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

September 10–October 7, 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."

Poliomyelitis.—For the country as a whole, the number of cases of poliomyelitis dropped from 1,412 for the 4 weeks ended September 7 to 1,271 for the current 4-week period, but still remained considerably in excess of that for the corresponding period last year and more than twice the number reported for this period in 1929. For the corresponding 4 weeks in 1931 and 1930, both epidemic years, the numbers of cases were 4,122 and 2,236, respectively.

In the New England and Middle Atlantic States, where the disease has been most prevalent, the number of cases dropped from 954 for the preceding 4-week period to 682 for the current period. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania all reported appreciable decreases. In New Jersey the number of cases equaled that for the preceding 4 weeks. In Maine and Connecticut, however, an increase of 25 percent in the number of cases was reported. One other area, the East North Central, reported a 25 percent decrease. All other areas reported increases, and in some the incidence was slightly higher than might be expected at this time.

In the East North Central States the number of cases (223) was 2.4 times that for the corresponding period last year; in the West North Central group the number (175) was 3.2 times that of last year, while in the Mountain region the 17 cases reported for the current period was three times the number reported last year, and the 62 cases reported from the Pacific area was twice that of last year. Maryland

[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. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly reports from the State health officers.

and West Virginia, with 14 and 22 cases, respectively, seem responsible for a 25 percent increase in the South Atlantic area. The South Central area reported only a normal seasonal incidence.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The number of cases of meningococcus meningitis (130) reported for the current 4-week period was approximately the same as that reported for the preceding 4 weeks. As compared with recent years the incidence for the country as a whole was the lowest for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. The disease was considerably less prevalent than in recent years in the New England, Middle Atlantic, North Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas, while in the South Atlantic States the number of cases (26) was the highest reported for this period in recent years. In the South Central areas the incidence closely approximated that of the preceding 4 years.

Smallpox.—For the first time during the current year the incidence of smallpox for a 4-week period reached the level of the corresponding period last year. The number of cases reported for the 4 weeks ended October 7 was 131, as compared with 130, 335, and 576 for the same period in 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. The appearance of the disease in several States in the West North Central area and a rather high incidence in Texas and California seemed mostly responsible for the upturn at this time. In the 3 preceding years the incidence during this period was the lowest recorded for the year, the rise not appearing until the next 4-week period.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza reported for the current period was 2,023, as compared with 2,593, 1,683, and 1,302 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. Only the normal seasonal incidence was reported from the various geographic areas. The decrease from last year's figure was mostly due to the lower incidence during the current period in the South Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain areas, where the disease was unusually prevalent at this time last year.

Typhoid fever.—The reported incidence of typhoid fever was the lowest for this period in recent years. For the 4 weeks ended October 7 the number of cases was 3,093, as against 3,553, 4,167, and 3,812 for the corresponding weeks in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. This favorable situation existed in practically all sections of the country.

Diphtheria.—Reports indicated only a normal seasonal increase of diphtheria during the current 4-week period. Compared with recent years the rate of increase was very favorable, slightly below that of 1932 and 1931, but a little higher than in 1930. For the 4 weeks ended October 7 there were 4,830 cases reported, as compared with 5,695, 6,267, and 3,962 for the corresponding period in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. Only one geographic area, the South

Atlantic, reported an increase over last year's figure for the same period.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles (2,026) reported for the current 4-week period closely approximated the average for the corresponding period in the 4 preceding years. All areas except the East North Central reported the lowest incidence for the current year during this 4-week period. In the East North Central area the lowest level for the year apparently was reached during the preceding 4-week period.

Scarlet fever.—There were reported 8,107 cases of scarlet fever, an increase of approximately 3,700 over the preceding 4-week period, to which all regions contributed. As compared with previous years, the incidence closely approximated that for the corresponding period last year (8,293 cases) but was considerably in excess of the incidence in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, in which years the numbers of cases totaled 6,428, 5,220, and 6,198, respectively. The situation in practically all geographic areas was similar to that described for the whole reporting area.

Mortality, all causes.—Deaths from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the current 4-week period averaged 9.8 per thousand inhabitants (annual basis), as compared with 9.5, 10.2, and 10.4 for the corresponding periods in the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. During each of the four preceding 4-week periods the death rate was approximately equal to that of the corresponding periods in 1932. Aside from periods when influenza was epidemic, the death rate has rather steadily decreased since 1929. It is impossible to say at present whether the past few months mark a change in this trend or only a temporary slackening in the decrease. The rate is still well below rates for the corresponding periods in 1931 and 1930, both of which years had a low mortality.

INVESTIGATION OF MITOGENETIC RADIATION BY MEANS OF A PHOTOELECTRIC COUNTER TUBE

By Egon Lorenz, *Biophysicist, Office of Field Investigations of Cancer, United States Public Health Service*

Since A. Gurwitsch (1), in 1923, announced his theory of mitogenetic radiation, an ever increasing number of papers have been published yearly in various journals (2). Most of these papers deal with the biological side of this problem, presenting more or less successfully experimental proof of the existence of such radiation, while only a few report completely negative results (3). This problem has also been attacked from the physical side. Thus, two investigators, Rajewsky (4), and Frank and Rodionow (5), report positive findings

of this radiation by physical means, while others, Schreiber and Friedrich (6), and Locher (7), with a similar experimental arrangement, could not detect any trace of it at all.

The present paper deals with the physical side of the problem.

According to Gurwitsch's theory, the division of a cell is accompanied by the emission of radiation, which in turn will stimulate the division of other cells by which it is absorbed. When yeast is used as a biological test-object for the radiation, the increase in the number of budding cells in comparison with a control gives a measure of the effect. A rough estimate of the intensity of the radiation can be made as follows: The diameter of a yeast cell is approximately 6 microns. Thus, we have, the cells being packed closely together, approximately 30,000 cells per mm^2. The number of budding cells in normal yeast is, according to Gurwitsch, about 10 percent of the total number. Half an hour's experiment with a mitogenetic inductor may give an increase in the number of budding cells of 50 percent. This would mean for our example 1,500 budding cells. Assuming that each radiation quantum that falls upon the yeast is absorbed and furnishes the stimulus for the division of one cell, we have as intensity of the mitogenetic radiation in our example 1,500 quanta per mm^2 per 30 minutes, or approximately 80 quanta per cm^2 per second. But it is highly improbable that each quantum absorbed by any portion of a cell should give rise to a cell division. Assuming an "efficiency" of $\frac{1}{10}$ for this process (and this fraction is probably still too high; e.g. the "efficiency" of the photoelectric process is about $\frac{1}{1000}$), we obtain as a possible intensity of the mitogenetic radiation a value of at least 1,000 quanta per cm^2 per second. We have neglected here the possible influence of secondary mitogenetic radiation within the irradiated specimen; this must be small, according to the data available for yeast which has not been irradiated. According to an estimate by Frank and Rodionow, the intensity of the mitogenetic radiation lies between 100 and 1,000 quanta per cm^2 per second (8).

Two physical methods are available to measure such small intensities. First, the photographic plate, and second, the photoelectric cell. To get a just perceptible blackening of a sensitive photographic emulsion with a radiation intensity of about 100 quanta per cm^2 per second, a time of exposure of about 200 hours would be necessary. A photoelectric cell of medium sensitivity will have an efficiency of $\frac{1}{1000}$ approximately for the wave-length of its maximum sensitivity, i.e. for 1,000 impinging light quanta 1 photoelectron will be liberated. With a photoelectric cell of the customary type connected into a circuit with a battery and an electrometer or galvanometer, such small currents cannot be measured. However, they can be measured by combining a photoelectric cell with a Geiger counter

tube. A Geiger counter tube consists of a fine wire axial in a metallic cylinder under a gas pressure of about 5 cm of mercury. By applying a negative potential of, say, 1,500 volts to the metallic cylinder and grounding the wire over a high resistance, an electron liberated from the walls of the tube by any kind of radiation will travel toward the wire, producing on its way ions by impact, which results in a relatively strong current impulse through the high resistance to ground. This current impulse can be recorded either by a string electrometer or by a suitable amplifier with recording device. To make such a counter tube sensitive to light, one has only to cover the walls of the tube with a photoelectric metal and to provide a window for the light. This method was first used in testing for mitogenetic radiation by Rajewsky (4); the other authors (5), (6), (7), previously mentioned used arrangements of a similar kind.

A counter tube with a window was also used in the experiments described here. In order to obtain highest sensitivity and constant working conditions over a long period of time, the counter tubes used consisted of a thin-walled quartz tube (wall thickness approximately 1 mm, length 10 cm, diameter 2 cm) of high transparency for ultraviolet light. The transparency of the tube was tested with a quartz spectrograph and it was found that absorption in the quartz was negligible down to 2,200 Å units, the limit of the spectrograph. An area of 6 to 7 cm^2 of the wall was flattened out to serve as window. The wire consisted of tantalum, 0.2 mm diameter, and was held by 2 thick copper wires which were held in place by 2 quartz capillaries on the ends of the tube. These copper leads were sealed vacuum-tight to the glass by silver chloride cement. The tube was exhausted by a mercury diffusion pump with liquid air trap and baked several times at approximately 1,200° C. Then spectroscopically pure cadmium was distilled in, the wire and window were heated to remove any cadmium deposit, and pure argon was filled in to a pressure of 4 to 5 cm of Hg. Counter tubes prepared this way do not show any change in sensitivity with time.

Cadmium, although not a very sensitive photoelectric metal, was nevertheless chosen, because its maximum sensitivity lies at shorter wave lengths than 2,300 Å units in a region to which, according to Gurwitsch (9), the mitogenetic spectrum belongs. A further advantage is that visible stray light of longer wave lengths will not affect the counter tube, since the threshold sensitivity of a cadmium counter tube was found to lie between 3,400 and 3,600 Å units. Counter tubes with zinc as photoelectric metal were also made. They were similar to the cadmium tubes, both in sensitivity and in threshold value.

The counter tubes were connected in a circuit with an amplifier operating a mechanical counter and a string electrometer in connec-

tion with a photographic recorder. In this way two sets of records could be obtained for every experiment. The accompanying diagram gives the experimental arrangement and data of the photoelectric hook-up.

As the counter tube described above is sensitive not only to ultraviolet radiation but also to radiation coming from radioactive substances in the ground, air, and walls of the building as well as to cosmic radiation, every counter tube will give a residual effect, i.e., the apparatus will record a certain number of counts per minute due to electrons liberated by these radiations, the number of which depends upon the cross-sectional area of the tube and its sensitivity. This "background" radiation has to be taken into account in every experiment with another source of radiation. It is desirable to cut it down as much as possible, especially if we wish to measure extremely small amounts of another radiation which will produce only a few additional counts in a given time. For this reason, the counter was enclosed in a lead box so that it was surrounded on all sides by 10 cm of lead. Although this cuts out only the softer components of the background radiation, nevertheless the shield effected a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the number of counts.

Experiments with a biological object as a possible source of radiation were carried out in the following way: First the effect of the background radiation was measured by counting the number of counts during a certain time, usually 30 minutes. Then the biological object was placed upon the window and the number of counts measured during the same time, and finally the test for the background radiation was repeated after removing the biological material. It seemed inadvisable to extend the time of the biological measurement much beyond 30 minutes, as it was difficult to keep the tissue active for a longer period of time under the prevailing conditions. However, numerous checks of the tissues used, both before and after the experiments, showed that the tissues remained alive and healthy during 30-minute exposures.

The number of counts produced by the counter tube was, on an average, approximately 20 per minute, i.e., in half an hour about 600 counts were recorded. As the liberation of an electron by radiation from the wall of the counter tube is governed by statistical laws, the observed number of counts of 600 as measured, or the radiation intensity, is subject to the statistical error given by $\sqrt{600}$, or ± 24.5 counts. If we add to the background radiation another radiation from a very weak source we can detect this radiation only if it records, together with the background radiation, a number of counts in the same time which is larger than the number produced by the background radiation alone plus its statistical error. We shall arbitrarily assume that a number of counts which exceeds by twice the statistical

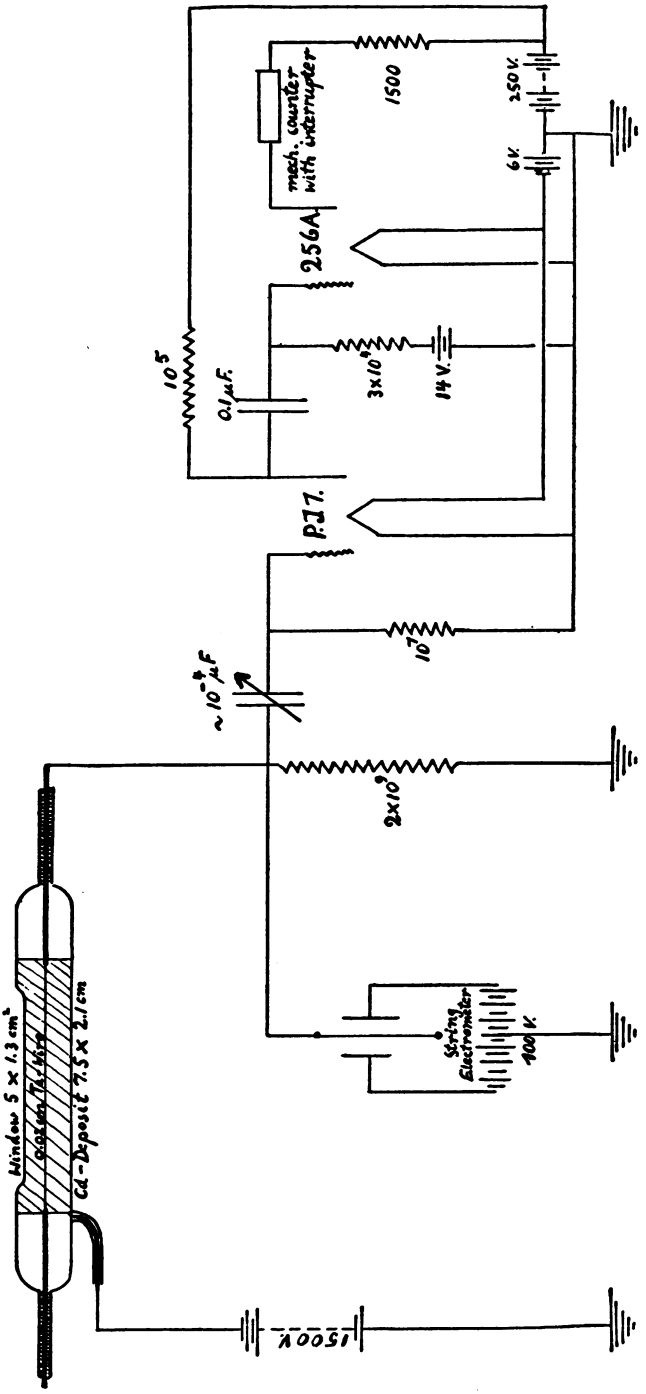

Diagram of the photoelectric hook-up.

error of the number of counts produced by the background radiation in the same time is an indication of the presence of another radiation and will call this the "minimum effect." Even then only a series of observations all of which show an effect of the same order of magnitude will give us definite proof of the existence of an additional radiation. These considerations show the importance of cutting down the background radiation and extending the time of an experiment, as both factors will increase the sensitivity of the arrangement.

From the minimum effect of 50 additional counts (twice the statistical error) in 30 minutes, it is possible to calculate the theoretical number of light quanta which one should be able to detect. Fifty counts in 30 minutes correspond to 0.03 counts per second. The photoelectric efficiency being of the order of magnitude of 1:1000, 0.03 counts per second will be produced by 30 quanta per second passing through the window. The area of the window being approximately 6 cm^2, we obtain a theoretical number of 5 light quanta per cm^2 per second which we should be able to detect. This is far below the theoretical minimum intensity of the mitogenetic radiation.

The experimental calibration of the counter tubes was carried out in the following way: By means of a Bausch and Lomb quartz monochromator, the intensity of the Hg line $\lambda = 2536$ Å units was measured with a Coblentz vacuum thermopile calibrated in absolute units against a standard lamp. Then the intensity of the line was decreased to $1:9\times10^9$ of its value by putting between the mercury burner and the front slit of the monochromator an absorption vessel containing a solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. The extinction coefficient of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ was carefully determined with the thermopile by using a series of more dilute solutions. In addition, checks of the validity of Beer's law were made, although it could be assumed that Beer's law was valid for the concentration of 8 grams in 10 liters of water used to produce the above intensity reduction of $1:9\times10^9$. It was found that the law was valid within the experimental error. By removing the thermopile and placing the counter tube behind the exit slit and cutting down the intensity of the beam with the $K_2Cr_2O_7$ filter, the number of counts in a given time produced by this radiation could be measured, and from these data the minimum effect could be determined as above. For the mercury line $\lambda = 2536$ Å units, 50 additional counts in 30 minutes were produced by an intensity of 10 to 15 quanta per cm^2 per second falling upon the window of the counter tube. Although it is difficult to make even an estimate of the probable error of this value, since the errors of so many single measurements contribute to the final error, it can be said at least that the order of magnitude is correct. As the line 2536 Å units lies on the ascending part of the curve for the photoelectric sensitivity of cadmium, the number of

quanta required to produce the minimum effect for the shorter wave lengths in the region of the mitogenetic radiation must be still smaller.

The biological material tested for mitogenetic radiation consisted mainly of onion-base pulp and tips of onion roots. Mouse sarcoma 180, mouse embryo tissue, and tetanized frog muscle, all alleged to be excellent radiators, were likewise tested. The results of some of the experiments are given in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Results of some of the tests*

Biological material	Time in minutes	Number of counts						Effect
		Control		With biological object		Control		
			±		±		±	
Onion-base pulp	30	529	23.0	523	23.0	534	23.0	None.
Do	30	562	23.6	562	23.6	516	22.7	None.
Do	30	552	23.5	534	23	497	22.3	None.
Mouse-embryo	30	543	23.3	552	23.5	515	22.7	None.
Do	30	646	25.4	611	24.7	617	24.8	None.
Onion-base pulp	30	535	23.1	521	22.8	527	22.9	None.
Mouse-embryo	30	507	22.5	517	22.7	543	23.3	None.
Onion root	40	643	25.3	643	25.3	641	25.3	None.
Do	40	981	31.3	977	31.2	898	29.9	None.
Do	40	1,112	33.3	1,092	33.0	1,159	34.0	None.
Frog muscle (tetanized)	30	656	25.6	673	25.9	669	25.8	None.
Mouse sarcoma	40	504	22.4	521	22.8	624	24.9	None.
Do	40	597	24.4	582	24.1	625	25.0	None.

The data given in table 1 show that no mitogenetic radiation could be detected. When the experiments were started, positive effects were found at first. In all cases, however, it could be shown that these were due to a static effect of the biological material upon the field in the counter tube, e.g., it was possible to produce a positive effect with such inert substances as distilled water. Whenever tube and window were properly shielded against static influences, no positive effect could be observed.

Thus, in these experiments, no physical proof for the existence of the mitogenetic radiation could be found, although the experimental arrangement was of such sensitivity that it should have been possible to detect still weaker intensities. The discrepancy between these experiments and those of the investigators who confirmed the existence of mitogenetic radiation by means of a photoelectric counter tube may perhaps be explained by the static effects mentioned above.

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(9) Ibid., p. 34.

COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Clerk of courts, who is local registrar of vital statistics, held entitled to fees under vital statistics act in addition to his regular salary.—(South Dakota Supreme Court; *Minnehaha County* v. *Foster*, 249 N.W. 688; decided July 18, 1933.) Prior to 1919, the vital statistics law expressly provided that the fees payable thereunder to the clerks of courts or local registrars should be retained by the clerks in addition to their regular salaries. In 1919 a statute was enacted which related to the salaries of county officers, including the clerk of courts, and which provided therein "That the salaries hereinbefore provided shall be full compensation for all services rendered by such county officials under any and all laws of this State, and that all fees and per diem collected under the laws of this State by any such county officials shall be paid by such county officials to the county treasurer of their respective counties." Following the passage of this law, the supreme court in 1920 rendered a decision that the clerks of courts were not entitled to retain the vital statistics fees. This decision was followed by a 1920 law which gave the clerks of courts the right to retain the said fees as their own. In 1931 the legislature enacted a comprehensive vital statistics law which expressly repealed the 1920 law above mentioned and which did not contain any express provision to the effect that the clerks of courts should be entitled to receive the vital statistics fees in addition to their salaries. Among the provisions of the 1931 law were the following:

[Sec. 4.] The clerk of courts shall be entitled to a fee of 10 cents for each abstract of marriage, divorce, and naturalization record transmitted by him. Such fees to be paid out of the general fund of the county as herein provided.

[Sec. 19.] Each local registrar [who is the clerk of courts] shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State director of vital statistics as required by this act. * * * All amounts payable to a local registrar under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration district is located, upon certification by the State director of vital statistics.

In an action wherein a county sought to recover from the defendant clerk of courts and local registrar of vital statistics the fees collected under the 1931 law, the Supreme Court stated that it was of the opinion that, by inserting the above-quoted provisions in the 1931

law, the legislature clearly evidenced an intention that the clerk should be paid the fees in addition to his regular salary. The court closed its opinion with the following:

The situation which confronted the court in the Risty case was, therefore, that the legislature had enacted the said chapter 148, laws 1919, at a time when the clerks of courts were being paid these fees in addition to their regular salaries. The situation which now confronts the court is that the legislature, at a time 12 years after the enactment of chapter 148, laws 1919, has enacted a law which provides that the county treasurer (the same official to whom the 1919 law says the fees collected by a county officer shall be paid) shall pay to the clerk of courts the fees provided under the provisions of the 1931 law. It does not seem reasonable to conclude that the legislature intended to provide by the 1931 law that the county treasurer should pay these fees to the clerk of courts in order that the clerk of courts might, under the provisions of the 1919 law, repay these fees to the county treasurer. We, therefore, conclude that, when the legislature again provided in 1931 that these fees should be paid to the clerk of courts by the county treasurer, it was the intent of the legislature that these fees should be retained by the clerk.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1933

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

	Week ended Oct. 7, 1933	Corresponding week 1932
Data from 85 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	6,978	6,847
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis	9.8	9.8
Deaths under 1 year of age	558	575
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births (81 cities)	49	48
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 40 weeks of year	10.9	11.1
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	67,628,120	70,292,218
Number of death claims	11,218	11,013
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	8.6	8.2
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 40 weeks of year, annual rate	9.8	9.6

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 October 14, 1933, and October 15, 1932

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Oct. 14, 1933, and Oct. 15, 1932

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	2	3			2		0	0
New Hampshire	1					3	0	0
Vermont		2				1	0	0
Massachusetts	21	19		1	67	32	0	1
Rhode Island		3			1		0	0
Connecticut	3	2	2	2	4	4	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	55	31	[1] 13	[1] 12	43	85	1	2
New Jersey	15	22	7	12	15	69	1	2
Pennsylvania	43	85			35	97	2	4
East North Central States:								
Ohio	78	101	80	66	12	31	1	1
Indiana	73	78	45	10	4	2	2	2
Illinois	44	113	4	9	13	15	3	3
Michigan	33	21	4	23	11	48	0	0
Wisconsin	2	15	29	19	25	54	0	0
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	19	16	1		1	60	0	1
Iowa [2]	11	25			4	1	0	1
Missouri	111	91	2	5	4	5	1	1
North Dakota	13				4	16	0	0
South Dakota	2	3	2		4		0	0
Nebraska	3	30		6	3	2	0	1
Kansas	20	46		4	3	5	0	3
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware		4			1	2	0	1
Maryland [2 3]	27	27	6	3	2	2	2	0
District of Columbia	7	6		1	1		0	0
Virginia [4]	122	75			15	11	1	0
West Virginia	115	42	18	16	1	4	1	0
North Carolina [4]	171	94	10	9	19	11	0	1
South Carolina [4]	43	33	244	317	51	17	0	0
Georgia [4]	66	76		52	49	24	0	1
Florida	9	28		1	1	1	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	131	88				48	1	0
Tennessee	118	110	30	41	36		1	1
Alabama [4]	61	89	13	4	6		1	1
Mississippi	55	49					3	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Oct. 14, 1933, and Oct. 15, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	20	46	2	32	7	1	0	0
Louisiana	30	43	2	11		4	1	0
Oklahoma [4]	63	120	22	27	10	1	0	3
Texas [4]	202	147	158	36	4	3	3	0
Mountain States:								
Montana	1			1	1	64	0	1
Idaho	1	8	1				0	0
Wyoming	1			1		1	0	0
Colorado	3	9				7	0	0
New Mexico	4	3		6	11	1	0	0
Arizona	3	3	6		6		0	0
Utah [3]		4	2	1	13	2	0	1
Pacific States:								
Washington	7	9		57	18	3	1	0
Oregon		1	16	37	8	12	0	0
California	33	49	34	123	108	12	2	3
Total	1,842	1,869	753	945	623	761	28	35

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932
New England States:								
Maine	3	5	5	11	0	0	4	3
New Hampshire	1	0	6	20	0	0	0	1
Vermont	7	1	17	6	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	0	113	132	0	0	3	3
Rhode Island	0	0	11	9	0	0	1	1
Connecticut	2	1	39	27	0	0	2	2
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	40	13	164	196	0	0	19	40
New Jersey	18	12	74	62	0	0	7	10
Pennsylvania	18	48	252	209	0	0	51	34
East North Central States:								
Ohio	26	2	425	329	0	8	48	36
Indiana	2	1	125	72	0	1	13	20
Illinois	12	5	189	215	0	1	23	42
Michigan	8	4	148	189	0	0	13	19
Wisconsin	2	1	39	41	4	0	1	4
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	19	4	59	37	3	0	3	5
Iowa [3]	3	5	42	42	1	1	3	12
Missouri	0	0	95	108	0	0	3	13
North Dakota	8	0	17	4	0	1	2	3
South Dakota	2	0	16	8	0	0	2	2
Nebraska	0	3	15	40	0	2	0	0
Kansas	2	0	108	72	0	1	10	3
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	1	8	3	0	0	3	3
Maryland [2 3]	1	2	49	63	0	0	19	27
District of Columbia	0	2	14	13	0	0	4	0
Virginia [4]	3	3	114	69	0	0	29	33
West Virginia	1	0	79	53	0	0	30	35
North Carolina [4]	1	1	126	103	0	0	11	8
South Carolina [4]	0	1	9	13	0	0	19	21
Georgia [4]	0	0	21	15	0	0	15	24
Florida	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	6
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	1	2	165	82	0	1	26	38
Tennessee	3	1	125	69	0	0	27	20
Alabama [4]	0	2	49	59	0	0	11	21
Mississippi	0	2	40	41	0	0	11	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Oct. 14, 1933, and Oct. 15, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932	Week ended Oct. 14, 1933	Week ended Oct. 15, 1932
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	0	0	7	30	0	0	6	17
Louisiana	0	0	14	12	0	0	13	24
Oklahoma [5]	1	0	35	44	0	1	33	29
Texas [4]	0	8	29	49	4	4	8	16
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	0	10	7	0	4	1	7
Idaho	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Wyoming	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	1
Colorado	2	0	22	21	0	0	10	5
New Mexico	0	0	17	15	0	0	12	10
Arizona	0	2	6	12	0	0	3	0
Utah [2]	0	0	7	6	0	0	2	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	4	14	25	24	2	1	2	4
Oregon	0	1	26	24	1	1	2	2
California	4	3	154	90	5	2	11	6
	203	150	3,113	2,764	21	29	521	625

[1] New York City only.
[2] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[3] Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Oct. 14, 1933: Maryland, 1 case.
[4] Typhus fever, week ended Oct. 14, 1933, 47 cases, as follows: Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 17; Alabama, 24; Texas, 3.
[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

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

State	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
August 1933										
Colorado	1	13			15		1	32	3	37
September 1933										
Colorado	2	12			27		1	39	4	63
Florida		30	2	234	4	7	1	8	0	7
Georgia	4	216	104	1,108	89	17	2	65	1	146
Indiana	7	123	142	5	7		10	285	1	76
Iowa		51			5		13	125	0	34
Maine		1	9		7		24	22	0	20
Michigan	5	58	10	16	65		24	372	1	92
Nebraska	2	16			7		7	56	0	9
New Hampshire							7	29	0	1
New York	7	141		16	214		469	451	0	177
North Carolina	4	383	116		109	38	8	298	0	76
Ohio	3	155	122	17	40		128	729	0	228
Tennessee	2	285	64	1,297	36	21	25	265	1	252
West Virginia	6	274	72		70	1	28	355	2	253
Wyoming			3		12		4	13	0	3

August 1933

	Cases
Colorado:	
Chicken pox	17
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Mumps	10
Paratyphoid fever	2
Undulant fever	1
Vincent's angina	2
Whooping cough	89

September 1933

Chicken pox:	
Colorado	26
Florida	1
Georgia	5
Indiana	50
Iowa	13
Maine	39
Michigan	106
Nebraska	18
New York	176
North Carolina	20
Ohio	140
Tennessee	17
West Virginia	19
Wyoming	1
Conjunctivitis:	
Georgia	4
Diarrhea and enteritis:	
Ohio (under 2 years)	56
Dysentery:	
Florida	8
Georgia (amebic)	7
Georgia (bacillary)	10
Michigan	2
New York	83
Ohio	4
Tennessee	37
West Virginia	20
Food poisoning:	
Ohio	6
German measles:	
Iowa	3
Maine	11
New York	34
North Carolina	6
Ohio	7
Tennessee	4
Hookworm disease:	
Georgia	163
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Colorado	32
Iowa	9
Tennessee	38
Lead poisoning:	
Ohio	15
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Colorado	5
Georgia	8
Indiana	4

September 1933—Continued

Lethargic encephalitis—Continued.	Cases
Iowa	24
Maine	2
Michigan	64
Nebraska	28
New York	24
Ohio	35
Tennessee	5
West Virginia	2
Mumps:	
Colorado	23
Florida	3
Georgia	13
Indiana	7
Iowa	8
Maine	20
Michigan	43
Nebraska	10
Ohio	27
Tennessee	22
West Virginia	2
Wyoming	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
New York	4
North Carolina	1
Ohio	62
Tennessee	5
Paratyphoid fever:	
Colorado	1
Georgia	2
Indiana	3
Michigan	5
New York	13
North Carolina	2
Ohio	5
Tennessee	6
Puerperal septicemia:	
Colorado	1
Ohio	5
Tennessee	2
Rabies in animals:	
Indiana	31
Maine	6
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
Georgia	2
Iowa	1
North Carolina	5
Wyoming	1
Scabies:	
Tennessee	8
Screw worm infection:	
Georgia	1
Septic sore throat:	
Georgia	27
Michigan	15
New York	40
North Carolina	18
Ohio	103

September 1933—Continued

Septic sore throat—Contd.	Cases
Tennessee	22
Wyoming	5
Tetanus:	
Maine	1
Michigan	3
New York	8
Ohio	9
Tennessee	4
Trachoma:	
Georgia	4
Michigan	1
North Carolina	2
Ohio	3
Tennessee	30
Trichinosis:	
New York	17
Tularaemia:	
Georgia	2
Ohio	1
Tennessee	2
Wyoming	2
Typhus fever:	
Florida	11
Georgia	96
North Carolina	3
Ohio	1
Undulant fever:	
Georgia	18
Iowa	10
Michigan	12
Nebraska	1
New York	31
North Carolina	1
Ohio	14
Tennessee	4
Vincent's angina:	
Colorado	3
Iowa	2
Maine	11
Michigan	20
New York	50
Tennessee	7
Wyoming	1
Whooping cough:	
Colorado	95
Florida	14
Georgia	95
Indiana	84
Iowa	76
Maine	137
Michigan	716
Nebraska	167
New York	1,323
North Carolina	345
Ohio	500
Tennessee	167
West Virginia	194
Wyoming	8

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Oct. 7, 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	1	0	0	0	3	18
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Manchester	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Nashua	1		0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burlington	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Massachusetts:											
Boston	7		0	5	3	27	0	6	1	24	161
Fall River	3		0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	27
Springfield	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	29
Worcester	0		0	15	0	6	0	1	0	13	38

City reports for week ended Oct. 7, 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								
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Providence	2		0	1	2	6	0	4	1	38	54
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0		0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	35
Hartford	0		0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	32
New Haven	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	26
New York:											
Buffalo	3		0	0	11	11	0	5	0	15	
New York	21	10	5	13	91	40	0	84	23	115	1,278
Rochester	0		0	0	4	1	0	0	2	9	36
Syracuse	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	44
New Jersey:											
Camden	0		0	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	30
Newark	1	3	0	3	5	1	0	3	1	34	87
Trenton	0		0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	31
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	3	3	2	2	22	31	0	23	3	16	393
Pittsburgh	2		3	1	9	15	0	5	1	17	124
Reading	1		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	26
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	5	1	1	2	3	9	0	5	0	12	125
Cleveland	4	35	0	0	4	32	0	10	2	34	147
Columbus	3		0	0	7	18	0	5	0	0	92
Toledo	1		0	0	4	12	0	1	1	0	61
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	9		0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	20
Indianapolis	2		0	0	10	7	0	3	1	2	
South Bend	0		1	0	0	12	0	1	0	1	14
Terre Haute	0		0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	27
Illinois:											
Chicago	1	3	2	0	19	58	0	36	5	76	632
Springfield	0		0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
Michigan:											
Detroit	18	4	1	6	10	39	0	16	1	57	210
Flint	4		0	1	1	18	0	2	0	1	25
Grand Rapids	1		0	0	1	4	0	1	1	3	27
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10
Madison	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13
Milwaukee	1	1	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	53	90
Racine	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	18
Superior	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0		0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	18
Minneapolis	2	1	0	1	1	16	0	2	0	19	75
St. Paul	0		0	0	2	5	0	3	2	4	50
Iowa:											
Des Moines	2		0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	29
Sioux City	1		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Waterloo	1			0		0	0		0	0	
Missouri:											
Kansas City	2		0	0	5	13	0	6	0	0	79
St. Joseph	1		0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	22
St. Louis	18	2	1	0	2	6	0	7	5	14	186
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Grand Forks	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska:											
Omaha	4		0	1	8	2	0	0	0	3	44
Kansas:											
Topeka	0		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	6
Wichita	2		0	1	1	4	0	0	0	11	15
Delaware:											
Wilmington	0		0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	22
Maryland:											
Baltimore	1	5	0	1	12	7	0	6	4	43	169
Cumberland	3		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
Frederick	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Dist. of Columbia:											
Washington	5		0	1	10	5	0	9	2	5	134
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	5		0	1	0	6	0	1	0	1	9
Richmond	8		0	0	0	7	0	3	1	0	48
Roanoke	3		0	0	0	8	0	1	2	4	11

City reports for week ended Oct. 7, 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								
West Virginia:											
Charleston	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Huntington	5	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
Wheeling	0	-------	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	16
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0	-------	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	7
Wilmington	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11
Winston-Salem	12	-------	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston	1	14	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	31
Columbia	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Greenville	0	-------	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	8
Georgia:											
Atlanta	9	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	48
Brunswick	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	1	13	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	29
Florida:											
Miami	1	-------	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	21
Tampa	1	-------	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	29
Kentucky:											
Ashland	1	-------	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	-------
Lexington	4	-------	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	15
Louisville	10	2	0	0	3	9	0	0	3	0	67
Tennessee:											
Memphis	7	-------	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	2	61
Nashville	5	-------	0	0	1	8	0	2	4	2	31
Alabama:											
Birmingham	9	-------	1	0	5	8	0	3	1	0	76
Mobile	2	-------	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	17
Montgomery	3	-------	-------	0	-------	2	0	-------	1	2	-------
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	2	-------	-------	0	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	-------
Little Rock	1	-------	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	11	2	1	0	11	3	0	11	0	0	124
Shreveport	6	-------	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	46
Texas:											
Dallas	14	-------	0	0	1	5	0	3	2	-------	37
Fort Worth	2	-------	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	23
Galveston	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
Houston	12	-------	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	65
San Antonio	1	-------	2	0	4	1	0	6	4	0	49
Montana:				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
Billings	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Great Falls	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Helena	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0	-------	0								
Idaho:											
Boise	0	-------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Colorado:											
Denver	2	19	0	1	2	5	0	5	0	15	67
Pueblo	0	-------	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	-------	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	17
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	1	-------	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	26
Nevada:											
Reno	0	-------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Washington:											
Seattle	0	-------	-------	0	-------	4	0	-------	1	6	-------
Spokane	0	-------	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	28
Tacoma	0	-------	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
Oregon:											
Portland	0	-------	0	0	3	13	3	4	0	1	71
Salem	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-------
California:											
Los Angeles	7	20	0	2	11	31	2	14	2	40	296
Sacramento	0	-------	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	19
San Francisco	0	2	3	2	7	10	0	11	2	19	138

City reports for week ended Oct. 7, 1933—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths	
Maine:			
Portland	0	0	1
Vermont:			
Burlington	0	0	1
Massachusetts:			
Boston	0	0	4
Worcester	0	0	3
Rhode Island:			
Providence	0	0	2
Connecticut:			
New Haven	0	0	1
New York:			
Buffalo	0	0	2
New York	1	0	16
Rochester	1	0	2
Syracuse	0	0	5
New Jersey:			
Newark	0	0	1
Ohio:			
Cleveland	0	0	2
Indiana:			
Fort Wayne	0	0	1
Indianapolis	2	0	0
Illinois:			
Chicago	2	2	6
Michigan:			
Detroit	0	0	2
Minnesota:			
Duluth	0	0	2
Minneapolis	0	0	7
St. Paul	0	0	8
Missouri:			
St. Joseph	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	2
North Dakota:			
Fargo	0	0	2
Maryland:			
Baltimore	0	0	1
District of Columbia:			
Washington	0	0	2
Tennessee:			
Memphis	1	1	0
Colorado:			
Denver	1	1	0
Washington:			
Seattle	0	0	1
Tacoma	0	0	1
Oregon:			
Portland	0	0	3
California:			
Los Angeles	0	0	2

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: Worcester, Mass., 1; New Haven, 1; New York, 1; Trenton, 1; Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1; Minneapolis, 1; Sioux City, Iowa, 1; Kansas City, Mo., 7; St. Joseph, Mo., 5; St. Louis, 41; Omaha, 2; Topeka, 2; Atlanta, 1; Louisville, 17; Houston, Tex., 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Philadelphia, 1; Charleston, S.C., 1; Savannah, 1; Memphis, 1; Birmingham, 1; Mobile, 1.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Charleston, S.C., 2; Atlanta, 1; Savannah, 8; Mobile, 1; Dallas, Tex., 1; Galveston, 1.

Rabies in man.—Deaths: Houston, Tex., 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended October 7, 1933.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the 2 weeks ended October 7, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	48	Poliomyelitis	10
Diphtheria	39	Scarlet fever	107
Erysipelas	4	Tuberculosis	94
German measles	2	Typhoid fever	115
Influenza	1	Undulant fever	1
Measles	66	Whooping cough	166
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1		

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended October 7, 1933.—During the 4 weeks ended October 7, 1933, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria	2	
Malaria	12	1
Tuberculosis	11	4
Typhoid fever	13	8

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Five weeks ended September 2, 1933.—During the 5 weeks ended September 2, 1933, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in the Provinces of Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis				1			1
Chicken pox			1	5	4		10
Diphtheria	1	2		3		3	9
Malaria	31	3	34	43	8	28	147
Measles		1		6	2	1	10
Scarlet fever			1	4			5
Tuberculosis	18	73	35	55	38	58	277
Typhoid fever	10	16	23	35	61	22	167

JUGOSLAVIA

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

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	131	10	Poliomyelitis	3	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis	6	3	Scarlet fever	240	14
Diphtheria and croup	490	56	Sepsis	12	6
Dysentery	390	32	Tetanus	55	28
Erysipelas	158	11	Typhoid fever	405	38
Measles	88	5	Typhus fever	33	2
Paratyphoid fever	19	2			

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

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933					August 1933				September 1933				
						1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
China:																			
Canton	C							1											
Hankow	C			2	1					2						1			
	D			1						1	1								
Swatow	C			2															
Tientsin	C					2	2												
India	C	7,878	11,095	8,201	3,517	900	1,254	1,632	1,293	1,902	1,540	1,785	2,376						
	D	3,852	5,655	4,091	1,555	441	557	715	529	805	584	736	1,012						
Bombay	C		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1				1				1	
Calcutta	C	327	770	690	196	14	24	14	7	18	16	12	18	13	21	28	23	12	
Chittagong	C	5	16	21	7								1						
Colong	C		1																
Moulmein	C				3														
Rangoon	C		1	1	1			2											
Vizagapatam	C			1						4									
Indo-China (see also table below):																			
Pnom-Penh	C	1		2	1														
Saigon and Cholon	C	1	4			3	3	1	1		2								
Philippine Islands: [1]																			
Bohol Province	C			15	80						1								6
	D			12	38														3
Cebu Province	C	2			2	2	6	33	41	8	4	14	6	2	1	9	6	11	12
	D	2			2	2	2	9	20	6	5	8	7		1	7	4	9	7
Cebu	C				1								1		1		1	2	5
	D				1								1		1		1	2	3
Iloilo Province-Iloilo	C			1				1											
	D			1				1											
Leyte Province	C	26	50	22	2								2			1			
	D	24	46	20	2								2			1			
Occidental Negros Province	C				19	5	1						1					1	
	D				9	6	1						1					1	

Pampanga Province	C			1																
	D			1																
Rizal Province	C			1																
Samar Province [2]	C	[3] 186	67	29	7								16	15						
	D	[3] 144	50	23	5								11	9						
Siam:																				
Bangkok	C			1	1															
Provinces	C		1	13	28		1													
	D			6	14		1													
On vessels:																				
S.S. Dunana at Madras	D			1																
S.S. Lauterfels at Calcutta	C			1																
S.S. Mathura at Calcutta	C			1																

[1] For the week ended Oct. 14, 1933, cholera was reported in the Philippine Islands as follows: Bohol Province, Inbaga, 28 cases, 12 deaths; Cebu Province, Argao, 3 cases, 3 deaths; Cebu city, 6 cases, 3 deaths; Dimanjug, 2 cases, 1 death; Opon, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Toledo, 3 cases.
[2] For the period Sept. 10–25, 1933, 32 cases of cholera with 20 deaths were reported in Samar Province, Philippine Islands.
[3] Month of March 1933.

Place		March 1933			April 1933			May 1933			June 1933			July 1933			August 1933		
		1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20	21–31
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):																			
Cambodia [4]	C		2	2	5		4	11	14	17	23	31	14	3	1			1	
	D		1	2	5		2	8	10	9	12	17	6	3	1			1	
Cochin-China [4]	C	8	4	2	2	7	1	5	9	6	4	8	5	6	2	12	3	2	1
	D	7	3	2	2	7	1	4	8	6	4	8	4	5	2	3	3	2	1

[4] Reports incomplete.

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

PLAGUE[1]

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933					August 1933				September 1933			
						1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23
Argentina:[2]																		
Cordoba Province	C	5	1	8														
Rosario	C	2																
San Luis Province	C		7															
Azores:																		
Fayal	C																	1
St. Michaels	C																	7
	D																	1
Belgian Congo	C		P															
Bolivia: Tomina Province	C		P															
British East Africa (see also table below):																		
Kenya	C				3	2	2	2	1		2		1	10	2			
Tanganyika	D	1		1														
Uganda	C	44	48	85	53	14	9	12	15	8	21	20	19					
	D	44	48	83	53	14	9	12	15	8	21	20	19					
Ceylon:																		
Colombo	C	2	1		1	1	1									1		
	D	2			1	1	1									1		
Plague-infected rats						2	1	1			1							
Provinces	C	28																
	D	26																
China: Manchuria.[3]																		
Dutch East Indies:																		
Batavia	C	1																
West Java	C	966	949	878	793	224	284	320	326	280								
	D	953	948	872	789	220	284	320	326	278								
Ecuador. (See table below.)																		
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C	1	1						2	2	1							
Asyut	C	8	11	10	2													
Aswan	C		3	1														
Faiyum	C				2	3			1							1	1	
	D								1									
Girga	C					1	1											
Minuflya	C	2	1	1														

Minya	C				4		1											
Qena	C												1					
	D												1					
Luxor	C											1	1					
France: Marseille	C											8						
	D											3						
Plague-infected rats												2						
Hawaii Territory: Hawaii Island—Hamakua—Plague-infected rats																1		
India	C	5,409	3,227	2,319	1,411	240	502	870	1,128	1,129	1,072	936	2,020					
	D	3,498	2,042	1,407	1,231	385	267	531	724	709	571	618	1,208					
Bassein	C	12	13	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	4		2			2	
Plague-infected rats		1	1	3	2	1		1				1						
Bombay	C	15	10	6	2				1			1			2	1	1	2
Plague-infected rats		121	103	34	16	3	1			1	2	2		1			1	
Madras Presidency	C		27	23	8													
	D		14	8	6													
Rangoon	C			1	1												2	
Plague-infected rats		1					3						1					
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Pnom-Penh	D	1	3	6	3	1				1		1	1	1	2			
Saigon and Cholon	C		4	2		1	1				2		1					
Plague-infected rats				3														
Iraq:																		
Baghdad	C			3	2	3	[4]1	[4]1	1	1					1	1		1
Basra	C					3												
Madagascar. (See table below.)																		
Morocco	C	33	28	2		5	2	1										
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Senegal. (See table below.)																		
Siam:																		
Bangkok	C		2															
Provinces	C	11			2													
South-West Africa.[5]																		
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C		2															
Syria: Beirut	C		1		1			2										
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State	C			7														
United States: California:																		
San Benito County—Plague-infected ground squirrels											7		1					
Whittier	C											1						
	D											1						
On vessel: S.S. Kingsborough at port in Argentina	C	1																

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions.
[2] For the month of July 1933, 7 cases of plague with 3 deaths were reported in El Mollar, Salta Province, Argentina.
[3] A report dated September 28, 1933, stated that 300 deaths from bubonic plague had occurred since August 1933, in the villages near Nungan, Hunghsin Station, and Paiyintala Manchuria, China.
[4] Imported.
[5] 77 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1933. Antiplague measures have been taken.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place		March 1933	April 1933	May 1933	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933
British East Africa (see also table above):							
Kenya	C	6	6	4	6	-----	-----
Ecuador	C	3	-----	35	-----	-----	-----
Indo-China:							
Cambodia	D	7	6	3	5	3	6
Cochin-China	C	2	5	2	-----	2	4
Madagascar:							
Province:							
Ambositra	C	155	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	154	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Antisirabe	C	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fianarantsoa	C	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maevatanana	C	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Madagascar—Continued.							
Province—Continued.							
Miarinarivo	C	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moramanga	C	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tamatave	C	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tananarive	C	175	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	168	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peru	C	7	2	3	5	6	7
Senegal:							
Dakar [1]	C	1	1	2	-----	57	-----
	D	-----	1	1	-----	39	-----
Tivaouane [1]	C	-----	1	-----	1	-----	5

[1] Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933 1	8	15	22	29	August 1933 5	12	19	26	September 1933 2	9	16	23	30
Algeria:																			
Algiers Department	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Constantine Department	C	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arabia: Muscat—Oman Sultanate	C	-----	-----	-----	73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Belgian Congo	C	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
	D	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Bolivia. (See table below.)																			
Brazil: Porto Alegre (alastrim)	O				6			1					1						
British East Africa:																			
Kenya	C	23	13	4															
Tanganyika	C	43	17	13	10		2		1	3	15	1		5					
British South Africa:																			
Northern Rhodesia	C	21		2						1				1					
Southern Rhodesia	C		8	16				1											
Canada:																			
British Columbia	C		[1]6	[1]1	[1]1														
Manitoba	C																		
Ontario	C	5		[1]1	[1]1									1					
Toronto	C		[1]3	1															
Saskatchewan	C	14	[1]2	[1]5	7														
Ceylon:																			
Colombo	C	4	2	4	9	3	1	1		1		7	1	1					
Galle	C		46	2						1									
China:																			
Amoy	C	4	3	3	2														
Canton	C	67	50	7															
	D		2																
Dairen	C	5	1	3	2			3											
Foochow	C	P	P	P	P		P												
Hangchow	C						3				1								
	D						2				1								
Hong Kong	C	169	84	19	8	1	1	1					1						
Macao	C	11	4	4															
Nanking	C	16	2	2	2	1		1											
Shanghai	C	38	39	33	27	3	10	3	3	3	5	3	1	1	2		1		1
Swatow	C	26	16	10	4														
Tientsin	O				16	1	1												
Chosen. (See table below.)																			
Colombia: Buenaventura	D							1											
Dahomey. (See table below.)																			
Ecuador. (See table below.)																			
Egypt:																			
Alexandria	C	277	42	11															
Asyut	C							79	27	6	14		40	55			17		
	D							5	8	10	3		4	4			3		
Beheira	C	132	114	62	6														
Cairo	C	16	10	10	4	1													1
Dakahliya	C							4					1						
Faiyum	C							4	5	35	10	3	3	2			2		
Gharbiya	C	74	88	93	142	18	16	19	9	21	8	1	27	3	4		1		
Girga	C							2				1		1					
Minufiya	C	35	37	128	26														
Port Said	C	6	3																
Qena	C									9	14	4		7			3		
Suez	C	3																	
Provinces	C	284	309	347	287	137	122	111	47	82	50	80	89	78	50	32	33		

[1] For 2 weeks.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933 1	8	15	22	29	August 1933 5	12	19	26	September 1933 2	9	16	23	30
France. (See table below.)																			
Great Britain:																			
England and Wales	C	71	98	91	71	14	15	------	4	7	10	5	9	8	4	2	6	4	4
London	C	62	75	79	51	12	12	9	2	5	9	4	7	8	3	------	5	3	3
London and Great Towns	C	66	85	82	56	13	13	14	3	6	9	5	9	8	3	1	5	3	3
Greece (see also table below): Salonika	C	------	------	18	------	------	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Guatemala. (See table below.)																			
Honduras:																			
Puerto Castilla	C	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tegucigalpa	C	14	1	7	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tela	C	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
India	C	34,938	40,379	33,876	23,631	3,550	3,320	2,882	2,533	2,314	1,953	1,799	1,774	------	------	------	------	------	------
	D	8,391	10,288	9,706	7,008	1,019	957	901	768	611	538	440	373	------	------	------	------	------	------
Bassein	C	13	57	32	16	------	2	4	------	3	3	4	1	2	4	1	4	7	------
	D	5	14	11	11	1	1	4	------	2	2	4	------	------	3	1	------	1	------
Bombay	C	1,175	510	212	88	14	8	5	2	5	7	3	1	3	1	3	1	------	------
	D	717	286	148	58	10	4	5	2	4	4	2	------	2	------	2	1	------	------
Calcutta	C	1,520	921	342	134	20	13	6	7	13	4	6	2	6	4	2	2	2	------
	D	1,053	745	289	107	16	10	3	7	13	3	4	1	------	2	------	------	1	------
Chittagong	C	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cochin	C	4	5	------	2	1	------	2	------	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------
Karachi	C	115	130	52	19	3	4	4	3	2	1	3	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Madras	C	666	496	231	144	------	61	39	71	72	45	37	79	62	63	33	32	36	------
Moulmein	C	------	------	------	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Negapatam	C	4	6	7	3	------	4	1	2	5	2	4	3	12	2	2	3	------	------
Rangoon	C	11	15	17	6	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	3	------	------
Tuticorin	C	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Vizagapatam	C	5	4	2	5	2	4	1	1	6	7	------	3	1	------	------	------	2	------
India (French):																			
Chandernagor	D	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Karikal	C	------	------	------	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	------	------	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pondichery	C	------	------	------	129	29	46	31	------	33	46	------	42	93	------	------	------	------	------
	D	------	------	------	82	18	21	13	------	21	29	------	23	18	------	------	------	------	------

Indo-China (see also table below): Saigon and Cholon	C	7	2						1											
Iraq:																				
Baghdad	C	2	2	5																
Basra	C	2		6	2											4				
Japan:																				
Kobe	C	5				1														
Osaka	C	4	8	1																
Tokyo	C	2	6	1	2	27	11	3	4											
Yokohama	C		3																	
Mexico (see also table below):																				
Coahuila	C			1	2															
Juarez	C		5	2																
Mexico, D.F	C	6	11	5	5		1				12									
Monterrey	D			2											1					
Saltillo	D	3	1	2	3															
San Luis Potosi	D		1	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	1						1
Torreon	D																			
Morocco. (See table below.)																				
Nigeria	C	562	1,261				33		642				361							
Nyasaland. (See table below.)																				
Palestine	C						9	4												
Paraguay: Asuncion	D						1	1	1											
Persia	C	26	54	89	31		17		9				12	8						
	D	4	23	62	62		6		3				4	3						
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C			2	1					1										
Portugal:																				
Lisbon	C	2	2	2	3	1	2		2				1	2				2	1	
Oporto	C	2		2		1		1		1		1								
Siam: Bangkok	D	4																		
Sierra Leone	C	63	22	51	6		15		30		3									
Spain	C						20		21	18		29			11	5				
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	32	18	5	1		1	3	1							1				
Syria:																				
Beirut	C	16	2	1	6	1	1	7	3	2	5		16							
Provinces	C	25	40	20	4	6		3			1	1		9	1			3		
Turkey. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa:																				
Cape Province	C	P		P																
Orange Free State	C	P	P		P															
On vessels:																				
S.S. Hatasu at Malta	C	1																		
S.S. California at Liverpool	C	1																		
S.S. Kalgan at Bangkok from Swatow	C	1																		
S.S. Nordland at Alexandria	C	1																		
S.S. Hiram at Bangkok	C	1																		
S.S. Arunda at Rangoon from Calcutta	C	1																		
S.S. Haiching at Amoy	C	1																		
S.S. City of Nagpur at Karachi	C		1																	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933					August 1933				September 1933				
						1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
On vessels—Continued																			
S.S. Rajputana at Aden	C			1															
	D			1															
S.S. Baron Inchcape at Hong Kong	C			P															
S.S. Fernmoor at Vancouver	C				4														
S.S. Egra at Rangoon from Calcutta	C			1															
S.S. Arracan at Newport	C										1								
S.S. Clan Macquarrie at Suez	C														1				
S.S. Sikh at Madras	C													1					
S.S. Lichtenfels at Suez from Calcutta	C																		1

Place		March 1933	April 1933			May 1933			June 1933			July 1933			August 1933	
			1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20
Dahomey	C				26	2	9		1	1		2	1		6	1
	D				1		2			1		1				1
Indo-China (see also table above)	C	370	107	159	163	58	48	43	60	83	54	74		31	20	38
	D	130	31	30	50	21	14	10	16	36	24	31		6	5	15

Place		March 1933	April 1933	May 1933	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933
Bolivia	C	21	21	28	12	10	
Chosen	C	30	4	34		3	
	D	7	2	14			
Ecuador	C	15		[1] 1			
France	C	23	15	21			
Greece	C	4	6				
Guatemala	C						
Mexico (see also table above)	C		3	1			
Morocco	C		23	14	10	8	1
Nyasaland	C	177	393	303	248	336	
Peru	C	7	5	6		84	
Turkey	C	1	3		13		

[1] Imported.

TYPHUS FEVER

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	Week ended— June 1933				July 1933					August 1933				September 1933		
					3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
Algeria:																				
Algiers Department	C	3	2	14	4			7	1		1	2	3	1	1					
Constantine Department	C	107	219	120	40	34	38	45	18	20	3	14	11	3	8		10	2	4	5
Bone	C	2	3	2									1		1					
Oran Department	C				1				1	1									2	
Basutoland. (See table below.)																				
Bolivia. (See table below.)																				
British East Africa: Uganda	C	12		10	2	2	1	2	1	3					2					
Bulgaria	C	48	9	8		4				1		1			2	1				
Chile	C	102	137																	
Antofagasta	C		1				1													
Santiago	C	1		134	33	85	74	98	72	141	216	221	462	392						
Valparaiso	C							1		1		4	2			8	5	5	8	11
China:																				
Hangchow	C													5						
Nanking	C									1					1					
Shanghai	C									1							1			
Tientsin	C									1										
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																				
Egypt:																				
Alexandria	C		6	24	5	5	4	3	9	2	3	1	3	1					1	
Beheira	C	184	443	560	226	111	138	94	42	108	46	41	20	16	21	14	10	7	3	2
Cairo	C	4	42	53	9	12	7		1	1	3	2	2	2	1		1			
Dakahliya	C	196	231	267	47	24	46	23	43	17	11	5	6	8	10	19	5	7	2	1
Damietta	C				1		2			1	2						1	1		
Gharbiya	C	378	331	448	185	132	133	141	97	53	75	56	29	22	10	19	28	11	10	8
Minufiya	C									7	20	12	13	4	20	4	8	1	1	2
Provinces	C	922	1,245	1,611	568	341	381	301	242	199	161	115	68	54	63	56	53	29	22	17
Greece. (See table below.)																				
Guatemala. (See table below.)																				
Hungary	C	5	14	15	7		2	2												
Iraq: Baghdad	C	1	1	2	1		1				1		1		1					
Irish Free State: Waterford County—Lismore	C														1					
Lithuania	C	35	27	31	1	5	8	1		1					8	2	1			
Mexico:																				
Mexico, D.F	C	14	4	15	7	2				2	1	2	1		1			2		
San Luis Potosi	D	1																		
Torreon	C															1			1	1

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	Week ended— June 1933				July 1933					August 1933				September 1933		
					3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
Morocco	C	46	17	31	19	17	19	8	----	4	----	8	2	1	11	----	----	1	1	----
Palestine	C	3	3	----	----	----	----	1	18	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	1	1	----
Persia	C	28	69	39	7	6	8	4	6	----	2	8	5	9	4	2	----	----	----	----
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C	335	355	378	96	76	75	75	61	44	38	20	33	27	19	3	7	6	8	12
	D	20	24	21	2	5	2	4	3	2	2	1	3	4	----	1	1	----	----	----
Rumania	C	278	238	268	40	36	----	21	----	15	11	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Syria	C	----	----	24	18	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
Trans-Jordan	C	13	8	17	2	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tunisia:																				
Tunis	C	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Provinces	C	48	52	42	12	36	5	12	----	20	6	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Turkey (see also table below): Istanbul	C	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)																				
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)																				
On vessels:																				
S.S. Chiloe at Antofagasta	C	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
S.S. Conte Verde at Bombay from Singapore	C	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Place		March 1933	April 1933	May 1933	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933
Basutoland	C	37	93	233	----	208	----
Bolivia	C	72	190	98	71	36	----
Czechoslovakia	C	9	32	31	9	6	----
Greece	C	3	3	12	6	6	----
Guatemala	C	11	14	8	3	1	4
Peru	C	41	21	28	23	20	----
Turkey (see also table above)	C	8	12	16	13	5	7

Place		March 1933	April 1933	May 1933	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	C	2,985	----	----	----	----	----
Union of South Africa:							
Cape Province	C	83	130	189	124	195	----
Natal	C	1	8	6	122	23	----
Orange Free State	C	22	45	15	34	61	----
Transvaal	C	3	1	1	7	5	----
Yugoslavia	C	12	----	----	136	89	----

YELLOW FEVER

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

Place		Mar. 5–Apr. 1, 1933	Apr. 2–29, 1933	Apr. 30–May 27, 1933	May 28–June 24, 1933	Week ended— July 1933 1	8	15	22	29	August 1933 5	12	19	26	September 1933 2	9	16	23	30
Brazil:																			
Ceara State:																			
Lavras	C				1														
	D				1														
Limoeiro	C		1																
	D		1																
St. Matheus	C				1														
	D				1														
Pernambuco State:																			
Granito	C								2										
	D								2										
Novo Exu [1]	C							1											
	D							1											
Salgueiro	C			1															
	D			1															
French West Africa: Niger Territory	C													2	1				2
	D													2					
Gold Coast	C			2	1											[2] 1			
	D															[2] 1			
Ivory Coast:																			
Bouafle	C				1														
Gagnoa	C				[3] 1														
	D				1														
Senegal:																			
Bakel	C	1																2	
Dagana	C	1																	
	D	1																	
Podor	C	1																	
St. Louis	D						[3] 1												

[1] 2 cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths were reported in Novo Exu, Pernambuco State, Brazil, during the month of June 1933.
[2] Suspected.
[3] Imported.