PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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

May 21–June 17, 1933

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States 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.—An increase in typhoid fever incidence was noted in all sections of the country except the Mountain and Pacific areas. Of the 1,357 cases, the South Atlantic group reported 385 and the South Central groups 511—about two thirds of the total number. These numbers were more than twice those reported for the preceding 4-week period.

For the country as a whole, the incidence was slightly higher than for the same period in any of the 3 preceding years but was below that of 1929. In individual areas there were wide variations. In the Atlantic coast and Great Lakes regions the current incidence followed the average for recent years very closely, in the South Central sections it was somewhat higher than the average, while in the far western areas it was the lowest for this period in recent years.

Measles.—The incidence of measles dropped about 30 percent from the preceding 4-week period during the current period. For the whole reporting area the cases totaled 49,124, which was the lowest for this same period in the 5 years for which data are available.

A comparison of geographic areas shows that the disease is most prevalent this year in the West North Central and South Central areas, with slight increases over last year in the South Atlantic and Pacific sections. In the West North Central States the number of cases (4,115) reported for the current period was 2.5 times that of last year, and in each of the South Central areas the numbers (955 and 3,811) were 5 times that of last year. In the New England

[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, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 38 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

States the number of cases (3,826) was only about 55 percent of the number reported last year, and in the East North Central the number (8,715) was only 31 percent of that for last year.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria cases (1,857) reported for the current period represented a decline of approximately 26 percent from last year's figure and 40 percent from that for the corresponding period in 1931. For the country as a whole the incidence was the lowest for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. A similar situation existed in each geographic area except the South Central areas. In those sections, while the current incidence was slightly lower than last year, it was higher than in either of the 3 preceding years.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The incidence of meningitis continued very favorable in all sections of the country. For the 4-week period ended June 17 the cases totaled 202, as compared with 216, 338, and 499 for the same periods in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. For this period in 1929 the cases totaled 919. Illinois, in the East North Central section, seemed mostly responsible for an appreciable increase over last year in that area. For Illinois 54 cases were reported for the current period, as against 21 last year. All other areas closely approximated last year's incidence.

Smallpox.—For smallpox the comparison with recent years was very favorable. The number of cases reported (519) was only 58 percent of that reported for the corresponding period last year and 17 percent of the number in 1931. For the same period in 1930 and 1929 the cases totaled 4,042 and 3,775, respectively. With one exception—the Pacific—all areas reported decreases from last year's figure. Oregon and California, in the Pacific area, reported 67 and 97 cases, respectively, for the current period, as against 31 and 46 cases last year.

Scarlet fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever dropped from 21,144 for the preceding 4 weeks to 14,846 for the current 4-week period. Each geographic area shared in the decline. The incidence was a little below that of last year and very closely approximated the average for recent years. In the North Atlantic States, where the disease was unusually prevalent at this time last year, the current incidence was only about 68 percent of last year's figure. Figures from other areas followed very closely those of last year.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis reported for the current period was 61, as against 108, 124, and 189 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. The current incidence was the lowest for this period in recent years. In the 3 preceding years the number of cases reported for this period represented very appreciable increases over the preceding 4-week period, while the current incidence was 20 percent below that of the

preceding 4-week period. Each geographic area shared in the favorable situation which prevailed.

Influenza.—The influenza incidence declined approximately 50 percent during the 4 weeks ended June 17. The number of cases (1,509) was about 65 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in 1932, when the minor epidemic of that year was still in evidence, and was slightly below the average for the 3 preceding years. Ohio, in the East North Central area, and Texas, in the West South Central area, seemed mostly responsible for increases in those areas over the same period last year. The number of cases, however, was not large in either State. All other areas reported decreases.

Mortality, all causes.—The average death rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended June 17, 1933, was 10.6 per thousand population (annual basis), which was not only the lowest rate for the current year but was below any rate for the corresponding period in recent years.

SICKNESS AMONG MALE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1933 [1]

The incidence rate of disabilities lasting 8 calendar days or longer among industrial employees in 33 identical establishments [1] in the first quarter of 1933 was practically the same as for the first quarter of 1932.

The frequency of diseases of the respiratory system was slightly higher in the first quarter of 1933, because of the prevalence of influenza. However, influenza combined with bronchitis gave an annual rate per 1,000 men of 45.4 in 1933, as compared with 43.1 in 1932, so that the actual difference in rates was not great.

The pneumonia rate in 1933, which was somewhat above the rate for the same quarter in 1932, remained far below the rates for 1931 and 1930.

The tuberculosis case rate showed a decline in this group. At the end of the first quarter of 1933 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.[2] showed a drop of 2.8 percent from the death rate for the same quarter of the preceding year.

Although diseases of the pharynx and tonsils occurred at approximately the same rate as in the first quarter of 1932, their incidence was far below that of both 1931 and 1930.

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[1] Establishments are scattered all over the United States, but most of them are located north of the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

[2] Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., vol. XIV, no. 4, April 1933, pp. 4–5.

The nonrespiratory group of diseases as a whole showed the same rate in 1933, 1932, and 1931. This rate was lower than in the same quarter of 1930.

Diseases of the stomach, diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia, and epidemic and endemic diseases continued to show a downward trend in frequency.

The rheumatic group of diseases showed very little difference in the incidence rates in the same quarter of the past 4 years, especially when it is taken into consideration that weather conditions affect these rates to some extent.

The frequency rate of neurasthenia indicated a decline in 1933, but "other diseases of the nervous system" rose to a high level, and there may have been some difference in reporting these diseases. The rates for neurasthenia and "other diseases of the nervous system", when added, did not show a definite change in rates. The rates for the first quarter for the past 4 years, respectively, are 2.8, 2.6, 2.2, and 2.4 cases per 1,000 men.

Diseases of the heart and arteries and nephritis rose to a higher frequency rate in 1933 than in the similar period of each of the 3 preceding years. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. reports for the first 3 months of 1933 an upward trend in cardiac conditions, and death rates in 1933 bid fair to exceed the previous maximum, which was reached in 1932.

TABLE 1.—*Frequency of disability lasting 8 calendar days or longer in the first quarter of 1933 compared with the same quarter of 1932, 1931, and 1930. (Male morbidity experience of 33 industrial companies which reported their cases to the United States Public Health Service during all four years)* [1]

Diseases and disease groups which caused disability. (Numbers in parentheses are disease title numbers from the International List of the Causes of Death, Fourth Revision, Paris, 1929)	Annual number of disabilities per 1,000 men in first quarter of—			
	1933	1932	1931	1930
Sickness and nonindustrial injuries [2]	119.9	119.1	135.5	117.0
Nonindustrial injuries	10.5	11.1	10.6	11.4
Sickness	109.4	108.0	124.9	105.6
Respiratory diseases	59.7	58.3	75.2	50.4
Influenza and grippe (11)	41.7	36.7	50.7	22.9
Bronchitis, acute and chronic (106)	3.7	6.4	6.1	7.0
Pneumonia, all forms (107–109)	2.9	2.6	4.1	4.7
Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (115a)	5.7	5.8	7.1	8.6
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (23)	.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Other respiratory diseases, (104, 105, 110–114)	5.0	5.8	5.9	6.1
Nonrespiratory diseases	49.7	49.7	49.7	55.2
Diseases of the stomach, cancer excepted (117, 118)	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.8
Diarrhea and enteritis (120)	.8	1.0	.7	1.2
Appendicitis (121)	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.3
Hernia (122a)	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other digestive diseases (115b, 116, 122b–129)	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.3
Rheumatic group, total	13.3	13.6	12.4	13.0
Rheumatism, acute and chronic (56–57)	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.6
Diseases of the organs of locomotion (156b)	3.2	4.6	3.7	3.8
Neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica (87a)	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6
Neurasthenia and the like (part of 87b)	.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other diseases of the nervous system (78–85, part of 87b)	1.7	.9	1.2	1.4

[1] Except that the rates for 1931 and 1930 cover 27 and 26 companies, respectively, instead of 33 in 1932 and 1933.

[2] Exclusive of disability from venereal diseases.

TABLE 1.—*Frequency of disability lasting 8 calendar days or longer in the first quarter of 1933 compared with the same quarter of 1932, 1931, and 1930. (Male morbidity experience of 33 industrial companies which reported their cases to the United States Public Health Service during all four years)*—Continued

Diseases and disease groups which caused disability. (Numbers in parentheses are disease title numbers from the International List of the Causes of Death, Fourth Revision, Paris, 1929)	Annual number of disabilities per 1,000 men in first quarter of—			
	1933*	1932	1931	1930
Diseases of the heart and arteries and nephritis (90-99, 102, 130-132)	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.7
Other genito-urinary diseases (133-138)	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.2
Diseases of the skin (151-153)	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.6
Epidemic and endemic diseases except influenza (1-10, 12-18, 33, 37, 38, part of 39 and 44)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6
Ill-defined and unknown causes (200)	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.3
All other diseases (19-22, 24-32, 36, part of 39 and 44, 40-43, 45-55, 58-77, 88, 89, 100, 101, 103, 154-156a, 157, 162)	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.5
Average number of males covered in the record	119,714	146,990	158,891	161,642
Number of companies included	33	33	27	26

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER: SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE DOG AND SHEEP TO THE VIRUS

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SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE DOG

The experiments here reported show the dog to be susceptible to the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The virus employed in these tests was of the virulent Bitterroot Valley type.

Dog no. 1, weight 21 pounds, was inoculated intraperitoneally with 5 cc of whole cardiac blood obtained from a guinea pig in the second day of reaction following inoculation with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The temperature of the dog was taken twice daily for 15 days and with the exception of a reading of 39.8° C. on the morning of the third day, the temperature remained normal. At the time that the dog was inoculated, four fresh male guinea pigs received intraperitoneally 2 cc of the same blood which was used in inoculating the dog. Each of the guinea pigs responded to the inoculations with a typical spotted fever reaction after incubation periods of 2 days.

On the fourth day after inoculation of dog 1, two male guinea pigs were inoculated intraperitoneally with 3 cc of whole blood obtained from a leg vein of this dog. One of these guinea pigs failed to react clinically to the inoculation and was found to be nonimmune to a subsequent inoculation of the virus. The other guinea pig, after an incubation of 6 days, became febrile. This guinea pig was killed on the second day of fever and two fresh male guinea pigs were each inoculated intraperitoneally with 5 cc of its whole cardiac blood. By this means a strain of the virus was established and carried in guinea pigs for 5 generations.

On the sixth day after inoculation of the dog the procedure was repeated and a strain of the virus was again established in guinea pigs.

Attempts to recover the virus from dog 1 on the eighth and tenth days were unsuccessful.

Dog no. 2, weight 17 pounds, was inoculated intraperitoneally with 4 cc of whole cardiac blood obtained from a guinea pig on the second day of reaction following inoculation with a virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The temperature of dog 2 was taken twice daily for 15 days, and remained normal throughout this period. At the time that this dog was inoculated, four fresh male guinea pigs received intraperitoneally 2 cc of the same blood with which the dog was inoculated. Each of the guinea pigs reacted with clinical manifestations typical of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Guinea pigs were inoculated with whole blood obtained from dog 2 on the fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth days, respectively, following the inoculation of the dog. Strains of the virus of spotted fever were established in guinea pigs with the blood obtained on the fourth, sixth, and eighth day, but not on the tenth day.

Twenty-nine days after receiving the first inoculation, dogs 1 and 2 were again inoculated intraperitoneally with 5 cc of whole cardiac blood obtained from guinea pigs in the second day of reaction due to the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Guinea pigs which were inoculated intraperitoneally with 2 cc of the same blood with which the dogs were inoculated reacted typically. Attempts to recover the virus from dogs 1 and 2 on the fourth and sixth days following this second inoculation were unsuccessful.

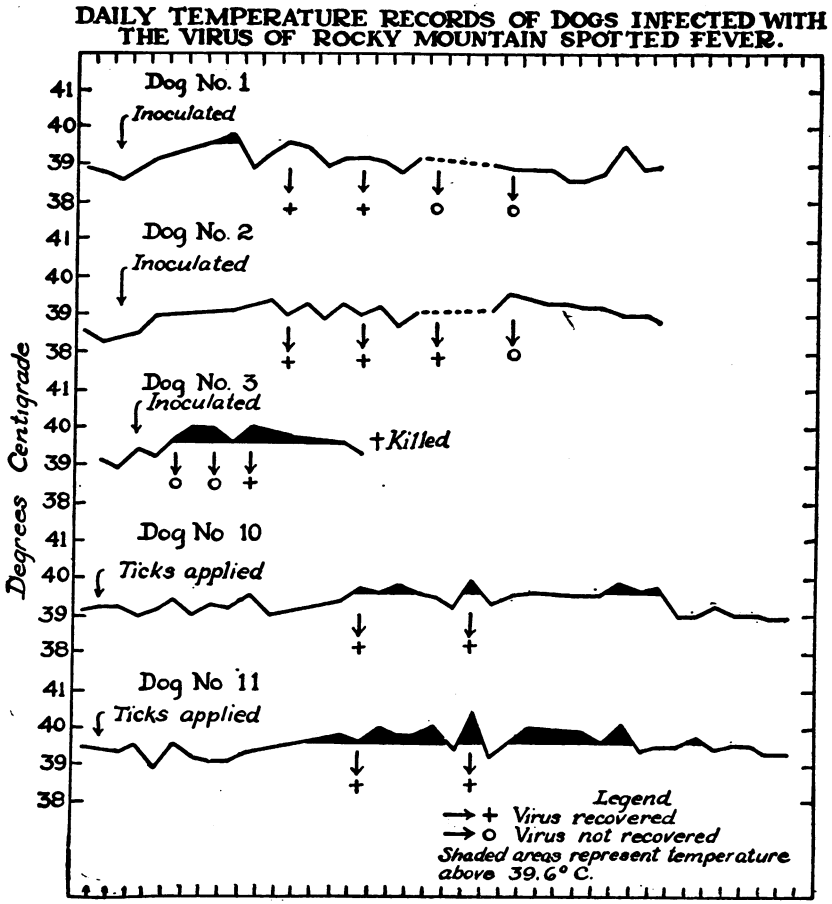
To determine whether multiplication of the virus took place in the dogs a third dog was inoculated. Dog no. 3, weight 12 pounds, received intraperitoneally 5 cc of whole cardiac blood obtained from a guinea pig on the second day of a reaction produced by the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. This dog became febrile 24 hours after the inoculation and with the onset of fever developed a cough. With the return of the temperature to normal, the cough subsided. Four male guinea pigs which were inoculated as controls reacted typically. Attempts to recover the virus from dog 3 on the first and second days after the inoculation failed, while an attempt to recover the virus on the fourth day was successful.

It has also been shown that dogs may be infected with Rocky Mountain spotted fever by the bite of ticks infected with the virus. Infected *Dermacentor andersoni* ticks were allowed to feed on two puppies. Both puppies reacted to the feeding and the virus was recovered from each and established in guinea pigs.

On dog no. 10, weight 10.5 pounds, unengorged infected male and female *D. andersoni* ticks were allowed to feed. On the seventh day after application the ticks were removed, emulsified, and inoculated

into two fresh male guinea pigs. These guinea pigs responded to the inoculations with reactions typical of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. At the time of removal the female ticks were approximately one half engorged. On the seventh day after the ticks had been applied this puppy became febrile and, with the onset of fever, developed a cough and a slight coryza. With the return of the temperature to normal these symptoms subsided.

On the seventh day after the ticks had been applied and the first day of fever, dog 10 was bled from a leg vein and two fresh male



guinea pigs were each inoculated intraperitoneally with 3 cc of the whole blood. One of these guinea pigs became febrile after an incubation period of 3 days, and from this animal a strain of the virus was established in guinea pigs.

On the tenth day after the application of the ticks and the fourth day of fever the procedure was repeated and a strain of the virus was again established in guinea pigs.

On dog no. 11, weight 8.5 pounds, the experiment performed with dog 10 was repeated, and the virus was established in guinea pigs with blood obtained from this dog on the seventh and tenth days after the application of the ticks (second and fourth days of fever). On the sixth day after the ticks had been applied this puppy became febrile and, with the onset of fever, developed a cough. With the return of the temperature to normal, the cough subsided.

A dog raised in a known endemic area of spotted fever was inoculated intraperitoneally with 5 cc of blood obtained from a guinea pig on the second day of a reaction due to the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Attempts to recover the virus from this dog on the fourth and sixth days after the inoculation were unsuccessful. Guinea pigs inoculated with some of the blood with which this dog was inoculated reacted with symptoms typical of spotted fever. This dog was apparently immune to the virus.

That the strains of virus established in guinea pigs from these dogs were strains of Rocky Mountain spotted fever virus was proved by the fact that they produced (1) clinical reactions, typical of spotted fever, in guinea pigs and rabbits, (2) agglutinins for *B. proteus* X_{19} (type O) in rabbits, and (3) complete cross immunity with a known virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The febrile reactions in the dogs are shown in the accompanying chart.

The Weil-Felix reaction with the sera of these dogs was negative, with the exception of that of dog no. 11, which completely agglutinated *B. proteus* X_{19} (type O) in the titer of 1:80.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SHEEP

A young sheep has likewise been shown to be susceptible to the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. A lamb born after the close of the tick season was utilized in the experiment in order to rule out an acquired immunity to the virus resulting from bites of infected ticks in nature.

This lamb was inoculated with 10 cc of whole cardiac blood obtained from guinea pigs in the third day of reaction due to the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. On the fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth days after the inoculation the lamb was bled from a leg vein and guinea pigs were inoculated intraperitoneally with whole blood. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with 3 cc of the blood at each bleeding. Strains of Rocky Mountain spotted fever virus were established in guinea pigs with the blood of this lamb drawn on each of the days mentioned. That the strains of virus thus established in guinea pigs were strains of spotted fever virus was proved by the fact that they produced (1) clinical symptoms in the guinea pig and rabbit typical of spotted fever; (2) agglutinins for *B. proteus* X_{19}

(type O) in rabbits, and (3) cross immunity with a known strain of spotted fever virus.

On the eighth day after the inoculation the serum of the lamb produced complete agglutination of *B. proteus* X_{19} (type O) in the titer at 1:640.

SUMMARY

Three dogs, 2 grown and 1 puppy, were inoculated with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The inoculations produced no clinical manifestations in the larger dogs, while the puppy reacted with fever and respiratory symptoms.

From one of the larger dogs the virus was recovered on the fourth and sixth days and not on the eighth and tenth days after the inoculations, while from the other the virus was recovered on the fourth, sixth, and eighth days and not on the tenth day after the inoculation.

Attempts to recover the virus from the puppy on the first and second days after inoculation failed, while an attempt on the fourth day was successful.

The two larger dogs were reinoculated with the virus 29 days after receiving the first inoculation. Attempts to recover the virus from these dogs on the fourth and sixth days after the second inoculation failed. The first inoculations apparently conferred immunity in these dogs to subsequent inoculations.

A grown dog, raised in an endemic area of spotted fever, was apparently immune to the virus.

Dermacentor andersoni ticks infected with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were fed on two puppies. After incubation periods of 5 and 6 days the puppies developed clinical manifestations and the virus of spotted fever was recovered from each.

A young sheep, born after the close of the tick season, was inoculated with the virus of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The virus of spotted fever was recovered from this sheep on the fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth days after the inoculation.

TYPHUS FEVER

Experimental Transmission of Endemic Typhus Fever of the United States by *Xenopsylla astia*

By W. G. WORKMAN, *Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Health*

The studies reported in this paper were carried out to determine the capacity of the rat flea *Xenopsylla astia* to serve as a vector of endemic typus fever of the United States under experimental conditions. That *X. cheopis* (1) (2) (3) and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* (4) are vectors of endemic typhus has been demonstrated experimentally.

On the first day of the experiment a lot of approximately 500 noninfected *Xenopsylla astiae* was placed in a clean box labeled A4, and with them white rat W3272 which had been inoculated 7 days before with testicular washings from an endemic typhus guinea pig. Two days later, white rat W3282 inoculated 5 days before from the same strain of endemic typhus, was placed in box A4 but died the following day. White rat W3272 died 7 days after having been placed in box A4.

On the eighth day of the experiment a lot of 24 fleas was removed from box A4, macerated in normal saline, and injected intraperitoneally into four guinea pigs. One of these guinea pigs developed fever in 3 days and each of the other three in 5 days, and all showed scrotal involvement typical of endemic typhus. Strain A was secured by inoculating fresh guinea pigs with blood and testicular washings from one of these guinea pigs on the third day of fever.

On the eighth day of the experiment fresh white rat 10330 was placed in box A4. Eight days later this rat was killed and two guinea pigs were inoculated with the spleen of the rat and two with the brain. Each of the former pair of guinea pigs developed fever in 2 days but did not show scrotal involvement. Each of the latter developed fever in 5 days and showed scrotal involvement, and from one of them in the third day of fever strain AR was secured by inoculating fresh guinea pigs with blood and testicular washings.

Sixteen days after the beginning of the experiment 24 fleas from box A4 were crushed and rubbed into the abraded skin of the belly of each of four guinea pigs. Three of these developed fever in 5 days and one in 7 days, but none showed redness or swelling of the scrotum. Strain AB was obtained by inoculating fresh guinea pigs with blood and brain from one of the guinea pigs on the fifth day of fever.

On the sixteenth day of the experiment 50 fleas from box A4 were placed in a test tube and allowed to remain overnight. On the next day the feces which had been deposited in the test tube were suspended in normal saline and injected intraperitoneally into two guinea pigs. Each of these became febrile after 5 days and developed redness and swelling of the scrotum. Strain AFF was obtained from one of these on the first day of fever by the intraperitoneal inoculation of blood and testicular washings into fresh guinea pigs.

Each of these four strains designated A, AR, AB, and AFF was identified as endemic typhus by the criteria previously stated (4), namely, clinical course in the guinea pigs, negative blood cultures, the presence of *Rickettsiae*, the Weil-Felix reaction, brain pathology, and cross-immunity tests.

Each strain was carried for a time sufficiently long for its behavior to be observed carefully. Strain A was carried 8 generations, strain AR 11 generations, strain AB 14 generations, and strain AFF 11

generations. No clinical difference was observed between any of the experimental strains and the original strain of endemic typhus. Blood cultures made at the time of transfer were negative in most instances. In each strain *Rickettsiae* were observed in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells of the tunica vaginalis when stained with Giemsa stain. Two or more guinea pigs from each strain showed the presence of typhus nodes in the brain.

Rabbits, whose sera had previously been tested against *Bacillus proteus* X_{19} and none of which gave agglutination in a dilution greater than 1–10, were inoculated intraperitoneally at the time of the routine transfer with testicular washings from guinea pigs of each strain. The sera of these rabbits after inoculation gave agglutination against *B. proteus* X_{19} in the following dilutions: Strain A, 1–160, 1–320; strain AR, 1–160, 1–320; strain AB, 1–160, 1–160, 1–320; and strain AFF 1–160, 1–320, 1–320. Each dilution named represented a different rabbit.

An immunity test was considered satisfactory when each of two fresh guinea pigs reacted typically with fever and scrotal involvement and when neither of two recovered guinea pigs inoculated with the same amount of the same virus developed fever or scrotal involvement within 14 days. In the case of each strain satisfactory immunity tests were obtained with guinea pigs recovered from known endemic typhus and reinoculated with experimental strain virus, and satisfactory tests were also obtained with recovered experimental guinea pigs reinoculated with known endemic typhus virus.

SUMMARY

It was shown that the rat flea, *Xenopsylla astia* was capable of becoming infected with endemic typhus virus. Transmission of endemic typhus from an infected white rat to a noninfected white rat was accomplished by *X. astia*. Crushed infected fleas rubbed upon the abraded skin produced endemic typhus in the guinea pig. Feces collected from infected fleas were shown to contain the virus of endemic typhus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks are due Surg. R. D. Lillie for histologic examinations of brain tissue.

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COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Vital statistics act held to give State board of health power to appoint local registrar.—(Colorado Supreme Court; *McNichols, Auditor of City and County of Denver*, v. *People ex rel. Hershey*, 22 P. (2d) 131; decided May 1, 1933.) The Colorado vital statistics statute of 1907 vested in the State board of health the power to appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district. It provided, however, "That in cities * * * where health officers or secretaries of local boards of health or other officials at the date of this act are officiating as registrars of births and deaths under local ordinances which [such] officers shall be continued as registrars in and for such cities * * * but shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State registrar and to all the provisions of this act." When the 1907 act became effective, a municipal officer known as the commissioner of health was officiating as registrar in Denver under an ordinance of 1875. In 1916 the Denver charter was amended and since that time a municipal officer known as the manager of health and charity had officiated as registrar, acting, it was said, under the 1875 ordinance. It was evident that the personnel had changed from time to time and that the term of office of the person who acted as registrar when the 1907 act became effective, whether title to the office was claimed under the ordinance or the statute, had expired long prior to September 29, 1929, on which date the State board of health appointed Hershey, the relator in this case, as local registrar for the Denver district. The relator sought by mandamus to have the auditor of the city and county of Denver audit his claim against the municipality for compensation as local registrar. The supreme court held that he was entitled to an audit of his claim, saying, in part, as follows:

It was the purpose of the act of 1907 to place the State system of registration of births and deaths in charge of the State board of health with power to appoint local registrars for all registration districts in the State. It was known, however, that in some districts there were officials who, at the time the act became effective, were officiating under local ordinances as registrars of births and deaths, and the act provided that those officials should be continued as registrars, subject, however, to the provisions of the act. Section 4 of the act (C.L., sec. 973) fixes the term of office of local registrars at two years "beginning with the first day of January, 1908."

The Denver official who, under the Denver ordinance, was officiating as registrar of births and deaths when the act of 1907 went into effect was continued as registrar, but as such he ceased to be a municipal officer and became an officer of the Denver registration district, a State agency created by the legislature and charged with the administration of governmental duties. People ex rel Hershey *v.* McNichols, supra [91 Colo. 141, 13 P. (2d) 266]. So far as the local registrar of vital statistics is concerned, the ordinance was superseded by the statute. Under that statute, such local registrar's term of office was two years, commencing January 1, 1908. At the expiration of his term, the power to appoint his successor

resided in the State board of health. The board's neglect to perform its duty in that regard until September 29, 1929, when it appointed Hershey, did not deprive the board of its statutory power or relieve it of the necessity of performing a plain statutory duty.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1933

[From the Weekly Health Index issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended June 17, 1933	Corresponding week, 1932
Data from 85 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	7,591	7,112
Deaths par 1,000 population, annual basis	10.6	10.1
Deaths under 1 year of age	541	626
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births [1]	47	50
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 24 weeks of year	11.6	12.1
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	67,756,926	72,591,928
Number of death claims	12,942	13,184
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	10.0	9.5
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 24 weeks of year, annual rate	10.5	10.3

[1] 81 cities.

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 24, 1933, and June 25, 1932

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 24, 1933, and June 25, 1932

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	1	3	1		2	45	0	0
New Hampshire		2			14	27	0	0
Vermont		1			37	116	0	0
Massachusetts	13	33		1	478	828	0	1
Rhode Island	2	5			5	15	0	0
Connecticut	3	4			134	198	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	48	79	[1] 6	[1] 5	1,215	1,618	6	6
New Jersey	16	21	1	2	533	592	2	0
Pennsylvania	47	63			826	678	2	1
East North Central States:								
Ohio	16	19	3	8	254	427	0	0
Indiana	11	14	18	10	64	71	1	6
Illinois	17	43	10	19	34	482	8	3
Michigan	30	29		1	343	1,710	2	2
Wisconsin	3	13	14	2	182	877	0	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	6	3		1	103	36	1	0
Iowa [2]	6	10			40	3	1	2
Missouri	17	27			93	24	0	2
North Dakota	1				21	35	0	0
South Dakota	4	5				2	0	0
Nebraska		9			7	5	0	0
Kansas	1	4			94	126	1	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware		1			5		0	0
Maryland [2 3 4]	3	4	1	2	35	18	0	1
District of Columbia	1	5			16	14	0	0
Virginia [2]	8				174		1	1
West Virginia	6	11		7	87	110	1	0
North Carolina [4]	8	6	5	7	273	415	0	0
South Carolina	2	2	65	186	99	129	0	0
Georgia [4]	11	4		55	120	52	0	0
Florida	8	5	3	2	16	6	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 24, 1933, and June 25, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	6	12			20		1	2
Tennessee	4	4	8	9	128	4	1	0
Alabama [4]	7	8	3	12	17	5	1	1
Mississippi	1	4					0	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	6			8	91		1	0
Louisiana	8	17	14	13	31	12	1	0
Oklahoma [5]	2	2	11	17	45	28	1	0
Texas [2]	62	18	40	15	202	22	2	0
Mountain States:								
Montana [2]			1	2	44	53	0	0
Idaho [2]		1		1	2	1	0	0
Wyoming [2]		2			2	38	0	1
Colorado [2]	2	4			7	65	0	0
New Mexico	3	5			11	35	0	0
Arizona		3	4	1	31	12	0	0
Utah [3]					60	2	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington		7			42	133	0	0
Oregon [3]	1	1	11	18	13	116	1	1
California [3]	26	42	10	28	558	283	2	2
Total	417	555	229	432	6,608	9,468	37	33

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	7	13	0	0	4	0
New Hampshire	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	226	289	0	0	0	7
Rhode Island	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	1
Connecticut	1	3	56	52	0	0	2	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	1	7	321	541	0	0	14	12
New Jersey	1	0	82	158	0	0	4	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	236	368	0	0	27	10
East North Central States:								
Ohio	2	1	162	77	4	15	15	18
Indiana	0	0	33	24	1	2	13	5
Illinois	3	1	178	173	2	15	20	18
Michigan	0	2	183	402	2	5	4	5
Wisconsin	0	2	59	40	20	0	4	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	2	3	34	31	1	1	1	0
Iowa [2]	1	0	6	13	2	15	3	5
Missouri	0	0	27	21	1	0	12	10
North Dakota	1	0	3	11	1	2	0	3
South Dakota	1	1	7	4	0	0	2	0
Nebraska	0	0	5	8	4	11	0	0
Kansas	1	2	21	13	2	11	4	7
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Maryland [2 3 4]	0	0	40	38	0	0	8	10
District of Columbia	0	1	7	5	0	0	1	1
Virginia [2]	1		21		0		40	
West Virginia	0	0	13	11	5	1	9	20
North Carolina [4]	1	1	10	14	0	4	37	35
South Carolina	1	2	4	1	0	0	32	44
Georgia [4]	0	0	6	3	0	1	55	41
Florida	0	0	3	1	1	4	1	5

See footnotes at end of the table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 24, 1933, and June 25, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932	Week ended June 24, 1933	Week ended June 25, 1932
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	0	16	25	0	5	38	48
Tennessee	0	1	6	19	1	2	48	67
Alabama [4]	0	0	7	10	0	23	13	18
Mississippi	0	1	8	7	1	4	20	35
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1	0	1	2	0	2	22	25
Louisiana	1	0	10	14	0	1	29	24
Oklahoma [5]	0	2	9	10	0	18	20	16
Texas [2]	1	4	41	11	64	7	56	25
Mountain States:								
Montana [2]	0	0	9	3	1	8	3	0
Idaho [2]	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0
Wyoming [2]	0	0	11	6	0	0	1	1
Colorado [2]	0	0	8	20	0	0	0	3
New Mexico	0	0	14	2	1	0	2	5
Arizona	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	13
Utah [3]	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	1
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	3	22	15	6	2	3	2
Oregon [2]	0	0	10	13	19	2	4	2
California [2]	4	5	113	75	12	37	9	9
	26	42	2,071	2,590	151	201	582	557

[1] New York City only.
[2] Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 24, 1933, 44 cases as follows: Iowa, 2; Maryland, 5; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; Texas, 8; Montana, 4; Idaho, 4; Wyoming, 10; Colorado, 2; Oregon, 3; California, 4.
[3] Week ended Friday.
[4] Typhus fever, week ended June 24, 1933, 29 cases as follows: Maryland, 2; North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 13; Alabama, 13.
[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa and for 1932 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	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April 1933										
Mississippi	----	14	2,041	1,895	1,625	438	0	27	6	14
May 1933										
Alabama	3	25	66	76	431	55	1	33	23	22
Georgia	2	18	187	182	572	69	0	21	1	45
Idaho	----	----	4	----	74	----	0	7	28	1
Illinois	73	104	92	3	3,703	----	4	1,798	28	64
Indiana	10	65	94	----	1,173	----	9	431	4	29
Kansas	6	29	3	----	1,219	1	2	153	6	8
Louisiana	1	41	60	32	150	50	1	32	5	59
Maryland	2	24	24	----	168	2	0	434	0	18
Michigan	14	94	26	6	3,817	----	5	2,001	0	12
Minnesota	5	23	7	----	3,115	----	0	429	1	6
Montana	1	6	22	----	172	----	0	53	1	10
North Carolina	1	52	46	----	2,885	118	3	184	12	44
Oregon	----	4	115	1	287	----	2	104	52	7
Rhode Island	1	9	4	----	8	----	0	153	0	1
West Virginia	1	25	10	----	369	----	1	74	1	21

April 1933

Mississippi:	Cases
Chicken pox	412
Dengue	5
Dysentery (amebic)	110
Hookworm disease	472
Mumps	268
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7
Puerperal septicemia	13
Rabies in animals	2
Trachoma	3
Undulant fever	1
Whooping cough	1,178

May 1933

Chicken pox:	
Alabama	68
Georgia	178
Idaho	26
Illinois	1,967
Indiana	460
Kansas	323
Louisiana	26
Maryland	653
Michigan	1,427
Minnesota	387
Montana	147
North Carolina	444
Oregon	164
Rhode Island	223
West Virginia	130
Conjunctivitis:	
Maryland	1
Dysentery:	
Georgia	50
Illinois (amebic)	2
Illinois (bacillary)	13
Maryland	5
Oregon	1
Favus:	
Oregon	1
Food poisoning:	
Montana	1
German measles:	
Illinois	343
Kansas	380
Maryland	23
Michigan	6,479
North Carolina	52
Hookworm disease:	
Georgia	136
Louisiana	11
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Kansas	2
Maryland	3
Montana	4
Oregon	27
Lead poisoning:	
Illinois	1
Leprosy:	
Louisiana	4
Minnesota	1
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Alabama	5
Georgia	1
Illinois	3
Kansas	5
Maryland	1
Michigan	2
Minnesota	1
Mumps:	
Alabama	166
Georgia	150
Idaho	5
Illinois	926
Indiana	169
Kansas	386
Louisiana	3
Maryland	589
Michigan	1,342
Montana	7
Oregon	8
Rhode Island	79
West Virginia	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Alabama	1
Illinois	8
Minnesota	1
Paratyphoid fever:	
Georgia	1
Illinois	3
Kansas	1
Michigan	2
Puerperal septicemia:	
Illinois	2
Rabies in animals:	
Illinois	27
Indiana	42
Louisiana	4
Maryland	1
Minnesota	1
North Carolina	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Idaho	20
Maryland	1
Minnesota	1
Montana	23
Oregon	10
Scabies:	
Maryland	6
Montana	1
Oregon	24
Septic sore throat:	
Georgia	15
Illinois	20
Kansas	5
Louisiana	2
Michigan	50
Montana	11
North Carolina	5
Septic sore throat—Con.	
Oregon	5
Rhode Island	1
Tetanus:	
Alabama	2
Georgia	3
Illinois	9
Kansas	4
Louisiana	4
Maryland	2
Tick paralysis:	
Montana	3
Trachoma:	
Alabama	1
Illinois	20
North Carolina	3
Tularaemia:	
Georgia	5
Kansas	4
Louisiana	5
Montana	5
North Carolina	1
Typhus fever:	
Alabama	35
Georgia	15
Illinois	1
Maryland	1
North Carolina	1
Undulant fever:	
Georgia	2
Idaho	1
Illinois	10
Kansas	12
Louisiana	3
Maryland	3
Michigan	8
Minnesota	5
Montana	3
North Carolina	1
Oregon	1
Vincent's angina:	
Illinois	47
Kansas	6
Maryland	5
Oregon	9
Whooping cough:	
Alabama	225
Georgia	251
Idaho	2
Illinois	392
Indiana	91
Kansas	308
Louisiana	66
Maryland	200
Michigan	987
Minnesota	760
Montana	18
North Carolina	842
Oregon	54
Rhode Island	141
West Virginia	78

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended June 17, 1933

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0		0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	14
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0		0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Nashua	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre	0		0	12	0	0	0	2	0	2	3
Burlington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston	6		0	224	19	53	0	13	0	41	223
Fall River	0		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	28
Springfield	0		0	3	0	4	0	3	0	6	22
Worcester	0		0	61	2	6	0	1	0	2	51
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	18
Providence	1		1	0	2	12	0	1	0	9	55
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0		0	22	2	15	0	1	0	1	21
Hartford	0		0	4	4	4	0	1	0	0	51
New Haven	0		0	2	2	0	0	2	0	15	38
New York:											
Buffalo	21		1	68	13	33	0	5	0	24	128
New York	36	5	6	573	106	71	0	104	7	107	1,431
Rochester	0		0	2	3	13	0	0	3	7	59
Syracuse	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	10	44
New Jersey:											
Camden	0		0	5	2	7	0	3	1	0	38
Newark	0		1	52	9	10	0	7	0	46	92
Trenton	1		0	16	2	3	0	3	0	1	30
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	3	3	2	347	17	52	0	23	2	6	490
Pittsburgh	6		1	4	6	22	0	4	0	45	119
Reading	0		0	4	2	1	0	1	0	5	31
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	3		1	12	5	10	0	7	2	23	139
Cleveland	6	27	1	4	7	53	0	16	1	28	172
Columbus	3	1	1	1	3	18	0	1	0	0	88
Toledo	0		0	83	2	65	0	2	0	11	68
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	2		0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	28
Indianapolis	0		0	80	6	3	1	2	0	14	
South Bend	0		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	17
Terre Haute	1		0	17	1	5	0	1	0	0	14
Illinois:											
Chicago	2		1	235	25	135	0	48	1	31	623
Springfield	1		0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	12
Michigan:											
Detroit	21		1	140	6	37	0	21	0	157	227
Flint	0	2	0	2	2	5	0	1	0	6	20
Grand Rapids	0		0	1	2	5	0	2	1	2	35
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	5
Madison	0			15		1	0		0	5	
Milwaukee	0		0	6	2	22	0	2	0	72	92
Racine	0		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	20	11
Superior	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0		1	26	1	0	0	0	0	34	14
Minneapolis	6		0	10	3	19	0	2	0	18	95
St. Paul	0		0	22	3	10	0	0	0	85	41
Iowa:											
Des Moines	1			2		2	0		0	1	29
Sioux City	1			1		3	0		0	0	
Waterloo											
Missouri:											
Kansas City	1		0	4	7	12	0	11	0	7	106
St. Joseph	0		0	7	5	0	0	0	0	1	33
St. Louis	15			117	3	4	0	8	5	4	199
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Grand Forks	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

City reports for week ended June 17, 1933—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Nebraska:											
Omaha	1		0	35	4	3	2	0	0	5	
Kansas:											
Topeka	1		0	20	2	1	0	0	0	0	22
Wichita	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	
Delaware:											
Wilmington	0		0	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	31
Maryland:											
Baltimore	3	2	2	3	10	32	0	12	0	47	195
Cumberland	0		0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	10
Frederick	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
District of Col.:											
Washington	1		0	21	13	4	0	12	0	4	141
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0		0	27	1	3	0	0	0	24	9
Norfolk	0		0	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	22
Richmond	1		0	2	2	1	0	1	1	13	41
Roanoke	0		0	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	17
Huntington	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wheeling	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	24	13
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wilmington	0		0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Winston-Salem	0		0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	17
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	17	20
Columbia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greenville	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Georgia:											
Atlanta	2	14	1	14	3	0	0	5	5	24	74
Brunswick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Savannah	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	6	29
Florida:											
Miami	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	21
Tampa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	18
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Lexington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Louisville	0		0	3	6	5	0	4	2	3	83
Tennessee:											
Memphis	0		1	107	3	0	0	5	4	36	72
Nashville	0		1	9	1	0	0	1	0	8	46
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	3	3	4	56
Mobile	1		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Montgomery	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith											
Little Rock	0		1	19	3	0	0	0	1	0	6
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	5		0	0	3	4	0	9	1	3	121
Shreveport	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	26
Oklahoma:											
Tulsa	0			16		1	1		1	5	
Texas:											
Dallas	3		0	3	2	2	0	0	0	7	43
Fort Worth	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	37
Galveston	0		0	0	1	0	0	2			14
Houston	1		1	2	2			7	2	1	69
San Antonio	1		0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	40
Montana:											
Billings	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Great Falls	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	12
Helena	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missoula	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
Idaho:											
Boise	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
Colorado:											
Denver	0	19	1	1	5	11	0	2	0	7	49
Pueblo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	5		0	0	2	2	0	2	0	5	9
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0		0	57	1	2	0	3	0	23	35

City reports for week ended June 17, 1933—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Nevada:											
Reno	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington:											
Seattle	1	-------	-------	2	-------	13	0	-------	0	9	-------
Spokane	0	-------	-------	30	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Tacoma	0	-------	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	38
Oregon:											
Portland	2	-------	0	3	4	4	15	2	0	2	67
Salem	0	2	-------	2	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
California:											
Los Angeles	21	6	1	200	9	59	12	24	0	65	274
Sacramento	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	46	25
San Francisco	0	2	3	2	10	5	0	7	1	26	148

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Minnesota:			
Boston	1	0	0	Minnesapolis	0	1	0
New York:				North Carolina:			
New York	1	1	2	Raleigh	0	1	0
New Jersey:				Tennessee:			
Newark	1	0	0	Memphis	0	1	0
Indiana:				Louisiana:			
Indianapolis	1	0	0	New Orleans	1	0	1
Illinois:				California:			
Chicago	2	1	0	Los Angeles	1	1	0
Wisconsin:				San Francisco	0	1	0
Milwaukee	1	1	0				

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 2; Camden, 1; Chicago, 1.
Pellagra.—Cases: Worcester, 1; Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1; 1; Winston-Salem, 2; Charleston, S.C., 3; Savannah, 3; Montgomery, 1; New Orleans, 1.
Rabies (in man).—1 death at Louisville.
Typhus fever.—Cases: New York, 1; Savannah, 3; Tampa, 1; Montgomery, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—April 1933.—During the month of April 1933 certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	1		Paratyphoid fever	6	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	14	5	Poliomyelitis	8	1
Chicken pox	251		Puerperal fever	50	19
Diphtheria	2,153	109	Scarlet fever	1,699	13
Dysentery	6		Trachoma	162	
Influenza	124	18	Typhoid fever	303	31
Lethargic encephalitis	1	1	Typhus fever	32	1

PUERTO RICO

Notifiable diseases—Four weeks ended May 20, 1933.—During the 4 weeks ended May 20, 1933, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Puerto Rico as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	150	Ophthalmia neonatorum	8
Diphtheria	33	Pellagra	14
Dysentery	235	Puerperal fever	3
Erysipelas	5	Syphilis	10
Filariasis	4	Tetanus	5
Influenza	130	Tetanus, infantile	3
Leprosy	1	Trachoma	5
Malaria	1,887	Tuberculosis	426
Measles	264	Typhoid fever	33
Mumps	41	Whooping cough	160

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Notifiable diseases—February, March, and April 1933.—During the months of February, March, and April 1933 cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Virgin Islands as follows:

Disease	Cases			Disease	Cases		
	February 1933	March 1933	April 1933		February 1933	March 1933	April 1933
Chicken pox	3	3		Pellagra	1	2	2
Filariasis	53	6	18	Sprue			1
Fish poisoning	1			Syphilis	13	17	10
Gonorrhea	3	1	3	Tuberculosis	2		1
Malaria	65	37	11	Uncinariasis		1	1
Measles	42	378	16	Whooping cough	29	22	8

YUGOSLAVIA

Communicable diseases—May 1933.—During the month of May 1933 certain communicable diseases were reported in Yugoslavia, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	28	5	Poliomyelitis	2	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	14	1	Scarlet fever	216	12
Diphtheria and croup	496	42	Sepsis	6	1
Dysentery	40	1	Tetanus	41	14
Erysipelas	141	3	Typhoid fever	158	16
Measles	836	15	Typhus fever	62	7
Paratyphoid fever	7	----			

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

(NOTE.—A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1933, pp. 776-786. A similar cumulative table will appear in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS to be issued July 28, 1933, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.)

Cholera

Philippine Islands.—During the week ended June 24, 1933, cholera was reported in the Philippine Islands as follows: Province of Bohol, 13 cases, 2 deaths; Province of Cebu, Cebu city, 1 case, 1 death; Province of Occidental Negros, 19 cases, 9 deaths; Province of Samar, 4 cases, 2 deaths.

Plague

Ceylon.—During the week ended June 17, 1933, 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported in Colombo, Ceylon.

Syria.—During the week ended June 17, 1933, 1 case of plague was reported in Beirut, Syria.

Yellow Fever

Brazil.—During the week ended February 25, 1933, 2 cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths were reported in Anaripe, Ceara State, Brazil. During June, 1933, 1 case of yellow fever with 1 death was reported in Novo Exu, Pernambuco State, Brazil.

Gold Coast.—Under date of June 21, 1933, 1 case of yellow fever was reported in Amanful, Winnebaga District, Gold Coast.

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