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ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN STUDENTS, 1917-1931

Incidence of Cases Attended by University Physicians among Students at the University Health Service

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Student health services often have an unusual opportunity to determine facts relative to the phenomena of health and disease. Studies on acute respiratory conditions are typical of such opportunities, and the need for accurate data on the problem of colds is widely appreciated. The Hagerstown studies (1) show respiratory conditions to be responsible for more than half of all illness reported in a typical community, and in the University of Michigan student clinic they are responsible for over 25 per cent of all illnesses treated.

This study concerns the incidence of respiratory conditions as recorded in the student clinic at the University of Michigan. This clinic, which is free to all students, offers a high quality of medical service readily available for ambulatory, room, and hospital patients. Clinical diagnoses are an uncertain index of disease incidence, but these data would at least indicate the frequency with which intelligent young people seek easily obtainable medical service for respiratory illness.

The cases of minor respiratory illness treated at the health service clinic or by the university physicians in the students' quarters varied during the 14-year period 1917-1931 from 710 per 1,000 students enrolled in 1923-24 to 1,198 in 1930-31, with an average of 926 cases per 1,000 for the whole period. These rates are on the basis of a whole 12-month year, the computation being made from both the regular and the summer session rates. They represent the frequency with which service was obtained from the university physicians for any of the following diagnoses: Rhinitis, pharyngitis, naso-pharyngitis, tracheitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, influenza, sinusitis, la grippe, laryngitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia.

The average annual rate of 926 respiratory conditions treated per 1,000 students entitled to the service may be compared with an annual rate of 657 cases per 1,000 persons of all ages as reported in bimonthly canvasses of families in the Hagerstown study (2) and of 493 per 1,000

persons 15-24 years of age in the same study. However, only 34 per cent of the respiratory cases in the Hagerstown study were attended by a physician, whereas all of the 926 cases per 1,000 in this study are attended cases, since no data are available on the cases that did not ask for treatment. The medical service was free, which was not true in Hagerstown. The rate of 926 clinic cases per 1,000 represents nearly twice the rate as reported for approximately the same age group (15-24 years) in bimonthly canvasses of families in Hagerstown (1).

Studies by the Public Health Service (3)(4) among students in 10 universities and colleges reporting at semimonthly intervals upon their own respiratory attacks, whether or not they were attended by a physician, indicated an average incidence for the 12-month period ending May 30, 1925, of 2,947 cases per 1,000 students, with a variation in the rates of 2,365 to 3,336 in the different schools. Only 13 per cent of such cases were attended by a physician.

A very intensive study conducted by the department of epidemiology of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene indicated an even higher case incidence for the minor respiratory conditions. (See also reference 5.)

The average annual rate of 926 minor respiratory cases attended by the university physicians for each 1,000 students enrolled can, therefore, be considered as including a considerably larger proportion of colds than would ordinarily come to the attention of a physician. Apart from the question of completeness, the data presented in this article should give a reasonably accurate picture of the chronology of respiratory diseases among the students of the university.

For the three school years 1928-1931, 13,155 student years were studied with relation to the number of students who were treated for respiratory illness during each school year. This involved counting many of the same persons for more than one year. The frequency with which a student was treated for one or more cases during a year was also determined by groups. The count for the same person in successive years has not been determined. The average number treated annually in the population studied was 45 per cent.

Table 1 shows the distribution of those treated according to the number of cases for which they were treated. Twenty-five per cent of those treated had two cases and 18 per cent had three or more cases, the other 57 per cent being treated at the clinic for only one respiratory case.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of 5,955 students treated by the university physicians for minor respiratory conditions according to the number of cases for which treated during the school year, University of Michigan student health service*

[Based on data for the three school years 1928-1931]

Number of minor respiratory cases	Number of students treated	Per cent
Total.....	5,955	100
One.....	3,406	57
Two.....	1,461	25
Three.....	677	11
Four.....	257	4
Five or more.....	154	3

¹ 45 per cent of average population studied for school year.

CHRONOLOGY

Table 2 shows rates by months for the 14-year period from 1917 to 1931. Rates are shown for both the regular and summer session months and are computed on an annual basis. Adjustments have also been made for holiday periods, such as Christmas and Easter, to make the rates for the months in which holidays fall comparable with other months. Figure 1 shows graphically these monthly rates.

This figure indicates the usual large seasonal variation in the incidence of the respiratory diseases. Apart from this seasonal variation, certain months in which respiratory diseases were epidemic stand out with much higher rates than the expected seasonal incidence. These months correspond in general with those that have been found in mortality data to be the peaks of influenza epidemics (6), except that there is little or no peak corresponding to the great epidemic of the fall of 1918. There is a very large peak corresponding to the epidemic of the spring of 1918 and there are peaks for 1922, 1923, 1926, and 1928 corresponding to the definite epidemics that occurred in those years.

Table 3 summarizes the rates in yearly intervals, with an adjustment not only for vacation periods falling within the regular session but also for the summer vacation, to put the rates on a 12-month basis instead of a school-year basis. Table 4 shows the number of students enrolled during each of the school years (regular session) from 1917 to 1931, the number of cases of respiratory illness attended by university physicians in the group, and the rates per 1,000 students entitled to the service. Rates for each sex are given without any adjustment for vacation periods and on the basis of the regular session only. For both sexes combined, rates are given without any adjustment and also with adjustment for vacation periods within the regular session but without adjustment to the full 12-month year such as was done for Table 3.

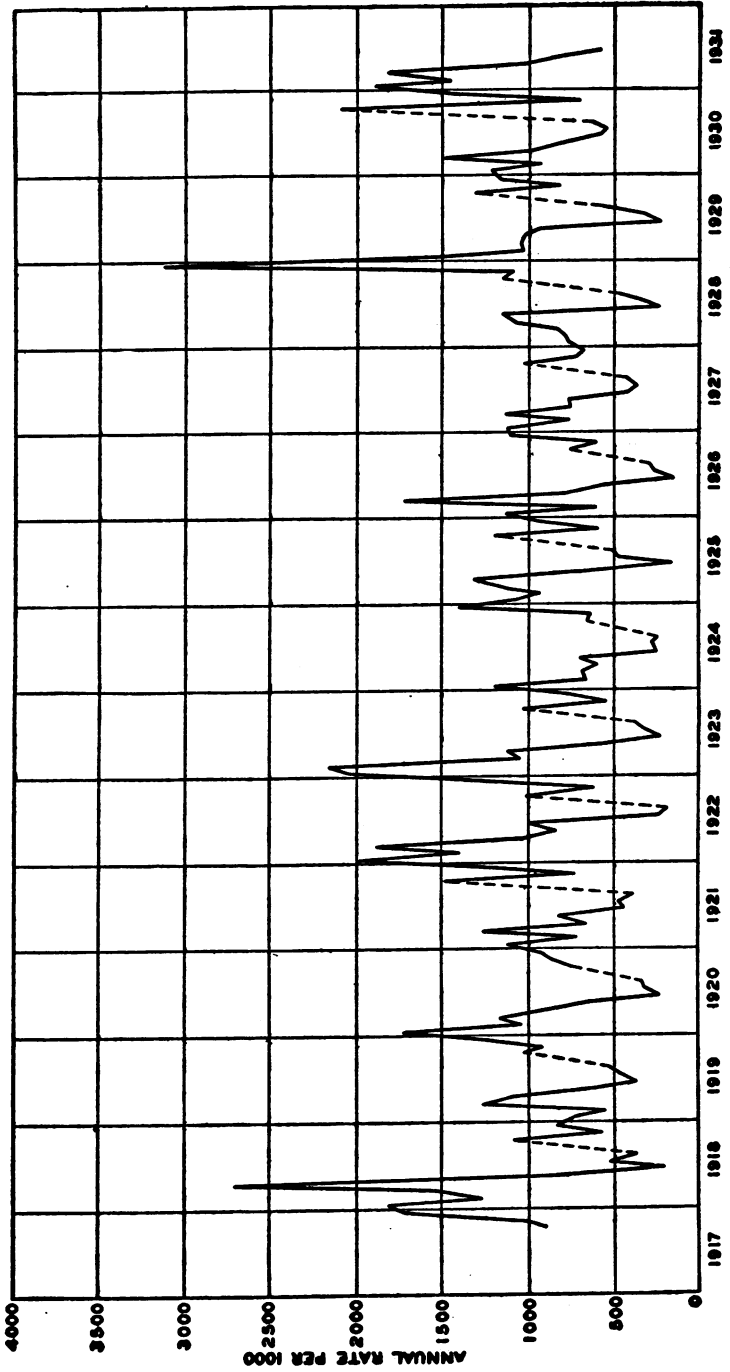


FIGURE 1.—Monthly incidence of minor respiratory conditions treated by university physicians among students of the University of Michigan. (Rates adjusted for vacation periods)

TABLE 2.—Minor respiratory cases treated by the university physicians per 1,000 student population by months, 1917–1931, University of Michigan student health service

[Rates adjusted for vacation periods]

Month	Monthly rate (annual basis)													
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
July.....		533	451	329	480	241	323	269	487	275	385	370	325	547
August.....		370	539	332	395	187	395	251	523	295	441	483	581	641
October.....	890	1,091	1,032	753	1,482	1,016	1,030	677	1,192	772	1,032	1,160	1,316	2,102
November.....	1,006	580	919	876	739	629	551	646	607	607	728	1,097	840	708
December.....	1,718	835	1,250	934	1,167	1,196	783	1,400	956	1,111	679	3,640	1,175	1,441
January.....	1,905	728	1,728	1,127	1,988	2,046	1,201	1,084	1,131	1,129	782	1,531	1,222	1,899
February.....	1,274	561	1,043	719	1,398	2,178	669	936	616	773	797	1,034	947	1,466
March.....	1,535	1,276	1,178	1,273	1,871	1,048	688	1,136	1,777	1,146	838	1,054	1,492	1,811
April.....	2,699	1,095	875	677	1,026	1,115	605	1,314	797	766	1,086	1,031	991	1,034
May.....	830	634	664	834	848	582	695	709	572	778	1,168	948	805	846
June.....	206	378	238	439	394	220	263	157	149	423	224	220	595	592

TABLE 3.—Annual case rates from minor respiratory diseases treated by university physicians among students of Michigan University (estimates for whole 12 months)¹

Year July 1 to June 30	Rate per 1,000 whole-year basis	Year July 1 to June 30	Rate per 1,000 whole-year basis
1917-18.....	1,105	1925-26.....	871
1918-19.....	757	1926-27.....	772
1919-20.....	900	1927-28.....	838
1920-21.....	752	1928-29.....	1,147
1921-22.....	1,120	1929-30.....	1,000
1922-23.....	995	1930-31.....	1,198
1923-24.....	710		
1924-25.....	798	Average annual rate.....	926

¹ July and August estimates are at summer session rates, and September at the average of August and October rates. Regular session populations used in calculations.

TABLE 4.—Minor respiratory cases treated by the university physicians per 1,000 student population, by 10-month school years, 1917–1931, University of Michigan student health service

School year	Population		Number of cases treated		Case rates per 1,000			
					Both sexes		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Adjusted for vacation periods within the regular session	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted
1917-18.....	3,434	1,145	3,220	795	976	876	937	694
1918-19.....	3,506	1,169	1,708	745	619	524	487	637
1919-20.....	5,474	1,824	3,828	979	753	658	699	536
1920-21.....	6,051	2,017	3,732	939	650	578	616	465
1921-22.....	6,085	2,028	5,390	1,281	972	822	885	631
1922-23.....	6,247	2,083	4,786	1,359	909	737	763	652
1923-24.....	5,939	2,309	3,172	934	591	497	534	404
1924-25.....	5,802	2,487	4,155	972	716	618	716	390
1925-26.....	6,446	2,148	4,308	1,104	725	629	668	514
1926-27.....	6,631	2,210	3,756	1,286	678	564	566	559
1927-28.....	6,502	2,285	4,019	1,337	714	609	618	585
1928-29.....	6,351	2,115	5,648	1,623	1,010	858	889	767
1929-30.....	6,625	2,206	4,895	1,457	852	719	738	659
1930-31.....	6,388	2,245	6,042	1,782	1,074	906	945	794

Figure 2 shows graphically the rates given in Table 4 for the regular session and in addition several years prior to 1917 that are not shown in the table. The rates for these years prior to 1917 are rather low, which may be due in part to the newness of the medical service and may indicate less use of the service rather than lower respiratory rates among the students. With the exception of higher rates in years when influenza occurred, there is little evidence of trend in these rates since the school year 1917-18. However, the last three

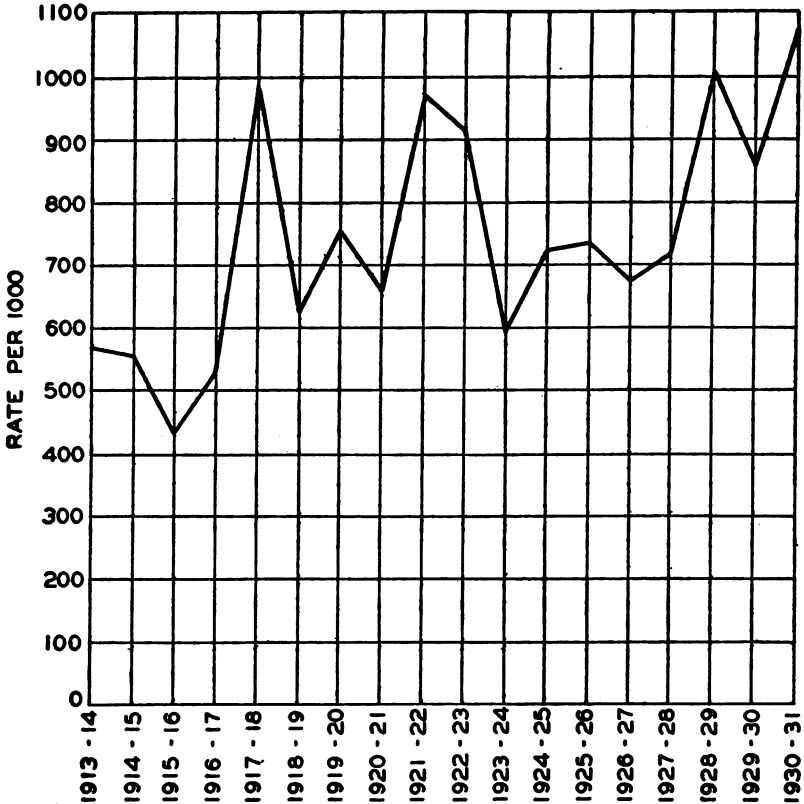


FIGURE 2.—Minor respiratory cases treated each year by the university physicians during regular sessions, per 1,000 student population, University of Michigan, 1913-1931. (Rates adjusted for vacation periods within the session)

years have shown rates considerably above the average, but two of these three years have been years of considerable influenza prevalence. As already noted, the school year 1918-19 does not show up as a year with high respiratory rates in these data.

Figure 3 shows similar rates for each year for the summer sessions only. There is little similarity between the variations in the summer session and the winter session rates. Indeed, there is no particular reason to expect similarity, since the summer-session student body

is made up of a very different group from that of the regular session; and, moreover, the occurrence of an influenza epidemic during the winter would have little or no bearing upon what might be expected during the summer session. Since these rates are for minor respiratory diseases, influenza and grippe must be an important factor in the size of the rate and its variation from year to year.

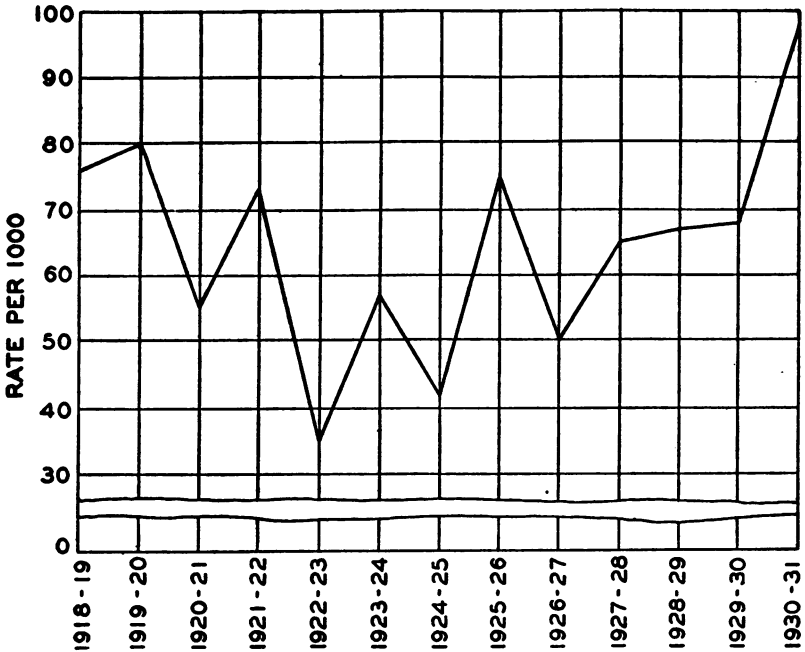


FIGURE 3.—Minor respiratory cases treated each year by the university physicians during summer sessions, per 1,000 student population, University of Michigan, 1918-1931. (Rates adjusted for vacation periods within the session)

Table 5 shows for each month of the year the average of the rates for the 14-year period 1917-1931. The rates for both sexes combined have been adjusted for vacation periods, but the rates for males and females are without any such adjustment. Figure 4 shows these rates graphically. According to these data there is a peak in October, followed by a lower rate in November. This fall peak has been noted by other investigators also. The drop in February may be accounted for in part by the intersemester disturbance in student attendance

and might result in fewer cases coming to the attention of the university physicians.

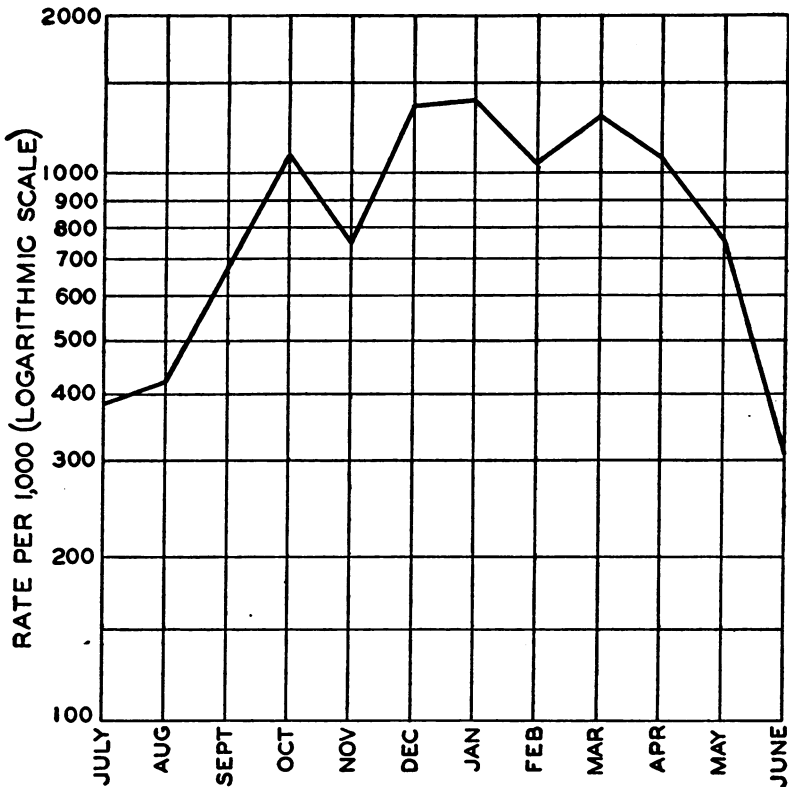


FIGURE 4.—Seasonal variation in minor respiratory conditions treated by university physicians, average rates (annual basis) for each month, based on the 14-year period, 1917-1931, University of Michigan. (Rates adjusted for vacation periods within the month. August and October are connected by a straight line; no data for September)

TABLE 5.—Average rates (annual basis) for each month during the 14-year period 1917-1931 for minor respiratory cases treated by the university physicians, University of Michigan student health service

Month	Both sexes (adjusted for vacation periods within the regular session)	Male (unadjusted)	Female (unadjusted)	Per cent male rate is in excess of female
July.....	385	399	362	10
August.....	418	314	202	55
October.....	1,110	1,151	990	16
November.....	752	786	711	10
December.....	1,327	851	760	13
January.....	1,385	1,316	1,033	27
February.....	1,029	1,017	764	33
March.....	1,294	1,357	1,117	22
April.....	1,079	835	601	40
May.....	779	821	668	23
June.....	300	207	191	8

SEX DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENCE RATES

Figure 5 shows the average rates for each month for the two sexes separately, the averages being based on the 14-year period 1917-1931. It will be noted that for every month the averages are slightly less for females than for males. Figure 6 shows regular session rates for males and females by years. It will be noted that here also the rates for females are consistently lower than the rates for males, the only exception being the rate for the school year 1918-19.

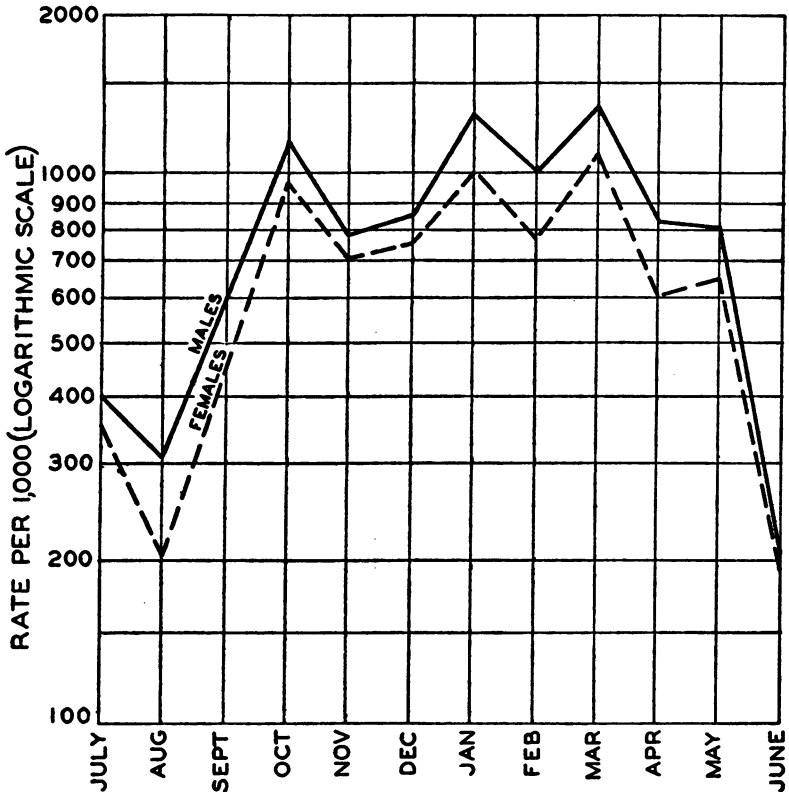


FIGURE 5.—Sex differences in case rates for minor respiratory conditions treated by university physicians, average rates (annual basis) for males and females for each month, based on the 14-year period, 1917-1931, University of Michigan. (August and October are connected by straight lines; no data for September)

Rates were computed for males and females for each school month, including the summer session, for each of the 14 years from 1917 to 1931. These rates are not shown in any table, but it may be stated that the male rates were rather consistently higher for the different months of these years. Out of 152 months throughout the period (no July and August data for 1917-18 were available), there were only 28 months in which the rate for cases treated by the university physicians among females was greater than the rate among males.

The consistently lower rates for women students can be explained by us upon no other basis than that acute respiratory conditions are somewhat less frequent or less troublesome in females. On the history blanks filled out by 10,229 entering students, in six groups, since 1919, frequent colds were listed by a slightly greater percentage

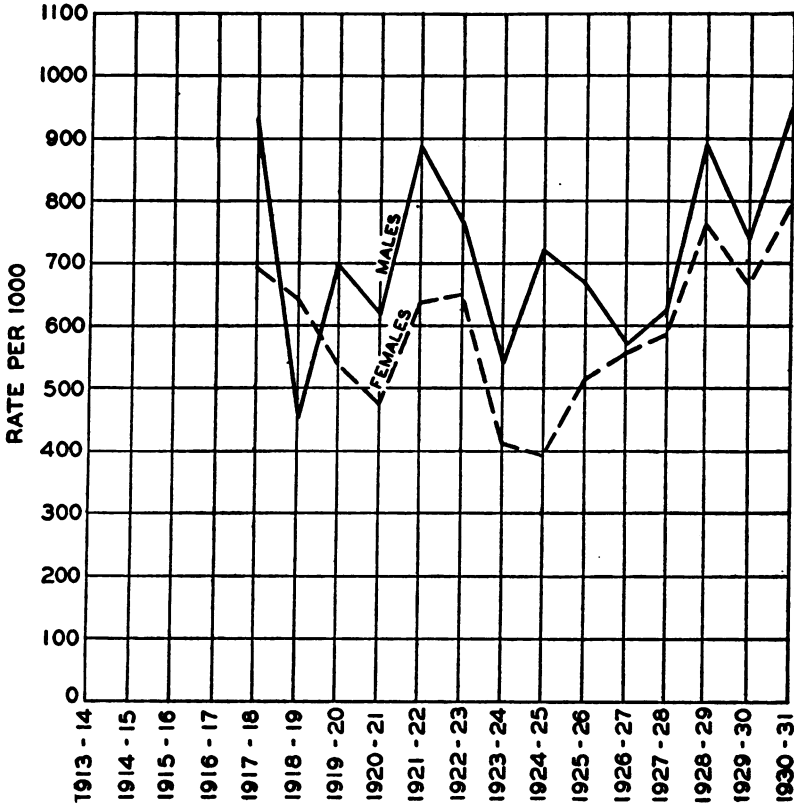


FIGURE 6.—Sex differences in case rates for minor respiratory conditions treated each year by the university physicians during regular sessions, University of Michigan, 1917-1931

of males than females in each group. The averages are, females 18 per cent and males 22 per cent.

TABLE 6.—Dispensary calls for respiratory infections and all causes, by sex, in selected groups for three years, University of Michigan student medical service

School year	Classes	Student school years		Call rates per 100					
		Women	Men	All causes			Respiratory infections		
				Women	Men	Male excess	Women	Men	Male excess
1928-29	Freshman	329	998	530	535	Per cent 1	70	81	Per cent 15
1929-30	Freshmen and sophomores	667	2,012	505	595	17	62	76	22
1930-31	Freshmen, sophomores, and juniors	875	2,358	700	785	12	85	104	23
Combined	Combined	1,871	5,368	600	666	10	72	90	24

Table 6 shows comparative rates of clinic attendance for respiratory infections and all causes of sickness. While the male rate for all causes exceeds the female rate, the amount of excess is less than one-half the excess for respiratory infections. This sex difference in these infections here is contrary to that reported in survey studies (1), (7), (8), (9), (10). In a study of absences from work of one day or longer among employees of an electric company in Boston during a 10-year period, the respiratory rate for females was 70 per cent greater than for males (11).

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DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR APRIL, 1932

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin for May, 1932, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality record of many million insured persons of the industrial insurance department of the company for April, 1932, as compared with that for the preceding month and for April, 1931. It also presents a comparison of the cumulative death rates for January-April for the two years. The annual general death rate for this group in the past few years has averaged about 72 per cent of the death rate for the registration area of the United States.

The Bulletin states:

The lowest mortality rate ever recorded for the month of April among the industrial policyholders of the company in the United States and Canada was

that registered this year. The figure is 9.6 deaths per 1,000 living, which may be compared with 9.8 in April of last year, and with 10.4 in March of this year. Health conditions during the latter part of April were particularly favorable.

The year-to-date death rate for the January-April period (9.4 per 1,000) is lower than ever previously registered for the like part of any year. Furthermore, the mortality is below that of any other year in all sections of the United States and in Canada.

The more detailed aspects of the health record of the winter and early spring of 1932 are as follows: There have been sharp declines in the mortality from such important diseases as influenza, tuberculosis, and pneumonia. From these three diseases alone there have been 2,938 fewer deaths in this insured group in the first four months of 1932 than would have occurred if the much higher death rates of the like part of 1931 had prevailed. There have been, also, slight reductions this year in deaths from cerebral hemorrhage, organic heart disease, chronic nephritis, accidents, and automobile fatalities, as well as from several diseases of lesser numerical importance. The prevailing low cumulative rate of 97.1 per cent per 100,000 for pneumonia has never before been even closely approached during the like period of any year. In 1931, for example, it was 126.5; in 1930, 117.2; and in 1929, 154.6. The influenza death rate is down 31 per cent and that for tuberculosis 10 per cent in a single year. The reductions for heart disease and automobile fatalities, although small, are of unusual interest. For, if they are still in evidence at the end of 1932, they will mark breaks in an almost continuously rising death rate for these causes of death over a long series of years.

The cancer situation, as in 1931, is the black spot in the year's health record. For many years, it is true, there has been a rising tendency in the cancer mortality rate. Up to 1931, however, the increase from year to year had been relatively small—even though persistent; but last year the rise amounted to 7.4 per cent; and this year, to date, there has been a further rise of 6.8 per cent.

Death rates (annual basis) per 100,000 for principal causes of death

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Annual rate per 100,000 lives exposed ¹				
	April, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1931	Cumulative January-April	
				1932	1931
Total, all causes.....	957.8	1,043.5	977.3	943.3	1,009.2
Typhoid fever.....	.6	.9	.9	1.2	1.1
Measles.....	2.4	3.6	5.9	2.7	4.3
Scarlet fever.....	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.1
Whooping cough.....	4.9	4.6	2.8	4.0	3.8
Diphtheria.....	4.5	4.1	3.0	5.3	5.2
Influenza.....	37.1	43.6	33.1	30.6	44.2
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	78.7	76.9	80.6	74.4	82.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	68.9	69.0	70.2	66.1	73.5
Cancer.....	90.1	93.2	82.9	90.0	84.3
Diabetes mellitus.....	25.2	27.6	23.0	24.7	24.2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	66.2	77.6	68.9	68.2	68.4
Organic diseases of heart.....	169.3	188.7	168.8	169.9	172.4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	97.6	123.7	111.2	97.1	126.5
Other respiratory diseases.....	10.3	13.3	13.4	11.4	13.9
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	8.5	7.5	9.4	8.2	10.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	73.5	78.9	73.8	74.3	74.9
Puerperal state.....	10.3	11.3	13.3	11.1	12.3
Suicides.....	11.7	9.4	11.3	10.3	9.6
Homicides.....	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	49.8	50.8	53.5	50.2	52.9
Traumatism by automobiles.....	16.0	15.8	18.5	17.8	18.4
All other causes.....	206.2	216.5	211.1	199.4	207.7

¹ All figures in this table include insured infants under one year of age. The rates for 1932 are subject to slight correction, since they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Powers of board of health held not subordinated to zoning resolutions.— (New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division; *People v. Department of Health of City of New York*, 256 N. Y. S. 856; decided Apr. 29, 1932.) The following per curiam opinion of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court deals with the validity of certain regulations of the New York City Health Department when considered in conjunction with zoning resolutions:

Order denying motion for a peremptory or alternative mandamus order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

The powers of the board of health under section 1172 of the Greater New York Charter (Laws 1901, c. 466), as amended by Laws 1904, c. 628, sec. 3, and under sections 19 and 325 of the Sanitary Code, are not subordinated to the zoning resolutions so as to forbid the adoption by the board of health of the regulation here attacked. The establishment of the zones by the board of estimate and apportionment does not mean that any part of an unrestricted district may be used for a poultry slaughterhouse, and it is not an unreasonable regulation to fix a suitable area of unrestricted property for the location of a site for such a business. We are of opinion that the regulation in question was validly enacted. *People ex rel. Lieberman v. Vandecarr*, 175 N. Y. 440, 67 N. E. 913, 108 Am. St. Rep. 781.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 4, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended June 4, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended June 4, 1932	Corresponding week, 1931
Policies in force.....	72, 901, 860	75, 158, 847
Number of death claims.....	11, 261	13, 200
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate..	8.1	9.2
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 22 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.3	10.7

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 4, 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 June 4, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate ² for the first 22 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ¹	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate ³	Death rate ¹	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (85 cities).....	7,493	10.7	612	4.50	11.6	680	12.3	13.2
Akron.....	46	9.1	1	12	7.7	1	7.7	8.3
Albany.....	26	10.4	2	41	18.2	2	14.7	15.5
Atlanta.....	68	12.5	4	39	14.3	8	13.9	16.0
White.....	32	8.9	2	29	10.7	4	10.9	12.8
Colored.....	36	19.7	2	57	21.3	4	19.9	22.4
Baltimore.....	194	12.4	24	85	14.3	22	14.3	16.2
White.....	148	11.5	14	64	12.9	12	13.3	14.8
Colored.....	46	16.0	10	161	20.6	10	18.8	22.7
Birmingham.....	43	8.1	3	31	13.7	4	11.9	14.9
White.....	20	6.1	2	33	11.3	2	9.5	11.6
Colored.....	23	11.4	1	27	17.8	2	15.8	20.3
Boston.....	200	13.3	15	45	13.9	28	15.4	15.7
Bridgeport.....	30	10.6	2	36	12.4	3	11.6	12.3
Buffalo.....	136	12.1	9	43	13.3	15	13.8	14.6
Cambridge.....	20	9.1	0	0	12.8	3	13.8	13.7
Camden.....	35	15.4	5	98	8.8	4	16.0	16.1
Canton.....	14	6.8	0	0	13.7	1	10.0	11.4
Chicago.....	619	9.2	45	44	11.0	47	10.7	11.5
Cincinnati.....	109	12.3	4	26	15.5	13	15.9	17.2
Cleveland.....	159	9.0	10	32	12.0	9	11.8	12.2
Columbus.....	67	11.7	6	60	15.0	6	14.5	15.1
Dallas.....	49	9.1	3	3	10.9	8	10.8	12.2
White.....	35	7.8	3	3	9.5	6	9.8	10.8
Colored.....	14	15.0	0	0	17.6	2	15.4	19.0
Dayton.....	41	10.3	1	14	10.5	6	13.2	13.2
Denver.....	99	17.6	7	69	14.7	6	15.7	15.1
Des Moines.....	24	8.6	3	51	9.7	2	12.3	11.7
Detroit.....	266	8.1	26	47	7.9	41	8.4	9.2
Duluth.....	20	10.3	1	29	8.2	1	11.0	11.2
El Paso.....	26	12.7	5	3	11.9	4	14.3	16.7
Erie.....	25	11.0	3	64	10.2	3	12.3	11.6
Evansville.....	27	13.3	2	67	11.0	2	10.2	11.8
Fall River.....	22	10.0	0	0	9.5	1	12.9	13.5
Flint.....	22	6.8	6	88	7.3	3	8.8	8.0
Fort Wayne.....	17	7.3	1	26	12.3	1	10.6	11.5
Fort Worth.....	28	8.6	3	3	9.3	0	10.3	12.1
White.....	25	9.1	3	3	10.0	0	10.0	11.6
Colored.....	3	5.9	0	0	5.8	0	12.1	14.6
Grand Rapids.....	23	6.9	2	34	14.0	3	9.4	9.9
Hartford.....	43	13.2	2	27	11.1	7	11.0	11.5
Houston.....	59	9.5	9	7	10.1	6	10.2	10.6
White.....	37	8.1	7	7	13.8	1	13.8	14.1
Colored.....	22	13.4	2	57	13.4	5	13.5	14.6
Indianapolis.....	80	11.2	7	64	13.0	4	13.1	14.2
White.....	74	11.8	7	0	16.2	1	16.0	17.8
Colored.....	6	6.8	0	58	13.6	15	12.0	13.0
Jersey City.....	67	10.9	7	56	13.2	3	13.0	14.5
Kansas City, Kans.....	26	11.0	2	44	12.1	3	12.7	13.4
White.....	18	9.4	2	54	17.8	0	14.5	19.1
Colored.....	8	17.6	0	0	13.8	10	12.8	14.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	11.9	10	113	13.4	4	12.7	13.9
White.....	20	9.3	3	76	10.3	1	11.4	12.9
Colored.....	13	7.3	3	84	10.3	3	19.0	19.2
Long Beach.....	7	20.0	0	0	29.3	3	9.5	10.3
Los Angeles.....	26	8.4	2	52	9.2	1	11.1	11.2
Louisville.....	264	10.0	24	71	9.2	11	13.8	15.8
White.....	63	10.7	2	18	11.0	4	12.4	14.1
Colored.....	49	9.8	1	10	9.6	2	21.4	24.9
Lowell.....	14	15.3	1	75	18.6	2	14.9	13.5
Lynn.....	34	17.7	2	52	9.9	3	11.4	11.5
Memphis.....	13	6.6	1	28	13.2	6	16.7	17.8
White.....	96	19.0	6	65	15.5	6	13.1	14.2
Colored.....	45	14.5	3	51	13.0	3	22.7	22.4
Miami.....	51	26.5	3	90	19.5	3	12.1	13.2
White.....	23	10.6	2	56	7.9	1	11.0	12.8
Colored.....	11	6.5	1	39	6.6	0	16.0	16.6
Colored.....	12	24.8	1	101	12.4	1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 4, 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 June 4, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate ² for the first 22 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mor- tality rate ⁴	Death rate ²	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Milwaukee	108	8.9	12	87	9.2	8	9.5	10.8
Minneapolis	90	9.8	9	59	12.8	13	11.0	11.9
Nashville ⁵	57	19.0	4	60	14.4	7	15.4	17.5
White	33	15.1	3	59	14.8	5	13.9	15.3
Colored	24	29.3	1	62	13.4	2	19.2	23.4
New Bedford ⁷	24	11.1	3	86	14.8	3	12.7	13.6
New Haven	35	11.2	2	40	6.7	0	12.2	13.0
New Orleans ⁸	124	13.7	13	74	17.2	21	15.5	18.0
White	79	12.3	9	78	13.0	12	13.2	14.7
Colored	45	17.1	4	65	27.5	9	21.1	26.3
New York	1,436	10.4	121	54	10.5	112	11.7	12.7
Bronx Borough	179	6.8	16	46	7.1	16	8.6	9.2
Brooklyn Borough	511	10.0	47	52	9.2	48	10.9	11.7
Manhattan Borough	545	16.0	43	61	16.4	37	17.9	19.4
Queens Borough	158	6.8	13	54	7.4	9	7.5	8.1
Richmond Borough	43	13.4	2	39	17.6	2	14.7	14.4
Newark, N. J.	79	9.2	8	44	12.8	5	11.6	13.0
Oakland	41	7.2	2	25	9.8	1	11.0	11.1
Oklahoma City	34	8.6	6	82	9.0	4	10.6	12.2
Omaha	52	12.4	4	45	12.3	8	14.1	14.5
Paterson	32	12.0	3	54	14.3	1	13.5	15.2
Peoria	23	10.8	2	55	4.8	3	11.9	13.1
Philadelphia	464	12.3	28	43	12.3	41	13.6	15.2
Pittsburgh	146	11.2	20	92	13.5	20	14.1	16.7
Portland, Oreg.	64	10.8	4	51	11.5	5	11.9	12.5
Providence	53	10.8	4	39	9.8	8	14.7	14.5
Richmond ⁶	52	14.7	3	45	17.0	5	14.5	17.2
White	20	7.9	2	45	15.5	3	12.0	14.7
Colored	32	31.7	1	46	20.7	2	21.1	23.4
Rochester	67	10.5	6	57	11.3	5	12.9	13.3
St. Louis	180	11.3	15	54	14.6	6	14.5	16.8
St. Paul	59	11.0	5	53	10.0	0	11.1	11.5
Salt Lake City ⁹	31	11.2	6	94	6.2	1	11.3	12.7
San Antonio	58	12.3	12	—	17.6	18	14.4	16.2
San Diego	38	12.2	1	22	14.0	3	15.3	14.8
San Francisco	151	11.9	2	14	13.6	12	13.2	13.8
Schenectady	11	6.0	0	0	6.0	1	11.5	11.4
Seattle	74	10.3	4	40	10.9	5	12.3	12.5
Somerville	16	7.9	0	0	5.9	3	9.9	10.7
South Bend	19	8.9	0	0	7.2	1	8.0	8.9
Spokane	27	12.1	2	53	11.2	2	12.4	12.8
Springfield, Mass.	31	10.5	3	51	9.9	3	11.9	13.5
Syracuse	46	11.1	4	52	11.3	4	12.6	12.6
Tacoma	25	12.0	0	0	8.7	2	12.9	13.5
Tampa ¹⁰	22	10.7	3	86	11.4	1	12.4	12.8
White	15	9.2	1	35	10.1	0	11.8	11.7
Colored	7	16.1	2	317	16.4	1	14.6	16.8
Toledo	72	12.5	4	43	16.0	4	12.4	13.0
Trenton	17	7.2	0	0	15.6	2	16.9	18.8
Utica	22	11.2	4	114	14.3	1	16.7	15.8
Washington, D. C. ¹¹	178	18.8	18	101	12.5	11	17.5	17.3
White	112	16.4	9	74	10.8	6	15.6	14.8
Colored	66	25.2	9	160	17.0	5	22.5	24.1
Waterbury	20	10.3	0	0	6.2	2	9.9	10.5
Wilmington, Del. ⁷	26	12.8	3	68	12.7	2	16.7	15.8
Worcester	34	8.9	0	0	9.5	3	13.3	14.2
Yonkers	13	4.8	1	26	9.4	4	8.4	9.6
Youngstown	26	7.8	1	16	7.5	1	10.7	11.0

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; Fort 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

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 June 11, 1932, and June 13, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 11, 1932, and June 13, 1931

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	4	7	1	1	91	24	0	1
New Hampshire.....	2				51	14	0	0
Vermont.....					185	54	0	0
Massachusetts ¹	37	36	3		1,044	586	3	1
Rhode Island.....	8	6			33	137	0	0
Connecticut.....	4	1	1	2	255	241	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	69	105	9	7	2,469	2,441	7	6
New Jersey.....	32	42	2	7	972	860	1	4
Pennsylvania.....	52	67			1,015	2,405	5	6
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	23	45	14	28	2,327	1,474	5	4
Indiana.....	15	18	3	2	181	390	2	3
Illinois.....	75	105	9	11	961	1,556	4	14
Michigan.....	14	23	4	4	3,101	298	2	3
Wisconsin.....	16	4	5	13	1,484	1,062	1	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	11	12	1	1	114	127	1	6
Iowa.....	5	3			4	26	0	0
Missouri.....	22	17	2		57	162	3	1
North Dakota.....	3	1			27	15	1	1
South Dakota.....	13	3		1	6	12	0	0
Nebraska.....	5	5		2	4	8	0	1
Kansas.....	5	14		1	251	116	1	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	1	2			2	65	0	0
Maryland ¹	11	11	5	7	35	477	1	0
District of Columbia.....	3	13	1		18	83	1	0
West Virginia.....	2	11	16	7	335	164	2	1
North Carolina.....	11	14	5	1	614	542	2	4
South Carolina ¹	6	10	243	176	173	164	0	1
Georgia ¹	10	3	33	13	68	70	2	0
Florida ¹	5	6	1		1	50	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	4	7	18		27	90	0	3
Tennessee.....	11	5	27	9	5	60	1	0
Alabama ¹	12	5	45	12	16	40	0	0
Mississippi.....	3	1					0	1
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	1	1		4		26	0	0
Louisiana.....	23	11	4	3	3	5	0	2
Oklahoma ¹	10	12	7	17	118	23	0	0
Texas.....	18	21	25	4	76	77	0	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 11, 1932, and June 13, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	1	-----	-----	-----	110	12	0	0
Idaho.....	1	-----	1	-----	8	1	0	1
Wyoming.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	13	0	0
Colorado.....	14	5	-----	-----	60	96	1	0
New Mexico.....	4	4	-----	-----	25	47	0	0
Arizona.....	3	-----	1	1	7	23	1	1
Utah ¹	-----	1	-----	-----	1	4	1	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	16	5	-----	-----	254	74	1	0
Oregon.....	2	2	9	12	151	47	1	0
California.....	61	60	42	32	452	730	2	1
Total.....	648	729	537	378	17,156	14,989	52	74
Division and State	Pollomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	0	35	22	0	0	1	7
New Hampshire.....	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	8	4	2	8	0	2
Massachusetts ¹	0	2	352	195	0	0	4	2
Rhode Island.....	0	0	53	31	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	0	0	77	26	0	0	0	2
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	2	5	922	610	1	3	16	18
New Jersey.....	0	0	209	219	0	0	2	3
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	472	430	0	0	10	11
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	2	1	331	352	8	20	11	7
Indiana.....	0	0	62	99	12	101	10	0
Illinois.....	3	1	255	401	7	60	16	6
Michigan.....	3	3	356	384	9	30	8	5
Wisconsin.....	0	1	76	99	0	6	1	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	2	53	67	5	5	1	0
Iowa.....	0	0	33	42	22	61	1	2
Missouri.....	0	1	21	12	1	37	1	5
North Dakota.....	0	2	6	68	3	7	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	1
Nebraska.....	1	0	3	32	8	20	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	16	25	6	64	5	4
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	4	9	0	0	1	0
Maryland ¹	0	0	59	28	0	0	18	6
District of Columbia.....	1	0	12	10	0	0	2	0
West Virginia.....	0	0	11	26	1	3	5	8
North Carolina.....	2	0	29	25	5	1	17	18
South Carolina ¹	0	3	0	1	0	2	30	24
Georgia ¹	0	1	6	28	0	0	21	23
Florida ¹	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	1	0	49	28	6	24	26	5
Tennessee.....	1	1	16	12	3	4	40	12
Alabama ¹	0	1	9	13	7	3	18	20
Mississippi.....	0	0	3	7	5	17	36	13
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	3	2	40	7	4
Louisiana.....	0	1	6	24	4	17	21	17
Oklahoma ¹	0	1	15	12	15	60	8	10
Texas.....	6	0	17	45	22	135	10	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 11, 1932, and June 13, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931	Week ended June 11, 1932	Week ended June 13, 1931
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	0	1	8	13	7	7	3	2
Idaho.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	9	2	25	14	3	0	2	1
New Mexico.....	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	1
Arizona.....	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	7
Utah ¹	0	0	7	3	0	1	2	1
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	2	1	11	20	14	26	13	6
Oregon.....	1	0	3	13	2	12	3	2
California.....	1	5	141	96	12	17	10	18
Total.....	28	38	3,800	3,575	192	794	339	285

¹ Typhus fever, 11 cases: 1 case in Massachusetts, 2 cases in South Carolina, 4 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Florida, and 3 cases in Alabama.

² New York City only.

³ Week ended Friday.

⁴ Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and for 1931 are exclusive of Tulsa only.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Ma- laria	Mea- sles	Pol- io- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>April, 1933</i>									
Delaware.....		16			4		82	0	1
<i>May, 1933</i>									
Connecticut.....	2	15	35		1,125		461	0	4
Delaware.....		2			5		50	0	2
Florida.....	1	24	15	8	33	2	6	21	23
Wyoming.....		3	1		139		23	2	1

	Cases	Mumps:	Cases
<i>April, 1933</i>			
Delaware:		Connecticut.....	285
Chicken pox.....	20	Delaware.....	32
Mumps.....	48	Florida.....	32
Rabies in animals.....	4	Wyoming.....	57
Whooping cough.....	60	Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
<i>May, 1933</i>			
Connecticut.....	441	Connecticut.....	1
Delaware.....	6	Paratyphoid fever:	
Florida.....	63	Connecticut.....	4
Wyoming.....	7	Rabies in animals:	
Connecticut.....	30	Connecticut.....	13
Wyoming.....	1	Delaware.....	1
Dysentery:		Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:	
Florida.....	3	Wyoming.....	35
German measles:		Septic sore throat:	
Connecticut.....	21	Connecticut.....	12
		Wyoming.....	1
		Tetanus:	
		Connecticut.....	1

	Cases	Whooping cough:	Cases
Traohoma:		Connecticut.....	409
Connecticut.....	1	Delaware.....	30
Tularaemia:		Florida.....	46
Wyoming.....	1	Wyoming.....	1
Typhus fever:			
Florida.....	3		
Undulant fever:			
Connecticut.....	1		

**Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of April, 1932,
by State Health Officers**

State	Chicken pox	Diph- theria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Tuber- cu- losis	Typhoid and para- typhoid fever	Whoop- ing cough
Maine.....	122	4	1,130	76	167	0	65	2	128
New Hampshire.....		4			149	0		5	
Vermont.....	25	4	400	427	55	14	14	1	82
Massachusetts.....	1,002	131	3,106	1,390	2,249	0	512	10	890
Rhode Island.....	31	23	602	221	272	0	68	2	63
Connecticut.....	396	26	636	325	431	1	135	8	517
New York.....	2,459	461	9,335	1,753	6,845	32	1,576	32	2,559
New Jersey.....	1,088	118	2,731	1,132	1,341	0	475	6	1,266
Pennsylvania.....	2,756	338	8,418	3,121	3,523	0	803	42	3,136
Ohio.....	1,198	182	8,911	879	1,674	94	716	35	2,771
Indiana.....	378	131	414	694	719	48	246	6	545
Illinois.....	1,150	305	3,942	357	1,692	31	1,208	27	1,538
Michigan.....	965	76	7,363	1,483	1,821	27	488	23	1,541
Wisconsin.....	1,230	42	7,910	1,020	390	9	100	14	1,505
Minnesota.....	190	47	171		611	6	247	5	186
Iowa.....	143	31	13	114	234	176	63	8	106
Missouri.....	317	42	367	280	229		255	6	604
North Dakota.....	37	14	181	25	73	23	10	4	22
South Dakota.....	20	19	36	26	13	7	17	8	138
Nebraska.....	165	22	11	216	126	48	21	1	102
Kansas.....	570	36	1,979	537	233	22	120	7	433
Delaware.....	20	16	4	48	82	0	17	1	60
Maryland.....	577	52	165	646	543	0	228	22	832
Dist. of Columbia.....	145	33	42		113	0	118	1	111
Virginia.....	553	86	434		240	3	119	28	1,610
West Virginia.....	104	51	1,758	14	119	8	126	24	457
North Carolina.....	505	69	2,505		256	11		18	1,601
South Carolina.....	167	108	695	314	35	2	182	36	181
Georgia.....	219	47	173	191	46		196	72	145
Florida.....	112	37	38	18	19	1	63	36	43
Kentucky ¹									
Tennessee.....	159	47	819	166	182	94	201	35	554
Alabama.....	221	77	111	199	71	81	438	39	304
Mississippi.....	594	29	79	248	36	104	110	18	763
Arkansas.....	70	12	10	54	19	46		17	53
Louisiana.....	22	101	253	6	45	17	125	60	56
Oklahoma ⁴	78	59	157	53	81	55	79	25	122
Texas.....		158			166			24	
Montana.....	116	7	486	34	55	20	43	8	37
Idaho.....	154	5	3	68	26	5	11	1	4
Wyoming.....	5		59	59	26	4	1	6	4
Colorado.....	463	29	664	602	152	5	102	5	212
New Mexico.....	67	55	262	69	50	1	41	9	87
Arizona.....	128	12	9	11	40	2	95	5	64
Utah ¹			50		3	1	3	1	40
Nevada.....	23								
Washington.....	269	21	1,608	76	143	106	143	6	155
Oregon.....	181	9	1,434	157	81	72	71	13	181
California.....	3,722	322	2,449	883	688	50	1,035	40	1,637

¹ Pulmonary.² Exclusive of Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis.³ Reports received weekly.⁴ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Case Rates per 100,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of April, 1932

State	Chicken pox	Diph- theria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Tuber- cu- lous	Typhoid and para- typhoid fever	Whoop- ing cough
Maine.....	186	6	1,719	116	264	0	99	3	195
New Hampshire.....	10	14	388	0	388	0	13	3	278
Vermont.....	85	14	1,356	1,447	186	47	147	3	255
Massachusetts.....	284	37	851	304	638	0	145	3	110
Rhode Island.....	54	40	1,052	386	475	0	119	3	386
Connecticut.....	295	19	474	242	321	1	101	6	243
New York.....	233	44	885	166	649	3	149	3	372
New Jersey.....	319	35	802	332	394	0	139	2	393
Pennsylvania.....	345	42	1,054	391	441	0	101	5	600
Ohio.....	216	33	1,608	159	302	17	129	6	203
Indiana.....	141	49	154	258	268	18	203	2	241
Illinois.....	180	48	618	56	265	5	190	4	377
Michigan.....	233	19	1,800	363	445	7	119	6	617
Wisconsin.....	504	17	3,240	418	180	4	41	6	88
Minnesota.....	90	22	81	6	288	3	117	2	82
Iowa.....	70	15	6	56	115	87	31	4	201
Missouri.....	106	14	122	93	176	41	185	7	39
North Dakota.....	66	25	323	45	130	12	18	14	241
South Dakota.....	35	33	63	45	23	42	30	1	90
Nebraska.....	145	19	10	190	111	14	18	5	279
Kansas.....	367	23	1,275	346	150	0	77	5	304
Delaware.....	101	81	20	243	415	0	86	6	614
Maryland.....	426	38	122	476	401	0	168	16	274
Dist. of Columbia.....	358	81	104	379	0	0	291	2	807
Virginia.....	277	43	217	120	2	60	14	14	316
West Virginia.....	72	35	1,217	10	82	6	87	7	601
North Carolina.....	190	26	941	96	4	1	127	25	126
South Carolina.....	117	75	486	219	24	1	82	30	61
Georgia.....	92	20	73	80	19	1	50	29	94
Florida.....	89	29	30	14	15	1	50	29	255
Kentucky ¹	73	22	377	76	84	43	92	16	138
Tennessee.....	190	35	50	90	32	37	199	18	457
Alabama.....	356	17	47	149	22	62	66	11	35
Mississippi.....	46	8	7	35	12	30	11	34	82
Arkansas.....	13	58	144	3	26	10	71	5	71
Louisiana.....	46	34	92	31	47	32	46	15	84
Oklahoma ⁴	46	34	92	31	47	32	46	15	84
Texas.....	263	16	1,103	77	125	45	98	18	21
Montana.....	420	14	8	186	71	14	30	3	247
Idaho.....	27	313	313	138	21	5	32	6	246
Wyoming.....	539	34	773	701	177	6	119	14	174
Colorado.....	190	156	742	195	142	3	116	25	525
New Mexico.....	349	33	25	30	109	5	259	13	119
Arizona.....	302	66	656	39	13	139	13	8	226
Utah ¹	302	66	656	39	13	139	13	8	226
Nevada.....	206	16	1,234	58	110	81	110	5	226
Washington.....	226	11	1,783	196	101	90	89	16	336
Oregon.....	226	11	1,783	196	101	90	89	16	336
California.....	761	66	501	181	141	10	212	8	336

¹ Pulmonary.² Exclusive of Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis.³ Reports received weekly.⁴ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, DECEMBER, 1930

Reports for the month of December, 1930, showing new admissions to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, were received by the Public Health Service from 117 hospitals, located in 37 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. These hospitals had 179,276 patients on December 31, 1930, 95,341 males and 83,935 females, the ratio being 114 males per 100 females.

The following table gives the number of new admissions for the month of December, 1930, by psychoses:

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	20	4	24
2. Senile psychoses.....	164	91	255
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	192	110	302
4. General paralysis.....	222	59	281
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	25	15	40
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....	3	3	6
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....	1	0	1
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous disease.....	22	15	37
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	153	12	165
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	4	5	9
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....	4	4	8
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	32	25	57
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	197	221	418
14. Involution melancholia.....	11	49	60
15. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia).....	324	280	604
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	33	32	65
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	40	34	74
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	23	44	67
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	18	9	27
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	61	36	97
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	103	101	204
22. Without psychosis.....	155	47	202
Total.....	1,807	1,196	3,003

During the month of December, 1930, there were 3,003 new admissions to the hospitals, 60.2 per cent of these new admissions being males and 39.8 per cent females, the ratio being 151 males per 100 females. Four hundred and six of the new admissions were reported as being undiagnosed or "without psychosis." There were 2,597 new admissions for whom provisional diagnoses were made. Of these 2,597 patients, cases of dementia præcox constituted 23.3 per cent.; manic-depressive psychoses, 16.1 per cent; psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 11.6 per cent; general paralysis, 10.8 per cent; and senile psychoses, 9.8 per cent. These five classes accounted for 1,860 patients, or 71.6 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 December 30, 1930:

	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books last day of month:			
In hospitals.....	86,702	76,253	162,955
On parole or otherwise absent, but still on books.....	8,639	7,682	16,321
Total.....	95,341	83,935	179,276

Of the 179,276 patients, 8,639 males and 7,682 females were on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books at the end of the month, 9.06 per cent of the males, 9.15 per cent of the females, and 9.10 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 33,980,000. The estimated population of the 90 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,420,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended June 4, 1932, and June 6, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
<i>Cases reported</i>			
Diphtheria:			
46 States.....	619	837	-----
97 cities.....	295	426	666
Measles:			
45 States.....	16,946	18,588	-----
97 cities.....	8,371	7,027	-----
Meningococcus meningitis:			
46 States.....	72	92	-----
97 cities.....	30	40	-----
Pollomyelitis: 46 States.....	22	26	-----
Scarlet fever:			
46 States.....	4,425	4,207	-----
97 cities.....	1,965	1,963	1,170
Smallpox:			
46 States.....	279	878	-----
97 cities.....	35	93	52
Typhoid fever:			
46 States.....	215	242	-----
97 cities.....	44	40	48
<i>Deaths reported</i>			
Influenza and pneumonia: 90 cities.....	505	564	-----
Smallpox: 90 cities.....	0	0	-----

City reports for week ended June 4, 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.....	2	0	0	-----	0	2	4	1
New Hampshire:								
Concord.....	0	0	0	-----	0	2	0	0
Manchester.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	0	4
Nashua.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	2	0
Vermont:								
Barre.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	1	0
Burlington.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	5	0
Massachusetts:								
Boston.....	45	25	13	-----	1	153	81	16
Fall River.....	0	2	3	-----	0	42	0	0
Springfield.....	17	2	1	-----	0	198	13	1
Worcester.....	11	3	1	-----	0	30	3	5
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket.....	0	1	0	-----	0	0	0	0
Providence.....	19	4	1	-----	1	6	0	5
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport.....	2	4	0	-----	0	28	0	3
Hartford.....	2	3	0	-----	0	6	9	4
New Haven.....	22	0	0	-----	0	2	24	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
New York:								
Buffalo.....	23	7	3	-----	0	50	0	20
New York.....	276	216	80	-----	10	547	193	109
Rochester.....	6	3	3	-----	0	9	12	0
Syracuse.....	5	0	0	-----	0	147	1	0
New Jersey:								
Camden.....	3	5	2	-----	0	0	4	2
Newark.....	47	12	4	-----	2	80	201	4
Trenton.....	11	2	0	-----	1	0	0	2
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	75	52	7	-----	6	11	95	32
Pittsburgh.....	81	15	4	-----	1	73	20	17
Reading.....	9	1	2	-----	0	17	0	1
Scranton.....	3	-----	1	-----	-----	2	0	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati.....	7	4	0	-----	1	0	0	4
Cleveland.....	98	21	5	-----	3	436	65	17
Columbus.....	3	3	1	-----	0	28	1	2
Toledo.....	46	3	0	-----	0	73	0	3
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne.....	2	1	3	-----	0	0	0	1
Indianapolis.....	72	2	0	-----	0	15	134	8
South Bend.....	4	1	0	-----	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute.....	2	0	1	-----	0	37	0	1
Illinois:								
Chicago.....	132	80	29	-----	1	449	14	41
Springfield.....	4	0	0	-----	1	1	1	2
Michigan:								
Detroit.....	79	39	15	-----	2	1,263	34	20
Flint.....	37	1	1	-----	3	0	14	0
Grand Rapids.....	6	1	0	-----	0	36	8	0

City reports for week ended June 4, 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			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—continued								
Wisconsin:								
Kenosha.....	0	0	0	0	0	230	0	0
Madison.....	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee.....	43	11	4	4	0	637	12	4
Racine.....	15	1	0	0	0	85	16	0
Superior.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota:								
Duluth.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Minneapolis.....	25	9	4	4	0	13	22	2
St. Paul.....	27	6	0	0	0	11	24	5
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Sioux City.....	14	0	1	1	0	9	0	0
Waterloo.....	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	22	2	0	0	1	25	19	3
St. Joseph.....	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	1
St. Louis.....	27	30	16	16	0	8	8	3
North Dakota:								
Fargo.....	16	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	7	2	7	7	0	7	2	3
Kansas:								
Topeka.....	43	0	0	0	0	9	0	2
Wichita.....	0	1	1	1	1	7	2	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware, Wilmington.....								
	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maryland:								
Baltimore.....	109	16	1	2	3	4	113	15
Cumberland.....	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Frederick.....	9	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
District of Columbia, Washington.....								
	38	9	6	6	0	20	0	6
Virginia:								
Lynchburg.....	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Norfolk.....	4	0	1	0	0	11	0	3
Richmond.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Roanoke.....	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:								
Charleston.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Huntington.....	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0
Wheeling.....	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	1
North Carolina:								
Raleigh.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmington.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Winston-Salem.....	1	0	0	2	0	34	2	1
South Carolina:								
Charleston.....	0	0	0	17	1	1	0	1
Columbia.....	5	0	0	0	2	28	0	7
Greenville.....	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0
Georgia:								
Atlanta.....	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	11
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Savannah.....	0	0	0	20	0	24	0	0
Florida:								
Miami.....	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1
Tampa.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky:								
Covington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lexington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	2	0	3	0	0	29	0	4
Nashville.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5

City reports for week ended June 4, 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			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL—continued								
Alabama:								
Birmingham.....	4	1	1	8	0	0	0	3
Mobile.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Montgomery.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:								
New Orleans.....	0	7	12	3	2	0	0	6
Shreveport.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	7
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma City.....	6	1	1	10	0	0	0	4
Texas:								
Dallas.....	7	2	3	0	0	0	1	3
Fort Worth.....	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston.....	0	3	3	0	1	9	1	4
San Antonio.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
MOUNTAIN								
Montana:								
Billings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Helena.....	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missoula.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho:								
Boise.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
Colorado:								
Denver.....	51	6	3	0	0	94	67	9
Pueblo.....	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	71	2	0	0	0	2	3	2
Nevada:								
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PACIFIC								
Washington:								
Seattle.....	21	2	3	0	0	43	6	0
Spokane.....	15	1	0	0	0	16	0	0
Tacoma.....	5	1	1	0	0	68	1	0
Oregon:								
Portland.....	5	4	3	1	0	94	3	2
California:								
Los Angeles.....	141	26	35	25	1	21	17	9
Sacramento.....	32	3	2	0	0	3	1	5
San Francisco.....	51	11	1	2	0	123	17	9

City reports for week ended June 4, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tubercu- losis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
NEW ENGLAND											
Maine:											
Portland	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	18
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21
Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
Nashua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:											
Barre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Massachusetts:											
Boston	65	130	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	81	200
Fall River	4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Springfield	8	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	30
Worcester	10	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	34
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Providence	10	24	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	53
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	30
Hartford	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
New Haven	3	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	35
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo	22	53	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	27	133
New York	222	574	0	0	0	88	10	3	0	157	1,436
Rochester	11	39	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	64
Syracuse	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	46
New Jersey:											
Camden	5	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
Newark	23	27	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	31	82
Trenton	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	86	139	0	0	0	21	2	1	0	84	464
Pittsburgh	30	62	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	27	146
Reading	4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	27
Scranton		9		0				0		2	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	18	28	2	0	0	9	1	1	0	6	109
Cleveland	38	89	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	80	159
Columbus	7	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	67
Toledo	12	8	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	37	72
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Indianapolis	13	4	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	41	19
South Bend	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Terre Haute	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Illinois:											
Chicago	110	190	2	0	0	46	2	0	1	92	619
Springfield	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	18
Michigan:											
Detroit	110	218	1	0	0	27	1	2	0	143	266
Flint	11	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	22
Grand Rapids	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	13
Madison	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	103
Milwaukee	28	24	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	85	11
Racine	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Superior	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Minneapolis	27	30	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	28	90
St. Paul	16	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	45	59

City reports for week ended June 4, 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—contd.											
Iowa:											
Des Moines	5	4	2	1			0	0		0	24
Sioux City	2	2	0	3			1	0		3	
Waterloo	2	2	0	0			1	0		2	
Missouri:											
Kansas City	10	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	95
St. Joseph	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	19
St. Louis	55	12	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	22	180
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	1	0	0	0			0	0		3	
Nebraska:											
Omaha	4	1	5	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	52
Kansas:											
Topeka	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Wichita	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	26
Maryland:											
Baltimore	33	33	0	0	0	18	2	3	0	80	194
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia:											
Washington	18	14	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	17	178
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4
Norfolk	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	33
Richmond	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	40
Roanoke	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Huntington		1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wheeling	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	13
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	11
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Winston-Salem	0	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	16	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	0	32
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	41
Greenville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	3	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	3	86
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	31
Florida:											
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	23
Tampa	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Kentucky:											
Covington	1		0				0				
Lexington		0		0	0	1		0		0	11
Tennessee:											
Memphis	5	1	0	2	0	10	3	4	1	24	96
Nashville	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	57
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	43
Mobile	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	18
Montgomery	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	

City reports for week ended June 4, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuberculo- sis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL											
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Little Rock.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	6	6	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	12	124
Shreveport.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	38
Oklahoma:											
Muskogee.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma City.....	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	16	34
Texas:											
Dallas.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	5	49
Fort Worth.....	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	28
Galveston.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Houston.....	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	59
San Antonio.....	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	58
MOUNTAIN											
Montana:											
Billings.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Great Falls.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Helena.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Colorado:											
Denver.....	10	9	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	32	97
Pueblo.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	31
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	8	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Spokane.....	3	2	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Tacoma.....	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Oregon:											
Portland.....	3	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	64
California:											
Los Angeles.....	26	42	5	5	0	26	2	1	0	56	264
Sacramento.....	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	16
San Francisco.....	18	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	15	151

Division, State, and city	Meningo- coccus meningitis		Lethargic en- cephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infan- tile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island:									
Providence.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended June 4, 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:									
Buffalo.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	5	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cleveland.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana:									
Indianapolis.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan:									
Detroit.....	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri:									
St. Louis.....	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC¹									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia:									
Roanoke.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Winston-Salem.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky:									
Lexington.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Texas:									
Dallas.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Houston.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOUNTAIN									
Montana:									
Great Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colorado:									
Denver.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:									
Los Angeles.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

¹ Typhus fever, 1 case and 1 death at Tampa, Fla.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended June 4, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended June 6, 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, May 1 to June 4, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931*¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931	May 23, 1932	May 30, 1931	June 4, 1932	June 6, 1931
98 cities.....	49	57	44	63	39	62	48	59	45	67
New England.....	34	38	48	38	41	48	55	50	46	46
Middle Atlantic.....	48	61	42	58	14	63	43	58	46	74
East North Central.....	33	32	32	72	36	67	36	81	35	75
West North Central.....	53	71	55	71	33	75	66	64	57	55
South Atlantic.....	45	63	29	55	33	38	25	42	27	40
East South Central.....	46	41	40	18	12	12	6	18	12	12
West South Central.....	89	106	92	81	96	81	135	54	59	63
Mountain.....	9	27	26	61	52	61	36	52	26	191
Pacific.....	97	61	69	74	86	73	67	37	80	49

MEASLES CASE RATES

98 cities.....	1,226	1,305	1,157	1,403	1,137	1,373	1,022	1,115	826	1,096
New England.....	1,002	1,063	1,196	1,166	951	1,190	1,376	935	1,124	983
Middle Atlantic.....	478	1,434	487	1,486	534	1,479	557	1,188	413	1,102
East North Central.....	3,317	1,101	2,962	1,311	2,908	1,457	2,379	1,302	1,952	1,445
West North Central.....	243	1,016	254	1,397	188	1,098	176	641	172	817
South Atlantic.....	429	3,559	569	3,371	498	2,845	490	2,098	338	1,476
East South Central.....	0	1,275	12	1,245	6	1,245	12	1,057	187	1,151
West South Central.....	40	152	30	166	46	271	40	294	49	254
Mountain.....	810	555	1,069	531	844	618	562	461	957	870
Pacific.....	883	502	763	555	664	457	748	492	522	512

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities.....	444	390	437	389	384	368	397	306	302	310
New England.....	678	630	647	666	663	536	645	251	546	414
Middle Atlantic.....	706	448	709	439	570	442	566	306	418	355
East North Central.....	397	438	385	453	354	412	428	437	338	422
West North Central.....	182	440	195	383	188	341	174	291	135	258
South Atlantic.....	265	277	243	243	208	241	194	239	147	196
East South Central.....	52	253	17	341	17	394	56	300	6	153
West South Central.....	43	105	23	108	49	85	53	51	43	41
Mountain.....	155	170	147	157	148	270	187	165	103	104
Pacific.....	145	106	135	123	162	88	145	110	97	86

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

98 cities.....	8	15	5	17	7	16	5	15	5	14
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
East North Central.....	0	6	4	23	3	15	0	11	2	16
West North Central.....	13	78	21	75	23	67	23	88	28	42
South Atlantic.....	0	8	0	6	0	6	2	24	0	18
East South Central.....	64	41	17	12	35	41	37	6	31	18
West South Central.....	7	64	7	41	20	47	0	37	7	41
Mountain.....	138	9	17	17	61	9	0	26	0	26
Pacific.....	25	12	11	25	17	12	21	12	17	33

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 1 to June 4, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 7, 1932	May 9, 1931	May 14, 1932	May 16, 1931	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931	May 28, 1932	May 30, 1931	May 4, 1932	June 6, 1931
98 cities.....	5	5	6	5	8	6	8	7	7	6
New England.....	0	5	12	5	10	2	0	2	5	2
Middle Atlantic.....	6	5	4	5	5	5	4	8	3	5
East North Central.....	3	2	2	2	4	5	8	2	5	1
West North Central.....	6	2	9	6	9	10	2	4	2	10
South Atlantic.....	10	8	8	12	25	12	15	22	16	20
East South Central.....	17	6	0	18	6	18	31	12	31	18
West South Central.....	10	7	16	7	10	7	3	7	10	10
Mountain.....	0	9	9	0	9	0	9	17	9	17
Pacific.....	0	8	4	0	10	8	19	2	17	4

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

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

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities.....	108	117	103	102	98	95	86	101	77	86
New England.....	129	130	96	113	125	72	101	111	91	120
Middle Atlantic.....	120	144	130	121	109	121	97	109	83	102
East North Central.....	91	87	91	73	86	68	66	75	60	59
West North Central.....	70	121	102	109	105	97	106	133	67	138
South Atlantic.....	131	131	120	127	102	111	116	133	96	77
East South Central.....	75	121	63	127	75	121	61	185	95	76
West South Central.....	123	114	87	114	77	97	71	128	84	86
Mountain.....	86	96	69	78	131	70	107	70	129	87
Pacific.....	67	70	83	55	46	55	51	43	53	48

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.

² Billings, Mont., not included.

³ Covington, Ky., and Reno, not included.

⁴ Reno, Nev., not included.

⁵ Covington, Ky., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 28, 1932.—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 28, 1932, as follows:

	Cerebrospinal fever	Influenza	Small-pox	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island ¹				
Nova Scotia ¹				1
New Brunswick.....				8
Quebec.....	3			85
Ontario.....		4	23	3
Manitoba.....	1			
Saskatchewan.....			6	1
Alberta.....				1
British Columbia.....				3
Total	4	4	29	94

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

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 28, 1932.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended May 28, 1932, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Chicken pox.....	77	Scarlet fever.....	81
Diphtheria.....	26	Tuberculosis.....	49
Erysipelas.....	11	Typhoid fever.....	85
German measles.....	1	Whooping cough.....	28
Measles.....	115		

CHINA¹

Meningitis.—According to recent information, cerebrospinal meningitis was reported in Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao, China, during the four weeks ended April 30, 1932, as follows:

	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths
Hong Kong:			Canton—Continued.		
Week ended Apr. 9, 1932.....	19	10	Week ended Apr. 23, 1932.....	18	3
Week ended Apr. 16.....	32	12	Week ended Apr. 30.....	12	3
Week ended Apr. 23.....	27	15	Macao:		
Week ended Apr. 30.....	20	12	Week ended Apr. 9, 1932.....	44	94
Canton:			Week ended Apr. 16.....	14	26
Week ended Apr. 9, 1932.....	9	3	Week ended Apr. 23.....	16	12
Week ended Apr. 16.....	30	7	Week ended Apr. 30.....	10	15

¹ See also P. H. R., vol. 47, No. 17, Apr. 22, 1932, p. 970.

GREAT BRITAIN

Scotland—Vital statistics—Quarter ended March 31, 1932.—The Registrar General of Scotland has published the following statistics for the first quarter of the year 1932:

Population (provisional).....	4,880,000	Deaths from—Continued.	
Births.....	23,068	Heart disease.....	2,653
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	19.0	Influenza.....	808
Deaths.....	19,634	Lethargic encephalitis.....	23
Death rate per 1,000 population.....	16.3	Measles.....	565
Marriages.....	7,691	Nephritis, acute.....	58
Deaths under 1 year.....	2,573	Nephritis, chronic.....	384
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.....	112	Pneumonia.....	360
Deaths from—		Pneumonia, lobar.....	513
Bronchitis.....	1,290	Puerperal sepsis.....	63
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1,224	Scarlet fever.....	85
Cerebrospinal fever.....	74	Syphilis.....	36
Diabetes.....	176	Tetanus.....	1
Diphtheria.....	128	Tuberculosis.....	1,194
Dysentery.....	9	Typhoid fever.....	5
Erysipelas.....	56	Whooping cough.....	121

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Communicable diseases—April, 1932.—During the month of April, 1932, certain communicable diseases, including imported cases, were reported in the Panama Canal Zone and terminal cities as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox.....	18		Meningitis, meningococcus.....	1	1
Diphtheria.....	6		Mumps.....	1	
Dysentery (amebic).....	1	1	Pneumonia.....		19
Dysentery (bacillary).....	3		Scarlet fever.....	1	1
Leprosy.....	1		Tuberculosis.....		28
Malaria.....	49	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	1
Measles.....	27	2	Whooping cough.....	8	1

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place	Nov. 15-12, 1931	Dec. 13, 1931- Jan. 6, 1932	Jan. 10- Feb. 6, 1932	Feb. 7- Mar. 6, 1932	Week ended -												
					March, 1932			April, 1932				May, 1932			June 4, 1932		
					12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14		21	28
Madagascar (see also table below): Tamatave.....		1															
Morocco.....	11																
Peru (see table below).....																	
Senegal (see table below).....																	
Siam.....																	
South-West Africa. ⁴																	
Syria: Beirut.....																	
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State.....																	
United States: California—Los Angeles—Plague-infected rats.....																	

⁴80 cases of plague with 15 deaths have been reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa, up to Apr. 30, 1932. All antiplague measures have been taken.

Hong Kong.....	1	11	51	12	7	17	9	12	13	21	9	7	9	7	1
Manchuria--Dairen.....	1	6	23	7	6	7	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	2	2
Nanking.....	2	1	1	3	1	7	5	7	1	1					
Shanghai--															
Foreigners only.....	77	165	163	30	29	17	30	22	24	22	16	6	6	5	6
Including natives.....	31	41	62	15	17	6	7	7	10	8	10	6	5	2	2
Swatow.....		2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1					
Tientsin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Chosen (see table below).															
Colombia: Cali.....	1														
Dahomey.....						3	3	1	1	2	2	2			
Dutch East Indies: Batavia.....	1	1	1				3	1	1	1					
Egypt:															
Alexandria.....							1	1			1	1			
Cairo.....		1	2	3	5	7	6	1	1	2	1				
Suez.....					1	1	1								
France (see table below).															
Germany: Als-la-Chapelle.....															
Gold Coast (see table below).															
Great Britain:															
England and Wales.....	216	198	258	76	61	41	95	70	87	96	62	68	76	56	
London.....	118	100	136	23	23	23	55	30	25	48	34	41	39	25	
London and Great Towns.....	191	162	188	57	56	37	86	57	63	86	51	59	60	47	
Guatemala (see table below).															
Honduras:															
Celba.....			1		1	1		1			4			1	
Puerto Castilla.....		1	4												
Teguigalpa.....	8	5	5				2	2							
Tela.....															
Trujillo.....			35												
India.....	2,298	2,361	4,576	9,709	3,006	2,339	2,818	3,877	4,093						
Bassein.....	1,066	464	970	1,896	405	518	731	1	1						
Bombay.....	1	3	6	23	8	4	7	7	7	8	3	10	12	2	12
Calcutta.....	1	2	10	4	3	1	4	2	2	5	2	4	4	1	5
Chittagong.....	1	7	27	102	44	50	43	38	19	40	36	17	35	22	19
Cochin.....	1	8	15	54	14	30	36	30	11	22	26	12	29	16	10
Karachi.....	5	3	9	2	2	2	1	1							
Kashmir.....		18	23	4	3	3	3	9	6	4	10	9	6	3	4
Lahore.....		6	8	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	3

123 cases of smallpox with 6 deaths were reported at Vancouver, British Columbia, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, 1932.
 860 cases of smallpox with 15 deaths were reported in Honduras from July, 1931, to Feb. 16, 1932.

Place	October, 1961	November, 1961	December, 1961	January, 1962	February, 1962	March, 1962	Place	October, 1961	November, 1961	December, 1961	January, 1962	February, 1962	March, 1962
Chosen.....	C	7	2	1	6	30	Mexico (see also table above).....	D	427	423	486	968	306
France.....	D	1	6	3	9	9	Morocco.....	C	91	279	31	22	2
Guatemala.....	C	6	1	5	1	1	Turkey (see also table above).....	C	1	1	1	1	3
	D							D					

