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MILD TYPHUS (BRILL'S DISEASE) IN THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

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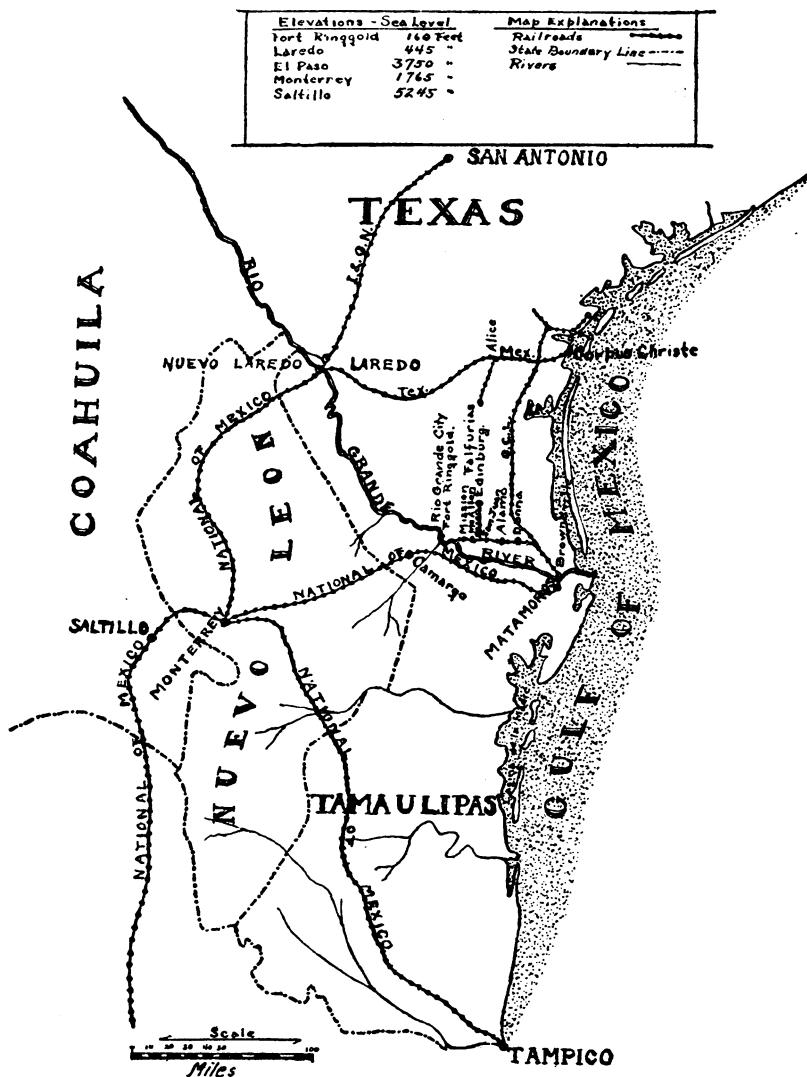
"Tabardillo" is known to have existed in the highlands of Mexico since the great epidemic of 1576-77, which, according to the writings of Padre Sabagun, carried off some 2,000,000 Indians. Many writers have remarked upon the singular limitation of the disease to the Mexican plateau, i. e., to altitudes above 1,500 to 1,800 feet and a tendency to prevalence in winter months. Occasional cases were noted in the lowlands along the coast, in the Rio Grande Valley, and along the Texas border, but these patients were practically always recent arrivals from the interior; the cases were sporadic and did not give rise to secondary cases.

The brilliant researches of a few years ago of Nicolle and his collaborators in Tunis, and of Ricketts, Wilder, Anderson, and Goldberger, in this country, did much to explain this distribution; "tabardillo" was shown to be identical with European typhus; the body louse was incriminated as the insect vector; and it was shown that while the body louse is common on Mexican peoples in the highlands, particularly during the winter months, it is almost unknown among the peoples living in the low country, among whom, however, head lice are commonly prevalent.

It is peculiarly interesting, therefore, to report the occurrence of what appeared to be mild typhus fever in the lowlands along the Rio Grande Valley, occurring during the summer of 1924. Moreover, evidence was obtained to indicate that indigenous cases of similar type are not uncommon in this valley.

This outbreak centered around Rio Grande City, Tex., a town of about 2,500 population (of which 90 per cent are Mexican), located about 100 miles from the Gulf and at an elevation of 160 feet. Adjoining this town is Fort Ringgold, a Cavalry garrison of about 200 men, and a quarantine, immigration, and customs station guarding one of the legal ports of entry from Mexico, through which pass about 300 immigrants and several hundred local travelers annually. There is free intercourse with the small town of Camargo on the Mexican side of the river. Monterey, Mexico, a city of 85,000, is 120 miles distant, with direct rail communication.

During May and June, 1924, Dr. G. W. Edgerton, of Rio Grande City, and Maj. Fletcher Gardner, at Fort Ringgold, began to note cases of fever of about 14 days' duration, with eruption, and they suspected that they were dealing with a typhus infection.



Map showing localities of occurrence of mild typhus in the lower Rio Grande Valley

Investigation was begun by the Army and Public Health authorities in July, and, up to August 1, notes and clinical observations had been collected on 11 cases at Rio Grande City and 5 at Fort Ringgold. When this investigation was then extended to neighboring communities, through the assistance of local health officials and physicians, additional cases were demonstrated at Laredo, 110

miles north, and at Edinburg, Alamo, and Donna, 50 to 60 miles south. Fourteen of the 20 cases here reported were Mexicans, 5 were Americans living at Fort Ringgold, and 1 was an American living at Edinburg. These cases are summarized in the accompanying table.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS

The symptom complex corresponds very closely with the description of mild typhus described by Brill. The onset was abrupt, usually with severe headache and pain in back of neck, flushed face, weakness, and fever. Chills or chilly sensations were not unusual. Nausea and sometimes vomiting occurred during the first few days, but did not persist.

After the onset the fever rose rapidly, reaching maximum during the first week, becoming remittent in the second, with return to normal in about 14 days, usually by lysis but sometimes more abruptly. The shortest course was 7, the longest 25 days.

Eruption appeared on the third to sixth day, usually first on abdomen, chest, and upper arms, later spreading to the back and extremities, rarely to the face. In some cases a preliminary dusky mottling of the skin was noted, particularly in the interscapular region of the back. The spots appeared at first small and discrete, could not be felt, were apparently erythematous in character, dull red in color; later they became irregular in size, some slightly raised, color becoming darker, and some did not disappear on pressure, being petechial. In two cases multicolored stains remained in interscapular region after the receding of the rash, as if there had been subcutaneous extravasation. The rash usually lasted until convalescence was established.

Severity.—Of the cases investigated, 4 were mildly, 13 moderately, and 3 critically ill. There were no fatalities. Complications were infrequent. Mental symptoms were insignificant. Three cases were slightly delirious at times, early in their course; the majority were slightly dull and apathetic; others showed no mental change at all. Respiratory symptoms were limited to a characteristic slight cough in all cases and bloody sputum in two. One case had bronchopneumonia, acute laryngitis, and pharyngitis.

LABORATORY FINDINGS

Blood specimens were obtained in 15 of the cases. Using the X 19 strain of *B. proteus*, the Weil-Felix reaction was definitely positive in 12 cases and doubtful in three; of the latter, one was taken too early in the course of the disease to render the result significant. The blood serums showed no tendency to agglutinate the typhoid or paratyphoid organisms except in cases where there was a previous history of the disease or vaccination.

Guinea pigs were inoculated intraperitoneally with 2 to 4 c. c. of defibrinated blood from four patients in the early stages of the disease. Seven of these guinea pigs survived the full period of observation and failed to show the febrile reaction which is expected in typhus. Five of these were subsequently tested for immunity to known typhus virus from Polish sources at the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.¹ No evidence of immunity was found. This series, however, is considered too small to warrant conclusions.

Leucocyte counts made on six of the cases showed nothing distinctive, ranging about or slightly above the normal count. Differential counts were likewise within the normal range.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The clinical and laboratory evidence indicated that the disease under consideration was a mild form of typhus fever. Attempt was made to establish the source of the infection and the modes of its transmission.

It seemed logical to assume in the first place that the disease had been imported from the endemic areas of Mexico, either directly or through spread from the other side of the Rio Grande River. Inquiry in Carmago, the nearest Mexican town, failed to reveal the presence of the disease there. Physicians practicing in Monterey, the nearest large Mexican city, 120 miles distant by direct rail communication, had seen no cases of this type during the past year or more, though the disease prevailed there in former years.

No direct connection could be traced between the cases at Rio Grande City and those at Laredo, Donna, Edinburg, and Alamo. The latter were apparently independent in occurrence.

On the other hand, in studying the individual cases it was sometimes possible to demonstrate close association one with another. Thus the first recognized case in Rio Grande City was that of the county tax collector (case A), a Mexican of ubiquitous contacts on both sides of the Rio Grande River. His sister (case B), who nursed him, and two friends (cases E and F), who visited him during the course of his illness, came down with the same disease shortly afterwards. The first case at Fort Ringgold was in a Mexican who lived at Rio Grande City and worked in the post tailor shop (case D). No direct association could be traced between this man and the next case (H), but the latter was followed by his wife (case I). Again no direct association could be traced between these cases and case K, who came down on July 11; but the latter was followed, 10 days later, by another soldier (case N) from the same squad room. Case

¹ The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Surg. G. W. McCoy and Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Dyer for these immunity tests, and to the Eighth Corps Area Laboratories, U. S. Army, for examination of blood specimens.

L, a Mexican girl of 13, is known to have played with children in the home of case G while he was ill. The mother and sister of this girl subsequently had the disease (not listed). Case P, onset July 15, in Edinburg, was followed by a case in a neighbor (not listed), who became ill with a 14-day eruptive fever on July 29. While the neighbor had not himself entered the home of "P" he had bought gasoline from him before his illness, and his children went to the "P" home daily for milk. By these instances some degree of direct or indirect contagion is indicated; though one could hardly speak of the disease as "highly contagious," as there was usually only a single case in a family.

The age distribution, it will be noted, was that commonly ascribed to typhus; all of the cases except one—a child of 9—were in adults. Mexicans greatly predominated; but taking into consideration the composition of the population they had only their proportionate share. In 12 of the 20 families the head louse (*P. humanus* var. *capitis*) was found present. No lice or louse exposure was demonstrated in the military cases.

Inasmuch as the body louse (*P. humanus* var. *corporis*) is commonly accepted to be the vector of typhus, search for this parasite was made in each case investigated without success in a single instance.

The body louse is of uncommon occurrence among the Mexicans of the lower Rio Grande Valley. Though they are occasionally brought in by recent arrivals from the interior of Mexico, they do not commonly survive in the valley more than a few days—at least during the summer months. This is probably due to the high temperatures, the scanty clothing worn, and the reasonably frequent bathing and washing by the natives. This is common knowledge in the lowlands; and when peons from the Mexican plateau arrive no special means of disinfection are taken.

On the other hand, the head louse (*P. humanus* var. *capitis*) is omnipresent. Every Mexican family of the poorer class is either constantly or intermittently infested with this insect. Along the border towns 50 per cent or more of the Mexican school children have nits or live insects or both in their hair at all times. It is by all odds the most common biting and blood-sucking insect associated with the cases under investigation.

No observations were made upon ticks, fleas, or bedbugs. The common house mosquito of this section (*Aedes aegypti* (*Stegomyia calopus*)) was present only in small numbers, owing to the yellow-fever control measures maintained by the United States Public Health Service on the border.

DISCUSSION

The clinical picture presented by these cases impresses one with its extreme mildness when compared with the usual picture in

typical "tabardillo." In the latter the onset is abrupt and the prostration is extreme from the very beginning; nervous symptoms dominate the picture; delirium, coma, and unconsciousness frequently ensue; the skin eruption is definitely hemorrhagic in character; areas of skin necrosis and sloughs may occur; in the uncomplicated cases a majority terminate rapidly about the end of the second week. Complications, such as pneumonia, thrombosis, otitis, deafness, phlegmons, parotitis, etc., are not infrequent. Contrast this with the course in the Rio Grande cases: Only three were considered seriously ill and were slightly delirious on one or two occasions; the others showed dullness or apathy or were mentally clear throughout. The skin eruption was largely macular in character; most of the spots faded on pressure; only a few were definitely petechial; there were no instances of skin gangrene; it lacked a marked hemorrhagic quality in all cases. Most of the cases declined by lysis during the second week; only two showed evidence of pulmonary involvement, although a slight cough was usually present. There were no fatalities. "Tabardillo" is feared because of its high death rate.

This clinical picture is more like that of the cases described by Dr. Nathan Brill as "endemic typhus" than like that of the classical "tabardillo."

That the disease is really typhus is confirmed by the laboratory findings. The specificity of the Weil-Felix reaction in high dilution of serum is at present unquestioned, except in some rare unexplainable instances. Blood obtained during the second week of the illness agglutinated the *Proteus* X 19 in 12 out of 15 cases, as shown by the table.

The occurrence of indigenous cases of typhus in the Rio Grande Valley is a new concept to most of the physicians interviewed in the American towns along the border. On the other hand, within the last 10 years it has come to be appreciated by the Mexican physicians that cases of what appeared to be a very mild form of typhus were occurring in and about the city of Monterey, and in the valley states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. At times the disease has attained considerable spread. For instance, Dr. E. Rangel, a prominent internist of Monterey, who does a consulting practice in the surrounding territory, states that he has seen "hundreds" of cases in the last 10 years—as many as 50 in a single year. During this time he recalls having signed only two death certificates naming the disease, a commentary upon its mildness. According to Dr. Antonio de la Garza,¹ this mild form of "tabardillo" has largely passed unrecognized, being denominated by other physicians variously as "general infection," "para-typhoid,"

¹ The form of tabardillo which is observed in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. *Memorias y Actas de 20 Congreso Nacional del Tabardillo, Mexico City, 1922.*

"malaria," "malarial petechial typhus," "petechial 14-day fever," "14-day fever," etc.

It has been pointed out independently by Doctor Rangel that certain clinical and epidemiological differences distinguish this disease of the lowlands from the classical "tabardillo" of the interior, viz: The extreme mildness of the disease; relative absence of nervous manifestations; absence of severe skin involvement, etc., and relative absence of complications of any sort; shorter duration and a greater percentage terminating by lysis; and a case fatality of less than two per cent. He also noted that this disease has become widespread in a population where there are few body lice, though there are many head lice; that lice are not observed in a great many instances; that many cases have occurred among the better class of people in Monterey who are free from vermin of any sort; that it is rare to observe more than one case in a household; and that the disease prevails principally in the summer and fall months.

The disease, which was investigated on the American side in the vicinity of Rio Grande City, was evidently of this same mild variety. Cases were demonstrated also at Laredo, Edinburg, Alamo, and Donna. A prominent Mexican physician at Laredo stated that he had had an outbreak of 17 cases of this type in his practice in that city two years ago. These and other facts lead us to believe that mild typhus—perhaps a permanently attenuated strain—is endemic in the lower Rio Grande Valley and has been there for some years, occurring sporadically, not attaining a very wide spread, and largely passing unrecognized under the name of paratyphoid fever, Rio Grande fever, etc.

The mode of spread here is not altogether clear. According to present information the body louse (*Pediculus humanus* var. *corporis*) does not survive for a sufficiently long period of time in the warm climate of the lowlands, nor is it sufficiently ubiquitous to act effectively as a vector. On the other hand, the head louse (*P. humanus* var. *capitis*) is sufficiently widely distributed and commonly found in the families where cases occur. Epidemiological evidence is thus brought to support the experimental work of Anderson and Goldberger¹ and others which has tended to show that *capitis* may be similarly concerned in the transmission of this disease. The work of Nuttall and his collaborators has emphasized the fact that *corporis* and *capitis* are no more than different races of the same species—*P. humanus*. It seems not unlikely, therefore, that *P. humanus* var. *capitis* may be the vector responsible for the transmission of these mild cases occurring in the Rio Grande Valley.²

¹ Anderson and Goldberger: Bull. No. 86, Hygienic Lab., United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., 1912; Toepfer: Deutsch. Med. Wchnschr., 1916, xlii, 1251; Nicolle: Bull. de l'Inst. Pasteur, 1920, xviii, 49; Foster: Arch. Int. Med., 1915, xvi, 363.

² Acknowledgments: The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by Maj. Fletcher Gardner, Dr. G. W. Edgerton, Dr. James Makins, and Dr. J. W. Mahone for investigations of cases on the American side, and to Doctors Rangel and Barragan, of Monterrey, for information concerning the disease on the Mexican side.

CONCLUSION

Mild typhus (Brill's disease) is endemic in the lowlands along the Rio Grande Valley.

Summary of cases of typhus observed in Rio Grande Valley in July, 1924

Case designation	Location	Nationality	Sex	Age	Date of onset	Duration, days	Clinical observation	Weil-Felix	
								Day	Titer
A	Rio Grande City	Mexican	M.	43	May 22	22	No.		
B	do	do	F.	43	June 21	15	No.		
C	do	do	F.	20	June 23	14	No.		
D	Fort Ringgold	do	M.	18	do	14	No.	31st	Pos. 1/1300.
E	Rio Grande City	do	M.	41	June 26	14	No.	26th	Pos. 1/1300.
F	do	do	M.	30	June 27	21	Yes	25th	Pos. 1/1300.
G	do	do	M.	58	June 28	16	Yes	24th	Pos. 1/1300.
J	do	do	M.	9	July 10	9	No.		
T	do	do	F.	25	July 12	14	Yes	9th	Negative. ¹
L	do	do	F.	13	July 17	12	Yes	6th	Pos. 1/320.
O	do	do	F.	28	July 21	8	Yes		
H	Fort Ringgold	American	M.	30	June 30	10	Yes	20th	Negative. ¹
I	do	do	F.	18	July 5	5	Yes	15th	Negative. ¹
K	do	do	M.	20	July 11	6	Yes	6th	Pos. 1/640.
M	do	Portuguese	M.	27	July 20	10	Yes	9th	Pos. 1/1300.
N	do	American	M.	21	July 21	12	Yes	8th	Pos. 1/160.
P	Edinburg	American	M.	19	July 15	14	Yes	8th	Pos. 1/5000.
Q	Donna	Mexican	F.	67	July 10	14	Yes	11th	Pos. 1/160.
R	Laredo	do	M.	15	July 19		Yes	9th	Pos. 1/160.
S	Alamo	do	M.	25	July 20		Yes	10th	Pos. 1/640.

¹ Agglutination in dilution of less than 1/80 was considered negative.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

Health conditions throughout the world seem not to have been disturbed by any unusual or special epidemic prevalence during the months of October and November, 1924, judging by data made available in the December number of the Epidemiological Report issued by the Health Section of the League of Nations' Secretariat. Mortality from all causes in a number of large cities scattered over the world showed some seasonal increases but agreed very closely with the corresponding periods of 1923.

Infant mortality in the German cities continued well below that of 1923 and showed a much smaller summer increase in 1924 than occurred in 1923. In Vienna the infant mortality is very close to the level of the German cities and has had much the same seasonal fluctuations. For the four weeks ended November 1, 1924, an annual rate of 90 deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 living births was reported in the German cities and 88 deaths in Vienna, as compared with a rate of 72 deaths per 1,000 living births in the 105 large English cities in the same period. Infant mortality in the English

*From the Statistical Office, United States Public Health Service.

cities has been increasing since August, and the October and November rates were slightly higher than at the same date in 1923.

Special comments made in the report on certain of the infectious diseases are very briefly summarized below.

Plague.—Reports from British India for the four weeks ended October 11 showed 2,991 deaths from plague, a small increase over preceding weeks. The increase was noted "especially in southern India, where the autumn is usually the season of greatest prevalence, as contrasted with the plains of northern India, where the outbreaks are most frequent in the spring." The incidence was far below that of the corresponding period of 1923, when 15,978 plague deaths were returned.

Little change is indicated in the plague situation in Java, where 556 deaths were reported for the two weeks ended October 13, and 656 during the preceding two weeks. Except for 1 death at Cheribon, in Java, and 3 deaths at Macassar, on the island of Celebes, no plague was reported in the ports of the Dutch East Indies in October.

Only an occasional, sporadic case of plague was reported from Egypt during the autumn. In Nigeria the outbreak of plague in Lagos appears to have culminated in the beginning of October, 65 cases having been notified during the fortnight ended November 10, against 85 and 100 cases, respectively, in the two preceding fortnights. In other plague centers of Central Africa the plague incidence seemed to be diminishing. The Union of South Africa reported an increase in plague incidence, with 25 cases and 18 deaths notified in the period from October 6 to December 10.

Cholera.—The cholera incidence in British India declined in September and the first half of October, but, nevertheless, remained higher than at the same season in the preceding two years. Three cases were reported from Dairen, Manchuria, as occurring in August, a few cases were reported from French India, Indo-China, Siam, and the Philippine Islands for September, and three cases from Ceylon for the six weeks from October 5 to November 15.

Typhus and relapsing fever.—No definite increases in either of these diseases was indicated for any of the European countries. Recent data for the whole of Russia were lacking, but only six cases of typhus had been notified in Leningrad during the three weeks ended October 25, and no case of relapsing fever had been notified for seven weeks up to that date.

The September incidence of typhus in the Union of South Africa was much lower than in 1923 and 1922.

A small outbreak of relapsing fever was noted in Nigeria, and a few cases were reported from other colonies in tropical Africa.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox continues low on the European continent. In England, however, 318 cases were reported for the four weeks ended November 29, as compared with 223 in the

preceding four weeks; 152 cases were notified in 1923 and 82 in 1922 during the corresponding period.

An increase was shown for the United States, where 27 States notified 1,340 cases during the four weeks ended November 1, as compared with 968 and 777 cases, respectively, during the two preceding four-week periods.

Smallpox was increasingly prevalent in Tunisia, but the incidence in central and southern Africa was lower than during previous years.

Typhoid fever.—A considerably increased prevalence of typhoid fever in the greater part of Europe in 1924 is shown. It was particularly marked in the Baltic region, where the late summer and autumn incidence reported was much higher than during the preceding two years, especially in Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, and Latvia. An unusually large number of cases was notified also in Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; and less marked increases over 1923 are shown for Czechoslovakia, France, and England and Wales. Comparative data for 1924 and 1923 are given in the table below for a number of European countries:

Cases of typhoid fever notified in various European countries in 1923 and 1924

Month	France		Sweden		Finland		Latvia		Czechoslovakia		Bulgaria	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
January.....	328	548	124	66	80	29	81	77	344	510	204	244
February.....	351	536	75	63	72	36	81	83	290	361	135	162
March.....	425	441	35	93	116	26	72	85	341	351	132	110
April.....	653	363	25	41	93	60	78	63	268	446	112	66
May.....	455	445	67	42	109	54	67	73	255	322	91	32
June.....	375	473	69	78	100	53	80	140	287	476	63	72
July.....	438	579	46	131	262	75	76	227	390	645	82	134
August.....	532	720	90	213	137	178	127	243	568	805	163	264
September.....	690	715	86	257	156	221	101	236	771	690	332	606
October.....	692	626	64	249	280	499	113	129	775	805	464	-----

Four weeks ended—	England and Wales		Netherlands		Germany		Poland		Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes		Italy	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Jan. 26.....	152	204	86	71	555	778	1,190	951	200	287	630	1,441
Feb. 23.....	203	218	100	64	497	733	1,050	918	236	217	498	935
Mar. 22.....	207	156	95	59	597	608	933	665	150	172	459	651
Apr. 19.....	196	174	92	72	584	656	732	596	145	134	511	634
May 17.....	183	280	108	69	647	586	708	572	122	170	622	644
June 14.....	177	369	81	68	725	722	686	605	87	122	873	820
July 12.....	253	578	107	81	1,049	1,125	723	715	147	159	1,210	1,432
Aug. 9.....	309	386	187	132	1,289	1,680	805	1,060	262	298	2,390	2,153
Sept. 6.....	341	376	113	155	1,620	1,967	1,031	1,546	348	471	4,109	3,469
Oct. 4.....	416	451	164	136	1,660	1,890	1,500	2,374	584	1,113	4,816	3,932
Nov. 1.....	370	422	143	109	1,376	1,545	1,904	-----	498	-----	3,777	3,416
Nov. 29.....	235	242	115	108	1,410	-----	1,541	-----	472	-----	3,231	-----

Data compiled from the Public Health Reports for 34 States show that typhoid fever was somewhat less prevalent in the United States throughout the summer and early autumn than in 1923, but in December a rise in cases occurred instead of the usual decline, making a considerable excess of cases in this month over 1923.

Cases of typhoid fever reported in 34 States of the United States in 1923 and 1924

Year	Four-week period ended—							
	June 14	July 12	Aug. 9	Sept. 6	Oct. 4	Nov. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 27
1924.....	1, 140	1, 624	2, 776	3, 229	3, 179	2, 295	1, 850	2, 068
1923.....	1, 039	1, 880	3, 100	3, 495	3, 310	2, 239	1, 795	1, 336

The unusual December prevalence in the United States was due mostly to an increase of typhoid fever in New York City, where 500 cases were reported in the four weeks ended December 27, and an additional 182 cases in the remainder of the State. However, the November and December reports indicate that increases occurred also in Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma; and in many other States the number of cases was slightly in excess of the 1923 incidence.

Dysentery.—While dysentery is not an important problem in western and northern Europe, many regions of central and eastern Europe are still seriously affected by it. The incidence is diminishing in most of central Europe; fewer cases than in 1923 were notified in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, and in the Balkans. In Poland, on the other hand, it has been more prevalent than in 1923, and 2,610 cases were notified in the three weeks ended October 25 as against 1,259 cases in the preceding three weeks and 622 cases in the corresponding three weeks of 1923.

Influenza.—No important outbreaks of influenza were shown in the statistics available for October and November.

Lethargic encephalitis.—No change in the prevalence of lethargic encephalitis has occurred since the preceding Epidemiological Report was issued. Returns for England and Wales for November showed it still unusually prevalent there; 171 cases were notified during the four weeks ended November 29, as compared with 170 during the preceding four weeks. In the United States the incidence of this disease continued low, only 42 cases being reported from 27 States during the four weeks ended November 1.

Acute poliomyelitis.—The incidence of acute poliomyelitis was diminishing in October in Sweden, Denmark, England and Wales, and the United States; it has been more epidemic in these countries in 1924 than for several years. In Canada a sudden increase in cases is noted for the month of September.

Cases of acute poliomyelitis notified in various countries in 1923 and 1924

Country	Year	Month				
		June	July	August	September	October
Canada.....	1924	0	1	9	101	-----
Denmark.....	1924	2	11	21	45	39
	1923	3	3	14	10	21
Sweden.....	1924	13	25	108	192	155
	1923	4	10	29	80	74

Country	Year	Four-week period ended—					
		July 12	Aug. 9	Sept. 6	Oct. 4	Nov. 1	Nov. 29
England and Wales.....	1924	50	101	137	115	118	90
	1923	25	55	87	126	92	42
Germany.....	1924	26	63	74	85	82	-----
United States (27 States).....	1924	53	*183	654	811	664	-----
	1923	56	175	367	393	365	-----

* Data for three weeks only.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.—The outbreak of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in Japan in August, September, and November, 1924, is of especial interest, because at about the same time an epidemic of “an indefinite disease involving the central nervous system” occurred.¹ It will be recalled that between the latter part of July and the end of September, 6,551 cases of this unidentified disease were reported; from August 10 to October 18, 1,398 cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and 1,619 suspected cases, a total of 3,017 cases, were reported. The reports by weeks are as follows:

	Week ended—									Total	
	August			September				October			
	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11		18
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	199	250	288	217	122	113	124	59	18	8	1,398
Suspected cerebrospinal meningitis.....	0	22	121	447	451	285	159	64	43	27	1,619

The Monthly Epidemiological Report comments as follows:

The first serious outbreak of meningitis was reported during the week ending August 16 in the Province of Tokushima, on the island of Shikoku. This province is situated south of Kagawa, which later became the principal center of the general epidemic. The outbreak must have come very suddenly, because only four cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in the whole of Japan during the week ending August 2. A large number of cases was reported also from the Province of Okayama, north of the Inland Sea.

¹ Public Health Reports, Dec. 12, 1924, pp. 3125-3129.

The distribution of the cases of cerebrospinal meningitis and of suspected cases by provinces is given in the table below, together with the number of cases of the unidentified disease reported in each province from the beginning of the epidemic in July up to September 29.

Cases and suspected cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis notified in Japan from August 10 to October 18, 1924, and cases of the "unidentified disease" notified from July to September 29, 1924

Province	Cases notified as cerebrospinal meningitis, Aug. 10-Oct. 18	Suspected cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, Aug. 10-Oct. 18	Cases of "unidentified disease," July to September 29	Province	Cases notified as cerebrospinal meningitis, Aug. 10-Oct. 18	Suspected cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, Aug. 10-Oct. 18	Cases of "unidentified disease," July to September 29
Aichi	7	1	1	Nagasaki	17	24	21
Akita	176	0	105	Nakayama	6	9	44
Aomori	4	94	78	Nara	1	0	7
Ehime	4	46	254	Nigata	1	67	72
Fukui	0	4	19	Oita	1	1	2
Fukuoka	22	121	112	Okayama	379	275	654
Fukushima	2	8	11	Okinawa	1	0	0
Gifu	0	9	7	Osaka	29	0	57
Gumma	2	10	11	Saga	0	0	2
Hiroshima	132	144	181	Saitama	3	0	3
Hokkaido	9	6	4	Shiga	0	0	7
Hyogo	19	0	725	Shimane	26	54	105
Ibaraki	5	12	27	Shisoka	4	3	3
Ishikawa	0	13	12	Thiba	4	4	4
Iwate	26	0	0	Tochigi	2	0	4
Kagawa	4	132	1,963	Tokushima	229	0	316
Kagoshima	4	0	4	Tokyo	96	61	59
Kanagawa	17	0	16	Tottori	31	133	420
Kochi	39	29	99	Toyama	0	0	712
Kumamoto	3	2	4	Yamagata	4	15	17
Kyoto	9	24	56	Yamaguchi	71	80	129
Miyagi	7	34	28	Yamanashi	1	2	3
Miyazaki	0	0	0				
Myie	2	0	0				
Nagano	8	202	193	Total	1,398	1,619	6,551

In general, considerable similarity in the distribution of the two epidemics is indicated, with the Provinces of Hyogo and Toyama as marked exceptions, these two Provinces having had little or no meningitis reported and over 700 cases each of the unidentified disease. It is to be hoped that further information on these two epidemics will be made available.

A further brief notation in the Epidemiological Report is of interest as follows:

A number of the cases of cerebrospinal meningitis are said to have been bacteriologically verified, but many of them, especially of the suspected cases, may quite well be cases of the unidentified epidemic disease, inasmuch as the measures of control ordered by the Central Sanitary Administration were those in force for cerebrospinal meningitis.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was more prevalent than at the same season of 1923 in Great Britain, Scandinavia, Poland, the Netherlands, and Germany. A serious increase of scarlet fever is indicated

for many widely separated regions of Russia, but data for the whole country later than July were not available.

Cases of scarlet fever notified at Leningrad were as follows:

Four-week period ended—	Cases	Deaths	Four-week period ended—	Cases	Deaths
Aug. 9.....	193	24	Oct. 4.....	542	56
Sept. 6.....	314	35	Nov. 1.....	628	78

The cities of Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa have shown increases in the number of cases; and the governments of Gomel, in White Russia, Velikij, Ustiug, in the north, Rostov on the Don, and Petrozavodsk, near the Baikal Sea, are mentioned as being affected. It is stated that "the fatality rate is very high, and severe cases among adults are reported to be frequent."

The incidence of scarlet fever is now relatively low in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and in Bulgaria, where serious epidemics existed at the end of the year 1923.

Diphtheria.—"Diphtheria is also reported with somewhat higher frequency than during the corresponding period of last year in Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany. In other European countries its prevalence is normal for the time of the year." Australia and New Zealand seem to have had a higher incidence of diphtheria in 1924 than in 1923. October data for the United States showed diphtheria to be less prevalent than at the corresponding date in 1923.

Trachoma.—Notifications of trachoma for a number of countries are given regularly in the Epidemiological Report. The table published in the Epidemiological Report is reproduced below:

Country	Quarter				Period included in incomplete quarters
	I	II	III	IV	
Austria.....	90	50	58	¹ 35	3 weeks.
Czechoslovakia.....	766	804	644	¹ 251	1 month.
Danzig.....	8	6	15	¹ 11	8 weeks.
Estonia.....	161	121	102	¹ 47	1 month.
France.....	(²)	38	12	¹ 3	Do.
Germany.....	288	454	528	¹ 279	6 weeks.
New Zealand.....	11	2	2	¹ 2	3 weeks.
Panama Canal Zone.....	1	0	3	-----	
Poland.....	496	870	940	¹ 194	4 weeks.
Switzerland.....	3	1	6	¹ 1	7 weeks.
Ukraine.....	6, 172	11, 529	-----	-----	
United States (24 States).....	257	841	¹ 345	¹ 318	12 weeks (III); 7 weeks (IV).

¹ Quarter not complete.

² Not notifiable during first quarter.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 24, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended January 24, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, January 27, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended January 24, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force.....	58, 444, 053	54, 764, 586
Number of death claims.....	12, 053	10, 732
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate...	10. 8	10. 2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended January 24, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, January 27, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Jan. 24, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 cor- responding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortal- ity rate, week ended Jan. 24, 1925 ²
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Jan. 24, 1925	Cor- responding week, 1924	
Total (63 cities)	7, 454	14. 2	³ 13. 6	868	³ 831	-----
Akron.....	34	-----	-----	3	2	33
Albany ⁴	41	17. 9	13. 6	3	6	67
Atlanta.....	85	19. 1	21. 8	11	16	-----
Baltimore ⁴	259	17. 0	16. 1	20	22	58
Birmingham.....	62	15. 7	16. 9	7	10	-----
Boston.....	249	16. 6	14. 4	32	28	85
Bridgeport.....	33	-----	-----	4	3	64
Buffalo.....	127	12. 0	14. 2	19	20	77
Cambridge.....	49	22. 7	13. 5	7	2	120
Camden.....	44	17. 8	15. 3	9	6	148
Chicago ⁴	718	12. 5	12. 0	103	85	91
Cincinnati.....	144	18. 3	15. 3	20	17	118
Cleveland.....	202	11. 2	11. 2	32	30	79
Columbus.....	88	16. 8	14. 2	8	3	75
Dallas.....	63	17. 0	15. 0	17	7	-----
Dayton.....	32	9. 6	7. 4	2	3	32
Denver.....	100	-----	-----	13	6	-----
Des Moines.....	21	7. 3	13. 3	5	6	86
Detroit.....	253	-----	-----	38	36	64
Duluth.....	15	7. 1	11. 5	4	2	85
Erie.....	25	-----	-----	5	0	98
Fall River ⁴	21	9. 0	12. 5	5	6	72
Flint.....	13	-----	-----	2	3	33
Fort Worth.....	28	9. 6	6. 7	3	1	-----
Grand Rapids.....	38	13. 1	11. 2	4	4	62
Houston.....	63	-----	-----	10	7	-----
Indianapolis.....	102	14. 8	12. 6	7	13	48
Jacksonville, Fla.....	35	17. 4	23. 4	2	8	44
Jersey City.....	84	13. 9	10. 4	10	12	70
Kansas City, Kans.....	32	13. 5	8. 6	10	5	211
Kansas City, Mo.....	96	13. 6	16. 8	12	18	-----
Los Angeles.....	266	-----	-----	28	30	78
Louisville.....	81	16. 3	16. 3	5	3	44
Lowell.....	21	9. 4	13. 5	1	4	17
Lynn.....	28	13. 9	13. 6	1	4	27
Memphis.....	97	29. 0	13. 0	8	4	-----
Milwaukee.....	96	10. 0	10. 0	20	12	91
Minneapolis.....	105	12. 9	11. 6	19	10	102
Nashville ⁴	44	18. 5	20. 3	9	2	-----
New Bedford.....	25	9. 6	11. 0	5	7	83
New Haven.....	55	16. 0	13. 6	5	6	65
New Orleans.....	162	20. 4	23. 4	21	17	-----
New York.....	1, 603	13. 7	12. 4	157	174	63
Bronx Borough.....	189	10. 9	9. 5	13	16	45
Brooklyn Borough.....	568	13. 2	11. 6	59	72	62
Manhattan Borough.....	679	15. 7	14. 6	73	74	73
Queens Borough.....	134	12. 2	10. 3	12	11	60
Richmond Borough.....	33	12. 9	18. 0	0	1	0

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 1923. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

³ Data for 62 cities.

⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, Jan. 23, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended January 24, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, January 27, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Contd.

City	Week ended Jan. 24, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Jan. 24, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Jan. 24, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Newark, N. J.....	127	14.6	11.6	18	15	82
Norfolk.....	40	12.3	8.9	3	3	53
Oakland.....	59	12.1	15.0	7	4	82
Omaha.....	59	14.5	14.3	8	2	77
Paterson.....	40	14.7	15.9	2	4	34
Philadelphia.....	563	14.8	14.6	54	62	68
Pittsburgh.....	230	19.0	16.4	32	40	112
Portland, Oreg.....	66	12.2	12.2	3	11	31
Providence.....	69	14.7	14.3	6	10	48
Richmond.....	72	20.1	13.6	8	4	97
Rochester.....	72	11.3		5		40
St. Louis.....	251	15.9	15.3	22	7	
St. Paul.....	60	12.7	13.5	4	10	34
Salt Lake City.....	33	13.1	15.0	6	6	94
San Antonio.....	69	18.2	17.4	15	10	
San Francisco.....	158	14.8	17.0	7	13	40
Schenectady.....	32	16.3	8.3	6	1	169
Seattle.....	63			6	5	61
Somerville.....	19	9.7	11.4	2	2	54
Spokane.....	33			6	1	131
Springfield, Mass.....	34	11.6	16.5	5	9	74
Syracuse.....	48	13.1	11.4	6	4	75
Tacoma.....	20	10.0	13.2	0	1	0
Toledo.....	62	11.2	12.8	12	8	109
Trenton.....	48	19.0	18.1	5	3	81
Utica.....	27	13.1	13.4	5	3	103
Washington, D. C.....	140	14.7	14.3	13	9	73
Waterbury.....	24			4	5	88
Wilmington, Del.....	35	15.0	14.8	5	4	114
Yonkers.....	24	11.2	11.9	3	5	66
Youngstown.....	45	14.7	13.1	3	8	38

* Deaths for week ended Friday, Jan. 23, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

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

Reports for Week Ended January 31, 1925

ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Chicken pox.....	58	Compton.....	1
Diphtheria.....	29	Los Angeles.....	3
Dysentery.....	2	Diphtheria.....	143
Influenza.....	610	Influenza.....	72
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Measles.....	41
Malaria.....	11	Poliomyelitis:	
Measles.....	15	Alhambra.....	1
Mumps.....	60	Berkeley.....	2
Pellagra.....	2	Contra Costa County.....	1
Pneumonia.....	152	Oakland.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	20	Scarlet fever.....	160
Smallpox.....	259	Smallpox:	
Trachoma.....	18	Los Angeles.....	38
Tuberculosis.....	29	Los Angeles County.....	21
Typhoid fever.....	9	Oakland.....	10
Whooping cough.....	11	San Diego.....	38
		Scattering.....	46
		Typhoid fever.....	6
ARIZONA		COLORADO	
		(Exclusive of Denver)	
Chicken pox.....	11	Chicken pox.....	48
Diphtheria.....	5	Diphtheria.....	15
Measles.....	163	Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	19	Mumps.....	30
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	7	Scarlet fever.....	38
Smallpox.....	22	Tuberculosis.....	69
Tuberculosis.....	14	Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	2	Vincent's angina.....	1
		Whooping cough.....	10
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	25	Chicken pox.....	75
Diphtheria.....	6	Diphtheria.....	41
Influenza.....	293	German measles.....	16
Malaria.....	16	Influenza.....	7
Measles.....	31	Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Mumps.....	51	Measles.....	124
Pellagra.....	3	Mumps.....	36
Scarlet fever.....	13		
Smallpox.....	18		
Tuberculosis.....	9		
Typhoid fever.....	7		
Whooping cough.....	2		

CONNECTICUT—continued

	Cases
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	95
Scarlet fever.....	164
Septic sore throat.....	4
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	29
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	77

DELAWARE

Chicken pox.....	3
Diphtheria.....	11
Influenza.....	4
Measles.....	3
Pneumonia.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	7
Whooping cough.....	1

FLORIDA

Diphtheria.....	15
Influenza.....	25
Malaria.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	20

GEORGIA

Chicken pox.....	11
Diphtheria.....	6
Hookworm disease.....	7
Influenza.....	242
Mumps.....	55
Pneumonia.....	15
Scarlet fever.....	5
Smallpox.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	4
Whooping cough.....	6

ILLINOIS

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Cook County.....	75
Sangamon County.....	8
Scattering.....	44
Influenza.....	39
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County.....	3
Measles.....	439
Pneumonia.....	311
Poliomyelitis:	
Cook County.....	1
Cass County.....	1
Jackson County.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County.....	302
Kane County.....	17
Knox County.....	11
Peoria County.....	17
St. Clair County.....	20
Schuyler County.....	18
Scattering.....	113
Smallpox:	
Madison County.....	14
St. Clair County.....	12
Scattering.....	37
Tuberculosis.....	218
Typhoid fever.....	11
Whooping cough.....	276

INDIANA

	Cases
Chicken pox.....	119
Diphtheria.....	39
Influenza.....	45
Measles.....	111
Mumps.....	4
Pneumonia.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	194
Smallpox.....	121
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	30
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	27

IOWA

Diphtheria.....	31
Scarlet fever.....	81
Smallpox.....	47

KANSAS

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	135
Diphtheria.....	37
Influenza.....	12
Measles.....	8
Mumps.....	455
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pneumonia.....	59
Scarlet fever.....	145
Smallpox.....	5
Trachoma.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	36
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	70

LOUISIANA

Anthrax.....	1
Diphtheria.....	16
Hookworm disease.....	6
Influenza.....	86
Malaria.....	6
Pneumonia.....	33
Rabies.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	20
Smallpox.....	74
Tuberculosis.....	31
Typhoid fever.....	24
Whooping cough.....	10

MAINE

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	47
Diphtheria.....	4
German measles.....	6
Influenza.....	6
Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	57
Pneumonia.....	50
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	22
Septic sore throat.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	4
Vincent's angina.....	4
Whooping cough.....	52

MARYLAND ¹

	Cases
Chicken pox.....	66
Diphtheria.....	34
German measles.....	3
Influenza.....	105
Measles.....	58
Mumps.....	36
Pneumonia (all forms).....	104
Scarlet fever.....	97
Septic sore throat.....	5
Tuberculosis.....	66
Typhoid fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	82

MASSACHUSETTS

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	310
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	22
Diphtheria.....	121
German measles.....	203
Influenza.....	21
Lethargic encephalitis.....	6
Measles.....	322
Mumps.....	75
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	45
Pneumonia (lobar).....	137
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	352
Septic sore throat.....	2
Tetanus.....	1
Trichinosis.....	5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	123
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	142

MICHIGAN

Diphtheria.....	95
Measles.....	125
Pneumonia.....	130
Scarlet fever.....	298
Smallpox.....	49
Tuberculosis.....	177
Typhoid fever.....	11
Whooping cough.....	152

MINNESOTA

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	147
Diphtheria.....	66
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	31
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	252
Smallpox.....	76
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	95
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	47

MISSISSIPPI

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	18
Scarlet fever.....	4
Smallpox.....	16
Typhoid fever.....	11

¹ Week ended Friday.

MISSOURI

(Exclusive of Kansas City)

	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	58
Diphtheria.....	83
Influenza.....	32
Measles.....	7
Mumps.....	33
Pneumonia.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	223
Septic sore throat.....	2
Smallpox.....	17
Trachoma.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	33
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	21

MONTANA

Diphtheria.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	33
Smallpox.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1

NEBRASKA

Chicken pox.....	19
Diphtheria.....	11
Influenza.....	5
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	25
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	3

NEW JERSEY

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	197
Diphtheria.....	86
Influenza.....	17
Measles.....	115
Pneumonia.....	148
Scarlet fever.....	260
Smallpox.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	217

NEW MEXICO

Chicken pox.....	17
Diphtheria.....	2
German measles.....	2
Influenza.....	29
Measles.....	13
Mumps.....	10
Pneumonia.....	23
Scarlet fever.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	10
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	2

NEW YORK

(Exclusive of New York City)

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	5
Diphtheria.....	117
Influenza.....	42
Lethargic encephalitis.....	6

NEW YORK—continued

	Cases
Measles.....	195
Pneumonia.....	257
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	366
Smallpox.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	30
Whooping cough.....	245

NORTH CAROLINA

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	131
Diphtheria.....	40
German measles.....	4
Measles.....	27
Scarlet fever.....	29
Septic sore throat.....	6
Smallpox.....	95
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	145

OKLAHOMA

(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Harper County.....	1
Diphtheria.....	14
Influenza.....	582
Pneumonia.....	169
Typhoid fever.....	9

OREGON

Chicken pox.....	18
Diphtheria:	
Portland.....	24
Scattering.....	11
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	15
Pneumonia.....	16
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Portland.....	8
Scattering.....	35
Smallpox:	
Portland.....	11
Scattering.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	11
Whooping cough.....	10

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chicken pox.....	12
Diphtheria.....	4
Measles.....	6
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	1

TEXAS

Chicken pox.....	58
Dengue.....	3
Diphtheria.....	28
Dysentery (epidemic).....	2
Influenza.....	887
Measles.....	15

TEXAS—continued

	Cases
Mumps.....	73
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pellagra.....	3
Pneumonia.....	69
Scarlet fever.....	28
Smallpox.....	21
Trachoma.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	14
Typhoid fever.....	15
Whooping cough.....	18

VERMONT

Chicken pox.....	36
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	43
Scarlet fever.....	17
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	7

VIRGINIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Augusta County.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis—Carroll County.....	1
Poliomyelitis—Accomac County.....	1

WASHINGTON

Chicken pox.....	139
Diphtheria.....	47
German measles.....	79
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	117
Pneumonia.....	3
Poliomyelitis—Thurston County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	31
Smallpox.....	19
Tuberculosis.....	33
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	30

WEST VIRGINIA

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Wheeling.....	1
Diphtheria.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	14
Smallpox.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	5

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	32
Diphtheria.....	11
German measles.....	205
Influenza.....	2
Measles.....	219
Mumps.....	58
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	19
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	14
Whooping cough.....	23
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	230
Diphtheria.....	44
German measles.....	23
Influenza.....	41

1 Deaths.

WISCONSIN—continued		WYOMING	
Scattering—Continued.	Cases		Cases
Measles.....	82	Chicken pox.....	11
Mumps.....	253	Diphtheria.....	2
Pneumonia.....	32	Impetigo contagiosa.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	162	Influenza.....	1
Smallpox.....	74	Measles.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	22	Mumps.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Whooping cough.....	154	Scarlet fever.....	5
		Smallpox.....	3

Reports for Week Ended January 24, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		NEW MEXICO	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	38	Chicken pox.....	24
Diphtheria.....	11	Diphtheria.....	2
Measles.....	13	Influenza.....	7
Pneumonia.....	34	Measles.....	17
Scarlet fever.....	37	Mumps.....	6
Smallpox.....	2	Pneumonia.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	21	Scarlet fever.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	10
Whooping cough.....	7	Typhoid fever.....	6
		Whooping cough.....	2

NEBRASKA		NORTH DAKOTA	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	31	Chicken pox.....	45
Diphtheria.....	5	Diphtheria.....	5
Measles.....	2	Mumps.....	8
Mumps.....	1	Pneumonia.....	11
Pneumonia.....	2	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	11	Scarlet fever.....	108
Smallpox.....	15	Smallpox.....	9
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	4
Whooping cough.....	2	Whooping cough.....	12

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>November, 1924</i>										
California.....	9	787	78	3	120	3	39	543	383	158
Tennessee.....	4	122	326	24	28	66	3	168	39	166
<i>December, 1924</i>										
Alabama.....	7	131	431	95	141	21	1	86	352	75
Iowa.....		77			46		4	215	219	4
Kansas.....	4	186	35	0	19	0	2	393	17	9
Mississippi.....	1	141	4,901	3,061	114	181	5	61	102	141
Montana.....		92	5		29		8	59	65	9
Oregon.....	1	168	2		17		6	182	70	11
Pennsylvania.....	6	1,192			1,917		6	2,633	6	164
South Carolina.....		217	57			1		8	98	16
South Dakota.....	1	34			7		4	203	88	8
Virginia.....	3	344	4,705	73	290	16	4	279	2	48
Washington.....	0	167	0	0	45	0	26	176	103	41
Wisconsin.....	4	265	163	0	760	0	8	643	146	20

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles, Calif.—The following items were taken from the report of plague-eradication measures in Los Angeles, Calif., for the week ended January 17, 1925:

Number of rats examined during week ended Jan. 17, 1925.....	3, 201
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	4
Number of squirrels examined during week ended Jan. 17, 1925.....	331
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Total number of rats examined to Jan. 17, 1925.....	34, 813
Total number of rats found to be plague infected.....	75
Total number of squirrels examined to Jan. 17, 1925.....	1, 424
Total number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of human cases proved plague for week.....	1

Oakland, Calif.—During the week ended January 17, 1925, two rats were found to be plague infected at Oakland, Calif.

New Orleans, La.—The following items are taken from the report of plague-eradication measures at New Orleans, La., for the week ended January 17, 1925:

Number of vessels inspected for rat guards.....	291
Number of inspections made.....	914
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	38
Number of rodents examined for plague.....	4, 260
Number of rodents found positive for plague.....	7
Total number of rodent plague cases to Jan. 17.....	12
Total number of rodents examined to Jan. 17.....	18, 015

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended January 17, 1925, 33 States reported 1,752 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended January 19, 1924, the same States reported 2,423 cases of this disease. One hundred and four cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,800,000, reported 951 cases of diphtheria for the week ended January 17, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,442 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,269 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Twenty-nine States reported 1,930 cases of measles for the week ended January 17, 1925, and 13,341 cases of this disease for the week ended January 19, 1924. One hundred and four cities reported 781 cases of measles for the week this year, and 5,477 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 33 States—this year, 3,885 cases; last year, 4,199; 104 cities—this year, 1,957, last year, 1,868; estimated expectancy, 1,061 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended January 17, 1925, 33 States reported 1,236 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding

week, they reported 1,192 cases. One hundred and four cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 319 cases; 1924, 454 cases; estimated expectancy, 85 cases. These cities reported 27 deaths from smallpox for the week this year, 21 of which occurred at Minneapolis.

Typhoid fever.—Two hundred and seventy-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended January 17, 1925, by 32 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 244 cases. One hundred and four cities reported 117 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 77 cases for the week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 56 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 104 cities as follows: 1925, 1,275 deaths; 1924, 1,119 deaths.

City reports for week ended January 17, 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	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, es- ti- mated ex- pectancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland	73,129	6	2	2	1	0	0	30	2
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nashua	29,234	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	¹ 10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	62	68	36	1	3	88	9	27
Fall River	120,912	6	6	4	1	0	0	0	2
Springfield	144,227	1	4	1	3	2	69	7	1
Worcester	191,927	31	6	5	0	0	3	2	4
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence	242,373	0	13	11	2	2	3	0	7
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	¹ 143,555	3	9	9	1	2	0	1	4
Hartford	¹ 138,036	12	8	3	0	1	1	6	4
New Haven	172,967	34	4	1	0	1	13	1	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	23	26	6	2	0	77	12	18
New York	5,927,625	175	226	232	41	19	34	41	280
Rochester	317,867	9	11	1	0	0	7	35	4
Syracuse	184,511	16	11	4	0	0	4	21	6
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	12	5	13	1	1	6	1	6
Newark	438,699	42	23	14	5	0	37	13	20
Trenton	127,390	4	7	1	2	0	18	0	8
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	120	78	84	-----	11	56	37	114
Pittsburgh	613,442	39	27	15	-----	4	70	39	53
Reading	110,917	14	5	1	0	0	2	4	4
Scranton	140,636	6	6	5	0	1	3	1	10

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended January 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- les, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, es- timated expectancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	406,312	6	14	9	-----	6	3	5	16
Cleveland.....	888,519	121	37	24	5	1	3	6	20
Columbus.....	261,082	15	7	2	0	0	1	1	4
Toledo.....	268,338	23	7	10	0	0	4	0	6
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	93,573	10	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Indianapolis.....	342,718	72	19	5	0	1	0	1	10
South Bend.....	76,709	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Terre Haute.....	68,939	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2,886,121	130	141	70	15	5	204	30	86
Cicero.....	55,968	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Peoria.....	79,675	10	3	3	0	0	2	2	4
Springfield.....	61,833	13	2	5	1	1	4	8	0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	995,668	79	76	43	2	3	6	7	41
Flint.....	117,968	8	11	2	1	0	5	0	0
Grand Rapids.....	145,947	7	5	2	0	1	20	12	1
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	42,519	6	1	0	0	-----	1	182	-----
Milwaukee.....	484,595	63	23	19	1	1	219	70	17
Racine.....	64,393	12	2	5	1	1	0	15	0
Superior.....	139,671	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	106,289	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Minneapolis.....	409,125	71	23	25	0	0	1	8	5
St. Paul.....	241,891	37	17	17	0	0	1	62	10
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	61,262	1	1	1	0	-----	0	3	-----
Sioux City.....	79,662	5	2	1	0	-----	0	1	-----
Waterloo.....	39,667	2	1	0	0	-----	1	-----	-----
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	351,819	10	12	8	1	0	0	8	17
St. Joseph.....	78,232	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	1
St. Louis.....	803,853	35	60	57	0	0	1	3	-----
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	24,841	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Grand Forks.....	14,547	4	0	0	0	-----	0	0	-----
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15,829	6	-----	1	0	-----	0	2	-----
Sioux Falls.....	29,206	1	1	2	0	-----	0	0	-----
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	58,761	5	3	6	0	0	2	1	2
Omaha.....	204,382	8	6	4	0	0	0	1	5
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	52,555	22	2	4	0	0	0	142	1
Wichita.....	79,261	11	4	4	0	0	1	1	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	117,728	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	773,580	57	33	16	89	9	2	8	56
Cumberland.....	32,361	-----	1	1	0	0	0	-----	0
Frederick.....	11,301	-----	1	0	0	0	0	-----	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	1,437,571	37	20	12	4	4	4	-----	15
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30,277	8	1	1	0	0	0	27	3
Norfolk.....	159,089	29	4	4	0	0	1	135	5
Richmond.....	181,044	1	7	6	0	1	2	0	5
Roanoke.....	55,502	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	45,597	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Huntington.....	57,918	0	2	2	0	-----	0	0	-----
Wheeling.....	156,208	4	2	1	0	0	4	0	6
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	29,171	23	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Wilmington.....	35,719	12	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
Winston-Salem.....	56,230	4	1	4	0	0	0	1	6

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended January 17, 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			
SOUTH ATLANTIC—CON.									
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	71,245	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Columbia.....	39,688	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	3
Greenville.....	25,789	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	222,963	3	4	2	1	3	0	1	27
Brunswick.....	15,937	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	89,448	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	1
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	24,403	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa.....	56,050	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	57,877	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Lexington.....	43,673	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Louisville.....	257,671	4	8	3	1	0	0	0	6
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	170,067		7	1		3	2		9
Nashville.....	121,128	4	2	1		2	4	0	7
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	195,901	8	3	5	10	2	1	1	8
Mobile.....	63,858	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Montgomery.....	45,383	3	1	5	1	0	0	2	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	30,635	8	1	2	0		0	6	
Little Rock.....	70,916	0	1	1	3	0	4	0	3
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	404,575	6	15	18	12	6	0	0	26
Shreveport.....	54,590	1		2	0	1	0	0	5
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma.....	101,150	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tulsa.....	102,018	6	2	4	0		0		
Texas:									
Dallas.....	177,274	23	8	8	0	1	0	0	12
Galveston.....	46,877	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Houston.....	154,970		3	7	0	1	0		12
San Antonio.....	184,727	0	1	3	12	8	1	0	26
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	16,927	10	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Great Falls.....	27,787	2	1	3	0	0	24	0	1
Helena.....	12,037		0	0	0	0	0		0
Missoula.....	12,668		0	2	0	0	0		0
Idaho:									
Boise.....	22,806	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver.....	272,031	14	11	4		3	2	60	16
Pueblo.....	43,519	18	4	4	0	0	1	15	4
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	16,648	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	33,899	0		0	0	0	0	0	2
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	126,241	53	3	2	0	0	1	22	5
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	315,685	60	5	9	0		5	42	
Spokane.....	104,573	15	3	5	0		28	0	
Tacoma.....	101,731	3	3	2	0		0	2	
Oregon:									
Portland.....	273,621	18	7	20	1	0	3	8	7
California:									
Los Angeles.....	666,853	72	41	36	7	2	16	28	25
Sacramento.....	69,950	3	2	3	0	0	2	0	4
San Francisco.....	539,038	38	28	16	6	1	4	33	11

1 Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended January 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	6	21
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Nashua.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Vermont:											
Barre.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	50	118	0	0	0	13	1	2	1	23	252
Fall River.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	36
Springfield.....	8	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
Worcester.....	11	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	48
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Providence.....	9	10	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	61
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	5	17	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	50
Hartford.....	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	42
New Haven.....	8	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	49
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	20	22	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	32	129
New York.....	175	267	0	0	0	125	11	34	11	91	1,610
Rochester.....	12	40	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	71
Syracuse.....	15	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	48
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	2	15	0	11	1	0	1	1	0	5	33
Newark.....	20	39	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	61	125
Trenton.....	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	49
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	55	122	1	6	0	41	3	2	3	78	608
Pittsburgh.....	24	61	0	0	0	11	2	1	0	8	223
Reading.....	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	13	43
Seranton.....	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	10	22	1	1	0	10	0	9	1	6	138
Cleveland.....	36	27	2	0	0	17	2	4	2	20	201
Columbus.....	8	17	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	4	73
Toledo.....	16	13	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	17	62
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	3	10	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	26
Indianapolis.....	10	3	2	20	0	11	1	0	0	10	99
South Bend.....	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Terre Haute.....	2	6	0	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	32
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	105	249	2	0	0	45	3	7	5	127	677
Cicero.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
Peoria.....	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21
Springfield.....	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	26
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	85	110	4	2	1	26	2	7	2	42	253
Flint.....	9	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	17
Grand Rapids.....	8	23	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	11	36
Wisconsin:											
Madison.....	3	0	0	0	-----	0	0	-----	-----	14	-----
Milwaukee.....	38	10	2	2	2	5	1	1	0	26	97
Racine.....	6	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	16
Superior.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

City reports for week ended January 17, 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.....	6	26	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	22
Minneapolis.....	32	76	9	44	21	3	1	1	0	0	108
St. Paul.....	19	36	11	3	1	2	0	0	0	17	59
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux City.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo.....	3	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	13	95	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	89
St. Joseph.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
St. Louis.....	29	106	1	12	0	8	2	2	0	5	257
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
Omaha.....	5	3	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	18
Wichita.....	3	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	34	51	0	0	0	11	2	0	1	49	275
Cumberland.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Frederick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	20	35	1	7	0	9	2	6	1	11	133
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Norfolk.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
Richmond.....	5	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	72
Roanoke.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Huntington.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeling.....	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	20
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	1	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
Wilmington.....	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Winston-Salem.....	2	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	25
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	20
Columbia.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	22
Greenville.....	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	4	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	99
Brunswick.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	27
Florida:											
St. Petersburg.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Tampa.....	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Lexington.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Louisville.....	5	7	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	2	87
Tennessee:											
Memphis.....	3	15	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	57
Nashville.....	2	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	45

City reports for week ended January 17, 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—continued											
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	4	7	0	35	0	3	1	0	0	1	66
Mobile.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	18
Montgomery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Little Rock.....	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	---
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	3	11	3	0	0	13	2	14	2	3	181
Shreveport.....		1		1	1	0		0	0	0	30
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma.....	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	13
Tulsa.....	2	2	1	1	0		1	0			
Texas:											
Dallas.....	3	6	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	61
Galveston.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	16
Houston.....	1	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	60
San Antonio.....	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	84
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings.....	2	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	7
Great Falls.....	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	---
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Missoula.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Idaho:											
Boise.....	1	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Colorado:											
Denver.....	10	14	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	73
Pueblo.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	16
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....		0		0	0	13		0	0	0	25
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	30
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	10	5	2	10			0	0		11	---
Spokane.....	4	1	5	2			0	0		8	---
Tacoma.....	3	0	2	1			1	0		0	---
Oregon:											
Portland.....	6	11	4	32	0	3	1	0	0	3	64
California:											
Los Angeles.....	15	36	2	48	0	36	1	1	0	35	---
Sacramento.....	2	5	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
San Francisco.....	16	16	0	3	0	13	1	1	2	12	180

City reports for week ended January 17, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Dengue		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, est. expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Worcester.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:											
Providence.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:											
New Haven.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
New York.....	1	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	1	1
Syracuse.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:											
Milwaukee.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:											
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Texas:											
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado:											
Denver.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Oregon:											
Portland.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended January 17, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 105 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000 and the 97 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, November 9, 1924, to January 17, 1925—
Annual rates per 100,000 population ¹*

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Total.....	201	201	175	² 190	³ 193	⁴ 197	150	⁴ 155	169	⁵ 172
New England.....	204	209	166	258	³ 208	221	189	258	256	179
Middle Atlantic.....	158	159	144	170	175	187	149	140	181	188
East North Central.....	183	168	173	165	167	185	134	151	132	141
West North Central.....	305	332	307	309	265	299	168	176	143	255
South Atlantic.....	221	262	260	⁶ 173	201	150	134	146	173	⁵ 106
East South Central.....	149	183	120	⁷ 98	97	149	51	91	120	91
West South Central.....	274	209	125	144	209	195	116	148	144	195
Mountain.....	344	258	162	172	315	248	209	191	239	153
Pacific.....	273	281	128	252	273	⁴ 207	226	⁴ 129	194	206

MEASLES CASE RATES

Total.....	58	72	66	² 112	³ 128	⁴ 143	105	⁴ 158	215	⁵ 141
New England.....	102	122	147	164	³ 282	194	278	380	395	440
Middle Atlantic.....	68	78	79	105	120	115	235	121	169	157
East North Central.....	76	97	85	199	207	317	138	294	417	127
West North Central.....	21	29	10	25	35	19	10	10	19	12
South Atlantic.....	8	22	14	⁶ 22	39	24	35	53	83	⁵ 43
East South Central.....	11	11	0	⁷ 0	6	11	0	17	29	46
West South Central.....	5	5	9	0	0	19	14	9	5	23
Mountain.....	38	38	29	19	48	57	19	115	134	267
Pacific.....	67	99	52	136	125	⁴ 37	70	⁴ 83	194	160

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

Total.....	198	223	232	² 270	³ 312	⁴ 314	244	⁴ 297	369	⁵ 355
New England.....	335	385	437	544	³ 602	552	512	609	661	561
Middle Atlantic.....	167	185	197	197	260	268	225	286	324	294
East North Central.....	194	225	228	257	234	311	230	243	383	375
West North Central.....	456	473	508	616	626	601	468	527	757	755
South Atlantic.....	118	146	128	⁶ 171	252	213	132	203	160	⁵ 243
East South Central.....	80	97	57	⁷ 162	109	240	126	172	229	183
West South Central.....	83	65	93	125	162	185	65	83	148	116
Mountain.....	191	229	143	296	162	239	191	162	382	534
Pacific.....	116	174	168	197	218	⁴ 134	133	⁴ 138	189	183

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 Norfolk Va., and Memphis, Tenn., not included in calculating the rate. Reports not received at time of going to press.

³ Worcester, Mass., not included.

⁴ Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

⁵ Wilmington, Del., not included.

⁶ Norfolk, Va., not included.

⁷ Memphis, Tenn., not included.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, November 9, 1924, to January 17, 1925—
Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued*

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Total.....	35	34	38	² 58	³ 43	⁴ 42	41	⁴ 40	57	⁵ 58
New England.....	0	0	0	0	³ 0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	3	5	5	1	2	2	3	3	10
East North Central.....	8	10	14	10	13	14	20	27	40	39
West North Central.....	207	176	236	417	255	209	205	129	220	193
South Atlantic.....	14	12	6	⁶ 48	39	22	28	39	30	⁵ 64
East South Central.....	69	120	74	⁷ 204	177	314	183	372	395	217
West South Central.....	37	28	32	19	14	51	19	32	65	32
Mountain.....	67	19	10	19	19	29	48	29	57	212
Pacific.....	136	142	136	113	113	⁴ 106	122	⁴ 69	148	

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

Total.....	19	24	29	² 45	³ 43	⁴ 56	35	⁴ 37	36	⁵ 21
New England.....	12	12	22	30	³ 16	30	17	25	15	25
Middle Atlantic.....	17	23	46	71	68	101	57	58	49	21
East North Central.....	8	11	7	22	32	33	24	28	23	23
West North Central.....	6	17	4	8	17	15	19	4	6	10
South Atlantic.....	20	28	30	⁶ 56	35	30	37	41	55	⁶ 21
East South Central.....	114	80	109	⁷ 63	57	51	34	40	51	17
West South Central.....	51	60	37	60	51	56	28	37	70	70
Mountain.....	76	19	19	10	19	10	0	0	10	0
Pacific.....	17	46	17	29	17	⁴ 14	15	⁴ 5	26	6

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

Total.....	8	8	10	² 12	³ 17	⁴ 16	15	19	21	⁵ 22
New England.....	0	5	5	17	³ 5	15	15	3	17	27
Middle Atlantic.....	9	9	8	11	22	17	14	21	20	18
East North Central.....	3	5	11	9	13	9	16	10	16	15
West North Central.....	0	0	7	4	4	9	7	9	13	2
South Atlantic.....	8	12	14	⁶ 11	22	22	14	26	35	⁴ 47
East South Central.....	23	11	29	⁷ 25	23	23	51	63	46	46
West South Central.....	36	15	25	31	36	41	15	51	41	87
Mountain.....	10	38	19	29	29	48	10	38	19	29
Pacific.....	20	0	8	8	4	⁴ 17	12	12	20	12

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

Total.....	125	120	130	² 153	³ 159	⁴ 172	157	203	192	⁵ 215
New England.....	87	94	144	127	³ 109	134	114	174	122	157
Middle Atlantic.....	149	152	152	188	201	191	178	226	228	260
East North Central.....	86	90	93	115	125	146	126	165	152	152
West North Central.....	70	79	74	63	88	68	92	101	90	107
South Atlantic.....	169	116	169	⁶ 191	175	248	205	250	246	⁵ 294
East South Central.....	263	206	246	⁷ 211	217	297	206	303	292	189
West South Central.....	173	102	107	163	178	163	229	341	260	449
Mountain.....	95	143	124	210	200	276	219	229	229	248
Pacific.....	106	86	94	168	135	⁴ 86	147	188	184	163

² Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., not included in calculating the rate. Reports not received at time of going to press.

³ Worcester, Mass., not included.

⁴ Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

⁵ Wilmington, Del., not included.

⁶ Norfolk, Va., not included.

⁷ Memphis, Tenn., not included.

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

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—December 1–15, 1924.—During the period December 1 to 15, 1924, three cases of lethargic encephalitis, one case of poliomyelitis, 29 cases of typhoid fever, and 43 cases of paratyphoid fever were reported in Finland. Population, 3,402,593.

INDO-CHINA

Cholera—Plague—Smallpox—September, 1924.—During the month of September, 1924, cholera, plague, and smallpox were reported in Indo-China, as follows: *Cholera*—cases, 7 (European, 1); deaths, 4; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 9 (European, 1); deaths, 4. *Plague*—cases, 12; deaths, 12; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 14; deaths, 14. *Smallpox*—cases, 78; deaths, 22; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 213; (European, 1); deaths, 75 (European, 1).

Influenza.—During the same period, 28 cases of influenza with five deaths were reported in Indo-China.

LATVIA

Smallpox—Typhoid fever—Typhus fever—November, 1924.—During the month of November, 1924, two cases of smallpox, 121 cases of typhoid fever, and 11 cases of typhus fever were reported in the Republic of Latvia. Population, 2,000,000.

MEXICO

Outbreak of smallpox, Monterey.—Under date of January 24, 1925, an outbreak of smallpox was reported at Monterey, Mexico.

SYRIA

Measles—Smallpox—Aleppo.—Under date of January 3, 1925, 500 cases of measles and 50 cases of smallpox were estimated as existing in the city of Aleppo, Syria. Population, estimated, 300,000.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Cape Province—Orange Free State—Transvaal—Rodent mortality.—During the week ended December 13, 1924, plague was reported in the Union of South Africa as follows: Cape Province—Kimberly, in municipal location No. 2, one fatal case; at Dronfield, eight miles distant from the town, one case. The occurrence was in

natives and was bubonic in type. Evidence of mortality among wild rodents was stated to have been found on the outskirts of the town and also at Modder River and Merton Siding. Maraisburg, district, two cases, native, mother and child, bubonic in type and stated to have been immediate contacts of two fatal cases reported during the week ended November 29, 1924. Orange Free State—Hoopstad, one case, native, on farm, bubonic; Vredevoort, one case, fatal, on farm, native, bubonic. Transvaal—Boshof, on farm, one case, fatal, bubonic.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

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

Reports Received During Week Ended February 6, 1925¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 4; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 9; (European 1); deaths, 4.
Province—				
Cambodia.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4	3	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	3	1	
Saigon.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6.....	1		

PLAGUE

Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 12; deaths, 12; corresponding period, 1923—cases, 14; deaths, 14.
Province—				
Anam.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2	2	
Cambodia.....	do.....	9	9	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Dronfield.....	Dec. 7-13.....	1		8 miles from Kimberley.
Kimberley.....	do.....	1	1	
Maraisburg District.....	do.....	2		Immediate contacts of previously reported cases.
Orange Free State—				
Hoopstad.....	do.....	1		On farm.
Vredevoort.....	do.....	1	1	Do.
Transvaal—				
Boshof.....	do.....	1	1	Do.

SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....	11	5	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Jan. 11-17.....	16		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 18-24.....	7		
Great Britain:				
England and Wales.....	Jan. 4-10.....	91		
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 78; deaths, 22; corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 213 (European, 1); deaths, 75 (European, 1).
Province—				
Anam.....	Sept. 1-30.....	8	2	
Cambodia.....	do.....	16	1	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	43	19	
Saigon.....	Nov. 23-29.....	2	1	
Tonkin.....	Sept. 1-30.....	11		Including vicinity.

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended February 6, 1925—Continued****SMALLPOX—Continued**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Latvia.....				Nov. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 2.
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Monterey.....				Jan. 24, 1925: Outbreak.
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	Jan. 1-10.....	9	3	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 12-18.....		6	
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Nov. 24-30.....		1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 25-31.....		1	
Malaga.....	Jan. 4-10.....		21	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....				Jan. 3, 1925: 50 cases present.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Jan. 1-7.....	14	17	

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	1	
Latvia:				Nov. 1-30, 1924. Cases, 11.
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Dec. 21-27.....	5		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	10		Do.
Peru:				
Arequipa.....	Nov. 24-30.....		1	
Poland:				Oct. 19-25, 1924: Cases, 33; deaths, 1.
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Dec. 7-13.....			Outbreaks.

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 30, 1925 ¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 16-22.....	1		
India:				Oct. 19-Nov. 22, 1924: Cases, 12,221; deaths, 7,317.
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-29.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 13.....	49	41	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 13.....	43	28	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 9-29.....	5	2	
Indo-China:				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 6. August, 1923: Cases, 13; deaths, 10 native and 1 fatal case European.
Province—				
Anam.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Cambodia.....	do.....	2	2	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	4	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 9-29.....	4	2	

PLAGUE

Azores:				
Fayal Island—				
Castelo Branco.....	Nov. 25.....			Present with several cases.
Feteira.....	do.....	1		
St. Michael Island.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 29.....	11	1	
Ponta Delgada.....	Dec. 6-12.....	9	5	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Uganda.....	Aug. 1-31.....	79	62	

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 30, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas.....				Stated to have been infected with plague Sept. 30, 1924.
Realejo Alto.....	Dec. 26.....	3	1	Vicinity of Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Celebes:				
Macassar.....	Oct. 29.....			Epidemic.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 13.....	7	7	
China:				
Nanking.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	8	3	Rats taken, 17,677; found infected, 33.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 9, 1924: Cases, 365.
City—				Corresponding period, year 1923—cases, 1,462.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said.....	do.....	2	1	
Suez.....	do.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Nov. 4.....	1		At Mill Camp, location of Honokaa Sugar Co. Plague-infected rodent found, Dec. 9, 1924, in vicinity of Honokaa village.
India.....				Oct. 19-Nov. 22, 1924: Cases, 11,803; deaths, 8,700.
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-29.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6.....	2	1	
Madras (Presidency).....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....	182	128	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 6.....	13	13	
Indo-China.....				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 13; deaths, 8.
Province—				Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 23; deaths, 21.
Anam.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2	2	
Cambodia.....	do.....	9	6	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	2		
Java:				
East Java—				
Blitar.....	Nov. 11-22.....			Province of Kediri; epidemic.
Pare.....	Nov. 29.....			Do.
Cheribon District.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 3.....		14	
Pekalongan District.....	do.....		29	
Soerabaya District—				
Soerabaya.....	Nov. 16-22.....	6	4	
Tegal.....	Oct. 14-20.....		3	
Madagascar.....				Oct. 16-Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 83; deaths, 75.
Tananarive Province—				
Tananarive Town.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 15.....	6	5	
Other localities.....	do.....	77	70	Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 9-15.....	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
De Aar.....	Nov. 22-29.....	1		Native.
Maraisburg District.....	do.....	2	2	Bubonic. Native children, on Goedshoop Farm.
Orange Free State—				
Kroonstad.....	do.....	1		Bubonic; mild; from Grandstable Farm, Hoopstad district.
Transvaal—				
Wolmaransstad District.....	do.....	1	1	On Farm Wolfespruit, Vaal River. Native.
On vessel:				
S. S. Conde.....				At Marseille, France, Nov. 6, 1924. Plague rat found. Vessel left for Tamatave, Madagascar, Nov. 12, 1924.

SMALLPOX

Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Nov. 1-30.....	12	7	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 9-22.....	26	6	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 24.....	43	2	In natives.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued
Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	32		
Do.	Jan. 4-10	19		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	14		
Do.	Jan. 4-17	11		
Ontario				Nov. 30-Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 33.
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 9-Dec. 13			Present.
Antung	Nov. 17-22	1		
Foochow	Nov. 2-Dec. 13			Do.
Hongkong	Nov. 9-Dec. 6	5	1	
Shanghai	Dec. 7-27	1	2	
Czechoslovakia.				April-June, 1924: Case, 1, occurring in Province of Moravia.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-Dec. 15	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-Dec. 23	9		
Gibraltar	Dec. 8-14	1		
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Nov. 23-Jan. 3	472		
India				Oct. 19-Nov. 22, 1924: Cases, 4,026; deaths, 883.
Bombay	Nov. 2-29	8	6	
Calcutta	Oct. 25-Dec. 13	150	82	
Karachi	Nov. 16-Dec. 20	12	1	
Madras	Nov. 16-Dec. 13	49	20	
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Dec. 6	41	12	
Indo-China.				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 154; deaths, 54.
Province—				August, 1923: Cases, 177 (European, 20); deaths, 31 (European, 1).
Anam	Aug. 1-31	41	9	
Cambodia	do.	24	8	
Cochin-China	do.	72	30	
1 Saigon	Nov. 16-22	1	1	Including 100 sq. km. of surrounding country.
Tonkin	Aug. 1-31	8	7	
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Jamaica				Nov. 30-Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 33. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	Nov. 30-Dec. 27	4		Reported as alastrim.
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Oct. 19-Nov. 29	484	159	
Province				
Batam	Oct. 14-20	2		
Batavia	Oct. 21-Nov. 14	2		
Cheribon	Oct. 14-Nov. 3	14		
Pasoeroean	Nov. 12-19			Epidemic in two native villages.
Do.	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	9	1	
Pekalongan	Oct. 14-Nov. 3	20		
Latvia				Oct. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 3.
Mexico:				
Durango	Dec. 1-31		5	
Guadalajara	Dec. 2-29		1	
Do.	Jan. 6-12		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 23-Dec. 20	4		
Tampico	Dec. 11-31	5	4	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 1-Jan. 3		3	
Do.	Jan. 5-11		10	
Villa Hermosa	Dec. 28-Jan. 10			Present. Locality, capital, State of Tabasco.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 7-20	19		
Oporto	Nov. 30-Dec. 27	3	2	
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 9,683.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 27-Dec. 10		4	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-30		34	
Madrid	Year 1924		40	
Malaga	Nov. 23-Jan. 3		97	
Valencia	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2		
Switzerland:				
Lucerne	Nov. 1-30	9		
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 23-29	1		
Do.	Dec. 21-27	12		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued
Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 30, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29...	42	35	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 13-19.....	5		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Nov. 9-29.....			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State.....	Nov. 2-8.....			Do.
Transvaal.....	Nov. 9-15.....			Do.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 10....	1		
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	do.....	2		
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1....		1	
Iquique.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 1....		2	
Talcahuano.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 20....		5	
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 7....		4	
Czechoslovakia.....				Apr.-June, 1924: Cases 3, occurring in Province of Russia.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 3-9.....	1	1	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 11....	9	7	
Latvia.....				Oct. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 5.
Mexico:				
Durango.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 23-29.....		1	
Mexico City.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 20....	65		
Palestine.....				Nov. 12-Dec. 3, 1924: Cases, 7.
Poland.....				Sept. 28-Oct. 18, 1924: Cases, 80; deaths, 4.
Rumania:				
Constanza.....	Dec. 1-10.....	1		
Russia.....				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 92,000.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Year 1924.....		3	
Malaga.....	Dec. 21-27.....		1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 19....	6	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Nov. 9-29.....			Outbreaks.
East London.....	Nov. 16-22.....	1		
Orange Free State.....	Nov. 9-29.....			Do.
Transvaal.....	Nov. 9-15.....			Do.
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7....	4		

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