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TREND OF SMALLPOX INCIDENCE IN CIVILIZED COUNTRIES

An unparalleled reduction in the incidence of smallpox in most European countries since 1920 is indicated in reports received by the League of Nations.¹ Some of the reduction may be due to the classification of smallpox cases as alastrim, but as a whole the decline appears to be real.

A remarkable contrast is offered when we compare the United States and England with Continental Europe. In 1930, 46,712 cases of smallpox were reported in the United States, 11,839 in England and Wales, and 268 in Continental Europe (exclusive of Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Russia). Of these cases, 217 were reported from The League of Nations publishes a graph of reported preva-France. lence in Europe, which is reproduced in Figure 1, together with the curve for the United States. The report makes the following comment: "The efficacy of smallpox vaccination in preventing and limiting smallpox outbreaks is clearly shown by the progressive decline or even the eradication of smallpox in countries of central and eastern Europe where vaccination has become general, while the disease still persists, or even spreads, in England and the United States, where vaccination is not in fact universally compulsory."

Great variability in the case fatality of the disease in different countries is noted; and there also seems to be a certain decrease in this fatality during the period under consideration.

The numbers of cases of smallpox reported in different countries during the period 1920-1930 are given in the accompanying table.

A number of countries (for instance India, Africa, China, South America) were omitted from this table because data as to reported cases were not available or were available for part of the period only. Omission of British India is particularly important. Reported cases of smallpox for that country can be secured from 1926 on, and are as follows: 1926, 221,156; 1927, 213,315; 1928, 181,864; 1929, 148,199; 1930, 215,204. The last two figures are provisional. The serious-

¹ Monthly Epidemiological Report, October, 1931.

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ness of the smallpox problem in India is indicated by the fact that 48,860 deaths were reported from this cause in British India in 1930, as compared with about 600 from all other countries for which information as to mortality was available.

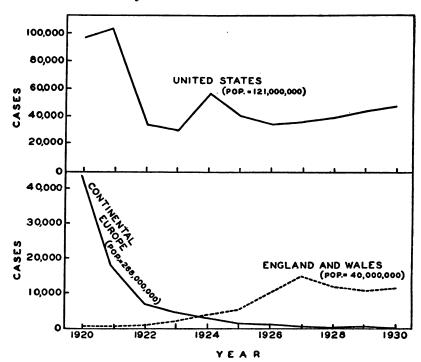


FIGURE 1.—Graphs representing the numbers of cases of smallpox reported in Continental Europe, England and Wales, and the United States, 1920-1930, showing the trend of the disease in those countries. (Continental Europe is exclusive of Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Russia)

Table 1.—Trend of smallpox (reported cases) in certain countries during the years 1920-1930

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
EUROPE											
Germany	2,042	688	215	17	16	24	7	4	9	1	,
England and Wales	280	336	973	2, 504	16 3, 797	K 365	10 146	14 787	2 12, 42 0	10 068	11 830
Austria	253	18	4	2,007	0, 10	0,000	10, 110	11, 101	12, 120	10, 500	11,000
Belgium	91	21	23	31	31	19	14	18	ĕ	l ă	×
Bulgaria	527	21 22	23 24	20	5	10	1	10	å	ň	×
Denmark	Ö	7	- 6	-0	25	ň	ñ	ñ	č		×
Scotland	725	106	7	3	4	Š	1	154	146	18	11
Estonia	435	136	50	13	4	ĩ	â	101	3	10	- 17
Finland	77	27	91	12	- 3	2	1	8	3	Ÿ	Ų
France	392	341	172	195	210	456	554	410	153	84	217
Italy	26, 453	4, 644	534	495	432	195	112	60	52	8	211
Latvia	422	255	160	23	25	17	11	00	10	2	- 2
Lithuania	1, 213	1, 035	345	25	58	22	ii	4	10	ũ	, y
Malta	16	1, 000	1	20	0	84	20	4	10	S.	
Norway	10	9	å	ŏ	X	02	20	9	7	ŏ	X
Netherlands	50	1	X	2	9	3	15	ő	0	703	2
Poland	3, 948	5, 078	2, 399	502	861	2 77 28	69	36	23	12	21
Rumania	3, 467	2, 744	865	89	9	66	09	30		12	
Sweden	3, 407	4, 144	900	89	9	20	9	4	10	4	5
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Table 1.—Trend of smallpox (reported cases) in certain countries during the years 1920-1930—Continued

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
EUROPE—continued											
Switzerland Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:		2 590	1, 153	2, 126	1, 234	329	54	0	1	0	1
Ukraine Other territories in Europe	34, 73 121, 58	0 28, 123 7 68, 503	11, 095 40, 839	3, 710) 1, 188 21, 143	501 11, 283	277 10 622	168 10 693	116 7 301	55 4 330	3 800
Yugoslavia	4, 15	2, 119	728	1, 042	330	14		3	,, 00	1,000	0,000
Total European countries	200, 87	114, 804	59, 679	42, 127	29, 377	18, 426	21, 932	26, 334	20, 258	16, 189	15, 797
Egypt	3,00	92	205	519	799	762	2, 676	240	20	26	14
AMERICA			l	l							
United States	96, 68	102, 787	32, 800	29, 96 9	56, 488	38, 877	33, 392	36, 709	38, 432	42, 282	46, 71 2
Ceylon	126					28	65	27	18	7	41
Netherland East Indies	2, 490	1, 445	3, 676 1, 236	4, 922	5, 941	4,653	843	297	146	271	
Japan Siam	3, 167 85			1, 922 1, 451			1, 256 1, 113		723 125	114 405	7 56
AUSTRALASIA									i	į	
New Zealand	95	0	o	0	0	1	0,	0	0	0	0
Countries outside Europe.	117, 093	113, 951	39, 405	42, 741	66, 003	45, 7 4 2	40, 355	38, 670	39, 751	43, 628	48, 559
Grand total	317, 970	228, 755	99, 084	84, 871	95, 380	64, 168	62, 287	65, 004	60, 012	59, 817	64, 356

RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF TENNESSEE 1

By D. F. MILAM, M. D., Acting Director, Division of Preventable Diseases, and ELBRIDGE SIBLEY, Ph. D., Statistician, Tennessee Department of Public Health

Some years ago Leach and Maxcy studied the relative incidence of typhoid fever in population units of various sizes in Alabama.² It was brought out that in Alabama the very lowest case and death rates occurred in the country and unincorporated towns; the highest rates occurred in towns of 500 to 1,000 population, with progressively lower rates in towns in each of the larger population groups. These findings fitted in with the idea that in the small town "communal living is most primitive and sanitary safeguards are least in evidence."

In Tennessee it has been observed for many years that typhoid fever is state-wide in its distribution and that epidemics of water-borne typhoid fever in cities and towns are comparatively rare. Central water supplies in this State are numerous and, with few exceptions, are of good quality. On the other hand, it is well known that the disposal of excreta is in a far from satisfactory status, not only in the small towns but also in the outlying sections of many if not most of the cities. Certainly among the rural homes of many counties, even those with full-time health departments, the average level of environmental sanitation is not high.

In the light of these facts it seemed worth while to test the hypothesis that typhoid fever is most prevalent in the small towns in Tennessee

¹ Read before the Fifth Annual Conference of Tennessee Public Health Workers, Nashville, Jan. 20, 1932.

⁹ Public Health Reports, 41: 705, ff, Apr. 16, 1926.

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by a careful study of the available records. Death records seem to offer the most trustworthy source of information. Morbidity records in Tennessee have been greatly improved in recent years and since 1926 have been very informative; but since the fatality rate in reported cases of typhoid fever in Tennessee is nearly 20 per cent, it is believed that not more than one-half the actual cases are reported, and the distribution of these reported cases might be such as to mask the true picture with regard to the localities where typhoid fever is occurring. Our case reports omit the address of patient in many instances, and information of the type here wanted is not obtainable from them.

For these reasons it was decided to base the investigation on death records alone. Reported deaths from typhoid fever in Tennessee in the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930 numbered, respectively, 346, 307, and 319. Prior to 1928 there were nearer 600 yearly. It was decided to limit the present study to the three years 1928–1930, inclusive. In going over the death certificates it was found that the information given on about half of them did not definitely indicate whether or not the decedent lived within an incorporated town. In many instances it was not evident whether the death took place in a rural area, in an unincorporated town, or in the suburbs outside the city limits of an incorporated city. In the larger cities many decedents from typhoid fever come from neighboring rural areas and are hospitalized in the city after contracting the disease elsewhere. Some allowance for this fact should be made.

It was finally planned to send a questionnaire on each death record considered incomplete for the information desired, and such a questionnaire was sent for every death in a civil district containing an incorporated town or city, unless the death certificate explicitly stated that the decedent did not live in such a town or city. This criterion was responsible for the large proportion of deaths that had to be queried. The questionnaires were sent to the county health officers in counties with full-time health departments, and to local registrars of deaths in the counties without full-time health organizations.

Parenthetically it may be stated that the response was much better from the registrars than from the county health officers. In some cases two follow-up letters were necessary to complete returns. In addition, several explanatory letters had to be sent in regard to certain classes of deaths. In the end, however, the information assembled was considered fairly accurate.

FINDINGS

The data assembled are shown in Table 1, the population groups, for easy comparison, being made the same as those used in the Alabama report. The information is tabulated for each year separately and for the three years combined. The chart presents the findings for the three years combined.

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Table 1 shows that, after correction for place of residence in the manner already described, the death rate of typhoid fever in Tennessee for the three years 1928-1930 was highest for unincorporated areas and lowest for the largest cities. Among incorporated places of different sizes, the actual data show, in general, a slight increase of the death rate with increasing size of towns, up to the group of 2,500-4,999 population, beyond which the death rate decreases with increasing size of towns and cities. There is an unexpectedly low death rate for towns of 500-999 population.

The 682 deaths assigned to unincorporated areas included the deaths of 47 persons residing in the suburban zones surrounding incorporated cities and towns. The remaining 635 included persons living on farms, in unincorporated villages, in mining and construction camps, etc.—in short, in places where the sanitary environment is not under municipal control. Since suburban areas have no definite boundaries and their population is not on record, it is not possible to make adjustment of the death rate for residents of this class of unincorporated territory; but in any case it is safe to say that the rural death rate is higher than the rate for incorporated places.

Accepting the figures at par value, the conclusions would be reached that typhoid fever in Tennessee is most heavily incident in rural districts; that incorporated towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants occupy a more favorable position than either rural areas or slightly larger towns; that towns of between 1,000 and 10,000 population have nearly as high a resident death rate as the rural areas; and lastly, that typhoid fever is much better controlled in cities of 10,000 and over than in any other class of communities.

Table 1.—Typhoid fever deaths and death rates in Tennessee, allocated to usual places of residence of decedents, by size of communities, 1928-1930 (data corrected by special questionnaires)

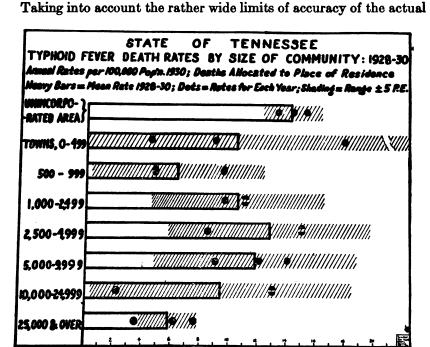
		Death po	rate pe pulati		000	Number of deaths			
	Population 1930 census	Mean rate 1928-1930 and its probable error ³	1930	1929	1928	Total 1928- 1930	1930	1929	19 28
The State 1	2, 616, 556	12.4±0.3	12.4	11.7	13. 2	977	324	307	346
Unincorporated areas	1, 584, 182	14.3± .4	15. 3	13. 3	14. 4	682	243	211	228
Incorporated towns and cities,	1, 032, 374	7.6± .3	5. 5	8. 2	9. 1	236	57	85	94
0-499 500-999 1,000-2,499 2,500-4,999 5,000-9,999 10,000-24,999 25,000 and over Residents of other States Place of residence unknown	72, 008 93, 574 99, 184	10.5±2.7 6.4±1.5 10.6±1.5 12.8±1.4 11.8±1.4 9.4±1.8 5.8±.4	18. 0 9. 6 11. 1 8. 5 9. 1 2. 2 3. 5	9. 0 4. 8 11. 1 15. 0 12. 1 13. 0 6. 2	4. 5 4. 8 9. 7 15. 0 14. 1 13. 0 7. 6	7 8 23 36 35 13 114	4 4 8 8 9 1 23	2 8 14 12 6 41	14 27 7 14 14 6 50 4
Suburban areas (included in "Un- incorporated")						47	14	17	16

¹ All rates are based on 1930 census.

3 Including nonresidents.

See discussion in text on the meaning of the probable error.

However, the probable error of the death rate ³ for each class of community except the unincorporated area and the cities of over 25,000 is so large as to preclude any positive inferences from slight differences in rates. The probable error, it may be explained, indicates only the unreliability of the death rate which arises from the limited size of the population. In addition, there may be an imponderable bias due to incompleteness or inaccuracy of death registration.



Typhoid fever death rates in Tennessee by size of community, 1928-1930.

rates, the final conclusions must be carefully restricted. The following results seem reasonably well established by the present study:

- 1. The highest mortality from typhoid fever in Tennessee occurs in that part of the population whose environment is not subject to municipal sanitary control.
- 2. Typhoid fever control is not very effectively practiced in the towns and cities of less than 25,000 population, as indicated by the fact that residents of these places experienced a typhoid fever death rate only slightly lower than that of rural residents and much higher than the death rate of residents of the larger cities.

$$P. E. = \pm \frac{.6745 \sqrt{\frac{\text{deaths} \times \text{survivals}}{\text{population}}}}{3 \times \text{population}}$$

³ The probable errors of the mean annual death rates for the 3-year period were computed by the Bernouilli formula:

- 3. The typhoid fever death rate is less than one-half as great in residents of cities of over 25,000 as in residents of unincorporated areas.
- 4. The data collected do not reveal statistically reliable differences among the typhoid fever death rates for groups of communities ranging from less than 500 to 10,000-24,999 population, although the rate for towns of 2,500-4,999 was actually the highest by a slight margin.

DISCUSSION

The present study only partially confirms the belief that the small town is the place where "communal living is most primitive and sanitary safeguards are least in evidence." 4 The definition of a small town would have to be extended, as related to Tennessee, to include places of at least as many as 10,000 inhabitants; and exception must be made for unincorporated areas, to which the description seems to apply in the highest degree. It would seem desirable to try to find out the relative incidence of typhoid fever in suburbs, unincorporated villages, and other kinds of places beyond the scope of municipal governments. There is ample circumstantial evidence for the belief that the less-favored suburbs of cities are places of very high typhoid fever incidence.

Public water supplies, of which there are about 160 in Tennessee, are quite evidently not important means of disseminating typhoid infection. Twelve public water supplies are classified as "unsafe" or "doubtful" in a recent compilation by the division of sanitary engineering of the State health department. During 1928, 1929, and 1930 no resident of the 12 towns having unsatisfactory water supplies was reported to have died from typhoid fever.

Available data on public sewerage systems are not complete enough for correlation with the facts already presented.

Table 2.—Typhoid fever deaths in Tennessee, allocated to place named on death certificate, and reallocated after querying for usual place of residence, 1930

	Death rate 000 pop	per 100,- ulation •	Number	Net change (per cent of crude	
	Corrected	Crude •	Corrected	Crude •	figure)
The State	12. 4	12.4	324	324	0
Unincorporated areas	15.3	11.4	243	180	+35
Incorporated towns and cities, total	5. 5	13.6	57	140	-59
0-499	18.0	27.1	4	6	-33
500-999	9.6	50.4	4	21	-81
1,000-2,499	11.1	27.8	8	20	-60
2, 500-4,999	8.5	28.9	8	27	-70
5,000-9,999	9. 1	20. 2	9	20	55
10,000-24,999.	2. 2	15. 2	1	7	-86
25,000 and over	3. 5	5.9	23	39	-41
Residents of other States			8	4	+100
Unknown			16	-	

<sup>Based on 1930 census.
See text for exact details of crude and corrected data.</sup>

Including nonresidents.

Leach and Maxcy, loc. cit.

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It may be of interest to record the amount of change brought about by queries as to places of residence of decedents. Table 2 shows for 1930. a comparison of the death rates in the several classes of communities. firstly as compiled from explicit statements on the death certificates, and secondly as corrected by questionnaire returns. In the first instance, death certificates bearing the name of an incorporated town were assigned to that town unless a rural route number was given or the decedent was stated to be a nonresident. The relative errors indicated by the corrected figures are greatest for cities of less than 25,000. Not only is the fact of nonresidence often omitted from death certificates filed in cities, but also there is a rather prevalent habit of recording post-office address rather than actual place of death. Both of these tendencies lead to a spuriously high number of deaths attributed to towns and cities. On the other hand, it was found that in a number of instances the name of the city in which a death occurred was not entered on the certificate, only the civil district number being given. The study has amply demonstrated the fallaciousness of accepting without question the indications as to place of death or place of residence given on death certificates.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Milk law construed.—(District of Columbia Court of Appeals; Leaman et al. v. District of Columbia, 60 Washington Law Reporter 116; decided Jan. 18, 1932.) An act of Congress approved February 27, 1925, provided, among other things, that no person should bring or send into the District of Columbia for sale any milk, cream, or ice cream without a permit so to do from the District health officer. The statute was lengthy, and its purpose, as stated by the court of appeals, "unquestionably was to prevent, through a careful regulation of production conditions, the sale in the District of impure milk and cream." The question presented for decision was whether two articles designated as "Pantry Table Cream" and "Pantry Whipping Cream" could be brought into the District and sold therein without the permit required by the statute. The evidence showed that "Pantry Cream" was sterilized cream sold in hermetically sealed cans. The statute in question defined cream as that portion of milk rich in fat which lise; to the surface on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force, or otherwise, and which contains not less than 20 per cent of butterfat. The evidence showed that the canned product was cream in all respects as that term was defined in the law, and the lower court was of the opinion that the act had been violated, because a literal interpretation brought the product within its terms. But the plaintiffs in error argued that Congress did not intend that

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the act should be so construed as to make it applicable to cream which had been sterilized and placed in hermetically sealed cans. In other words, they contended that the process of sterilization plus the canning met all the objects of the statute, and that, therefore, this new method, nonexistent when the law was passed, should not now be considered as within its terms. The court of appeals did not take this view, however, but held that the product in question was within the terms of the statute, saying, in part, as follows:

* * the boast of plaintiffs in error is that it [the canned product] is pure cream—pure because by sterilization all impurities are destroyed, and cream because it is that portion of the milk, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken, that rises to the surface or is otherwise separated, and contains the requisite per centum of butterfat. In its sterilized cans it is still cream, and it is not claimed, and will not be, that anything in the processing has changed its nature or its form. It is, therefore, the precise thing which Congress has said may not be brought into the District or sold there without a permit. To hold differently would be to say that, because the process adopted accomplishes the ends which Congress had in view, the unmistakable language of the statute and its requirements must be ignored. This we may not do, for, if the plain words of the statute leave no room for construction, the courts have no choice but to follow it without regard to the consequences. * *

It can not, therefore, be claimed that the act, as we construe it, is unreasonable, oppressive, or absurd. The intent, as we have already said, is to protect the public health, and the object is to secure this by control and supervision. If the product by sterilization and sealing meets the requirements of the statute, and this is claimed, there is, of course, no reason to suppose it will be denied access to the markets of the District. If it does not, then to open those markets to its sale without let or hindrance, because of the adoption of a trade name by which the product may be distinguished from other cream, would simply invite demoralization and render the law abortive.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 19, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended March 19, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended Mar. 19, 1932	ing week, 1931
Policies in force	73, 791, 756	75, 0 80, 202
Number of death claims	16, 289	15, 823
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate-	11. 5	11. 0
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 11 weeks of year,		
annual rate	10. 2	11. 3

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Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 19, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

[The rates published in this summary are based upon mid-year population estimates derived from the 1930 census]

	Wee	ek ended	Mar. 19	, 1932	Corres; week	ponding t, 1931	the f	rate i for irst 11 eks
City	Total deaths	Death rate 2	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortali- ty rate	Death rate ²	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (85 cities)	9, 777	13. 9	725	4 60	13. 5	. 897	12. 5	14. 1
Akron Albany 4 Albany 4 Albany 4 Albany 4 Albany 5 White Colored Baltimore 4 White Colored Baltimore 4 White Colored Brmingham 6 White Colored Boston Bridgeport Buffalo Cambridge Camden Cambridge Camden Canton Chicago 6 Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Dallas 8 White Colored Dayton Denver Des Moines De	48 48 48 48 48 49 40 66 64 33 31 241 52 188 31 27 739 181 262 262 19 30 32 42 36 31 31 11 36 37 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	9. 4 17. 2 11. 7 12. 11. 7 12. 12. 1 12. 13. 1 13. 10. 1 14. 12. 1 15. 1 16. 1 17. 1 18. 1	71752148694529492121871096882650332233057525505110400002552321844312	87 200 87 44 557 50 88 66 66 66 1355 88 871 911 111 0	9.14.5 5 4 6 7 16.0 2 18.4 7 18.4 7 1	3 1 6 3 3 37 207 11 5 6 6 5 3 17 3 14 5 70 107 11 4 3 1 3 4 1 22 3 6 3 6 2 2 1 7 6 1 5 2 2 0 3 5 8 12 3 3 0 11 3 3 0 1 22 6 4 2 5 1 8 1 7 4 4 3 1	8. 14. 5 4 11. 6 6 12. 5 4 11. 6 6 12. 5 4 12. 6 2 13. 6 2 14. 6 1 15. 8 16. 6 1 16. 6 16.	8.7 15.8 13.7 16.5 9 15.8 11.0 16.7 11.1 11.9 11.1 11.9 11.1 11.1 11.1 11

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 19, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931—Continued

	Wee	k ended	Mar. 19,	, 1932		ponding , 1931	the f	rate ² for irst 11 eks
City	Total deaths	Death rate 1	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortali- ty rate 3	Death rate 2	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Milwaukee	108	9. 4	6	29	10. 0	15	9. 7	10. 9
Minneapolis	116	12.6	19	124	13. 3	17	11. 7	12, 4
Nashville	67	22. 3	3	45	17. 8	3	15. 2	18. 5
WhiteColored	49 18	22. 5 21. 9	3	59	17. 6 18. 3	3	14. 6 16. 8	16. 2
New Bedford 7	27	12.5	7	201	13. 9	6	13. 1	24. 6 13. 3
New Haven	48	15, 4	i	-0	13. 1	ĭ	12.9	13. 8
New Orleans 4	164	18. 1	16	91	19 9	14	15. 8	19.6
White	100	15.5	13	113	15.4	5	13.3	16. 1
Colored	64	24.4	3	49	31.0	9	22.0	28, 4
New York	1, 932	14.0	118	53	12.6	170	11.8	13. 8
Bronx BoroBrooklyn Boro	292 688	11.0 13.4	18 43	52 48	8. 8 12. 2	24 64	9. 0 11. 0	10. 0 12. 9
Manhattan Boro	700	20.6	43	61	19.1	65	17. 9	20. 9
Queens Boro	200	8.6	12	50	8. 2	16	7. 6	9. 1
Richmond Boro	52	16. 2	2	39	10 5	1	14.8	14.6
Newark, N. J.	127	14.8	9	49	12.9	11	11.9	14. 1
Oakland	65	11.4	4	50	13. 7	3	11.9	12. 2
Oklahoma City	56	14.2	7	96 68	13. 0 15. 9	8	10.3	11.9
OmahaPaterson	65 50	15. 5 18. 8	6	109	15.8	5	15. 4 13. 5	14.7
Peoria	20	14.1	ĭ	28	6, 7	3	13. 0	16. 5 14. 1
Philadelphia	567 :	15.0	51	79	15. 4	59	13. 2	16. 5
Dittchurch	205	15.7	15	69	17.0	23	15. 4	18. 3
Portland, Oreg	77	12.9	2	26	15. 5	4	12.7	13. 1
Providence	77	15.7	7	68	15.3	6	15.0	15.9
Richmond 6	44 22	12.4	3	45	17.0	9	15.0	18.3
White	22	8. 7 21. 8	3	67	16. 3 18. 7	6 3	12. 5 21. 2	15. 4 25. 4
Rochester	89	13. 9	4	38	13.7	9	12.5	20, 4 14, 1
St. Louis	236	14.8	19	68	17.1	11	14. 2	18.6
St. Paul	64	12.0	4	43	16.6	7	11, 2	11.8
St. Paul. Salt Lake City 5	34	12. 2	5	79	14. 2	1	12. 1	12, 7
San Antonio	65	13.8	9		14. 1	11	15. 1	15.3
San DiegoSan Francisco	41 166	13. 1 13. 1	1 6	22 42	14.3 14.2	8	16.8	15. 7
Schenectady	22	11.9	ő	0	11. 9	2	14.3 11.3	14. 9 12. 1
Seattle.	89	12.4	5	50	14.9	4	12.5	13.3
Somerville	19	9.3	ŏ	Ŏ,	11.4	i !	9.8	11. 9
South Bend	18	8. 5	1	29	12.1	2	8.4	9. 3
Spokane	37	16. 5	2	53	19.7	4	12.8	13, 4
Springfield, Mass	37	12. 5 12. 1	1 4	17	10.9	2	11.9	14.3
Tacoma	50 30	14.5	i	52 28	14. 9 16. 0	8	11.9 12.3	13. 1 15. 3
Tampa 6	30	14.5	i	29	9.4	2	12.5	15. 1
White	25	15.3	î l	35	10.7	2	12.3	13. 7
Colored	5	11.5	ō	Ö	4.7	ō	13. 3	20. 3
Toledo	95	16. 5	5	54	16.0	12	13.3	13.8
Trenton	57	24.0	1	20	14.7	1	16.3	19. 2
Utica	36 195	18. 3 20. 6	1	28 34	16.3	1 21	15.8	16.7
White	130	19.0	6	33	18. 9 16. 0	14	17. 1 15. 5	18. 8 16. 3
Colored	65	24.9	2	36	26.7	7	21.1	25. 4
Waterbury	30	15. 4	4	132	10.3	7	10. 2	11.3
Waterbury	40	19.6	2	45	16.6	2	17. 6	16.8
Worcester	€9	18. 2	4	56	16. 9	6	13.6	15. 5
Yonkers	29	10.7	6	155	13. 5	4	7.8	11.0
Youngstown	34	10, 1	3	49	13. 0	7 1	10.5	12. 1

¹ Deaths of nonresidents are included. Stillbirths are excluded.

² These rates represent annual rates per 1,000 population, as estimated for 1932 and 1931 by the arithmetical method.

Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

⁴ Data for 80 cities.

Data for 30 cities.
 Deaths for week ended Friday.
 For the cities for which deaths are shown by color the percentages of colored population in 1930 were as follows: Atlanta, 33; Baltimore, 18; Birmingham, 38; Dallas, 17; Fort Worth, 16; Houston, 27; Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, Kans., 19; Knoxville, 16; Louisville, 15; Memphis, 38; Miami, 23; Nashville, 23; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 29; Tampa, 21; and Washington, D. C., 27.
 Population Apr. 1, 1930; decreased 1920 to 1930, no estimate made.

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 March 26, 1932, and March 28, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended March 26, 1932, and March 28, 1931

	Dipl	ntheria	Infl	uenza	Me	easles		gococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931
New England States: Maine	3 2 42 11 7	3 42 3 6	16	12 1 5	286 8 70 514 254 154	50 55 5 430 32 870	0 0 0 4 0	1 0 0 1 0
Middle Atlantic States: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Central States:	116 32 84	142 68 88	1 97 164	1 24 23	2, 255 339 1, 681	2, 289 820 3, 905	5 0 3	12 5 18
Ohio	40 24 82 27 13	25 32 133 38 13	94 186 145 71 506	177 46 	618 72 365 906 570	721 848 1, 386 127 660	6 12 3 6 1	5 6 18 6 8
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	6 8 23 1 2 6 15	23 5 78 8 10 10	55 	1 	20 4 45 55 9 8 128	129 13 366 89 78 6 18	3 1 1 1 0 1 1	0 5 16 0 1 1
South Atlantic States: Delaware. Maryland 3 District of Columbia	8 12 7	2 20 13	348 11	5 125	3 25 2	126 1, 422 280	0 1 2	0 1 2 2
West Virginia. North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Georgia Florida. East South Central States:	17 17 6 15 6	9 23 11 5 4	284 169 1, 909 125	205 75 1, 857 549 28	438 670 114 25 3	106 814 100 114 152	1 2 0 1 0	1 5 3 1 2
Kentucky. Tennessee. Alabama 1. Mississippi West South Central States:	25 3 10 7	12 19 7	790 1, 137 123	270 761	118 174 12	301 250 467	0 1 1 0	2 6 19 0
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma 4 Texas 3	3 17 21 49	3 13 14 29	308 60 504 33	279 47 169 86	5 219 21 35	33 9 28 99	0	4 4 1 1

New York City only.
 Week ended Friday.
 Typhus fever, 6 cases: 1 case in South Carolina, 3 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Alabama, and 1 case in

Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended March 26, 1932, and March 28, 1931—Continued

	Diph	theria	Influ	ienza	Me	asles	Menin men	rococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931
Mountain States: Montaina Idaho. Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah i	10 4 1	1 1 13 5 4	44 2 2 2 24	2 	113 4 183 92 1	7 1 3 207 55 190 3	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 3
Pacific States: Washington Oregon California	1 2 64	5 4 55	9 170 113	72 219 229	649 219 431	45 97 1,795	1 0 4	2 0 4
Total reported	850	1, 013	7, 579	5, 711	11, 918	19, 603	65	168
	Polion	yelitis	Scarle	t fever	Sma	llpox	Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28. 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931
New England States: Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Middle Atlantic States: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Central States: Ohio Indiana	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1	33 46 10 586 78 91 1,789 345 524 302	222 6 7 415 67 85 1,050 365 455	0 0 4 0 0 2 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 13 0 0 80 75	0 0 0 2 2 0 7 4 10	0 0 0 1 0 0 9 4 8
Illinois Michigan Wisconsin West North Central States: Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	131 433 459 95 103 56 72 13 4	584 387 191 97 80 368 54	13 6 0 1 25 4 6 8	737 18 9 14 70 51 8	14 2 1 0 1 2 0	1 2 2 1 0 14 0
Nebraska Kansas South Atlantic States: Delaware Maryland ² District of Columbia. Virginia.	0 0 0	0 1 0 0	37 56 26 136 20	69 76 21 87 30	14 4 0 0	49 112 0 0 0	0 6 0 0	3 0 0 0 6
Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida East South Central States:	1 0 0 3 0	0 0 2 0 0	26 63 9 5 5	31 37 4 60 3	17 2 1 0 0	12 1 0 0 3	7 8 19 1 23	6 2 9 3 4
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama 3 Mississippi West South Central States:	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	82 18 18 18	49 51 23 14	8 17 5 8	10 33 8 38	6 10 3 0	2 7 2 2
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma 6 Texas 3	0 0	0 0 0	12 6 25 36	14 20 46 37	8 5 15 32	26 26 76 45	1 12 0 4	2 8 8 2

Week ended Friday.
 Typhus fever, 6 cases: 1 case in South Carolina, 3 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Alabama, and 1 case in Texas.

* Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended March 26, 1932, and March 28, 1931—Continued

	Polion	nyelitis	Scarle	t fever	Sma	llpox	Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Week ended Mar. 28, 1931
Mountain States: Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah ' Pacific States: Washington Oregon California	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37 0 8 35 9 6 6 6 34 12 135	21 6 16 31 6 8 18	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 29 23 23	6 1 4 7 0 0 0 0 25 16 46	1 4 2 1 0 3 1	1 0 1 0 2 0 7 5
Total reported	13	14	6,070	5, 940	316	933	171	134

¹ Week ended Friday.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Ma- laria	. Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- myelitis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
January, 1932 Hawaii Territory	2	9	8		334		0	2	0	7
February, 1932	-	•			301			•	U	•
Delaware. Idaho Illinois Louisiana Maine Maryland Minnesota Missouri Montana New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Porto Rico Rhode Island	10 2 8 3 1 37 6 10	12 9 425 117 18 130 46 161 8 8 100 597 113 272 15 570 51	77 15 639 50 165 196 9 175 8,561 1 2,175 201 1,800 1,283	13 12 	3 6 709 140 2, 338 111 183 116 295 261 7, 553 1, 139 2, 856 383 7, 509 7, 509 73, 783	1 16 1 1 1 1 44 1	1 0 19 1 0 1 1 1 1 2 22 5 2 2 1	53 38 1, 778 73 108 511 543 373 183 52 5, 600 207 1, 817 82 3, 066	0 9 26 222 0 0 8 67 5 9 11 166 188 44 0 0 0 0	4 16 33 67 5 12 11 3 3 42 21 27 6 75 11

¹ Estimates included.

January, 193 2		February, 1932	
	Cases	Anthrax:	Cases
Chicken pox	42	Oregon	1
Conjunctivitis, follicular	39	Chicken pox:	
Hookworm disease	19	Delaware	44
Impetigo contagiosa	1	Idaho	
Laprosy	4	Illinois	
Mumps	6	Louisiana	
Trachoma		Maine	
Whooping cough	29	Maryland	

Chicken pox—Continued. Minnesota	Cases 234	Lethargic encephalitis—Continued. Maine	Cas
Missouri		New Mexico	
Montana		New York	
New Mexico		Ohio	
New York		Pennsylvania	•
North Carolina.		Mumps:	•
Ohio		Delawaro	
Oregon	167	Idaho	
Pennsylvania		Illinois	
Porto Rico	72	I.ouisiana	
Rhode Island	101	Maino	
Colibacillosis:	201	Maryland	
Porto Rico	1	Missouri	
Conjunctivitis:	•	Montana	
New Mexico	19	New Mexico.	
Dengue:	18	New York	
Porto Rico	1	Chio	
Diarrhea:	1		
		Oregon	
Maryland	11	Pennsylvania	
Diarrhea and enteritis:	10	Porto Rico	
Ohio (under 2 years)	16	Rhode Island	1
Dysentery:		Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Illinois	23	Illinois	
Illinois (amebic)	1	Maryland	
Louisiana	1	Minnesota	
Maryland	5	New York	
Minnesota	1	North Carolina	
Minnesota (amebic)	1	Ohio	,
Missouri	6	Pennsylvania	
Montana	1	Porto Rico	
New York	10	Rhode Island	
Ohio	1	Paratyphoid fever:	
Porto Rico	49	Illinois	
'ilariasis:		Maryland	
Porto Rico	8	New York	
'ood poisoning:		Ohio	
Ohio	5	Oregon	
erman measles:		Porto Rico	
Illinois	12	Puerperal septicemia:	
Maine	136	lllinois	
Maryland	20	New Mexico	
Montana	3	New York	:
New Mexico	6	Ohio	
New York	135	Pennsylvania	2
North Carolina	68	Porto Rico	
Ohio	27	Rabies in animals:	
Pennsylvania	96	Illinois	
Porto Rico	2	Louisiana	
ranuloma:		Missouri	
Maryland	1	New York 2	
ookworm disease:	-	Oregon	
Illinois	13	Scabies:	
apetigo contagiosa:		Maryland	1
Illinois	2	Montana	
Maryland	25	Oregon	6
Montana	7	Septic sore throat:	•
Oregon	70	Idaho	
ead poisoning:		Illinois	2
Illinois	8	Louisiana	-
	6		
Ohio	0	Maine	1
eprosy:		Maryland	
Illinois	1	Missouri	1
Porto Rico	5	Montana	
ethargic encephalitis:		New Mexico	
Illinois	11		

Septic sore throat—Continued.	Cases	Undulant fever—Continued.	Case
New York	. 42	Maine	
North Carolina	. 17	Maryland	
Ohio	. 153	Minnesota	. '
Oregon	. 4	Missouri	
Rhode Island	. 1	New York	2
Tetanus:		Ohio	
Illinois	. 6	Oregon	
Maryland	. 1	Pennsylvania	;
New York	. 3	Vincent's angina:	
Ohio	. 1	Illinois	2:
Pennsylvania	. 3	Maine	:
Porto Rico	. 4	Maryland	10
Tetanus, infantile:		New York 1	
Porto Rico	. 7	Oregon	
Trachoma:		Whooping cough:	
Illinois	2	Delaware	54
Missouri	29	Idaho	•
New Mexico	2	Illinois	1.527
Ohio	5	Louisiana	40
Pennsylvania	2	Maine	143
Porto Rico	4	Maryland	839
Trichinosis:		Minnesota	74
Illinois	1	Missouri	845
New York	3		
Tularaemia:		Montana	50
Illinois	7	New Mexico	92
Louisiana	7	New York	
Maryland	1	North Carolina	•
Missouri	2	Ohio	
North Carolina	4	Oregon	52
Obio	3	Pennsylvania	
Pennsylvania	3	Porto Rico	221
Typhus fever:		Rhode Island	64
New York	1	Yaws:	
Undulant fever:	- 1	Porto Rico	8
Illinois	4		
Louisiana	1	2 Exclusive of New York City.	

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS, APRIL TO JUNE, 1930

Reports for the second quarter of the year 1930 were received by the Public Health Service from 12 institutions for the care and treatment of epileptics, located in 12 States. The total number of patients, including those on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books, on June 30, 1930, was 8,402.

The first admissions were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
April	78 71 76	56 51 40	134 122 116
Total	225	147	372

Of the new admissions during the three months, 60.5 per cent were males and 39.5 per cent were females, giving a ratio of 153 males per 100 females.

During the quarter 100 patients were discharged—59 males and 41 females. One hundred and seven male patients and 61 female

853 April 8, 1932

patients died. The annual death rates, based on the number of patients on the rolls of the institutions on June 30, 1930, were: Males, 95.6 per 1,000; females, 62.5 per 1,000; persons, 80.2 per 1,000.

At the end of June there were 4,488 males and 3,914 females on the rolls of the institutions, giving a ratio of 115 males per 100 females.

The following table shows for the 12 institutions the numbers of patients in the hospitals and on parole on April 1, 1930, and at the end of each month of the second quarter of the year.

	Apr. 1,	Apr. 30,	May 31,	June 30,
	1930	1930	1930	1930
Patients in hospitals: Male	4, 174	4, 176	4, 178	4, 158
	3, 709	3, 714	3, 713	3, 708
Total	7, 883	7,890	7, 891	7,866
Patients on parole: MalePemale	238	256	282	330
	155	168	190	206
Total	393	424	472	536
Total patients on books: Male	4, 412	4, 432	4, 460	4, 488
	3, 864	3, 882	3, 903	3, 914
Total	8, 276	8, 314	8, 363	8, 402
Per cent of total patients on parole: Male Female	5.4	5. 8	6. 8	7. 4
	# 4.0	4. 3	4. 9	5. 3
Total	4.7	5, 1	5.6	6.4

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 97 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 33,635,000. The estimated population of the 90 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,075,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended March 19, 1932, and March 21, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
Diphtheria: Cases reported		201	
46 States97 cities	972 401	934 409	770
Measles: 45 States	12, 133	17, 548	
97 cities	4, 763	6, 620	
Meningococcus meningitis: 46 States	75 45	156 92	
97 citiesPoliomyelitis:	11	20	
46 Štates			
46 States97 cities	6, 571 3, 172	5, 923 2, 4 81	1, 616
Smallpox: 46 States	394	990	
97 cities	30	142	60
Typhoid fever: 46 States	169 25	115 27	21
97 cities	-		
Influenza and pneumonia:	1, 380	1, 293	
90 cities Bmallpox: 90 cities	0	0	

City reports for week ended March 19, 1932

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 reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during non-epidemic years.

If 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 1923 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.

		Diph	theria	Influ	lenz a	1		P
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated expect- ancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Measles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths reported
NEW ENGLAND								
Maine:	_				_			}
Portland New Hampshire:	1	. 0	0		0	92	4	1
Concord Manchester	0	0	0		Ō	1	0	1
Nashua	ő	0	1		1 0	8	0	Õ
Vermont: Barre	0	ا م	0					
Burlington	3	8	0		0	0 5	0	0
Massachusetts: Boston	36	27	10	3		4.0	20	,,
Fall River	7	3	18 2	1	0	48 64	32 7	14 7 2
Springfield	19	3 3	1		0	19	28	2
Worcester	4	3	1		0	0	29	12
Pawtucket	0	1 7	0		9	0	0	.0
Providence Connecticut:	3	'	4		1	119	3	12
Bridgeport	.1	5	1	3]	2	9	.0	6
Hartford New Haven	15 20	4	0	7	0	7	11 7	6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					·		Ĭ	_
New York:		1				İ		
Buffalo	43	10	0	4	1	8	. 8	43
New York Rochester	221	203	98 0	244	66 0	138 390	156 24	342 4
Syracuse	13	š	ŏ		ŏ	511	10	ē
New Jersey: Camden	8	4	5		0	3	1	3
Newark	55	15	4	22	2	19	97	26
Pennsylvania:	4	2	0	5	4	3	0	6
Philadelphia	158	60	6	22	9	7	26	68
Pittsburgh Reading	25 54	17	8 0	3	7	221	42	37 2
Scranton	7		ĭ			ĭ	ŏ	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	İ			ŀ				
Ohio:		i	1	1	1		İ	
Cincinnati Cleveland	8 73	7 25	3 6	133	7 8	839	96	30 32
Columbus	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	7
ToledoIndiana:	18	4	1	9	7	42	1	8
Fort Wayne	0	2	9		0	o	0	4
Indianapolis South Bend	42	4	0		2	4	107	12
Terre Haute	1 2	2	ŏ.		0 2	1	8	3 5
Illinois: Chicago	92	90	34	10	. 1	- 1	- 1	
Springfield	1	1	2	12	18	275	8 4	62 6
Michigan: Detroit	56	- 1	- 1	30	- 1		- 1	_
Flint	12	43	21 0	30 40	17	153 143	43 80	46 5
Grand Rapids	6	i l	ŏ l.		5	96	20	4

		Diph	theria	Influ	ienza			Pneu-
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated expect- ancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Measles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	monia, deaths reported
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL-contd.								
Wisconsin: Kenosha Madison Milwaukee Racine Superior	6 9 91 26 8	0 0 13 1 0	0 1 2 0 0	3	3 0 0	0 0 407 39 0	0 0 33 84 20	0 2 4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL				ŀ				-
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul Iowa:	5 14 5	0 12 5	0 7 2	1	4 2 1	1 6 1	0 40 9	3 13 7
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo Missouri:	3 0 2 4	1 0 0 0	2 1 1 0			0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0	
Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	4 38	5 0 35	1 20	1	1 1	0 3	1 1	0 11
FargoGrand Forks	1 0	0	0		0	16 0	0	0
South Dakota:	. 0	o	0			8	0	
Nebraska: Omaha	9	3	9		0	1	2	5
Kansas: Topeka Wichita	14 3	1 1	1 4	1	0	1 137	1 0	2 4
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware: Wilmington	0	3	0		0	0	1	4
Maryland: Baltimore	102	19	6	82	10	10	103	47
Cumberland Frederick	0	1 0	0 1	3	0	7 1	0	4 0
District of Columbia: Washington	42	12	9	2	4	3	0	17
Virginia: Lynchburg Norfolk	16 21	1 2	0		0	0 2	8 0	1 3
Richmond Roanoke	5 0	3 1	0		0 1	0	0	2 3
West Virginia: Charleston Huntington Wheeling	5 3 1	1 0	1 1 0	5	1 0 3	72 3 2	0 0 0	0 4
North Carolina: Raleigh	4 0	0	0		0	46 0	0	4 2
Wilmington Winston-Salem South Carolina:	17	0	2		1	1	7	2 4
Charleston	0 1 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	91	2 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 0	6 3 0
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	4 5 4	3 0 1	2 0 0	17 7	2 0 1	7 0 4	4 0 1	13 0 4
Florida: Miami Tampa	3 1	2 1	6 3		0	4 0	0	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky: Covington	0	0	O'		0	0	0	3
Tennessee: Memphis Nashville	11 2	3 1	0		1	0	1	9 12

		Diph	theria	Infi	uenza			Pneu-
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy		Cases reported	Deaths reported	Measles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	monia, deaths reported
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL-contd.		ļ]
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	5 0 4	2 0 0	1 1 0	11	2	0 0 0	10 0 3	6 2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock Louisiana:	0 6	0	0		i	0	9	6
New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	0	12 0	19 0	3	. 4	0 6	0	13
Muskogee Oklahoma City	0 8	o	0 3	1 44	ō	0	5 0	11
Texas: Dallas Fort Worth Galveston Houston	4 7 0 1	5 4 1 5	13 7 1 14	ý	9 0 0	0 1 0 6	0 1 0 0	13 4 5 12
San Antonio	Ō	3	2		3	0	0	11
MOUNTAIN				İ				
Montana: Billings	3 7 2 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	28	0 2 0 1	0 1 2 0	0 0 0	0 1 0 0
Boise	2	0	0		0	0	2	0
Denver Pueblo New Mexico:	10 49	7 0	5 0		1 0	41 0	43 0	20 3
Albuquerque Arizona:	7	0	1		0	40	5	4
Phoenix	0		0		0	0	0	2
Salt Lake City Nevada:	26	2	0		1 0	1	0	3
Reno	0	0	0		ı ,	١	V	U
Washington: SeattleSpokaneTacoma.	20 3 11	3 2 1	0 0 0		0	440 1 24	3 0 0	6
Oregon: Portland Salem Califnornia:	14 0	7 0	3	2 9	1	56 0	10 0	11
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco	221 26 94	35 1 12	38 1 8	86 3	4 0 1	7 130 156	25 0 4	17 5 12

	Scarlet feve			Smallpo)X	Tuber-	Typhoid fever			Whoop-	
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths re-	mated	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine: Portland	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	23
New Hampshire:	1	1				}	1				
Concord Manchester	0 2	6 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 16
Nashua	Ō	2	0	0	0	Ō	0	0	0	0	
Vermont: Barre	o	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Burlington Massachusetts:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boston	91	174	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	44	241
Fall River Springfield	5 9	4 8	0	0	0	2 1	0	1 0	0	4 7	36 36
Worcester Rhode Island:	11	37	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	69
Pawtucket	3	0	Q	0	0	0	Q	o	0	0	16
Providence Connecticut:	15	24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	77
Bridgeport	13	.6	0	0	0	1 1	0	0	0	23	52 61
Hartford New Haven	8 6	15 21	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	14	48
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:	29	179	0		0	11	0	0	0	11	182
Buffalo New York	335	173 1, 113	0	Q	0	11 102	8	1	1	136	1, 932
Rochester Syracuse	11 12	46 31	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	5 46	83 5 0
New Jersey:									0	4	31
Camden Newark	6 43	45 43	0	0	0	3 11	0	0	0	18	130
Trenton Pennsylvania:	7	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	57
Philadelphia	103	273	0	0	0	17	1	2	0	207	567
Pittsburgh Reading	32 5	33 10	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	37 12	205 34
Scranton		52						0		4	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:	~~				0	9	1	1	0	8	181
Cincinnati Cleveland	28 53	40 87	1 0	0	0	17	0	0	0	168	262
Columbus Toledo	12 15	8 16	2 2	7	0	4	0 1	0	0	60 99	. 87 95
indiana:	1		- 1		0		0	2	0	6	19
Fort Wayne Indianapolis	5 16	1 4	1 8	0	0	0 7	0	0	ŏ	65	
South Bend Terre Haute	3 2	1	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	1 0	18 24
Illinois:	_			1	1			i	1	-	739
Chicago Springfield	151 3	227 7	1 0	0	0	43 0	1 0	0	0 1	191 5	16
Michigan: Detroit	128	227	3	0	o	21	o	1	0	125	319
Flint	15 12	4 9	1 0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	15 5	26 49
Wisconsin:			i	1	-		_	0	I	-	9
Kenosha Madison	3 5	2 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	1 5	
Milwaukee Racine	31	42	0	0	0	0 1	0	0	0	142 1	19
Superior	4	il	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	٥l	ŏ	ŏl	ŏ	ōl	. 9

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo)X		T;	phoid i	lever		
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	re-	Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul	9 40 30	4 47 15	0 1 0	0 0 0	0	0 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 1	0	0 29 12	30 116 64
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo	11 2 1	9 12 5 1	2 3 0 0	0 0 2 0			0 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 3 8	36
Missouri: Kansas City St. Joseph St. Louis North Dakota:	27 1 43	1 14	2 1 3	0	0	0 6	0	0	0	3 83	21 236
FargoGrand Forks South Dakota: Aberdeen	3 0 0	0	0	0 0 1	0	0 	0	0	0	0 0 9	12
Nebraska: Omaha Kansas: Topeka Wichita	5 2 3	8 0 0	4 0 2	7 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 1	0	0	0	1 24 1	63 33 24
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	U				1		ľ		1	,
Delaware: Wilmington Maryland: Baltimore	6 39	11 85	0	0	0	1 22	0	0	0	11 137	40 280
Cumberland Frederick Dist. of Columbia: Washington	1 0 28	0 1 29	0	0	0	1 0 23	0	0 0 1	0	0 0 14	12 1 195
Virginia: Lynchburg Norfolk Richmond	0 2 4	3 4 12	0	0	0	2 4 2	0	0	0	11 3 0	18 33 36
Roanoke West Virginia: Charleston Huntington Wheeling	1 1 2	11 1 0 0	0	0 0 1	0	0	1	0	0	0 11 0 7	17 9 26
North Carolina: Raleigh Wilmington Winston-Salem	0 0 1	0 0 32	1 0 0	0	0	1 0 1	0	0	0	0 7 22	14 12 26
Charleston Columbia Greenville	0	2 0 0	0	0	0	2 0	0	0	0	0 0	29 15
Georgia: Atlanta Brunswick Savannah Florida:	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0	0 0	4 0 4	0	0	0 0	1 0 2	88 2 36
Miami Tampa EAST SOUTH	0	2 0	0	0	0	5 1	0	0	0	10 0	34 29
CENTRAL Kentucky:											
Covington Tennessee: Memphis Nashville	2 14 4	0 7 0	1 0	0	0	1 6 1	1 0	0 2 0	0	0 29 6	25 81 67
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile Montgomery	5 0 0	6 6	1 0 1	0 2 0	8	4 2	0	3 0	0	5 0	64 23

	Scarle	t fever		Smallpo	ox.		Ту	phoid fe	ever		
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Tuber- culo- sis, deaths re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock	1 3	0 2	0 1	0		1	0	0	0	0	9
Louisiana: New Orleans Shreveport Oklahoma:	11 1	15 2	0 1	1 0	0	13 2	2 0	1 0	1	0 5	164 31
Muskogee OklahomaCity. Texas:	2	1 5	<u>2</u>	0	0	3	·····i	0	0	1 7	56
Dallas Fort Worth Galveston Houston San Antonio	5 4 0 3 2	4 0 4 0	1 4 0 3 0	0 1 0 3 0	0 0 0 0	5 0 5 6	0 0 0 0	4 0 2 0 0	2 0 1 0 0	4 0 0 0 0	72 43 17 65 65
MOUNTAIN									İ		
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	1 3 0 0	1 3 0 2	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0	7 8 4 12
Idaho: Boise Colorado:	1 16	0 14	0	2 0	0	0 7	0	0	0	0 18	1 109
Pueblo New Mexico: Albuquerque	1	0	0	0	0	i 5	ŏ	0	ŏ	2	14
Arizona: Phoenix Utah:	1	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	•	
Salt Lake City_ Nevada: Reno	5 0	4 1	1 0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	6 0	34 4
PACIFIC											
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma Oregon:	11 6 2	8 0 3	3 8 3	2 0 1	0	i	1 0 0	0 0	0	1 0 3	30
Portland Salem California:	6 0	1 0	11	5 0	0	6	0	0	0	7 2	.
Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco.	42 3 28	59 0 7	3 1 1	2 0 1	0 0 0	27 2 9	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 0	44 1 14	295 19 166
				eningo- coccus eningitis	Detil	argic en balitis	Pe	ellagra	Polion	nyelitis e paraly	(infan- sis)
Division, Sta	te, and	city	Case	s Deat	hs Cases	Death	s Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect ancy		Deaths
NEW EN	GLAND	-									
Boston Worcester					3 0		0	0	0	1 1	0

	00	ningo- ccus ingitis		argic en- halitis	Pe	llagra	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York Syracuse	10	6	1 0	20	0	0	0	1 0	1
New Jersey: Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trenton	Ô	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
BAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio: Cleveland	1	1	1	o	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana: Indianapolis	7	2	0	0		0	0	0	0
South BendIllinois:	i	ō	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Chicago	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Michigan: Detroit	2	1	0	o	0	0	0	0	0
FlintWisconsin:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenosha Milwaukee	1 0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	- 1	i	1	1	- [- 1	
Iowa: Sioux City	1	0		o		0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC I	- 1	ł	Ì	l	ł				
District of Columbia:				1	- 1		ļ	- 1	
Washington North Carolina:	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston-Salem	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina: Charleston	0	0	0	o	2	1	0	0	0
Georgia: Atlanta	0	0	0	o	2	2	0	0	0
Savannah	0	ō	Ŏ	0	2	1	Ö	Ō	Ō
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		1	- 1	1		1	Ī		
Tennessee:	.					_			
MemphisAlabama:	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Birmingham Montgomery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1								
Arkansas:								ı	
Little Rock	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Orkans Shreveport	3 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas: Dallas			0	0	1	ł	o	0	0
Fort Worth	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	1 1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
MOUNTAIN Colorado:			- 1		1				
Denver	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC						1			
Oregon: Portland	0	1	0	0	0	0	اه	اه	0
California: Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	1		0	1	1
San Francisco	ō	ō	ŏ.	ŏ	i	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ō

¹ Typhus fever, 1 case at Norfolk, Va.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended March 19, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended March 21, 1931. The population figures used in computing the rates are estimated mid-year populations for 1931 and 1932, respectively, derived from the 1930 census. The 98 cities reporting cases have an estimated aggregate population of more than 34,000,000. The 91 cities reporting deaths have more than 32,400,000 estimated population.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, February 14 to March 19, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931

		DIPHT	HERI.	A CASI	E RAT	ES				
					Week	ended—				
	Feb. 20, 1932	Feb. 21, 1931	Feb. 27, 1932	Feb. 23, 1931	Mar. 5, 1932	Mar. 7, 1931	Mar. 12, 1932	Mar. 14, 1931	Mar. 19, 1932	Mar. 21, 1931
98 cities	72	68	64	70	62	73	59	65	2 62	63
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	108 65 57 85 88 75 158 52 47	70 64 68 59 47 59 186 35	65 72 45 66 69 46 119 9	89 56 78 55 77 59 132 87 57	48 63 66 49 78 35 102 9 57	106 61 75 71 93 29 118 61 63	53 56 54 74 79 46 135 26 44	79 67 72 63 53 35 63 26 55	65 54 48 2 100 49 12 162 43 89	67 64 72 73 73 22 71 17 51
		MEA	SLES	CASE	RATES					
98 cities	533	668	571	703	698	769	171	947	3 740	1, 041
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	1, 589 384 577 197 359 12 251 138 1, 125	541 652 254 1, 087 2, 206 1, 134 24 1, 566 243	1,510 466 590 226 282 0 234 250 1,296	635 645 300 874 2, 805 1, 051 24 1, 210 223	1, 740 504 919 241 424 17 257 198 1, 313	909 874 369 645 2, 241 1, 045 68 1, 331 347	901 644 936 165 286 58 99 509 1, 205	1, 346 1, 026 582 595 2, 758 1, 157 37 1, 462 357	860 578 1, 167 2 370 302 23 40 388 1, 443	1, 527 1, 158 558 492 3, 448 1, 004 51 1, 288 394
	SC.	ARLE	r FEV	ER CA	SE RA	TES				
98 cities	417	346	441	373	475	345	481	375	2 493	389
New England	738 631 356 241 231 75 86 267 128	589 342 353 497 305 534 139 296 94	673 694 372 248 284 121 56 172	606 381 364 509 364 558 125 305 145	666 777 382 231 312 87 66 155 158	527 359 346 492 354 405 71 305 122	709 799 382 178 327 81 79 172 135	589 389 399 518 311 482 95 400 96	724 786 394 212 371 110 89 215 147	676 392 395 589 342 487 102 305

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, February 14 to March 19, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931 1—Continued

		SMAI	LPOX	CASE	RATE	s				
					Week	ended—				
-	Feb. 20, 1932	Feb. 21, 1931	Feb. 27, 1932	Feb. 28, 1931	Mar. 5, 1932	Mar. 7, 1931	Mar. 12, 1932	Mar. 14, 1931	Mar. 19, 1932	Mar. 21, 1931
98 cities	4	20	4	20	4	13	5	19	15	22
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	5 0 1 13 0 29 7 0 21	0 3 13 128 2 18 51 44 22	5 1 19 0 17 7 0 13	0 0 11 128 0 23 64 9	10 0 7 6 6 17 7 0 4	0 0 15 57 0 23 47 17	0 0 5 11 0 46 0 17 13	0 9 132 0 61 17 41	0 0 4 20 0 12 13 17 11	0 0 8 130 0 12 95 9
	TY	PHOID	FEVE	R CAS	SE RAT	res	·			
98 cities	3	4	5	7	6	4	5	3	14	4
New England Middle Atlantic. East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	0 4 3 0 10 0 3 0 2	0 3 0 4 10 0 7 9	2 4 4 2 16 12 7 0 6	5 6 3 11 22 6 14 0 4	5 4 6 0 20 17 16 0	5 3 1 11 12 18 0 0	0 3 1 2 25 6 10 9	0 2 2 0 6 18 14 0	2 1 2 2 2 29 28 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	2 2 2 8 16 0 10 0 8
	11	NFLUE	ENZA I	EATE	RAT	ES				
91 cities	20	60	34	50	37	44	37	34	2 37	32
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	7 13 18 49 18 25 50 78 14	43 42 61 68 123 140 97 61 26	14 39 37 29 31 44 24 69 14	24 40 61 74 79 76 45 17 41	17 42 41 32 33 13 71 34 12	19 32 48 59 73 140 52 44 34	19 47 39 15 39 25 37 26 7	36 23 28 50 57 102 55 35 36	10 39 40 43 49 50 61 43 12	19 23 28 47 49 115 35 35
	Pi	NEUM	ONIA I	DEATI	RAT	ES				
91 cities	154	218	157	212	189	194	193	191	³ 187	184
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central Mest South Central Mountain Pacific	120 162 133 285 163 144 165 198 91	276 236 187 147 840 267 228 200 70	192 184 110 244 173 138 108 224 104	236 217 192 218 313 274 221 191 91	192 221 158 241 196 169 172 198 102	185 229 154 218 265 229 149 131 101	194 250 131 215 224 182 148 207 118	147 214 139 159 332 242 211 235 125	156 238 133 170 233 201 205 233 93	183 216 132 215 269 210 180 122 101

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, 1932 and 1931, respectively.

³ Kansas City, Mo., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

INFLUENZA IN EUROPE

England and Wales.—The following table gives the number of deaths from influenza reported in 117 great towns in England and Wales, including London, during the 10 weeks ended March 5, 1932.

Week ended—	Number of deaths	Week ended—	Number of deaths
Jan. 2	240 412 412 392 313	1932 Feb. 6	278 279 364 324 298

Denmark.—The number of cases of influenza reported in Denmark during the month of January, 1932, was 10,174, as compared with 4,423 cases in December and 4,801 in November, 1931. The disease is said to be of a mild type, the mortality being very low.

The number of cases of influenza reported in the city of Copenhagen during the five weeks ended February 20 is shown in the following table.

Week ended—	Number of cases	Week ended—	Number of cases
1932 Jan. 23	498 594 913	1932 Feb. 13	2, 86 3 7, 144
Jan. 30 Feb. 6		Feb. 20	

Switzerland.—A mild type of influenza was reported to be prevalent in Switzerland, the number of deaths attributed to the disease in districts with more than 10,000 population being 22 during the week ended February 13, 1932, and 15 during the following week.

Cases of influenza were reported in the city of Berne during the three weeks ended February 20, 1932, as follows:

Week ended—	Number of cases	Week ended—	Number of cases
Feb. 6, 1932	675 2, 504	Feb. 20, 1932	2, 703

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended March 12, 1932.— The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended March 12, 1932, as follows:

Province	Cerebro- spinal fever	Influenza	Polio- myelitis	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island 1					
Nova Scotia		35			8
Quebec					i
Ontario	1	705		1	
Saskatchewan Alberta Alberta Colombia				5	
British Columbia				7	
Total	1	740	1	13	8,

¹ No case of any disease included in the table was reported during the week.

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended March 12, 1932.—During the week ended March 12, 1932, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in the Province of Quebec, Canada, as follows:

Discase	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria German measles Erysipelas Measles	90 39 5 5 425	Puerperal septicemia Scarlet fever Tuberculosis Typhoid fever Whooping cough	4 77 20 4 48

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—January, 1932.—During the month of January, 1932, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria Dysentery Malaria Paratyphoid fever	5 20 2, 586 5 2	5 125 2	Puerperal fever	30 1, 574 86 323 1	13 21 36

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—December, 1931.—During the month of December, 1931, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria and croup. Erysipelas German measles Gonorrhea Influenza Lethargic encephalitis. Measles Mumps	5 34 326 262 14 856 4, 423 7 2, 071 218	Paratyphold fever. Poliomyelitis Puerperal fever Scabies Scarlet fever Syphilis Typhoid fever Undulent fever (Bact abort Bang) Whooping cough	53 8 20 841 222 92 10 36 2,600

EGYPT

Cerebrospinal meningitis.—According to a recent report, the city of Cairo and its environs were declared infected with cerebrospinal meningitis in a decree promulgated by the Egyptian Government on March 3, 1932. A similar decree was issued on February 21, 1932, with regard to the village of Mankarich, Beni Suef Province, and a number of towns and villages in Lower Egypt have also been declared infected.

The total number of cases and deaths from cerebrospinal meningitis reported in Egypt up to February 25, 1932, was 1,022, as compared with 60 last year.

GREAT BRITAIN

England and Wales—Vital statistics—October—December, 1931.—During the fourth quarter of the year 1931, 147,619 births and 117,992 deaths were registered in England and Wales, giving a birth rate on an annual basis of 14.6 per 1,000 population and a death rate of 11.7 per 1,000. The figures are provisional. The mortality of infants under 1 year of age was 66 per 1,000 live births.

During the 13 weeks ended January 2, 1932, deaths from certain communicable diseases were reported in 107 county boroughs and great towns, including Greater London, as follows:

Disease	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1,600 pop- ulation	Disease	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 pop- ulation
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) Diphtheria Influenza	771 394 1, 176	0. 08 . 24	Measics Scarlet fever Typhoid fever Whooping cough	354 54 17 362	0, 07 . 01 . 07

Deaths from certain diseases in 159 smaller towns for the quarter ended December 31, 1931, were as follows:

Disease	Deaths	Disease	Deaths
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) Diphtheria Influenza Measles	44	Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhoid fever Whooping cough	22 1 5 60

England and Wales—Infectious diseases—Thirteen weeks ended January 2, 1932.—During the 13 weeks ended January 2, 1932, cases of certain infectious diseases were reported in England and Wales as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria Ophthalmia neonatorum Pneumonia Puerperal fever	1, 135 14, 722	Puerperal pyrexia Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhoid fever	1, 325 22, 811 636 466

ITALY

Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended December 13, 1931.— During the four weeks ended December 13, 1931, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy as follows:

	Nov.	16-22	Nov.	23-29	Nov. 3)-Dec. 6	Dec	. 7–13
Disease	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria and croup. Dysentery Lethargic encephalitis.	21 4 301 553 8	19 4 96 284 5	21 7 281 624 5	18 7 113 319 4	13 10 316 659 3	13 10 124 347 3	18 9 315 610 6	16 9 121 302 6
Measles Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever Smallpox	1, 067 13 376	162 11 141	1, 459 21 412	191 16 160	1, 210 16 362	195 13 151	1, 576 11 420	179 10 147
Typhoid fever	547	311	472	237	485	259	382	212

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Notifiable diseases—January-February, 1932.—During the months of January and February, 1932, cases of certain diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands as follows:

	С	ases		Ca	ses
Disease	Janu- ary	Feb- ruary	Disease	Jan- ary	Feb- ruary
St. Thomas and St. John: Gonorrhea Malaria Pellagra Syphilis Tuberculosis Uncinariasis St. Croix: Chancroid Chicken pox Dengue	1 2 1 17 1 1	1 5 1 1 1	St. Croix—Continued. Filariasis. Fish poisoning Gonorrhea Leprosy. Malaria. Puerperal fever Syphilis. Tuberculosis Whooping cough	3 2 230 3 8	1 1 1 2 135 1 5 3

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 encourse. 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 past countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

					ì	Ì											
										Week ended-	nded						I
Place	Aug. 23- Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 20- Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 18- Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	nber,		Janu	January, 1932			Fel	February, 1932	1932	M	March, 1932	288
					19	8	67	6	16	8	8		13	8	12	5 1	12
Ceylon: ColomboD				88													
Canton. Carton. C Hankow	7		23	64			Ì	7	-	1		-			$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	- ;
Shanghat	125	∞∞=		8			Tİ	-	Ħ	$\dagger \dagger$		$\frac{11}{11}$		$\frac{11}{11}$	$^{++}$	+	11
Swatow			_			-								₩.	∺	₩	
	23	8,53		14, 314		3, 181 1, 640	4.2 904,	3,885	2, 953 1, 590	T	++		$\dashv \uparrow$			+	11
bombay Calcutta	2. 17. 17. 17.	46.126	0 1 4 5	4025	117	18	2*	<u>sc</u> «	85	82	4.8	48	22.	123	<u> </u>	4:	
	; ;			3	•	٥	•	9	3-1	5	3	310-	9 7	3	P	2	
Madras.	₩		-									-	-	-			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1														<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
					81 67					Ì	$\exists \exists$				$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
									229	17	279		7		$\frac{1}{1}$		ı
PondicherryD	40								44	==			\exists				

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

CHOLERA—Continued

																	1
									W	Week ended-	Jed-						
Place	Aug. 23- Sept. 19, 1931	Sept. 20- Oct. 17, 1931	Oct. 18 Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	nber,		January, 1932	y, 1932	<u> </u>		Feb	February, 1932	1932	M.	March, 1932	g
					2	8	~	6	16	 g	8		13	20 22	2	1	
India (Portuguese)		28.2	\$1.7	88				<u> </u>	;; <u> </u>	-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1 ::
				А					<u>:</u> :::::		-					-	1111
Amara Province		4-1-4	2000	10 m	1919	Д											::::
		825 28 25	38 8 9 1 ° 2 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2													
Dinwaniyah Dinwaniyah C Dinwaniyah C Dinwaniyah C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		- 648±	15														
Kut Province	225 145 88 75		85 12 18 18 18 18	-100m						<u>: :`: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :</u>		<u>: </u>					
	!		67						\blacksquare	₩	H	+	\mathbb{H}	$\parallel \parallel$	₩	$\frac{111}{111}$	111

107613°—32——3	Abadan	127 126	88 12°	129 1159 116 127 127 137 137 137 137 137	20 E0	400	1000				20	2.60		
	S. S. Kasagi Maru, at Moji, from Shanghai C 1 S. S. Ankoo, at Nagasaki, from Shanghai C 2													
	Place	August,	t, Sep-	Octo-	No- vem-	Dec	December, 1931	188	Jan	January, 1932	32	Feb	February, 1932	8
	00011	1931			ber, 1931	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-20
	Indo-China (French) (see also table above): Annam *	O C										•		
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 1 Figures for cholers in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction. 2 Reports incomplete.

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

PLAGUE

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Place	Aug. 23- 23- 19, 19,	0ct.	S 4 5 4 5	7. 7. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	December, 1931	nber,		Janu	January, 1932	61		Å	February, 1932	7, 1932	F	March, 1932	1932
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Belgian Congo C British Rast Africa (see also table below): Tanganyika	*	13		٥				-	9								
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Java and Madura. West Java Ecuador (see table below).	888	200	139	705 188 188 188	క్షా	22.22	జ్ఞణజ	22,84	និងង	22.33	822	3		•			

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Plague-infected rats Mani Island— Halilmaile—Plague-infected rats. Adakawao.	a												-		1	
Plague-infected rats. Pala—Plague-infected rats. Pasulo—Plague-infected rats. India	<u>' ' '</u>		1 6	++++		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		122				4		-	
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110 cases of bubonic plague were reported in Cordoba Province, Argentina, in January, 1932.	Provin	08, Arge	, ntins, fr	Januai	y, 1932.	They	were di	stant fro	They were distant from railroad and 500 kilometers from ports	bus be	500 kilo	meters	from p	rts.	•	

uc cases of outonic plague were reported in Crotroba Province, Argentine, in January, 1892. They were distant from railroad and 500 kilometers from ports.

10 On Sept. 9, 1801, 18 deatha from plague were reported in Changchuanpu, China, and naw cases in Kaitung and Fengtien.

10 On Oct. 17, 1831, plague epidemic was reported in western Shansi Province, China, with 2,000 deaths in Hsinghsien.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

			,	,						Week ended-	pded -						
Place	Aug. Sept. 19,	5.7.5 P	2 ¥ \$ ₹ 5	S	Decer	December, 1931		Jenn	January, 1932	83		Ř	February, 1932	, 1982		March, 1932	2861
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Maudhan	1		re-	101-													
Madagascar (see also table below): Tamatave	64	- 22	67			-											
Peru (see table below). Senegal (see fable below). Sism.	4	∞ √	*	10	-			A.	-							-	
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Jan- uary, 1932	по
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Au- gust, 1931	8 21.22 80 84404
Place	British East Africa (see also table above): Kenya

Reports incomplete.

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

SMALLPOX

			-						S	Week ended-	—pep						
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British South Africa: Northern Rhodesia.	5 -	1							10	•	•						
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Chosen (see table below).				†	-	<u>; </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>	~			Ī	
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123 cases of smallpox with 8 deaths were reported at Vancouver, British Columbia, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1932.
2 650 cases of smallpox with 16 deaths were reported in Honduras from July, 1931, to Feb. 16, 1932.

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

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8. S. Hong Kheng at Singapore from Amor, via Swatow	ď							_								
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Imported case.
 A suspected case.

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

				[O ind	cates c	3868; D	, death	O indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]	sentj								
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57 FE 1878				1831,			ber, 1931	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-29	1982
Indo-China (see also table above)Ivory Coast			OAC		138	16	ន្ទន	4 1	42	324	==	107	191	146	88	88	10.00
Syria: Beirut			OD			\dashv	1				2	3					
Place	Sep- tem- ber, 1931	Octo- ber, 1931	No- vem- ber, 1931	Der. Der, 1981	Jan- uary, 1932	Feb- ruary, 1932		•	딥	Place			Sep- tem- Der, 1931	Octo- N Der, ber, ber, ber, ber, ber, ber, ber, b	No- De- vem- cem- ber, ber, 1931	Jan- 1- Uary, 1 1932	Feb.
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1 Typhus fever has been reported in Peru from May to November, 1931, 183 new cases being reputted during the months of October and November. The disease has not spread to the coastal regions.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

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		February, 1932	8	P. P.P.P.	De- cem- ber, 1931	2 2 2 -
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[O muncaees cases, L, deatus, I, present]		Nov. 16- Dec. 12, 1931		ል ልልል		Latvis Lithusnia Turkey Veneruela: Caracas Yugoslavia
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		Place		Union of South Africa: Cape Province. Municipality of East London. Natal. Orange Free State. Transval. Venezuela: Caracas (see table below). Yugoslavia (see table below). On vessel: At Antofagasta, from Iquique a	Place	Chosen: Seoul

YELLOW FEVER

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

YELLOW FEVER-Continued

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