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REPORT OF CASE OF TULARAEMIA CONTRACTED FROM A COYOTE (*Canis lestes*) IN NEW MEXICO

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The case of tularaemia here reported, contracted in Lincoln County, N. Mex., seems to be of sufficient general interest to warrant the publication of a note regarding it. It is certainly of sufficient local importance to be called to the attention of the physicians of New Mexico. It more conculsively establishes the coyote as a definite source of infection for this disease. Only one previous case of tularaemia contracted from the coyote has been reported in the literature. That case, occurring in Montana, resulted from the bite of a coyote pup. From the research instituted at that time it was demonstrated that the coyote readily contracts the disease after the ingestion of infected material.[1]

That tularaemia is not a new disease in the State of New Mexico is apparent from the 21 cases previously reported, as follows: Tularosa, 2; Alamogordo, 2; Carlsbad and vicinity, 10; Hanover, 1; Dexter, 1; Albuquerque, 1; and locations not mentioned, 4. All of these cases, so far as the writer is aware, have been transmitted from infected rabbits. The series of cases reported by Surg. T. B. H. Anderson, of the United States Public Health Service, in 1924, in coincidence with a fatal epizootic among rabbits in Eddy County, near Carlsbad, was certainly the most interesting and extensive outbreak in the State.

The case reported herein is the first in New Mexico in which the infection has been definitely proved to have been contracted from a coyote. Since this animal is frequently encountered in this State, being continuously hunted and trapped, it must be considered a real source of danger in the transmission of tularaemia to mankind. The physicians and the health authorities should know the rôle that it may play in this connection.

As tularaemia has now been proved to be transmissible from rabbits, coyotes, and possibly quails, it seems probable that cases of this disease occur without being reported. This is especially true in a

[1] See Public Health Reports for July 9, 1926.

State like New Mexico where all three of these animals have their natural habitat, and where they are frequently hunted for food, or as an enemy to man. These facts should stimulate physicians to be constantly on the lookout for this disease.

CASE REPORT

E. A., age 36, male, white, laborer, of Mexican origin. Family and past history unimportant.

Present illness: On October 29, 1929, patient cut his left index finger slightly with an ax. He then disposed of the carcass of an adult coyote which he had killed and skinned the evening before. As he wore no gloves he undoubtedly contaminated the cut at that time. There were absolutely no other animal contacts before or afterwards in this case. On October 31, 1929, he complained of pain in the left axilla and felt feverish and had aching body pains. An examination showed that the axillary glands were enlarged and tender. Later the cut on his finger became red, swollen, and painful. In a few days an inflamed papule developed which discharged pus and formed an ulcerated area. The axillary glands suppurated and upon incision yielded purulent matter. The blood serum collected on November 19, 1929, and tested at the Hygienic Laboratory agglutinated the *Bacterium tularense* in a dilution of 1 : 1,280, thus confirming the diagnosis of tularaemia. The Wassermann test was negative. The disease furthermore ran the typical febrile course of the ulcero-glandular type of two months' duration. For the greater part of this time the patient was confined to bed. At the time of this report (January 8, 1930) he has apparently made a good recovery, but states that he does not feel as strong or as well as before he became sick.

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THE WEIL-FELIX REACTION IN ENDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER AND IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

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Some years ago Kelly (1) tested the sera of eight patients with Rocky Mountain spotted fever against a strain of *proteus* X_{19} for the Weil-Felix reaction with negative results. Owing to the limited observations on which this conclusion was based, it was thought advisable to repeat the work with a larger series of cases and with sera taken late in the disease, using several different strains of *proteus*.

In 1928 a preliminary communication by Kerlee and Spencer (2) reported that the sera from some patients with Rocky Mountain spotted fever showed a power to agglutinate the *proteus* group of

organisms, particularly the so-called specific "X strains" of Weil and Felix, which was far in excess of that encountered in controls and seemed to be definitely associated with the course of the disease, resembling closely the phenomenon thought to be specific for typhus fever. They further showed that the same type of agglutinins appeared in the blood of rabbits inoculated with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever while the results with guinea pigs were invariably negative. These findings again were in accord with experience with the same species of animals experimentally inoculated with typhus virus.

While this work was in progress two publications appeared in foreign literature bearing upon the Weil-Felix reaction in animals inoculated with Rocky Mountain spotted fever virus. Kuczynski (3) had noted that the sera of rabbits injected with blood or brain virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever did not as a rule contain agglutinins for *proteus* X_{19} strains. In one instance, however, a low titer was obtained against an X_2 strain. On the other hand, he made the statement that white rats regularly gave a high titer Weil-Felix reaction with the *proteus* X_{19} after inoculation with Rocky Mountain spotted fever virus. Positive reactions were also obtained in dogs and in a monkey. These experiments are not recorded in detail in his paper.

Munter (4) found the Weil-Felix reaction with *proteus* X_{19} to be positive in rabbits inoculated with Rocky Mountain spotted fever virus, the serum titer against X_{19} O type (specific typhus agglutinins) being slightly higher than that for the X_{19} H type (*proteus* group agglutinins). Munter treated rabbits first with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and subsequently treated the same animals with typhus fever virus. This procedure was also reversed. From observations upon the changes in the titer of the serum of animals so treated he concluded that the mechanism involved in the production of agglutinins was not precisely identical in the two diseases. Sera from human cases were, of course, not available to the European investigators.

Owing to the fact that the Weil-Felix reaction has been regarded as highly specific for typhus and that this has been used by some writers as an argument in favor of a possible etiological relationship of the *proteus* bacillus to the disease, further studies were undertaken. Sera from 40 human cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were set up against the H and O variants of three strains of *proteus* X_{19} and against two strains of *proteus vulgaris* and comparison was made with sera from 16 cases of endemic typhus occurring in the southeastern United States and from one case of typhus occurring in Adelaide, Australia,[1] with a view to elucidating any differences that might exist.

[1] We are deeply indebted to Dr. A. Felix for his kindness in sending us this serum.

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE

The X_{19} and the X_2 strains O and H were obtained from Dr. A. Felix, of the Lister Institute. We are indebted to Doctor Kingsbury, of the Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, for the Kingsbury strain of X_{19} which Fletcher and Lesslar (5) found to give such interesting results with the typhuslike diseases encountered in the Federated Malay States. The two strains of *proteus vulgaris* came from the American Type Collection, No. 93 and No. 221.

The dissociated strains were checked by plating out on the surface of dry agar plates to ascertain the presence of discrete O type colonies and the spreading H type colonies from the same inoculum that was used to seed agar for the production of a large amount of antigen. In our experience the X_2, O type, and the Kingsbury O type (KO), have remained constantly free from H individuals. On the other hand, upon several occasions we have noted that the X_{19} O type tended to revert and to show H colonies. One must admit therefore that in any suspension of organisms that are produced for agglutination purposes some H antigen may be present, even though in small and perhaps insignificant quantities.

No preservative was added to the antigens. They were kept free from contamination stored in a refrigerator at a temperature of approximately 4° C. They were carefully checked every few days for loss of antigenic power against a known positive serum. In our experience, however, formalinized suspensions (6) can be used with equal facility and accuracy provided the concentration of the preservative be kept at a minimum. In order to accomplish this, it is our custom to add 0.1 to 0.2 per cent neutral formaldehyde (U. S. P. 37 per cent) to heavy saline emulsions of the organism. When needed this emulsion is diluted 1:10 to 1:20 in order to obtain the proper turbidity before use in the reaction.

Suspensions were standardized to a turbidity of 500 according to the silica method recommended in "Standard Methods of Water Analysis," 1925. The tests were carried out in tubes by the macroscopic method with a total volume of 1 c. c., incubated at 37° C. for two hours and read after standing overnight in the ice box. The titer of a serum with a given antigen is here recorded as the highest dilution of that serum showing a 50 per cent agglutination or more, read without the aid of a magnifying lens.

RESULTS

In Table 1 are shown the results of titrating sera from 40 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, in various stages of the disease, with antigens prepared from the several strains of *proteus bacilli*. In the first group of 10 cases, in which the day of the disease on which the specimen was taken was not recorded, one (No. 6) showed definite

agglutination of *proteus* X_{19} (H and O) up to a dilution of 1:1,280, and of X_2 H up to 1:320, with lower titers for X_2 O, the Kingsbury and *proteus vulgaris* strains. Another serum (No. 10) showed only a doubtful (1:80) reaction with X_{19} and Kingsbury (KO and KH), but a strongly positive one with X_2 H (1:1,280), X_2 O (1:640) and *proteus vulgaris* No. 526 (1:640).

TABLE 1.—*Agglutination of proteus strains by sera from 40 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever*

Group	Serum No.	Day of illness	X_{19} O	Agglutinin titer with proteus strains						
				X_{19} H	KO	KH	X_2 O	X_2 H	Vulgaris No. 93	Vulgaris No. 221
I	1	Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	do	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
	3	do	20	40	0	20	20	20	0	0
	4	do	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0
	5	do	160	160	20	20	20	20	0	40
	6	do	1,280	1,280	80	80	160	320	0	160
	7	do	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	do	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	do	80	80	80	80	640	1,280	0	640
II	11	Second day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12	Third day	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	Fifth day	2,560	2,560	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	Sixth day	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
	16	do	20	40	0	0	0	0	0	20
	17	do	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	Seventh day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	19	Eighth day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	Ninth day	40	40	0	20	40	40	20	0
	21	do	0	0	20	20	160	160	0	0
	22	Eleventh day	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0
	23	Fourteenth day	40	40	160	160	0	0	0	0
	24	Fifteenth day	20	20	0	0	160	320	0	0
	25	do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	do	40	40	0	0	80	160	0	0
IV	27	Seventeenth day	320	320	40	0	80	80	0	0
	28	Twentieth day	640	640	0	0	0	0	0	80
	29	Twenty-first day	320	320	0	0	640	640	20	20
	30	Twenty-third day	2,560	1,280	0	40	320	640	0	40
	31	do	160	160	40	0	320	640	20	80
	32	do	1,280	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33	Twenty-eight day	80	80	40	40	640	640	20	80
	34	Twenty-ninth day	0	0	0	160	320	0	0	0
	35	Thirty-first day	320	320	40	40	640	640	0	0
	36	Thirty-third day	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	do	320	640	0	0	160	320	0	0
	38	Thirty-fifth day	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	20
	39	Sixty-sixth day	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	40	Twenty-fourth year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In the group of eight cases where the serum was taken during the first week of the disease, one (No. 14) taken on the fifth day showed agglutination with *proteus* X_{19} O and H up to 1:2,560, and one (No. 12) up to 1:160, with negligible titers against the other antigens.

In the eight cases where serum was taken during the second week, none showed a titer with X_{19} which would be considered significant, but one (No. 23) agglutinated Kingsbury (O and H) up to 1:160, one (No. 21) agglutinated X_2 (O and H) up to 1:160, and one (No. 24) agglutinated X_2 O to 1:160 and X_2 H to 1:320, and No. 26 agglutinated X_2 O 1:80 and X_2 H 1:160.

Seven of the remaining 14 sera, taken during convalescence, showed a high titer agglutination with X_{19}, eight with X_2, and one up to 1:160 with Kingsbury H. None had titers higher than 1:80 with the *proteus vulgaris* strains. It will be noted that the titer for X_2 sometimes exceeded that for X_{19}, although the latter strain is uniformly more sensitive to typhus sera, and in at least one instance (No. 34) the X_2 agglutination was positive when the test with X_{19} was entirely negative.

In Table 2 are shown the results of testing positive sera from cases of endemic typhus in the southeastern United States against the same *proteus* antigens used for the spotted fever sera. All of these typhus sera were selected originally on the basis of having agglutinated *proteus* X_{19}. They are not, therefore, a true random sample of sera taken in various stages of the disease as were the Rocky Mountain spotted fever sera. At the same time, it is clearly evident that in spite of high titers against *proteus* X_{19}, these sera show very little tendency to clump the other antigens. It is perhaps noteworthy, on the other hand, that the single serum from the endemic typhus of Australia did agglutinate the X_2 organisms, though in much lower titer than X_{19}.

TABLE 2.—*Agglutination titer of 16 sera from human cases of endemic typhus fever against representative proteus strains*

Serum No.	Agglutination titer with proteus strains							
	X_{19} O	X_{19} H	KO	KH	X_2 O	X_2 H	Vulgaris No. 93	Vulgaris No. 221
1	2,560	2,560	20	20	20	20	0	0
2	1,280	1,280	20	0	20	40	0	0
3	1,280	2,560	80	80	40	80	0	20
4	160	160	20	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,280	1,280	20	0	0	0	0	0
6	320	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1,280	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1,280	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2,560	2,560	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2,560	2,560	20	0	0	20	0	0
11	2,560	5,120	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	320	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	640	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	640	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2,560	5,120	0	0	20	40	0	0
16	1,280	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 [1]	5,120	320	0	0	80	160	0	0

[1] Case of typhus from Adelaide, Australia.

DISCUSSION

Additional evidence is brought by this series of observations as to the frequency with which a positive Weil-Felix reaction is encountered in the sera of human cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Possibly it is not so constant a phenomenon in Rocky Mountain spotted fever as it appears to be in typhus, but it undoubtedly

occurs in a majority of the cases examined late in the disease or during convalescence. In neither Rocky Mountain spotted fever nor in endemic typhus was the titer consistently higher with the O type antigen of X_{19} which, according to the work of Felix, is specific for typhus, than with the H type. The agglutinin absorption of the two types of antigens was not studied.

Granting the fact that a positive Weil-Felix reaction occurs in Rocky Mountain spotted fever, it is evident from the observations here recorded, as it was in Munter's experiments, that the mechanism involved is not exactly identical with that involved in typhus. Spotted fever virus produces agglutinins of broader affinities and of greater variability than those produced by typhus virus. The sera from cases of the former are apparently much more likely to react with the X_2 and Kingsbury strains and even with *proteus vulgaris* than are the sera from cases of endemic typhus. There is a qualitative difference in the character of the agglutinins. One can not say that the X_{19} is uniformly the more sensitive strain in Rocky Mountain spotted fever. It is evident that in routine work for the serological diagnosis of this latter disease the several strains of *proteus* bacilli should be used. On the contrary, our experience in this country with endemic typhus has led us to believe that only the X_{19} need be considered.

The fact that the Weil-Felix reaction may be positive in both diseases, even though qualitatively different, is extremely interesting. Although the two diseases are clinically similar in human beings, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus are immunologically distinct. Neither virus affords any measurable degree of protection to recovered animals against a subsequent inoculation of the other. It must, therefore, be assumed that the etiologic agents are biologically distinct, even though closely related. This would, at the same time, suggest that typhus fever and Rocky Mountain spotted fever are more closely related than are typhus and that group of so-called typhuslike fevers which are characterized by a primary ulcer (tâche noire) at the point of entrance of the virus from a mite (or tick?) bite—the Tsutsugamushi disease (Japanese flood fever, kedani fever of Japan and the Federated Malay States (7), the pseudo-typhus of Deli (8, 9), the "fièvre exanthématique," of the Mediterranean area (10). Studies of this group of fevers have indicated that the Weil-Felix is nearly always negative and animals experimentally inoculated show manifestations different from those of typhus.

CONCLUSION

The Weil-Felix reaction is positive in a large proportion of cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The mechanism of this reaction although similar is not exactly identical with that occurring in typhus fever. There is a qualitative difference.

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COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

City license not required of person holding State license for manufacture and sale of soft drinks at wholesale.—(Wisconsin Supreme Court; E. L. Husting Co. *v.* City of Milwaukee et al., 228 N. W. 502; decided Jan. 7, 1930.) The plaintiff was engaged in the manufacture, bottling, and sale of soda-water beverages at wholesale in the city of Milwaukee, holding a license issued by the State dairy and food commissioner pursuant to statute. The city of Milwaukee passed an ordinance which required, among other things, that a manufacturer of soda-water beverages procure a license from the city, and the plaintiff brought an action to restrain the enforcement of such ordinance.

Chapter 96 of the 1929 laws provided that no person, firm, or corporation that possessed a license from the dairy and food commissioner, such as held by plaintiff, should be required to procure a license from the municipality under the State prohibition act then in force. The prohibition act gave municipal corporations the power to license those

who manufactured and dealt in nonintoxicating liquor. Chapter 129 of the 1929 laws repealed the prohibition law but gave to municipalities exactly the same power to license manufacturers and vendors of nonintoxicating liquor that was conferred by the prohibition act. The supreme court decided that the passage of chapter 129 did not evidence a legislative intent to change the exemption contained in chapter 96 and affirmed orders of the lower court restraining the enforcement of the ordinance and overruling the defendants' demurrer to the complaint.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 15, 1930

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended February 15, 1930, and corresponding week of 1929. (From the Weekly Health Index, February 19, 1930, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Corresponding week, 1929
Policies in force	75, 472, 681	73, 242, 495
Number of death claims	13, 971	16, 424
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 7	11. 7

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 15, 1930, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1929. (From the Weekly Health Index February 19, 1930, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

City	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1929	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Feb. 15, 1930 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Corresponding week, 1929	
Total (64 cities)	8,013	14.1	15.3	766	873	[3] 67
Akron	47			8	2	73
Albany [4]	43	18.6	19.5	8	2	175
Atlanta	109	22.3	20.0	14	10	148
White	54			7	6	222
Colored	55	(5)	(5)	7	4	111
Baltimore [4]	238	14.9	17.9	14	23	48
White	188			10	15	43
Colored	50	(5)	(5)	4	8	65
Birmingham	67	15.7	19.9	7	11	65
White	28			2	1	31
Colored	39	(5)	(5)	5	10	118
Boston	252	16.4	19.9	35	30	99
Bridgeport	42			5	7	85
Buffalo	142	13.3	14.7	20	15	89
Cambridge	37	15.3	14.1	6	1	111
Camden	29	11.2	15.0	7	1	127
Canton	22	9.8	12.9	4	2	99
Chicago [4]	771	12.7	13.6	66	83	58
Cincinnati	127			4	15	24
Cleveland	216	11.1	12.6	17	29	51
Columbus	70	12.2	17.6	8	7	78
Dallas	65	15.6	19.4	9	10	----
White	53			7	7	----
Colored	12	(5)	(5)	2	3	----
Dayton	43	12.2	14.1	2	7	30
Denver	77	13.6	18.4	7	11	73
Des Moines	31	10.6	12.4	0	3	0
Detroit	308	11.6	13.8	55	63	85
Duluth	20	8.9	10.7	3	1	81

Footnotes at end of table.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 15, 1930, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1929. (From the Weekly Health Index, February 19, 1930, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

City	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1929	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Feb. 15, 1930 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Feb. 15 1930	Corresponding week, 1929	
El Paso	48	21.2	29.2	13	21	
Erie	28			3	4	64
Fall River [4]	30	11.6	12.0	4	3	92
Flint	32	11.2	10.5	8	6	93
Fort Worth	37	11.3	11.3	4	1	
White	33			4	1	
Colored	4	(3)	(3)	0	0	
Grand Rapids	44	14.0	6.7	4	3	61
Houston	72			6	5	
White	44			3	4	
Colored	28	(3)	(3)	3	1	
Indianapolis	122	16.6	16.8	1	13	7
White	105			1	10	9
Colored	17	(3)	(3)	0	3	0
Jersey City	99	15.9	15.9	13	17	113
Kansas City, Kans	27	11.9	18.1	3	3	71
White	17			3	3	80
Colored	10	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Kansas City, Mo	111	14.8	14.8	13	8	101
Knoxville	39	19.3	7.9	4	2	94
White	35			4	2	104
Colored	4	(3)	(3)	0	0	0
Los Angeles	265			19	19	58
Louisville	99	15.7	16.8	6	11	52
White	77			5	10	49
Colored	22	(3)	(3)	1	1	72
Lowell	29			3	1	71
Lynn	29	14.3	12.9	3	2	76
Memphis	101	27.7	22.8	5	12	60
White	50			2	7	37
Colored	51	(3)	(3)	3	5	101
Milwaukee	120	11.5	12.6	19	21	96
Minneapolis	91	10.4	12.8	9	8	58
Nashville	46	17.2	24.3	4	6	62
White	31			2	1	41
Colored	15	(3)	(3)	2	5	127
New Bedford	22			2	3	51
New Haven	39	10.8	14.7	2	4	39
New Orleans	181	22.0	20.6	20	11	116
White	103			5	5	44
Colored	78	(3)	(3)	15	6	252
New York	1,606	13.9	15.8	146	185	61
Bronx Borough	195	10.7	13.4	13	23	31
Brooklyn Borough	550	12.4	14.2	56	69	60
Manhattan Borough	631	18.8	21.2	59	69	97
Queens Borough	178	10.9	10.8	13	19	38
Richmond Borough	52	18.0	22.1	5	5	93
Newark, N. J	140	15.4	11.9	12	6	63
Oakland	69	11.2	14.8	4	7	48
Oklahoma City	45			3	5	59
Omaha	59	13.8	15.0	1	4	11
Paterson	41	14.8	13.8	2	3	35
Philadelphia	553	14.0	14.1	61	38	90
Pittsburgh	217	16.8	14.0	22	24	81
Providence	73	13.3	17.8	4	8	37
Richmond	60	16.1	16.6	2	4	30
White	37			1	2	22
Colored	23	(3)	(3)	1	2	44
Rochester	85	13.5	14.0	4	7	35
St. Louis	265	16.3	16.4	11	18	36
St. Paul	56			3	4	30
Salt Lake City [4]	38	14.4	15.5	3	8	47
San Antonio	79	18.9	20.8	7	20	
San Diego	49			2	3	42
San Francisco	156	13.9	15.3	4	8	27
Schenectady	17	9.5	15.6	0	5	0
Seattle	70	9.5	12.1	4	5	40
Somerville	29	14.7	13.2	2	1	65
Spokane	35	16.7	16.7	2	1	52
Springfield, Mass	44	15.3	12.2	4	5	63

Footnotes at end of table.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended February 15, 1930, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1929. (*From the Weekly Health Index, February 19, 1930, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce*)—Continued

City	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930		Annual death rate per 1,000, corresponding week, 1929	Deaths under 1 year		Infant mortality rate, week ended Feb. 15, 1930 [2]
	Total deaths	Death rate [1]		Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Corresponding week, 1929	
Syracuse	51	13.3	14.7	5	6	62
Toledo	84	14.0	16.1	5	12	46
Trenton	54	20.3	15.8	9	2	168
Utica	21	10.5	21.5	4	2	114
Washington, D. C	149	14.1	17.5	11	15	64
White	91			5	7	43
Colored	58	(5)	(5)	6	8	103
Waterbury	23			3	5	77
Wilmington, Del	48	19.5	13.8	4	4	90
Worcester	75	19.8	18.7	10	9	130
Yonkers	30	12.9	6.4	3	2	72
Youngstown	40	12.0	9.3	3	3	47

[1] Annual rate per 1,000 population.
[2] Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
[3] Data for 71 cities.
[4] Deaths for week ended Friday.
[5] In the cities for which deaths are shown by color, the colored population in 1920 constituted the following percentages of the total population: Atlanta, 31; Baltimore, 15; Birmingham, 39; Dallas, 15; Fort Worth, 14; Houston, 25; Indianapolis, 11; Kansas City, Kans., 14; Knoxville, 15; Louisville, 17; Memphis, 38; Nashville, 30; New Orleans, 26; 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 Weeks Ended February 15, 1930, and February 16, 1929

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 15, 1930, and February 16, 1929

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929
New England States:								
Maine	2	2	12	188	46	353	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	4	65	22	29	0	0
Vermont	3			19	7	18	0	0
Massachusetts	71	96	15	405	510	378	5	1
Rhode Island	15	6		33	3	74	0	0
Connecticut	25	30	6	373	20	328	0	2
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	126	244	[1] 42	[1] 243	557	817	18	45
New Jersey	117	118	22	71	362	226	4	5
Pennsylvania	158	158			783	2,012	8	8
East North Central States:								
Ohio	78	104	36	367	760	1,311	11	7
Indiana	34	25		119	65	358	14	0
Illinois	158	139	44	137	627	692	11	13
Michigan	66	101	7	25	440	413	32	26
Wisconsin	31	16	66	139	1,184	460	8	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	11	27	4	6	161	285	4	3
Iowa	11	8	1		496		2	5
Missouri	37	51	38	113	76	284	21	18
North Dakota	6	9		50	46	18	1	8
South Dakota	3	4		2	119	47	2	0
Nebraska	19	25	23	63	723	24	3	3
Kansas	19	15	5	34	342	65	6	3
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware				3	0	23	0	0
Maryland [2]	25	31	54	649	11	127	0	1
District of Columbia	18	10	1	25	9	3	0	0
Virginia							1	
West Virginia	12	15	12	211	99	130	4	1
North Carolina	36	28	37		15	98	0	0
South Carolina	16	11	1,061	922		2	8	0
Georgia	16	7	234	203	335	53	16	0
Florida	13	9	3	39	102	10	3	1

[1] New York City only.

[2] Week ended Friday.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 15, 1930, and February 16, 1929—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	----	9	----	30	132	23	1	0
Tennessee	3	17	163	1,629	202	4	21	0
Alabama	43	24	176	956	108	160	3	4
Mississippi	21	9	----	----	----	----	26	2
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	5	23	206	1,175	5	88	4	0
Louisiana	16	24	27	78	90	42	5	10
Oklahoma [1]	18	29	128	712	84	5	4	2
Texas	41	36	55	368	120	51	2	6
Mountain States:								
Montana	1	3	----	4	21	133	1	2
Idaho	2	1	----	4	81	13	2	9
Wyoming	1	4	----	----	33	30	0	0
Colorado	8	15	----	27	65	8	0	7
New Mexico	6	5	----	1	56	9	3	1
Arizona	7	7	12	----	5	27	5	19
Utah [1]	2	----	1	4	232	----	3	16
Pacific States:								
Washington	8	5	4	42	209	96	7	2
Oregon	9	6	106	94	12	140	2	6
California	70	61	72	244	954	58	9	16

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	45	35	0	4	9	2
New Hampshire	0	0	22	5	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	7	7	4	1	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	302	267	0	0	5	2
Rhode Island	0	0	31	35	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1	0	127	65	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	3	1	478	496	7	0	31	12
New Jersey	0	0	275	159	0	0	3	3
Pennsylvania	0	4	487	473	3	0	13	12
East North Central States:								
Ohio	0	1	379	432	170	48	7	8
Indiana	0	0	183	191	173	40	3	1
Illinois	1	0	607	511	137	149	8	3
Michigan	0	1	335	478	93	43	3	2
Wisconsin	1	0	140	136	9	9	4	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	0	126	173	6	5	2	2
Iowa	0	1	107	176	67	31	0	1
Missouri	0	0	117	91	95	36	5	2
North Dakota	1	0	41	39	27	2	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	32	24	129	47	1	0
Nebraska	0	0	59	140	74	55	1	1
Kansas	1	0	120	175	72	46	0	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0
Maryland [1]	1	0	95	72	0	0	5	6
District of Columbia	1	0	22	28	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
West Virginia	0	0	57	19	56	15	7	2
North Carolina	2	0	62	53	14	13	7	2
South Carolina	0	4	6	3	2	3	1	8
Georgia	0	0	34	15	0	1	2	3
Florida	0	0	9	14	4	3	4	1

[1] Week ended Friday.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended February 15, 1930, and February 16, 1929—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929	Week ended Feb. 15, 1930	Week ended Feb. 16, 1929
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	0	86	106	15	16	2	1
Tennessee	2	0	32	82	15	3	3	0
Alabama	2	0	25	0	0	10	10	1
Mississippi	1	0	16	7	1	0	1	4
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1	0	32	30	27	6	5	6
Louisiana	0	0	14	36	9	4	11	6
Oklahoma [3]	1	0	61	42	102	50	13	4
Texas	0	1	57	59	43	89	1	2
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	0	43	32	18	8	0	0
Idaho	0	0	10	9	17	20	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	3	5	7	4	0	0
Colorado	0	0	23	23	34	55	0	1
New Mexico	2	0	19	8	1	2	2	3
Arizona	0	1	10	11	19	7	0	0
Utah [3]	0	0	8	14	2	4	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	1	0	73	48	59	35	4	3
Oregon	0	0	31	33	16	56	2	0
California	1	3	271	368	73	59	11	9

[3] Figures for 1930 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

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	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
January, 1930										
Arizona	57	44	140	1	13	-------	0	71	146	7
Florida	-------	51	23	24	116	3	2	81	4	12
Indiana	88	125	128	-------	312	-------	1	772	889	8
Iowa	11	55	9	-------	-------	-------	0	378	551	5
Maine	-------	13	25	1	8	-------	0	221	0	5
Vermont	-------	9	-------	-------	82	-------	0	75	53	0
Wyoming	3	6	13	-------	47	-------	0	29	49	1

January, 1930

	Cases
Chicken pox:	
Arizona	167
Florida	207
Indiana	484
Maine	271
Vermont	272
Wyoming	47
Conjunctivitis:	
Maine	3
Dysentery:	
Arizona	2
Florida	1
Glandular fever:	
Wyoming	2
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Wyoming	7
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Wyoming	1
Mumps:	
Arizona	293
Florida	266
Indiana	8
Maine	297
Vermont	27
Wyoming	42
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Indiana	1
Paratyphoid fever:	
Maine	6
Rabies in man:	
Florida	1
Septic sore throat:	
Maine	1

Tetanus:	Cases
Maine	1
Trachoma:	
Arizona	279
Tularaemia:	
Indiana	2
Typhus fever:	
Florida	4
Undulant fever:	
Arizona	1
Florida	2
Indiana	1
Iowa	13

Vincent's angina:	Cases
Maine	4
Wyoming	1
Whooping cough:	
Arizona	51
Florida	39
Indiana	169
Maine	153
Vermont	60
Wyoming	8

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 95 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 31,375,000. The estimated population of the 88 cities reporting deaths is more than 29,780,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended February 8, 1930, and February 9, 1929

	1930	1929	Estimated expectancy
Cases reported			
Diphtheria:			
46 States	1,410	1,572	
95 cities	573	700	992
Measles:			
43 States	8,474	7,577	
95 cities	1,978	1,277	
Meningococcus meningitis:			
47 States	264	228	
95 cities	114	109	
Poliomyelitis; 46 States	18	14	
Scarlet fever:			
46 States	5,559	4,551	
95 cities	1,967	1,465	1,570
Smallpox:			
46 States	1,937	946	
95 cities	180	33	69
Typhoid fever:			
46 States	163	117	
95 cities	27	30	35
Deaths reported			
Influenza and pneumonia; 88 cities	1,087	1,613	
Smallpox: 88 cities	0	0	

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that 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 weeks of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reason the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week ended during nonepidemic years.

If the reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1921 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviation 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	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
NEW ENGLAND								
Maine:								
Portland	----------	1	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
New Hampshire:								
Concord	0	0	0	----------	0	0	0	1
Manchester	0	1	0	----------	0	0	0	3
Nashua	0	0	1	----------	0	0	0	0
Vermont:								
Barre	13	0	0	----------	0	4	1	0
Burlington	5	1	0	----------	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts:								
Boston	62	46	27	1	0	74	69	12
Fall River	8	4	6	----------	0	0	1	6
Springfield	8	4	5	----------	0	3	6	3
Worcester	13	4	1	----------	0	48	0	2
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket	8	1	1	----------	0	0	1	1
Providence	3	10	6	----------	0	0	1	9
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	3	6	1	2	2	0	0	9
Hartford	11	8	1	----------	0	0	0	13
New Haven	64	1	1	----------	0	4	13	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
New York:								
Buffalo	17	14	7	----------	1	0	8	30
New York	219	226	104	53	13	123	146	221
Rochester	18	10	3	----------	0	9	5	3
Syracuse	28	4	0	----------	0	0	55	9
New Jersey:								
Camden	6	7	9	----------	0	1	1	7
Newark	70	18	32	9	0	108	5	16
Trenton	4	3	0	1	0	21	0	3
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia	93	73	30	7	5	42	44	68
Pittsburgh	40	23	17	----------	4	83	12	38
Reading	5	2	0	----------	0	1	1	3
Scranton	3	5	2	----------	0	1	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	7	9	5	----------	3	0	1	16
Cleveland	94	36	16	5	5	4	17	21
Columbus	9	4	2	1	0	7	1	10
Toledo	36	7	4	2	2	219	14	8
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne	1	3	1	----------	1	0	0	0
Indianapolis	21	8	4	----------	0	5	5	13
South Bend	1	2	0	----------	0	1	0	2
Terre Haute	3	1	0	----------	0	0	0	3
Illinois:								
Chicago	116	101	97	14	2	16	33	86
Springfield	5	1	0	11	1	0	0	1

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued								
Michigan:								
Detroit	88	53	34	7	4	175	64	46
Flint	22	4	1		0	1	0	6
Grand Rapids	4	3	0		2	1	0	1
Wisconsin:								
Kenosha	5	2	0		0	3	0	0
Madison	12	1	0		0	79	4	0
Milwaukee	161	20	4	2	2	3	34	15
Racine	9	3	1		0	0	0	0
Superior	0	1	0		0	59	0	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota:								
Duluth	3	1	0		2	38	0	3
Minneapolis	54	19	2		1	54	57	5
St. Paul	26	10	0		1	18	12	8
Iowa:								
Davenport	2	1	0			0	0	
Des Moines	3	2	1			45	4	
Sioux City	13	1	0			4	0	
Waterloo	17	0	0			142	0	
Missouri:								
Kansas City		7						
St. Joseph	2	1	0		0	2	0	5
St. Louis	17	47	27			4	8	
North Dakota:								
Fargo	5	0	1		0	0	14	0
Grand Forks	6	1	0			0	0	
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	11	0	0			1	3	
Sioux Falls	0	1	0			11	0	
Nebraska:								
Omaha	10	4	8		0	31	1	9
Kansas:								
Topeka	20	2	0	3	1	16	10	2
Wichita	19	4	4		0	3	0	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware:								
Wilmington	2	2	2		0	1	0	8
Maryland:								
Baltimore	81	30	9	31	2	3	5	34
Cumberland	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
District of Columbia:								
Washington	29	22	12	1	0	6	0	14
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	7	1	1		0	103	18	1
Norfolk	14	1	4		0	1	6	5
Richmond	1	3	6		1	0	0	6
Roanoke	2	1	2		0	11	1	3
West Virginia:								
Charleston	26	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Wheeling	2	1	0		0	0	0	2
North Carolina:								
Raleigh	23	1	1		0	0	0	0
Wilmington	1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	9	1	2	3	1	0	3	7
South Carolina:								
Charleston	0	0	0	64	1	0	4	3
Columbia	6	0	2		0	0	2	6
Georgia:								
Atlanta	9	2	0	31	1	3	13	13
Brunswick	0	0	0		0	0	1	0
Savannah	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	6
Florida:								
Miami	1	2	4		0	2	1	1
St. Petersburg		0			0			0
Tampa	2	2	1		0	6	4	2

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles, cases reported	Mumps, cases reported	Pneumonia, deaths reported
		Cases estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky:								
Covington	0	1	1	----	0	0	0	4
Tennessee:								
Memphis	8	4	3	----	1	2	15	9
Nashville	2	1	2	----	2	1	0	9
Alabama:								
Birmingham	9	3	4	21	1	3	7	6
Mobile	1	0	2	2	1	3	0	4
Montgomery	4	1	0	----	----	3	2	----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith	1	1	0	----	----	0	0	----
Little Rock	3	1	0	----	0	0	3	7
Louisiana:								
New Orleans	0	13	15	15	9	66	0	22
Shreveport	3	0	2	----	0	1	2	4
Oklahoma:								
Oklahoma City	1	2	1	16	1	3	4	4
Tulsa	29	2	3	----	----	96	0	----
Texas:								
Dallas	14	6	6	2	0	119	2	21
Fort Worth	16	6	2	----	3	0	0	13
Galveston	0	1	1	----	0	0	0	3
Houston	1	6	16	----	0	0	1	8
San Antonio	0	3	5	1	5	0	1	11
MOUNTAIN								
Montana:								
Billings	0	0	0	----	0	0	14	2
Great Falls	1	1	0	----	1	3	21	3
Helena	0	0	1	----	0	0	36	0
Missoula	0	0	0	----	0	0	2	2
Idaho:								
Boise	1	0	0	----	0	0	1	0
Colorado:								
Denver	----	13	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pueblo	9	2	0	----	0	1	24	3
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	2	0	1	----	0	2	9	2
Arizona:								
Phoenix	5	0	3	----	0	0	1	2
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	20	3	1	----	0	24	7	5
Nevada:								
Reno	0	0	0	----	0	0	0	1
PACIFIC								
Washington:								
Seattle	48	5	0	----	----	13	46	----
Spokane	9	3	0	----	----	0	0	----
Tacoma	20	2	1	----	0	2	7	5
Oregon:								
Portland	13	9	6	12	1	9	18	16
Salem	5	0	0	----	0	0	4	0
California:								
Los Angeles	99	43	16	34	3	48	44	31
Sacramento	4	3	0	----	0	0	27	9
San Francisco	45	17	1	5	0	445	73	7

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland	4	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Manchester	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
Nashua	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
Vermont:											
Barre	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Massachusetts:											
Boston	83	106	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	66	232
Fall River	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	32
Springfield	9	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	42
Worcester	10	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	47
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
Providence	13	24	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	75
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	13	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	53
Hartford	6	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	55
New Haven	11	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16	62
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	31	24	40	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	160
New York	331	258	0	0	0	92	7	4	0	52	1,655
Rochester	11	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	67
Syracuse	14	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	55
New Jersey:											
Camden	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	39
Newark	35	44	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	38	130
Trenton	7	24	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	38
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	103	141	0	0	0	39	2	0	0	27	508
Pittsburgh	42	39	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	45	215
Reading	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	31
Scranton	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	21	15	1	4	0	7	0	1	1	8	177
Cleveland	48	51	0	1	0	16	1	0	0	87	227
Columbus	11	15	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	84
Toledo	14	23	1	12	0	7	0	0	0	5	83
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	5	8	0	15	0	0	0	4	0	1	27
Indianapolis	13	19	7	8	0	5	1	0	0	10	-------
South Bend	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
Terre Haute	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Illinois:											
Chicago	139	345	3	6	0	47	3	2	0	109	788
Springfield	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Michigan:											
Detroit	110	140	3	3	0	27	1	1	0	61	351
Flint	13	25	1	11	0	2	0	0	0	5	31
Grand Rapids	13	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5
Madison	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	-------
Milwaukee	39	28	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	49	127
Racine	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12
Superior	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	10	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	23
Minneapolis	61	16	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	102
St. Paul	36	20	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	17	64

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Cases, estimated expectancy	Smallpox		Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Typhoid fever		Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported		Cases reported	Deaths reported			Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued.											
Iowa:											
Davenport	2	0	1	7			0	0		0	
Des Moines	10	13	2	9			0	0		0	48
Sioux City	2	9	0	2			0	0		1	
Waterloo	3	2	0	18			0	0		1	
Missouri:											
Kansas City	16		3				1				
St. Joseph	3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	36
St. Louis	48	40	2	8	0	12	1	1	0	9	247
North Dakota:											
Fargo	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	6
Grand Forks	1	6	1	5			0	0		0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	2	0	0	0			0	1		0	
Sioux Falls	3	1	0	10			0	0		0	8
Nebraska:											
Omaha	6	14	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	48
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	19
Wichita	6	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	38
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	28
Maryland:							4				
Baltimore	36	50	0	0	0	15	1	1	1	20	259
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Frederick	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Col.:											
Washington	28	12	0	0	0	12	1	4	0	5	145
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Norfolk	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Richmond	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	55
Roanoke	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
West Virginia:											
Charleston	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	20	16
Wheeling	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	17
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Wilmington	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	14
Winston-Salem	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	19
South Carolina:											
Charleston	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	28
Georgia:											
Atlanta	5	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	94
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	35
Florida:											
Miami	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	40
St. Petersburg	0		0		0	1	0		0		14
Tampa	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	37
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Tennessee:											
Memphis	7	11	1	0	0	14	1	1	0	5	93
Nashville	3	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	46
Alabama:											
Birmingham	3	4	3	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	85
Mobile	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
Montgomery	0	6	0	0			0	0		2	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	1	2	0	0			0	0		0	
Little Rock	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	7	16	0	0	0	15	2	2	1	0	171
Shreveport	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	29

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculosis, deaths reported	Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—continued											
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	3	8	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	33
Tulsa	2	4	1	14			0	0		19	
Texas:											
Dallas	5	8	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	74
Fort Worth	0	5	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	44
Galveston	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Houston	2	7	2	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	73
San Antonio	3	1	0	17	0	8	0	0	0	0	75
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Great Falls	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Missoula	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Idaho:											
Boise	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Colorado:											
Denver	12		1				0				
Pueblo	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	17
Arizona:											
Phoenix	0	0	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	34
Nevada:											
Reno	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	10	15	3	5			0	1		14	
Spokane	5	4	8	39			0	0		9	
Tacoma	2	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	31
Oregon:											
Portland	7	4	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	94
Salem	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
California:											
Los Angeles	42	95	3	6	0	21	2	0	0	28	307
Sacramento	2	6	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	35
San Francisco	20	15	1	1	0	13	1	0	0	2	189

Division, State, and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:									
Hartford	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York	15	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:									
Camden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scranton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended February 8, 1930—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toledo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana:									
Indianapolis	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Bend	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	8	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	23	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Duluth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:									
St. Louis	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:									
Omaha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:									
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Columbia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florida:									
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tampa [1]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee:									
Memphis	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:									
Birmingham	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Oklahoma:									
Tulsa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle	3	2	0	----	0	----	0	0	----
California:									
Los Angeles	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Typhus fever; 1 case at Tampa, Fla.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended February 8, 1930, compared with those for a like period ended February 9, 1929. The population figures used in computing the rates are approximate estimates, authoritative figures for many of the cities not being available. The 98 cities reporting cases have an estimated aggregate population of more than 32,000,000. The 91 cities reporting deaths have more than 30,500,000 estimated population.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 5 to February 8, 1930—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1929 [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 12, 1929	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929	Jan. 25, 1930	Jan. 26, 1929	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 2, 1929	Feb. 8, 1930	Feb. 9, 1929
98 cities	118	139	110	[2] 132	[3] 114	125	[4] 115	109	[5] 95	117
New England	156	183	122	177	146	200	[6] 128	168	[6] 112	117
Middle Atlantic	113	157	94	158	96	136	[7] 103	133	97	141
East North Central	130	124	127	[2] 107	145	122	140	106	103	113
West North Central	123	158	108	146	82	115	[8] 47	90	[9] 94	146
South Altantic	83	118	103	99	106	79	106	107	70	67
East South Central	79	190	67	171	74	137	94	68	81	82
West South Central	170	119	205	76	157	114	232	95	168	114
Mountain	69	87	51	61	[3] 51	52	[3] 34	70	[3] 34	78
Pacific	85	67	94	104	92	92	[10] 68	65	43	68

MEASLES CASE RATES

98 cities	176	235	208	[2] 218	[3] 227	261	[4] 221	274	[5] 329	252
New England	112	873	157	700	210	667	[6] 323	514	[6] 305	561
Middle Atlantic	116	94	124	70	117	86	[7] 160	93	136	129
East North Central	153	315	152	[2] 303	137	381	168	418	172	66
West North Central	303	394	364	423	457	627	[8] 604	770	[9] 695	1, 193
South Atlantic	118	66	167	84	157	84	287	103	245	133
East South Central	13	7	40	34	27	27	61	7	81	14
West South Central	325	43	400	11	624	34	314	34	695	34
Mountain	146	427	240	853	[3] 377	871	[3] 462	697	[3] 479	1, 341
Pacific	517	115	676	56	730	75	[10] 124	99	1, 200	135

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities	271	221	278	[2] 225	[3] 295	230	[4] 305	232	[5] 327	246
New England	397	317	363	294	419	317	[6] 321	303	[6] 479	305
Middle Atlantic	232	190	223	183	239	217	[7] 252	190	274	186
East North Central	352	251	398	[2] 258	379	262	420	280	432	318
West North Central	216	283	260	248	307	296	[8] 346	306	[9] 332	312
South Atlantic	201	124	198	122	176	114	205	131	203	146
East South Central	106	156	101	232	169	232	162	157	216	246
West South Central	120	182	134	183	105	99	78	145	138	232
Mountain	481	157	335	183	[3] 479	104	[3] 616	61	[3] 411	113
Pacific	281	282	276	377	402	258	[10] 367	350	338	304

[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, 1930, and 1929, respectively.
[2] South Bend, Ind., not included.
[3] Denver, Colo., not included.
[4] Portland, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Calif., not included.
[5] Portland, Me., Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo., not included.
[6] Portland, Me., not included.
[7] Buffalo, N. Y., not included.
[8] St. Louis, Mo., not included.
[9] Kansas City, Mo., not included.
[10] San Francisco, Calif., not included.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, January 5 to February 8, 1930—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1929—Continued

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Jan. 11, 1930	Jan. 12, 1929	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 19, 1929	Jan. 25, 1930	Jan. 26, 1929	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 2, 1929	Feb. 8, 1930	Feb. 9, 1929
98 cities	29	5	33	[2] 7	[3] 26	8	[4] 33	7	[5] 30	5
New England	0	2	0	0	4	0	[6] 0	0	[6] 2	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	1	0	[7] 0	0	0	0
East North Central	27	3	36	[2] 6	19	8	39	10	34	8
West North Central	89	6	121	13	70	2	[8] 53	8	[9] 69	2
South Atlantic	0	2	5	6	2	7	5	11	4	0
East South Central	7	41	0	7	0	14	13	7	0	0
West South Central	43	16	41	46	37	46	78	27	101	50
Mountain	43	78	51	17	[3] 34	61	[3] 86	78	[3] 34	26
Pacific	170	7	144	17	177	19	[10] 244	7	146	7

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities	3	4	6	[2] 4	[3] 4	4	[4] 5	4	[5] 4	5
New England	0	2	4	4	0	2	[6] 0	2	[6] 0	2
Middle Atlantic	3	4	3	4	5	2	[7] 5	4	3	4
East North Central	2	1	3	[2] 3	3	4	3	1	5	3
West North Central	2	0	11	2	2	4	[8] 6	6	[9] 2	2
South Atlantic	9	4	5	6	7	2	7	7	11	6
East South Central	7	7	13	21	20	7	7	0	20	7
West South Central	4	28	7	8	4	23	4	8	7	27
Mountain	0	0	60	0	[3] 17	0	[3] 17	0	[3] 0	9
Pacific	5	0	5	2	2	10	[10] 20	7	2	7

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

91 cities	19	241	19	[2] 183	[3] 22	131	[11] 18	84	[5] 14	58
New England	0	100	9	141	9	204	[6] 2	141	[6] 5	90
Middle Atlantic	14	161	15	152	14	134	[7] 16	83	11	58
East North Central	12	236	17	[2] 148	17	70	13	48	13	28
West North Central	30	165	27	123	18	69	18	45	[9] 19	51
South Atlantic	31	395	22	288	31	182	11	114	11	92
East South Central	65	1,592	44	948	59	619	59	298	37	127
West South Central	64	467	65	320	111	199	88	168	54	102
Mountain	43	165	26	157	[3] 0	70	[3] 17	35	[3] 17	78
Pacific	15	79	15	75	18	44	[10] 5	41	9	41

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities	167	408	155	[2] 366	[3] 142	327	[11] 171	273	[5] 176	230
New England	170	323	115	442	126	465	[6] 181	507	[6] 151	384
Middle Atlantic	192	443	167	446	135	454	[7] 165	360	190	298
East North Central	122	414	109	[2] 280	111	184	129	170	139	133
West North Central	192	285	207	241	148	189	160	189	[9] 146	186
South Atlantic	177	485	170	474	196	388	218	268	198	240
East South Central	136	659	162	455	221	358	272	209	236	194
West South Central	210	528	237	383	310	297	314	191	291	191
Mountain	223	200	249	200	[3] 171	157	[3] 205	148	[3] 274	235
Pacific	147	134	169	119	95	123	[10] 167	113	160	129

[2] South Bend, Ind., not included.
[3] Denver, Colo., not included.
[4] Portland, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Calif, not included.
[5] Portland, Me., Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo., not included.
[6] Portland, Me., not included.
[7] Buffalo, N. Y., not included.
[8] St. Louis, Mo., not included.
[9] Kansas City, Mo., not included.
[10] San Francisco, Calif., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended February 8, 1930.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended February 8, 1930, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Chicken pox	76	Poliomyelitis	2
Diphtheria	45	Puerperal fever	2
German measles	7	Scarlet fever	119
Influenza	16	Tuberculosis	26
Measles	136	Typhoid fever	5
Mumps	139	Whooping cough	111

Ontario Province—Communicable diseases (comparative)—Four weeks ended January 25, 1930.—The following table shows the number of cases of certain communicable diseases, with deaths therefrom, reported in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for the four weeks ended January 25, 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929.

Disease	1929		1930	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebrospinal meningitis	15	4	7	4
Chancroid	7	0	2	0
Chicken pox	773	1	1,183	0
Conjunctivitis	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria	300	23	269	13
Erysipelas	0	0	2	0
German measles	19	0	177	0
Goiter	1	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	99	0	159	0
Influenza	7,495	323	20	5
Lethargic encephalitis	0	2	0	0
Measles	2,418	12	627	0
Mumps	369	0	223	0
Puerperal septicemia	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia		490		187
Poliomyelitis	2	0	2	1
Scarlet fever	391	0	739	3
Smallpox [1]	38	0	51	0
Syphilis	90	0	110	0
Tuberculosis	96	46	85	55
Typhoid fever	21	1	21	2
Whooping cough	274	0	311	0

[1] The cases of smallpox in 1930 were reported from the following municipalities: Gainsboro, 1; Ottawa, 9; Bonfield, 13; Blandford, 1; Nepean, 3; Woodstock, 4; Welland, 3; Cochrane, 2; Sudbury, 7; Toronto, 2; Himsworth, 1; Port Arthur, 2; North Bay, 3.

Ontario Province—Communicable diseases—Years 1928 and 1929.—The following tabulation shows the number of cases and deaths from certain communicable diseases in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for the years 1928 and 1929.

Disease	1928		1929	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bronchitis	0	0	0	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	42	31	101	31
Chancroid	22	0	18	2
Chicken pox	8,618	2	9,819	2
Conjunctivitis	21	0	15	2
Diphtheria	2,918	148	3,261	185
Dysentery	5	15	18	18
Erysipelas	0	0	5	1
German measles	242	0	308	0
Goiter	13	7	10	3
Gonorrhea	2,062	0	2,327	0
Influenza	4,730	255	8,382	514
Lethargic encephalitis	24	18	18	10
Malaria	0	0	1	0
Measles	16,188	14	20,799	39
Mumps	19,802	3	4,003	0
Oedema, malignant	2	2	0	0
Paratyphoid fever	0	0	12	1
Pneumonia		1,716		2,133
Poliomyeltis	85	7	477	26
Puerperal septicemia		8		13
Rabies	1	1	0	0
Scarlet fever	4,508	35	4,857	31
Septic sore throat	109	4	73	2
Smallpox	864	1	708	0
Syphilis	1,477	6	2,030	6
Tetanus	2	3	3	4
Trachoma	1	0	0	0
Trichinosis	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	1,551	708	1,407	563
Typhoid fever	715	44	738	33
Undulant fever	14	0	2	0
Whooping cough	4,150	48	4,897	31

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—November, 1929.—During the month of November, 1929, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Broncho-pneumonia	1,606	Paratyphoid fever	9
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	Pneumonia	280
Chicken pox	50	Poliomyelitis	18
Diphtheria and croup	604	Puerperal fever	20
Erysipelas	296	Scabies	1,048
German measles	2	Scarlet fever	292
Influenza	4,375	Tuberculosis	202
Jaundice	131	Typhoid fever	14
Lethargic encephalitis	10	Undulant fever [1]	40
Measles	458	Whooping cough	780
Mumps	1,299		

[1] Reported from the State Serum Institute.

JAMAICA

Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended February 1, 1930.—During the four weeks ended February 1, 1930, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the Island of Jamaica outside of Kingston, as follows:

Disease	Kingston	Other localities	Disease	Kingston	Other localities
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1		Puerperal fever		1
Chicken pox	9	8	Tuberculosis	28	60
Dysentery	2	6	Typhoid fever	12	60
Leprosy		1			

MEXICO

Tampico—Communicable diseases—January, 1930.—During the month of January, 1930, cases of certain communicable diseases, with deaths, were reported at Tampico, Mexico, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox	8		Smallpox	1	
Enteritis (various)		29	Tuberculosis	79	31
Influenza	47		Typhoid fever	5	
Malaria	95	27	Whooping cough	20	4

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

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 10, 1929	Week ended—									
						November, 1929		December, 1929				January, 1930			
						23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
China:															
Amoy	C	1													
Canton	C	5	1			1	1								
	D	3	1												
Hankow	C			4	2										
Manchuria—															
Kwantung—Dairen	C	1													
Newchwang	C		1												
Nanking	C		P		P										
Shanghai	C	1,306	984	35											
	D	98	69	11											
Swatow	D	12	37	22	12	1	1								
Tientsin	C			P											
Chosen: Chemulpo	C		P												
India	C	41,090	26,896	16,354	17,340	4,326	5,267	4,937	5,052	4,619					
	D	24,005	16,667	10,051	10,680	2,458	3,158	2,491	2,796	2,602					
Bassein	D	6													
Bombay	C	2		1											
	D	1													
Calcutta	C	170	135	160	252	85	55	60	65	40	38	15	45	44	41
	D	106	59	70	129	45	29	40		28	27	9	26	28	21
Karachi	D	10	11												
Madras	C				3		1	1							
	D				2		1	1							
Negapatam	D				2							1			
Rangoon	C	1		1	2	1					3	3		2	
	D	1		1	2	1					3	2		2	
Tuticorin	C			18	5	7	9	7		32	2		1	3	
	D			11	3	4	1	1		6	2		1	1	

Place																
India (French):																
Chandernagor	C	1		1	5	2	10	1	1		1					
	D				5	4	4	3	1		1					
Karikal	C	1									1					
Pondicherry Province	C			3		2	2									
	D			3		1	2									
India (Portuguese)	C	1	2	1												
	D	1	1													
Indo-China (see also table below):																
Pnompenh	C	3	3	61	43	1	2	1		2		1		2	3	
	D	3	2	53	37		2	1		2		1		2	2	
Saigon and Cholon	C	2			1		1	1						2		
	D	2												1		
Japan	C			34												
Kobe	C	2	9	3												
Osaka	C	5	41	14												
Shimonoseki	C	P	2													
Siam	C	180	26	9		2	1	4		3	2					
	D	112	19	4		1	1	1		1	1					
Anthoang	C	10														
	D	3														
Ayudhaya	C	2		2												
Bangkok	C	9	10	4		2		3		1	2	3		2		
	D	3	5	2				1			1					
Dhannapuri	C			2												
	D			2												
Lobpuri	C	2	3													
	D	2	3													
Nagara Rajsima	C	5		2												
	D	5		2												
Sridharmaraj Province	C	15														
	D	13														
On vessel:																
S. S. Shinsei, at Shanghai	D		3													
S. S. Texas Maru, at Nagasaki, from Shanghai	C	1														

Place		July, 1929	August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929			December, 1929			Jan. 1-10, 1930
						1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):												
Annam	C	9	17	1			2					1
Cambodia	C	186	35	38	221		43			41		71
Cochin-China	C	315	60	45	3		15			46		67
Laos	C	13	3	12								

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

PLAGUE

W

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17–Dec. 14, 1929	Week ended— December, 1929: 21	28	January, 1930: 4	11	18	25	February, 1930: 1	8
Algeria:														
Algiers	C		2											
Philippeville	C	3												
Argentina:														
Rosario	C				2									P
Plague-infected rats					3									
Santa Fe	C				1								6	
Tucuman	C				1									
Azores: Ponta Delgada	C							P						
Belgian Congo: Djugu	C	1	2											
	D	1	2			2								
Brazil: Sao Paulo.[1]														
British East Africa (see also table below): Uganda	C	840	528	405	336	281	42	33	33					
	D	730	556	343	310	262	40	26	32					
Ceylon:														
Colombo	C		1	3		5		1	1		3			
	D		1	1		4			1		3			
Plague-infected rats		1	7			1								
Galle	C		8	1										
	D		6											
Kandy	C	1	1											
	D	1	1											
Chile: Antofagasta	C										1			
China:														
Amoy	C	P												
Foochow	C	P	P	P										
Hong Kong	C	1	1											
	D	1	1											
Plague-infected rats		3	2											
Manchuria—Tungliao District	C	16												
Dutch East Indies:														
Batavia and West Java	C	122	180	131	266	340	65							
	D	121	178	128	262	335	61							
Plague-infected rats					1	8					2			

Celebes—Makassar	C					1						1		
Plague-infected rodents									2	2				
East Java and Madura	C	3	7	60	41	29	1							
	D	3	7	60	43	29	1							
Java and Madura	D	377	246	275	475	537	131	117						
Surabaya	C	3	7	4		4								
	D	3	7	2		4								
Ecuador (see table below).														
Egypt:														
Alexandria	C	5	11	13	11	6		2					1	3
	D	1	5	3	4	3	2	1						1
Assiout	C	1		1		1	4							
	D					1	2							
Assuan	C		1						2					
Beheira	C					1						2		
Beni Suef	C	1	1		2									
Dakahlieh	C		2			1			1					
	D	1	2						1					
Gharbieh	C	1		5	6	3			2		1			
	D	1		4		2			1					
Minieh	C	1												
Port Said	C	6	2	2										
	D	6	3	1										
France: Paris	C			1										
Greece (see also table below):														
Messenia	C				2									
Patras	C		3	3	2									
Piraeus	C		3			1								
Pyrgos	C				6	2								
Hawaii: Hamakua—Kukuihaele—Plague-infected rats				3										
India	C	4,221	6,326	8,334	8,265	6,016	1,056							
	D	2,266	3,354	4,395	4,374	3,457	625							
Bassein	C	13	4											
	D	14	4											
Bombay	C	1	2	1										P
	D	1	2	1										
Plague-infected rats		10	28	32	31	36	3	8	9	9	7	10		
Madras Presidency	C	215	186	139	152	236	132	171	14	19		8		
	D	112	107	64	130	108	55	101	6	12		4		
Rangoon	C	15	11	5	2	1		1		2	1			
	D	12	9	6	2	1		1	1	2				
Plague-infected rats		10	15	6	6	2								
Indo-China (see also table below):														
Pnompenh	C	8	4	1	2	5						1		
	D	8	4	1	2	5						1		
Saigon and Cholon	C	4	1	2							1		1	
	D	4		2										

[1] 21 cases of plague with 8 deaths were reported Jan. 29, 1930, in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. 15 of these cases were in the city of Sao Paulo.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17–Dec. 14, 1929	Week ended— December, 1929		January, 1930				February, 1930	
							21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8
Iraq:														
Baghdad	C	2		3	4	3	1			1		2	2	1
	D			1	2	1				1			1	
Basra	C								1					
Naudham	C				1		1							
Italy: Naples Province	C			2										
	D			1										
Plague-infected rats				3										
Madagascar (see also table below):														
Tamatave	C	1	2	5	3			1	3					
	D		13	10	3				3					
Morocco	C	4	1		3	9	5	4	1	2	2			
Nigeria: Lagos	C	9	17	37	58	10	3		4	3		2		
	D	8	17	35	49	10	2		4	4		2		
Plague-infected rats		16	51	89	33	21	6	3	2	7				
Peru (see table below).														
Senegal (see table below).														
Siam	C	3	7	3	1	3		3						
	D	3	5	3	1	3		3						
Bangkok	C	3	1					1						
	D	3	1					1						
Nagara Pathom	C								1	5	1	1	2	
	D								1	4	2	2	1	
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C		1											
	D		1											
Syria: Beirut	C					1								
Tunisia:														
Sfax district	C			13	34	20	9	1	2	2	3	1		
Tunis	C		10	25	41		9	21	8	4	1			
	D		1					21						
Plague-infected rats			4											
Turkey: Adalia	C	1												

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:																	
Caucasia	C	2															
	D	1															
Kazaks	C																
Ural—Kirghiz	C			1						P							
Union of South Africa:																	
Cape Province	C			17	13	4											
	D			13	5												
Orange Free State	C		1		7	6	1	1									
	D				4	3											
On vessel:																	
S. S. Chaban, at Port Said, from Jaffa	C	1															
	D	1															
Steamship at Porto Novo, from Lagos	C			1													
At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from Argentina	C														1		

Place		August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929	December, 1929	January, 1930
British East Africa (see also table above):							
Kenya	C	19	28	146	157	15	
Uganda	C	866			179	105	
	D	749			164	94	
Ecuador: Guayaquil	C	6	7	12	14	17	
	D	1	3	4	3	6	
Plague-infected rats		4	8		9	13	
Greece (see also table above)	C	2	5	5	2	1	
	D	1	2	2	1		
Indo-China (see also table above)	C	9				10	4
Madagascar (see also table above)	C	48	195	203	182		
	D	46	182	193	163		
Ambositra Province	C	9	9	2	42		
	D	9	9	2	33		
Antisirabe Province	C	1	13	17	5		
	D	1	13	17	5		
Itasy Province	C		5		10		
	D		5		10		
Majunga Province	C	2					
	D	2					
Miarinarivo	C		11	12	5		
	D		11	11	5		

Place		August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929	December, 1929	January, 1930
Madagascar (see also table above)—Continued.							
Moramanga Province	C	2	5	27	4		
	D	2	4	27	3		
Tamatave Province	C		7	5			
	D		1	4			
Tananarive Province	C	36	141	141	103		
	D	34	135	132	93		
Peru	C	5		1			
	D	2					
Senegal:							
Baol [1]	C	32	42	45	23	5	
	D	13	24	13	16	2	
Dakar [1]	C	76	26	3	17	8	
	D	65	17	2	5	1	
Louga [1]	C	121	108	41			
	D	70	64	24	1		
Rufisque [1]	C		1				
	D		1				
Thies [1]	C	53	34	3			
	D	33	28	3			
Tivaouane [1]	C	188	119	41	8		
	D	119	55	21	4		

[1] Incomplete reports.

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

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17–Dec. 14, 1929	Week ended— December, 1929		January, 1930				February, 1930	
							21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8
Algeria:														
Algiers	C	1		1	2	3						4		
Oran	C		5			3						4		
Arabia: Aden	C	38	4	3	2	4		1						
	D	37	1			1								
Bolivia: La Paz (see table below).														
Brazil:														
Porto Alegre	C	3	2	2	5									
Rio de Janeiro	C											1		
British East Africa (see also table below):														
Tanganyika	C	5	9	3	41	50		20						
	D		1		4	10		4						
British South Africa:														
Northern Rhodesia	C				907	54								
Southern Rhodesia	C		3	5	6	58	22							
	D					4	5							
Canada:														
Alberta	C	4	4	1	12	22	5	2	7	2	4	2	8	
Calgary	C	2		1										
Edmonton	C	1		3	12	11	4	2	7	2	4	1	8	
British Columbia—Vancouver	C	8	5	15	9	14	6	2	7	2	3	6	4	1
Manitoba	C				2	6	2	3		3	1	1	1	
New Brunswick	C	2		1										
Ontario	C	7	19	7	17	63	4	28	15	4	19	13	19	
London	C				4									
Niagara Falls	C				1									
North Bay	C		3	7	5	2						1	1	
Ottawa	C	1			1	4		4	3		5	1	3	1
Sarnia	C				1									
Toronto	C		3	1	2						2			
Windsor	C				2									
Prince Edward Island	C	2												

Quebec	C	3	1	7	22	16		1	2		4	1	5	
Montreal	C											1		
Quebec	C	1												
Saskatchewan	C	1	4		11	40	18	10	12	21	12	33	19	
Regina	C							9	13	9				
Saskatoon	C		1	13	13									
Ceylon: Colombo	C						1					1		
China:														
Canton	C	2				4	1			4	4			
Chungking	C			P	P	P	P	P	P	P				
Foochow	C	P	P	P	P	P	P		P					
Hong Kong	C	5	2	3	15	62	19	36	27	20	25	19	37	
	D	4	2	3	13	55	12	16	29	16	28	7	37	
Manchuria—														
Harbin	C	1		1	1	2								
Kwantung-Dairen	C		2		1			1			1		3	
	D	1												
Nanking	C	P	P		P		P	P		P	P			
Shanghai—														
Foreigners only	C			2	4	5	2	2	1	2				
Including natives	D				1	2	2	2		2	5			
Swatow	D	2							1	1		1		
Tientsin	C		2	3	1	4	2							
Chosen (see table below).														
Colombia:														
Barranquilla	C		4						1					
Buenaventura	C			15	50	56	9		2	2				
	D					1								
Dutch East Indies:														
Belawan Deli	C	1	1		4	1	1							
Borneo—Samarinda	C	7		11	8									
	D			3										
Celebes—Makassar	C	4	12	156										
	D	3	5	1										
Java—														
Batavia and West Java	C	10	35	31	11	37	5	2				2		
	D	5	7	6	7	8	3	2				2		
East Java and Madura	C	3			13	13								
	D	1			10									
Sanggi Islands	C					105	17							
	D					6	3							
Sumatra—Medan	C	3	3		4	1	1							
Egypt:														
Alexandria	C			1		5								
Suez	C		5											
Great Britain:														
England and Wales	C	502	496	490	643	994	195	232	248	335	414	313		
Ashton under Lyne	C	3		2	1	6	3				2			
Bradford	C		8	6	13	20	4	2	1	1		1		
Cardiff	C	1		1	1	1								
Leeds	C	1	2								3	1		
London	C	78	144	156	174	321	99	83	129	169	158	127		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17–Dec. 14, 1929	Week ended— December, 1929: 21	28	January, 1930: 4	11	18	25	February, 1930: 1	8
Great Britain—Continued.														
England and Wales—Continued.														
London and Great Towns	C	297	304	332	442	783	159	180	186	274	208	239		
	D					1					1	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	C	4	2	1		1								
Stoke-on-Trent	C	18	18	7	9	1		2	10		3	6		
Greece: Patras	C						1							
Hedjas	C	11	22	5	7	6		4		7	11			
	D	19	7	1	6	1				7	1			
Honduras: Choluteca	C			2										
India	C	5,481	4,199	3,111	3,337	7,644	2,723							
	D	1,418	954	661	730	1,963	775							
Bombay	C	63	37	16	12	42	19	29	25	46	85	74		
	D	31	24	11	8	14	11	12	15	19	33	25		
Calcutta	C	31	21	12	6	54	7	18	29	34	41	35		
	D	20	16	11	4	39	5	13	24	20	28	28		
Cochin	C	4	13	13	96	387	67	71	51	47	58	61		
	D		1		11	72	6	4	3	7	6	5		
Karachi	C	15	27	10	2	7	2	3	8	4	7	6		
	D	7	16	3	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	2		
Madras	C	89	82	79	58	64	27	25	10	23	10	22		
	D	22	21	8	11	11	7	5	2	2	3	3		
Moulmein	C	11	5	3	3	6	3	1	8	5	3	15		
	D	5	2		2	3	3	1	4	1	2	8		
Negapatam	C	1	3	1	1	1								
	D		1											
Rangoon	C	1		1		1	1			1		2		
	D										1	1		
Tuticorin	C											3		
Vizagapatam	C		1					1	1		2			
	D	1	1											
India (French):														
Karikal	C	12	14	2	4	1								
	D	2	13		2	1								

Pondicherry Province	C	12	8	5	19	7	2	7	6	5				
	D	7	8	3	16	7	1	7	6	5				
India (Portuguese)	C		1	1		1	2	3	1	3				
Indo-China (see also table below):														
Prompenh	C	3	1	1	2									
	D	3	1								1			
Saigon and Cholon	C								2	2	1	1		
	D								2		1	1		
Iraq:														
Baghdad	C				9	20	4	6	5		3	1	3	
	D				3	10	1	1	3			1	1	
Basra	C					5								
Diyalah Liwa	C	13	4		63	46								
	D	12			18	7								
Kirkuk Liwa	C		21	16	90	70								
	D		1		26	19								
Mossoul	C	81	68	24	152	48	53	27			26			
	D	13	17	6	99	17	3				7			
Ivory Coast (see table below).														
Mexico (see also table below).														
Acapulco	C	4	1											
	D	4	1											
Aguascalientes	D	7	6	8	1									
Coahuila	D				1									
Jalisco (State): Guadalajara	D	5	8	4	1	6	1	5	1	2	2	3	4	
Juarez	C	3	P	10	6	11			3					
	D			1	2	2			2					
Mexico City and surrounding territory	C	21	7	8	9	19	2	15	5	3				
	D	6	1	8	4	9			1	3				
Morelos State.[1]														
Morocco (see table below).														
Netherlands: Rotterdam	C	141	110	39	18	5			1					
	D	1	7	5	1	1								
Nigeria: Lagos	C			1					1	1				
Panama	C	5	95	154	11									
Persia (see table below).														
Philippine Islands: Sarangani and Balut Islands [2]	D								40		18			3
Poland	C	2		1	2	4				2				
Portugal:														
Lisbon	C	1	17		2	3	3			2				
Oporto	C					1								
Rumania	C		1	2										
	D		1											
Siam	C	32	23	33	7	3	6		27	9				
	D	7	5	2	2	1			2	7		1		
Somaliland, British: Boales	C		4	3	25	24	1	2		2	2	14		
	D		2	4	16	9	4	3	1	1	1	1		
Somaliland, French: Jibuti	C	31	10											
	D	21	11											

[1] Newspaper reports of Feb. 4, 1930, show an epidemic of smallpox in Ionacatepec, Morelos State, and vicinity, giving 600 deaths in last two weeks.
[2] On Feb. 1, 1930, 317 cases of smallpox with 102 deaths were reported to date in the Sarangani and Balut Islands.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17–Dec. 14, 1929	Week ended— December, 1929: 21	28	January, 1930: 4	11	18	25	February, 1930: 1	8
Straits Settlements	C										1		1	
	D										1			
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	87	598	250	91	254	52	30	3	205	14	21	171	5
	D	73	95	16	12	45	14	9		42	1	8	20	5
Sudan (French) (see table below).														
Syria (see table below).														
Tunisia: Tunis	C			6	23	47		14	3	3	1	4		
Turkey (see table below).														
Union of South Africa:														
Cape Province	C			P	P	P	P	P	P					
Natal	C	P	P			P								
Transvaal	C		P	P	P	P	P	P						
Upper Volta	C			1										
On vessel:														
S. S. Karoa, at Zanzibar	C		1		1									
S. S. Taipikn, at Manila, from Australia	C				1									
S. S. Umvuma, at Cape Town, from London	C			5										

Place		August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929: 1–10	11–20	21–30	December, 1929: 1–10	11–20	21–31	January, 1930: 1–10	11–20	21–31
Belgian Congo	C		725			42							
	D		19			2							
Dahomey	C			4			19	19					
Indo-China (see also table above)	C	263	64	128		245			142		136		
Ivory Coast	C	2											
Sudan (French)	C		2				P		17				
Syria: Beirut	C	29	37	28	22	22	16	10	9	6	18	6	46
	D			1		6							

Place		August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929	December, 1929	January, 1930
Bolivia: La Paz	C	-----	-----	120	22	-----	-----
British East Africa (see also table above):							
Kenya	C	60	66	-----	278	-----	-----
Chosen	C	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
	D	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mexico: Durango (see also table above)	D	-----	2	2	2	4	12
Morocco	C	10	3	12	41	84	-----
Persia	C	-----	62	57	-----	P	-----
	D	-----	-----	158	37	-----	-----
Turkey	C	1	41	100	136	-----	-----
	D	-----	9	29	12	-----	-----

TYPHUS FEVER

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Week ended— November, 1929: 23	30	December, 1929: 7	14	21	28	January, 1930: 4	11	18	25	Feb. 1, 1930
Algeria:																
Algiers	C	4	4	10	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	13	-----	-----	2
Constantine Department	C	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	1	1	1	2	-----
Oran	C	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Bolivia:																
La Paz	C	-----	-----	-----	13	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pacajes Province—Calacoto Canton	C	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brazil: Sao Paulo.[1]																
Bulgaria	C	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sofia	C	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chile: Valparaiso	C	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
China: Tientsin	C	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chosen (see table below).																
Czechoslovakia (see table below).																

[1] Press reports show that 10 deaths from typhus fever have occurred in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from Nov. 3 to 30, 1929.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		July 28–Aug. 24, 1929	Aug. 25–Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 22–Oct. 19, 1929	Oct. 20–Nov. 16, 1929	Week ended— November, 1929		December, 1929				January, 1930				Feb. 1, 1930
						23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
Egypt:																
Alexandria	C		1	2												
Assuan	C											9				
	D											1				
Beheira Province	C	31	6	16	2							7		6	8	
	D		2	4	1											
Cairo	C	4	3			1										
	D		1			1										
Dakahlieh	C											4	7			
	D												2			
Port Said	C	3													1	
Suez	C	2		1	1											
Greece (see table below).																
Iraq: Baghdad Liwa	C											1				
	D											1				
Ireland (Irish Free State): Donegal County—Dunfanaghy	C											1				
Latvia (see table below).																
Lithuania (see table below).																
Mexico:																
Aguascalientes	D	1														
Mexico City, including municipalities in Federal District	C	11	14	9	3	1	1	1	2	4	2					
	D	1	6		1					1	1					
Morocco	C	6	5	4			1		1	1	1	3	1	7	2	7
Palestine	C	1	5	3	2	1							1			
Persia	C	23														
	D	8														
Peru: Arequipa (see table below).																
Poland	C	48	26	31	62	17	16	19	22		18	15	28	67	96	52
	D	7	4	3			3	3	4		2	1	1	5	7	8
Portugal: Oporto	C	1		1	3	2	1									
Rumania	C	9	39	25	19	8	11	32	52	14		68				
	D	1	4	5	2			1	9	1		4				
Tunisia	C	4		1	1	1	1		1				2			
Turkey (see table below).																

Union of South Africa:																
Cape Province	C	1	P	P	P		P	P		P	P					
Natal	C	P	P	2	P		P			P	P					
Orange Free State	C	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P					
Transvaal	C	P	P	P	P											
Yugoslavia (see table below).																

Place		July, 1929	August, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1929	November, 1929	December, 1929
Chosen: Seoul	C			1			
Czechoslovakia	C			1		3	
France	C			1			1
Greece: Athens	C		6	3	7		
Latvia	C		1				
Lithuania	C	10	7	3	6	4	
	D	1	1		1	1	
Peru: Arequipa	D	1		1	1		
Turkey	C		3	4	10	2	4
	D			1			
Yugoslavia	C	3	7		1		6
	D	1	2				1

YELLOW FEVER

Since August 1, 1929, the following cases of yellow fever have been reported: Nictheroy, Brazil, 1 case; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2 cases; Monrovia, Liberia, 1 case. All occurred during the month of September, 1929.

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