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INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS AMONG WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Frequency of illnesses during the school year 1923-24 and a summary of the experience for 1921-1924¹

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A preceding report² on sickness among school children at Hagerstown, Md., was based on observations extending over the period December, 1921, to May, 1923, inclusive, for the school months only. The collection of morbidity data was continued, however, during the school term 1923-24. A total of 5,021 white school children were under observation for a part or for the whole of the 1923-24 school term, with 4,859 full-time school years of exposure.³ A large majority

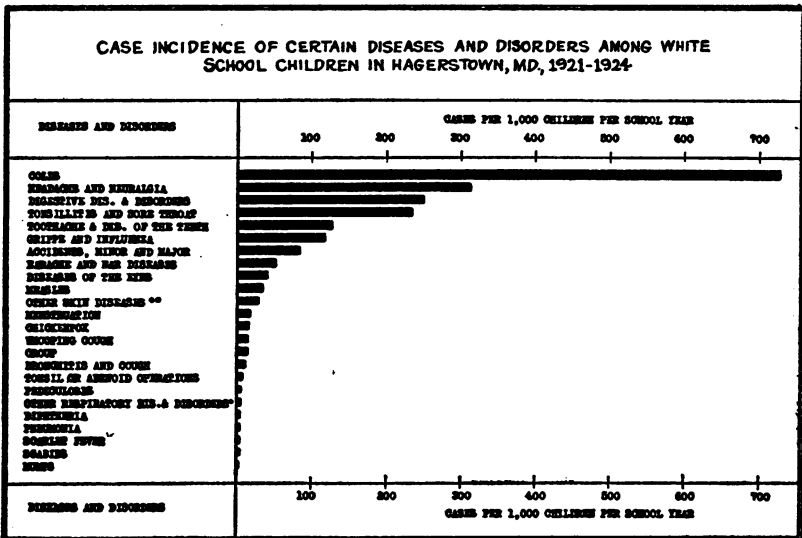


FIG. 1

¹From Field Investigations in Child Hygiene, Senior Surgeon Taliaferro Clark in Charge, in cooperation with the Statistical Office, Statistician Edgar Sydenstricker in charge, United States Public Health Service. The data on morbidity of school children in Hagerstown, Md., were collected under the supervision of Surgeon C. V. Akin, United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with the Hagerstown public school authorities and the Washington County Health Demonstration.

²Morbidity among School Children in Hagerstown, Md.—Cases of Illness and Days Lost from School on Account of Illness among White School Children during the School Months, December, 1921, to May, 1923, Inclusive. Public Health Reports, Vol. 39, No. 38, Sept. 19, 1924, pp. 2391-2422 (Reprint 957).

³The days the children were under observation were summated to secure the total days of exposure. This figure was divided by 180 to get the number of full-time school years of exposure. This assumed a school year of 9 months with 20 school days in each school month. If every child were enrolled the whole term, the number of children and the number of full-time years of exposure would be the same.

of these children were under observation for the whole period of nine months. The number under observation for a part or for all of the 1922-23 school year was slightly greater—5,126 children. The reduction in the number for the year 1923-24 was due chiefly to discontinuing observations on children attending the boys' high school. Therefore, the age and sex distribution of those under observation during 1923-24 is somewhat different from that for the year 1922-23, because relatively more younger boys are included in the present study.

CAUSES OF ILLNESS

The case rates per 1,000 children per school year are shown in Table 1 for nearly three school terms, that is, from December, 1921, to May, 1924, and also for each of the school terms separately. The relative frequency of the different diseases and disorders as causes of absence from school are shown graphically in Figure 1 for the whole three-year period.

TABLE 1.—Morbidity from certain causes among white school children of both sexes and all ages in the three school years 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24, in Hagerstown, Md.

Diagnosis	Cases per 1,000 children per school year of 180 school days				Number of cases of sickness			
	Total 1921-24	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	Total 1921-24	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
All causes	2,367	2,420	2,438	2,114	29,604	11,757	12,611	5,236
Measles	33	2	48	64	413	9	246	158
Mumps	1	0	1	1	11	2	7	2
Whooping cough	14	14	0	42	175	70	2	103
Chicken pox	15	17	14	11	185	83	74	28
Scarlet fever	4	3	5	2	46	15	26	5
Diphtheria	4	5	5	2	56	26	25	5
Croup	14	9	16	17	173	45	85	43
Colds	727	701	743	746	9,096	3,405	3,843	1,848
Grippe and influenza	116	46	189	100	1,449	223	978	248
Tonsillitis and sore throat	232	238	221	242	2,899	1,156	1,144	599
Bronchitis and cough	10	9	9	16	130	42	49	39
Pneumonia	4	3	4	8	55	14	22	19
Other respiratory diseases and disorders	5	5	6	3	62	24	30	8
Digestive diseases and disorders	247	265	244	219	3,092	1,288	1,262	542
Toothache and diseases of the teeth	125	139	129	88	1,561	675	667	219
Earache and ear diseases	51	54	53	44	641	260	273	108
Diseases of the eyes	38	32	35	68	481	165	182	144
Headache and neuralgia	310	334	324	234	3,877	1,621	1,677	579
Scabies	4	4	2	7	45	20	8	17
Pediculosis	5	6	4	8	66	27	20	19
Other skin diseases	27	27	33	15	340	132	170	38
Accidents, minor and major	81	91	89	45	1,014	442	461	111
Tonsil or adenoid operations	7	6	7	12	90	27	34	29
Menstruation	16	15	17	16	203	74	89	40
Other diseases and disorders	73	78	70	67	909	381	362	166
Unknown	203	317	169	48	2,535	1,541	875	119
					Total, 1921-24	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Number of individual children					5,021	5,126	3,712	
Number of days of exposure					874,605	931,042	445,868	
Full-time school years of exposure					12,508.42	4,858.92	5,172.46	2,477.04

The case rates for different diseases and disorders are fairly constant for the three years. The common cold stands out prominently as the most frequent cause of illness among school children, with

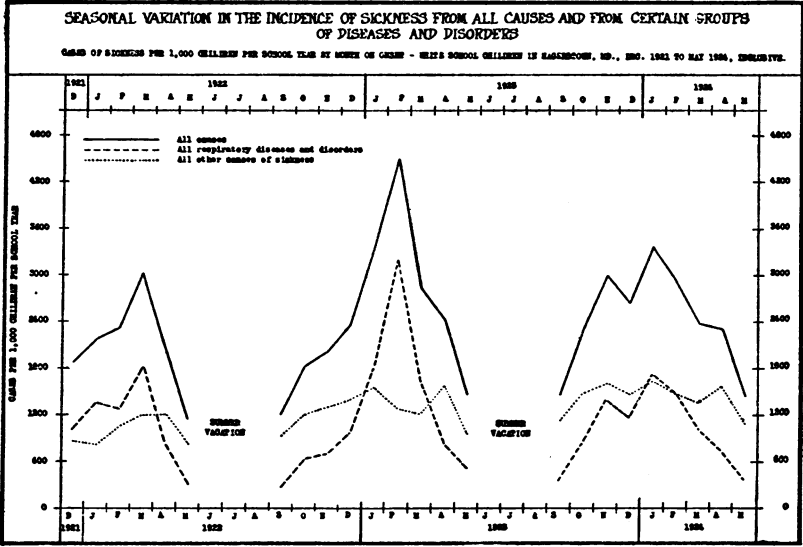


FIG. 2

headache second, and the digestive disorders (upset stomach, etc.) third. However, the rate for the common cold is from two to three times as great as that for either of these causes. The rate for ton-

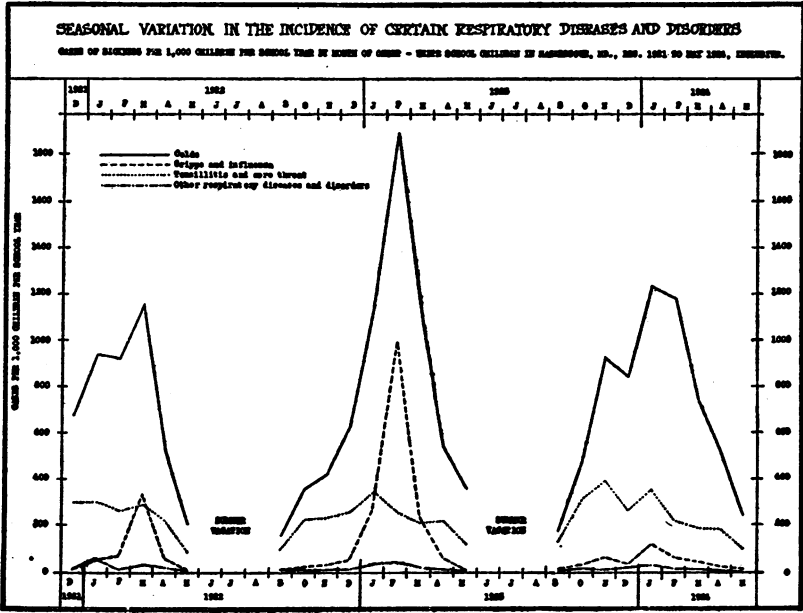


FIG. 3

sillitis and sore throat is almost as large as that for the digestive disorders. The respiratory illnesses constituted 46 per cent of all the cases of sickness reported during the three-year period.⁴

SEASONAL VARIATION IN ILLNESS

The case rates for certain diseases are shown by months in Table 2 for the school year 1923-24. Similarly, the monthly rates for the school years 1921-22 and 1922-23 are shown in Table 7 of the preceding report mentioned above. The monthly incidence rates for some of the diseases for the entire school period, December, 1921, to May, 1924, are shown graphically in Figures 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—Seasonal variation in the morbidity from certain diseases and disorders; case rates and the number of cases of sickness among white school children in Hagerstown, Md., September, 1923, to May, 1924, inclusive

Diagnosis	1923				1924					
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May*	
CASES OF SICKNESS PER 1,000 CHILDREN PER SCHOOL YEAR OF 180 SCHOOL DAYS										
All causes.....	1,465	2,318	3,007	2,649	3,387	2,958	2,390	2,312	1,441	
All respiratory diseases and disorders.....	335	840	1,401	1,174	1,738	1,486	1,015	741	360	
All other causes.....	1,129	1,478	1,606	1,475	1,649	1,472	1,375	1,572	1,081	
Measles.....									10	6
Whooping cough.....	2	15	31	35	30	13	5	2	3	
Chicken pox.....		6	16	37	32	20	18	15	14	
Scarlet fever.....		4	4	5	3			10	3	
Diphtheria.....	4	7	10	5	18	2	2			
Croup.....	2	9	17	20	8	13	7	4	6	
Colds.....	183	474	925	846	1,232	1,181	754	521	245	
Grippe and influenza.....	14	31	64	39	119	63	47	21	11	
Tonsillitis and sore throat.....	131	316	398	264	353	224	196	187	101	
Other respiratory diseases and disorders.....	8	18	14	25	34	18	18	12	5	
Digestive diseases and disorders.....	287	313	313	220	274	249	263	293	186	
Headache and neuralgia.....	244	350	408	340	345	336	342	413	248	
All other diagnoses.....	591	775	808	814	938	840	738	825	615	
NUMBER OF CASES OF SICKNESS										
All causes.....	751	1,253	1,548	1,074	2,015	1,638	1,319	1,199	900	
All respiratory diseases and disorders.....	172	454	721	476	1,034	823	560	384	240	
All other causes.....	579	799	827	598	981	815	759	815	720	
Measles.....									5	4
Whooping cough.....	1	8	16	14	18	7	3	1	2	
Chicken pox.....		3	8	15	19	11	10	8	9	
Scarlet fever.....		2	2	2	2			5	2	
Diphtheria.....	2	4	5	2	11	1	1			
Croup.....	1	5	9	8	5	7	4	2	4	
Colds.....	94	256	476	343	733	654	416	270	163	
Grippe and influenza.....	7	17	33	16	71	35	26	11	7	
Tonsillitis and sore throat.....	67	171	205	107	210	124	108	97	67	
Other respiratory diseases and disorders.....	4	10	7	10	20	10	10	6	3	
Digestive diseases and disorders.....	147	169	161	89	163	138	145	152	124	
Headache and neuralgia.....	125	189	210	138	205	186	189	214	165	
All other diagnoses.....	303	419	416	339	558	465	407	428	410	

* Including a few days of June.

⁴ It must be noted that some of the diseases which are near the bottom of the list in order of frequency (Fig. 1) are more important when considered from the viewpoint of days lost from school. The present analysis, however, is confined to cases of illness and does not take into consideration the duration.

TABLE 2.—*Seasonal variation in the morbidity from certain diseases and disorders; case rates and the number of cases of sickness among white school children in Hagerstown, Md., September, 1923, to May, 1924, inclusive—Continued*

Diagnosis	1923				1924				
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
EXPOSURE									
Number of children.....	4,858	4,865	4,877	4,865	4,868	4,747	4,730	4,667	4,612
School days in month.....	19	20	19	15	22	21	21	20	26
Total possible days of attendance.....	92,302	97,300	92,663	72,975	107,096	99,687	99,330	93,340	119,912
Full-time years of exposure.....	512.79	540.56	514.79	405.42	594.98	553.82	551.83	518.56	666.18

In Figure 2 are shown the incidence rates for all causes of sickness and for two large groups—the respiratory diseases and all other causes of sickness. The incidence rates for the nonrespiratory diseases and disorders are very similar for each of the three years considered, but the rates for the respiratory diseases are considerably less for the periods 1923–24 and 1921–22 than in the year 1922–23. The highest incidence of the respiratory diseases occurred in March in the year 1922, in February for the year 1923, and in January for 1924.

The incidence of certain of the respiratory diseases during this period is shown on an enlarged scale in Figure 3.

There were relatively few cases of either “la grippe” or influenza reported during the school year 1923–24, but there was a very definite peak for these diseases in March, 1922, and a larger peak in February, 1923. The rates for common cold were particularly high for the months during which influenza was prevalent. The rather high rate for this disorder in the fall of 1923, with a somewhat lower rate in December of the same year, is in agreement with the findings of the United States Public Health Service based on an investigation of the occurrence of respiratory diseases among college students during the same period.⁵ The incidence of tonsillitis and sore throat was very similar for each of the school years.

COMPARISON OF MORBIDITY RATES BASED ON WEEKLY REPORTS FROM THE SCHOOLS WITH RATES BASED ON BIMONTHLY CANVASS OF THE HOMES

In order to evaluate different methods of procuring morbidity reports, advantage was taken of a survey of the incidence of sickness in the general population which was being made at Hagerstown, Md., by the Statistical Office of the United States Public Health Service

⁵ Epidemiological Study of the Minor Respiratory Diseases by the Public Health Service. By J. G. Townsend. Public Health Reports, vol. 39, No. 43, Oct. 24, 1924 (Reprint 966).

at the same time that morbidity reports were being collected in the public schools. During the course of this survey a group of families comprising nearly one-third of the total population of the city were visited at intervals of approximately two months by field assistants to ascertain the cases and causes of sickness which had occurred in the homes since the date of the preceding visit. The data relating to this survey have been partially tabulated and issued as a preliminary report.⁶ A tabulation of the data for the period December, 1921–December, 1922, by age and school attendance showed that a total of 1,643 children from 5 to 21 years of age who were attending school were included in the population group under observation by field assistants. The sickness rate in this group was compared with that of approximately 5,000 children under observation in the school during a part or the whole of the same period. The data for June, July, and August were eliminated from the canvass reports in order that the material studied for the two groups should cover the same months.

In Table 3 are shown the incidence rates from all causes, based on data collected by field assistants in the homes and on reports from the schools. The rates are shown for cases according to duration in days lost from school.

TABLE 3.—Cases of sickness of different durations from all causes as reported in bimonthly canvasses of a group of families and as reported weekly by school teachers—1,643 school children canvassed and about 5,000 children reported on by teachers in Hagerstown, Md., December, 1921, to May, 1922, and September to December, 1922¹

Days lost from school	Cases per 1,000 children per school year of 9 months		Ratio of rate based on school reports to rate based on canvass reports ²
	Reported in bi-monthly canvasses	Reported weekly by school teachers	
All cases.....	931	1,989	214
1 day or longer.....	877	1,730	197
2 days or longer.....	747	1,083	138
3 days or longer.....	646	647	100
4 days or longer.....	501	451	90
5 days or longer.....	380	346	91
6 days or longer.....	260	232	89
1 day or less.....	194	956	520
2 days.....	101	386	382
3 days.....	145	196	135
4 days.....	121	105	87
5 days.....	120	115	96

¹ Full-time school years of exposure: Canvass, 1,643.11; School, 4,552.33.

² Base 100=rate for the given duration from canvass reports.

Considering cases of sickness, regardless of their duration, the rates based on the school reports are more than double the rates based on

⁶ The Incidence of Illness in a General Population Group—General Results of a Morbidity Study from Dec. 1, 1921, through Mar. 31, 1921, in Hagerstown, Md. By Edgar Sydenstricker. Public Health Reports, vol. 40, No. 7, Feb. 13, 1925 (Reprint 989).

reports obtained by the canvasses. Although the two groups are not identical, the canvassed group is probably a representative sample of the total school population, and for this reason no very great variation would be expected in the actual sickness occurring in the two groups. The difference noted in the rates, therefore, probably lies largely in the reported rather than in the actual frequency of illness. The mothers, particularly those with large families, can hardly be expected to remember over a period of two months all cases of sickness of only one or two days' duration, particularly the minor complaints. The teacher's reports, on the other hand, were made every week. In some instances the child may have reported sickness when the ailment was of such minor importance as to be almost negligible. In other instances sickness may have been assigned as a cause of absence in a deliberate attempt to offer a plausible excuse for an absence from school when it was not due to sickness at all. In order to guard against this latter contingency the parents were asked to furnish written excuses in the case of all children returning to school after an absence.

The data in Table 3 seem to indicate that the difference between the school and canvass rates is chiefly a matter of the failure to remember cases of minor sickness over a relatively long period of time. The greatest discrepancies are in the rates for cases of sickness for one or two days' duration. In fact, the frequency of illness causing absence of one day or less as reported by the schools is more than five times the rate based on information obtained in the bimonthly canvasses. However, the difference between the frequency rates in the two groups is not large for cases of sickness of three days' duration or longer.

TABLE 4.—Morbidity from certain causes among white school children as reported in bimonthly canvasses of a group of families and as reported weekly by school teachers—1,643 children canvassed and about 5,000 children reported on by teachers in Hagerstown, Md., December, 1921, to May, 1922, and September to December, 1922

Diagnosis	Cases per 1,000 children per school year of 9 months				Ratio of the rate based on school reports to the rate based on canvass reports ¹		Total number of cases	
	All cases		Cases lasting 3 days or longer		All cases	Cases lasting 3 days or longer	Reported in bi-monthly canvasses	Reported weekly by schools
	Reported in bi-monthly canvasses	Reported weekly by schools	Reported in bi-monthly canvasses	Reported weekly by schools				
All causes.....	931	1,989	646	647	214	160.	1,521	9,055
Measles.....	37	35	37	35	95	95	61	161
Whooping cough.....	28	23	28	23	82	82	46	104
Chicken pox.....	12	11	12	10	92	83	20	50
Colds.....	296	581	167	184	196	110	483	2,645
Grippe and influenza.....	88	67	81	53	76	65	144	307
Tonsillitis and sore throat.....	114	225	74	83	197	112	187	1,024
Other respiratory diseases.....	48	21	30	14	44	47	78	94
Digestive diseases and disorders.....	76	245	46	52	322	113	125	1,117
Toothache and teeth diseases.....	13	103	10	13	792	130	22	469
Earache and ear diseases.....	17	34	10	9	200	90	28	155
Diseases and disorders of eyes.....	19	45	15	19	237	127	31	206
Headache and neuralgia.....	21	259	5	23	1,233	460	35	1,178
Skin diseases.....	31	39	23	24	126	104	50	176
Accidents.....	35	72	20	22	206	76	57	329
Tonsil or adenoid operation.....	18	11	18	10	61	56	29	52
Other and unknown diseases and disorders.....	76	217	61	75	285	123	125	938
Total possible days of exposure.....								819,420
Total months of exposure.....							14,707	
Full-time school years of exposure.....							1,634.11	4,552.33

¹ Base 100=rate for the given cause from canvass reports.

In Table 4 are shown by cause of illness the comparative rates for all cases and for cases causing absence of three days or longer. The rates for the common communicable diseases of childhood and those for influenza are approximately the same for the two groups of children. On the other hand, the incidence rates for minor ailments, such as cold, sore throat, upset stomach, toothache, and headache, are much higher in the school group. When the cases of illness of less than three days' duration are excluded, the incidence rates for the various diseases and disorders are not greatly different in the two groups, except in the case of headache. The rate for headache is 12 times as high for the school group as for the group canvassed in their homes. On eliminating all sickness of less than three days' duration, the headache rate for the school group is still approximately four and one-half times that for the canvassed group. These differences suggest the possibility that in reporting the causes of absence to the teacher, children frequently assigned headache as the cause, when in

reality the absence was due to some other disorder or to some cause other than sickness.

Of all absences reported as due to headache during the period December, 1921, to May, 1923, 80 per cent were of one day's duration or less, and 35 per cent were of one-half day's duration. Only 8 per cent were for three days or longer, and 3 per cent for four days or longer.

Seasonal variation in case rates from the two sources.—Investigation of the sickness occurring in the general population was continued throughout the year. Data are available, therefore, for the summer months as well as for the months during which school was in session. Monthly rates for certain groups of diseases and disorders are shown in Table 5 for that portion of the school population investigated in their homes and for the children under observation in the schools.

The large difference between the number of cases reported in the two groups has already been discussed. Because of this difference the rates based on the canvass and those based on the school reports for any given month obviously are not directly comparable. In order to put them on a comparable basis they were reduced to an index; the rates for each month were divided by the corresponding rate for all months combined, except June, July, and August, for which there were no school reports. These indices are shown in Figure 4.

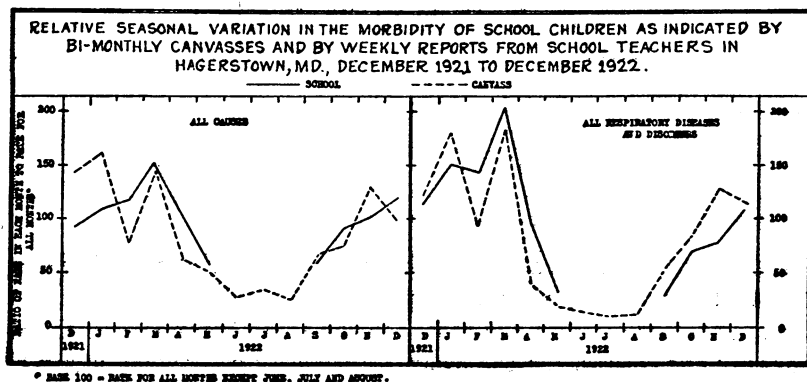


FIG. 4

TABLE 5.—Seasonal variation in the morbidity from certain groups of diseases: Case incidence by months among white school children in a group of families canvassed bimonthly for sickness records and among school children reported on weekly by school teachers in Hagerstown, Md., December, 1921, to December, 1922

Diagnosis	All months except June, July, and August	1922												
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
CASE RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN PER SCHOOL YEAR OF 9 MONTHS ¹														
All causes:														
School	1,989	1,892	2,187	2,333	3,024	2,065	1,149				1,216	1,839	2,026	2,385
Canvass	931	1,346	1,510	723	1,352	602	484	238	326	229	624	694	1,204	923
All respiratory diseases and disorders:														
School	894	1,026	1,361	1,280	1,821	847	312				281	629	710	971
Canvass	546	678	987	512	1,012	225	109	69	62	68	292	459	701	629
All other causes:														
School	1,095	866	826	1,052	1,203	1,218	837				935	1,210	1,316	1,415
Canvass	385	668	523	211	340	377	375	189	264	161	332	235	508	294
RATIO OF THE RATE IN EACH MONTH TO THE RATE FOR ALL MONTHS EXCEPT JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST														
All causes:														
School	100	95	110	117	152	104	58				61	92	102	120
Canvass	100	145	162	78	145	65	52	28	35	25	67	75	129	99
All respiratory diseases and disorders:														
School	100	115	152	143	204	95	35				31	70	79	109
Canvass	100	124	181	94	185	41	20	13	11	12	53	84	128	115
All other causes:														
School	100	79	75	96	110	111	76				85	111	120	129
Canvass	100	174	136	55	88	98	97	49	69	42	86	61	131	76
EXPOSURE														
Number of children:														
School	3,643	3,672	3,669	3,657	3,613	3,372					5,117	5,121	5,122	5,106
Canvass	1,434	1,434	1,457	1,469	1,503	1,537	1,543	1,500	1,523	1,558	1,546	1,382	1,387	

¹ Rates are adjusted for the varying length of the months.

The curves of the canvass indices for the entire year give some idea of the relative rates that prevailed in the summer months. The indications are that the rates for the three summer months were probably the lowest for the year, apparently somewhat lower than prevailed in either May or September.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF SCHOOL ABSENCE DUE TO SICKNESS

Aside from the effect of illness in reducing the physical and mental efficiency of the individual, loss of time from school because of sickness is, in a sense, a financial loss to the community. Educational facilities are usually provided on the basis of the total number of children of school age, with due allowance for the normal increase in population. The number of teachers and the size and number of school buildings must be adequate to care for the maximum number of pupils who may attend school on any one day. On the days when

the number of pupils attending school is less than the maximum provided for, the difference between this number and the number who could be cared for represents a loss. For example, if children lose 4 per cent of the total school days on account of sickness, it is evident that 4 per cent of the expenditures for maintaining the school system is without commensurate returns.

It was found from data for the school months December, 1921–May, 1923, that the children in Hagerstown, Md., lost on account of sickness an average of approximately 4 per cent of the total possible days of attendance. It is estimated by the school authorities of the county that the operation and maintenance of the schools of the city of Hagerstown for the school year 1923–24 cost \$235,743. If during that year, as in the preceding terms, 4 per cent of the days enrolled were lost on account of sickness, then 4 per cent of the \$235,743, or about \$9,500, was really spent for the operation and maintenance of the schools when children were sick and unable to attend school. Of this amount approximately \$4,800 is chargeable to the respiratory diseases, \$1,700 to the common communicable diseases of children, and \$3,000 to all other causes of illness. The absence of “contacts” who were not sick is not included in the above estimate, but only absence of sick children.

SICKNESS AND SCHOOL PROGRESS

Fortunately, every absence does not mean a loss that can never be recovered. An average child probably makes up most of the work lost during short absences, and overaverage children probably experience little difficulty in “catching up” in their work after even relatively long absences. But such “catching up” may not be complete; a child who would be excellent in his studies if he attended school regularly may be only fair or even poor in school work because of absence on account of sickness or other causes. In still other cases the child may be absent so much that he has to repeat the grade the next year.

It would seem that a good measure of the financial loss to the school district on account of sickness would be the number of years children repeat grades because of time lost from school during illness, since the repetition means that the child must be taught again the things he should have learned the first year.

TABLE 6.—Morbidity from all causes among white school children, classified according to the character of school work and success in passing the grade—Hagerstown, Md., December, 1921–May, 1922

School rating and promotion	All ages ¹		6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14 and over
	Ad-justed ²	Crude					
CASES OF SICKNESS PER CHILD PER SCHOOL YEAR OF 180 SCHOOL DAYS							
Both sexes:							
Excellent or good.....	1.93	2.01	2.56	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.48
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	2.45	2.45	2.89	2.79	2.34	2.29	1.97
Promoted.....	2.07	2.08	2.58	2.26	2.08	1.87	1.64
Failed.....	2.75	2.79	3.24	2.58	2.27	2.77	2.59
Boys:							
Excellent or good.....	1.72	1.83	2.58	1.90	1.81	1.40	1.04
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	2.42	2.38	2.73	2.89	2.37	2.22	1.92
Promoted.....	1.99	2.02	2.63	2.22	1.98	1.68	1.52
Failed.....	2.51	2.58	2.84	2.58	2.50	2.58	2.15
Girls:							
Excellent or good.....	2.14	2.16	2.54	2.20	2.10	1.96	1.92
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	2.49	2.56	3.10	2.68	2.30	2.36	2.09
Promoted.....	2.15	2.15	2.54	2.30	2.18	2.02	1.76
Failed.....	2.89	3.06	3.75	2.57	1.90	3.10	3.15

SCHOOL DAYS LOST ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS PER CHILD PER SCHOOL YEAR OF 180 SCHOOL DAYS

Both sexes:							
Excellent or good.....	6.66	7.23	11.71	8.30	5.35	4.86	3.54
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	9.54	9.69	17.11	13.35	6.44	5.45	5.16
Promoted.....	7.11	7.27	12.69	9.10	5.58	4.61	3.93
Failed.....	11.64	13.00	19.27	15.95	8.02	7.54	6.91
Boys:							
Excellent or good.....	6.48	7.12	12.53	8.00	5.29	4.60	2.63
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	9.18	9.10	16.26	13.55	6.44	4.70	4.94
Promoted.....	7.10	7.30	13.34	9.02	5.22	4.21	3.99
Failed.....	10.57	11.86	18.65	14.95	8.41	6.74	4.65
Girls:							
Excellent or good.....	6.84	7.32	11.02	8.57	5.40	5.01	4.43
Fair, poor, or very poor.....	9.91	10.54	18.26	13.11	6.43	6.37	5.70
Promoted.....	7.12	7.24	12.07	9.19	5.93	4.92	3.87
Failed.....	12.70	14.46	20.06	17.11	7.41	8.85	9.85

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME SCHOOL YEARS OF EXPOSURE

Both sexes:							
Excellent or good.....		1,180.6	261.1	306.1	226.7	148.0	213.6
Fair, poor, or very poor.....		803.2	174.2	145.0	140.8	125.1	191.2
Promoted.....		1,894.4	360.7	437.3	343.7	261.6	443.8
Failed.....		268.7	76.9	52.0	41.9	35.7	46.0
Boys:							
Excellent or good.....		545.0	120.4	145.4	100.9	57.1	106.0
Fair, poor, or very poor.....		476.0	100.1	78.6	78.2	68.8	134.7
Promoted.....		926.7	177.1	215.2	168.2	115.8	221.6
Failed.....		151.6	43.0	27.9	25.6	22.1	26.0
Girls:							
Excellent or good.....		635.6	140.7	160.7	125.8	90.9	107.6
Fair, poor, or very poor.....		327.2	74.1	66.4	62.6	56.3	56.6
Promoted.....		967.8	183.6	222.1	175.4	145.8	222.2
Failed.....		117.1	33.9	24.1	16.3	13.6	20.0

¹ A few children of unknown age are included in the total.

² Adjusted to the age distribution of all children under observation. The rates for both sexes combine are adjusted for sex as well as age.

Data were not available to show the grades repeated, but Table 6 shows sickness rates among children classified according to the character of their school work and their success in passing the grade. Both the case rates and the days lost per child per school year are shown for different ages. Adjusted rates for all ages were computed to eliminate any differences due to the age distribution of the children in the several groups.

Among children of all ages the case rate for the group whose school work was only fair, poor, or very poor was 27 per cent greater than among those whose work was good or excellent. The days lost per child per year was 43 per cent higher in the less satisfactory group.

Comparison was also made of illness among children who were promoted with that among those who failed at the end of the term. The case rate of sickness among children who failed was 33 per cent higher than among those who were promoted, and the days lost per child per year was 64 per cent higher. The number of days lost per case was also considerably greater for those who failed than for those who were promoted.

It seems quite reasonable that absence from school from any cause would adversely affect the work in school. This would seem to be particularly true of sickness, for it would presumably leave the child with less energy and vitality to put into work of either a mental or physical nature. However, it seems clear that there are many other factors, such as mental ability, which are no doubt more closely related to school progress than the sickness rate. But sickness does seem to be one factor in the problem.

SUMMARY

The morbidity records of about 5,000 public-school children at Hagerstown, Md., for the school year 1923-24 were tabulated by cause of illness and month of onset, supplementing a previous report on the same subject. The sickness rates for the school year 1923-24 were somewhat lower than those for 1922-23, particularly for the respiratory diseases and disorders. The chief difference noted was in the incidence of influenza and of colds. The data show no definite epidemic of influenza in 1923-24.

Data for nearly three school years, December, 1921, to May, 1924, were combined, and the incidence rates were computed for certain diseases and disorders. The frequency of common colds was found to be more than twice as great as that of any other illness. Headache, digestive disorders, sore throat, toothache, and influenza were next in frequency in the order named. The respiratory disturbances constituted 46 per cent of all cases of sickness reported during the three years.

The incidence of sickness based on the weekly reports of teachers was compared with similar data obtained by bimonthly canvasses of

a group of families. When cases lasting less than three days are eliminated, the rates are approximately the same except in the case of headache. It would seem that while the bimonthly canvasses revealed most of the cases lasting three days or longer they failed to bring to light all the cases of sickness of but short duration. It would also seem that headache was sometimes reported in the schools as a cause of absence when the absence was not due to sickness at all. However, the method of collecting morbidity data through school reporting seems in most cases to be essentially accurate, and the information seems to be more complete than that obtained by bimonthly canvasses.

Based on a conservative estimate of the cost of the operation and maintenance of the schools and the percentage of the days enrolled that were lost on account of sickness, it was found that for a school population of about 5,000 children, approximately \$9,500 was spent for the operation and maintenance of the schools when children were sick and unable to attend them. About \$4,800 of this amount is chargeable to the respiratory diseases, \$1,700 to the common communicable diseases of children, and \$3,000 to all other causes of illness.

Sickness rates among children whose school work was satisfactory were compared with the rates among children whose school work was not satisfactory. The rates for the unsatisfactory group were considerably higher than those for the group doing satisfactory school work.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1924,
AND RATES FOR THE YEARS 1914-1924, INCLUSIVE

The accompanying tables are taken from the Statistical Bulletin for January, 1925, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and present the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for November and December, 1924, and for the years 1914 to 1924, inclusive. The rates for 1924 are based on a strength of over 15,000,000 insured persons.

It must be borne in mind that these rates apply to a more or less selected group of persons, and that for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, they were 75 per cent of the death rate for the United States registration area, and in 1923, 73 per cent of that rate.

HEALTH RECORD FOR DECEMBER, 1924

The death record for this group for December was not as favorable as for the other months of 1924. The death rate, 9.3 per 1,000, showed a sharp rise from that of 7.8 for November, and was the highest December rate recorded since 1920. The table shows that this

unfavorable condition was due to increases in the death rates for almost all of the more important causes of death. Lower death rates were recorded in December, however, for all of the principal epidemic diseases of childhood and for typhoid fever.

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

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed ¹			
	Dec., 1924	Nov., 1924	Dec., 1923	Year 1923
Total, all causes.....	931.4	776.5	904.1	928.2
Typhoid fever.....	4.1	5.2	4.5	5.1
Measles.....	1.5	1.1	5.1	9.5
Scarlet fever.....	3.7	3.6	5.4	4.4
Whooping cough.....	5.2	4.7	5.6	7.4
Diphtheria.....	14.0	13.5	19.6	15.5
Influenza.....	19.1	9.6	15.6	30.3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	95.2	81.2	90.4	110.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	84.2	71.7	82.3	99.7
Cancer.....	69.5	66.4	72.6	71.8
Diabetes mellitus.....	16.1	12.6	14.1	16.0
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	62.9	54.4	66.0	61.2
Organic diseases of heart.....	139.5	106.7	125.1	127.3
Pneumonia (all forms).....	103.0	69.1	90.6	83.9
Other respiratory diseases.....	18.0	11.9	15.1	13.9
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	20.6	26.7	20.8	28.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	69.4	58.2	69.4	68.8
Puerperal state.....	15.2	12.1	16.0	17.7
Suicides.....	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.3
Homicides.....	7.7	7.7	6.9	7.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	62.8	58.1	64.3	62.9
Traumatism by automobile.....	17.1	17.0	17.4	15.3
All other causes.....	196.5	166.2	190.3	179.4

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

RATES FOR YEAR 1924

The death rate for the year 1924 for this group of persons was 8.5 per 1,000, which is 5.2 per cent lower than the rate for 1923, and lower than the rate for any previous year. On the basis of this record, the Bulletin states that the health of the people of the United States and Canada, as reflected by the death rate was probably better in 1924 than ever before, and notes that it is the first year that every important cause of death registered a decrease from the preceding year.

There were 130,790 deaths during the year 1924, which was 7,210 less than would have occurred had the 1923 rate obtained, and 61,958 fewer deaths than would have occurred under the 1911 death rate. It is estimated that up to and including the year 1924 the accumulated saving of lives among these insured persons since 1911 is considerably in excess of 200,000.

No widespread epidemics in 1924.—The year was especially marked by the absence of epidemic prevalence of any disease. The influenza death rate was one of the lowest ever recorded, and the deaths from

pneumonia were fewer than in any previous year except 1921. The epidemic diseases of childhood—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria—registered the lowest rates on record. The diphtheria death rate, 12.8 per 100,000, represents a decrease of 50 per cent from the rate of 10 years ago.

Typhoid fever.—The typhoid fever death rate, 4.5 per 100,000, was the lowest ever recorded in the history of the company. This marks a reduction of 13.5 per cent from the rate for 1923, of 38.4 per cent, within the past 5 years, and of 72 per cent in the past 10 years.

Tuberculosis.—A continued reduction is shown in the death rate for tuberculosis—from 110.5 per 100,000 in 1923 to 104.7 in 1924. The decline since 1911 (224.6) was 53.4 per cent. For pulmonary tuberculosis alone the rate dropped to 93.7 per 100,000, a decline of 6.9 per cent from that for 1923. For the first time the rate for this form of tuberculosis among this group was under 100 per 100,000; and it is noted that these low rates are for wage earners and their families, living in cities, who uniformly show higher death rates for these diseases than the rates for the general population.

Cancer.—The cancer mortality rate is lower than in 1923 or 1922, but is the same as that for 1921 and higher than the rate for any year prior to 1921.

The Bulletin states:

In direct contrast to what has been accomplished in the saving of human life in fields like typhoid fever, tuberculosis, maternal diseases, diarrheal complaints, and diabetes, the record for cancer shows no real progress. If anything at all has been accomplished, it is limited to keeping the death rate from rising. That is clearly the case so far as the wage-earning group of the American and Canadian populations is concerned. An intensive study made by the Metropolitan in 1924 shows that such small increase as has been recorded in the last 13 or 14 years applies to the older ages only. Between 35 and 55 years, there has been a slightly declining tendency. Beyond 55, the more advanced the age, the greater has been the rate of increase. The gravity of the cancer problem is concentrated on the higher age groups, not only as to maximum incidence but as to increasing mortality. Nevertheless, more deaths occur in childhood and adolescence than is generally realized. Among Metropolitan industrial policyholders more than 2 per cent of the cancer mortality during a period of 12 years occurred among persons under 25 years of age. At all ages combined, the increase has been greater among males than among females; and in one group, colored females, a slightly declining tendency has been observed.

Another fact of interest which has developed in this study was that if a boy or girl once reaches the age of 10 there is more likelihood of ultimately dying from cancer than from tuberculosis. This has not been generally realized, because the crude death rate for tuberculosis is still, and has always been, much higher than that for cancer. Nevertheless, the probabilities are that of 100 boys 10 years old more than 8 will eventually die from cancer, whereas less than 7 will succumb to tuberculosis. For females the probability of dying from cancer is even greater, being 87 per cent in excess of the chance of eventual death from tuberculosis.

Diabetes.—The death rate for diabetes declined to 15.1 per 100,000 from a rate of 16.2 in 1923, and a rate of 17.2 in 1922. This is stated to be significant in view of the recent increasing use of the insulin treatment in a period which was showing a tendency toward increased death rates for diabetes.

"Degenerative diseases."—Cerebral hemorrhage, organic heart disease, and chronic nephritis registered slight declines: Mortality from organic heart disease still stands, as in 1923 and 1922, the leading cause of death. In 1921 it shared first place with tuberculosis, and in all years prior to that it was outranked by the latter.

Puerperal diseases.—Deaths from puerperal diseases continued the decline begun in 1921. Deaths from puerperal septicemia dropped to 6.6 per 100,000 in 1924, the lowest record for this group of women.

Alcoholism.—The death rate for alcoholism shows a slight decline from that for 1923, although it was still higher than the rates for 1922, 1921, and 1920.

Deaths from wood alcohol poisoning numbered 18, as compared with 27 in 1923, 36 in 1922, and 71 in 1921.

The death rate for cirrhosis of the liver was the same as in 1923, 5.8 per 100,000.

Accidents.—Increases were recorded for accidental burns and accidental drownings, and fewer deaths from falls, machinery accidents, and railroad accidents.

Deaths from automobile accidents continued to increase in 1924, the rate being 16.0 as compared with 15.4 in 1923. Mortality from this cause in this group has more than doubled since 1916, has tripled since 1915, quadrupled since 1913, and increased seven fold since 1911. Some small comfort is suggested in the decline in the rate of increase in this cause of death, the rise in 1924 over 1923 being 4 per cent, whereas, in 1923, the increase was 13 per cent over 1922, and in 1922 it was 12 per cent over 1921. Automobile fatalities still head the list of accidental deaths, causing four times as many deaths as railroad accidents, and more than twice as many as result from accidental falls or accidental drownings.

Death rates per 100,000 lives exposed (ages one and over) for principal causes of death, 1914-1924

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
All causes of death	850.2	897.1	882.9	870.6	989.4	1,063.0	1,559.2	1,161.1	1,168.1	1,130.9	1,152.8
Typhoid fever	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.3	11.5	12.1	13.0	12.9	16.1
Communicable diseases of childhood	26.3	33.1	29.8	37.9	43.1	31.5	41.6	46.8	40.8	36.4	48.2
Measles	5.7	8.4	4.3	3.2	8.5	3.5	8.6	11.1	9.9	5.7	6.9
Scarlet fever	4.3	4.4	4.9	7.0	6.0	3.9	3.6	6.0	4.1	4.6	9.8
Whooping cough	3.5	4.8	2.6	3.9	6.6	3.2	10.1	5.1	5.8	4.7	5.8
Diphtheria	12.8	15.5	18.0	23.8	22.1	20.9	19.3	24.6	21.0	21.4	25.7
Influenza and pneumonia	84.5	107.7	95.3	76.5	159.5	214.1	542.2	135.4	138.1	119.5	111.6
Influenza	14.2	30.1	21.7	8.7	53.5	95.9	272.4	14.4	23.8	13.0	11.3
Pneumonia	70.3	77.6	73.7	67.8	106.1	117.2	269.8	121.0	114.3	106.5	100.3
Meningococcus meningitis	.6	.7	.7	.9	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Tuberculosis: all forms	104.7	110.5	114.2	117.4	137.9	136.5	189.0	188.9	190.2	197.8	204.5
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	93.7	100.6	103.6	105.6	124.0	141.6	171.2	172.3	172.8	180.0	185.2
Cancer, all forms	71.7	72.7	72.0	71.7	69.8	67.0	67.2	70.9	70.3	70.9	69.8
Diabetes mellitus	15.1	16.2	17.2	15.5	14.1	13.4	14.0	13.3	15.9	15.1	14.2
Cerebral hemorrhage apoplexy	61.2	61.9	62.9	62.1	61.3	59.8	64.0	66.8	68.7	68.5	69.2
Diseases of heart	125.5	128.7	126.7	117.4	117.0	113.9	141.7	142.0	140.2	136.7	138.1
Diarrhea and enteritis	11.4	11.1	10.8	14.2	15.8	16.9	23.4	25.5	26.2	24.4	24.7
1 to 2 years	6.0	5.5	4.9	6.0	7.0	7.5	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.3	11.9
2 years and over	5.3	5.7	5.9	8.1	8.8	9.5	11.8	13.6	13.7	13.1	12.8
Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease)	66.7	69.6	70.3	68.0	70.8	73.5	86.8	95.7	99.0	95.7	95.4
Puerperal state, total	17.1	17.9	19.0	19.8	23.0	20.0	27.4	18.2	17.6	18.0	19.8
Puerperal septicemia	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.6	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.4
Puerperal album. and convulsions	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1
Accidents of pregnancy	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.1	3.0	6.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7
Total external causes	77.1	77.8	71.8	72.0	72.0	94.2	128.9	106.7	99.5	88.2	89.2
Suicides	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.1	6.8	7.6	9.3	9.8	12.2	12.3
Homicides	7.2	7.3	6.3	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0
Accidents, total	62.5	63.0	58.0	57.5	59.6	63.8	75.5	76.5	73.2	67.3	69.9
Accidental burns	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	8.1	8.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4
Accidental drowning	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.2	6.7	8.6	9.4	8.7	9.7	11.9	10.0
Accidental traum. by fall	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.0	10.4	11.9	13.1	11.9	12.6
Accidental traum. by machines	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
Railroad accidents	4.0	4.9	4.1	3.9	5.2	5.7	7.8	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.5
Automobile accidents	16.0	15.4	13.6	12.2	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.7	7.4	5.4	4.8
All other accidents	19.8	19.5	18.0	18.5	19.5	21.2	26.1	26.8	24.6	20.7	25.1
War deaths			.1	.1	.5	16.6	39.7	13.5	9.6	1.8	
Other diseases and conditions	183.8	184.0	186.5	190.5	197.4	193.5	218.7	233.2	247.1	245.5	250.5

DIGEST OF CURRENT PUBLIC HEALTH COURT DECISION

Manufacturer liable for injury from glass in canned spinach.—(Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.) The defendant, a corporation which prepared and canned spinach and other food products, was held liable for injury to the plaintiff, caused by eating spinach containing glass. The spinach was taken from a can purchased by the plaintiff from a retailer, who had purchased it from a wholesale grocer, to whom it had been sold by the defendant manufacturer. (*Richenbacher v. California Packing Corporation*, 145 N. E. 281.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 14, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended February 14, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, February 17, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended February 14, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force.....	58, 621, 734	54, 993, 698
Number of death claims.....	11, 708	10, 403
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10. 4	9. 9

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 14, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, February 17, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Feb. 14, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corre- sponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortal- ity rate, week ended, Feb. 14, 1925 ²
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Feb. 14, 1925	Corre- sponding week, 1924	
Total (63 cities).....	7, 469	14. 3	14. 2	863	912	-----
Akron.....	35			5	4	55
Albany.....	40	17. 4	14. 1	5	3	111
Atlanta.....	109	24. 4	22. 2	13	16	-----
Baltimore.....	268	17. 5	16. 5	37	28	108
Birmingham.....	72	18. 3	18. 2	6	11	-----
Boston.....	288	19. 2	16. 9	34	33	90
Bridgeport.....	29			2	3	32
Buffalo.....	153	14. 4	12. 4	15	24	61
Cambridge.....	34	15. 8	14. 4	3	3	52
Camden.....	40	16. 2	16. 9	7	4	115
Chicago.....	687	12. 0	12. 1	99	113	87
Cincinnati.....	131	16. 7	17. 6	11	20	65
Cleveland.....	185	10. 3	12. 5	20	38	50
Columbus.....	70	13. 3	15. 9	6	7	56
Dallas.....	70	18. 9	16. 9	11	7	-----
Dayton.....	42	12. 7	12. 3	5	3	80
Denver.....	95			10	10	-----
Des Moines.....	37	12. 9	11. 1	1	4	17
Detroit.....	280			56	55	95
Duluth.....	21	9. 9	13. 5	3	2	63
Erie.....	28			6	7	117
Fall River.....	33	14. 2	15. 9	8	9	115
Flint.....	13			2	8	33
Fort Worth.....	27	9. 2	8. 1	5	1	-----
Grand Rapids.....	34	11. 8	10. 9	7	1	109
Houston.....	54			3	8	-----
Indianapolis.....	101	14. 7	13. 7	6	10	41
Jacksonville, Fla.....	42	20. 9	16. 8	4	4	89
Jersey City.....	83	13. 7	15. 9	10	14	70
Kansas City, Mo.....	112	15. 9	15. 7	16	9	-----
Los Angeles.....	236			29	17	81
Louisville.....	82	16. 5	16. 7	10	16	87
Lowell.....	24	10. 7	13. 1	5	3	87
Lynn.....	24	12. 0	7. 5	3	3	80
Memphis.....	67	20. 0	20. 9	6	4	-----
Milwaukee.....	113	11. 7	11. 4	26	22	119
Minneapolis.....	101	12. 4	10. 4	15	10	80
Nashville.....	37	15. 5	24. 5	3	7	-----
New Bedford.....	29	11. 2	12. 2	5	7	83
New Haven.....	50	14. 6	13. 0	6	6	78
New Orleans.....	207	26. 0	25. 0	18	11	-----
New York.....	1, 656	14. 1	12. 9	185	191	74
Bronx Borough.....	171	9. 9	10. 4	13	15	45
Brooklyn Borough.....	583	13. 6	12. 3	67	67	70
Manhattan Borough.....	719	16. 6	15. 0	92	92	92
Queens Borough.....	137	12. 4	8. 6	11	11	55
Richmond Borough.....	46	17. 9	23. 5	2	6	36

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 62 cities.

⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, February 13, 1925.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 14, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924—Continued

City	Week ended Feb. 14, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Feb. 14, 1925 ²
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Feb. 14, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924	
Newark, N. J.	105	12.1	13.2	18	13	82
Norfolk	60	18.5	12.1	12	9	213
Oakland	63	12.9	14.4	5	3	59
Oklahoma City	24	11.7	14.0	2	3	—
Omaha	69	17.0	13.8	8	6	77
Paterson	43	15.8	15.6	5	1	84
Philadelphia	591	15.6	15.4	57	65	72
Pittsburgh	176	14.5	16.1	20	32	70
Portland, Oreg.	51	9.4	11.6	3	4	31
Providence	63	13.4	16.9	10	9	80
Richmond	74	20.7	16.7	6	8	73
Rochester	68	10.7	—	5	—	40
St. Louis	195	12.4	14.9	18	15	—
St. Paul	49	10.4	9.4	3	6	26
Salt Lake City ³	32	12.7	17.0	5	4	78
San Antonio	55	14.5	16.1	6	13	—
San Francisco	140	13.1	15.1	14	14	81
Schenectady	16	8.2	14.5	0	4	0
Seattle	63	—	—	2	9	20
Somerville	28	14.3	11.4	4	3	107
Spokane	27	—	—	6	1	131
Springfield, Mass.	40	13.7	15.1	5	2	74
Syracuse	46	12.5	12.8	6	6	75
Tacoma	20	10.0	12.1	0	4	0
Toledo	65	11.8	12.1	11	8	100
Trenton	49	19.4	14.5	7	4	114
Utica	23	11.2	13.9	1	3	21
Washington, D. C.	150	15.7	15.5	2	10	11
Waterbury	19	—	—	1	3	22
Wilmington, Del.	43	18.4	15.2	8	6	182
Yonkers	21	9.8	11.9	4	6	88
Youngstown	41	13.4	14.8	4	7	51

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 Deaths for week ended Friday, February 13, 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 February 21, 1925

ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Chicken pox.....	71	Alameda.....	1
Diphtheria.....	17	San Francisco.....	1
Dysentery.....	2	Diphtheria.....	107
Influenza.....	1,353	Influenza.....	146
Malaria.....	10	Lethargic encephalitis--Sonoma County.....	1
Measles.....	91	Measles.....	54
Mumps.....	74	Poliomyelitis--Alameda.....	3
Pellagra.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	132
Pneumonia.....	201	Smallpox:	
Scarlet fever.....	20	Los Angeles.....	42
Smallpox.....	208	Los Angeles County.....	20
Tetanus.....	1	San Diego.....	37
Trachoma.....	4	San Francisco.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	38	Scattering.....	64
Typhoid fever.....	15	Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	31		
		COLORADO ¹	
		(Exclusive of Denver)	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
		Chicken pox.....	31
		Diphtheria.....	9
		Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
		Measles.....	2
		Mumps.....	17
		Pneumonia.....	5
		Scarlet fever.....	35
		Smallpox.....	1
		Trachoma.....	6
		Tuberculosis.....	20
		Typhoid fever.....	1
		Whooping cough.....	5
		CONNECTICUT	
		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
		Chicken pox.....	78
		Conjunctivitis (infectious).....	1
		Diphtheria.....	57
		German measles.....	69
		Influenza.....	27
		Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
		Measles.....	45
		Mumps.....	87
		Pneumonia (all forms).....	47
ARIZONA			
Chicken pox.....	12		
Diphtheria.....	16		
Measles.....	45		
Mumps.....	23		
Pneumonia.....	6		
Scarlet fever.....	11		
Smallpox.....	5		
Tuberculosis.....	75		
Typhoid fever.....	2		
Whooping cough.....	6		
ARKANSAS			
Chicken pox.....	33		
Diphtheria.....	9		
Hookworm disease.....	18		
Influenza.....	359		
Malaria.....	31		
Measles.....	13		
Mumps.....	32		
Pellagra.....	4		
Scarlet fever.....	8		
Smallpox.....	27		
Trachoma.....	7		
Tuberculosis.....	10		
Typhoid fever.....	7		
Whooping cough.....	16		

¹ For two weeks ended Feb. 21, 1925.

CONNECTICUT—continued		Cases	INDIANA—continued		Cases
Scarlet fever.....		165	Tuberculosis.....		58
Septic sore throat.....		12	Typhoid fever.....		10
Trichinosis.....		1	Whooping cough.....		24
Tuberculosis (all forms).....		32	IOWA		
Typhoid fever.....		7	Diphtheria.....		15
Whooping cough.....		44	Scarlet fever.....		54
FLORIDA			Smallpox.....		22
Diphtheria.....		12	Typhoid fever.....		1
Influenza.....		29	KANSAS		
Malaria.....		3	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		4
Poliomyelitis.....		1	Chicken pox.....		155
Scarlet fever.....		4	Diphtheria.....		63
Smallpox.....		3	German measles.....		1
Typhoid fever.....		8	Influenza.....		18
ILLINOIS			Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County.....		2	Measles.....		10
Diphtheria:			Mumps.....		474
Cook County.....		67	Pneumonia.....		86
Scattering.....		52	Scarlet fever.....		154
Influenza.....		35	Smallpox.....		16
Lethargic encephalitis—Moultrie County.....		1	Tuberculosis.....		38
Measles.....		725	Typhoid fever.....		6
Pneumonia.....		465	Whooping cough.....		33
Poliomyelitis:			LOUISIANA		
Bond County.....		1	Diphtheria.....		21
Jackson County.....		2	Hookworm disease.....		32
Scarlet fever:			Influenza.....		95
Cook County.....		328	Leprosy.....		1
Kane County.....		12	Pneumonia.....		70
Madison County.....		8	Scarlet fever.....		15
Monroe County.....		13	Smallpox.....		27
Peoria County.....		10	Tuberculosis.....		23
St. Clair County.....		12	Typhoid fever.....		27
Sangamon County.....		17	Whooping cough.....		13
Will County.....		11	MAINE		
Scattering.....		112	Chicken pox.....		83
Smallpox:			Diphtheria.....		9
Madison County.....		39	German measles.....		5
St. Clair County.....		11	Influenza.....		4
Scattering.....		52	Lethargic encephalitis.....		2
Tuberculosis.....		307	Measles.....		3
Typhoid fever.....		15	Mumps.....		217
Whooping cough.....		261	Pneumonia.....		34
INDIANA			Scarlet fever.....		24
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Martin County.....		1	Septic sore throat.....		4
Chicken pox.....		104	Tuberculosis.....		15
Diphtheria.....		37	Typhoid fever.....		3
Influenza.....		50	Whooping cough.....		14
Measles.....		201	MARYLAND ¹		
Mumps.....		13	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		2
Pneumonia.....		15	Chicken pox.....		69
Scarlet fever:			Diphtheria.....		41
Allen County.....		26	Influenza.....		69
Huntington County.....		18	Leprosy.....		1
Lake County.....		16	Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
La Porte County.....		10	Malaria.....		1
Marion County.....		9	Measles.....		46
Randolph County.....		12	Mumps.....		71
St. Joseph County.....		31	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....		1
Scattering.....		85	Paratyphoid fever.....		1
Smallpox:			Pneumonia (all forms).....		172
Cass County.....		9	Scarlet fever.....		77
Hamilton County.....		15	Septic sore throat.....		1
Marion County.....		30			
Miami County.....		15			
Scattering.....		53			

¹ Week ended Friday.

MARYLAND—continued		Cases	MISSOURI—continued		Cases
Tetanus	.....	1	Tetanus	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	83	Tuberculosis	.....	40
Typhoid fever	.....	6	Typhoid fever	.....	5
Whooping cough	.....	117	Whooping cough	.....	55
MASSACHUSETTS			MONTANA		
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	2	Chicken pox	.....	20
Chicken pox	.....	224	Diphtheria	.....	10
Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	.....	15	German measles	.....	45
Diphtheria	.....	137	Measles	.....	34
German measles	.....	353	Mumps	.....	24
Influenza	.....	49	Poliomyelitis—Bozeman	.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis	.....	3	Scarlet fever	.....	37
Measles	.....	574	Smallpox	.....	15
Mumps	.....	180	Tuberculosis	.....	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	.....	34	Typhoid fever	.....	1
Pneumonia (lobar)	.....	212	Whooping cough	.....	16
Poliomyelitis	.....	1	NEW JERSEY		
Scarlet fever	.....	369	Anthrax	.....	1
Septic sore throat	.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	.....	145	Chicken pox	.....	187
Typhoid fever	.....	7	Diphtheria	.....	119
Whooping cough	.....	187	Influenza	.....	43
MICHIGAN			Measles	.....	180
Diphtheria	.....	67	Pneumonia	.....	162
Measles	.....	188	Poliomyelitis	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	141	Scarlet fever	.....	313
Scarlet fever	.....	343	Smallpox	.....	8
Smallpox	.....	20	Typhoid fever	.....	10
Tuberculosis	.....	76	Whooping cough	.....	253
Typhoid fever	.....	7	NEW MEXICO		
Whooping cough	.....	95	Chicken pox	.....	21
MINNESOTA			Diphtheria	.....	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	.....	1	German measles	.....	18
Chicken pox	.....	121	Influenza	.....	12
Diphtheria	.....	66	Measles	.....	4
Influenza	.....	2	Mumps	.....	20
Measles	.....	23	Pneumonia	.....	21
Pneumonia	.....	4	Scarlet fever	.....	6
Scarlet fever	.....	211	Tuberculosis	.....	21
Smallpox	.....	45	Typhoid fever	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	44	NEW YORK		
Typhoid fever	.....	4	(Exclusive of New York City)		
Whooping cough	.....	22	Diphtheria	.....	112
MISSISSIPPI			Influenza	.....	42
Diphtheria	.....	10	Lethargic encephalitis	.....	5
Influenza	.....	553	Measles	.....	392
Scarlet fever	.....	4	Pneumonia	.....	346
Smallpox	.....	56	Scarlet fever	.....	304
Typhoid fever	.....	15	Smallpox	.....	6
MISSOURI			Typhoid fever	.....	24
(Exclusive of Kansas City)			Whooping cough	.....	222
Chicken pox	.....	70	NORTH CAROLINA		
Diphtheria	.....	57	Chicken pox	.....	161
Influenza	.....	238	Diphtheria	.....	33
Lethargic encephalitis	.....	1	German measles	.....	3
Malaria	.....	7	Measles	.....	41
Measles	.....	35	Ophthalmia neonatorum	.....	1
Mumps	.....	69	Poliomyelitis	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	22	Scarlet fever	.....	26
Scarlet fever	.....	243	Septic sore throat	.....	1
Septic sore throat	.....	9	Smallpox	.....	79
Smallpox	.....	18	Typhoid fever	.....	2
			Whooping cough	.....	70

OKLAHOMA	Cases
(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Bryan County.....	1
Hughes County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1
Diphtheria.....	23
Influenza.....	543
Pneumonia.....	150
Scarlet fever.....	22
Smallpox:	
Blaine County.....	22
Scattering.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	14
OREGON	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	16
Diphtheria:	
Portland.....	12
Scattering.....	13
Influenza.....	1
Measles.....	4
Mumps.....	15
Pneumonia.....	19
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	36
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox:	
Portland.....	12
Scattering.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	5
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Chicken pox.....	6
Diphtheria.....	1
Measles.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	13
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	1
TEXAS	
Chicken pox.....	149
Diphtheria.....	46
Dysentery (epidemic).....	7
Influenza.....	2,829
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Measles.....	106
Mumps.....	138
Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Pellagra.....	8
Pneumonia.....	347
Scarlet fever.....	42
Smallpox.....	72
Trachoma.....	13
Tuberculosis.....	30
Typhoid fever.....	28
Whooping cough.....	61
VERMONT	
Chicken pox.....	57
Diphtheria.....	3
Measles.....	1

VERMONT—continued	Cases
Mumps.....	13
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	1
WASHINGTON	
Chicken pox.....	121
Diphtheria.....	45
German measles.....	45
Measles.....	4
Mumps.....	182
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	43
Smallpox.....	54
Tuberculosis.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	30
WEST VIRGINIA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Wheeling.....	1
Diphtheria.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	7
Smallpox.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	2
WISCONSIN	
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	50
Diphtheria.....	15
German measles.....	437
Influenza.....	3
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	426
Mumps.....	106
Pneumonia.....	9
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	22
Smallpox.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	17
Whooping cough.....	32
Scattering:	
Chicken pox.....	113
Diphtheria.....	34
German measles.....	331
Influenza.....	34
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	163
Mumps.....	465
Pneumonia.....	34
Scarlet fever.....	145
Smallpox.....	43
Tuberculosis.....	17
Whooping cough.....	65
WYOMING	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	9
Diphtheria.....	4
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	12
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	14
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2

¹Deaths.

Reports for Week Ended February 14, 1925

ARIZONA	Cases	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued	Cases
Chicken pox.....	5	Smallpox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	2	Tuberculosis.....	29
Measles.....	19	Typhoid fever.....	10
Mumps.....	23	Whooping cough.....	5
Pneumonia.....	9		
Scarlet fever.....	6	NEBRASKA	
Smallpox.....	8	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1	Chicken pox.....	31
Typhoid fever.....	1	Diphtheria.....	4
Whooping cough.....	2	Measles.....	1
		Mumps.....	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Pneumonia.....	1
Chicken pox.....	21	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	35	Scarlet fever.....	14
Influenza.....	3	Smallpox.....	31
Measles.....	12	Tuberculosis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	40	Typhoid fever.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	44	Whooping cough.....	4

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
<i>December, 1924</i>										
Ohio.....	4	687	71	0	257	0	6	1,722	358	107
<i>January, 1925</i>										
Alabama.....	5	153	1,679	69	73	19	1	125	995	55
Florida.....	40	153	22	8	9	4	9	30	14	49
Georgia.....	1	68	446	12	26	2	1	77	265	144
Illinois.....	9	584	138	5	1,575	5	5	2,064	210	119
Louisiana.....	2	80	215	18	29	6	1	411	341	11
Maryland.....	1	150	627	0	177	0	4	1,024	35	50
Minnesota.....	2	264	1	1	75	1	16	2,539	58	342
New Jersey.....	1	445	73	3	483	0	0	115	244	282
New York.....	22	1,366	434	0	1,023	0	0	244	282	115
Rhode Island.....	6	63	6	0	136	0	0	688	263	14
West Virginia.....	3	227	160	0	1,156	0	3			
Wisconsin.....										

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION, JANUARY, 1925

Notifications regarding communicable diseases sent during the month of January, 1925, to other State health departments by departments of health of certain States

Referred by—	Chicken pox	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever
Illinois.....			1	5	11	3
Massachusetts.....						2
Minnesota.....		1	1		46	2
New York.....			2	1		7
New Jersey.....						1
Washington.....	1					

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

The following items were taken from the reports of plague-eradicative measures from the cities named for the week ended February 7, 1925:

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended February 7, 1925:	
Number of rats examined.....	3, 841
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	1
Number of squirrels examined.....	146
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Totals to February 7, 1925:	
Number of rats examined.....	46, 090
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	82
Number of squirrels examined.....	1, 719
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0

Oakland, Calif.

Week ended February 7, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped.....	930
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	2
Totals to February 7, 1925:	
Number of rats trapped.....	8, 273
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	16

New Orleans, La.

Week ended February 7, 1925:	
Number of vessels inspected.....	289
Number of inspections made.....	808
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	38
Number of rodents examined for plague.....	5, 179
Number of rodents found to be plague infected.....	0
Totals to February 7, 1925:	
Number of rodents examined.....	32, 016
Number of rodents found to be plague infected.....	12

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended February 7, 1925, 35 States reported 1,709 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended February 9, 1924, the same States reported 2,195 cases of this disease. One hundred and three cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,700,000, reported 965 cases of diphtheria for the week ended February 7, 1925. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,304 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,169 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Twenty-nine States reported 2,232 cases of measles for the week ended February 7, 1925, and 16,397 cases of this disease for the week ended February 9, 1924. One hundred and three cities reported 1,399 cases of measles for the week this year, and 5,792 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: 35 States—this year, 4,290 cases; last year, 4,599; 103 cities—this year, 2,273; last year, 1,922; estimated expectancy, 1,072 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended February 7, 1925, 35 States reported 1,298 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,168 cases. One hundred and three cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 420 cases; 1924, 427 cases; estimated expectancy, 90 cases. These cities reported 19 deaths from smallpox for the week this year, 13 of which occurred at Minneapolis.

Typhoid fever.—Two hundred and sixty-seven cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended February 7, 1925, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1924 the same States reported 266 cases. One hundred and three cities reported 73 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year, and 76 cases for the week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 45 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—The reports indicate a decided increase in cases of influenza in Texas and certain other southern States when compared with the corresponding week for last year, but the reports from most other sections of the country show only slight increases. Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 103 cities as follows: 1925, 1,372 deaths; 1924, 1,161 deaths.

City reports for week ended February 7, 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 non-epidemic 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	19	2	1	0	0	0	50	1
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont:									
Barre	10,008	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Burlington	23,613	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	0	70	37	48	7	148	9	4g
Fall River	120,912	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	5
Springfield	144,227	0	4	2	5	4	60	7	3
Worcester	191,927	25	5	6	0	0	1	2	0

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended February 7, 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, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
NEW ENGLAND—CON.									
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket.....	68,799	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Providence.....	242,378	0	14	9	0	0	3	0	9
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	143,555	0	9	2	0	1	1	2	3
Hartford.....	138,036	10	8	15	4	1	2	2	7
New Haven.....	172,967	37	4	0		2	16	2	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	536,718	14	25	14	0	1	32	12	9
New York.....	5,927,625	209	228	207	99	26	49	38	272
Rochester.....	317,867	10	11	0	0	0	12	42	3
Syracuse.....	184,511	4	9	1	0	0	3	27	4
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	124,157	3	4	5	0	0	10	0	7
Newark.....	438,699	44	24	14	11	1	57	12	14
Trenton.....	127,390	1	7	2	0	0	7	0	3
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1,922,788	73	77	79		14	122	38	110
Pittsburgh.....	613,442	38	26	15		6	113	20	75
Reading.....	110,917	15	4	1	0	0	0	10	3
Scranton.....	140,636	6	6	1		2	0	0	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	406,312	15	11	1		4	2	6	18
Cleveland.....	888,519	61	33	40	6	2	8	7	38
Columbus.....	261,082	18	5	3	0	2	2	2	6
Toledo.....	268,338	13	7	5	0	0	47	0	10
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	93,573	10	4	4	0	0	1	0	1
Indianapolis.....	342,718	45	15	6		2	3	3	17
South Bend.....	76,709	9	1	0	0	0	9	0	1
Terre Haute.....	68,939	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2,886,121	100	124	76	11	4	275	21	78
Cicero.....	55,968	0	2	1	0	0	15	1	3
Springfield.....	61,833	3	2	1	1	1	5	20	2
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	995,668	61	68	37	5	2	2	13	47
Flint.....	117,968	6	9	1	0	0	1	0	2
Grand Rapids.....	145,947	6	4	4	2	0	9	3	4
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	42,519	9	1	0	0	0	1	165	1
Milwaukee.....	484,595	40	19	17	0	0	268	47	0
Racine.....	64,393	29	1	3	0	0	8	20	2
Superior.....	139,671	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	106,289	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Minneapolis.....	409,125	78	20	23	0	1	1	8	7
St. Paul.....	241,891	29	13	14	0	0	2	27	8
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	61,262	2	1	1	0		0	1	
Des Moines.....	140,923	0	4	6	0		0	0	
Sioux City.....	79,662	6	1	1	0		0	3	
Waterloo.....	39,667	3	0	1	0		0	1	
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	351,819	27	10	10	10	8	1	12	23
St. Joseph.....	78,232	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2
St. Louis.....	803,853	37	51	47	0	0	2	2	
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	24,841		0						
Grand Forks.....	14,547	1	0	1	0		0	0	
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15,829	0		0	0		0	0	
Sioux Falls.....	29,206	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

1 Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended February 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
			Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued									
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	58,761	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	30
Omaha.....	204,382	15	6	7	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	52,555	25	2	2	0	0	1	143	1
Wichita.....	79,261	19	2	11	0	0	0	2	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	117,728		2						
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	773,580	61	32	26	45	3	5	9	60
Cumberland.....	32,361		0	1	4	0	0		2
Frederick.....	11,301		1	1	0	0	0		0
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	1,437,571	27	15	19	3	5	7		22
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30,277	2	1	5	0	0	0	25	6
Norfolk.....	159,089	13	2	2	0	0	1	48	12
Richmond.....	181,044	0	4	6		3	2	0	4
Roanoke.....	55,502	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	45,597	4	2	2	0	0	6	0	0
Huntington.....	57,918	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Wheeling.....	156,208	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	7
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	29,171	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington.....	35,719	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
Winston-Salem.....	56,230	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	71,245	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia.....	39,688	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	4
Greenville.....	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	222,963	2	2	6	17	7	0	0	13
Brunswick.....	15,937	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Savannah.....	89,448	0	1	0	183	2	0	0	4
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	24,403	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tampa.....	56,050	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	57,87	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Louisville.....	257,671	0	6	4	2	0	1	2	13
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	170,067		5	1	0	0	4		14
Nashville.....	121,128	0	1	0		2	4	1	7
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	195,901	5	2	5	14	8	0	5	15
Mobile.....	63,858	0	0	0	7	2	0	1	3
Montgomery.....	45,383	0	1	1	5	0	0	15	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	30,635	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Little Rock.....	70,916	0	1	2	6	0	0	1	6
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	404,575	9	14	19	7	8	1	0	15
Shreveport.....	54,590	1		0	0	1	2	0	4
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma.....	101,150	3	1	1	12	0	0	0	7
Tulsa.....	102,018		2	0	0		0		
Texas:									
Dallas.....	177,274	16	6	10		5	4	0	11
Galveston.....	46,877	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Houston.....	134,970	4	4	2	0	1	0	1	16
San Antonio.....	184,727	0	2	4	9	4	1	0	15
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	16,927	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Great Falls.....	27,787	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
Helena.....	112,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula.....	112,668	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	1

¹ Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended February 7, 1925--Continued

Division, State, and city	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated	Chick- en pox, cases re- ported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Mea- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported
			Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
MOUNTAIN--continued									
Idaho:									
Boise	22,806	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver	272,031	27	11	13	2	4	2	97	12
Pueblo	43,519	7	3	2	2	0	0	4	1
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	16,648	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	33,899	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	6
Utah:									
Salt Lake City	126,241	41	3	3	0	0	0	32	1
Nevada:									
Reno	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	1,315,685	91	5	12	0	8	75	---	---
Spokane	104,573	16	4	14	0	0	0	---	---
Tacoma	101,731	0	2	8	0	0	2	---	3
Oregon:									
Portland	273,621	19	7	8	0	0	0	4	6
California:									
Los Angeles	666,853	78	42	42	16	6	12	26	35
Sacramento	69,950	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
San Francisco	539,038	31	28	14	7	4	1	37	8

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths re- ported	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	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	10
New Hampshire:											
Concord	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Vermont:											
Barre	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Massachusetts:											
Boston	55	106	0	0	0	20	1	6	1	31	289
Fall River	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	25
Springfield	8	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	40
Worcester	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	55
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Providence	8	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	89
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	6	31	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	---
Hartford	6	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	13	41
New Haven	7	36	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	41
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	21	20	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	18	122
New York	183	344	0	0	0	83	9	20	9	107	1,689
Rochester	11	40	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	1	80
Syracuse	18	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	56
New Jersey:											
Camden	2	13	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	36
Newark	23	37	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	68	92
Trenton	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	---	56
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	60	199	0	0	0	39	3	3	0	64	534
Pittsburgh	21	73	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	12	234
Reading	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	37
Scranton	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	---

¹Population Jan. 1, 1920.

²Pulmonary tuberculosis only

City reports for week ended February 7, 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 NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	9	31	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	132
Cleveland.....	33	38	1	0	0	19	1	3	0	27	209
Columbus.....	8	25	1	3	0	7	0	1	1	1	79
Toledo.....	17	15	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	26	74
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	24
Indianapolis.....	9	6	3	6	0	5	0	0	0	6	93
South Bend.....	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Terre Haute.....	2	10	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	100	285	3	2	0	42	3	2	0	142	753
Cicero.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Springfield.....	2	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	31
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	84	109	4	5	1	18	1	4	0	34	273
Flint.....	9	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	24
Grand Rapids.....	8	22	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	33
Wisconsin:											
Madison.....	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	14
Milwaukee.....	40	8	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	22	107
Racine.....	6	2	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
Superior.....	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	4	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Minneapolis.....	32	69	8	24	13	4	1	0	1	2	93
St. Paul.....	28	21	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	27	60
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	3	0	2	3	-----	-----	0	0	-----	2	-----
Des Moines.....	9	5	3	2	-----	-----	0	0	-----	0	-----
Sioux City.....	2	0	1	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	0	-----
Waterloo.....	3	1	0	5	-----	-----	0	0	-----	4	-----
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	13	180	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	97
St. Joseph.....	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31
St. Louis.....	28	115	1	11	0	5	1	0	1	2	247
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	1	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand Forks.....	1	1	1	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	0	-----
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	-----	0	-----	0	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	1	-----
Sioux Falls.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Omaha.....	6	5	2	27	0	4	0	0	0	1	77
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Wichita.....	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	38	66	0	0	0	24	2	3	0	67	255
Cumberland.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-----	14
Frederick.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	5
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	20	34	1	4	0	11	1	1	1	7	143
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
Norfolk.....	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	-----
Richmond.....	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	68
Roanoke.....	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Huntington.....	1	1	0	1	-----	-----	0	0	-----	0	-----
Wheeling.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	26
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	15
Winston-Salem.....	2	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	4	30

City reports for week ended February 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued											
South Carolina:											
Charleston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	22
Greenville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Georgia:											
Atlanta	3	5	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	69
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Savannah	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	26
Florida:											
St. Petersburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Tampa	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Louisville	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	17	78
Tennessee:											
Memphis	2	6	2	5	0	5	0	1	0	0	68
Nashville	2	1	1	8	0	4	1	1	0	0	44
Alabama:											
Birmingham	2	3	0	130	0	8	1	0	0	0	71
Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Montgomery	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	---
Little Rock	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	---	---
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	4	14	3	1	0	17	2	4	0	5	165
Shreveport	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma	2	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	29
Tulsa	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---
Texas:											
Dallas	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	61
Galveston	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	22
Houston	1	4	0	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	55
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	62
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7
Great Falls	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Missoula	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	---	12
Idaho:											
Boise	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado:											
Denver	12	19	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	76
Pueblo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona:											
Phoenix	---	2	---	0	0	13	---	0	0	0	28
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	4	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	25
Nevada:											
Reno	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	10	33	2	31	---	---	1	---	---	11	---
Spokane	4	2	7	3	---	---	0	---	---	8	---
Tacoma	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
Oregon:											
Portland	5	10	5	16	0	4	0	1	0	1	---
California:											
Los Angeles	16	34	2	37	1	31	2	1	0	25	262
Sacramento	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	23
San Francisco	18	16	2	19	0	12	1	1	0	14	146

City reports for week ended February 7, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		Typhus fever		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, est. expectancy	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND											
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Springfield.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:											
Providence.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	2	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Syracuse.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Columbus.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flint.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:											
Madison.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Missouri:											
St. Louis.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia:											
Norfolk.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:											
Wheeling.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Alabama:											
Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Little Rock.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Texas:											
Dallas.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN											
Colorado:											
Denver.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
PACIFIC											
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per hundred thousand population for 105 cities for the 10-week period ended February 7, 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 30, 1924, to February 7, 1925—
Annual rates per 100,000 population ¹

	DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES									
	Week ended—									
	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Total.....	² 190	³ 193	⁴ 197	150	⁴ 155	169	⁵ 172	⁵ 163	⁶ 166	⁷ 175
New England.....	258	³ 208	221	189	258	256	179	171	199	191
Middle Atlantic.....	170	175	187	149	140	181	188	175	155	171
East North Central.....	165	167	185	134	151	132	141	130	⁶ 135	145
West North Central.....	309	265	299	168	176	143	255	199	251	⁸ 251
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 173	201	150	134	146	173	⁵ 106	⁵ 138	128	⁵ 153
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 98	97	149	51	91	120	91	80	97	⁶ 63
West South Central.....	144	209	195	116	148	144	195	162	148	176
Mountain.....	172	315	248	209	191	239	153	239	134	191
Pacific.....	252	273	⁴ 207	226	⁴ 129	194	206	223	293	⁷ 270

	MEASLES CASE RATES									
	Week ended—									
	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Total.....	² 112	³ 128	⁴ 143	105	⁴ 158	215	⁵ 141	⁵ 213	⁶ 214	⁷ 253
New England.....	164	³ 282	194	278	380	395	440	497	484	576
Middle Atlantic.....	165	120	115	235	121	169	157	187	205	205
East North Central.....	199	207	317	138	294	417	127	379	⁶ 373	453
West North Central.....	25	35	19	10	10	19	12	27	21	⁸ 17
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 22	39	24	35	53	83	⁴ 43	⁵ 38	37	⁵ 49
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 0	6	11	0	17	29	46	74	91	51
West South Central.....	0	0	19	14	9	5	23	14	14	37
Mountain.....	19	48	57	19	115	134	267	248	286	782
Pacific.....	136	125	⁴ 37	70	⁴ 83	194	160	55	17	61

	SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES									
	Week ended—									
	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Total.....	² 270	³ 312	⁴ 314	244	⁴ 297	369	⁵ 355	⁵ 370	⁶ 364	⁷ 412
New England.....	514	³ 602	552	512	609	661	561	596	534	614
Middle Atlantic.....	197	260	268	225	286	324	294	326	322	373
East North Central.....	257	234	311	230	243	383	375	369	⁶ 379	426
West North Central.....	616	626	601	468	527	757	755	804	779	⁸ 873
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 171	252	213	132	203	160	⁵ 243	⁵ 189	185	⁵ 255
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 162	169	240	126	172	229	183	183	217	97
West South Central.....	125	162	185	65	83	148	116	195	204	162
Mountain.....	296	162	239	191	162	382	534	305	258	334
Pacific.....	197	218	⁴ 134	133	⁴ 138	189	183	220	226	258

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 Racine, Wis., not included.

⁷ Fargo, N. Dak., and Wilmington, Del., not included.

⁸ Fargo, N. Dak., not included.

⁹ Norfolk, Va., not included.

¹⁰ Memphis, Tenn., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, November 30, 1924, to February 7, 1925—
Annual rates per 100,000 population¹—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

Total.....	² 58	³ 43	⁴ 42	41	⁴ 40	57	⁵ 58	⁵ 70	⁶ 67	⁷ 76
New England.....	0	³ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	5	1	2	2	3	3	10	6	9	2
East North Central.....	19	13	14	20	27	40	39	48	⁶ 35	⁸ 39
West North Central.....	⁴ 17	255	209	205	129	220	193	180	195	⁸ 147
South Atlantic.....	⁴ 48	39	22	28	39	30	⁵ 64	⁵ 38	45	⁵ 62
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 204	177	314	183	372	395	217	675	652	823
West South Central.....	19	14	51	19	32	65	32	32	60	125
Mountain.....	19	19	29	48	48	29	57	95	48	29
Pacific.....	113	113	⁴ 106	122	⁴ 69	148	212	209	177	267

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

Total.....	² 45	³ 43	⁴ 56	35	⁴ 37	36	⁵ 21	⁵ 17	⁶ 18	⁷ 13
New England.....	30	³ 16	30	17	25	15	25	20	7	30
Middle Atlantic.....	71	68	101	57	58	49	21	20	19	13
East North Central.....	22	32	33	24	28	23	23	11	⁶ 10	8
West North Central.....	8	17	15	19	4	6	10	6	12	⁸ 0
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 56	35	30	37	41	55	⁵ 21	⁵ 11	37	⁵ 17
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 63	57	51	34	40	51	17	29	23	11
West South Central.....	60	51	56	28	37	70	70	42	60	23
Mountain.....	10	19	10	0	0	10	0	48	19	29
Pacific.....	29	17	⁴ 14	15	⁵ 5	26	6	15	3	17

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

Total.....	² 12	³ 17	⁴ 16	15	19	21	⁵ 22	⁵ 22	⁶ 23	⁷ 30
New England.....	17	³ 5	15	15	3	17	27	10	27	47
Middle Atlantic.....	11	22	17	14	21	20	18	20	16	24
East North Central.....	9	13	9	16	10	16	15	18	⁶ 12	13
West North Central.....	4	4	9	7	9	13	2	20	15	⁸ 20
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 11	22	22	14	26	35	⁵ 47	⁵ 23	39	⁵ 49
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 28	23	23	51	63	46	46	63	74	69
West South Central.....	31	36	41	15	51	41	87	92	82	97
Mountain.....	29	29	48	10	38	19	29	10	38	57
Pacific.....	8	4	⁴ 17	12	12	20	12	12	20	41

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

Total.....	² 153	³ 159	⁴ 172	157	263	192	⁵ 215	⁵ 211	⁶ 206	⁷ 225
New England.....	127	³ 109	134	114	174	122	157	216	241	211
Middle Atlantic.....	188	201	191	178	226	228	260	234	230	253
East North Central.....	115	125	146	126	165	152	152	142	⁶ 145	164
West North Central.....	63	88	68	92	101	90	107	120	118	⁸ 135
South Atlantic.....	⁹ 191	175	248	205	250	246	⁵ 294	⁵ 275	252	⁵ 315
East South Central.....	¹⁰ 211	217	297	206	303	292	189	300	303	326
West South Central.....	163	178	163	229	341	260	449	362	229	352
Mountain.....	210	200	276	219	229	229	248	324	315	191
Pacific.....	168	135	⁴ 86	147	188	184	163	208	217	196

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 Racine, Wis., not included.

⁷ Fargo, N. Dak., and Wilmington, Del., not included.

⁸ Fargo, N. Dak., not included.

⁹ Norfolk, Va., not included.

¹⁰ 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

SMALLPOX ON VESSEL

Steamship "Habana" at Santiago de Cuba, from Kingston, Jamaica.—A case of smallpox was reported, February 18, 1925, at Santiago de Cuba, from steamship *Habana*, from Kingston, Jamaica. The *Habana* is stated to be a Cuban vessel trading to ports in Haiti and Porto Rico.

CUBA

Communicable diseases—Habana—January 1 to 31, 1925.—During the period January 1 to 31, 1925, communicable diseases were reported at Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Remain- ing under treatment Jan. 31, 1925
Chicken pox.....	5	—	4
Diphtheria.....	17	1	2
Leprosy.....	—	—	9
Malaria.....	65	3	124
Measles.....	30	—	6
Scarlet fever.....	3	—	—
Typhoid fever.....	36	7	126

¹ A number of cases of malaria and typhoid fever were from the interior of the island; five cases of measles were from abroad.

EGYPT

Plague—January 1 to 14, 1925.—During the period January 1 to 14, 1925, plague was reported in Egypt as follows: Week ended January 7, 11 cases; week ended January 14, 2 cases; total, 13 cases, as compared with 8 cases reported during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

JAMAICA

Smallpox (reported as alastrim)—December 28, 1924—January 31, 1925.—During the period December 28, 1924, to January 31, 1925, 60 cases of smallpox, reported as alastrim, were notified in the Island of Jamaica.

Lethargic encephalitis—Typhoid fever.—During the same period, 1 case of lethargic encephalitis and 94 cases of typhoid fever were reported in the Island of Jamaica. Population, 858,118.

MADAGASCAR

Plague—December 1 to 15, 1924.—During the period December 1 to 15, 1924, 72 cases of plague with 61 deaths were reported in the Island of Madagascar. Of these, 7 cases, bubonic, with 3 deaths,

were reported in the town of Fort Dauphin, a seaport. For distribution of occurrence according to Province, see table below.

TURKEY

Pneumonic plague—Constantinople.—Information dated January 31, 1925, states that at Constantinople, Turkey, during the period December 29, 1924, to January 11, 1925, there occurred five cases of pneumonic plague, in the same family and in the same house. The outbreak was stated to be confined to a section in which Turkish refugees were quartered.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Plague—Dec. 28, 1924—Jan. 3, 1925.—During the period December 28, 1924, to January 3, 1925, plague was reported in the Union of South Africa as follows: Cape Province, 3 cases, one death, native, on farm; Orange Free State, 3 fatal cases, native, 1 white case, on farms; Transvaal, 1 fatal case, white on farm. The death of a white adult, suspected to be due to pneumonic plague, in Boshof district, Transvaal, was stated to be under investigation. For distribution of cases according to localities, see page 439.

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 February 27, 1925¹

CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India.....				Dec. 7-13, 1924: Cases, 2,577; deaths, 1,593.
Madras.....	Jan. 11-17.....	23	16	

PLAGUE

British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Tanganyika Territory	Nov. 23-29.....	3		
Uganda.....	Sept.-Oct., 1924.....	101	91	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1	3	
China:				
Nanking.....	Jan. 4-17.....			Present.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-14, 1925: Cases, 13; corresponding period, 1923; cases, 8.
India.....				Dec. 7-13, 1924: Cases, 2,684; deaths, 2,045.
Bombay.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1	1	
Kutchi.....	Jan. 11-17.....	7	4	
Madras Presidency.....	Dec. 14-20.....	185	138	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	5	5	
Madagascar.....				Dec. 1-15, 1924: Cases, 72; deaths, 61. Bubonic, pneumonic, septicemic.
Province—				
Hasy.....	Dec. 1-15.....	1	1	Septicemic.
Moranianga.....	do.....	15	9	
Tananarive.....	do.....	49	48	
Town—				
Fort Dauphin.....	do.....	7	3	Bubonic. Seaport.

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 February 27, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Mauritius Island	Sept. 7-Oct. 18	60	53	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Jan. 9-15	5	5	Pneumonic; occurring among Turkish refugees in one family.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
De Aar District	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	3	1	Native. On farm.
Orange Free State—				
Bloufontein District	do	2	1	One case, fatal, in native; one white case, Brandfort area. On farms.
Ficksburg District	do	1	1	Native. On farm.
Kroonstad District	do	1	1	Bothaville area.
Transvaal—				
Boshof District	do	1	1	White. On farm.

SMALLPOX

Algeria				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 372.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Dec. 21-27	15	4	
Do	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	12	7	
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Entebbe (Uganda)	Oct. 1-31	4		
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Feb. 1-7	24		
Victoria	do	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Feb. 8-14	6		
China:				
Antung	Jan. 5-18	4		
Foochow	Dec. 14-20			Present.
Nanking	Jan. 1-17			Present.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales				Jan. 18-24, 1925: Cases, 147.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 18-21	2		
India				Dec. 7-13, 1925: Cases, 1,458; deaths, 312.
Bombay	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	4	1	
Karachi	Jan. 11-17	4	2	
Madras	do		7	
Rangoon	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	15	8	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Dec. 14-27	8	3	Including 160 square kilometers of surrounding territory.
Jamaica				Dec. 28, 1924-Jan. 31, 1925: Cases, 60 (reported as Asiatic).
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Dec. 11-20	20	15	
West Java—				
Batavia	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	9	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Jan. 25-31	1		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Vera Cruz	Jan. 26-Feb. 1		6	
Poland				Nov. 23-29, 1924: Cases, 5.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Spain:				
Malaga	Jan. 25-31		15	
Syria:				
Aleppo	Jan. 11-24	13	3	Estimated.
Damascus	Jan. 6-13	2		
Tunis				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 435.
Tunis	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	20	17	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Dec. 28-Jan. 3			Outbreaks.
On vessel:				
S. S. Habana	Feb. 18	1		At Santiago de Cuba, from Kingston, Jamaica.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended February 27, 1925—Continued****TYPHUS FEVER**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria.....				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 101; deaths, 14.
Mexico: Mexico City.....	Jan. 25-31.....	13		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Palestine: Jerusalem.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1		
Mikveh Israel.....	do.....	1		
Sweden: Goteborg.....	Jan. 18-24.....	1		
Turkey: Constantinople.....	Jan. 9-22.....	5		
Union of South Africa: Cape Province.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State.....	do.....			Do.

YELLOW FEVER

Gold Coast.....	Oct., 1924.....	3	3	
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Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to February 20, 1925¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon.....				June 29-Nov. 29, 1924: Cases, 9; deaths, 8.
India.....				Oct. 19-Dec. 6, 1924: Cases, 17,830; deaths, 10,750.
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 20.....	4	4	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 26.....	54	46	
Madras.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 3.....	69	40	
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	31	18	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 20.....	9	2	
Indo-China.....				Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 14; deaths, 10.
Province—				
Anam.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Cambodia.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	6	5	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	7	4	
Saigon.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6.....	1		
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 9-29.....	4	2	

PLAGUE

Azores: Fayal Island— Castelo Branco.....	Nov. 25.....			Present with several cases.
Feteira.....	do.....	1		
St. Michael Island.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 3.....	30	13	
British East Africa: Kenya— Uganda.....	Aug. 1-31.....	79	62	
Canary Islands: Las Palmas.....				Stated to have been infected with plague Sept. 30, 1924.
Realcio Alto.....	Dec. 26.....	3	1	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Jan. 3.....	1		In vicinity.
Celebes: Macassar.....	Oct. 29.....			Epidemic.
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 27.....	11	8	
China: Nanking.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 3.....			Present.

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

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to February 20, 1925—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ecuador:				
Chimborazo Province— Alausi District.....	Jan. 14.....		14	At two localities on Guayaquil and Quito Railway.
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31...	9	3	Rats taken, 27,004; found infected, 92.
Do.....	Jan. 1-15.....	6	4	Rats taken, 8,248; rats found infected, 28.
Egypt.....				Dec. 25-31, 1924: Cases, 5. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1924: Cases, 373. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 1,519, Jan. 1-8, 1925: Cases, 11; deaths, 4.
Do.....	Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1925.	377	194	
City—				
Alexandria.....	do.....	2	2	First case, Apr. 2; last case, Nov 23.
Ismailia.....	do.....	1	1	July 6-July 6.
Port Said.....	do.....	6	4	Apr. 24-Dec. 7.
Suez.....	do.....	20	13	Jan. 2-Dec. 20.
Province—				
Assiout.....	do.....	44	35	Apr. 1-Aug. 27.
Behera.....	do.....	1	1	Aug. 9.
Beni-Souef.....	do.....	4	4	June 21-Dec. 25.
Charkieh.....	do.....	1	1	Jan. 31.
Dakhalia.....	do.....	1	1	Oct. 1.
Do.....	Jan. 1-8, 1925.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1925.	106	33	Feb. 18-July 13.
Gharbia.....	do.....	6	2	Apr. 21-Sept. 2.
Ghirga.....	do.....	10	3	Jan. 17-May 13.
Kalioubiah.....	do.....	14	4	Jan. 6-Dec. 31.
Do.....	Jan. 1-8, 1925.....	3	3	
Kena.....	Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1925.	45	26	Apr. 9-Nov. 15.
Menoufieh.....	do.....	58	36	Jan. 2-June 28.
Do.....	Jan. 1-8, 1925.....	7	3	
Minia.....	Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1925.	58	28	Feb. 5-Aug. 1.
Gold Coast.....				Sept.-Oct., 1924: Cases, 41; deaths, 42.
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. Jan. 15, 1925: Plague-infected rat trapped near Pacific Sugar Mill Co.'s location.
India.....				Oct. 19-Dec. 6, 1924: Cases, 17,096; deaths, 12,897.
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 20.....	3	2	
Karachi.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 6.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 4-10.....	1	1	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....	182	123	
Do.....	Dec. 14-20.....	161	113	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 27.....	21	20	
Indo-China.....				Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 25; deaths, 20.
Province—				
Anam.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	4	4	
Cambodia.....	do.....	18	15	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	3	1	
Japan.....	Aug. 10-Nov. 15.....	12		
Java:				
East Java—				
Blitar.....	Nov. 11-22.....			Province of Kediri epidemic.
Pare.....	Nov. 29.....			Do.
Soerabaya.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 13.....	53	55	
West Java—				
Cheribon.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 3.....		14	
Do.....	Nov. 18-24.....		13	
Pekalongan.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 3.....		29	
Do.....	Nov. 18-24.....		13	
Tegal.....	Oct. 14-Nov. 24.....		10	
Madagascar.....				Nov. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 182; deaths, 157.
Provinces—				
Itasy.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1	
Morananga.....	do.....	34	25	
Tananarive.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 30.....	174	160	Tananarive City (interior), Oct. 16-Nov. 30: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
Towns (ports)—				
Fort Dauphin.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5	2	
Majunga.....	do.....	1	1	
Tamatave.....	do.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued**Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to February 20, 1925—Continued**
PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Nigeria				Aug.-Oct., 1924: Cases, 309; deaths, 256.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
De Aar	Nov. 22-29	1		Native.
Dronfield	Dec. 7-13	1		8 miles from Kimberley.
Kimberley	Dec. 7-27	3	2	
Maraisburg District	Nov. 22-Dec. 13	4	2	Bubonic, on Goedshoop Farm.
Orange Free State—				
Bloemfontein District	Dec. 21-27	1	1	
Brandfort Area	do	2		
Hoopstad	Dec. 7-13	1		On farm.
Kroonstad	Nov. 22-29	1		Bubonic; mild; from Grand-stable Farm, Hoopstad district.
Philippolis District	Dec. 21-27	1		
Vredelort	Dec. 7-20	2	2	On farms.
Transvaal—				
Boshof	do	2	2	On farm.
Wolmaransstad District	Nov. 22-29	1	1	On Farm Wolverspruit, 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.
Steamship	November, 1924	1	1	At Majunga, Madagascar, from Djibuti, Red Sea port.

SMALLPOX

Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	20	11	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 9-Dec. 20	73	16	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 28-Dec. 15	57	2	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	32		
Do	Jan. 4-31	90		
Victoria	Jan. 18-24	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	14		
Do	Jan. 4-Feb. 7	23		
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspé Counties	Jan. 1-31	1		
Ontario				Nov. 30-Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 33. Dec. 28, 1924, to Jan. 31, 1925: Cases, 27.
Hamilton	Jan. 24-30	1		July 27-Nov. 29, 1924: Cases, 27; deaths, 1.
Ceylon				
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 9-Jan. 3			Present.
Antung	Nov. 17-Dec. 28	5		
Foochow	Nov. 2-Dec. 27			Do.
Hongkong	Nov. 9-Dec. 6	5	1	
Shanghai	Dec. 7-27	1	2	
Czechoslovakia				Apr.-June, 1924: Case, 1; occurring in Province of Moravia.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-Dec. 15	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-Dec. 31	10		
France				July-Nov., 1924: Cases, 69.
Germany				June 29-Nov. 8, 1924: Cases, 7.
Gibraltar	Dec. 8-14	1		
Gold Coast				July-Sept., 1924: Cases, 82; deaths, 1.
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Nov. 23-Jan. 3	472		
Do	Jan. 4-17	204		
Greece				Jan.-June, 1924: Cases, 170; deaths, 27.
Do				July-Nov., 1924: Cases, 36; deaths, 26.

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

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to February 20, 1925—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India				Oct. 19-Dec. 6, 1924: Cases, 6,422; deaths, 1,133.
Bombay	Nov. 2-Dec. 27	26	17	
Calcutta	Oct. 26-Dec. 20	194	166	
Karachi	Nov. 16-Jan. 3	16	2	
Do.	Jan. 4-10	9		
Madras	Nov. 16-Jan. 3	122	48	
Do.	Jan. 4-10	28	8	
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Dec. 27	71	20	
Indo-China				Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1924: Cases, 223; deaths, 76.
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	49	11	
Cambodia	do	40	9	
Cochin-China	do	115	49	
Saigon	Nov. 16-29	3	2	Including 100 sq. km. of surrounding country.
Tonkin	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	19	7	
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Italy				June 29-Dec. 6, 1924: Cases, 61.
Jamaica				Nov. 30-Dec. 27, 1924: Cases, 33. Reported as alastrim.
Kingston	Nov. 30-Dec. 27	4		Reported as alastrim.
Japan				Aug. 1-Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 4.
Java:				
East Java—				
Paseroean	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	9	1	
Do.	Nov. 12-19			
Soerabaya	Oct. 19-Dec. 23	593	182	Epidemic in two native villages.
West Java—				
Batam	Oct. 14-20	2		
Bataavia	Oct. 21-Nov. 14	2		
Do.	Dec. 20-26	10	1	
Cheribon	Oct. 14-Nov. 24	15		
Pekalongan	do	22		
Preanger	Nov. 18-24	1		
Latvia				Oct. 1-Nov. 30, 1924: Cases, 5.
Mexico:				
Durango	Dec. 1-31		5	
Do.	Jan. 1-31		5	Town and district.
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Do.	Jan. 6-12		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 23-Dec. 27	5		
Do.	Jan. 11-24	4		
Monterey				Jan. 24, 1925: Outbreak.
Salina Cruz	Dec. 1-31	1	1	
Tampico	Dec. 11-31	5	4	
Do.	Jan. 1-31	17	6	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 1-Jan. 3		10	
Do.	Jan. 5-25		12	
Villa Hermosa	Dec. 28-Jan. 10			Present. Locality, capital, State of Tabasco.
Nigeria				Jan.-June, 1924: Cases, 357; deaths, 87.
Do.				July-Oct., 1924: Cases, 10; deaths, 2.
Peru:				
Arequipa	Nov. 24-30		1	
Poland				Sept. 21-Nov. 22, 1924: Cases, 14; deaths, 2.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 7-Jan. 3	17		
Do.	Jan. 4-17	26		
Operto	Nov. 30-Dec. 27	3	2	
Do.	Jan. 11-17	1		
Russia:				
Jan. June, 1924: Cases, 9,683.				
July-Sept., 1924: Cases, 1,251.				
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 27-Dec. 31		5	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		51	
Madrid	Year 1924		40	
Malaga	Nov. 23-Jan. 3		97	
Do.	Jan. 4-24		36	
Valencia	Nov. 30-Dec. 6		2	
Switzerland:				
Lucerne	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		19	
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 23-Dec. 27		13	
Do.	Jan. 4-10		3	
Tunis:				
Tunis	Nov. 25-Dec. 29		42	35
Do.	Jan. 1-14			29
Do.	Jan. 22-28			15
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 13-19		5	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued
Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to February 20, 1925—Continued
SMALLPOX—Continued

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Union of South Africa:				Nov. 1-30, 1924: Cases, 7.
Cape Province	Nov. 9-29			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	Nov. 2-8			Do.
Transvaal	Nov. 9-Dec. 20			Do.
Uruguay				Jan.-June, 1924: Cases, 101; deaths, 2.
Do				July, 1924: Cases, 25; deaths, 3.

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5	1	
Bolivia:				
La Paz	do	3		
Bulgaria				Jan.-June, 1924: Cases, 191; deaths, 28.
Do				July-Oct., 1924: Cases, 5.
Chile:				
Concepcion	Nov. 25-Dec. 1		1	
Iquique	Nov. 30-Dec. 1		2	
Talcahuano	Nov. 16-Dec. 20		5	
Do	Jan. 4-10		1	
Valparaiso	Nov. 25-Dec. 7		4	
Do	Jan. 11-17		2	
Chosen:				
Seoul	Nov. 1-30	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Dec. 3-9	1	1	
Cairo	Oct. 1-Nov. 18	10	7	
France:				July-Oct., 1924: Cases, 7.
Gold Coast				Oct. 1-31, 1924: 1 case.
Greece:				May-June, 1924: Cases, 116; deaths, 8.
Do				July-Nov., 1924: Cases, 35; deaths, 4.
Japan				Aug. 1-Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 2.
Latvia				Oct.-Nov., 1924: Cases, 16.
Lithuania				Aug.-Oct., 1924: Cases, 15; deaths, 1.
Mexico:				
Durango	Dec. 1-31		1	
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	80		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do	Jan. 11-24	16		
Palestine:				Nov. 12-Dec. 8, 1924: Cases, 7.
Ekron	Dec. 23-29	1		
Jerusalem	do	2		
Peru:				
Arequipa	Nov. 24-30		1	
Poland				Sept. 28-Nov. 15, 1924: Cases, 232; deaths, 17.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 29-Jan. 4		2	
Oporto	Jan. 4-10	1		
Rumania				Jan.-June, 1924: Cases, 2,906; deaths, 328.
Do				July-Aug., 1924: Cases, 89; deaths, 12.
Constanza	Dec. 1-10	1		
Russia:				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 92,000. July-Sept., 1924: Cases, 5,225.
Leningrad	June 29-Nov. 22	12		
Spain:				
Madrid	Year 1924		3	
Malaga	Dec. 21-27	1	1	
Tunis				July 1-Dec. 20, 1924: Cases, 40.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 15-Dec. 19	6	1	
Do	Jan. 2-8	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Nov. 1-30	89	16	Dec. 21-27, 1924: Outbreaks.
Natal	do	105	45	Dec. 14-20, 1924: Outbreaks.
East London	Nov. 16-22	1		
Orange Free State	Nov. 1-30	21	2	Dec. 7-13, 1924: Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do	18	3	
Yugoslavia:				Aug. 3-Oct. 18, 1924: Cases, 17; deaths, 2.
Belgrade	Nov. 24-Dec. 7	4		