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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES[1]

April 24–May 21, 1932

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Influenza.—All sections of the country showed a significant decrease in influenza during the current period, although the number of cases reported (7,076) for the country as a whole for the four weeks ended May 21 was the highest for this period in four years. A comparison of geographic areas shows that a similar situation existed in all areas except the West North Central. In that area the number of cases reported dropped slightly below the figures for 1931 and 1929, but was almost double the number for the same period in 1930.

Scarlet fever.—The total number of cases of scarlet fever (23,174) for the current 4-week period very closely approximated last year's figure for the same period, but was 1.5 times the number reported in 1930 and 1.3 times the number in 1929 for this period. In all areas except the New England and Middle Atlantic the incidence was lower for the current period than for the same time last year. In the Mountain and Pacific, South Central, and West North Central regions the incidence was the lowest in four years. Scarlet fever has been unusually prevalent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. For the current period the number of cases totaled 14,039, as compared with 9,112, 6,280, and 5,648 for the same period in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively.

Typhoid fever.—For typhoid fever, the number of cases (679) reported for the four weeks ended May 21 was the lowest for the corresponding period in four years. The South Atlantic and South Central States reported slight increases as compared with the same period in 1931 and 1930, but the incidence was considerably below that

[1] From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 47; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 45; diphtheria, 47; scarlet fever, 47; influenza, 39 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

of 1929. The other four geographic areas reported the lowest incidence for the same period in four years.

Meningococcus meningitis.—After a rather sharp upward turn during the week ended April 23, the meningococcus meningitis incidence dropped back again to a more normal level. While the New England and Middle Atlantic States seemed mostly responsible for the rise, that area also reported a significant decrease (30 per cent) during the current period. A 35 per cent drop in the number of cases was also noted in the East North Central States. Compared with preceding years, for the country as a whole and for each geographic area, the incidence for the current period was the lowest for that period in four years.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles reported for the four weeks ended May 21 was 80,323. This number was approximately the same as was reported for this period last year, but represented an increase of about 4 per cent over the figure for the same period in 1930 and was 32 per cent in excess of the figure for 1929. The East North Central States continued to report an excess in the number of cases, the number for the current period (35,927) being almost twice the number for the same period last year, more than double the number in 1930, and 1.3 times the number in 1929. The South Central States approximated last year's figure, and the other areas showed decreases.

Poliomyelitis.—The poliomyelitis incidence was at the seasonal low level during the current 4-week period. Of the 70 cases reported, 10 occurred in California, 6 in Illinois, 4 each in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The others were widely scattered over the country. For the country as a whole the incidence was the lowest in four years. Only one geographic area, the East North Central, showed an increase as compared with last year. While the number reported (20) from that area was not high, it was 1.4 times the number for the same period last year and was almost three times the number reported in 1930.

Smallpox.—The total number of cases of smallpox reported for the four weeks ended May 21 was 1,217, as compared with 3,424, 5,512, and 3,795 for the corresponding period in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. For this period the New England and Middle Atlantic States reported 34 cases (18 in Vermont and 16 in New York), which is only the second time since the beginning of an outbreak in that area a year ago that the number of cases has been lower for a 4-week period than in the preceding year. In fact, this area, as well as all other areas, reported for the four weeks ended May 21 the lowest incidence of smallpox for this period in four years.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria continued low. For the period under report the cases totaled 2,903. This was the lowest

number of cases reported for the same period in four years. Each geographic area shared in this favorable situation except the South Central In that area the disease has been quite prevalent during the past year. While the number of cases (407) for the current four weeks was not high, it was the highest for this period in four years. The Mountain and Pacific States reported a slight decrease from last year's figure, but the incidence was considerably above the level of 1930 and 1929.

Mortality from all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 11.6 per thousand population (annual basis) for the four weeks ended May 21. Compared with preceding years the rate for this period in 1931 was 11.9, and the average for the years 1926 to 1930 was 13.4.

DURATION OF VIABILITY AND VIRULENCE OF BACILLUS PESTIS*

By Edward Francis, *Medical Director, United States Public Health Service*

Tests are here reported of the viability and virulence of a single strain of *Bacillus pestis* P4–7 after being kept for several years under four different sets of conditions, namely—

(1) A plain agar culture remained unopened and without transfer for nine years at 10° C.

(2) An agar culture was transferred as a stock culture every three months for nine years and stored at 10° C.

(3) The spleen of plague guinea pig 8 was stored entire in glycerin at −15° C. and not tested until after seven years.

(4) A culture isolated from guinea pig 8 was suspended in glycerin, stored at −15° C., and tested at intervals.

References to the literature.—Schultz (1) established the viability and virulence of a 4-year-old plague culture. He sealed a culture in a tube of Marmorek bouillon, stored it in a cool place protected from light, and at the end of four years on transfer to fresh bouillon it grew in one to two days. All white mice into which the fresh culture was inoculated subcutaneously died in one to five days from plague.

Uriarte (2) found plague bacilli on culture media viable after 4½ years and still possessing quite high virulence.

McCoy (3) found plague cultures "Manila" and "New York" fully virulent for guinea pigs and white rats four years after original isolation but nonvirulent (4) for guinea pigs and white rats when cultures were tested seven years after isolation. Throughout the seven years the cultures had been subcultured every three or four months at 37° C. on plain agar and after paraffining the cotton stoppers they were stored in a dark room at a temperature of approximately 16° C.

* From the National Institute of Health Washington.

Wilson (5) found a plague culture viable and virulent after remaining unopened for 10 years and 5 months. On June 8, 1903, he transplanted a plague culture to plain agar, sealed the tube with paraffin, and stored it in the ice box where it remained unopened until November 14, 1913. On the latter date the culture was transplanted; abundant growth appeared after 48 hours, and a subculture proved virulent for a guinea pig from which *B. pestis* was recovered in pure culture. Another culture of plague which was similarly transferred June 8, 1903, and not opened until November 14, 1913, grew when transferred on the latter date.

Schurupoff (6), working in Astrakhan and the Ural region in 1910, exhumed human corpses from their graves and inoculated guinea pigs with portions of spleen, liver, lung, and lymph glands by the cutaneous method. Corpses of those dead of plague as long as one year yielded viable and virulent plague bacilli, as shown by death of guinea pigs between the ninth and fourteenth days after inoculation and isolation of *B. pestis* from the blood and organs of these animals. Two factors had contributed to the preservation of the bodies in the ground, viz, the freezing temperature of winter and the large salt content (20 per cent) of the earth.

History of experimental culture.—Plague culture P4–7 was isolated from a California ground squirrel (*Citellus beecheyi* Richardson) at the plague laboratory of the United States Public Health Service in San Francisco, from which it was received December 11, 1922, at the National Institute of Health, in Washington. On receipt of the culture a 24-hour growth was injected subcutaneously into guinea pigs, which died between the fourth and sixth days, manifesting the typical lesions of plague. From December 11, 1922, to July 4, 1924, the strain was maintained by guinea pig passages which alternated at irregular unrecorded intervals with cultures on plain agar stored at 10° C. From July 4, 1924, to April 20, 1925, the strain was stored in a guinea pig spleen in pure undiluted neutral glycerin at −15° C.

Fermentation reactions of experimental culture.—Plague culture P4–7 employed throughout this 9-year study was tested for fermentation of sugars in 1923 before beginning work, and four tests were made again in 1932 upon (1) the culture used in Table 1, series 1; (2) the culture used in Table 2, series 1; (3) the culture isolated from guinea pig of Table 2, series 6; and (4) the culture after it had been transferred quarterly for nine years as a stock culture.

All these tests were in complete agreement. All tests were conducted at 37° C. in ordinary test tubes containing about 10 c c of the medium proposed by Enlows (7), which is composed of water, peptone, potassium and sodium salts, agar 0.15 per cent, brom thymol blue as an indicator, and the fermentable substance. This medium is

semisolid and supports the growth as a pellicle on the surface. A change in color of the medium from blue-green to yellow was taken to indicate acid fermentation. This change began at the surface of the tube and gradually extended to the bottom. The fermentation reactions of plague culture P4–7 are as follows: (1) Fermentation with production of acid but no gas in dextrose, levulose, mannose, mannitol, xylose, trehalose, salicin, maltose, and galactose; (2) slow fermentation of arabinose, dextrin, and adonitol; (3) no fermentation of saccharose, lactose, amygdalin, dulcitol, erythritol, inositol, inulin, raffinose, rhamnose, sorbitol, glycerin, starch or litmus milk; gelatin was not liquefied.

Cutaneous inoculation.—Plague material when rubbed on the shaved abraded skin of the abdomen of a guinea pig results in a general infection and death from plague. This method is known as "cutaneous inoculation" and is especially valuable in isolating a pure culture from grossly contaminated material.

(1) AGAR CULTURE UNOPENED FOR NINE YEARS AT 10° C.

On June 10, 1923, plague culture P4–7 was transferred to the slanted surface of a tube of plain agar having water of condensation. After two days' incubation at 37° C., the tube was sealed with a tight-fitting paraffined cork stopper, placed in a darkened cold room at a temperature of approximately 10° C., and left unopened for nine years, after which time it was cultured on plain agar. Growth was present at the end of 48 hours. The third subculture was inoculated subcutaneously into four guinea pigs, from one of which the strain was carried through three successive series of guinea pigs and three white rats by cutaneous inoculation and found to be fully virulent (see Table 1).

(2) AGAR CULTURE TRANSFERRED QUARTERLY FOR NINE YEARS AS A STOCK CULTURE, STORED AT 10° C.

On June 10, 1923, plague culture P4–7 was added to the general collection of stock cultures of the laboratory. Every three months thereafter for nine years this culture was transferred to an agar stab routinely along with other stock cultures. After incubation at 37° C., and dipping the cotton stopper into hot paraffin, stock cultures are stored in a darkened cold room at a temperature of approximately 10° C.

Having been carried nine years as a stock culture, P4–7 was tested for virulence in 1932 when it was transferred to fresh culture medium several times within a few days and two tubes of abundant growth were pooled and injected subcutaneously into five guinea pigs and four white rats, all of which remained well.

TABLE 1.—*Virulence of plague culture P4–7 after nine years on plain agar without transfer at 10° C.*

Guinea pigs	Date of inoculation, 1932	Day of death		Remarks
		Guinea pigs	White rats	
Series 1: Inoculated subcutaneously with culture.	Feb. 10	Sixth		Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		Seventh		Do.
		Ninth		Subacute plague lesions.
		Eleventh		Do.
Series 2: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 1.	Feb. 16	Fifth	Second	Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		Eighth	Third	Acute plague lesions.
		Fourteenth	do	Subacute plague lesions.
		Eighteenth		Do.
				Rats, acute plague.
Series 3: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 2.	Feb. 21	Fourth		Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		do		Acute plague lesions.
		do		Do.
		Sixth		Do.
Series 4: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 3.	Feb. 25	Fourth		Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		do		Do.
		Sixth		Acute plague lesions.
		Ninth		Do.

The nonvirulence of P4–7 after nine years as a stock culture is in sharp contrast to the high virulence of the culture which remained unopened and without transfer for nine years at 10° C. This difference in virulence is ascribed to the unfavorable influence which heat exerts upon a plague culture when, as a member of a collection of stock cultures, it is subjected quarterly for prolonged periods to 37° C. and to room temperature.

The attendant who transfers our general collection of stock cultures does not maintain a rigid rule of minimal exposure of cultures to heat at times of transfer but may permit them to remain at 37° C. for four or five days and at room temperature for two or three weeks at times of quarterly transfer. Such exposures, when often repeated, are well known to be destructive to virulence of *B. pestis*.

(3) SPLEEN OF GUINEA PIG 8 IN GLYCERIN SEVEN YEARS AT −15° C.

On May 3, 1925, plague guinea pig 8 was killed on the sixth day after being rubbed on the abraded skin of the abdomen with spleen tissue of a plague guinea pig. The spleen of pig 8 was placed entire without mutilation in about 30 c c of pure undiluted glycerin in a glass-stoppered bottle and placed in a small room the temperature of which was maintained at approximately −15° C. The bottle remained unopened for seven years, until 1932, when one-third of the spleen was removed for testing and the remainder was replaced in the bottle and returned to −15° C. for retesting several years hence.

One-third of spleen 8, after being agitated in sterile saline solution to free it from glycerin, was cut into small fragments, one of which was tested for viability on culture medium and the remainder were tested for virulence by injection into guinea pigs.

Viable after seven years.—A small fragment of spleen was rubbed over the slanted surface of plain agar in a culture tube and then submerged in the water of condensation and incubated at 37° C. Growth was absent during the first 24 hours, but after 48 hours 12 colonies were visible, which were subcultured on the third day. The resultant growth manifested the tenacious character of a plague culture, stained bipolar, and gave the fermentation reactions of plague culture P4–7.

Virulent after seven years.—The high virulence of the culture which was recovered direct from spleen 8 is shown in Table 2 by the acute deaths of six successive series of guinea pigs and two series of white rats, none of the inoculated animals having survived. The white rats died sooner than the guinea pigs, which is in accord with the observations of McCoy (8) that "white rats frequently die a day or two earlier than guinea pigs." Added proof of the high virulence of spleen 8 is furnished by the acute deaths of five guinea pigs into which fragments of spleen 8 were injected subcutaneously.

TABLE 2.—*Virulence of plague culture isolated direct from spleen 8 after spleen had remained seven years in glycerin at −15° C.*

Guinea pigs	Date of inoculation, 1932	Day of death		Remarks
		Guinea pigs	White rats	
Series 1: Inoculated cutaneously with culture.	Feb. 16	Fifth		Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		Sixth		Do.
		Seventh		Acute plague lesions.
		Eighth		Do.
Series 2: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 1.	Feb. 22	Fourth	Second	Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
		do	do	Do.
		Fifth	do	Do.
Series 3: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 2.	Feb. 26	Fourth		Acute plague lesions.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.
Series 4: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 3.	Mar. 1	Fourth	Second	Spleens bipolar bacilli.
		Eighth	Third	Do.
		do		
		Eleventh		Subacute plague lesions.
Series 5: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 4.	Mar. 9	Fourth		Acute plague lesions.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.
		Fifth		Spleen, bipolar bacilli.
Series 6: Inoculated cutaneously with spleen from series 5.	Mar. 13	Third		Acute plague lesions.
		Fourth		Do.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.
		do		Do.

Gross lesions in guinea pig and white rat.—Table 2 demonstrates the high virulence for guinea pigs and white rats of plague spleen 8 after seven years' glycerination at −15° C. The lesions produced will be referred to only in a general way.

Acute plague in guinea pigs, induced by cutaneous inoculation on the abdomen, shows, at the site of inoculation, edema, hemorrhage, and necrosis. The inguinal and pelvic lymph nodes are enlarged, soft, caseous, surrounded by edema and hemorrhage, and in smears show enormous numbers of bipolar bacilli, among which are round forms with clear center, when stained especially by methylene blue.[1] Spleen is enlarged, studded throughout with numerous focal lesions and rich in bipolar bacilli. Liver may show small nodules, but not with the same constancy as does the spleen. Lungs may show small discrete round spots on the surface.

Subacute plague in the guinea pig shows the inguinal and pelvic lymph glands much enlarged, firm, fibrous, and with pus at the center. Spleen is enlarged and contains a few rather large, firm nodules. Liver may contain firm, small nodules. Lungs may be consolidated or contain a few firm, large round nodules.

White rats, dead of acute laboratory infection of plague, do not manifest striking gross lesions. The spleen is enlarged, rarely shows nodules, and is rich in bipolar bacilli. The inguinal and axillary lymph nodes are only moderately enlarged, are firm, and are rich in bipolar bacilli. The liver occasionally shows a very fine white granular condition on the surface.

(4) PLAGUE BACILLI SUSPENDED IN GLYCERIN AT −15° C.

On May 3, 1925, plague guinea pig 8 was killed, and a culture was obtained from its heart blood. This culture was transferred to 16 plain agar tubes from which the growth was removed with a platinum loop and transferred to a rubber stoppered bottle containing about 5 c c of pure undiluted glycerin and placed at −15° C. The culture before glycerination was inoculated subcutaneously into three guinea pigs and six white rats, causing death of the rats on the third and fourth days and death of the guinea pigs on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days.

Virulent after nine months.—The bacilli when tested after nine months of glycerination at −15° C. grew on culture medium in 48 hours, and the resultant growth was fully virulent for three guinea pigs inoculated subcutaneously, killing them on the third, fourth, and sixth days and causing the typical acute lesions of plague in spleen and inguinal lymph nodes.

[1] Methylene blue, 0.75; basic fuchsin (saturated alcoholic solution), 2.5; carbolic acid (5 per cent solution), 88.0; alcohol (95 per cent) 10.0. Fix with heat, stain one minute. This formula originated in the plague laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service at San Francisco and is excellent.

Virulent after 14 months.—The bacilli when tested after 14 months of glycerination at −15° C. grew promptly on culture medium, and the resultant growth was quite virulent for four guinea pigs inoculated subcutaneously, causing death on the sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth days with typical plague lesions of spleen and lymph nodes.

Slightly virulent after two years seven months.—The bacilli after two years seven months of glycerination at −15° C. were inoculated subcutaneously into 4 guinea pigs, 1 of which died on the twenty-first day with caseous inguinal and pelvic lymph nodes, spleen negative; 1 died in the tenth week manifesting a caseous lymph node in the groin; 1 recovered, having had enlarged inguinal glands; and 1 remained well.

Nonvirulent after three years five months.—The bacilli when tested after three years five months of glycerination at −15° C. failed to cause illness of two guinea pigs into which they were injected subcutaneously.

SUMMARY

A single strain of *Bacillus pestis* was subjected to four tests of duration of viability and virulence.

A. Pure undiluted neutral glycerin at −15° C. was used for suspending the spleen of a plague guinea pig in one test, while a pure culture of *B. pestis* isolated from the same guinea pig was suspended in glycerin at −15° C. in another test. The bacilli in the spleen were viable and fully virulent at the end of 7 years, while the glycerinated pure culture was fully virulent for 14 months, slightly virulent for 2 years, 7 months, and dead at the end of 3 years, 5 months.

B. A plain agar culture of *B. pestis* was stored at 10° C., sealed and unopened, for nine years in one test, while in another test a plain agar culture was subcultured every three months for nine years along with other cultures in a general collection of stock cultures stored at 10° C. The result at the end of nine years was viability and full virulence of the sealed culture, but viability and nonvirulence of the stock culture.

CONCLUSION

Pure undiluted neutral glycerin at −15° C. was highly efficient for preserving for at least seven years the virulence of *B. pestis*, when protected by the protein substance of a guinea pig spleen. The combination of 10° C. and absence of transfer was also a highly efficient means of preserving the virulence of a culture of *B. pestis* on plain agar for at least nine years.

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COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Labeling of soft drinks to indicate presence of saccharine.—(New York Court of Appeals; People ex rel Domingo *v.* French Bottling Works, Inc., 180 N. E., 537; decided Mar. 29, 1932.) The Greater New York Charter authorized the board of health of the city of New York to embrace in its sanitary code "all matters and subjects to which, and so far as, the power and authority of said department of health extends, not limiting their application to the subject of health only." Construing this, the court of appeals said that reasonable regulations to prevent adulteration and misbranding of food products were within the legitimate exercise of the powers thus granted, as being provisions for the security of health and life in the city of New York, and affirmed a conviction for violation of a provision of the sanitary code which required that the presence of "saccharine or other synthetic sweetening agent" in nonalcoholic carbonated beverages be indicated on the bottle or container or cap. The court, after quoting, with respect to saccharine, from several works, said:

> Thus we have it that saccharine is a coal tar product, not to be used indiscriminately but only in small quantities. The presence of such sweetening in soft drinks might properly be required to be made known to the public by a proper label, if these definitions are correct.
>
> While these definitions of saccharine are not conclusive on the fact, the people made out a prima facie case, and the burden of going on passed to defendant to meet the evidence against it. As it offered no evidence, the conviction was proper.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 21, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended May 21, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended May 21, 1932	Corresponding week, 1931
Policies in force	73, 132, 558	75, 141, 735
Number of death claims	13, 796	13, 527
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9. 9	9. 4
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 20 weeks of year, annual rate	10. 5	10. 9

Deaths [1] from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 21, 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 furnished in this summary are based upon mid-year population estimates derived from the 1930 census]

City	Week ended May 21, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate [2] for the first 20 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate [3]	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (85 cities)	7, 969	11. 4	672	[4] 56	11. 7	643	12. 4	13. 4
Akron	50	9. 8	5	62	7. 9	2	7. 7	8. 4
Albany [5]	43	17. 2	2	41	15. 8	2	14. 9	15. 3
Atlanta [6]	69	12. 7	3	29	16. 3	8	14. 1	16. 0
White	36	10. 0	2	29	13. 0	4	11. 1	12. 8
Colored	33	18. 0	1	29	22. 9	4	19. 9	22. 4
Baltimore [5 6]	197	12. 6	11	39	14. 9	20	14. 5	16. 5
White	146	11. 4	9	41	13. 6	12	13. 5	15. 1
Colored	51	17. 8	2	32	21. 0	8	19. 3	22. 9
Birmingham [6]	67	12. 6	2	21	10. 3	4	12. 2	15. 0
White	33	10. 0	1	16	7. 2	0	9. 8	11. 6
Colored	34	16. 9	1	27	15. 2	4	16. 0	20. 5
Boston	210	13. 9	17	51	14. 9	25	15. 5	16. 0
Bridgeport	25	8. 9	2	36	11. 7	6	11. 6	12. 4
Buffalo	151	13. 4	16	77	11. 9	14	13. 9	14. 8
Cambridge	28	12. 8	4	83	14. 2	1	14. 3	13. 9
Camden	35	15. 4	7	123	11. 8	3	16. 0	16. 7
Canton	12	5. 8	2	50	8. 3	2	10. 0	11. 4
Chicago [5]	708	10. 5	66	65	10. 8	63	10. 8	11. 6
Cincinnati	105	11. 9	10	64	12. 8	5	16. 3	17. 4
Cleveland	204	11. 6	12	39	9. 5	14	12. 0	12. 3
Columbus	88	15. 4	7	70	15. 5	7	14. 6	15. 1
Dallas [6]	40	7. 4	5	-------	11. 3	6	11. 0	12. 4
White	34	7. 6	4	-------	10. 9	6	10. 0	11. 0
Colored	6	6. 4	1	-------	13. 2	0	15. 4	19. 1
Dayton	43	10. 8	1	14	14. 3	2	13. 2	13. 2
Denver	75	13. 3	4	39	13. 2	6	15. 6	15. 2
Des Moines	46	16. 5	8	137	9. 4	3	12. 6	11. 8
Detroit	241	7. 3	33	59	8. 0	32	8. 4	9. 5
Duluth	28	14. 4	2	58	9. 7	1	11. 0	11. 5
El Paso	32	15. 6	7	-------	15. 4	3	14. 3	17. 1
Erie	31	13. 6	5	106	12. 0	1	12. 3	11. 8
Evansville	23	11. 3	3	100	9. 5	2	10. 0	11. 8
Fall River [5 7]	25	11. 3	5	133	14. 9	4	13. 2	13. 4
Flint	24	7. 4	2	29	7. 9	6	8. 5	8. 0
Fort Wayne	25	10. 8	2	52	5. 3	0	10. 7	11. 5
Fort Worth [6]	26	8. 0	1	-------	10. 0	3	10. 5	12. 4
White	23	8. 4	0	-------	8. 9	3	10. 1	11. 8
Colored	3.	5. 9	1	-------	15. 3	0	12. 5	15. 2
Grand Rapids	33	9. 9	5	85	7. 9	2	9. 6	9. 7
Hartford	43	13. 2	4	53				
Houston [6]	59	9. 5	5	-------	9. 1	5	11. 1	11. 5
White	41	9. 0	4	-------	8. 3	5	10. 4	10. 6
Colored	18	11. 0	1	-------	11. 3	0	13. 1	13. 9
Indianapolis [6]	93	13. 0	9	73	13. 0	5	13. 6	14. 8
White	76	12. 1	7	64	12. 7	5	13. 2	14. 4
Colored	17	19. 3	2	137	15. 0	0	16. 6	18. 2

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths [1] from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 21, 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)—Continued

City	Week ended May 21, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate [2] for the first 20 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate [3]	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Jersey City	69	11.2	5	41	12.1	6	12.1	13.2
Kansas City, Kans. [6]	37	15.6	1	22	14.8	5	13.1	14.6
White	31	16.2	1	27	14.7	4	12.7	13.6
Colored	6	13.2	0	0	15.5	1	14.3	18.9
Kansas City, Mo	82	10.3	4	45	13.0	9	12.9	14.7
Knoxville [6]	34	15.9	3	76	13.4	1	13.0	14.1
White	25	14.0	3	84	14.3	1	11.8	13.2
Colored	9	25.7	0	0	8.8	0	19.1	18.9
Long Beach	19	6.2	1	26	10.9	0	9.6	10.3
Los Angeles	267	10.1	18	53	10.3	15	11.2	11.4
Louisville [6]	64	10.8	3	27	9.8	5	14.1	16.0
White	45	9.0	3	31	8.0	3	12.7	14.3
Colored	19	20.8	0	0	19.7	2	21.9	25.0
Lowell [7]	31	16.2	6	157	9.9	3	14.6	13.8
Lynn	23	11.7	2	57	6.6	0	11.7	11.5
Memphis [6]	83	16.5	10	109	17.5	7	16.8	17.5
White	48	15.4	6	102	12.7	3	13.2	14.3
Colored	35	18.2	4	120	25.3	4	22.7	22.6
Miami [6]	21	9.6	1	28	11.1	0	12.4	13.7
White	15	8.9	1	39	7.8	0	11.4	12.8
Colored	6	12.4	0	0	22.7	0	16.0	16.8
Milwaukee	108	9.4	10	48	9.4	9	9.6	10.3
Minneapolis	91	9.9	4	26	10.7	4	11.2	12.0
Nashville [6]	32	10.7	1	15	16.4	1	15.2	17.8
White	22	10.1	1	20	15.3	0	14.0	15.5
Colored	10	12.2	0	0	19.5	1	18.4	23.9
New Bedford [7]	21	9.8	2	58	17.6	7	12.8	13.8
New Haven	34	10.9	3	60	11.2	0	13.4	13.3
New Orleans [6]	110	12.1	10	57	15.3	12	15.6	18.3
White	65	10.1	7	61	12.4	3	13.3	14.9
Colored	45	17.1	3	49	22.5	9	21.4	26.7
New York	1,539	11.1	136	61	11.1	110	11.8	12.9
Bronx Borough	208	7.9	17	49	8.7	11	8.7	9.3
Brooklyn Borough	548	10.7	60	66	10.0	48	11.0	11.9
Manhattan Borough	570	16.8	43	61	16.7	39	18.1	19.7
Queens Borough	164	7.1	13	54	7.2	10	7.5	8.3
Richmond Borough	49	15.3	3	59	13.7	2	14.6	14.2
Newark, N. J.	94	11.0	16	88	12.5	8	11.8	13.2
Oakland	52	9.1	3	38	10.5	4	11.1	11.3
Oklahoma City	35	8.9	2	27	15.4	5	10.7	12.5
Omaha	58	13.9	5	56	11.3	5	14.5	14.4
Paterson	29	10.9	1	18	12.0	5	13.6	15.5
Peoria	25	11.8	2	55	9.6	4	12.0	13.5
Philadelphia	456	12.0	33	51	13.4	37	13.8	15.5
Pittsburgh	142	10.9	21	96	12.7	10	14.3	17.1
Portland, Oreg.	80	13.4	3	38	12.4	3	12.1	12.5
Providence	59	12.0	4	39	15.3	8	15.0	14.8
Richmond [6]	47	13.3	2	30	13.0	2	14.8	17.4
White	26	10.3	1	22	10.7	1	12.4	15.0
Colored	21	20.8	1	46	18.7	1	20.9	23.5
Rochester	82	12.8	7	67	10.7	9	13.1	13.5
St. Louis	205	12.9	10	36	12.6	15	14.7	17.2
St. Paul	47	8.8	3	32	11.5	6	11.3	11.6
Salt Lake City [6]	29	10.4	1	16	12.4	3	11.3	12.9
San Antonio	72	15.2	8	-------	18.9	24	14.5	16.1
San Diego	38	12.2	2	43	12.0	0	15.6	14.8
San Francisco	147	11.6	7	48	11.3	4	13.2	14.0
Schenectady	23	12.5	2	58	13.0	0	11.9	11.8
Seattle	102	14.2	5	50	9.3	2	12.5	12.6
Somerville	19	9.3	2	80	8.9	1	10.1	11.1
South Bend	10	4.7	1	29	9.2	0	8.0	9.0
Spokane	29	13.0	1	27	9.4	0	12.5	12.8
Springfield, Mass.	36	12.2	1	17	13.3	3	11.9	13.8
Syracuse	43	11.6	5	64	10.0	4	12.7	12.7
Tacoma	26	12.5	0	0	9.2	1	12.8	13.8
Tampa [6]	27	13.1	2	57	8.9	2	12.6	13.0
White	23	14.1	1	35	8.8	1	12.1	11.9
Colored	4	9.2	1	158	9.4	1	14.7	17.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths [1] from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 21, 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)—Continued

City	Week ended May 21, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate [2] for the first 20 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate [3]	Death rate [2]	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Toledo	64	11.1	4	43	11.4	5	12.5	13.0
Trenton	36	15.2	3	59	17.7	2	17.4	19.0
Utica	23	11.7	1	28	10.7	0	17.2	16.0
Washington, D. C. [4]	172	18.2	14	79	16.7	10	17.5	17.7
White	118	17.3	6	49	14.1	3	15.6	15.1
Colored	54	20.7	8	142	23.6	7	22.5	24.6
Waterbury	18	9.3	3	99	9.3	1	10.1	10.9
Wilmington, Del. [5]	23	11.3	1	23	17.6	3	16.9	16.3
Worcester	58	15.3	2	28	9.3	3	13.6	14.5
Yonkers	23	8.5	4	103	7.9	2	8.5	9.7
Youngstown	34	10.1	8	130	10.0	1	10.8	11.4

[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.
[3] 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 81 cities.
[5] Deaths for week ended Friday.
[6] 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; Forth Worth, 16; Houston, 27; Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, Kans., 19; Knoxville, 16; Louisville, 15; Memphis, 38; Miami, 23; Nashville, 28; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 29; Tampa, 21; and Washington, D. C., 27.
[7] 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

THE 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 May 28, 1932, and May 30, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended May 28, 1932, and May 30, 1931

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931
New England States:								
Maine	1	4	1	6	253	17	0	1
New Hampshire	2	1			21	85	0	0
Vermont		1			269	42	0	0
Massachusetts	34	37	4	6	1,232	463	1	0
Rhode Island	3	4			43	123	0	0
Connecticut	6	3	3	2	273	435	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	92	110	13	[1] 9	2,720	2,714	4	7
New Jersey	40	29	5	2	1,120	763	0	3
Pennsylvania	78	46			1,578	3,708	6	18
East North Central States:								
Ohio	15	38	5	25	808	1,396	0	5
Indiana	23	21	26	21	208	760	2	3
Illinois	51	175	32	9	821	2,317	2	19
Michigan	9	41	11	2	3,326	66	2	5
Wisconsin	9	5	14	22	1,617	781	2	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	6	10			46	167	2	1
Iowa	7	4			3		0	0
Missouri	23	30	3	3	78	365	0	5
North Dakota	6	6			115	31	0	3
South Dakota	4	11			8	33	1	0
Nebraska	13	4		3	1	1	1	2
Kansas	4	4	1	2	307	100	0	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware		2			2	91	0	0
Maryland [2]	10	8	4	11	41	828	0	3
District of Columbia	3	10			18	202	1	2
Virginia [2]								2
West Virginia	10	8	11	32	436	160	3	0
North Carolina	12	6	25	2	703	683	3	4
South Carolina	6	17	355	289	134	115	0	5
Georgia [2]	9	2	92	37	95	145	0	2
Florida	3	3	1	2	3	191	0	0

[1] New York City only.
[2] Week ended Friday.
[3] Typhus fever, week ended May 28, 1932, 17 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 5 cases in Georgia, 4 cases in Alabama, and 7 cases in Texas.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended May 28, 1932, and May 30, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	4	-------	24	-------	63	93	1	3
Tennessee	6	4	52	10	11	116	4	0
Alabama [3]	7	8	13	17	6	159	3	1
Mississippi	5	8	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1	-------	1	9	-------	30	0	0
Louisiana	35	21	4	25	8	2	2	3
Oklahoma [4]	9	7	8	31	14	42	0	1
Texas [3]	16	16	13	20	30	72	0	0
Mountain States:								
Montana	-------	-------	3	-------	56	6	0	2
Idaho	3	-------	2	-------	1	4	0	1
Wyoming	1	-------	-------	1	37	2	0	0
Colorado	5	6	-------	-------	68	137	1	0
New Mexico	5	5	-------	-------	25	58	0	0
Arizona	2	3	2	1	-------	13	1	0
Utah [2]	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	2	1	2
Pacific States:								
Washington	9	1	-------	-------	232	281	0	1
Oregon	2	3	19	10	210	53	2	0
California	57	43	40	33	550	899	1	0
Total	646	765	787	643	17,590	18,751	47	102

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	21	27	0	0	2	4
New Hampshire	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts	1	1	469	240	0	0	4	3
Rhode Island	0	0	45	36	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	127	35	0	0	2	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	4	4	1,322	585	0	9	6	21
New Jersey	2	0	326	231	0	0	1	2
Pennsylvania	2	0	649	679	0	0	8	7
East North Central States:								
Ohio	0	2	143	516	8	58	3	7
Indiana	0	0	51	131	10	98	2	1
Illinois	2	1	294	669	7	74	11	11
Michigan	1	0	431	449	9	11	6	1
Wisconsin	1	1	66	93	1	80	2	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	2	103	77	4	7	1	0
Iowa	0	0	34	38	16	69	4	1
Missouri	0	1	41	143	1	34	0	4
North Dakota	2	0	4	17	3	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	6	9	1	9	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	11	18	15	46	1	1
Kansas	0	0	31	23	5	49	6	2

[2] Week ended Friday.

[3] Typhus fever, week ended May 28, 1932, 17 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 5 cases in Georgia, 4 cases in Alabama, and 7 cases in Texas.

[4] 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 May 28, 1932, and May 30, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931	Week ended May 28, 1932	Week ended May 30, 1931
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	18	12	0	0	1	2
Maryland [2]	0	0	80	65	0	0	8	9
District of Columbia	0	0	17	25	0	0	0	0
Virginia [2]								
West Virginia	0	0	32	23	0	3	5	1
North Carolina	1	1	23	30	5	4	8	5
South Carolina	1	0	3	5	1	0	12	19
Georgia [3]	2	0	8	55	0	0	37	19
Florida	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	3
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	1	38	20	7	7	8	6
Tennessee	1	0	7	13	7	0	14	2
Alabama [3]	0	0	4	23	13	2	5	13
Mississippi	1	3	5	9	11	34	8	10
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	0	0	1	10	6	23	3	5
Louisiana	0	3	13	15	0	19	20	17
Oklahoma [4]	1	0	3	11	33	44	0	6
Texas [3]	1	0	14	28	31	27	6	6
Mountain States:								
Montana	1	0	21	14	2	2	0	1
Idaho	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	2	15	1	0	1	0
Colorado	0	0	19	28	1	0	5	1
New Mexico	0	0	8	3	1	1	2	1
Arizona	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	3
Utah [2]	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	0	22	20	6	16	4	3
Oregon	0	0	6	13	6	18	1	0
California	1	3	152	103	20	7	26	6
Total	26	23	4,713	4,571	232	752	237	208

[2] Week ended Friday.
[3] Typhus fever, week ended May 28, 1932, 17 cases: 1 case in Virginia, 5 cases in Georgia. 4 cases in Alabama, and 7 cases in Texas.
[4] Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

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	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April, 1932										
Arkansas	7	12	487	21	10	63	0	19	46	9
Colorado	6	29	1	-------	664	-------	0	152	5	8
Nevada	2	-------	2	-------	50	-------	0	3	1	1
North Carolina	2	69	812	-------	2,505	96	3	256	11	18
Oklahoma [1]	6	59	799	35	157	21	0	81	55	25
Oregon	2	9	288	2	1,434	-------	0	81	72	13
South Carolina	-------	108	8,957	796	695	336	2	35	2	31
South Dakota	1	19	7	-------	36	-------	1	13	7	8
Virginia	11	86	5,500	18	434	50	0	240	3	28
Washington	2	21	94	-------	1,608	-------	1	143	106	6

[1] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

April, 1932

	Cases
Botulism:	
Washington	1
Chicken pox:	
Arkansas	70
Colorado	463
Nevada	23
North Carolina	505
Oklahoma [1]	78
Oregon	181
South Carolina	167
South Dakota	20
Virginia	553
Washington	269
Conjunctivitis:	
Oklahoma [1]	2
Dengue:	
South Carolina	10
Diarrhea:	
South Carolina	539
Dysentery:	
Oklahoma [1]	6
Virginia	152
German measles:	
Colorado	2
North Carolina	97
Washington	85
Hookworm disease:	
South Carolina	105
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Colorado	12
Oregon	57
Washington	1
Jaundice:	
Colorado	3
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Colorado	1
Oregon	1
Washington	2
Mumps:	
Arkansas	54
Colorado	602
Oklahoma [1]	53
Oregon	157
South Carolina	314
South Dakota	26
Washington	76
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
North Carolina	3
South Carolina	22
South Dakota	2
Washington	1
Paratyphoid fever:	
Arkansas	8
South Carolina	5
Puerperal septicemia:	
Washington	1
Rabies in animals:	
South Carolina	15
Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:	
Colorado	3
Nevada	2
Oregon	12
South Dakota	1
Scabies:	
Oregon	50
Septic sore throat:	
North Carolina	10
Oklahoma [1]	26
Oregon	3
South Carolina	6
Tetanus:	
Oklahoma [1]	1
South Carolina	2
Trachoma:	
Arkansas	5
Oklahoma [1]	12
Oregon	1
South Dakota	1
Tularæmia:	
South Carolina	2
Virginia	1
Typhus fever:	
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	1
Undulant fever:	
Oklahoma [1]	2
South Dakota	1
Washington	1
Vincent's angina:	
Colorado	8
Oklahoma [1]	2
Oregon	10
Washington	3
Whooping cough:	
Arkansas	53
Colorado	212
Nevada	40
North Carolina	1,601
Oklahoma [1]	122
Oregon	181
South Carolina	181
South Dakota	138
Virginia	1,610
Washington	155

[1] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, OCTOBER, 1930

Reports for the month of October, 1930, showing new admissions to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, were received by the Public Health Service from 113 hospitals, located in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. The 113 hospitals had 169,160 patients on October 31, 1930, 90,363 males and 78,797 females, the ratio being 115 males per 100 females.

The following table gives the number of new admissions for the month of October, 1930:

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses	18	0	18
2. Senile psychoses	150	133	283
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	159	122	281
4. General paralysis	208	68	276
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	17	10	27
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea	2	0	2
7. Psychoses with brain tumor	1	0	1
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous disease	17	18	35
9. Alcoholic psychoses	146	19	165
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	11	12	23
11. Psychoses with pellagra	5	12	17
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases	25	37	62
13. Manic-depressive psychoses	152	259	411
14. Involution melancholia	20	37	57
15. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)	298	264	562
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	29	54
17. Epileptic psychoses	43	22	65
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	27	50	77
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality	33	11	44
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency	63	57	120
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	99	69	168
22. Without psychosis	191	58	249
Total	1,710	1,287	2,997

During the month of October, 1930, there were 2,997 new admissions to these hospitals, 57.1 per cent of the new admissions being males and 42.9 per cent females, the ratio being 133 males per 100 females. Four hundred and seventeen of the new admissions were reported as being undiagnosed or "without psychosis." There were 2,580 new admissions for whom provisional diagnoses were made. Of these 2,580 patients, cases of dementia præcox constituted 21.8 per cent; manic-depressive psychoses, 15.9 per cent; senile psychoses, 11 per cent; psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 10.9 per cent; and general paralysis, 10.7 per cent. These five classes accounted for 70.3 per cent of the new admissions for whom diagnoses were made.

The following table shows the number of patients in the hospitals and on parole on October 31, 1930:

	Patients on books		
	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books last day of month:			
In hospitals	82,248	71,916	154,164
On parole or otherwise absent, but still on books	8,115	6,881	14,996
Total	90,363	78,797	169,160

Of the 169,160 patients, 8,115 males and 6,881 females were on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books at the end of the month, 9.0 per cent of the males, 8.7 per cent of the females, and 8.9 per cent of the total number of patients.

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 34,025,000. The estimated population of the 90 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,470,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended May 21, 1932, and May 23, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
Cases reported			
Diphtheria:			
46 States	741	791	----
97 cities	253	399	702
Measles:			
45 States	20,161	20,080	----
97 cities	7,299	8,811	----
Meningococcus meningitis:			
46 States	65	122	----
97 cities	24	70	----
Poliomyelitis:			
46 States	15	19	----
Scarlet fever:			
46 States	5,523	4,727	----
97 cities	2,497	2,357	1,355
Smallpox:			
46 States	296	755	----
97 cities	39	100	60
Typhoid fever:			
46 States	196	170	----
97 cities	49	41	34
Deaths reported			
Influenza and pneumonia:			
90 cities	644	619	----
Smallpox:			
90 cities	0	0	----

City reports for week ended May 21, 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.

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	0	0		0	1	3	1
New Hampshire:								
Concord	0	0	0		0	6	0	1
Manchester	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Nashua	0	1	1		0	0	0	0
Vermont:								
Barre	1	0	0		0	0	5	0
Burlington	1	0	0		0	1	3	0
Massachusetts:								
Boston	38	25	13	2	0	109	73	23
Fall River	4	2	2		0	57	0	4
Springfield	10	2	0		0	159	13	3
Worcester	13	3	1		0	9	4	6
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket	0	1	0		0	0	0	4
Providence	8	5	1		0	29	1	3
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport	3	4	0		0	25	0	0
Hartford	2	3	0	2	0	2	13	6
New Haven	7	1	0	1	0	0	12	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
New York:								
Buffalo	18	9	1		0	60	3	12
New York	279	233	19	12	13	570	219	172
Rochester	6	3	2		0	22	22	4
Syracuse	3	1	0		0	311	21	2
New Jersey:								
Camden	3	7	1		1	0	3	0
Newark	44	13	4	2	0	60	200	9
Trenton	9	2	1		0	2	0	3
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia	97	55	2	1	1	14	92	25
Pittsburgh	59	16	2	2	1	165	21	20
Reading	16	1	0		0	3	1	0
Scranton	1		0		0	6	1	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati	11	4	0		1	5	0	6
Cleveland	121	20	6	15	0	870	91	17
Columbus	17	3	2	1	1	55	3	8
Toledo	46	3	1	2	2	80	0	2
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne	1	1	2		0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	54	2	3		0	27	168	15
South Bend	8	0	0		1	4	0	0
Terre Haute	1	0	0		0	28	0	1
Illinois:								
Chicago	142	77	35	8	3	667	14	50
Springfield	11	0	0		0	0	7	1
Michigan:								
Detroit	2	39	7	3	3	1,340	79	26
Flint	19	2	0	6	0	141	55	5
Grand Rapids	4	1	0		0	43	24	4
Wisconsin:								
Kenosha	2	0	3		0	190	1	0
Madison	6	2	0			2	0	
Milwaukee	88	10	2		0	1,271	22	9
Racine	13	0	1		0	239	17	1
Superior	2	0	0		0	8	19	1

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—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			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota:								
Duluth	8	0	0		2	0	0	3
Minneapolis	17	10	2		0	10	42	8
St. Paul	17	8	0	3	3	9	32	2
Iowa:								
Davenport	1	0	0			0		
Des Moines	0	1	2			0	0	
Sioux City	16	0	0			0	4	
Waterloo	2	1	0			0	1	
Missouri:								
Kansas City	24	3	4		1	10	49	11
St. Joseph	2	0	2		0	0	2	4
St. Louis	29	32	21			18	6	4
North Dakota:								
Fargo	28	0	0		1	14	0	1
Grand Forks	0	0	0			9	0	
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	1	0	0			6	0	
Nebraska:								
Omaha	30	2	14		0	3	14	0
Kansas:								
Topeka	49	1	0		0	5	4	0
Wichita	9	1	1		0	30	5	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware:								
Wilmington	1	1	1		0	0	2	2
Maryland:								
Baltimore	114	17	7	2	1	4	151	19
Cumberland	0	0	0		0	31	0	1
Frederick	0	0	0		0	3	0	0
District of Columbia:								
Washington	45	9	5		0	18	0	14
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	15	0	0		0	5	0	0
Norfolk	1	0	1		0	8	10	2
Richmond	2	2	0		0	0	0	0
Roanoke	4	0	0		1	0	0	1
West Virginia:								
Charleston	0	1	0	1	0	23	0	1
Huntington	1		0		0	8	0	0
Wheeling	1	0	0		0	44	0	1
North Carolina:								
Raleigh	6	0	0		0	2	0	0
Wilmington	3	0	0		1	0	0	1
Winston-Salem	4	0	1		0	33	7	3
South Carolina:								
Charleston	1	0	1	34	0	0	0	2
Columbia	9	0	0		0	83	0	0
Greenville	0	0	0		0	37	0	0
Georgia:								
Atlanta	0	1	2	4	0	7	0	6
Brunswick	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	61	0	1	0	1
Florida:								
Miami	6	1	0		0	0	0	1
Tampa	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky:								
Covington	0	0	0		1	0	0	0
Tennessee:								
Memphis	9	1	0		0		0	4
Nashville	4	0	1		0	0	0	2
Alabama:								
Birmingham	5	1	1	2	0	1	2	5
Mobile	2	0	0		0	0	0	1
Montgomery	0	0	0			0	0	

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—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			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith	0	0	0	----------	----------	0	0	----------
Little Rock	1	0	0	----------	0	0	0	1
Louisiana:								
New Orleans	1	9	13	2	3	0	0	5
Shreveport	3	0	1	----------	0	5	9	2
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee	0	----------	0	----------	0	0	1	----------
Oklahoma City	10	1	0	14	0	15	0	4
Texas:								
Dallas	2	3	8	1	1	----------	0	2
Fort Worth	15	3	2	----------	0	1	0	3
Galveston	0	0	3	----------	0	0	0	2
Houston	0	3	4	----------	0	9	0	4
San Antonio	0	2	0	----------	3	0	0	7
MOUNTAIN								
Montana:								
Billings	0	0	0	----------	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	0	0	0	----------	0	2	0	2
Helena	5	0	0	----------	0	1	0	0
Missoula	0	0	0	----------	0	0	0	2
Idaho:								
Boise	----------	0	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Colorado:								
Denver	114	6	5	----------	0	92	47	6
Pueblo	11	0	0	----------	0	0	0	1
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque	3	0	0	1	0	17	2	1
Arizona:								
Phoenix	1	0	1	----------	0	0	0	2
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	108	2	1	----------	0	0	8	4
Nevada:								
Reno	0	0	0	----------	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC								
Washington:								
Seattle	5	2	3	----------	----------	43	7	----------
Spokane	21	1	0	----------	----------	4	0	----------
Tacoma	6	1	0	----------	0	55	8	1
Oregon:								
Portland	1	4	2	----------	1	126	10	6
Salem	1	0	3	1	----------	1	5	----------
California:								
Los Angeles	139	27	37	43	0	17	20	8
Sacramento	34	0	4	----------	0	15	2	5
San Francisco	59	11	1	2	0	215	12	6

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—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	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	21
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Nashua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
Vermont:											
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Massachusetts:											
Boston	74	147	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	35	210
Fall River	4	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Springfield	9	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	35
Worcester	11	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	58
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Providence	13	35	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	59
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Hartford	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	41
New Haven	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	24	66	0	1	0	13	1	0	0	20	150
New York	266	803	0	0	0	105	8	11	3	141	1,539
Rochester	11	54	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	80
Syracuse	10	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	91	48
New Jersey:											
Camden	5	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	35
Newark	27	28	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	26	97
Trenton	3	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	36
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	101	185	0	0	0	30	2	0	1	106	456
Pittsburgh	32	62	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	29	142
Reading	4	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	27
Scranton	----	20	----	0	0	0	----	0	0	4	----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	21	53	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	105
Cleveland	44	89	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	112	204
Columbus	8	7	2	5	0	6	0	0	0	72	88
Toledo	11	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	50	64
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Indianapolis	16	10	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	35	----
South Bend	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10
Terre Haute	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Illinois:											
Chicago	124	166	2	0	0	51	2	0	0	77	708
Springfield	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	34
Michigan:											
Detroit	117	248	1	0	0	23	1	0	0	169	241
Flint	10	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	13	24
Grand Rapids	11	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	33
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10
Madison	3	2	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	34	----
Milwaukee	28	11	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	93	108
Racine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Superior	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—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 NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	28
Minneapolis	27	40	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	91
St. Paul	19	11	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	36	51
Iowa:											
Davenport	1	5	5	0	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Des Moines	6	12	2	1	----	----	0	0	----	0	46
Sioux City	2	3	0	3	----	----	0	0	----	1	----
Waterloo	1	1	1	0	----	----	0	0	----	0	----
Missouri:											
Kansas City	16	9	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	15	82
St. Joseph	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	22
St. Louis	62	15	2	0	0	9	1	3	0	21	205
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Grand Forks	1	0	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	9	----
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0	1	0	0	----	----	0	0	----	6	----
Nebraska:											
Omaha	5	18	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	58
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23	12
Wichita	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	23
Maryland:											
Baltimore	39	49	0	0	0	15	1	2	0	104	197
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dist. of Columbia:											
Washington	22	20	1	0	0	13	0	1	0	8	172
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24	12
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Richmond	4	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	42
Roanoke	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	18
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Huntington	----	2	----	0	0	0	----	1	0	3	----
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	15
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	13
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	10
Winston-Salem	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	11
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	29
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	6
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	2	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	69
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Savannah	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	42
Florida:											
Miami	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Tampa	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	29
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Tennessee:											
Memphis	8	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	42	83
Nashville	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	32
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	67
Mobile	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
Montgomery	0	1	0	0	----	----	1	0	----	0	----

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—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											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0	0	0	0	-------	-------	0	0	-------	1	-------
Little Rock	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	4
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	10	11	1	0	0	12	2	1	1	1	110
Shreveport	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	40
Oklahoma:											
Muskogee	-------	0	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	0	-------
Oklahoma City	2	6	2	1	0	8	0	0	0	14	35
Texas:											
Dallas	3	1	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	11	40
Fort Worth	2	3	5	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	26
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Houston	2	2	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	58
San Antonio	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	72
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Great Falls	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Missoula	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Idaho:											
Boise	0	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	-------	-------	-------
Colorado:											
Denver	12	16	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	23	70
Pueblo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	8
Arizona:											
Phoenix	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-------
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	29
Nevada:											
Reno	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle	8	3	2	1	-------	-------	1	0	-------	1	-------
Spokane	3	0	6	1	-------	-------	0	0	-------	7	-------
Tacoma	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Oregon:											
Portland	4	3	8	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	80
Salem	0	0	1	1	-------	-------	-------	0	-------	1	-------
California:											
Los Angeles	30	72	6	2	0	23	1	0	0	74	267
Sacramento	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	35
San Francisco	20	8	1	3	0	13	1	4	1	16	147

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	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:									
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended May 21, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York [1]	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
New Jersey:									
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Indiana:									
Indianapolis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flint	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin:									
Racine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	[2] 1	[2] 1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:									
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota:									
Fargo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:									
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:									
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Virginia:									
Wheeling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina:									
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Texas:									
Fort Worth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOUNTAIN									
Colorado:									
Denver	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:									
Phoenix	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
California:									
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0

[1] Typhus fever, 1 case at New York City, N. Y.
[2] Nonresident.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended May 21, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended May 23, 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, April 17 to May 21, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931 [1]

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr. 23, 1932	Apr. 25, 1931	Apr. 30, 1932	May 2, 1931	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931
98 cities	51	53	[2] 43	63	49	[2] 67	44	63	[4] 39	62
New England	36	58	[3] 21	36	34	38	48	38	41	48
Middle Atlantic	55	46	52	61	48	61	42	58	14	63
East North Central	41	58	33	84	33	82	32	72	36	67
West North Central	57	67	[6] 56	57	53	71	55	71	83	75
South Atlantic	39	51	43	69	45	63	29	55	33	38
East South Central	17	23	[7] 19	6	46	41	40	18	12	12
West South Central	102	71	79	68	89	108	92	81	96	81
Mountain	86	26	[8] 35	26	9	[2] 27	26	61	[4] 54	61
Pacific	59	63	[9] 15	53	97	61	69	74	86	73

MEASLES CASE RATES

98 cities	1,017	1,342	[2] 1,200	1,250	1,226	[2] 1,305	1,157	1,403	[4] 1,121	1,373
New England	851	1,286	[3] 1,318	964	1,002	1,063	1,196	1,166	951	1,190
Middle Atlantic	579	1,419	456	1,411	478	1,434	487	1,486	534	1,479
East North Central	2,680	1,073	2,821	896	3,317	1,101	2,962	1,311	2,908	1,457
West North Central	491	830	[6] 421	777	243	1,016	254	1,397	188	1,098
South Atlantic	339	4,055	663	3,877	429	3,559	569	3,371	498	2,845
East South Central	12	1,615	[7] 6	1,439	0	1,275	12	1,245	6	1,245
West South Central	26	139	43	156	40	152	30	166	46	271
Mountain	1,043	661	[8] 106	661	810	[2] 555	1,069	531	[4] 849	618
Pacific	916	517	[9] 1,713	506	883	502	763	555	664	457

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities	455	406	[2] 513	372	444	[2] 390	437	389	[4] 384	368
New England	678	575	[3] 971	582	678	630	647	666	693	536
Middle Atlantic	721	488	750	409	706	448	709	439	570	442
East North Central	369	431	436	402	397	438	385	453	354	412
West North Central	252	469	[6] 226	480	182	440	195	383	188	341
South Atlantic	314	305	359	273	265	277	243	243	208	241
East South Central	87	399	[7] 50	411	52	253	17	341	17	394
West South Central	46	98	43	132	43	105	23	108	49	85
Mountain	190	191	[8] 89	191	155	[2] 170	147	157	[4] 152	270
Pacific	171	86	[9] 77	94	145	106	135	123	162	88

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

98 cities	8	21	[2] 5	23	8	[2] 15	5	17	[4] 6	16
New England	0	0	[3] 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	4
East North Central	2	20	3	10	0	6	4	23	3	15
West North Central	15	71	[6] 9	115	13	78	21	75	23	67
South Atlantic	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	6
East South Central	110	35	[7] 62	59	64	41	17	12	35	41
West South Central	3	98	0	102	7	64	7	41	20	47
Mountain	86	17	[8] 0	0	138	[2] 9	17	17	[4] 0	9
Pacific	23	41	[9] 31	51	25	12	11	25	17	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, April 17 to May 21, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931 [1]—Continued

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	Apr. 23, 1932	Apr. 25, 1931	Apr. 30, 1932	May 2, 1931	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931
98 cities	5	3	[3] 7	6	5	[3] 5	6	5	[4] 8	6
New England	0	2	[5] 12	7	0	5	12	5	10	2
Middle Atlantic	5	4	5	7	6	5	4	5	5	5
East North Central	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	5
West North Central	2	4	[6] 5	4	0	2	9	6	9	10
South Atlantic	12	2	18	14	10	8	8	12	25	12
East South Central	6	6	[7] 12	12	17	6	0	18	6	18
West South Central	23	0	26	0	10	7	16	7	10	7
Mountain	9	9	[8] 9	0	0	[3] 0	9	0	[4] 9	0
Pacific	6	4	[9] 11	6	0	8	4	0	10	8

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

91 cities	18	13	[3] 14	11	10	[3] 12	9	8	[4] 7	7
New England	12	7	[5] 9	7	2	5	7	2	0	5
Middle Atlantic	18	12	8	12	8	11	9	7	7	8
East North Central	13	6	13	5	5	11	8	5	5	8
West North Central	20	18	[6] 16	12	12	6	6	9	20	8
South Atlantic	29	10	27	20	24	22	8	16	6	4
East South Central	38	45	[7] 14	19	50	51	44	51	6	19
West South Central	30	55	40	38	10	14	7	7	24	28
Mountain	9	17	[8] 53	26	34	[3] 27	9	9	[4] 0	26
Pacific	9	5	[9] 6	2	5	7	7	7	0	0

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities	107	138	[3] 107	122	108	[3] 117	103	102	[4] 97	95
New England	146	132	[5] 187	154	129	130	98	113	125	72
Middle Atlantic	128	165	110	141	120	144	130	121	109	121
East North Central	72	98	78	76	91	87	91	73	86	93
West North Central	143	230	[6] 130	180	70	121	102	109	105	97
South Atlantic	118	168	141	180	131	131	120	127	102	111
East South Central	113	127	[7] 150	121	75	121	63	127	75	121
West South Central	101	145	87	152	128	114	57	114	77	97
Mountain	112	104	[8] 71	61	86	[3] 98	69	78	[4] 134	70
Pacific	51	46	[9] 54	46	67	70	53	55	46	55

[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] Newark, N. J., Kansas City, Mo., Fargo, N. Dak., Topeka, Kans., Covington, Ky., Billings, Mont., Denver, Colo., and Los Angeles, Calif., not included.
[5] Billings, Mont., not included.
[4] Boise, Idaho, not included.
[3] Newark, N. J., not included.
[6] Kansas City, Mo., not included.
[7] Covington, Ky., not included.
[8] Billings, Mont., and Denver, Colo., not included.
[9] Los Angeles, Calif., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 14, 1932.—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 14, 1932, as follows:

Province	Cerebrospinal fever	Influenza	Lethargic encephalitis	Poliomyelitis	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island [1]						
Nova Scotia		16				
New Brunswick [1]						
Quebec	1					7
Ontario	2	2		1		7
Manitoba						2
Saskatchewan					1	
Alberta [1]						
British Columbia	1		1			
Total	4	18	1	1	1	16

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

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 14, 1932.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 14, 1932, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Chicken pox	47	Scarlet fever	62
Diphtheria	24	Tuberculosis	86
Erysipelas	7	Typhoid fever	7
German measles	9	Whooping cough	25
Measles	116		

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	4		Puerperal fever	67	17
Cerebrospinal meningitis	10	4	Scarlet fever	1,573	28
Diphtheria	1,934	128	Trachoma	100	
Dysentery	23	4	Typhoid fever	290	26
Malaria	17		Typhus fever	1	
Paratyphoid fever	17	2			

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—March, 1932.—During the month of March, 1932, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	7	Paratyphoid fever	11
Chicken pox	64	Poliomyelitis	4
Diphtheria and croup	251	Puerperal fever	16
Erysipelas	276	Scabies	728
German measles	10	Scarlet fever	169
Gonorrhea	804	Syphilis	92
Influenza	59,146	Typhoid fever	2
Lethargic encephalitis	9	Undulant fever (Bac. abort. Bang)	46
Measles	2,992	Whooping cough	2,969
Mumps	252		

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain—Vital statistics—April, 1931, 1932.—During the months of April, 1932 and 1931, certain vital statistics were reported in Port of Spain, Trinidad, as follows:

	April, 1932	April, 1931		April, 1932	April, 1931
Number of births	183	170	Deaths under 1 year	17	19
Birth rate per 1,000 population	31.6	30.1	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	92.9	111.8
Number of deaths	90	109			
Death rate per 1,000 population	15.5	19.3			

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 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		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Ceylon: Colombo	C	3																
	D	3																
China:																		
Canton	C	3							1			1			1			1
Hankow	C	14	2	1				1										
	D	6	1															
Shanghai	C																11	11
	D																	1
Swatow	C		1															
India	C	14,314	14,889	10,001	1,627	1,565	1,289	1,345	1,210	1,164	1,148							
	D	7,467	7,684	5,267	586	823	685	694	587	547	564							
Bombay	C	4	1				1											
	D	6	1				1											
Calcutta	C	74	58	133	37	21	19	41	32	47	31	52	53	114	53	130	174	
	D	42	25	70	18	12	9	15	15	21	9	28	25	56	25	42	58	
Chittagong	C			6		1				1		1						
	D			1	1	1						1						
Madras	C				1	1	1			6								
	D				1	1	1			2	1							
Rangoon	C		1															1
	D		1															1
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	C		3															
	D		3															
Karikal	C			35	2													
	D			17														
Pondicherry Territory	C			15							1	1						
	D			15							1	1						
Pondicherry	C											1						
	D											1						

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

CHOLERA—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
India (Portuguese)	C	3	1															
	D	3	1															
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Pnompenh	C			2									1					
	D			2									1					
Saigon and Cholon	C	P	2	1			1					1			1	1	1	1
	D														1	1	1	1
Iraq:																		
Amara	C	3	2															
	D	4	2															
Amara Province	C	3																
	D	2																
Muntafiq Province	C	2																
	D	3																
Nasiriyah	C	8																
	D	7																
Persia:																		
Abadan	C	1																
Ahwaz	C	47																
	D	39																
Khorramabad	C	159	3															
	D	115	10															
Kouh Bezman	C															[1] 1		
Philippine Islands:[2] Capiz Province	C	27	26	22	13	10												
	D	19	19	20	12	8												
Siam:																		
Ayudhaya Province	C	1		1						1			1	1				
	D	1		1						1		1		1				
Bangkok	C	1		1					1	1			1					
	D	1		1						1								
On vessel:																		
S. S. Angora at Rangoon from Calcutta	C											1						
S. S. Narbada at Rangoon from Calcutta	C												1					
	D												1					

[1] A suspected case.

[2] Figures for cholera in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction.

Place		October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932			March, 1932			April, 1932		
						1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):														
Annam [1]	C					4								
	D					4								
Cambodia [1]	C	19	4	3	12	3	2		6	1	3	4	1	20
	D	18		2	6	2	2		3	1	1	3		8
Cochin-China [1]	C	14	6	14	5	7		P	3	2	4	3	6	18
	D	13	4	7	4	5			2	1	2	2	3	13
Laos [1]	C											7		
	D											3		

[1] Reports incomplete.

PLAGUE[1]

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Argentina: Cordoba Province [2]	C		1	1										2				
Azores:																		
San Miguel Island	C	5																
	D	1																
Terceira Island	C	16																
	D	6																
Belgian Congo	C		1															
British East Africa (see also table below):																		
Tanganyika	C			10						2								
	D			10														
Uganda	C	145	63	31	7	1					3	1	1	7				
	D	138	62	26	5	1					3	1	1	6				
Canary Islands: Palma Island—Los Lanos	C			8														1
	D			8														

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions.
[2] 10 cases of bubonic plague were reported in Cordoba Province, Argentina, in January, 1932. They were distant from railroad and 500 kilometers from ports.

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

PLAGUE [1]—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Ceylon: Colombo	C	1	4	4	-----	1	1	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	3
	D	1	4	3	-----	1	1	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	1
Plague-infected rats		1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5	2
China:																		
Kwang Chow Wan	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shensi Province	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	P	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dutch East Indies:																		
Java—																		
Surabaya	C	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tegal	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Java and Madura	D	702	587	499	118	116	108	117	98	79	80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Java	C	198	203	201	60	14	18	49	54	40	51	68	68	52	-----	55	-----	-----
	D	198	203	200	59	14	17	49	55	40	51	67	68	52	-----	54	-----	-----
Ecuador (see table below).																		
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C	3	-----	2	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2
	D	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Assiout	C	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Beheira	C	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----
	D	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	-----
Beni Suef	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	33	2	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
Girga	C	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kena	C	4	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minieh	C	2	7	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	7	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Port Said	C	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tanta	C	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Hawaii Territory:																		
Hawaii Island—																		
Hamakua—Honokaa	C				1	1												
	D				1	1												
Plague-infected rats						1												
Maui Island—																		
Makawao	C							1										
	D							1										
Plague-infected rats					4													
India	C	4,235	6,998	7,892	2,293	2,033	2,187	2,080	2,824	2,768	1,779							
	D	1,739	2,912	3,971	1,343	1,230	1,248	1,149	1,567	1,545	952							
Bassein	C			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4			1	2	
	D				1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3		1		2	
Bombay	C	1			1		2	2	1	1	2	4	6	3	5	5		
	D	1			1		2	2		1	1	4	5	3	5	2		
Plague-infected rats		56	42	57	21	27	30	31	31	26	17	43	30	23	35	34	25	21
Madras	C														[3] 1			
	D														1			
Madras Presidency	C	57	169	2951	66			10	37	64	27	30	42					
	D	24	59	155	42			5	17	25	18	26	14					
Rangoon	C	1	1		1	4	3	1	2		1	1	4	1	1	1		
	D	1	1	1		4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1		1		
Plague-infected rats		2	1				1	1	3	1	1	3	4			1		2
Indo-China (see table below).																		
Iraq:																		
Baghdad	C	7	2	5	1	1		1										
	D	2						1										
Maudhan	C	2																
	D	1																
Madagascar (see also table below): Tamatave	C		1															
Morocco	C	11																
Peru (see table below).																		
Senegal (see table below).																		
Siam	C	5	1	1				1	4	1	1	1						
	D	2	1	1					2			1						
Syria: Beirut	C												1			1		
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State	C	P	P	P				P				P						
	D									10								
United States: California—Los Angeles—Plague-infected rats													1				2	

[3] An imported case.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place		October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932
British East Africa (see also table above): Kenya	C	64	44	41	17	33	22	12
Ecuador:								
Province—								
Chimborazo	C	2	8	------	8	13	------	------
Loja	C	11	2	------	11	------	------	------
Indo-China	C	3	------	9	17	P	P	9
	D	1	------	5	9	------	------	6
Madagascar (see also table above):								
Province—								
Ambatolampy	C	------	------	------	23	40	------	------
	D	------	------	------	23	38	------	------
Ambositra	C	8	39	142	166	90	------	------
	D	5	37	121	152	81	------	------
Antisirabe	C	17	27	56	53	45	------	------
	D	17	27	51	51	45	------	------
Maevatanana	C	------	4	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	4	------	------	------	------	------
Miarinarivo	C	18	10	14	15	13	------	------
	D	16	9	14	15	12	------	------
Moramanga	C	13	25	30	13	9	------	------
	D	11	25	29	13	9	------	------
Tananarive	C	120	186	248	203	148	------	------
	D	117	178	241	196	140	------	------
Peru	C	8	27	21	11	2	------	------
	D	7	11	9	8	2	------	------
Department—								
Canete	C	------	------	------	3	------	------	------

Place		October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932
Peru—Continued.								
Department—Continued.								
Cajamarca	C	------	14	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	5	------	------	------	------	------
Libertad	C	------	2	------	1	------	------	------
Lima	C	------	9	------	6	------	1	------
	D	------	4	------	------	------	------	------
Plague-infected rats		1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Lima	C	------	1	------	------	1	1	------
	D	------	1	------	------	1	------	------
Piura	C	8	------	------	1	------	------	------
	D	7	------	------	------	------	------	------
Senegal:								
Baol [1]	C	6	2	------	------	------	------	------
	D	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dakar [1]	C	4	------	------	------	------	10	------
	D	4	------	------	------	------	5	------
Diourbel [1]	C	------	10	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	5	------	------	------	------	------
Louga [1]	C	1	19	------	------	------	------	------
	D	2	10	------	------	------	------	------
Rufisque [1]	C	7	12	------	------	------	------	------
	D	1	2	------	------	------	------	------
Thies [1]	C	7	16	1	------	------	------	------
	D	5	7	1	------	------	------	------
Yombel [1]	C	------	------	------	------	------	9	------
	D	------	------	------	------	------	5	------

[1] Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Aden	C			2						1								
Algeria:																		
Algiers	C		1															
Constantine Department	C													1		1	1	
Philippeville	C															1		
Southern Territories	C				2													
Brazil:																		
Porto Alegre (alastrim)	C	51	35	34	12		3	4		3	1	1	2	1				
	D	1	2								1							
Rio de Janeiro	C		1															
Santos	C	1		2														
British East Africa: Tanganyika	C	2	55	24		4		1										
	D		4	7		1	1											
British South Africa:																		
Northern Rhodesia	C		7	5														
Southern Rhodesia	C		1									4						
Canada:																		
Alberta	C	3	11															
British Columbia [1]	C		2	18	8	10	4	3	7		2	1						
Manitoba	C	2		10										1				
Nova Scotia	C	1					1											
Ontario	C	11	14	6	4	16		1	1			3		2	4		1	
North Bay	C			1														
Toronto	C	1																
Quebec	C		3	1				8										
Saskatchewan	C	34	11	35		23		7	5			1		1	5	2	3	1
Chile: Tocopilla	C		2															
China:																		
Amoy	C	46	218	183	35	34	30	22	15	12	8	10	7	5	4	1		
	D	36	79	91	11	14	12	7	5	7	3	10	4	3	3	1		
Canton	C	14	18	27	18	6	5	15	21	18	29	11	24	18	22	17	19	9
	D							1	7						1		1	
Foochow	C	P	P	P				P		P		P		P				
Hankow	C	29	47	59		2	1	1			3	2	1		1			
	D	6	12	5		1												
Hong Kong	C		1	11	7	19	19	6	12	7	17	9	12	13	21	9	7	
	D			6	2	9	9	3	7	6	7	8	2	6	6	6	7	
Manchuria—Dairen	C	1		1	1				3	1	7	5	7					

[1] 23 cases of smallpox with 8 deaths were reported at Vancouver, British Columbia, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1932.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended—												
					February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
China—Continued.																		
Nanking	C	2																
	D	1																
Shanghai—																		
Foreigners only	C	77	115	163	48	30	44	45	30	29	13	30	22	24	22	22	16	6
Including natives	D	31	41	62	24	18	17	8	15	17	6	7	7	10	8	10	6	5
Swatow	C		2		1													
Tientsin	C	1		1		2			1	6	1		1	1				
	D									1								
Chosen (see table below).																		
Colombia: Cali	C		1															
Dahomey	C										3	3				2		
	D											1						
Dutch East Indies: Batavia	C		1	1														
	D			1														
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C											1						1
Cairo	C			1														
Suez	C							2	3	5	7	5	1	1	2		1	
	D									1	1	1						
France (see table below).																		
Germany: Aix-la-Chapelle	C			1														
Gold Coast (see table below).																		
Great Britain:																		
England and Wales	C	216	198	227	70	73	73	42	76	61	41	95	70	87	96	62	68	76
London	C	118	100	100	44	38	32	22	28	23	23	55	30	25	48	34	41	39
London and Great Towns	C	191	152	188	59	57	53	34	57	56	37	86	57	63	86	51	59	60
Guatemala (see table below).																		
Honduras: [1]																		
Ceiba	D							1		1	1		1					
Puerto Castilla	C			1		1	2	1								4		
Tegucigalpa	C	8					5											
Tela	C											2	2					
Trujillo	C						35											
	D						5											

India	C	2,298	2,361	4,576	1,628	2,397	2,745	2,939	3,006	2,339	2,818							
	D	1,066	464	970	293	493	545	565	580	405	518							
Bassein	C			1									1					
	D												1					
Bombay	C	1	3	6	3	2	5	13	8	8	4	7	7	7	8	3	10	12
	D	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	4	3	1	4	2	3	5		2	4
Calcutta	C	1	7	27	9	25	35	33	22	44	50	43	38	19	40	36	17	
	D	1	3	15	6	7	18	23	14	30	36	35	30	11	22	36	12	
Cochin	C			1	1	1	4	3	2		1		1					
Karachi	C	5	3	18	9	11	3		4	3	3	9	6	4	10	9	4	5
	D			6		5	3		1	1	3	3	2		2	5		3
Madras	C	7	7	9	4	2	2	7	15	9	15	12	15	20	13	10	17	
	D	2	2	3		3		1	6	4	1	5	4	2	2	3	2	
Moulmein	C			4	2			2	4	2	1		1					
Negapatam	C	1					1				1							
	D	1		1														
Rangoon	C	9	39	147	141		104	173	172	128	163	143	116	71	32	41	18	
	D	7	10	40	18	46	29	34	61	37	50	31	32	28	12	16	9	
Tuticorin	C	8	6	28	9	5	15	7	9	4		1		3		2	4	
	D			2	2	1		5	4	4		1		1		2	5	
Vizagapatam	C		2			1	1	1			2							
India (French):																		
Karikal	C	7	4	1			1	3	3	2	8	6	3	15	1			
	D	7	2	1			1	3		1	2	6	3	6	1			
Pondicherry Territory	C	26	22	32	8	4	4	4	11	10	1	7	3	10	6	3	3	
	D	25	22	27	8	4	4	4	7	10	4	5	2	8	6	3	3	
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Pnompenh	C			1	2						1							
Saigon and Cholon	C	26	32	117	38	46	33	28	54	45	71	42	33	35	32	13	12	8
	D	12	24	92	24	23	23	15	48	35	60	31	30	32	27	12	11	7
Iraq:																		
Baghdad	C	11	15	10	2	1	1		1	1	12	6		5	10	12	4	
	D	5	8	13	2	1	1		1		5	4		2	5	6	2	
Basra	C		1	2	1	1					4	7	1	1	1	1	1	
	D		2											1	2	1		
Ivory Coast (see table below).																		
Jamaica	C	1																
Japan:																		
Kobe	C							1	1		1			1				1
	D								1									
Osaka Prefecture [3]	C														3	90		
Taiwan	C			35		55	3			1								
Yokohama	C	1	1	2														
Mexico (see also table below):																		
Chihuahua	D				1		1	1				1	1					
Durango	D												1					
Jalisco (State)—Guadalajara	D	1	1	3					1					1	1			1
Mexico City and surrounding territory	C	10	8	14	7	9	11	6	6				2	5	6			
	D					1									1		1	
Monterrey	C			1		1	2	5	1					1	1			

[2] 590 cases of smallpox with 15 deaths were reported in Honduras from July, 1931, to Feb. 16, 1932.
[3] 200 cases of smallpox were reported in Osaka Prefecture from Mar. 1 to May 24, 1932.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Mexico (see also table below)—Continued.																		
San Luis Potosi	D		2	5		1		1	2	1				1	1		1	
Torreon	C	7	2	6				2		1	1		1			2		1
	D		2	2	1			2		1	1		1			2		3
Morocco (see table below).																		
Nigeria	C	15		217			1	45		270	1							
	D	1		120				2		24	1							
Panama: Chiriqui	C	3																
Poland	C	1	1															
Portugal:																		
Lisbon	C	91	108	98	21	5	17	7	10	14	8	6	5	11	4	6	10	5
Oporto	C	2	2	3	4	1	1	8	4	4	4	2	10	6		5		5
Salvador	C					50	15	20	10									
Siam	C		13	1					2									
Sierra Leone: Freetown	C												3					
Straits Settlements	C		2	4	3	1		2	1									
	D			1					2									
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	2	2	3			3	5	1		3			1		2		
	D			1				1										
Sweden: Malmo	C			9														
Syria (see table below).																		
Tunisia: Tunis	C		1						1									
Turkey (see also table below): Istanbul	C				1									1				
Union of South Africa:																		
Cape Province	C	P	P										P	9				
Transvaal	C	P								P	P							
On vessels:																		
Brazilian ship Jaboatao at New Orleans from Brazil	C		1															
S. S. Tacoma at Manila from Shanghai	C		1															
S. S. Cressington Court at Yokohama from Shanghai	C			1														
S. S. Bollington Court at Yokohama from Shanghai	C			1														
S. S. Victoria City at Brisbane from Shanghai	C			1														

S. S. Bellasco at Mobile from Habana, Cuba, and Hull, England	C		1																
S. S. Frauenfels at Suez from Calcutta	C								1										
S. S. Uwajima Maru at Osaka from Shanghai	C			1															
S. S. President Jackson at Yokohama from San Francisco via Honolulu	C		1																
S. S. Hong Kheng at Singapore from Amoy, via Swatow and Hong Kong	C			1															
S. S. Hai Ning and S. S. Solviken at Hong Kong	C			P															
S. S. Merkara at Aden from Colombo	C			2															
S. S. Tjisadane at Hong Kong from Shanghai and Amoy	C			P															
S. S. Poafung at Shanghai	C			1															
S. S. Rajula at Penang from Negapatam	C			P															
S. S. MacGillivary at Suez from Rangoon	C								[1]1										
S. S. Tainui at Southampton from New Zealand	C												[1]1						
S. S. Glenbank at Suez from Aden	C													1					

Place		November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932			February, 1932			March, 1932			April, 1932		
				1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30
Gold Coast	C					2									
	D					1									
Indo-China (see also table above)	C	120	509	11	107	191	145	206	309	230	275	222	175	247	146
	D	22	93	11	52	85	47	98	86	109	113	120	80	97	64
Ivory Coast	C	1													
	D	1													
Syria: Beirut	C			2	3								1		1

Place		October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932
Chosen	C	7	2	1	1	6	30
	D	1				3	9
France	C		6	1			
Guatemala	C				5		
	D				1		

Place		October, 1931	November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932
Mexico (see also table above)	D	427	419	423			
Morocco	C	91	152	279	488	368	306
Turkey (see also table above)	C				31	22	2
	D				1	1	

[1] A suspected case.

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

TYPHUS FEVER

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended— February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May, 1932	
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14
Algeria:																		
Algiers	C		4	1			3				7			8	9	23	7	
Constantine Department	C	3	5	7						7								
Geryville	C			7	1													
Oran	C	1							1									
Bulgaria	C	4	22	44	1	29	36		12	10	12		15	6	15	9	10	
	D		3	6		3	3		1	1				3	4	2		
Chile:																		
Antofagasta	C		1	1										3				
Santiago	C	3								1								
China:																		
Hankow	C		4							1	3							
Swatow	C						2											
Chosen (see table below).																		
Colombia: Cali	D				1													
Czechoslovakia (see table below).																		
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C		5		1								5	2	7			
Beheira	C		7			63	7					46				5		
Cairo	C	1																
Gharbieh	C		1		12											5		
	D															2		
Provinces	C		11	43	26	11	104	192	148	164	164	200	112	49	41			
	D		2	3	1	2	5	17	15	17	17		18	9	12			
Greece (see table below).																		
Irish Free State:																		
Donegal County—Stranorlar	C	2																
Limerick County—Limerick	C	1																
Waterford County—Lismore	C		1															
Latvia (see table below).																		
Lithuania (see table below).																		

Mexico:																		
Guadalajara	D		1															
Mexico City, including municipalities in Federal District	C	22	11	25	7	8	3	2	2	3	2		3	2	3			
	D	4	6	9	1	4	3	4	2		2		1		2			
San Luis Potosi	D		1					1		1								
Morocco	C	17	9	6	7	19	19	14	3	21		5	9	7	3	15	3	
	D	2	1					6	2	4			1					
Palestine	C	1	4	3		1											1	
Paraguay: Asuncion	D				1													
Peru.[1]																		
Poland	C	106	193	265	49	41	58	67	74	65	52	64	85	95	119	115	70	
	D	10	14	10	2	3	7	9	5	5	4	8	5	10	11	13	7	
Portugal: Oporto	C			1	1								10				3	
Rumania	C	68	108	264	79	74	94	49	82	79	56							
	D	6	10	13	7	6	7	8	12	8	6							
Tunisia: Tunis	C	26	2	1	13		11		14	26	10	31	32	6	20	19	26	
	D	2			1		2		2		3	3	4					
Turkey (see table below).																		
Union of South Africa:																		
Cape Province	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P				
Natal	C	P	P		P	P	P	P										
Orange Free State	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P				
Transvaal	C	P	P	P	P	P	P											
Venezuela: Caracas (see table below).																		
Yugoslavia (see table below).																		
On vessel: At Antofagasta, from Iquique and points north	C		1															

Place		November, 1931	December, 1931	January, 1932	February, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932
Chosen: Seoul	C	4			5	4	
	D	1			1		
Czechoslovakia	C		10	1			1
	D		3				
Greece	C	4	6	4	4		
	D		1				
Latvia	C		12				
Lithuania	C	9	20	21	10	32	25
	D		1	3	3	3	5
Turkey	C	14	21	14	22	6	1
	D		2	3	1	3	
Venezuela: Caracas	D		1	2			
Yugoslavia	C	2	14	11	26	5	29
	D	1	1		2	1	

[1] Typhus fever was reported in Peru from May to November, 1931, 153 new cases being reported during the months of October and November. The disease did not spread to the coastal regions.

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

YELLOW FEVER

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

Place		Nov. 15–Dec. 12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931–Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10–Feb. 6, 1932	Week ended—												
					February, 1932			March, 1932				April, 1932					May 1932
					13	20	27	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7
Brazil:																	
Bahia State	C		2														
Esplanada	C																P
Ceara State	C															1	
	D															1	
Espirito Santo State [1]	C									2			1	P	P	P	
	D									2			1				
Santa Teresa (about 56 miles from Victoria)	D							1									
Dahomey: Porto Novo	C											1					
	D											1					
Gold Coast:																	
Avudua	C											1	1				
Cape Coast	C								P								
Dagomba District	C	1															
Salaga	C	1															
	D	1															
Tamale	C	3															
Yapei	C									1							
Nigeria	C	2				1											
	D	2															
Togo (French): Atakpame—Anie Circle	D	1															

[1] During the 3 weeks ended Apr. 30, 1932, a number of cases of suspected yellow fever were reported in the interior of the State.