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TYPHOID FEVER.

PREVALENCE IN CITIES DURING 1916.

The table which follows shows the recorded prevalence of typhoid fever during the year 1916 in cities of the United States having over 100,000 population. The cities have been divided into groups according to their populations and arranged in each group in the order of the prevalence of the disease as indicated by the recorded cases. Data are given for all the cities of the United States having an estimated population of 100,000 or over as of July 1, 1916, with the exception of Des Moines, Iowa, Cambridge, Mass., and Memphis, Tenn. Typhoid fever is not a notifiable disease in Iowa; therefore there is no record of its prevalence. Nor has it been possible to obtain data for Cambridge or Memphis.

City.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	Cases reported.	Deaths registered.	Indicated death rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Population July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).
Over 500,000 inhabitants:						
Boston, Mass.....	0.245	14.05	185	26	0.034	756,476
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.250	11.11	126	14	.028	503,812
New York, N. Y.....	.289	13.30	1,617	215	.038	5,602,841
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.310	17.22	209	36	.053	674,073
Chicago, Ill.....	.414	12.48	1,034	129	.052	2,497,722
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.433	17.30	740	128	.075	1,709,518
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.473	18.25	274	50	.086	579,090
Detroit, Mich.....	.729	20.86	1,417	87	.152	571,784
St. Louis, Mo.....	.766	12.24	580	71	.094	757,309
Baltimore, Md.....	1.316	13.66	776	106	.180	589,621
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:						
Seattle, Wash.....	.192	14.93	67	10	.029	348,639
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.210	13.27	98	13	.032	410,476
Jersey City, N. J.....	.245	28.00	75	21	.069	306,245
Newark, N. J.....	.308	17.46	126	22	.054	408,804
San Francisco, Cal.....	.384	8.99	173	16	.035	463,516
Minneapolis, Minn.....	.498	11.60	181	21	.055	363,454
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.536	20.32	125	51	.109	468,558
Washington, D. C.....	.846	14.94	308	46	.126	363,980
New Orleans, La.....	1.006	23.26	374	87	.234	371,747
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.171	12.52	511	64	.147	436,535
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	.210	23.08	52	12	.049	247,232
Portland, Ore.....	.220	20.00	65	13	.044	205,463
Kansas City, Mo.....	.388	27.83	115	32	.107	297,847
Rochester, N. Y.....	.386	13.13	199	13	.051	256,417
Louisville, Ky.....	.439	26.07	105	28	.117	238,910
Denver, Colo.....	.502	14.50	131	19	.073	260,800
Providence, R. I.....	.533	9.49	136	13	.051	254,900
Columbus, Ohio.....	.850	15.76	184	29	.135	214,878
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3.093	8.68	841	73	.269	271,708

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

City.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	Cases reported.	Deaths registered.	Indicated death rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Population July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:						
Scranton, Pa.	0.116	47.06	17	8	0.054	146,811
Spokane, Wash.	.180	11.11	27	3	.020	150,323
Paterson, N. J.	.181	20.00	25	5	.036	138,443
Worcester, Mass.	.220	16.67	36	6	.037	163,314
Omaha, Nebr.	.248	17.07	41	7	.042	165,470
Bridgeport, Conn.	.288	31.43	35	11	.090	121,579
Syracuse, N. Y.	.289	42.22	45	19	.122	155,624
Springfield, Mass.	.302	15.63	32	5	.047	105,942
Tacoma, Wash.	.310	8.57	35	3	.027	112,770
New Haven, Conn.	.374	21.43	56	12	.080	149,685
Hartford, Conn.	.433	15.58	48	7	.063	110,900
Tranton, N. J.	.439	6.12	49	3	.027	111,583
Lowell, Mass.	.539	21.31	61	13	.115	113,245
New Bedford, Mass.	.542	7.51	64	5	.042	118,158
Houston, Tex.	.561	47.62	63	30	.267	112,307
Oakland, Cal.	.599	6.72	119	8	.040	198,604
Lawrence, Mass.	.686	10.14	69	7	.070	100,560
Atlanta, Ga.	.750	24.48	143	35	.134	190,558
Camden, N. J.	.819	13.79	187	12	.113	106,233
San Antonio, Tex.	.840	17.31	104	18	.145	123,881
Albany, N. Y.	.845	9.09	88	8	.077	104,199
Salt Lake City, Utah.	.852	12.00	100	12	.102	117,399
Youngstown, Ohio.	.969	25.71	105	27	.249	108,385
Dayton, Ohio.	1.014	20.16	129	26	.204	127,224
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.089	14.18	141	20	.156	128,291
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.224	14.84	128	19	.182	104,562
Dallas, Tex.	1.389	19.65	173	34	.273	124,527
Richmond, Va.	1.430	16.52	224	37	.236	156,687
Toledo, Ohio.	1.457	15.77	279	44	.230	191,554
Lynn, Mass.	1.504	5.19	154	8	.078	102,425
Fall River, Mass.	1.714	6.36	220	14	.109	128,366
Reading, Pa.	1.801	10.15	197	20	.183	109,381
Nashville, Tenn.	2.469	12.11	289	35	.299	117,057
Birmingham, Ala.	4.869	9.15	885	81	.446	181,762

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND INFECTION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS.

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In a series of studies, previously reported by the writer,¹ it was found practicable to establish the period at which infected anophelines made their initial appearance in spring.

The present investigations, undertaken primarily for the purpose of ascertaining the relative distribution of anophelines under field conditions, included also an effort to determine, for a particular locality, the seasonal period at which parasitism of mosquitoes could no longer be demonstrated.

The region selected (Talladega Springs, Ala., about 34° N. latitude) was previously investigated as to its parasite index, the maximum of which was ascertained to be 18.6 per cent among 200 persons. Here, beginning September 17, and extending to November 15, anopheline mosquitoes were collected extensively, special attention being given in this regard to habitations known to harbor malaria in either acute or chronic form.

¹ Mitzmain, Public Health Reports, July 16, 1915, Anopheles as a Winter Carrier of Plasmodium—The Mosquito as a Prophylactic Indicator, pp. 2117-2121.