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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES¹

May 22—June 18, 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."

Typhoid fever.—The usual seasonal rise of typhoid fever occurred during the four weeks ended June 18. The number of cases increased from 679 for the preceding 4-week period to 1,291 for the current period. For the whole reporting area the incidence was about 22 per cent in excess of the incidence during the same period last year. It was very close to the average for recent years. A comparison of geographic areas shows that the numbers of cases reported from the East North Central (140), South Central (479), and Mountain and Pacific groups (134) were the highest for those areas for this same period in four years. The New England and Middle Atlantic and West North Central reported the lowest incidence in four years.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis increased from 71 for the four weeks ended May 21 to 108 for the current period. Each geographic area shared in the increase. The current incidence represented a decrease of about 13 per cent from last year and 43 per cent from 1930. It was, however, approximately 13 per cent above the incidence in 1929, a more nearly normal year. Only two areas showed increases over last year, the East North Central and South Atlantic. While the number of cases (26) was not high in the East North Central States, it was the highest recorded for that group of States in four years. Each year for a number of years has shown a marked increase in the number of cases during this period.

Smallpox.—The smallpox incidence remained at a very satisfactory low level in all sections of the country during the 4-week period ended June 18. The total number of reported cases was 900, as compared

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.

with 3,001, 4,042, and 3,775 for the corresponding period in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. In each geographic area the current incidence was the lowest for the period in four years.

Scarlet fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever followed the usual seasonal decline during the current 4-week period. However, the

number of cases (16,156) was slightly higher than that reported for the same period in 1931 and the highest reported for this period in four years. The New England and Middle Atlantic States reported 9,542 cases, which was 1.4 the number reported for this period in 1931. The Mountain and Pacific States reported a slight increase over last year. Reports from other areas indicated decreases ranging from 11 per cent in the South Atlantic States to 26 per cent in the South Central groups.

Influenza.—The influenza outbreak which appeared early in the year has apparently abated in all sections of the country, although the number of currently reported cases (2,331) was still 24 per cent in excess of last year's figure for the same period. For this period in 1930 and 1929 the cases totaled 1,520 and 1,864, respectively. While the number of cases was not high in any area, it represented an increase over the preceding year.

Measles.—The total number of cases of measles reported for the current period was 63,506, as compared with 63,199, 59,907, and 51,490 for the same period in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. The increase over previous years seems to be mostly due to the unusual incidence of measles in the East North Central States which has prevailed for several months. All other areas showed decreases from last year's figure, ranging from 15 per cent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States to 54 per cent in the South Central States.

Diphtheria.—During the current 4-week period the diphtheria incidence maintained a favorable low level. The number of reported cases (2,522) was about 82 per cent of last year's figure. For the country as a whole the current incidence was the lowest for this period in four years. Among the geographic sections, however, the West North Central, South Central, and Mountain and Pacific areas showed excesses over last year of 8 per cent, 18 per cent, and 10 per cent, respectively. In the South Central and Mountain and Pacific groups the incidence was not only higher than it was last year but it was the highest for this period in four years.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The number of cases of meningococcus meningitis reported for the current period was 216, about 64 per cent of the number reported for the same period last year. For this period in 1930 and 1929 the number of cases totaled 499 and 919, respectively. All areas shared in the decline.

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 10.7 per thousand population (annual basis). In relation to recent years the current mortality was the lowest recorded in the past seven years for which records were available.

SANITATION AT THE YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

By ARTHUR P. MILLER, *Past Assistant Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service*

In any celebration such as the Yorktown Sesquicentennial, held at Yorktown, Va., on October 16–19, 1931, it is of paramount importance that the health of those in attendance be protected and the interstate spread of disease be precluded by the provision of proper and suitable sanitary facilities and by the enforcement of all necessary rules to insure the maximum in sanitation. There must be careful planning based on predictions of the number to be present, and, obviously, much construction work must be completed prior to the opening date of the celebration. In this particular case the planning was done jointly by the National Park Service and the Public Health Service, and construction was carried out under the direction of the National Park Service. The preparations for the Yorktown Sesquicentennial were so closely linked with the permanent installations for the Colonial National Monument that it is impossible to divorce the two activities in giving a comprehensive picture of sanitation work; therefore, they will be discussed together.

The operation of the sanitary facilities which were found necessary previous to and during the celebration was directed by the Public Health Service. Subsequent to the celebration, the National Park Service took over this work. In these operating activities valuable assistance was given by personnel from the Virginia State Department of Health.

Yorktown, Va., is a small town, having a population of 480, situated on the York River in the eastern part of the State. Conservative estimators were of the opinion that from 100,000 to 120,000 people attended on the last day of the celebration, when President and Mrs. Hoover with their party were present. The total attendance for the four days could not be readily estimated, but it must have approached 200,000.

WATER SUPPLY

A large gathering of people can not be adequately accommodated without a sufficient supply of pure drinking water. As the town has no water supply, some time before the date of the celebration the con-

structing authorities decided to drill a well for this purpose. To obtain some idea of the quality of the probable water supply, bacterial and chemical tests were secured on samples of water taken from an artesian well on the beach of the York River. The bacterial results of these tests were satisfactory, while the chemical test indicated that, although a completely suitable water might not be procured, one incapable of producing harmful physiological results probably would be. Based on the data available, including responses to inquiries made of competent persons, the procurement of a suitable water from the ground was considered feasible, and a contract was made for obtaining 700 gallons per minute from a drilled well.

The results hoped for from this new well were never obtained. Less than 100 gallons per minute were actually pumped, and the chemical quality of the water was inferior to that of the water from the artesian well on the beach. Because of this inferiority in quality and the lack of ample supply, arrangements were quickly made to install a 200-gallon-per-minute pump on the beach well. With the thought that this source might not provide an adequate water supply, because of the continuous pumping which would be necessary, the possibility of getting additional water from Wormleys Pond was investigated. This was found to be feasible; but since the water comes from surface sources, chlorination was necessary. Detailed plans for the installation of such a chlorinator and arrangements to procure it were all made ahead of the celebration date so that in case this source should be needed, immediate action could be taken to use it.

A water-distributing system was installed under another contract. The system was first connected to the well newly driven by the National Park Service, but when that well proved inadequate, pipe was connected to the new pump placed on the artesian well at the beach. Through this pipe system water was forced to the permanent buildings of the National Park Service in Yorktown, to the celebration grounds, and to the Moore House area. In addition, much temporary line was laid on the celebration grounds to furnish water to kitchens and shower baths in the army area, to groups of drinking-water fountains, the main restaurant, and other points in these grounds where water was thought to be needed.

Before releasing for consumption the water passing through the new pipe line, the entire system was chlorinated and flushed out. However, due to the short time available for this work, bacterial results on samples of water taken from the system were not favorable. Hence, with the able assistance of the Virginia State Department of Health and certain Army personnel, a chlorinator was procured and put into operation, the chlorine being applied to the suction of the pump on the artesian well at the beach. From this time on

there was no question regarding the safety of the drinking water, even though its palatability was not beyond reproach.

A definite effort was made to have drinking water conveniently available for all who wanted it. Groups of five sanitary fountains were placed at three different positions close to the grandstand, where it was thought more of the people would congregate for the longest time. In addition, two other groups of the same number were installed at other locations in the celebration area. Single fountains were connected to the system at six different locations in the village of Yorktown.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage disposal problem was met in two ways: The first involved the installation of certain permanent comfort stations for use not only during the celebration but after it also, in connection with the Colonial National Monument activities, and the second required the preparation of temporary facilities to care for a very large gathering of people over a 4-day period.

The National Park Service located the permanent toilets so as to be of the greatest service after the celebration. Two buildings, one for white men and the other for white women, were erected at both the Moore House and the celebration grounds. Near the Yorktown Monument, which is on the outskirts of the town, and near the headquarters of the Colonial National Monument, which is in the center of the town, single buildings were constructed, each having two entrances and being designed for use by both white men and white women. In addition, a building planned for joint use by both the colored sexes was placed near the Colonial National Monument office. For buildings of this type, these were exceptionally good. They were equipped with the usual fixtures, as well as other conveniences, such as paper-towel holders, drinking fountains, and electric heaters, to insure the comfort of those using the stations.

Each of these four separate groups of comfort stations had its own sewage treatment plant, the plans for which were prepared by the Public Health Service. Each treatment plant consisted of a concrete septic tank discharging its effluent into a sewage trench which was designed to take the place of the more commonly used field tile. The tanks were designed oversize to permit them to receive the temporary excess load which would necessarily be placed on them during the 4-day celebration.

To determine the best arrangement of temporary comfort stations in the celebration area, consideration had to be given to the general plan for the area, the location of automobile parking fields, the points at which the guests would be most likely to congregate in large numbers, and the like. Various shifts and readjustments of the major

celebration plans caused numerous relocations of temporary comfort stations on the field map, but finally these plans became stabilized in a layout of the large number of comfort stations that was satisfactory. Toilets were located in groups; and to simplify their construction, a unit system was adopted. With very few exceptions the following capacities were used for these temporary toilets:

Users	Number of seats	Linear feet of urinals
White men.....	20	21
White women.....	22	-----
Colored men.....	6	7
Colored women.....	6	-----

The total facilities built are given in the following table:

Users	Number of units	Number of seats	Linear feet of urinals
White men.....	20	390	441
White women.....	20	430	-----
Colored men.....	7	42	49
Colored women.....	7	42	-----
Total.....	54	904	490

After the celebration had started it was found necessary to turn over two units containing 42 seats to the United States Army. This reduced the total number of seats available for the general public to 862.

As stated before, the general style of all the temporary comfort stations was the same, and it was worked out by the National Park Service. Over a suitable trench, framework needed to support canvas flies was constructed. Comfortable seats were made with self-closing covers, and the seats in all the comfort stations were separated by cloth partitions at the sides and back. In addition, those provided for women had cloth flaps in the front of each stall. In all of the comfort stations for men where the station was sufficiently close to the water system, water for washing was provided through faucets located over the urinals, which were connected up to the pits with pipes. Also in the women's buildings washbasins were installed where water was available. Paper towels were provided in all buildings having washing facilities, and waste baskets for waste paper were placed in each comfort station.

The sewage-disposal problem had to be given careful consideration, particularly in the area allotted to the United States Army and the National Guard, because these two groups had their living quarters on the watershed of the Newport News Water Co. No privies with pits could be constructed on that portion of the watershed owned by

this water company. Instead, a can privy system was installed, which involved the building of fifty-two 6-can units. These units were similar to the other comfort stations constructed for temporary use, in that framework was erected and canvas flaps were used to cover the framework. All cans were provided with movable wooden covers. The use of the can privy system necessitated the establishment of a routine collection system.

GARBAGE

All foodstuffs sold in the celebration area were handled by one concessionaire. His restaurant tent seated about 3,200 persons; and as his meals were served from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., the output of garbage was very great. On the last day of the celebration the crowds were so large and made so much use of the restaurant that one collection truck had to be assigned to the main restaurant for continuous service. In addition to taking care of refuse from the main restaurant, the garbage collecting system hauled all wastes from the United States Army kitchens, and from the food and soft drink stands located both on private lands along Surrender Road, which runs from the village to the celebration area, and in Yorktown. In spite of traffic difficulties, particularly on the last day, when the presidential party was at the celebration, wastes were removed from the congested area rapidly and with a minimum of confusion.

OPERATION

The operation of the works prepared before the celebration commenced presented a number of difficulties which could not be foreseen. It was considered particularly important to keep the celebration grounds, parking areas adjacent thereto, streets and roads, and the village of Yorktown free from litter, in order that the impression received by visitors might be the most favorable. This was accomplished by using a special group of men (approximately 30), whose duties were to move constantly over particularly assigned areas cleaning up all wastes dropped on the ground. Many box lunches were sold at noontime, and these, with their contents, added to this problem. The litter-collecting men carried over their shoulders bags in which waste paper and the like could be placed. The bags, when filled, were stored at designated spots where supplies of empty bags were available. This group of workmen was able to keep the area well policed.

At 20 places in the celebration grounds baskets were placed to receive paper wastes. These waste baskets, with the filled bags left at the designated points, were gathered up by a refuse-collecting detail.

The disposal pits to which all wastes from the celebration area were hauled were located about 800 feet from the main road leading from Yorktown to the celebration grounds and, in the most direct line, they were about 1,600 feet from the center of the grounds. One parking area was within 500 feet of the pits. Fortunately, the prevailing winds during the four days of the celebration were away from the scene of activities; and, due to this fact and to very careful supervision of the disposal, no complaints concerning smoke or odors were heard.

Collection of wastes was under the direction of a trained sanitary officer, and after the trucks reached the disposal pits the final disposition was under the direction of another such officer. Collection of garbage and refuse was handled separately from the removal of night-soil cans from privies. Adequate labor was supplied to each pit, and after a brief training, it functioned well. Pit-operating procedure was about as follows:

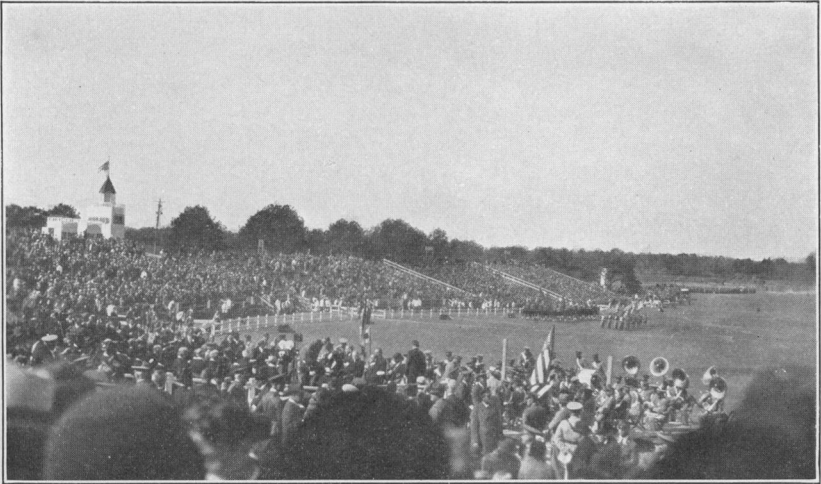
A loaded garbage truck would pull up to the unloading platform, cans would be removed, carried out on the movable bridges over the pit, and dumped. The cans were then washed with stiff brushes in the first vat and disinfected in the second, after which they were placed on the loading platform to await the return of the truck.

After the garbage cans had been taken off the truck, it moved forward to dump any combustible material it was hauling. Then, after it had been brushed out, it turned, and on the way back picked up the clean garbage cans.

At the night-soil pits the procedure was the same, with the exception that each unloaded truck was washed with water at a point beyond the pits.

There was usually some time between truck arrivals at each pit. This would be used to cover fresh wastes with loose soil from the piles of excavated material; to wash platforms or drain washing tanks, if necessary; and generally to police the entire area with rakes. This constant attention to the cleanliness of the working areas at the pits probably went further to prevent their becoming a nuisance than any other operation performed.

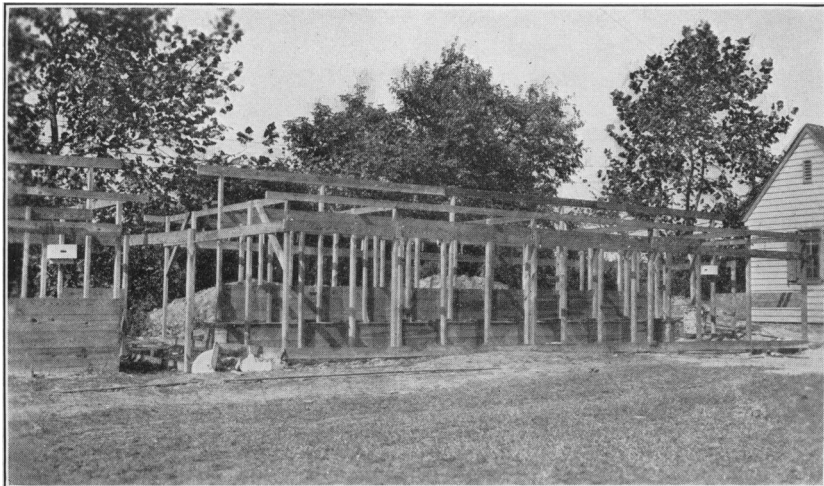
Many of the large tents erected were set aside for specific activities or groups. In these special tents, water coolers, paper drinking cups, paper towels, and facilities for washing were supplied. The activities of the groups of people in these temporary quarters necessitated attendants. Therefore, the tents were divided into convenient units and colored attendants were assigned to each. Their duties extended over a period from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. (two shifts) and consisted in keeping the tents clean, providing drinking-water cups, towels, and any other needed service.



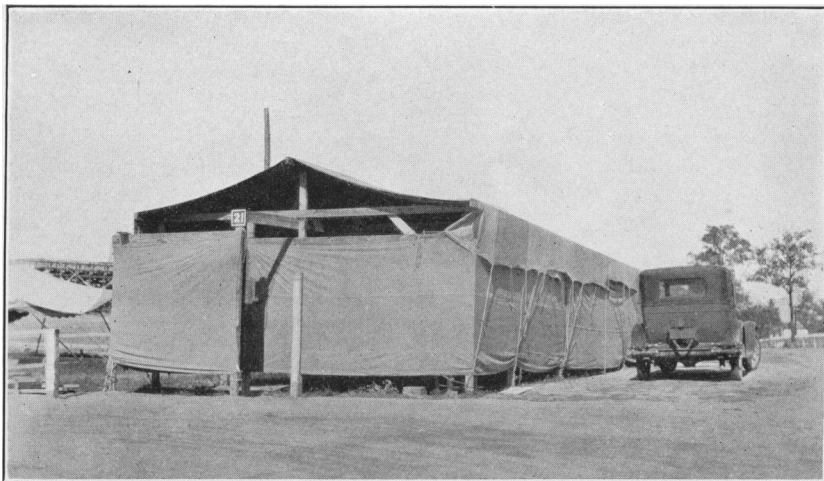
Approximately one-half the grandstands on Surrender Field, showing the large attendance on one of the days, with the presidential party in the foreground



Comfort station, with two entrances, designed for use by both white sexes and located near the Yorktown Monument



Framework of temporary comfort stations. Note paper towel container in position and washbasins (on the ground) to be installed



Temporary comfort station with canvas flies in place and ready for use. (All illustrations by courtesy National Park Service)

Another important item of cleanliness involved the temporary and permanent toilets. Like the large tents, these were arranged in groups suitable for handling by one person, and, according to the sex for which the toilets were designated, male or female attendants were assigned to them. These helpers worked in two shifts also, and their duties included not only keeping the toilets assigned to them clean, but also frequently applying a strong disinfectant and deodorant to the pit content. The policing of latrines in the United States Army area was under the direction of the Army. The many tents and comfort stations needed and used during the celebration required the services of a light truck to keep them furnished with ice, towels, paper drinking cups, and other supplies.

CONCLUSION

The success of sanitation measures at a celebration of this kind depends upon close cooperation between the groups directing the celebration and the individual designated to handle sanitation; familiarity on the part of the sanitation director and his subleaders with the area to be used, the celebration program and other matters like the control of traffic; a sufficient number of subleaders experienced in sanitation, each with an adequate number of laborers to perform the duties entrusted to him; and authority to act promptly in any emergency necessitating an immediate decision. These general principles were effective in the celebration just discussed, and as a result the sanitary work was carried out with success and without adverse comment. There is a pleasant satisfaction in the successful performance of a task of this kind, but there is also a gratification in knowing that the thousands of visitors were provided with everything possible under the circumstances to make their visit comfortable and enjoyable.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 18, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended June 18, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

	Week ended June 18, 1932	Corresponding week, 1931
Policies in force.....	72, 591, 928	75, 172, 566
Number of death claims.....	13, 184	13, 023
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate..	9. 5	9. 0
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 24 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10. 3	10. 6

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 18, 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 18, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate ² for the first 24 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	Infant-mortality rate ³	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Total (85 cities).....	7, 109	10.1	623	4 50	10.5	608	12.1	13.0
Akron.....	34	6.7	3	37	6.5	2	7.7	8.2
Albany ⁴	32	12.8	1	20	11.3	2	14.6	15.3
Atlanta.....	52	9.6	7	68	13.9	7	13.9	15.8
White.....	25	7.0	4	59	9.6	1	10.8	12.5
Colored.....	27	14.8	3	86	22.4	6	19.9	22.1
Baltimore ⁶	204	13.0	23	81	10.8	15	14.3	15.8
White.....	160	12.5	19	86	10.6	10	13.3	14.4
Colored.....	44	15.3	4	64	11.7	5	18.7	22.1
Birmingham ⁶	45	9.1	6	63	12.2	3	11.7	14.6
White.....	25	7.6	2	33	10.3	2	9.3	11.4
Colored.....	23	11.4	4	108	15.2	1	15.6	20.0
Boston.....	190	12.6	11	33	10.8	17	15.3	15.3
Bridgeport.....	24	8.5	4	71	9.9	1	11.4	12.1
Buffalo.....	121	10.8	9	43	10.8	13	13.6	14.3
Cambridge.....	26	11.9	1	21	12.3	0	13.7	13.3
Camden.....	23	10.1	4	70	11.4	3	15.7	15.6
Canton.....	14	6.8	2	50	12.2	0	9.8	11.3
Chicago ⁶	599	8.9	46	45	9.9	55	10.5	11.4
Cincinnati.....	119	13.5	6	39	14.3	5	15.8	16.8
Cleveland.....	159	9.0	9	29	9.3	15	11.6	12.0
Columbus.....	63	11.0	5	50	13.2	7	14.4	14.8
Dallas ⁶	50	9.3	9	-----	9.4	4	10.7	12.0
White.....	47	10.5	8	-----	7.4	3	9.8	10.7
Colored.....	3	3.2	1	-----	18.7	1	15.0	18.7
Dayton.....	33	8.3	2	29	10.7	1	12.7	13.1
Denver.....	67	11.9	1	10	13.2	5	15.4	14.9
Des Moines.....	19	6.8	1	17	13.0	0	11.9	11.5
Detroit.....	253	7.7	33	59	8.5	25	8.3	9.2
Duluth.....	27	13.8	2	58	10.2	1	11.3	11.2
El Paso.....	29	14.2	5	-----	18.4	7	14.3	16.9
Erie.....	22	9.7	3	64	11.5	1	12.1	11.5
Evansville.....	25	12.3	0	0	11.5	2	10.3	11.9
Fall River ⁷	26	11.8	4	106	8.6	0	12.8	13.2
Flint.....	28	8.6	2	29	5.7	3	8.3	7.9
Fort Wayne.....	25	10.8	4	103	10.1	2	10.6	11.4
Forth Worth ⁶	36	11.0	4	-----	7.8	1	10.4	11.8
White.....	28	10.2	4	-----	6.7	1	10.0	11.3
Colored.....	8	15.7	0	-----	13.4	0	12.4	14.1
Grand Rapids.....	22	6.6	0	0	7.9	2	9.2	9.8
Hartford.....	33	10.2	3	40	-----	-----	-----	-----
Houston ⁶	67	10.8	10	-----	11.6	10	11.1	11.5
White.....	43	9.4	6	-----	10.6	8	10.3	10.6
Colored.....	24	14.6	4	-----	14.4	2	13.3	14.0
Indianapolis ⁶	66	9.2	5	41	13.3	4	13.2	14.4
White.....	54	8.6	3	28	11.6	4	12.9	14.0
Colored.....	12	13.6	2	137	25.4	0	15.7	18.0
Jersey City.....	67	10.9	7	58	10.0	6	11.9	12.8
Kansas City, Kans. ⁶	23	9.7	3	66	11.5	1	12.9	14.2
White.....	17	8.9	2	54	10.5	0	12.4	13.2
Colored.....	6	13.2	1	128	15.5	1	14.8	18.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	95	11.9	7	79	12.1	2	12.7	14.3
Knoxville ⁶	27	12.6	3	76	11.9	4	12.6	13.8
White.....	23	12.8	3	84	12.0	4	11.5	12.7
Colored.....	4	11.4	0	0	11.7	0	18.3	19.4
Long Beach.....	21	6.8	0	0	10.6	2	9.4	10.3
Los Angeles.....	274	10.4	21	62	9.4	25	11.0	11.2
Louisville ⁶	83	14.1	9	82	15.2	8	13.7	15.6
White.....	69	13.8	8	83	12.0	4	12.4	13.9
Colored.....	14	15.3	1	75	32.8	4	20.8	25.0
Lowell ⁷	25	13.0	2	52	16.6	2	14.8	13.6
Lynn.....	22	11.2	2	57	7.6	0	11.3	11.1
Memphis ⁶	54	10.7	6	65	14.5	10	16.6	17.0
White.....	24	7.7	2	34	12.1	3	12.9	14.0
Colored.....	30	15.6	4	120	18.5	7	22.4	22.0
Miami ⁶	24	11.0	1	28	9.7	0	12.0	12.9
White.....	15	8.9	1	39	7.8	0	10.8	11.9
Colored.....	9	18.6	0	0	16.5	0	15.9	16.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths¹ from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 18, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931—Continued.

City	Week ended June 18, 1932				Corresponding week, 1931		Death rate ² for the first 24 weeks	
	Total deaths	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	Infant-mortality rate ⁴	Death rate ⁵	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Milwaukee.....	80	7.0	5	24	7.9	16	9.3	10.1
Minneapolis.....	89	9.7	2	13	9.6	8	11.0	11.8
Nashville ⁶	42	14.0	3	45	13.7	5	15.3	17.4
White.....	32	14.7	3	59	11.6	4	14.0	15.1
Colored.....	10	12.2	0	0	19.5	1	18.8	23.4
New Bedford ⁷	16	7.4	1	29	10.7	0	12.4	13.3
New Haven.....	40	12.9	5	100	9.3	1	13.0	12.7
New Orleans ⁸	136	15.0	11	63	14.1	11	15.5	17.8
White.....	86	13.3	8	70	9.9	4	13.1	14.4
Colored.....	50	19.0	3	49	24.4	7	21.3	26.2
New York.....	1,313	9.5	106	47	9.4	99	11.5	12.4
Bronx Borough.....	173	6.5	13	38	6.7	14	8.5	9.0
Brooklyn Borough.....	451	8.8	39	43	8.6	43	10.7	11.4
Manhattan Borough.....	538	15.8	46	66	14.4	33	17.7	19.0
Queens Borough.....	123	5.5	7	29	5.8	6	7.3	8.0
Richmond Borough.....	23	7.2	1	20	12.8	3	14.3	14.3
Newark, N. J.....	80	9.3	9	49	10.4	9	11.4	12.7
Oakland.....	66	11.5	5	63	10.5	1	10.9	11.1
Oklahoma City.....	41	10.4	4	55	11.1	3	10.6	12.0
Omaha.....	45	10.7	2	23	11.3	6	13.8	14.5
Paterson.....	34	12.8	2	36	10.9	2	13.3	14.9
Peoria.....	15	7.1	1	28	11.5	2	11.7	12.9
Philadelphia.....	433	11.4	30	46	12.0	42	13.5	14.9
Pittsburgh.....	137	10.5	17	78	12.7	13	13.8	16.3
Portland, Oreg.....	62	10.4	0	0	12.2	6	11.8	12.3
Providence.....	60	12.2	5	48	10.2	5	14.4	14.2
Richmond ⁹	35	9.9	2	30	12.2	2	14.3	16.9
White.....	18	7.1	2	45	11.5	2	11.7	14.4
Colored.....	17	16.8	0	0	13.8	0	20.7	23.3
Rochester.....	71	11.1	7	67	9.9	3	12.7	13.0
St. Louis.....	167	10.5	20	71	11.0	8	14.2	16.4
St. Paul.....	55	10.3	3	32	9.6	2	11.0	11.4
Salt Lake City ⁴	31	11.2	2	31	10.9	4	11.1	12.7
San Antonio.....	60	12.7	16	-----	16.1	24	14.3	16.3
San Diego.....	31	9.9	3	65	12.3	3	14.8	14.7
San Francisco.....	130	10.3	1	7	11.7	0	13.0	13.6
Schenectady.....	13	7.0	2	58	6.0	1	11.1	11.1
Seattle.....	79	11.0	6	60	10.0	2	12.2	12.3
Somerville.....	16	7.9	0	0	8.4	2	9.8	10.5
South Bend.....	14	6.6	2	58	7.2	2	7.9	8.8
Spokane.....	25	11.2	1	27	13.0	5	12.5	12.8
Springfield, Mass.....	40	13.5	7	118	9.2	4	11.9	13.2
Syracuse.....	49	11.9	3	39	11.3	5	12.4	12.4
Tacoma.....	20	9.6	2	55	7.7	0	12.8	13.0
Tampa ⁸	25	12.1	2	57	13.4	3	12.3	12.9
White.....	21	12.9	1	35	14.5	2	11.8	12.0
Colored.....	4	9.2	1	158	9.4	1	14.3	16.4
Toledo.....	48	8.3	9	98	9.8	11	12.3	12.9
Trenton.....	26	10.9	1	20	10.5	2	16.6	18.1
Utica.....	28	14.2	2	57	9.2	0	16.6	15.4
Washington, D. C. ⁶	140	14.8	23	129	14.0	10	17.3	17.1
White.....	91	13.3	8	66	12.4	7	15.5	14.6
Colored.....	49	18.7	15	267	18.2	3	22.2	23.5
Waterbury.....	15	7.7	2	66	9.8	2	9.9	10.4
Wilmington, Del. ⁷	17	8.3	5	113	8.8	3	16.1	15.5
Worcester.....	34	8.9	5	70	9.0	3	13.2	13.8
Yonkers.....	10	3.7	2	52	10.5	0	8.1	9.6
Youngstown.....	23	6.9	4	65	11.8	5	10.4	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, 33; Miami, 23; Nashville, 28; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 23; 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 25, 1932, and June 27, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 25, 1932, and June 27, 1931

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	3	2		1	45	45	0	1
New Hampshire.....	2				27	17	0	0
Vermont.....	1				116	55	0	0
Massachusetts.....	33	44	1	1	828	452	1	1
Rhode Island.....	5	2			15	102	0	0
Connecticut.....	4	4		1	198	205	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	79	94	15	15	1,618	1,920	6	12
New Jersey.....	21	24	2	3	592	629	0	2
Pennsylvania.....	63	71			678	1,410	1	16
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	19	31	8	12	427	933	0	6
Indiana ²	14	16	10	3	71	162	6	6
Illinois.....	43	115	19	5	482	1,157	3	5
Michigan.....	29	27	1		1,710	205	2	1
Wisconsin.....	13	6	2	9	877	442	1	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	3	9	1		36	108	0	0
Iowa.....	10	2			3	23	2	0
Missouri.....	27	19			24	92	2	2
North Dakota.....		11			35	45	0	2
South Dakota.....	5	5			2	5	0	0
Nebraska.....	9	8			5	3	0	0
Kansas.....	4	4			126	59	0	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	1	4				60	0	0
Maryland ³	4	13	2	1	18	274	1	2
District of Columbia.....	5	9		1	14	32	0	0
Virginia.....						1		
West Virginia.....	11	5	7	3	110	204	0	0
North Carolina ⁴	6	8	7	1	415	343	0	1
South Carolina.....	2	5	186	142	129	60	0	0
Georgia ⁴	4	5	55	5	52	44	0	0
Florida ⁴	5	7	2		6	28	0	1
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	12					24	2	2
Tennessee.....	4	2	9	3	4	21	0	3
Alabama ⁴	8	6	12		5	28	1	2
Mississippi.....	4	4					0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 25, 1932, and June 27, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....		2	8	1		15	0	1
Louisiana.....	17	19	13	4	12	2	0	0
Oklahoma ³	2	5	9	5	24	16	0	0
Texas.....	18	9	15	12	22	69	0	0
Mountain States:								
Montana.....		2	2		53	21	0	0
Idaho.....	1		1		1	6	0	1
Wyoming.....	2				38	24	1	0
Colorado.....	4	5			65	68	0	0
New Mexico.....	5	6			35	30	0	0
Arizona.....	3	4	1		12	5	0	1
Utah ¹				3	2	10	0	
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	7	7			133	36	0	0
Oregon.....	1	2	18	5	116	30	1	0
California.....	42	54	28	12	283	393	2	3
Total.....	555	677	424	238	9,464	9,912	33	75

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	0	13	6	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire.....	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	4	7	2	12	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	5	289	178	0	0	7	5
Rhode Island.....	0	0	19	25	0	0	1	0
Connecticut.....	3	2	52	26	0	0	1	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	7	7	541	378	0	15	8	13
New Jersey.....	0	1	158	149	0	0	3	6
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	368	426	0	1	10	14
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	1	2	77	221	15	32	18	9
Indiana ²	0	1	24	45	2	62	5	8
Illinois.....	1	2	173	266	15	51	18	12
Michigan.....	2	1	402	274	5	13	5	3
Wisconsin.....	2	0	40	38	0	4	2	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	3	1	31	29	1	5	0	2
Iowa.....	0	0	13	15	15	14	5	1
Missouri.....	0	0	21	28	0	9	10	6
North Dakota.....	0	1	11	13	2	19	3	1
South Dakota.....	1	0	4	8	0	4	0	1
Nebraska.....	0	0	8	13	11	12	0	0
Kansas.....	2	0	13	11	11	59	7	6
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland ³	0	0	38	35	0	0	10	6
District of Columbia.....	1	0	5	8	0	0	1	0
Virginia.....								
West Virginia.....	0	2	11	15	1	4	20	6
North Carolina ⁴	1	2	14	22	4	0	35	31
South Carolina.....	2	1	1	3	0	4	44	47
Georgia ⁴	0	1	3	15	1	0	41	26
Florida ⁴	0	1	1	1	4	0	5	6
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	0	1	25	35	5	4	48	1
Tennessee.....	1	0	19	11	2	2	67	13
Alabama ⁴	0	1	10	9	23	6	18	20
Mississippi.....	1	0	7	6	4	20	35	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 25, 1932, and June 27, 1931—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 27, 1931
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	0	2	1	2	14	25	8
Louisiana.....	0	2	14	7	1	2	24	34
Oklahoma ¹	2	1	6	9	18	46	16	12
Texas.....	4	0	11	7	7	7	25	5
Mountain States:								
Montana.....	0	1	3	5	8	3	0	3
Idaho.....	0	0	1	2	1	6	0	3
Wyoming.....	0	0	6	2	0	1	1	0
Colorado.....	0	0	20	18	0	5	3	4
New Mexico.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	4
Arizona.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	13	4
Utah ²	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	1
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	3	0	15	16	2	8	2	2
Oregon.....	0	0	13	9	2	9	2	5
California.....	5	4	75	73	37	17	9	18
	42	40	2,586	2,474	201	471	553	875

¹ New York City only.

² A later report states that the numbers of cases of meningitis and typhoid fever for the week ended June 4, 1932, Public Health Reports dated June 17, should have been 5 and 9 respectively.

³ Week ended Friday.

⁴ Typhus fever, 20 cases: 1 case in North Carolina, 6 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Florida, and 12 cases in Alabama.

⁵ 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	Mala- ria	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Polio- myelitis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>May, 1932</i>										
Alabama.....	7	33	154	132	38	150	1	25	52	27
Arkansas.....	2	22	78	48	6	200	1	7	28	10
California.....	15	260	227	5	2,768	3	9	708	67	51
Georgia.....	4	36	404	100	298	49	3	37	-----	82
Idaho.....	-----	14	6	-----	9	-----	0	19	3	2
Kansas.....	6	30	5	-----	1,435	1	1	128	29	13
Louisiana.....	5	106	40	45	230	33	2	52	33	74
Maine.....	-----	11	28	1	923	-----	-----	78	0	12
Minnesota.....	6	28	7	-----	207	-----	-----	437	27	9
Missouri.....	6	126	23	8	332	-----	-----	190	-----	15
Montana.....	2	1	25	-----	411	-----	1	62	14	8
Nevada.....	-----	-----	55	-----	13	-----	0	3	0	2
New York.....	18	420	-----	1	11,277	-----	10	5,984	8	48

<i>May, 1932</i>		Cases	Chicken pox—Continued.	Cases
Actinomycosis:			Idaho.....	43
Montana.....	1		Kansas.....	474
Anthrax:			Louisiana.....	55
New York.....	1		Maine.....	86
Botulism:			Minnesota.....	277
Montana.....	5		Missouri.....	285
Chicken pox:			Montana.....	94
Alabama.....	93		Nevada.....	16
Arkansas.....	12		New York.....	2,617
California.....	3,527		Conjunctivitis:	
Georgia.....	86		Maine.....	15

Dysentery:	Cases	Rabies in animals:	Cases
California (amebic).....	14	California.....	40
California (bacillary).....	13	Louisiana.....	2
Georgia.....	35	Maine.....	1
Louisiana.....	4	Missouri.....	6
Minnesota.....	1	New York.....	111
Missouri.....	6	Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:	
New York.....	9	California.....	3
Favus:		Idaho.....	9
Montana.....	1	Montana.....	46
Food poisoning:		Nevada.....	5
California.....	31	Scabies:	
German measles:		Kansas.....	5
California.....	89	Montana.....	4
Kansas.....	6	Septic sore throat:	
Maine.....	261	California.....	17
Montana.....	1	Georgia.....	24
New York.....	220	Kansas.....	2
Granuloma, coccidioidal:		Minnesota.....	8
California.....	2	Missouri.....	3
Hookworm disease:		Montana.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	New York.....	30
California.....	1	Tetanus:	
Louisiana.....	79	California.....	2
Impetigo contagiosa:		Kansas.....	2
Montana.....	1	Louisiana.....	3
Jaundice:		New York.....	6
California.....	2	Tick paralysis:	
Montana.....	1	Montana.....	2
Leprosy:		Trachoma:	
California.....	5	Arkansas.....	3
Louisiana.....	1	California.....	13
Lethargic encephalitis:		Kansas.....	2
Alabama.....	3	Montana.....	6
California.....	3	New York.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Trichinosis:	
Kansas.....	2	New York.....	2
Louisiana.....	1	Tularemia:	
Minnesota.....	2	Alabama.....	4
New York.....	6	California.....	1
Mumps:		Georgia.....	2
Alabama.....	139	Idaho.....	2
Arkansas.....	45	Kansas.....	1
California.....	806	Louisiana.....	2
Georgia.....	109	Missouri.....	5
Idaho.....	36	Montana.....	2
Kansas.....	301	Nevada.....	2
Louisiana.....	2	Typhus fever:	
Maine.....	32	Alabama.....	9
Missouri.....	243	Georgia.....	14
Montana.....	46	New York.....	2
New York.....	1,714	Undulant fever:	
Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Alabama.....	4
California.....	2	California.....	6
Maine.....	2	Georgia.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Kansas.....	4
New York.....	2	Louisiana.....	3
Paratyphoid fever:		Minnesota.....	8
Arkansas.....	1	Missouri.....	12
California.....	2	New York.....	13
Georgia.....	2	Vincent's angina:	
New York.....	9	Kansas.....	28
Psittacosis:		Maine.....	6
California.....	1	Montana.....	2
Puerperal septicemia:		New York.....	196
New York.....	23		

¹ Exclusive of New York City.

Whooping cough:	Cases	Whooping cough—Continued.	Cases
Alabama.....	178	Maine.....	83
Arkansas.....	72	Minnesota.....	219
California.....	1,696	Missouri.....	155
Georgia.....	99	Montana.....	46
Kansas.....	548	Nevada.....	33
Louisiana.....	86	New York.....	2,141

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR EPILEPTICS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1930

Reports for the fourth quarter of the year 1930 were received by the Public Health Service from 14 institutions for the care and treatment of epileptics, located in 14 States. The total number of patients, including those on parole or otherwise absent but still on the books, on December 31, 1930, was 11,085.

The first admissions were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
October.....	95	63	158
November.....	76	62	138
December.....	89	67	156
Total.....	260	192	452

Of the new admissions during the three months, 57.5 per cent were males and 42.5 per cent were females, giving a ratio of 135 males per 100 females.

During the quarter 152 patients were discharged, 110 males and 42 females. Ninety male patients and 58 female patients died. The annual death rates, based on the number of patients on the rolls of the institutions on December 31, 1930, were: Males, 61.8 per 1,000; females, 43.4 per 1,000; total patients, 53 per 1,000.

The following table shows for the 14 institutions the numbers of patients in the hospitals and on parole on October 1, 1930, and at the end of each month of the fourth quarter of the year.

	Oct. 1, 1930	Oct. 31, 1930	Nov. 30, 1930	Dec. 31, 1930
Patients in hospitals:				
Male.....	5,287	5,304	5,345	5,305
Female.....	4,974	5,016	5,030	4,991
Total.....	10,261	10,320	10,375	10,296
Patients on parole:				
Male.....	398	410	412	472
Female.....	236	228	251	317
Total.....	634	638	663	789
Total patients:				
Male.....	5,685	5,714	5,757	5,777
Female.....	5,210	5,244	5,281	5,308
Total.....	10,895	10,958	11,038	11,085
Per cent of total patients on parole:				
Male.....	7.0	7.2	7.2	8.2
Female.....	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.0
Total.....	5.8	5.8	6.0	7.1

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 96 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 33,960,000. The estimated population of the 89 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,400,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended June 18, 1932, and June 20, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
<i>Cases reported</i>			
Diphtheria:			
46 States.....	604	768	-----
96 cities.....	303	422	627
Measles:			
45 States.....	12,450	11,591	-----
96 cities.....	4,008	4,613	-----
Meningococcus meningitis:			
46 States.....	44	71	-----
96 cities.....	27	32	-----
Poliomyelitis:			
46 States.....	29	37	-----
Scarlet fever:			
46 States.....	3,287	2,951	-----
96 cities.....	1,641	1,416	935
Small pox:			
46 States.....	198	589	-----
96 cities.....	17	48	41
Typhoid fever:			
46 States.....	450	319	-----
96 cities.....	62	58	50
<i>Deaths reported</i>			
Influenza and pneumonia:			
89 cities.....	415	466	-----
Small pox:			
89 cities.....	0	0	-----

City reports for week ended June 18, 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.....	3	0	0	-----	0	1	2	2
New Hampshire:								
Concord.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0
Manchester.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0
Nashua.....	2	1	0	-----	0	0	0	0

City reports for week ended June 18, 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			
NEW ENGLAND—CON.								
Vermont:								
Barre.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	2	0
Burlington.....	1	0	0	-----	0	1	2	0
Massachusetts:								
Boston.....	37	23	19	-----	1	145	76	18
Fall River.....	2	2	1	-----	0	31	1	2
Springfield.....	31	2	0	-----	0	166	4	1
Worcester.....	13	2	1	-----	0	43	6	3
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket.....	0	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0
Providence.....	3	4	5	-----	0	6	2	3
Connecticut:								
Bridgeport.....	1	4	0	-----	0	40	0	1
Hartford.....	3	3	0	-----	0	8	7	2
New Haven.....	11	0	0	-----	1	2	20	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
New York:								
Buffalo.....	18	8	0	-----	0	30	2	11
New York.....	232	205	95	9	6	490	218	97
Rochester.....	3	4	0	-----	0	6	8	2
Syracuse.....	5	1	0	-----	0	119	12	0
New Jersey:								
Camden.....	0	5	3	-----	0	0	1	3
Newark.....	28	11	2	7	0	105	177	4
Trenton.....	4	2	1	-----	0	2	3	2
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	81	48	8	4	5	9	61	31
Pittsburgh.....	49	13	4	-----	0	48	12	20
Reading.....	7	1	0	-----	0	11	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Ohio:								
Cincinnati.....	5	4	1	-----	1	3	0	7
Cleveland.....	48	20	4	4	1	209	50	8
Columbus.....	2	2	1	-----	0	52	2	1
Toledo.....	28	3	0	-----	0	80	3	1
Indiana:								
Fort Wayne.....	1	1	3	-----	0	0	0	5
Indianapolis.....	15	1	1	-----	0	6	25	7
South Bend.....	0	0	0	-----	0	1	0	1
Terre Haute.....	2	0	2	-----	0	19	0	0
Illinois:								
Chicago.....	113	79	19	-----	0	366	14	19
Springfield.....	3	0	0	-----	0	0	0	4
Michigan:								
Detroit.....	59	36	23	1	3	699	61	13
Flint.....	11	1	1	3	1	20	4	1
Grand Rapids.....	2	1	0	-----	0	23	10	0
Wisconsin:								
Kenosha.....	0	0	0	-----	0	224	0	0
Madison.....	3	1	0	-----	0	2	1	-----
Milwaukee.....	80	9	1	1	1	337	11	5
Racine.....	26	0	1	-----	0	20	16	0
Superior.....	6	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Minnesota:								
Duluth.....	7	0	0	-----	0	1	2	2
Minneapolis.....	16	9	4	-----	1	7	25	1
St. Paul.....	36	4	0	1	1	7	20	0
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	0	1	5	-----	-----	0	0	-----
Sioux City.....	9	0	1	-----	-----	0	0	-----
Waterloo.....	1	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----
Missouri:								
Kansas City.....	11	2	1	-----	0	22	4	5
St. Joseph.....	1	0	6	-----	0	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	22	25	19	-----	-----	8	6	4

City reports for week ending June 18, 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—continued								
North Dakota:								
Fargo.....	7	0	0		0	2	0	0
Grand Forks.....	0	0	0			23	0	
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	3	0	0			1	0	
Sioux Falls.....	0	0	1			3	0	
Nebraska:								
Omaha.....	7	2	3		0	2	1	4
Kansas:								
Topeka.....	24	0	0		0	18	2	0
Wichita.....	1	1	0		0	5	2	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
Delaware:								
Wilmington.....	1	0	0		0	0	0	3
Maryland:								
Baltimore.....	74	15	5	3	2	10	78	13
Cumberland.....	1	0	0		0	15	0	2
Frederick.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:								
Washington.....	30	7	4		0	24	0	7
Virginia:								
Lynchburg.....	4	1	0		0	0	0	2
Norfolk.....	3	0	0		0	0	0	2
Richmond.....	2	1	1		0	0	0	1
Roanoke.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
West Virginia:								
Charleston.....	0	0	0		0	5	0	0
Huntington.....	0		1		0	4	0	
Wheeling.....	2	0	0		0	45	1	1
North Carolina:								
Raleigh.....	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
Winston-Salem.....	1	0	0		0	58	2	
South Carolina:								
Charleston.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Columbia.....	3	0	0		0	30	1	0
Greenville.....	0	0	0		0	18	0	0
Georgia:								
Atlanta.....	3	1	0	7	2	1	0	7
Brunswick.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	1	0	8	0	12	0	1
Florida:								
Miami.....	0	1	2		0	2	0	1
Tampa.....	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Kentucky:								
Covington.....		1						
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	0	1	1		0		0	0
Nashville.....	0	0	0		0	2	0	0
Alabama:								
Birmingham.....	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0
Mobile.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
Montgomery.....	0	0	0			0	0	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Arkansas:								
Fort Smith.....	0	1	0			0	1	
Little Rock.....	0	0	0		1	0	0	4
Louisiana:								
New Orleans.....	0	6	12	1	1	0	0	9
Shreveport.....	1	1	0		0	3	4	1
Texas:								
Dallas.....	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0
Fort Worth.....	1	1	1		0	0	0	1
Galveston.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	2
Houston.....	0	2	6		0	11	0	5
San Antonio.....	1	2	0		1	2	1	3

City reports for week ending June 18, 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			
MOUNTAIN								
Montana:								
Billings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls.....	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	2
Helena.....	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missoula.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho:								
Boise.....		0						
Colorado:								
Denver.....	33	5	1	0	0	55	39	2
Pueblo.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico:								
Albuquerque.....	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	50	3	1	0	0	0	10	0
Nevada:								
Reno.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC								
Washington:								
Seattle.....	22	2	3	0	0	26	6	0
Spokane.....	20	3	0	0	0	20	0	0
Tacoma.....	6	2	1	0	0	51	2	2
Oregon:								
Portland.....	2	4	9	0	0	66	2	4
Salem.....	0	0	1	3	0	4	4	0
California:								
Los Angeles.....	83	24	27	19	0	17	20	16
Sacramento.....	15	1	3	0	0	4	0	1
San Francisco.....	32	9	1	6	1	89	4	4

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.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Manchester.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nashua.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:											
Barre.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	56	90	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	17	190
Fall River.....	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	26
Springfield.....	6	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	37
Worcester.....	8	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	34
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Providence.....	8	22	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	12	60
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	24
Hartford.....	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	39
New Haven.....	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	40
MIDDLE ATLANTIC											
New York:											
Buffalo.....	19	52	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	18	119
New York.....	174	358	0	0	0	70	10	4	0	148	1,313
Rochester.....	8	33	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	71
Syracuse.....	6	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	39	49

City reports for week ending June 18, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- cul- osis, 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		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC continued											
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23
Newark.....	18	23	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	18	53
Trenton.....	3	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	26
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	68	124	0	0	0	35	1	8	0	77	433
Pittsburgh.....	27	73	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	22	137
Reading.....	3	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	17
EAST NORTH CENTRAL											
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	14	29	2	0	0	11	1	2	1	6	119
Cleveland.....	30	49	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	32	159
Columbus.....	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	63
Toledo.....	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	54	58
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25
Indianapolis.....	9	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	31	14
South Bend.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
Terre Haute.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	16
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	94	169	1	0	0	39	2	2	0	85	599
Springfield.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	20
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	89	291	0	0	0	20	1	1	1	148	253
Flint.....	11	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	28
Grand Rapids.....	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	22
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
Madison.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	80
Milwaukee.....	21	26	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	7
Racine.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Superior.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL											
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Minneapolis.....	21	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	89
St. Paul.....	13	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	34	59
Iowa:											
Des Moines.....	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Sioux City.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Waterloo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	7	6	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	7	95
St. Joseph.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	23
St. Louis.....	37	8	2	0	0	9	3	0	0	17	167
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Forks.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sioux Falls.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	45
Kansas:											
Topeka.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	8
Wichita.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	28
SOUTH ATLANTIC											
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	27	22	0	0	0	13	2	1	0	74	204
Cumberland.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Frederick.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
District of Col.:											
Washington.....	18	10	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	14	140

City reports for week ending June 18, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Scarlet fever		Smallpox			Tuber- culosis, deaths re- ported	Typhoid fever			Whoop- ing cough, cases re- ported	Deaths, all causes
	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
PACIFIC											
Washington:											
Seattle.....	7	6	1	5			1	2		1	
Spokane.....	3	1	4	1			1	0		2	
Tacoma.....	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		20
Oregon:											
Portland.....	3	0	7	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	
Salem.....	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	22	50	4	3	0	14	1	2	0	83	274
Sacramento.....	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	23
San Francisco.....	14	8	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	6	130

Division, State, and city	Meningo- coccus meningitis		Lethargic en- cephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infan- tile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
NEW ENGLAND									
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport.....			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC									
New York:									
New York 1.....			6	3	1	1	0	1	1
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia.....			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh.....			1	1	1	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati.....			0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland.....			2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indiana:									
Indianapolis.....			4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago.....			7	2	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan:									
Detroit.....			1	1	1	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Missouri:									
Kansas City.....			0	0	0	0	1	1	0
St. Joseph.....			1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis.....			0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....			0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas:									
Topeka.....			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita.....			1	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC 1									
Maryland:									
Baltimore.....			0	0	0	0	1	1	0
North Carolina:									
Raleigh.....			0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Winston-Salem.....			0	0	0	0	0	1	0

¹ Typhus fever, 4 cases and 1 death: 1 case at New York City, N. Y.; 1 case at Atlanta, Ga.; 1 case at Savannah, Ga.; and 1 case and 1 death at Tampa, Fla.

City reports for week ending June 18, 1932—Continued

Division, State, and city	Meningo-coccus meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases	Deaths
SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued									
South Carolina:									
Charleston.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Florida: ¹									
Miami.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Tennessee:									
Nashville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Texas:									
Dallas.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Worth.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
MOUNTAIN									
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC									
California:									
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended June 18, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended June 20, 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 15 to June 18, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931¹

DIPHTHERIA CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931	May 28, 1932	May 30, 1931	June 4, 1932	June 6, 1931	June 11, 1932	June 13, 1931	June 18, 1932	June 20, 1931
98 cities.....	39	62	48	59	45	67	42	54	47	66
New England.....	41	48	55	50	46	46	84	41	62	41
Middle Atlantic.....	14	63	43	58	46	74	31	55	50	65
East North Central.....	36	67	36	81	35	75	34	64	34	89
West North Central.....	82	75	66	54	57	55	59	61	64	52
South Atlantic.....	33	38	25	42	27	40	27	49	22	44
East South Central.....	12	12	6	18	31	12	6	18	6	6
West South Central.....	96	81	135	54	59	68	89	27	76	85
Mountain.....	52	61	36	52	26	191	43	35	27	26
Pacific.....	86	73	7	37	80	49	59	53	67	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 15 to June 18, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931—Continued

MEASLES CASE RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931	May 28, 1932	May 30, 1931	June 4, 1932	June 6, 1931	June 11, 1932	June 13, 1931	June 18, 1932	June 20, 1931
98 cities.....	1,137	1,373	1,022	1,115	826	1,096	855	876	617	719
New England.....	951	1,190	1,376	935	1,124	933	1,177	601	1,059	635
Middle Atlantic.....	534	1,479	557	1,188	413	1,102	525	839	363	664
East North Central.....	2,908	1,457	2,379	1,302	1,952	1,445	1,868	1,303	1,298	1,159
West North Central.....	188	1,098	176	641	172	817	176	448	136	331
South Atlantic.....	498	2,845	490	2,093	333	1,476	512	1,104	392	768
East South Central.....	6	1,245	12	1,057	187	1,151	25	828	37	852
West South Central.....	46	271	40	294	49	254	73	149	59	88
Mountain.....	844	618	752	461	957	870	465	705	572	609
Pacific.....	664	457	748	492	522	512	611	580	394	302

SCARLET FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities.....	384	368	397	306	302	310	278	269	253	222
New England.....	603	538	645	351	546	414	410	291	417	272
Middle Atlantic.....	570	442	566	305	418	355	377	318	321	280
East North Central.....	354	412	428	437	338	422	354	386	344	310
West North Central.....	188	341	174	291	135	258	102	163	44	132
South Atlantic.....	208	241	194	239	147	198	120	123	102	77
East South Central.....	17	394	56	300	6	153	37	170	6	94
West South Central.....	49	85	53	51	43	41	23	88	13	30
Mountain.....	148	270	187	165	103	104	190	96	161	78
Pacific.....	162	88	145	110	97	86	80	80	126	57

SMALLPOX CASE RATES

98 cities.....	7	16	5	15	5	14	3	10	3	7
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Middle Atlantic.....	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
East North Central.....	3	15	0	11	2	16	1	12	1	5
West North Central.....	23	67	23	88	28	42	19	33	9	29
South Atlantic.....	0	6	2	24	0	18	0	0	0	14
East South Central.....	35	41	37	37	31	18	6	23	12	12
West South Central.....	20	47	0	37	7	41	3	24	0	20
Mountain.....	61	9	7	26	0	26	0	17	6	0
Pacific.....	17	12	21	12	17	33	11	25	17	16

TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES

98 cities.....	8	6	8	7	7	6	7	7	10	9
New England.....	10	2	0	2	5	2	7	0	5	10
Middle Atlantic.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	4	7	7	12
East North Central.....	4	5	8	2	5	1	5	4	4	4
West North Central.....	9	10	2	4	2	10	6	4	6	6
South Atlantic.....	25	12	18	22	16	20	27	14	29	14
East South Central.....	6	18	31	12	31	15	12	15	37	12
West South Central.....	10	7	3	7	10	10	10	24	16	14
Mountain.....	9	0	9	17	9	17	0	9	6	10
Pacific.....	10	8	19	2	17	4	15	12	15	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, May 15 to June 18, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931—Continued

INFLUENZA DEATH RATES

	Week ended—									
	May 21, 1932	May 23, 1931	May 28, 1932	May 30, 1931	June 4, 1932	June 6, 1931	June 11, 1932	June 13, 1931	June 18, 1932	June 20, 1931
91 cities.....	7	7	5	7	5	6	4	4	5	7
New England.....	0	5	0	10	5	2	0	0	5	7
Middle Atlantic.....	7	5	4	3	3	5	7	4	5	8
East North Central.....	5	5	6	5	3	2	0	4	4	5
West North Central.....	20	3	3	9	6	6	3	6	6	6
South Atlantic.....	6	4	14	18	14	14	12	6	8	4
East South Central.....	6	19	14	19	14	38	7	13	10	0
West South Central.....	24	28	3	14	10	10	0	3	13	14
Mountain.....	0	26	10	17	0	0	0	0	10	9
Pacific.....	0	0	5	5	2	7	2	5	2	5

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities.....	98	95	86	101	77	86	73	75	62	70
New England.....	125	72	101	111	91	120	89	60	79	65
Middle Atlantic.....	109	121	97	109	83	102	92	88	75	72
East North Central.....	86	68	66	75	60	59	46	60	42	60
West North Central.....	105	97	105	133	67	138	70	71	52	106
South Atlantic.....	102	111	116	133	98	77	96	83	76	89
East South Central.....	75	121	61	185	95	76	27	146	7	83
West South Central.....	77	97	71	128	84	86	94	79	81	76
Mountain.....	131	70	107	70	129	87	52	70	45	78
Pacific.....	46	55	51	43	53	48	44	43	53	34

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

³ Covington, Ky., not included.

⁴ Springfield, Ill., and Covington, Ky., not included.

⁵ Covington, Ky., and Boise, Idaho, not included.

⁶ Springfield, Ill., not included.

⁷ Reno, Nev., not included.

⁸ Boise, Idaho, not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended June 11, 1932.—Cases of certain communicable diseases reported for the two weeks ended June 11, 1932, by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada are given in the table below. Provinces not given in the table did not report any case of any disease included in the table.

Disease	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
Cerebrospinal fever.....		1	2			3
Influenza.....	4					4
Lethargic encephalitis.....			2			2
Pollomyelitis.....		3	1			4
Smallpox.....				1		1
Typhoid fever.....		258	17		3	278

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended June 11, 1932.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended June 11, 1932, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Chicken pox.....	68	Poliomyelitis.....	2
Diphtheria.....	16	Scarlet fever.....	79
Erysipelas.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	42
German measles.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	92
Measles.....	45	Whooping cough.....	47

HAWAII TERRITORY

Influenza—Honolulu.—Under date of June 28, 1932, an epidemic of influenza was reported in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii. About June 15, there was a sudden increase in the number of cases of influenza. Investigation by the Territorial board of health resulted in an estimate of from 9,000 to 10,000 cases in a week.

The disease is of a mild form, but there has been a slight rise in the mortality from pneumonia.

Place	No. ven- tem- ber, 1931	De- cem- ber, 1931	Janu- ary, 1932	February, 1932			March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			
				1-10	11-20	21-20	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31	
Indo-China (see also table below):																
Pnompenh.....		2						1					1		1	
Saigon and Cholon.....	2	1	1					1					1		1	
Iraq: Amara.....	2												1		1	
Japan:																
Kobe.....																1
Tokyo.....																1
Persia:																
Khorrarnabad.....	3															
Kouth Bezman.....	10															
Philippine Islands: † Capiz Province.....	26	23														
Siam:																
Ayudhaya Province.....	19	20														
S. S. Angora at Rangoon from Calcutta.....		1						1	1							
S. S. Narbada at Rangoon from Calcutta.....		1						1	1							
S. S. Shanghai Maru at Kobe from Shanghai.....		1						1	1							1
On vessel:																
Cambodia:																
Annam:																
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):																
Cambodia:	4	3	12					4	6							93
Laos:	4	3	2					4	3						7	20
Cochin-China:	6	7	5					3	3		4	1	20	8	2	2
Laos:	4	7	4					2	2		3	3	6	8	2	6
Laos:	4	7	4					2	2		3	6	18	11	30	1
Laos:	4	7	4					2	2		3	3	6	8	21	
Laos:	4	7	4					2	2		3	3	6	8	21	

† A suspected case.

‡ Figures for cholera in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction.

§ Reports incomplete.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place	No- vem- ber, 1931	De- cem- ber, 1931	Jan- uary, 1932	Feb- ru- ary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932	May, 1932	No- vem- ber, 1931	De- cem- ber, 1931	Jan- uary, 1932	Feb- ru- ary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932	May, 1932
British East Africa (see also table above): Kenya.....	C	44	17	33	22	18	9	C	2	1				28
Province— Chimborazo.....	C	8	8	13				C	9	6		1		
Loja.....	C	2	11					C	4					
Indo-China.....	C		17	P	P	9	2	C	1		1	1		
Madagascar (see also table above): Province— Ambatolampy.....	D	5	9			6	1	C	1	1				
Ambositra.....	C		23	40	25			C	2					
Antistrabe.....	D	39	23	38	25			C				10		
Maewatanana.....	D	142	166	90	81			D	10			5		
Miarinarivo.....	D	37	121	152	51			D	5					3
Moramanga.....	D	27	56	53	45			D	19					2
Tananarive.....	D	27	51	45	53			D	10					2
Peru.....	D	4						D	12					2
Department— Cajamarca.....	D	10	15	13	4			D	2					2
Canete.....	D	14	14	12	9			D	16	1				
	D	5	9	9	3			D	7			9		
	C		25	29	13			D				6		
	C	25	30	13	9			D						
	D	186	248	143	91			D						
	D	178	241	196	140			D						
	D	27	21	11	2			D						
	D	11	8	2				D						
	D	14						D						
	C	5						D						
	C		3					D						

* Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

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

Place	Dec. 13, 1931-Jan. 9, 1932	Jan. 10-16, 1932	Feb. 7-13, 1932	Week ended—											
				March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			June, 1932		
				12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28
Aden.....			1												
Algeria.....	C	2													
Algiers.....	C														
Constantine Department.....	C														
Philippville.....	C														
Southern Territories.....	C			2											
Brazil:															
Porto Alegre (alastrim).....	C	35	34	19	3	1	2	1	2						
	D	2		1											
Rio de Janeiro.....	C	1													
Santos.....	C		2												
British East Africa: Tanganyika.....	C	55	24	5											
	D	7	2												
British South Africa:															
Northern Rhodesia.....	C	7	5												
Southern Rhodesia.....	C														
Canada:															
Alberta.....	C	11													
British Columbia.....	C	2	18	25	7	2	1								
Manitoba.....	C	10													
Nova Scotia.....	C														
Ontario.....	C	14	6	21	1	3	2	4	1						
North Bay.....	C		1												
Quebec.....	C	3	1												
Saskatchewan.....	C	11	35	30	5	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	6		
Chile: Tocopilla.....	C	2													
China:															
Amoy.....	C	218	183	121	15	12	8	10	7	5	4	1	3	2	3
	D	79	91	44	5	7	3	10	4	3	3	1	2	2	2
Canton.....	C	18	27	44	21	18	23	11	24	18	22	17	19	9	5
	D				7							1	1	1	3
Foochow.....	C														
	P														

123 cases of smallpox with 8 deaths were reported at Vancouver, British Columbia, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 16, 1932.

	1932											
	Jan-uary, 1932	Feb-ruary, 1932	March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			
	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	
S. S. Tacoma at Manila from Shanghai.....	1											
S. S. Cressington Court at Yokohama from Shanghai.....	1											
S. S. Bollington Court at Yokohama from Shanghai.....	1											
S. S. Victoria City at Brisbane from Shanghai.....	1											
S. S. Bellasco at Mobile from Habana, Cuba, and Hull, England.....	1											
S. S. Frauenfels at Suez from Calcutta.....		1										
S. S. Uwallima Maru at Osaka from Shanghai.....												
S. S. President Jackson at Yokohama from San Francisco via Honolulu.....	1											
S. S. Hong Keng at Singapore from Amoy, via Swatow and Hong Kong.....	1											
S. S. Hai Ning and S. S. Solviken at Hong Kong.....	P											
S. S. Mer Kara at Aden from Colombo.....	2											
S. S. Tjisadane at Hong Kong from Shanghai and Amoy.....	P											
S. S. Peafing at Shanghai.....	1											
S. S. Kytala, Penant from Neapatam.....	P											
S. S. MacGillivray at Suez from Kangoon.....		1										
S. S. Tairati at Southampton from New Zealand.....												
S. S. Glenbank at Suez from Aden.....												
S. S. Tuscania at Suez from Bombay.....												

Place	1932											
	Jan-uary, 1932	Feb-ruary, 1932	March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			
	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	
Gold Coast.....												
Indo-China (see also table above).....	2			309	230	275	222	175	247	146	211	
Ivory Coast.....	1	145	206	86	109	113	120	80	97	64	46	
Syria: Delnat.....	5	47	98									

Place	1932											
	Jan-uary, 1932	Feb-ruary, 1932	March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			
	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	
Chosen.....	1											
France.....	1											
Greece.....	1											
Guatemala.....	1											

Place	1932											
	Jan-uary, 1932	Feb-ruary, 1932	March, 1932			April, 1932			May, 1932			
	1-10	11-20	21-29	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	
Mexico (see also table above).....												
Morocco.....												
Turkey (see also table above).....												

* From Mar. 6 to Apr. 30, 1932, 551 cases of smallpox with 6 deaths, were reported in Sierra Leone.
 * A suspected case.

	1	20	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	
Mexico:																											
Gusdalaia.	D	1	20	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Mexico City, including municipalities in Federal District.	C	6	12	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
San Luis Potosi.	D	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morocco:																											
Paestine.	D	1	59	3	21	5	9	7	3	15	3	7	7	2	13												
Paraguay: Asuncion.	C	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland:																											
Portugal:																											
Lisbon.	C	14	10	21	5	5	4	8	5	10	11	13	7	4	5	9	3										
Oporto.	C	1	1																								
Rumania:																											
Tunisia: Tunis.	D	2	28	12	8	6	5	8	6	6	5	2	8	6	5	2	8										
Turkey (see table below).																											
Union of South Africa:																											
Cape Province.	C	2	24	14	26	10	31	32	6	20	19	26	15	13													
Natal.	C	1	3	2	2	3	3	4																			
Orange Free State.	C	1	1																								
Transvaal.	C	1	1																								
Venezuela: Caracas (see table below).																											
Yugoslavia (see table below).																											
On vessel: At Antofagasta, from Iquique and points north.	C	1																									

Place	Novem-ber, 1931	Decem-ber, 1931	Janu-ary, 1932	Febru-ary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932	Place	Novem-ber, 1931	Decem-ber, 1931	Janu-ary, 1932	Febru-ary, 1932	March, 1932	April, 1932
Chosen: Seoul.	C	4			5	4	Lithuania.	9	20	21	10	32	25
Czechoslovakia.	C	1			1		Turkey.		1	3	3	6	5
Greece.	C	3	10	1		1	Venezuela: Caracas.	14	21	14	22	6	1
Latvia.	C	4	6	4	7	1	Yugoslavia.		1	3	3	3	
	C	1	1					2	14	11	26	5	29
	C	12						1	1	2	2	1	

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	Feb. 7- Mar. 5, 1932	Week ended—												
					March, 1932			April, 1932				May, 1932					
					12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	
Brazil:																	
Bahia State.....																	
Esplanada.....		2															
Ceara State.....																	
Espirito Santo State ¹																	
Santa Teresa (about 56 miles from Victoria).....				1													
Dahomey: Porto Novo.....																	
Gold Coast:																	
Avudua.....																	
Cape Coast.....																	
Dagomba District.....	1																
Salaga.....	1																
Tamale.....	3																
Yapel.....	2																
Nigeria.....	2			1													
Togo (French): Atakpame—Anio Circle.....	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.