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SMALLPOX VACCINATION AS CARRIED OUT AT LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

By STANLEY THOMAS, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Lehigh University

Since the introduction of smallpox vaccination by Edward Jenner in 1796 the scientific world has universally recognized this procedure as a specific prophylactic measure. For many years the bad results connected with vaccination were a constant source of worry to sanitarians.

With advanced methods of preparation of the virus, and the rigid control which the Government through the Public Health Service maintains in its manufacture, these bad results have been largely eliminated. The realization on the part of the medical profession that vaccination is a surgical operation which needs aseptic control both during and after the inoculation has also been a factor in the elimination of postvaccination infections, or infections caused by the invasion of the wound by bacteria which were not contained in the virus itself.

That there are objections by the public to vaccination to-day may be attributed, to a large extent, to an apparently logical though selfish point of view. This may be summarized somewhat in the question, "Why should I undergo the inconvenience of vaccination when there is no smallpox around?"

The results of laxity in vaccination have been too apparent. For seven years Manila, with a population of a quarter of a million, had not one death from smallpox. During 1918, when preventative measures became somewhat lax, more than 700 deaths were caused by this disease. To the sanitarian who remembers cases like this, the objections lose much of their force.

The fact remains, however, that the average individual dreads vaccination, and, as he heretofore has not been entitled to a certificate unless he had a "take," similar to that following a first vaccination, he would not willingly undergo the operation.

If, therefore, we could take into account the reasons why a person did not react with a typical Jennerian vaccinia, and base our method of certification upon this knowledge, we would overcome to a large extent the last remaining objection to vaccination.

That a failure to produce typical vaccinia did not necessarily mean that the vaccine used was not of sufficient potency was recognized

by Jenner. The explanation for it, however, remained to Von Pirquet, who showed that an immediate local reaction following vaccination may indicate immunity on the part of the individual and a consequent resistance to the virus. In 1913 Force suggested the use of this immune reaction in reading the degree of immunity possessed by the individual vaccinated.

In the Public Health Reports of September 21, 1923, Dr. S. B. Grubbs, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, at the New York Quarantine Station, described a method of vaccination and certification which would "encourage vaccination, not only to produce immunity but also to measure it, if present, and then to give those who submit, certificates that mean something and that will insure the owners against delay from smallpox quarantine, regardless of exposure to disease."

The idea seemed so excellent to us that we thought of applying the method in vaccinating the student body at Lehigh this fall, with the idea of cooperating in making the procedure one of universal adoption.

The vaccinations were made under the authority of Dr. R. C. Bull, Director of the Lehigh University Student Health Service, and it was only through Doctor Bull's hearty cooperation that this systematic immunization was possible.

Exactly the same technique was followed in each case. The skin of the upper arm was cleansed by rubbing with a swab of cotton saturated with alcohol. This was allowed to dry. With his left hand the operator grasped, from below, the arm of the patient in the region of the insertion of the deltoid muscle. The skin was stretched and three short, parallel scratches were made about three-quarters of an inch apart. The scratches penetrated the epidermis but pains were taken not to draw blood. Care was taken not to include any scar tissue from previous vaccinations in the scratched area. The virus was expelled from the tube on the two outside scratches and rubbed in thoroughly. The middle scratch was not inoculated but served as a control. It received the same degree of trauma as the two inoculated scratches.

While each man was being vaccinated a card was made out giving the serial or case number, his name, class in the University, the date of last successful vaccination, the date of vaccination, operator, manufacturer, lot number, and expiration date of the vaccine used.

The man was then instructed to return for observation in 24 hours, in 48 hours, and each day thereafter until we were supplied with a definite record of what happened in each individual case.

Readings were made in each case as often as the men returned and the reactions noted on their cards.

These reactions fell in general into certain well-defined groups. Examples of these groups are given in Table No. 1. Where there is

nothing indicated on one day, it means that the man did not return for observation on that day.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Examples of reactions*

	Case No. ¹	Reaction on days after vaccination ²											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Typical Jennerian vaccinia.....	346	0	0	-----	-----	T	T	-----	T	T	-----	-----	T
2. Vaccinoids:													
(a) Early vesicular.....	410	0	V	V	V	-----	Sc	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(b) Late vesicular.....	2	S	++	-----	-----	-----	-----	V	-----	Sc	-----	0	-----
(c) Early nonvesicular.....	286	++	++	-----	++++	-----	+++	-----	+	-----	0	-----	-----
(d) Late nonvesicular.....	74	0	S	-----	-----	+	++	+++	-----	-----	0	-----	-----
3. Immune reactions:													
(a) Questionable.....	263	S	-----	S	-----	S	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----
(b) Very slight.....	201	0	+	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(c) Slight.....	166	++	++	-----	-----	-----	+	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----
(d) Moderate.....	187	++	+++	-----	+++	-----	++	-----	+	-----	-----	-----	-----
(e) Marked.....	190	+	++++	-----	-----	-----	++	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	-----
4. Irregular reactions ³													
	1	S	S	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	V	P	-----
	9	-----	-----	S	-----	-----	-----	-----	S	P	-----	P	-----
	169	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	351	0	0	-----	-----	++	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	P	-----
	445	+	-----	0	-----	P	-----	P	-----	-----	-----	-----	P
	456	+	+	+	-----	0	-----	++	-----	-----	0	-----	-----
	475	++	P	P	++++	++++	-----	+++	++	-----	-----	-----	-----
	574	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	++	-----	P	-----	P	-----

¹ Case No. 1, vesicular tenth day, scab fifteenth day.

9, papule dried without vesiculation eighteenth day.

169, papule dried without vesiculation sixteenth day.

351, papule dried without vesiculation.

445, papule small but very distinct. Dried without vesiculation fifteenth day.

475, papulation large discreet; no vesiculation.

² First day, 24 hours; second day, 48 hours, etc., after vaccination.

0=no visible reaction.

Questionable S=slightly more swelling and redness in the vaccination scratch than in the control.

Very slight +=slight but definite reaction.

Slight ++=definite reaction 1 mm. greater than control.

Moderate +++=definite reaction, 2.5 mm. greater than control.

Marked ++++=well-marked reaction, 5 mm. greater than control.

P=papule but not vesicle.

V=Vesicle.

Sc=scab.

T=Typical Jennerian vaccinia.

³ Dr. G. W. McCoy, director of the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, commented on these reactions as follows: "Of the irregular reactions, I should call No. 1 a weak, delayed vaccinia, and Nos. 9, 169, 351, 445, 475, and 574 weak reactions or failures, assignable to virus of insufficient potency."

As two lot numbers of vaccine were used, it was thought best in tabulating the results to indicate the relation of the reactions to each lot of vaccine. In Table No. 2 these results are summarized. This table, however, took into account all the men who reported for vaccination. Of these 619 men 2 had been vaccinated a day or two before coming to college; 75 others did not return for observation. Just what was the result in these 75 cases we can not say. It is thought best, therefore, to ignore these cases in calculating the percentage of results as shown in Table No. 3.

This procedure is open to criticism on the ground that it may raise the percentage of "takes," as it is likely that every man who

was successfully vaccinated would return to the dispensary for dressing, but, on the other hand, the retention of these cases would certainly give too low percentage for vaccinoids and immune reactions.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Relation of reaction to virus used*

	Lot No. X	Lot No. Y	Total	Table 4
1. Typical Jennerian vaccinia.....	37	18	55	55
2. Vaccinoids:				
(a) Early vesicular ¹	20	32	52	24
(b) Late vesicular ¹	14	8	22	20
(c) Early nonvesicular ¹	40	20	60	29
(d) Late nonvesicular ¹	10	11	21	22
	84	71	155	155
3. Immune reactions:				
(a) Questionable.....	21	7	28	28
(b) Very slight.....	51	10	61	61
(c) Slight.....	59	32	91	91
(d) Moderate.....	52	18	70	70
(e) Marked.....	21	19	40	40
	204	86	290	290
4. Irregular.....	4	4	8	8
5. No reaction.....	30	4	34	34
6. Did not return for observation.....	57	18	75	
7. Vaccinated a few days previously and not vaccinated at this time.....	2		2	
8. Total.....	418	201	619	

¹ As a great many of these reactions reached their height on the fifth day after vaccination, it is difficult to distinguish accurately between "early vesicular" and "late vesicular," and between "early nonvesicular," and "late nonvesicular" reactions.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Proportion of observed reactions with different viruses*

[Same as Table No. 2, with the elimination of those that did not return for observation (75) and those that were vaccinated just prior to arrival (2)]

	Lot No. X		Lot No. Y		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1. Typical Jennerian vaccinia.....	37	10.30	18	9.84	55	10.15
2. Vaccinoids:						
(a) Early vesicular.....	20	5.57	32	17.43	52	9.60
(b) Late vesicular.....	14	3.91	8	4.45	22	4.05
(c) Early nonvesicular.....	40	11.14	20	10.95	60	11.07
(d) Late nonvesicular.....	10	2.78	11	6.00	21	3.88
	84	23.40	71	38.83	155	28.60
3. Immune reactions:						
(a) Questionable.....	21	5.85	7	3.83	28	5.16
(b) Very slight.....	51	14.20	10	5.46	61	11.25
(c) Slight.....	59	16.43	32	17.43	91	16.79
(d) Moderate.....	52	14.50	18	9.84	70	12.91
(e) Marked.....	21	5.85	19	10.39	40	7.38
	204	56.83	86	46.95	290	53.49
4. Irregular.....	4	1.12	4	2.19	8	1.48
5. No reaction.....	30	8.35	4	2.19	34	6.28
6. Total.....	359	100.00	183	100.00	542	100.00

This table brings out the fact that of the two lots of virus used, lot Y was of slightly higher potency. The percentage of "typical

vaccinias" was practically the same in both cases. However, lot X showed a lower percentage of vesicular vaccinoids than lot Y, with a similar percentage of nonvesicular vaccinoids. This lot also gave a greater proportion of the lesser degrees of immune reaction as compared with the marked immune reactions, and it also gave a higher percentage of cases where no reaction followed the vaccination. The expiration dates of both lots was about the same. Lot X had an expiration date seven weeks from the time of purchase and lot Y eight weeks.

Considering both lots of virus together, the following points should be noted: Only 10 per cent of all these vaccinations resulted in typical Jennerian vaccinias, with maximum diameter of areola between the eighth and the twelfth day. The nonvesicular vaccinoids were in about the same proportion as the vesicular vaccinoids. The vaccinias and vaccinoids together comprise less than 40 per cent of all the men vaccinated. The slight immune reactions greatly outnumbered the moderate and well-marked immune reactions. Over 1 per cent of the cases gave irregular reactions, and over 6 per cent showed no reaction. All of these facts would indicate a virus the potency of which was somewhat below that of the highest degree. On the other hand, 84 per cent of all those who had never before been successfully vaccinated "took," in spite of the fact that many of them had had "unsuccessful" vaccinations within recent years.

Table No. 4 is a summary of the relation of vaccination to the time elapsed since the last successful vaccination.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Relation of vaccination to time elapsed since last successful vaccination*

	Within 5 years, 1920-1924		5-10 years, 1915-1919		10-15 years, 1910-1914		15-20 years, 1905-1909	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1. Typical Jennerian vaccinia.....	1	1.38	1	1.51	11	5.09	7	10.77
2. Vaccinoids:								
(a) Early vesicular.....	3	4.17	5	7.57	9	4.12	4	6.15
(b) Late vesicular.....	6	8.33	7	10.60	20	9.25	5	7.69
(c) Early nonvesicular.....	6	8.33	6	9.09	30	13.89	13	20.00
(d) Late nonvesicular.....	2	2.77	2	3.08	13	6.02	5	7.70
	17	23.60	20	30.29	72	33.28	27	41.54
3. Immune reactions:								
(a) Questionable.....	4	5.55	5	7.57	10	4.58	7	10.77
(b) Very slight.....	6	8.33	8	12.12	26	12.14	5	7.69
(c) Slight.....	12	16.67	14	21.25	51	23.61	9	13.85
(d) Moderate.....	15	20.83	7	10.60	21	9.72	9	13.85
(e) Marked.....	13	18.07	5	7.57	15	6.95	4	6.15
Total.....	50	69.47	39	59.11	123	57.00	29	44.61
4. Irregular.....	1	1.38			3	1.39		
5. No reaction.....	3	4.17	6	9.09	7	3.24	2	3.08
6. Total.....	72	100.00	66	100.00	216	100.00	65	100.00

TABLE NO. 4.—*Relation of vaccination to time elapsed since last successful vaccination—Continued*

	Over 20 years		Never		Total		Record incomplete
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1. Typical Jennerian vaccinia.....	2	22.22	32	84.21	54	11.50	1
2. Vaccinoids:							
(a) Early vesicular.....	2	22.22	1	2.63	24	5.15	11
(b) Late vesicular.....			1	2.63	39	8.37	1
(c) Early nonvesicular.....	3	33.34			53	12.45	
(d) Late nonvesicular.....					22	4.72	
	5	55.56	2	5.26	143	30.69	
3. Immune reactions:							
(a) Questionable.....	1	11.11			27	5.79	1
(b) Very slight.....					45	9.66	16
(c) Slight.....			1	2.63	82	17.39	9
(d) Moderate.....	1	11.11	1	2.63	54	11.59	16
(e) Marked.....					37	7.94	3
Total.....	2	22.22	2	5.26	245	52.57	
4. Irregular.....					4	.86	4
5. No reaction.....			2	5.27	20	4.29	14
6. Total.....	9	100.00	38	100.00	466 76	100.00	76
					542		

It will be noted that there is a gradual increase in the proportion of vaccinias as the time elapsed since the last successful vaccination increases. In the same way there is an increase in the proportion of vaccinoids. There is a slight decrease in total immune reactions but a marked decrease in the moderate and well-marked immune reactions, with the increase of time elapsed since the last successful "take."

We spoke of taking a record of old vaccination scars. The results obtained in comparing reactions to scars of former "takes" is of little scientific importance but of some interest. One often hears of a "good" scar spoken of as a fair sign of immunity to smallpox. The character of an old vaccination scar is, of course, a matter of opinion on the part of the observer. In order that we would not be influenced by the knowledge of the age of the scar, the character or apparent degree of trauma was noted before the question of previous vaccination was asked. Table No. 5 shows just how valueless we found them as indicators.

TABLE No. 5.—Relation of reaction to degree or character of scars observed of former vaccinations

	Good scar		Fair scar	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Vaccinias	7	3.58	6	3.11
Vaccinoids:				
(a) Early vesicular.....	25	12.80	21	10.83
(b) Late vesicular.....	9	4.59	6	3.11
(c) Early nonvesicular.....	21	10.70	18	9.33
(d) Late nonvesicular.....	10	5.10	10	5.17
Total	65	33.19	55	28.44
Immune reactions:				
(a) Questionable.....	9	4.59	10	5.17
(b) Very slight.....	21	10.70	28	14.51
(c) Slight.....	36	18.28	40	20.86
(d) Moderate.....	25	12.80	21	10.83
(e) Marked.....	21	10.70	15	7.76
	112	57.07	114	59.13
Irregular reactions	2	1.06	4	2.07
No reaction	10	5.10	14	7.25
Total	196	100.00	193	100.00

In publishing the results of our vaccinations at Lehigh, it is with the idea that the tables are far more important than our comments. We thoroughly believe that the education of the public in the desirability of vaccination is of greater value to the public health than law enactments. The method employed by the United States Public Health Service should be adopted universally, and with the adoption it is believed that this means of protection against smallpox will be welcomed rather than dreaded.

Under this plan practically everyone who is vaccinated is issued a certificate. This certificate will show when he was last vaccinated and the type of reaction, whether immune, vaccinoid, or vaccinia. Under ordinary circumstances that is sufficient. If an epidemic of smallpox should break out in a community, it would be the duty of the local health department to decide on its severity and whether or not any of these classes should be revaccinated.

This latter point can only be arrived at scientifically by the universal adoption of standard technique and certification and the compilation of sufficient data thus obtained.

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT ISSUED NOVEMBER 15, 1925
BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT¹

In the second half of October fewer cases of cholera were reported to the Singapore Bureau of the Health Section by ports in the Far East than for a number of weeks previous. At Manila the number of cases

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

declined rapidly after the sudden outbreak at the end of September with 73 cases in one week, and only 6 cases were reported in each of the last two weeks in October. At Shanghai only one case was reported in the last week of October, and during the three weeks preceding, no new cases had been reported. The extent of the outbreak in Shanghai, which began in August, is shown by the monthly report of Shanghai for August. This gives 39 cases among foreigners and 1,332 among the native population. The mortality among the cases admitted to the Municipal Isolation Hospital for Chinese was barely 15 per cent. Cholera is stated to have been present during August in Soochow, Wusieh, Nanking, and parts of Chekiang Province.

In Japan, according to the Epidemiological Report, the cholera infection spread to nine cities during September and October, but during the last week of October new cases were reported only in Kobe and Osaka.

The following table gives the number of cases of cholera reported by far eastern ports in recent weeks.

Cholera cases reported in the principal ports of the Far East

Port	Report for week ended—										
	August		September				October				
	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Bombay ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0
Negapatam ¹	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-----	0
Madras ¹	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Calcutta ¹	7	4	6	5	7	4	6	12	3	-----	6
Rangoon ¹	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangkok.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 ¹	6	5	19
Saigon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Manila.....	9	0	2	0	5	73	64	27	16	6	6
Shanghai.....	42	30	21	12	16	6	3	0	0	0	1
Nagasaki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama.....	0	1	17	18	7	3	2	1	0	0	0
Kobe.....	0	0	0	6	2	0	4	1	1	1	3
Osaka.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	13	8	10
Colombo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

¹Deaths only.

The incidence of cholera in India continued to decline during August and the first half of September except in the Punjab and the United Provinces. In most of the Provinces of India the incidence of cholera was unusually low, and was markedly lower than at the corresponding season of 1924, as shown by the table below:

Deaths from cholera in the Provinces of India

Province	1925		1924	Province	1925		1924
	July 26- Aug. 22	Aug. 23- Sept. 19	Aug. 24- Sept. 20		July 26- Aug. 22	Aug. 23- Sept. 19	Aug. 24- Sept. 20
Northwest frontier Province.....	0	0	18	Assam.....	54	48	93
Kashmir.....	895	579	13	Central Provinces.....	1	4	3,454
Punjab.....	145	373	766	Madras Presidency.....	1,289	861	2,020
Delhi.....	11	3	5	Bombay Presidency.....	15	4	1,661
United Provinces.....	382	1,243	5,441	Burma.....	97	1	548
Bihar and Orissa.....	712	451	4,373	Other Indian States.....	35	23	1,063
Bengal Presidency.....	321	118	642	Total.....	3,957	3,799	20,097

Plague.—Fewer cases of plague were reported during September in Southeastern Russia than during August, except in the government of Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn) where 16 cases and 9 deaths were notified in the first four days of the month. Only two additional cases had been reported to September 28.

Sporadic cases of plague occurred in Egypt at the end of September and the beginning of October. One case of plague was reported in Algeria, one in Tunisia, and one in Syria during the first half of October. Egypt reported 3 cases of plague at Port Said in October, and 15 other cases, all but one in Beni-Suef, during the first three weeks of October.

Plague incidence in Madagascar reached a minimum of 23 cases in July and has gradually increased since that time; there were 54 cases reported in August, 72 in September, and 89 in the first half of October.

An outbreak of plague started in July in the Province of Ijebu-Ode in Nigeria, about 40 miles northeast of Lagos. To the middle of October, 407 cases and 301 deaths had been reported. No new case was reported at Lagos during the four weeks following September 12.

An increase in plague in southern India began during August and by the middle of September was especially marked in Bombay Presidency, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, areas where the maximum incidence for the year occurs usually in October. In northern India the rise in incidence begins several months later.

Plague deaths reported in the Provinces of India

Province	1925		1924	Province	1925		1924
	July 19- Aug. 15	Aug. 23- Sept. 19	Aug. 24- Sept. 20		July 19- Aug. 15	Aug. 23- Sept. 19	Aug. 24- Sept. 20
Northwest frontier.....	0	0	17	Mysore.....	183	499	306
Punjab.....	48	159	10	Bombay Presidency.....	154	1,054	264
Delhi.....	0	0	0	Bengal Presidency.....	0	0	0
United Provinces.....	101	172	84	Assam.....	0	0	0
Bihar and Orissa.....	8	5	8	Burma.....	391	280	102
Central Provinces.....	33	407	388	Other Indian States.....	169	275	39
Madras Presidency.....	17	25	151	Total.....	1,124	3,543	2,053
Hyderabad State.....	30	657	684				

In Java the number of deaths from plague has been increasing since the middle of July, and has reached a level above that of the relatively high incidence reported in 1924. Deaths during the four weeks ending September 12 number 1,330, compared with 795 in the preceding four weeks and 860 in the corresponding period a year ago.

In Siam 41 cases of plague were reported in the four weeks ending September 5, compared with an average of 10 cases in the corresponding periods of the preceding three years.

Yellow fever.—More cases of yellow fever occurred on the West Coast of Africa in 1925 than in 1924. In southern Nigeria, 19 cases had been reported to date from 6 localities; in the Gold Coast 5 cases from 5 localities; in Liberia, 5 cases from a single locality; and in the Ivory Coast 1 case. During 1924, 8 cases were reported in the Gold Coast Colony, 9 in Dahomey, and 1 in Nigeria.

Typhus.—In the Union of South Africa the cases of typhus increased quite markedly during July and August, and in the latter month 242 cases were reported, more than twice the number notified during August, 1924.

No increase in typhus in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe was indicated in the reports available for September.

Smallpox.—Fatalities from smallpox apparently continue low in Europe, except in Spain. In the latter country 669 deaths from smallpox were reported in the first six months of the year. Elsewhere deaths from smallpox are rare, and only few or sporadic cases have been reported in recent months by most countries. The incidence of the disease in Russia is extremely low except in a few districts in the east.

In England and Wales there were 242 cases reported during the four weeks ended October 31, compared with 119 in the preceding four weeks. Cases are occurring at present mostly in northern England, particularly in Durham and Yorkshire. The reported case mortality of smallpox in England in 1925 has been 2 per 1,000.

In Mexico smallpox caused 3,572 deaths during the first eight months of 1925. In Jamaica to the end of August 1,368 cases of "alastrim" had been reported. Elsewhere in the West Indies smallpox has not been reported.

In India the incidence of smallpox has been declining markedly. The latest figures for the second week in September, the period of the usual seasonal minimum, are only slightly higher than at the corresponding season a year ago. With regard to the spring epidemic of smallpox in India, the report comments as follows:

The smallpox epidemic which overran most of India during the first half of the year was one of those outbreaks which occur as a rule every fifth year. The various districts of India were affected almost simultaneously, the highest incidence being in the lower Ganges Valley. A previous epidemic had occurred in Bombay Presidency in 1924.

Dysentery.—"The incidence of dysentery decreased earlier in the autumn than usual throughout Europe," says the report. "The small outbreaks in Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, and France had practically died out in September." The central and eastern European countries, notably Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have reported an incidence very much lower than for several years previous.

Enteric fever.—No marked epidemics of enteric fever, such as occurred last year in southeastern Europe, have been reported. In most European countries a decline in the incidence of the disease set in during September or earlier and the prevalence has been less than in 1924 in England and Wales, Denmark, Bulgaria, and in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. In Germany and Italy, however, the cases number about the same as last year.

Influenza.—"An increase in mild influenza occurred during the first half of October in England and Wales," states the report, "and there was a simultaneous increase in the number of pneumonia cases reported. The outbreak was chiefly confined to the midland and northern counties of England. One hundred ninety-six deaths from influenza occurred during the four weeks ending October 17, as against 60 during the preceding four weeks. The ages affected were, as usual, the older groups. No further increase was observed during the last two weeks of October. It may be added that, while a higher prevalence of influenza during October and November is of common occurrence in England, serious epidemics are seldom observed before December or January, the pandemic of 1918 presenting a rare exception to this rule. No other influenza outbreaks have been reported so far from any countries of the Northern Hemisphere."

Lethargic encephalitis.—A slight increase in the number of cases of lethargic encephalitis occurred in England and Wales in October and in Sweden in September. Otherwise no changes were noted in the prevalence of this disease. The incidence for the first nine months of 1925 in a number of countries is given in the following table:

Cases of lethargic encephalitis reported in various countries during the first nine months of 1925

Country	Cases	Annual rate per 100,000 population	Country	Cases	Annual rate per 100,000 population
England and Wales	2,169	7.5	Czechoslovakia	159	1.5
Scotland (cities)	173	9.6	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	60	0.6
Norway (cities)	14	2.3	Switzerland	69	2.3
Sweden	147	3.2	Italy	472	1.6
Finland	25	1.0	Malta	25	15.2
Denmark	125	4.9	United States (27 States)	594	1.2
Netherlands	110	2.0	Australia	15	0.4
Belgium	51	0.9	New Zealand	17	1.6
Saar Territory	14	2.4			

Acute poliomyelitis.—In Sweden, where the incidence of poliomyelitis is the highest in Europe, 84 cases were reported in August, 138 in September, and 98 in October.

Only a few sporadic cases occurred during August and September in New Zealand, where one of the most severe poliomyelitis outbreaks ever recorded occurred during the first four months of the year.

Scarlet fever.—The seasonal rise of scarlet fever incidence in central Europe and in Great Britain has been greater than for the past two or three years at the corresponding season. Every few years the disease is more epidemic, and the last year of epidemic incidence in these countries was 1921. As October or November are, as a rule, the months of maximum incidence and the figures for September and October have remained lower thus far than during the autumn of 1921, it is regarded as very unlikely that the disease will continue to increase materially. The Scandinavian countries and those in southern Europe have not been affected by this periodic rise in incidence.

Diphtheria.—Only the usual seasonal increase in diphtheria is indicated in the reports of most European countries. In the United States the September incidence has been lower each year since 1921.

Trachoma.—Reports on the prevalence of trachoma in a number of countries have been summarized in the following table:

Cases of trachoma reported by various countries in 1924 and the first three quarters of 1925

Country	Total cases, 1924	1925		
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
Germany.....	1,784	487	757	619
Austria.....	424	175	255	186
Danzig.....	54	9	11	17
Estonia.....	531	142	123	68
France.....	58	8	29	11
Poland.....	2,944	1,016	1,051	2,885
Russia.....	483,290	135,433	106,019	.....
European R. S. F. S. R.....	349,230	98,522	72,979	.....
Ukraine.....	49,592	17,993	17,039	2,647
Transcaucasia.....	20,758	3,174	9,519	.....
Siberia.....	48,158	10,627	5,901	.....
Aut. Rep. of Kirghiz.....	12,045	3,033	.....	.....
Aut. Rep. of Turkestan.....	3,407	.....	.....	.....
Waterways, railways, prisons.....	.....	520	581	.....
Switzerland.....	13	2	12	1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,782	651	1,001	614
Saar Territory.....	3	1	0	0
Tunis.....	123	24	1	0
United States (24 States).....	1,897	251	221	293
Panama Canal Zone.....	4	0	0	0
New Zealand.....	20	10	15	1
Turkey.....	.....	207	13	.....

¹ Last two weeks missing.

² Last week missing.

³ For a month only.

⁴ For 10 weeks only.

⁵ June and July missing.

General mortality.—Of considerable interest is the table given below of mortality by quarters in many of the larger cities of the world. Although the rates have not been adjusted for age differences in the

various populations, and the rates are therefore not strictly comparable to the last figure, a general indication of the course of mortality in the past three years is given.

A very favorable mortality in 1925 is shown by most North American and European cities, with a particularly marked improvement over the previous two years in the German and other central European cities. "Mortality is highest during the first quarter of each calendar year in all countries of the Temperate Zone, and this is a most important factor in determining the extent of mortality during the year," comments the report. The winter excess mortality is caused largely by influenza and other respiratory diseases, which modern sanitation can control much less effectively than it does the summer diseases which formerly exacted a high mortality.

General quarterly mortality rates per 1,000 population in large cities, 1923-1925

City	1923				1924				1925		
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
105 English cities.....	13.1	11.9	9.4	11.8	16.9	11.8	9.1	11.3	14.6	11.4	9.6
London.....	12.5	10.8	9.4	12.1	17.8	10.7	8.6	10.9	14.1	16.1	9.1
Liverpool.....	15.2	14.1	11.0	13.7	16.8	13.2	10.3	12.9	16.9	13.1	10.4
Glasgow.....	15.2	14.8	11.8	15.4	22.6	15.4	11.5	14.4	15.7	13.6	11.7
Dublin.....	15.9	14.5	12.7	14.6	22.4	14.2	12.0	14.4	18.0	15.0	13.6
Oslo.....	13.0	12.0	9.2	10.7	11.8	11.8	9.0	10.0	12.0	10.4	9.0
Stockholm.....	11.8	11.4	10.0	10.4	12.4	11.5	9.8	10.2	11.8	12.3	9.7
Copenhagen.....	12.6	11.8	10.2	10.8	13.7	14.3	9.8	10.9	12.4	12.9	9.9
Amsterdam.....	10.4	9.4	8.7	8.9	10.7	8.3	7.5	8.3	10.0	8.8	7.9
Antwerp.....	12.0	10.5	8.4	9.3	14.4	10.0	7.7	8.3	11.4	11.0	-----
Paris.....	16.0	14.0	11.9	13.9	17.8	14.0	11.1	13.9	17.3	14.7	11.8
46 German cities.....	15.2	12.7	11.4	11.4	13.5	11.6	9.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.2
Berlin.....	15.0	12.5	10.7	11.7	14.4	11.6	9.7	11.1	12.0	11.3	10.0
Hamburg.....	13.9	13.3	11.1	11.4	13.8	11.7	9.4	10.7	11.7	11.5	10.2
Munich.....	15.2	14.3	12.1	11.8	13.8	13.1	10.8	12.1	14.4	13.1	11.5
26 Swiss cities.....	13.8	13.3	11.2	12.3	16.2	13.8	11.0	12.6	14.7	14.0	11.7
Milan.....	13.4	11.5	13.5	12.6	14.8	12.1	11.3	12.5	15.1	13.2	-----
Vienna.....	16.6	14.9	11.7	12.3	14.6	14.3	11.8	13.4	14.7	-----	-----
Prague.....	15.0	13.8	12.3	13.0	16.3	15.1	12.4	11.5	12.9	12.2	-----
Budapest.....	20.4	22.1	18.6	17.7	22.6	21.8	17.0	15.8	17.7	17.2	14.2
Warsaw.....	15.6	13.3	13.5	14.4	17.3	14.4	13.9	13.5	14.6	14.7	14.6
Leningrad.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.8	19.0	21.1	16.8	17.8	19.9	-----
Alexandria.....	25.9	38.3	32.6	25.3	26.9	28.8	35.9	25.2	26.6	28.0	-----
Cairo.....	28.2	52.4	37.8	25.1	32.4	38.4	38.8	26.2	31.3	43.0	-----
Johannesburg.....	11.7	11.4	11.7	14.1	10.3	10.0	13.5	11.3	9.4	10.6	-----
Calcutta.....	29.9	25.7	29.7	30.2	31.4	28.2	28.7	30.2	41.5	29.7	-----
Bombay.....	33.8	32.6	29.6	28.4	35.2	28.4	29.8	31.3	29.3	25.1	23.9
Madras.....	44.7	34.3	32.7	40.0	43.2	37.1	39.2	46.0	46.8	45.6	-----
60 cities of the United States of America.....	16.0	13.1	10.7	12.0	14.1	13.1	10.7	12.2	13.3	12.6	10.8
Boston.....	19.8	15.0	10.1	13.6	14.3	14.9	11.5	13.8	17.6	15.1	11.9
New York.....	15.3	12.0	9.3	10.6	13.4	12.5	9.6	11.5	13.5	12.9	9.5
Philadelphia.....	18.6	13.9	10.4	12.6	14.9	13.5	10.8	12.6	15.3	13.1	10.5
Chicago.....	14.6	12.3	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.8	9.4	10.9	13.3	11.7	9.8
New Orleans.....	20.3	16.2	15.8	17.9	21.5	18.1	16.5	17.3	21.4	19.0	18.5
San Francisco.....	14.3	12.9	12.1	13.9	15.0	13.1	12.3	13.4	14.2	13.6	11.6
Rio de Janeiro.....	19.3	18.1	16.8	17.6	16.5	15.8	16.2	15.7	17.7	17.8	-----
Sydney (with suburbs).....	8.8	9.5	11.4	9.5	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.1	8.6	9.2	-----

Examination for Entrance Into the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service

Examinations of candidates for entrance into the regular corps of the United States Public Health Service will be held at the following-named places on the dates specified:

Washington, D. C., February 8, 1926.

Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1926.

New Orleans, La., February 8, 1926.

San Francisco, Calif., February 8, 1926.

Candidates must be not less than 23 nor more than 32 years of age, and they must have been graduated in medicine at some reputable medical college and have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional practice. They must pass satisfactorily oral, written, and clinical tests before a board of medical officers and undergo a physical examination.

Successful candidates will be recommended for appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Requests for information or permission to take this examination should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 26, 1925

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Dec. 26, 1925, and corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, Dec. 29, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Dec. 26, 1925	Corresponding week, 1924
Policies in force-----	62, 446, 446	57, 980, 043
Number of death claims-----	9, 652	8, 882
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate--	8. 1	8. 0

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended December 26, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, December 29, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Dec. 26, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Dec. 26, 1925 ¹
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹		Week ended Dec. 26, 1925	Corresponding week 1924	
Total (65 cities).....	6,638	12.1	12.8	679	836	² 55
Akron.....	42			5	10	56
Albany ⁴	21	9.1	17.2	1	2	22
Atlanta.....	59			12	13	
White.....	33			4		
Colored.....	26	(⁵)		8		
Baltimore ⁴	204	13.4	13.6	22	27	66
White.....	151			16		59
Colored.....	53			6	6	96
Birmingham.....	50	12.7	13.0	6		
White.....	22			4		
Colored.....	28	(⁵)		2		
Boston.....	214	14.2	15.9	22	29	58
Bridgeport.....	41			3	4	48
Buffalo.....	119	11.2	14.1	16	19	65
Cambridge.....	28	13.0	9.8	0	2	0
Camden.....	37	15.0	9.9	8	3	127
Chicago ⁴	590	10.3	11.1	55	79	49
Cincinnati.....	126	16.1	19.2	12	17	71
Cleveland.....	161	9.0	9.9	20	29	50
Columbus.....	78	14.5	15.4	8	13	73
Dallas.....	40	10.8	12.5	6	5	
White.....	31			4		
Colored.....	9	(⁵)		2		
Denver.....	62	11.5	18.5	8	7	
Des Moines.....	22	7.7	9.7	2	1	34
Detroit.....	259	10.8	10.2	47	48	81
Duluth.....	21	9.9	9.1	2	2	43
El Paso.....	37	18.4	22.8	7	6	
Erie.....	21			1	3	19
Fall River ⁴	37	15.9	14.2	7	9	102
Flint.....	13	5.2	5.9	2	4	32
Fort Worth.....	39	13.3	11.3	5	4	
White.....	33			5		
Colored.....	6	(⁵)		0		
Grand Rapids.....	23	7.8	10.5	2	4	31
Houston.....	76	24.0	16.6	6	7	
White.....	55			5		
Colored.....	21	(⁵)		1		
Indianapolis.....	88	12.8	12.2	8	7	57
White.....	77			5		41
Colored.....	11	(⁵)		3		164
Jersey City.....	63	10.4	14.2	3	12	21
Kansas City, Kans.....	16	6.7	11.1	1	4	20
White.....	10			1		22
Colored.....	6	(⁵)		0		0
Kansas City, Mo.....	89	12.6	13.0	8	8	
Los Angeles.....	183			15	25	41
Louisville.....	96	19.3	9.3	8	6	67
White.....	67			4		38
Colored.....	29	(⁵)		4		273
Lowell.....	26	11.6	14.0	2	4	35
Lynn.....	23	11.5	16.6	5	4	126
Memphis.....	53	15.8	19.4	6	6	
White.....	28			3		
Colored.....	25	(⁵)		3		
Milwaukee.....	76	7.9	11.3	17	18	78
Minneapolis.....	79	9.7	12.1	12	8	64
Nashville ⁴	30	11.5	13.1	3	3	
White.....	16			2		
Colored.....	14	(⁵)		1		

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 59 cities.

⁴ Deaths for week ended Friday, Dec. 26, 1925.

⁵ In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentage of the total population: Atlanta, 31; Baltimore, 15; Birmingham, 39; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Norfolk, 38; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended December 26, 1925, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1924. (From the Weekly Health Index, December 29, 1925, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Contd.

City	Week ended Dec. 26, 1925		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week 1924	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate week ended Dec. 26, 1925
	Total deaths	Death rate		Week ended Dec. 26, 1925	Corresponding week 1924	
New Bedford.....	34	13.1	10.6	2	4	33
New Haven.....	43	12.5	11.0	4	7	52
New Orleans.....	152	19.1	22.7	13	20	-----
White.....	92			8	-----	-----
Colored.....	60	(¹)		5	-----	-----
New York.....	1,281	10.9	12.3	123	158	49
Bronx Borough.....	144	8.3	9.8	6	14	21
Brooklyn Borough.....	446	10.4	11.1	59	55	61
Manhattan Borough.....	545	12.6	15.0	51	76	53
Queens Borough.....	106	9.6	10.6	7	13	32
Richmond Borough.....	40	15.6	11.6	0	0	0
Newark, N. J.....	82	9.4	10.5	13	9	59
Norfolk.....	25			4	2	74
White.....	16			3	-----	88
Colored.....	9	(¹)		1	-----	49
Oklahoma City.....	19			0	2	-----
Omaha.....	51	12.6	12.0	3	5	31
Paterson.....	33	12.1	13.7	0	8	0
Philadelphia.....	521	13.7	13.1	47	61	59
Pittsburgh.....	160	13.2	13.8	21	23	70
Portland, Oreg.....	65	12.0	13.9	8	11	80
Providence.....	64	13.6	12.8	10	7	79
Richmond.....	69	16.8	15.6	4	4	48
White.....	37			4	-----	72
Colored.....	23	(¹)		0	-----	0
Rochester.....	80	12.6	10.1	5	6	40
St. Louis.....	227	14.4	13.5	15	17	-----
St. Paul.....	63	13.4	12.6	4	0	34
Salt Lake City ⁴	31	12.3	8.5	0	1	0
San Antonio.....	47	12.4	19.9	9	11	-----
San Diego.....	22	10.8	22.2	1	1	23
San Francisco.....	144	13.5	15.7	11	9	63
Schenectady.....	22	11.2	8.8	2	2	56
Seattle.....	62			3	3	29
Somerville.....	22	11.2	10.9	3	1	79
Spokane.....	27	12.9	12.5	1	3	22
Springfield, Mass.....	39	13.3	9.5	6	4	89
Syracuse.....	50	13.6	10.3	3	6	38
Tacoma.....	23	11.5	10.6	2	2	47
Toledo.....	57	10.3	11.3	7	6	63
Trenton.....	31	12.2	13.7	4	5	66
Washington, D. C.....	164	17.2	15.8	6	25	34
White.....	98			5	-----	41
Colored.....	66	(¹)		1	-----	18
Waterbury.....	21			4	3	86
Wilmington, Del.....	23	9.8	13.0	0	5	0
Worcester.....	66	17.3	12.3	6	5	69
Yonkers.....	28	13.1	9.0	5	2	109
Youngstown.....	30	9.8	7.4	4	5	49

⁴Deaths for week ended Friday, Dec. 26, 1925.

¹In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentage of the total population: Atlanta, 32; Baltimore, 15; Birmingham, 38; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; Norfolk, 38; Richmond, 32; and Washington, D. C., 25.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

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

Reports for Week Ended January 2, 1926

ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Chicken pox.....	42	Los Angeles.....	1
Dengue.....	1	Oakland.....	1
Diphtheria.....	26	Chicken pox.....	206
Influenza.....	77	Diphtheria.....	76
Malaria.....	11	Influenza.....	120
Measles.....	17	Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Mumps.....	17	Measles.....	28
Pellagra.....	7	Mumps.....	139
Pneumonia.....	174	Poliomyelitis:	
Scarlet fever.....	11	Redlands.....	1
Smallpox.....	20	Roseville.....	1
Tetanus.....	4	Scarlet fever.....	126
Trachoma.....	3	Smallpox:	
Tuberculosis.....	21	Los Angeles.....	27
Typhoid fever.....	15	Oakland.....	9
Whooping cough.....	22	Scattering.....	12
		Typhoid fever.....	8
		Whooping cough.....	64
ARIZONA		COLORADO	
Diphtheria.....	3	Chicken pox.....	29
Mumps.....	1	Diphtheria.....	38
Scarlet fever.....	4	Impetigo contagiosa.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	18	Mumps.....	6
Typhoid fever.....	1	Pneumonia.....	8
ARKANSAS		Poliomyelitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	5	Scarlet fever.....	20
Diphtheria.....	10	Tuberculosis.....	61
Hookworm disease.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	5
Influenza.....	102	Whooping cough.....	45
Malaria.....	23		
Measles.....	2	CONNECTICUT	
Mumps.....	3	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	Chicken pox.....	94
Pellagra.....	5	Diphtheria.....	40
Scarlet fever.....	14	German measles.....	5
Smallpox.....	4	Influenza.....	10
Trachoma.....	1	Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	8	Measles.....	283
Typhoid fever.....	13		
Whooping cough.....	3		

CONNECTICUT—continued		ILLINOIS—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Mumps.....	6	Smallpox—Continued	
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	Peoria County.....	4
Pneumonia (broncho).....	36	St. Clair County.....	17
Pneumonia (lobar).....	45	Scattering.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	68	Tuberculosis.....	150
Septic sore throat.....	2	Typhoid fever:	
Trachoma.....	1	Cook County.....	5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	20	Franklin County.....	5
Whooping cough.....	58	Scattering.....	14
		Whooping cough.....	84
FLORIDA		INDIANA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	Chicken pox.....	40
Chicken pox.....	30	Diphtheria.....	35
Diphtheria.....	17	Influenza.....	64
Influenza.....	12	Measles.....	194
Malaria.....	2	Mumps.....	5
Measles.....	6	Pneumonia.....	31
Mumps.....	12	Polio-myelitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	13	Scarlet fever.....	189
Scarlet fever.....	7	Smallpox.....	61
Smallpox.....	30	Tuberculosis.....	21
Tetanus.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	5	Whooping cough.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	8		
GEORGIA		IOWA	
Chicken pox.....	18	Chicken pox.....	51
Conjunctivitis (acute).....	1	Diphtheria.....	30
Dengue.....	1	Measles.....	105
Diphtheria.....	12	Mumps.....	36
Dysentery.....	2	Pneumonia.....	5
Hookworm disease.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	94
Influenza.....	174	Smallpox.....	33
Malaria.....	9	Typhoid fever.....	2
Measles.....	19	Whooping cough.....	23
Mumps.....	8		
Pellagra.....	3	KANSAS	
Pneumonia.....	102	Diphtheria.....	20
Scarlet fever.....	16	Dysentery.....	1
Septic sore throat.....	5	Influenza.....	16
Smallpox.....	9	Measles.....	34
Tuberculosis.....	10	Pellagra.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	10	Polio-myelitis—Eureka.....	1
Whooping cough.....	11	Scarlet fever.....	64
		Smallpox.....	1
		Tuberculosis.....	23
		Typhoid fever.....	14
		Whooping cough.....	51
ILLINOIS		LOUISIANA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Diphtheria.....	33
Cook County.....	2	Influenza.....	35
De Kalb County.....	1	Malaria.....	2
White County.....	1	Pneumonia.....	34
Diphtheria:		Scarlet fever.....	14
Cook County.....	68	Smallpox.....	13
Rock Island County.....	6	Tuberculosis.....	15
Tazewell County.....	5	Typhoid fever.....	11
Scattering.....	31	Whooping cough.....	3
Influenza.....	15		
Lethargic encephalitis.....	14	MAINE	
Measles.....	202	Chicken pox.....	21
Pneumonia.....	325	Diphtheria.....	2
Polio-myelitis:		German measles.....	2
Cook County.....	1	Measles.....	2
Schuyler County.....	1	Mumps.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	326	Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Smallpox:		Pneumonia.....	15
Effingham County.....	5	Polio-myelitis.....	1
Logan County.....	12	Scarlet fever.....	34

MAINE—continued		MISSISSIPPI	
	Cases		Cases
Septic sore throat.....	1	Diphtheria.....	16
Tuberculosis.....	6	Scarlet fever.....	22
Typhoid fever.....	4	Smallpox.....	12
Vincent's angina.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	18
Whooping cough.....	19		
MARYLAND ¹		MISSOURI	
Chicken pox.....	105	Chicken pox.....	43
Diphtheria.....	27	Diphtheria.....	51
Dysentery.....	1	Influenza.....	8
German measles.....	2	Measles.....	10
Influenza.....	32	Mumps.....	25
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Measles.....	238	Scarlet fever.....	183
Mumps.....	66	Septic sore throat.....	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	Smallpox.....	2
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	4
Pneumonia (broncho).....	47	Typhoid fever.....	3
Pneumonia (lobar).....	54	Whooping cough.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	50		
Septic sore throat.....	4	MONTANA	
Tuberculosis.....	42	Chicken pox.....	40
Typhoid fever.....	10	Diphtheria.....	9
Whooping cough.....	32	Measles.....	3
MASSACHUSETTS		Mumps.....	45
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Scarlet fever.....	59
Chicken pox.....	224	Smallpox.....	3
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	13	Trachoma.....	1
Diphtheria.....	115	Tuberculosis.....	4
German measles.....	39	Typhoid fever.....	3
Influenza.....	7	Whooping cough.....	14
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2		
Measles.....	1,408	NEBRASKA	
Mumps.....	57	Chicken pox.....	14
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	20	Diphtheria.....	4
Pneumonia (lobar).....	218	Measles.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	4	Mumps.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	314	Pneumonia.....	4
Septic sore throat.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	43
Trachoma.....	2	Smallpox.....	15
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	99	Tuberculosis.....	9
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	36	Typhoid fever.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	10	Whooping cough.....	10
Whooping cough.....	292		
MICHIGAN		NEW JERSEY	
Diphtheria.....	98	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Measles.....	456	Chicken pox.....	261
Pneumonia.....	181	Diphtheria.....	86
Scarlet fever.....	296	Dysentery.....	1
Smallpox.....	41	Influenza.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	278	Measles.....	580
Typhoid fever.....	12	Pneumonia.....	186
Whooping cough.....	137	Scarlet fever.....	168
MINNESOTA		Typhoid fever.....	13
Chicken pox.....	77	Whooping cough.....	51
Diphtheria.....	56		
Measles.....	12	NEW MEXICO	
Pneumonia.....	3	Chicken pox.....	7
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Diphtheria.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	231	German measles.....	1
Smallpox.....	1	Influenza.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	66	Mumps.....	6
Typhoid fever.....	3	Pneumonia.....	11
Whooping cough.....	7	Poliomyelitis.....	1
		Rabies (in animals).....	1
		Scarlet fever.....	10
		Tuberculosis.....	16
		Typhoid fever.....	3
		Whooping cough.....	18

¹ Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK		
(Exclusive of New York City)		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	
Diphtheria.....	93	
Influenza.....	33	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	
Measles.....	1, 013	
Pneumonia.....	387	
Polioimyelitis.....	8	
Scarlet fever.....	215	
Smallpox.....	2	
Typhoid fever.....	24	
Whooping cough.....	226	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Chicken pox.....	97	
Diphtheria.....	46	
German measles.....	1	
Measles.....	15	
Polioimyelitis.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....	66	
Septic sore throat.....	2	
Smallpox.....	10	
Typhoid fever.....	7	
Whooping cough.....	41	
OKLAHOMA		
(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)		
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		
Pawnee County.....	1	
Stephens County.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	36	
Diphtheria.....	39	
Influenza.....	175	
Malaria.....	5	
Measles.....	8	
Mumps.....	3	
Pellagra.....	2	
Pneumonia.....	90	
Scarlet fever.....	38	
Smallpox:		
Caddo County.....	1	
Kingfisher County.....	2	
Typhoid fever.....	19	
Whooping cough.....	14	
OREGON		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	
Chicken pox.....	14	
Diphtheria.....	37	
Influenza.....	5	
Measles.....	7	
Mumps.....	24	
Pneumonia.....	16	
Scarlet fever.....	22	
Smallpox.....	19	
Tuberculosis.....	6	
Typhoid fever.....	3	
Whooping cough.....	26	
PENNSYLVANIA		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	
Chicken pox.....	449	
Diphtheria.....	128	
German measles.....	8	
Impetigo contagiosa.....	6	
Measles.....	1, 363	
Mumps.....	79	
Deaths.....		

PENNSYLVANIA—continued		Cases
Pneumonia.....	28	
Polioimyelitis.....	1	
Rabies.....	1	
Scabies.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....	290	
Trachoma.....	1	
Tuberculosis.....	52	
Typhoid fever.....	20	
Whooping cough.....	210	
RHODE ISLAND		
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Providence.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	5	
Diphtheria.....	5	
Influenza.....	14	
Measles.....	378	
Mumps.....	1	
Pneumonia.....	7	
Scarlet fever.....	5	
Typhoid fever—Providence.....	1	
Whooping cough.....	4	
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Chicken pox.....	10	
Diphtheria.....	8	
Mumps.....	14	
Pneumonia.....	8	
Polioimyelitis.....	1	
Scarlet fever.....	79	
Septic sore throat.....	2	
Whooping cough.....	1	
TENNESSEE		
Chicken pox.....	31	
Diphtheria.....	11	
Influenza.....	49	
Malaria.....	2	
Measles (incomplete reports).....	43	
Pellagra.....	2	
Pneumonia.....	78	
Scarlet fever.....	27	
Smallpox.....	9	
Tuberculosis.....	31	
Typhoid fever.....	13	
Whooping cough.....	1	
TEXAS		
Chicken pox.....	23	
Dengue.....	2	
Diphtheria.....	55	
Influenza.....	28	
Measles.....	2	
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	
Pneumonia.....	3	
Scarlet fever.....	35	
Smallpox.....	7	
Trachoma.....	3	
Tuberculosis.....	14	
Typhoid fever.....	3	
Whooping cough.....	45	
UTAH		
Cerebrospinal meningitis—American Fork.....	1	
Chicken pox.....	68	
Diphtheria.....	20	
Measles.....	2	
Mumps.....	18	
Pneumonia.....	5	
Scarlet fever.....	8	
Smallpox.....	11	

UTAH—continued		WISCONSIN	
	Cases	Milwaukee:	Cases
Tuberculosis.....	2	Chicken pox.....	66
Typhoid fever.....	2	Diphtheria.....	13
Whooping cough.....	30	German measles.....	1
VERMONT		Influenza.....	5
Chicken pox.....	60	Measles.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1	Mumps.....	4
Measles.....	33	Pneumonia.....	15
Mumps.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	20
Pneumonia.....	8	Whooping cough.....	29
Scarlet fever.....	5	Scattering:	
Whooping cough.....	30	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
WASHINGTON		Chicken pox.....	169
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Diphtheria.....	41
Seattle.....	1	German measles.....	8
Spokane.....	2	Influenza.....	8
Tacoma.....	1	Measles.....	115
Chicken pox.....	76	Mumps.....	113
Diphtheria.....	12	Pneumonia.....	11
German measles.....	8	Pollomyelitis.....	1
Measles.....	17	Scarlet fever.....	137
Mumps.....	26	Smallpox.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	56	Tuberculosis.....	6
Smallpox:		Typhoid fever.....	1
Tacoma.....	14	Whooping cough.....	74
Scattering.....	27	WYOMING	
Trachoma.....	1	Chicken pox.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	21	Diphtheria.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	2	German measles.....	1
Whooping cough.....	19	Influenza.....	1
WEST VIRGINIA		Mumps.....	2
Diphtheria.....	6	Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	13	Scarlet fever.....	9
Typhoid fever—Hinton.....	1	Smallpox.....	1
		Whooping cough.....	4

Reports for Week Ended December 26, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		NORTH DAKOTA—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	18	Smallpox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	1
Measles.....	7	Typhoid fever.....	1
Pellagra.....	1	Whooping cough.....	29
Pneumonia.....	37	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Scarlet fever.....	18	Dengue.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	17	Diphtheria.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	1	Influenza.....	380
Whooping cough.....	10	Malaria.....	52
NORTH DAKOTA		Measles.....	12
Chicken pox.....	9	Scarlet fever.....	8
Diphtheria.....	6	Smallpox.....	10
German measles.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	23
Measles.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	14
Mumps.....	5	Whooping cough.....	35
Scarlet fever.....	60		

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Polio-myelitis	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Typhoid fever
<i>June, 1925</i>										
Alabama	5	30	56	305	22	138	8	76	270	274
<i>November, 1925</i>										
California	6	547	61	5	53	7	50	567	194	64
Kansas	6	128	21	0	30	1	5	285	28	49
Maine	3	25	3	0	17	0	3	135	0	26
Montana	1	21	1	—	16	—	—	119	39	15
New York	11	970	109	8	3,007	—	50	1,066	1	185
Pennsylvania	5	1,118	—	2	2,126	1	5	1,856	2	206
South Dakota	—	17	—	—	4	—	7	367	9	12
Utah	2	156	6	—	16	—	1	95	23	14
Washington	6	133	—	—	22	—	11	349	220	26
Wyoming	3	6	2	—	2	—	2	61	17	12

Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of November, 1925, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	48	219	6	91	105	156	194	134	52
Arizona	40	26	5	76	64	0	64	30	3
Arkansas	50	76	6	7	59	8	153	117	38
California	846	547	53	755	567	194	672	64	212
Colorado	205	176	13	27	90	1	173	58	80
Connecticut	257	173	261	33	185	0	112	17	235
Delaware	20	34	1	—	15	0	5	5	15
District of Columbia	88	117	13	—	101	0	94	11	36
Florida	13	141	3	17	24	14	126	57	34
Georgia	30	156	5	52	44	19	57	110	34
Idaho ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1,328	584	682	213	1,280	79	1,332	206	453
Indiana	—	292	—	—	750	—	—	72	—
Iowa	207	189	16	46	211	39	31	—	49
Kansas	466	128	30	37	285	28	195	49	262
Kentucky ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	14	154	6	—	58	34	1,268	164	35
Maine	198	25	17	70	135	0	127	26	159
Maryland	473	154	530	209	187	0	238	118	176
Massachusetts	805	351	3,321	165	781	0	527	35	718
Michigan	776	474	411	53	875	18	399	84	564
Minnesota	571	353	23	—	869	14	186	25	123
Mississippi	280	250	183	419	77	39	278	309	634
Missouri	306	388	19	55	555	10	157	145	71
Montana	112	21	16	502	119	39	26	15	42
Nebraska ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	979	383	647	—	606	0	365	41	146
New Mexico ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2,232	970	3,007	413	1,066	1	1,376	185	913
North Carolina	275	545	80	—	321	44	—	38	178
North Dakota	55	19	10	173	236	10	5	9	79
Ohio	1,498	833	1,076	106	1,140	137	506	187	501
Oklahoma	65	200	9	15	135	26	57	322	82
Oregon	168	182	21	123	218	88	57	17	70
Pennsylvania	2,988	1,118	2,126	373	1,856	2	409	206	973
Rhode Island	53	51	421	4	43	0	30	10	64
South Carolina ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	78	17	4	111	367	9	10	12	26
Tennessee ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	674	156	16	17	95	22	114	14	100
Vermont	237	22	14	97	91	0	10	1	143
Virginia	358	500	267	—	396	17	139	139	274
Washington	518	133	22	157	349	220	155	26	141
West Virginia	182	161	90	—	225	2	41	108	56
Wisconsin	1,038	258	392	263	530	37	149	40	501
Wyoming	97	6	2	5	61	17	—	12	5

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.² Report not received at time of going to press.³ Reports received weekly.⁴ Reports received annually.

Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of November, 1925

State	Chick- en pox	Diph- theria	Measles	Mumps	Scar- let fever	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing cough
Alabama	0.24	1.08	0.03	0.45	0.52	0.77	0.96	0.66	0.26
Arizona	1.19	.78	.15	2.27	1.91	.00	1.91	.90	.09
Arkansas	.33	.50	.04	.05	.39	.05	.35	.77	.25
California	2.56	1.66	.16	2.28	1.72	.59	2.03	.19	.64
Colorado	2.45	2.10	.16	.32	1.07	.01	2.06	.69	.95
Connecticut	2.04	1.37	2.07	.26	1.47	.00	.89	.14	1.87
Delaware	1.04	1.76	.05		.78	.00	.26	.26	.78
District of Columbia	2.15	2.86	.32		2.47	.00	2.30	.27	.88
Florida	.15	1.57	.03	.19	.27	.16	1.41	.64	.38
Georgia	.12	.62	.02	.21	.18	.08	.23	.44	.14
Illinois	2.32	1.02	1.19	.37	2.24	.14	2.33	.36	.79
Indiana		1.16			2.98			.29	
Iowa	1.01	.87	.08	.22	1.02	.19	.15		.24
Kansas	3.13	.86	.20	.25	1.91	.19	1.31	.33	1.76
Louisiana	.09	1.00	.04		.38	.22	1.74	1.06	.23
Maine	2.46	.39	.26	1.09	2.10	.00	.42	.40	2.47
Maryland	3.74	1.22	4.19	1.65	1.48	.00	1.88	.93	1.39
Massachusetts	2.37	1.03	9.79	.49	2.30	.00	1.55	.10	2.12
Michigan	2.27	1.39	1.20	.16	2.56	.05	1.17	.25	1.65
Minnesota	2.71	1.68	.11		4.08	.07	.89	.12	.58
Mississippi	1.90	1.70	1.24	2.85	.52	.27	1.89	2.10	4.31
Missouri	1.07	1.36	.07	.19	1.95	.04	.55	.51	.25
Montana	2.11	.40	.30	9.44	2.24	.73	.49	.28	.79
Nevada	3.40	1.33	2.25		2.10	.00	1.27	.14	.51
New Jersey	2.45	1.06	3.30	.45	1.17	.00	1.51	.20	1.00
New York	1.21	2.40	.35		1.42	.19		.17	.78
North Carolina	.97	.34	.18	3.07	4.18	.18	.09	.16	1.40
Ohio	2.88	1.60	2.07	.20	2.19	.26	.97	.36	1.14
Oklahoma	.35	1.09	.05	.08	.73	.14	.31	1.75	.45
Oregon	2.42	2.62	.30	1.77	3.13	1.27	.82	.24	1.01
Pennsylvania	3.90	1.46	2.78	.49	2.42	.00	.53	.27	1.27
Rhode Island	1.01	.97	8.01	.08	.82	.00	.57	.19	1.22
South Dakota	1.42	.31	.07	2.03	6.70	.16	.18	.22	.47
Utah	16.65	3.85	.40	.42	2.35	.54	.35	.35	2.47
Vermont	8.18	.76	.48	3.35	3.14	.00	.35	.03	4.94
Virginia	1.78	2.48	1.33		1.97	.08	.69	.69	1.36
Washington	4.26	1.09	.18	1.29	2.87	1.81	1.28	.21	1.16
West Virginia	1.38	1.22	.68		1.71	.02	.31	.82	.43
Wisconsin	4.51	1.12	1.70	1.14	2.30	.16	.65	.17	2.18
Wyoming	5.32	.33	.11	.27	3.35	.93		.66	.27

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Los Angeles, Calif.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	2, 281
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0
Number of squirrels examined	341
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected	0
Number of mice trapped	3, 708
Number of mice found to be plague infected	0

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rodent Nov. 6, 1925.

Date of last human case, Jan. 15, 1925.

Oakland, Calif.

(Including other East Bay communities)

Week ended Dec. 19, 1925:

Number of rats trapped	708
Number of rats found to be plague infected	0

Totals:

Number of rats trapped Jan. 1 to Dec. 19, 1925.....	78, 574
Number of rats found to be plague infected.....	21
Number of squirrels examined May 1 to Aug. 1, 1925.....	7, 277
Number of squirrels found to be plague infected.....	0
Number of mice trapped Jan. 1 to Dec. 19, 1925.....	29, 344

Date of discovery of last plague-infected rat, Mar. 4, 1925.

Date of last human case, Sept. 10, 1919.

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

Diphtheria.—For the week ended December 19, 1925, 36 States reported 1,618 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended December 20, 1924, the same States reported 2,029 cases of this disease. One hundred cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of more than 28,200,000, reported 875 cases of diphtheria for the week ended December 19, 1925. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1,063 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,320 cases. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Measles.—Thirty-three States reported 4,791 cases of measles for the week ended December 19, 1925, and 1,406 cases of this disease for the week ended December 20, 1924. One hundred cities reported 2,933 cases of measles for the week this year, and 773 cases last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The health officers of 37 States reported 23 cases of poliomyelitis for the week ended December 19, 1925. The same States reported 28 cases for the week ended December 20, 1924.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-six States—this year, 3,349 cases; last year, 3,308 cases. One hundred cities—this year, 1,301 cases; last year, 1,695 cases; estimated expectancy, 999 cases.

Smallpox.—For the week ended December 19, 1925, 36 States reported 540 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 654 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 96 cases; 1924, 226 cases; estimated expectancy, 58 cases. One death from smallpox was reported by these cities for the week—at Los Angeles, Calif.

Typhoid fever.—Four hundred and thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended December 19, 1925, by 35 States. For the corresponding week of 1924, the same States reported 632 cases of this disease. One hundred cities reported 86 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 302 cases for the corresponding week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 76 cases.

Influenza and pneumonia.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported for the week by 93 cities, with a population of about 28,000,000 as follows: 1925, 885 deaths; 1924, 984.

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	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 expec- tancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
NEW ENGLAND									
Maine:									
Portland.....	73, 129	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	2
New Hampshire:									
Concord.....	22, 408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont:									
Barre.....	1 10, 008	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	770, 400	57	64	27	5	2	158	13	27
Fall River.....	120, 912	1	5	3	2	0	131	0	3
Springfield.....	144, 227	8	5	0	1	0	1	0	1
Worcester.....	191, 927	3	5	3	0	0	202	0	6
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket.....	68, 799	6	3	3	0	0	3	0	5
Providence.....	242, 378	0	15	9	0	0	237	0	8
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....	1 143, 555	3	10	4	1	1	93	0	2
Hartford.....	1 138, 036	9	9	5	1	1	30	0	8
New Haven.....	172, 967	23	3	0	0	0	13	0	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	536, 718	29	30	8	2	3	2	1	9
New York.....	5, 927, 625	224	212	135	10	9	859	22	161
Rochester.....	317, 867	24	7	6	0	1	25	1	5
Syracuse.....	184, 511	5	9	5	0	0	3	24	4
New Jersey:									
Camden.....	124, 157	6	5	0	2	0	11	1	7
Newark.....	438, 699	63	19	16	2	0	35	5	11
Trenton.....	127, 390	8	5	2	0	0	3	0	5
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	1, 922, 788	139	75	92	-----	2	72	11	53
Pittsburgh.....	613, 442	16	29	22	-----	1	17	1	35
Reading.....	110, 917	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....	406, 312	16	17	18	-----	7	1	0	15
Cleveland.....	858, 519	74	45	39	2	7	435	1	28
Columbus.....	261, 082	15	9	4	0	0	1	0	6
Toledo.....	268, 338	17	16	6	0	1	17	0	5
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	93, 573	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	4
Indianapolis.....	342, 718	20	16	12	0	1	18	2	14
South Bend.....	76, 709	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute.....	68, 939	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2, 886, 121	115	182	56	9	4	24	7	58
Springfield.....	61, 833	6	3	3	0	0	1	3	2
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1, 155, 000	88	75	40	9	5	199	1	49
Flint.....	117, 968	5	12	3	1	1	0	0	2
Grand Rapids.....	145, 947	9	6	0	1	0	2	0	3
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	42, 519	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee.....	484, 595	139	26	43	0	0	5	4	6
Racine.....	64, 393	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Superior.....	1 39, 671	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

¹Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population 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 expec- tancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth.....	106, 289	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	5
Minneapolis.....	409, 125	46	23	13	0	1	0	3	18
St. Paul.....	241, 891	21	19	11	0	0	5	1	9
Iowa:									
Davenport.....	61, 262	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	-----
Sioux City.....	79, 662	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	-----
Waterloo.....	39, 667	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	-----
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....	351, 819	33	14	11	1	1	3	0	7
St. Joseph.....	78, 232	7	4	0	0	0	2	0	3
St. Louis.....	803, 853	26	66	46	0	0	3	0	-----
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	24, 841	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0
Grand Forks.....	14, 547	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-----
South Dakota:									
Aberdeen.....	15, 829	8	0	0	0	0	0	45	-----
Sioux Falls.....	29, 206	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nebraska:									
Lincoln.....	58, 761	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Omaha.....	204, 382	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	11
Kansas:									
Topeka.....	52, 555	40	2	1	0	0	0	2	2
Wichita.....	79, 261	12	8	0	0	0	3	0	7
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware:									
Wilmington.....	117, 728	4	3	12	0	0	8	0	2
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	773, 580	152	41	20	11	2	268	76	30
Cumberland.....	32, 361	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Frederick.....	11, 301	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington.....	1 437, 571	16	18	37	3	0	7	0	14
Virginia:									
Lynchburg.....	30, 277	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Norfolk.....	159, 089	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
Richmond.....	181, 044	13	11	11	0	0	2	1	9
Roanoke.....	55, 502	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	3
West Virginia:									
Charleston.....	45, 597	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
Wheeling.....	1 56, 208	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	29, 171	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington.....	35, 719	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Winston-Salem.....	56, 230	2	2	3	0	0	8	0	6
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	71, 245	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	4
Columbia.....	39, 688	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Greenville.....	25, 789		1						-----
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	222, 963	2	5	3	41	1	0	1	7
Brunswick.....	15, 937	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	89, 448	1	2	1	10	1	1	0	4
Florida:									
St. Petersburg.....	24, 403	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tampa.....	56, 050	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	57, 877	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville.....	257, 671	1	10	3	0	1	2	0	9
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	170, 067	5	10	2	-----	2	0	0	3
Nashville.....	121, 128	1	4	1	-----	1	13	0	4
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	195, 901	8	5	1	5	5	0	0	16
Mobile.....	63, 858	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
Montgomery.....	45, 383	8	2	5	2	0	0	19	0

1 Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population 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 expec- tancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	30,635	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Little Rock.....	70,916	1	2	0	6	0	2	0	1
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	404,575	3	12	17	3	3	0	0	10
Shreveport.....	54,590		0						
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma City.....	101,150	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3
Texas:									
Dallas.....	177,274	8	14	8	1	2	0	0	9
Galveston.....	46,877	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Houston.....	154,970	1	4	19	0	1	0	0	8
San Antonio.....	184,727	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	7
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Billings.....	16,927	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Great Falls.....	27,787	13	2	0	0	0	0	108	0
Helena.....	12,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula.....	12,668	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:									
Boise.....	22,806	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:									
Denver.....	272,081	29	13	11	0	0	3	0	9
Pueblo.....	43,519	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	16,648	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	33,899	0		0	0	0	0	0	1
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	126,241	42	2	4	0	0	0	15	3
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	1 315,685	47	7	9	0		10	46	
Spokane.....	104,573	44	5	3	0		0	0	
Tacoma.....	101,731	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon:									
Portland.....	273,621	2	7	15	0	0	2	4	12
California:									
Los Angeles.....	666,853	29	37	31	8	5	14	9	18
Sacramento.....	69,950	8	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
San Francisco.....	539,038	34	24	18	5	0	3	2	2

1 Population Jan. 1, 1920.

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- cul- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Vermont:											
Barre.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	40	50	0	0	0	16	2	2	1	70	231
Fall River.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	26
Springfield.....	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
Worcester.....	11	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	42
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24
Providence.....	8	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	72
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	6	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	33
Hartford.....	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	34
New Haven.....	8	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	22	13	0	0	0	7	1	4	1	18	139
New York.....	155	169	0	1	0	103	13	22	7	48	1,390
Rochester.....	12	18	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	80
Syracuse.....	12	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	40	46
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	3	13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	30
Newark.....	16	17	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	11	115
Trenton.....	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	45
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	58	76	1	0	0	43	4	5	0	34	553
Pittsburgh.....	30	58	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	162
Reading.....	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	43
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	13	11	0	1	0	13	1	0	1	19	147
Cleveland.....	31	32	1	0	0	8	2	1	0	50	184
Columbus.....	10	18	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	5	65
Toledo.....	14	27	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	5	55
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
Indianapolis.....	10	13	4	27	0	3	0	1	0	18	115
South Bend.....	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
Terre Haute.....	2	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	20
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	116	152	1	0	0	50	6	7	2	44	702
Springfield.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	77	121	2	0	0	19	3	4	0	39	274
Flint.....	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	19
Grand Rapids.....	8	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	26	28
Wisconsin:											
Madison.....	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—
Milwaukee.....	28	15	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	30	90
Racine.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	11
Superior.....	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	5	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	24
Minneapolis.....	38	58	5	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	116
St. Paul.....	18	53	4	2	0	5	1	5	0	6	61
Iowa:											
Davenport.....	1	4	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	—
Sioux City.....	2	0	1	9	—	—	0	0	—	0	—
Waterloo.....	3	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	1	—

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued											
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	11	13	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	96
St. Joseph.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
St. Louis.....	32	63	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	0	229
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	2	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	7
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Sioux Falls.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Nebraska:											
Lincoln.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	17
Omaha.....	6	11	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	64
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	13
Wichita.....	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	31
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	23	21	0	0	0	11	4	1	0	27	204
Cumberland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Frederick.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Colum- bia:											
Washington.....	20	23	1	0	0	3	4	2	0	12	124
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Norfolk.....	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Richmond.....	6	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	61
Roanoke.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	15
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Wheeling.....	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	23
North Carolina:											
Raleigh.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Wilmington.....	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Winston-Salem.....	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	32
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Greenville.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	4	2	2	0	0	10	1	1	2	1	78
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	35
Florida:											
St. Petersburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
Tampa.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	32
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
Louisville.....	4	6									

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	1	1	0	0			0	1		0	
Little Rock.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	5	9	1	2	0	22	3	2	1	0	155
Shreveport.....	0		1				1				
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	26
Texas:											
Dallas.....	3	7	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	21	61
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	13
Houston.....	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	66
San Antonio.....	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	56
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Great Falls.....	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:											
Boise.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Colorado:											
Denver.....	10	14	6	2	0	8	0	1	0	18	79
Pueblo.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	14
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....		4		0	0	9		0	0	0	13
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	4	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	29
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	7	19	1	2			1	3		5	
Spokane.....	5	20	5	1			0	0		2	
Tacoma.....	2	2	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	5	20
Oregon:											
Portland.....	7	27	6	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	20	32	1	8	1	13	3	3	0	4	227
Sacramento.....	2	3	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	29
San Francisco.....	11	12	1	1	0	10	2	0	0	4	131

City reports for week ended December 19, 1925—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebrospinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York.....	1	1	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Rochester.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Columbus.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Texas:									
Houston.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Colorado:									
Denver.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon:									
Portland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 103 cities for the 10-week period ended December 19, 1925. The population figures used in computing the rates were estimated as of July 1, 1923, as this is the latest date for which estimates are available. The 103 cities reporting cases had an estimated aggregate population of nearly 29,000,000, and the 96 cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population. The number of cities included in

each group and the aggregate populations are shown in a separate table below:

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 11 to December 19, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population*¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
103 cities	154	168	182	166	174	181	159	171	164	163
New England.....	124	97	137	97	127	144	104	124	107	137
Middle Atlantic.....	129	129	149	126	141	143	150	137	139	147
East North Central.....	174	189	195	187	194	189	162	172	166	161
West North Central.....	236	259	282	267	240	226	178	280	243	180
South Atlantic.....	224	268	228	211	252	289	221	221	205	207
East South Central.....	97	109	97	137	69	132	120	126	132	97
West South Central.....	93	102	264	199	213	176	181	278	185	253
Mountain.....	162	372	176	286	248	315	134	239	172	181
Pacific.....	110	142	157	148	145	186	165	128	200	186

MEASLES CASE RATES

103 cities	70	93	105	154	174	229	212	353	441	532
New England.....	447	599	604	852	937	1,130	827	1,583	2,025	2,159
Middle Atlantic.....	65	87	110	159	171	256	239	339	453	520
East North Central.....	25	47	57	74	88	103	124	255	307	503
West North Central.....	10	10	12	15	10	15	31	19	25	37
South Atlantic.....	55	40	59	154	232	289	353	552	576	615
East South Central.....	6	40	17	17	17	51	34	40	23	96
West South Central.....	0	14	5	9	9	9	5	5	5	10
Mountain.....	10	29	20	38	47	29	10	10	38	29
Pacific.....	29	12	15	17	20	32	26	58	55	81

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

103 cities	126	132	160	170	191	175	205	220	231	241
New England.....	132	130	201	271	246	209	214	224	194	199
Middle Atlantic.....	75	96	106	111	142	144	149	166	173	190
East North Central.....	151	142	194	167	189	196	220	273	302	300
West North Central.....	276	296	305	384	400	421	454	433	493	471
South Atlantic.....	137	134	193	185	172	123	144	127	162	166
East South Central.....	154	132	80	109	183	137	183	177	120	126
West South Central.....	56	42	42	102	121	93	139	111	148	93
Mountain.....	48	115	195	172	181	162	172	248	162	286
Pacific.....	142	133	148	162	206	197	249	226	194	258

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

103 cities	8	7	10	10	8	17	16	13	21	21
New England.....	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
East North Central.....	8	4	17	12	13	32	32	14	34	27
West North Central.....	0	4	27	12	4	17	10	19	19	37
South Atlantic.....	6	6	6	12	6	21	2	4	8	12
East South Central.....	46	6	6	29	34	11	11	11	6	11
West South Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	9	24
Mountain.....	29	10	10	19	19	19	10	0	105	38
Pacific.....	58	78	46	49	44	78	99	110	131	119

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 Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

³ Helena, Mont., not included.

⁴ Greenville, S. C., and Shreveport, La., not included.

⁵ Barre, Vt., not included.

⁶ Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

⁷ Greenville, S. C., not included.

⁸ Shreveport, La., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 11 to December 19, 1925—Annual rates per 100,000 population—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
103 cities.....	36	¹ 33	¹ 26	28	12	17	14	20	20	¹ 16
New England.....	25	¹ 15	17	22	2	32	17	22	22	10
Middle Atlantic.....	28	25	21	12	8	20	14	26	25	17
East North Central.....	32	9	16	19	9	3	4	8	12	14
West North Central.....	21	33	19	31	17	15	8	10	12	15
South Atlantic.....	70	¹ 78	27	64	10	31	29	21	25	¹ 17
East South Central.....	132	160	109	183	46	34	23	57	29	29
West South Central.....	46	83	83	51	60	32	32	42	32	¹ 29
Mountain.....	48	67	¹ 88	38	10	19	19	0	19	
Pacific.....	20	32	20	9	3	6	15	15	15	10
										17

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

96 cities.....	6	¹ 8	¹ 11	13	12	8	9	12	13	¹ 14
New England.....	0	¹ 2	12	5	7	2	12	10	10	15
Middle Atlantic.....	5	8	10	14	14	6	8	10	12	8
East North Central.....	8	9	7	12	10	6	5	7	12	18
West North Central.....	7	7	11	7	13	2	2	7	7	4
South Atlantic.....	2	¹ 2	6	18	2	14	10	18	8	¹ 10
East South Central.....	17	6	29	40	29	46	29	46	51	57
West South Central.....	10	20	41	15	31	10	36	41	46	¹ 38
Mountain.....	0	38	¹ 10	10	0	19	10	19	19	0
Pacific.....	11	4	¹⁰ 4	15	4	19	4	4	4	19

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

96 cities.....	94	¹ 96	¹ 122	141	138	151	130	149	134	¹ 154
New England.....	97	¹ 87	112	139	137	144	161	186	137	164
Middle Atlantic.....	94	104	137	153	144	160	145	161	132	148
East North Central.....	94	83	119	125	137	146	100	149	121	139
West North Central.....	61	63	99	88	83	103	83	55	85	136
South Atlantic.....	129	¹ 124	134	207	162	156	144	170	185	¹ 215
East South Central.....	103	132	114	166	177	240	194	143	200	234
West South Central.....	56	117	138	163	122	163	158	163	219	¹ 191
Mountain.....	124	115	¹ 78	105	181	229	162	162	181	124
Pacific.....	83	79	¹⁰ 53	95	114	91	102	102	79	102

¹ Barre, Vt., and Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

¹ Helena, Mont., not included.

¹ Greenville, S. C., and Shreveport, La., not included.

¹ Barre, Vt., not included.

¹ Winston-Salem, N. C., not included.

¹ Greenville, S. C., not included.

¹ Shreveport, La., not included.

¹ Helena, Mont., and Tacoma, Wash., not included.

¹⁰ Tacoma, Wash., not included.

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

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total.....	103	96	28,977,311	28,321,626
New England.....	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic.....	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central.....	16	16	7,135,899	7,135,899
West North Central.....	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic.....	21	21	2,542,498	2,542,498
East South Central.....	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central.....	6	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain.....	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific.....	6	4	1,797,830	1,377,572

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

THE FAR EAST

Report for week ended December 5, 1925.—The following report for the week ended December 5, 1925, was transmitted by the Far Eastern Bureau of the health section of the League of Nations' secretariat, located at Singapore, to the headquarters at Geneva:

Port	Plague		Cholera		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Calcutta.....		0		22	9	3
Bombay.....		0		0	0	1
Madras.....		0		15	3	1
Rangoon.....	2			1	25	0
Karachi.....	0			0	4	2
Negapatam.....		0		0	0	0
Colombo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Singapore.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Port Swettenham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penang.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soerabaya.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samarang.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belawan Deli.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padang (Sumatra).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabang (Rhio).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macassar.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pontianak (Borneo).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandakan (North Borneo).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuching (Sarawak).....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Manila.....	0	0	3	2	0	0
Bangkok.....	0	0	68	34	0	0
Saigon and Cholon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai.....	0	0	0	0		5
Amoy.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nagasaki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yokohama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simonsaki.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moji.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kobe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung (Taiwan).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fusan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairen.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Adelaide.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brisbane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremantle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melbourne.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sydney.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockhampton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townsville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Darwin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broome.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Moresby.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honolulu.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Said.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mombasa (Kenya).....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massowah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibuti.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lourenco Marques.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durban.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
East London.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Elizabeth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Town.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamatave.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mauritius.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Seychelles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

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

Reports Received During Week Ended January 8, 1926¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India.....				Oct. 26-31, 1925: Cases, 1,573; deaths, 926.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 8-14.....	17	14	
Madras.....	Nov. 15-21.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 8-14.....	2	2	

PLAGUE

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 8-14.....	2		
Santos.....	Dec. 8-21.....		2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	10	6	Rats taken, November, 1925: 24,618; rats found infected, 143.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Nov. 18, 1925: cases, 137. Corresponding period, 1924: Cases, 360.
Beni Suef.....	Nov. 18, 1925.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	18	4	Including Piraeus.
Patras.....	Nov. 13.....	1		
India.....				Oct. 25-31, 1925: Cases, 1,061; deaths, 719.
Rangoon.....	Nov. 8-14.....	5	2	
Madagascar:				
Province—				
Tananarive.....	Sept. 16-28.....	37	36	
Town—				
Tananarive.....	do.....	2	2	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	Nov. 11-20.....	1		

SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-14.....	71	40	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 13-19.....	2		
New Brunswick—				
Northumberland.....	Dec. 6-13.....	1		
China:				
Foochow.....	Nov. 1-14.....			Present.
Hankow.....	Nov. 14-21.....	3		
Tientsin.....	Nov. 1-7.....	1		
Great Britain:				
England—				
Hull.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	2		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.....	4		
Sheffield.....	Nov. 22-28.....	5		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	17	1	
India.....				Oct. 25-31, 1925: Cases, 1,165; deaths, 267.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 8-14.....	1		
Karachi.....	Nov. 15-21.....	6		
Madras.....	do.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Oct. 12-25.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-19.....	4		
Mexico City.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 5.....	1		
Torreón.....	Nov. 1-30.....		15	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Oct. 4-31.....	124		
Do.....	Nov. 14-28.....	70		
Oporto.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	1	2	

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**Reports Received During Week Ended January 8, 1926—Continued****SMALLPOX—Continued**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Spain:				
Malaga.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....		2	
Switzerland:				
Lucerne.....	Oct. 1-31.....	6		

TYPHUS FEVER

Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	2	
Latvia:				
Riga.....	October, 1925.....	2		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 14-19.....	1		
Mexico City.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	15		
Torreon.....	November, 1925.....		1	
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Oct. 11-17.....	17	3	

Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to January 1, 1926 ¹**CHOLERA**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India.....				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 1-7.....	19	11	Oct. 18-24, 1925: Cases, 1,454; deaths, 859.
Japan.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 19.....	121		
Russia.....	May-June.....	7		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 4-31.....	60	30	Infection stated to have been imported on vessel.
Do.....	Nov. 1-7.....	25	31	
On vessel:				
Steamship ———	Oct. 3.....	9		Arrived at Bangkok, Siam; 9 cases in coolie passengers.

PLAGUE

India.....				
Karachi.....	Nov. 1-14.....	2	2	Oct. 18-24, 1925: Cases, 1,523; deaths, 977.
Rangoon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	4	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 6.....	94	89	Province.
Cheribon.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....		166	
Pekalongan.....	do.....		42	
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 11-24.....	13	13	
Tegal.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 17.....	6	6	
Mauritius Island.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 17.....	5	5	
Russia.....	May-June.....	67		
Senegal.....	September, 1925.....	22	12	
Siam.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 5.....	23	20	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 27 to Dec. 25, 1925, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 25, 1925. The tables of quarantinable diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued
Reports Received from December 26, 1925, to January 1, 1926—Continued

SMALLPOX

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Argentina: Rosario.....	October, 1925.....		1	
Canada: Ottawa.....	Dec. 6-12.....	2		
China: Manchuria— Dairen.....	Oct. 19-25.....	3	1	
Shanghai.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 14.....	4	3	
France.....				September, 1925: Cases, 25.
Greece.....				Oct. 1-31, 1925: Cases, 16.
India: Bombay.....	Nov. 8-14.....	5	3	Oct. 18-24, 1925: Cases, 1,138; deaths, 263.
Karachi.....	Nov. 1-14.....	17		
Rangoon.....	Oct. 25-31.....	1		
Iraq: Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-14.....	4	4	Sept. 6-19, 1925: Cases, 41; deaths, 24.
Italy.....				Aug. 2-Sept. 30, 1925: Cases, 26.
Java: Batavia.....	Oct. 24-30.....	1		
Kraksaan.....	Oct. 11-17.....	11		
Malang.....	do.....	2		
North Bantam.....	Oct. 4-17.....	4		
Probolingo.....	Oct. 11-17.....	1		
South Bantam.....	do.....	1		
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 11-24.....	158	18	
Tegal.....	Oct. 4-10.....	9	1	
Mexico.....				July-August, 1925: Deaths, 905.
Peru: Arequipa.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Russia.....				May-June, 1925: Cases, 1,336.
Siam.....				July 12-Sept. 5, 1925: Cases, 21; deaths, 6.
Switzerland.....				June 28-Oct. 24, 1925: Cases, 36.
Tunisia: Tunis.....	Nov. 21-30.....	2		

TYPHUS FEVER

Algeria: Algiers.....	October, 1925.....	2		
Argentina: Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Finland.....	October, 1925.....	2		October, 1925: One case.
Latvia.....				
Lithuania.....				September, 1925: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Mexico: Guadalajara.....	Dec. 8-14.....		1	July-August, 1925; Deaths, 65.
Mexico City.....	Nov. 22-28.....	12		
Palestine: Nazareth.....	Nov. 3-9.....	1		
Peru: Arequipa.....	October, 1925.....		2	
Rumania.....				July, 1925: Cases, 74; deaths, 9.
Russia.....				May-June, 1925: Cases, 7,609.
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State.....	Nov. 1-7.....			Outbreaks.