseille.

PLAGUE

Ceylon:				
Colombo	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	2	2	
China:				
Nanking	Sept. 27-Oct. 10			Present.
Egypt				Sept. 10-16, 1925: Cases, 2. Oct. 1-14, 1925: Cases, 12. Total, Jan. 1-Oct. 14, 1925: Cases, 126. Total, corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 357.
City—				
Alexandria	Sept. 10-16	1		Imported.
Port Said	Oct. 1-7	2		
Greece:				
Athens	Oct. 1-10	1		
Saloniki	Sept. 22-Oct. 12	2	1	
India:				
Karachi	Oct. 4-10	16	8	
Madras Presidency	Sept. 13-19	22	13	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Sept. 14-20	2	2	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Italy:				
Naples Province—				
Secondigliano	Sept. 3-5	2		From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Egypt, Sept. 17, 1925.
Java:				
Cheribon	July 26-Aug. 22	52	68	
Pekalongan	Aug. 1-22		30	
Soerabaya	Sept. 6-12	9	9	
Tegal	Aug. 1-22		11	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Sept. 20-26	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 4-17	77	47	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Sept. 8-14	34		Natives.
Southern Rhodesia	Aug. 30-Sept. 16	4		Do.
China:				
Foochow	Sept. 27-Oct. 3			Present.
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Sept. 7-27	3	3	
Harbin	Oct. 1-7	1		
Nanking	Sept. 27-Oct. 10			Do.
Shanghai	do		2	
Swatow	Sept. 27-Oct. 3			Endemic.

[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 November 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Oct. 11-24	110		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct. 18-24	1		Removed from vessel. From Durham.
Sheffield	Oct. 10-24	16		
Greece:				
Saloniki	Sept. 22-28		1	
India:				
Madras	Oct. 4-10	3	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Sept. 14-20	1		Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Irak:				
Bagdad	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	1	1	
Java:				
Bantam	Aug. 1-8	4		
Batavia	Sept. 19-25	1		Province.
Besoeki	Aug. 23-Sept. 5	14	2	
Cheribon	Aug. 9-15	1		
Pasoeroean	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	35	1	
Soerabaya	Aug. 30-Sept. 12	203	20	
Malta				Oct. 5-21, 1925: Cases, 24; deaths, 4. Valetta and vicinity; from contact at lazaretto, 1 case.
Floriana	Oct. 5-21	14		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico:				
Durango				State—September-October, 1925: Deaths, 9.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Sept. 21-Oct. 11		14	
Spain:				
Malaga	Oct. 11-17		2	
Union of South Africa				July 1-31, 1925: Cases, 8.
Cape Province	Aug. 23-Sept. 12			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	Aug. 30-Sept. 5			Outbreak.
Transvaal	Aug. 30-Sept. 12			Outbreaks.
Johannesburg	Sept. 5-11	1		

TYPHUS FEVER

China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	Oct. 8-14	1		
Mexico:				
San Luis Potosi	Oct. 25-31		1	
Poland				Aug. 23-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 34; 1 death.
Union of South Africa				July, 1925: Cases, 161; deaths, 34, of which 2 European.
Cape Province				July, 1925: Cases, 31; deaths, 4; colored.
Do	Aug. 23-Sept. 19			Outbreaks.
East London	Sept. 13-19	1		Native.
Natal				July, 1925: Cases, 15; deaths, 5; colored.
Durban	Aug. 23-29	1		
Orange Free State				July, 1925: Cases, 99; deaths, 20.
Do	Sept. 6-12			Outbreaks.
Transvaal				July, 1925: Cases, 16; deaths, 5.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 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–Aug. 8, 1925: Cases, 27; deaths, 21.
Colombo	May 10–16	2	2	
China:				
Foochow	Aug. 23–Sept. 19	19	9	
Hongkong	Sept. 13–19	2	2	
Nanking	Sept. 6–12			Sporadic cases.
Shanghai	July–September	2,058	218	Foreign: Cases, 58; deaths, 15. Native: Cases, 2,000; deaths, 203.
South Manchuria—				
Yingkou	Sept. 27–Oct. 3	2		
Swatow	Oct. 8			Present.
India				Apr. 26–June 27, 1925: Cases, 33,647; deaths, 19,950. June 28–Aug. 29, 1925: Cases, 16,453; deaths, 9,239.
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–Sept. 12	81	66	
Karachi	Aug. 30–Sept. 5	1	1	
Madras Presidency	June 6–20	4	1	
Do	July 5–Oct. 3	49	19	
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–Sept. 5	7	6	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 4–June 7	4	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	June 23–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		
Legaspy	June 6–12	2	1	
Leyte	July 8–14	1	1	
Manila	June 15–28	3		
Do	June 29–Aug. 16	17	4	
Do	Sept. 7–20	8	6	
Mountain Province	June 23–29	1	1	
Rizal Province	Aug. 2–8	2		
Do	Aug. 16–22	3	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 29–June 27	9	4	
Do	Aug. 23–29	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16–22	1		
On vessel:				
——		1		At Nagasaki. Reported Sept. 2, 1925, arrived on vessel from China.
Steamship President Lincoln.		1		At Kobe, Sept. 5, 1925, from Shanghai.

PLAGUE

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 3–June 13	5	4	
Do	Sept. 6–12	1	1	
British East Africa:				
Uganda	Feb. 1–28	28	28	
Entebbe	May 4–June 30	79	74	Apr. 1–May 31, 1925; Cases, 129; deaths, 118.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 10–June 30	11	10	
Do	June 28–Aug. 29	16	13	
Do	Aug. 30–Sept. 19	4	4	
Do	Sept. 18			Plague in rats.

[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 November 13, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
China:				
Foochow	May 24-31			Reported present in epidemic form.
Do	Aug. 23-29			Present.
Nanking	July 25-Sept. 12			Do.
North Manchuria	May 27	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	1	1	May 16-June 30, 1925: Rats examined, 30,347; found infected, 95. July 1-Oct. 15, 1925: Rats taken, 65,032; rats found infected, 272.
Do	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	10	8	
Egypt				Jan. 1-Sept. 9, 1925: Cases, 111. Corresponding period year 1914: Cases, 354.
City—				
Alexandria	June 17-24	2	2	Bubonic.
Port Said	June 17-18	1	1	
Do	June 28-Sept. 3	11	3	
Suez	June 14-27	3	2	
Do	Aug. 19	1	1	Septicemic.
Province—				
Assiut	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-Sept. 30	63	18	
Piræus	July 18-Aug. 14	9		
Pyrgos	Sept. 1	1		
Saloniki	Oct. 3	1		
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-Sept. 12, 1925: Cases, 7,444; deaths, 5,025.
Bombay	Apr. 26-June 27	65	59	
Do	June 28-Sept. 12	23	17	
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	
Do	Sept. 6-Oct. 3	7	4	
Madras	May 10-June 27	15	8	
Do	June 28-Sept. 12	163	65	
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-Sept. 19	212	175	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20-June 21	3	3	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug. 31-Sept. 13	2	1	Do.
Irak:				
Bagdad	May 24-June 6	9		
Do	June 21-27	5	1	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Taihoku	Oct. 2-6	1	1	
Java:				
Batavia	May 6-June 19	32	31	
Do	July 5-31	65	65	In Province.
Do	Aug. 8-14	28	26	Do.
Do	Aug. 22-Sept. 11	100	101	Do.
Besoeki Residency	Aug. 4-12			Epidemic in capital and in five native villages.
Cheribon	Apr. 1-June 27		102	
Do	June 28-Aug. 22		66	
Pasoeroean Residency	Mar. 7-May 25			Epidemic in several localities.
Do	July 13			Do.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java—Continued.				
Pekalongan	Apr. 9–June 27		96	
Do	June 28–July 25		9	
Soerabaya	May 7–27	3	3	
Do	June 28–Aug. 29	22	7	
Soerakarta Residency	May 28			Epidemic at Kalidgambe.
Do	Aug. 5–12			Epidemic at Klaten.
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–August	70	66	Bubonic, 25; pneumonic, 28; septicemic, 17.
Town—				
Tamatave (port)	Apr. 1–15	2		
Do	June 1–7		1	
Tananarive Town	Apr. 16–May 31	5	5	
Do	Aug. 1–31	5	5	
Mauritius				April, 1925: 1 case. August, 1925: 1 case. Sept. 18, 1925: Plague-infected rats found.
Nigeria	December, 1924	17	13	
Do	January, 1925	10	6	
Do	March–June	25	20	
Peru				July–August, 1925: Cases, 40; deaths, 18.
Barranca	July–August	8	6	
Callao	do	3	2	
Canete	do	5	1	
Huacho	July	3	1	
Lima (city)	July–August	15	7	
Lima (country)	do	6	1	
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. Province of Bukeevsk.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 26–June 20	13	11	
Do	June 28–Aug. 22	5	4	
Do				Sept. 18, 1925: Plague-infected rats found.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 3–30	9	9	
Do	June 28–Aug. 1	3	3	
Syria:				
Beirut	Sept. 4–10	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. 15	5	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 Pirœus, Greece, from Alexdria, Egypt.
Steamship Anatolia	Aug. 8	1		Do.
Steamship 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.
Steamship Naxos	Sept. 12	1		At Rhodes, from Dodecanese Islands via Alexandria, Egypt. The vessel left Alexandria Sept. 9, 1925.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-June 30	43	2	
Do	July 1-Aug. 20	67		
Do	Sept. 1-30	6		
Constantine	do	47		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr. 1-June 30	10		
Do	July 1-Aug. 31	8		
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 28-Sept. 5	8	6	
Do	Sept. 19-26	2		
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	
Do	Aug. 29-Oct. 3	145	75	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa	Apr. 19-June 20	27	13	
Do	July 5-Sept. 26	73	19	
Nairobi	May 3-9	3	2	
Tanganyika Territory	Apr. 5-May 23	82	24	
Do	June 14-27	48	3	
Do	Aug. 9-15	1,181	427	
Do	Aug. 23-Sept. 12	32	4	
Uganda	Feb. 1-28	2		
Entebbe	June 1-30	1		
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Apr. 28-May 4	3		
Southern Rhodesia	June 11-July 1	2		
Bulgaria:				
Sofia	Aug. 6-19	2		
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary	Aug. 2-Sept. 26	2		
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1-28	7		
Do	July 6-Oct. 25	18	1	
New Brunswick—				
Restigouche County	June 1-30	1		
Ontario				May 31-Sept. 30, 1925: Cases, 52; deaths, 1.
Galt	June 14-20	2		
Kingston	do	1		
Do	Aug. 23-29	1		
North Bay	June 28-July 18	3		
Toronto	Oct. 4-17	3		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	May 24-30	3		
China:				
Amoy	May 17-June 30		7	
Do	July 12-Sept. 19			Present.
Antung	May 11-June 21	7		
Do	June 29-Aug. 9	3		
Do	Sept. 7-13	4		
Canton	May 10-June 13			Do.
Chungking	May 3-30			Widespread.
Foochow	May 9-Aug. 22			Present.
Hongkong	Apr. 19-June 13	15	12	
Do	July 19-25	1		
Manchuria—				
Dairen	Apr. 13-June 28	115	17	
Do	June 28-Aug. 30	5	2	
Harbin	May 13-June 2	2		
Nanking	May 9-Sept. 26			Do.
Shanghai	May 3-June 6	5	2	
Do	July 6-25	1	1	
Swatow	May 17-Sept. 12			Stated to be endemic.
Tientsin	May 9-June 6	3		
Do	July 12-18	1		
Chosen	January-May	1,663	386	
Seoul				January-June, 1925: Cases, 341; deaths, 74.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Colombia:				
Buenaventura	Sept. 15–29	1		
Czechoslovakia				Apr. 1–June 30, 1925: Cases, 3; deaths, 1. Occurring in State of Slovakia.
Egypt				January–July, 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. July, 1925: Cases, 49.
Paris	May 21–31	1		
Germany:				
Baden (State)	July 12–25	2	1	
Stuttgart	July 5–Sept. 19	4	1	
Gibraltar				Year 1924: Cases, 6.
Gold Coast				January–June, 1925: Cases, 1,121; deaths, 99. July, 1925: Cases, 159; deaths, 36.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				May 24–June 27, 1925: Cases, 441. June 28–Oct. 10, 1925: Cases, 722.
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–Oct. 17	18	1	
Sheffield	Oct. 4–10	8		
Greece				January–June, 1925: Cases, 47; deaths, 8. July, 1925: Cases, 2.
Athens	May 1–31		2	
Do	June 24–30	27	3	
Do	July 1–31	14	1	
Do	Sept. 1–30	8		
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–Sept. 12, 1925: Cases, 21,180; deaths, 5,063.
Bombay	Apr. 26–June 27	156	115	
Do	June 28–Sept. 19	35	23	
Calcutta	May 3–9	109	100	
Do	May 17–23	75	61	
Do	May 31–June 20	88	81	
Do	July 5–Sept. 12	64	53	
Karachi	May 18–June 27	6	1	
Do	June 28–July 4	1	1	
Do	Aug. 30–Sept. 26	10	6	
Madras	May 18–June 27	152	66	
Do	June 28–July 18	68	25	
Do	Aug. 2–Oct. 3	141	52	
Rangoon	May 3–June 27	207	99	
Do	June 28–July 4	2	1	
Do	July 12–Sept. 19	29	14	
Indo-China:				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon	Apr. 20–May 21	13	9	Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Do	Aug. 17–Sept. 6	15	4	Do.
Irak				Jan. 11–May 30, 1925: Cases, 136; deaths, 46.
Bagdad	Apr. 26–June 20	4	1	
Italy	Dec. 28–June 27	97		
Do	June 28–Aug. 1	29		
Catania	Aug. 17–23	1		
Syracuse Province	do	1		
Turin	Aug. 17–Sept. 13	7		
Venice	July 27–Aug 2	3		
Jamaica				Apr. 26–June 27, 1925: Cases, 110. June 28–Sept. 26, 1925: Cases, 161 (reported as alastrim).
Kingston	Apr. 26–June 27	19		Reported as alastrim.
Do	June 28–Sept. 26	59		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 1–31	1		
Tokyo	June 14–20	1		
Yokohama	May 25–June 12	3		

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Java:				
Bantam Residency	June 14–27	2		
Batavia	May 2–June 26	2		
Do	July 4–31	5		
Do	Aug. 8–22	5		Province.
Brebes	Apr. 22–28	1		
Cheribon	Apr. 16–22		1	
Do	July 12–18	1		Do.
Kediri Residency	July 14			Epidemic.
Pekalongan	Apr. 2–8	1		
Rembang Residency	Apr. 23			Epidemic at Kawedanan.
Do	Aug. 8			Epidemic at Montong.
Soerabaya	Apr. 16–June 27	304	41	
Do	June 28–Aug. 8	373	43	
Do	Aug. 16–29	173	36	
South Bantam	Apr. 16–22	1		
Tegal	Mar. 29–May 2	2	1	
Latvia				May–June, 1925: Cases, 4. July, 1925: Case, 1.
Lithuania				February–May, 1925: Cases, 6.
Malta	June 1–30	9		
Do	July 1–Aug. 31	9	1	
Do	Oct. 5–13	16	4	
Floriana	do	9		
Valetta	do	7		
Mexico				January–June, 1925: Deaths, 2,667.
Durango	July–August		22	
Guadalajara	June 2–29		10	
Do	June 30–Sept. 21		3	
Merida	Sept. 20–Oct. 16	2		
Mexico City	May 24–June 27	12		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	July 5–11	3		Do.
Do	July 26–Sept. 5	8		Do.
Do	Sept. 27–Oct. 17	3		Do.
Oaxaca, State	Aug. 14			Epidemic at El Hule and other localities.
San Luis Potosi	Aug. 16–Sept. 19	3	2	
Do	Oct. 11–24		3	
Tampico	June 1–10		1	
Do	July 1–31	4	2	
Torreon	Aug. 1–Sept. 30	2	4	
Morocco:				
Tangier	May 17–June 5			Present among natives.
Nigeria				December, 1924: Cases, 40; deaths, 16.
Do				January–June, 1925: Cases, 1,541 deaths, 169.
Persia:				
Teheran	Mar. 21–May 21		29	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 1–30		1	
Do	Aug. 1–31	4		
Lima	do	5		
Poland				Mar. 1–June 27, 1925: Cases, 41. July 5–12, 1925: Cases, 2. Aug. 2–8, 1925: Case, 1.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Apr. 26–June 27	36	6	
Do	June 28–Oct. 3	100	14	Sept. 7–20, 1925: Deaths, 6.
Oporto	June 14–20	1		
Do	July 19–Aug. 29	7		
Rumania				January–May, 1925: Cases, 22; death, 1.
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 1,000. January–April, 1925: Cases, 5,733.
Ukraine	July 1–31	19		
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–Oct. 10		44	
Valencia	May 31–June 27	3	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17–23	1		
Do	July 5–11	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Padang	July 12–25	5		
Switzerland:				
Berne	June 7–13	1		
Lucerne	June 14–20	4		

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Syria:				
Beirut	Apr. 21-30	1		
Tripoli				Jan. 3-Apr. 15, 1925: Cases, 14.
Tunis:				
Tunis	May 6-June 30		46	
Do	July 1-Oct. 6		91	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	May 16-22	2		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	May 24-Aug. 8			Outbreaks.
Port Elizabeth	Apr. 18-25	8	1	
Orange Free State	Aug. 9-15			Outbreak in Ladybrand district.
Transvaal	May 3-June 6			Outbreaks.
Uruguay				December, 1924: Cases, 8.
Do				February-May, 1925: Cases, 11
Montevideo	Aug. 1-31	1		

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.
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Apr. 1-June 30	5		
Do	Aug. 1-31	1		
Bulgaria				November-December, 1924: 1 case. January - June, 1925: Cases, 124; deaths, 7. July 1925: Cases, 27; deaths, 3.
Sofia	May 28-June 3	2		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Sept. 14-20		1	
Chile:				
Iquique	Aug. 8-22		2	
Valparaiso	May 10-June 27		2	
Do	June 28-Oct. 3		13	
China:				
Manchuria—				
Harbin	May 19-June 2	2		
Do	Sept. 2-8	2		
Chosen	January-May	394	69	
Czechoslovakia				April-June, 1925: 1 case, occurring in Province of Russinia. July, 1925: Cases, 3.
Egypt				January-June, 1925: Cases, 1,011; deaths, 211. July 2-Aug. 4, 1925: Cases, 107; deaths, 19.
Alexandria	May 7-June 3	3	1	
Do	July 9-Sept. 17	3		
Cairo	Mar. 26-May 13	6	4	
Do	July 16-29	3	1	
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; Aug. 1925: Case, 1.
Great Britian:				
Scotland—				
Glasgow	Sept. 6-Oct. 8	2		
Greenock	May		2	
Do	Aug. 6-18	7		
Greece				January-June, 1925: Cases, 57; deaths, 6. July-August, 1925: Cases, 17; deaths, 3.
Athens	May 1-31		2	
Do	Sept. 1-30	12	1	Including Piræus.
Kalamata	Apr. 1-30		2	
Patras	June 28-July 4		2	
Irak:				
Bagdad	July 12-18	1		
Ireland:				
Cork County	Aug. 25	3		
Latvia				April - June, 1925: Cases, 26.
Libau	July 14-20	1		July-August, 1925: Cases, 9.
Lithuania				March-May, 1925: Cases, 158; deaths, 7.

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

Reports Received from June 27 to November 13, 1925—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mexico				January-June, 1925: Deaths, 124.
Mexico City	May 24-June 6	24		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	June 28-Aug. 1	39		Do.
Do	Aug. 16-Oct. 17	82		Do.
San Luis Potosi	June 26-July 4		1	
Tampico	Aug. 20-31	1		
Morocco				January-June, 1925: Cases, 421. July, 1925: Cases, 59.
Palestine:				
Dagania	July 21-27	1		
Ekron	do	1		
Haifa	Aug. 20-Sept. 28	2		
Jaffa district	June 28	2		
Do	Aug. 20-Sept. 14	3		
Jerusalem	July 29-Sept. 14	9		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	
Do	Sept. 1-30		1	
Poland				Mar. 1-Apr. 11, 1925: Cases, 1,195; deaths, 74. Apr. 19-June 27, 1925: Cases, 1,001; deaths, 87. July 5-Aug. 15, 1925: Cases, 173; deaths, 16.
Portugal:				
Oporto	May 31-June 6	1		
Do	July 5-Sept. 26	2		
Rumania	January-May	1,360	152	
Constantza	May 1-June 30	2		
Do	Sept. 1-10	1		
Russia				December, 1924: Cases, 5,062. January-April, 1925: Cases, 30,107.
Ukraine	July 1-31	248		
Spain:				
Seville	Aug. 20-26		1	
Valencia	June 7-13		1	
Tripoli	June 1-30	3		
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.
Do	Aug. 9-15			Outbreaks.
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	May-June	17	4	
Do	Aug. 9-15			Do.
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:				
Lahou	June 1-10	1	1	
Liberia:				
Monrovia	Aug. 7	4		
Nigeria:				
Ibaden	Apr. 24-30	1		
Lagos	Apr. 29-May 5	4	1	

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