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SICKNESS AMONG MALE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1934¹

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The favorable rate of sickness frequency among male industrial employees reported for the final quarter of 1933 persisted through the initial quarter of 1934. Sickness, including nonindustrial injuries, which caused disability for more than 1 week occurred at a lower frequency in the first quarter of this year than was recorded for the same period of any one of the 5 preceding years, and was 33 percent below the average rate for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive. Nonindustrial injuries, however, occurred at a higher rate than in the corresponding quarter of earlier years. Thus the gain was due to less frequent occurrence of disease.

The respiratory group of diseases accounted for the major portion of the improvement in the incidence of illness. The frequency of these diseases expressed in terms of number of new cases per 1,000 men per year was 34.9, as compared with an average of 69.6 in the first quarter of the 5 preceding years. This is just one-half of the average rate. The respiratory disease which contributed the most to the low rate for sickness frequency was influenza or grippe, the rate for which was 62 percent below the 5-year average. The upper respiratory diseases (bronchitis and diseases of the pharynx and tonsils) decreased about 32 percent from the level recorded for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, pneumonia decreased 31 percent, and respiratory tuberculosis 36 percent. It is apparent, accordingly, that the more serious as well as the less serious diseases of the respiratory system occurred at lower incidence during the first quarter of 1934 than in the same period of the earlier years under review.

These results apply to a sample of approximately 150,000 male industrial employees. They may not represent the sickness experience of industrial workers in the country as a whole, although the sample includes employees in almost all parts of the United States. However, the majority of the men included are located in the North Central, North Atlantic, and New England States.

¹ The report for the fourth quarter of 1933 was published in the Public Health Reports of March 30, 1934, vol. 49, no. 13, and for the year 1933 in comparison with earlier years, in the Public Health Reports of May 25, 1934, vol. 49, no. 21.

Nonrespiratory diseases as a whole decreased 19 percent from the 5-year average—a substantial decrease, but not spectacular like the 50 percent decline in the incidence of respiratory illness.

TABLE 1.—*Frequency of disability lasting 8 calendar days or longer in the first quarter of 1934 compared with the same quarter of preceding years (male morbidity experience of industrial companies which reported their cases to the United States Public Health Service)*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 the first quarter of—				
	1934	1933	1932	1931	5 years, 1929-1933, inclusive
Sickness and nonindustrial injuries ²	89.1	118.2	119.1	135.5	133.1
Nonindustrial injuries.....	11.6	10.1	11.1	10.6	11.0
Sickness ²	77.5	108.1	108.0	124.9	122.1
Respiratory diseases.....	34.9	58.7	58.3	75.2	69.6
Bronchitis, acute and chronic (106).....	4.5	3.6	6.4	6.1	6.0
Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (115a).....	4.4	5.6	5.8	7.1	7.1
Influenza and grippé (11).....	17.2	41.0	36.7	50.7	45.7
Pneumonia, all forms (107-109).....	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.1	3.9
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (23).....	.7	.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Other respiratory diseases (104, 105, 110-114).....	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.8
Nonrespiratory diseases.....	42.6	49.4	49.7	49.7	52.5
Diseases of the stomach, cancer excepted (117-118).....	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.2
Diarrhea and enteritis (120).....	.8	.6	1.0	.7	.9
Appendicitis (121).....	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8
Hernia (122a).....	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Other digestive diseases (115b, 116, 122b-129).....	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.3
Rheumatic group, total.....	9.5	12.9	13.6	12.4	13.1
Rheumatism, acute and chronic (56, 57).....	4.7	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.6
Diseases of the organs of locomotion (156b).....	2.8	3.0	4.6	3.7	3.9
Neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica (37a).....	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
Neurasthenia and the like (part of 37b).....	.5	.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other diseases of the nervous system (78-85, part of 87b).....	1.5	1.7	.9	1.2	1.3
Diseases of the heart and arteries and nephritis (90-99, 102, 130-132).....	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.3
Other genito-urinary diseases (133-138).....	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3
Diseases of the skin (151-153).....	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.1
Epidemic and endemic diseases except influenza (1-10, 12-18, 33, 37, 38, part of 39 and 44).....	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6
Ill-defined and unknown causes (200).....	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0
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).....	5.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6
Average number of males covered in the record.....	152,439	134,788	146,990	158,691	152,293
Number of companies included.....	35	35	33	27	29

¹ In 1933 and 1934 the same companies are included. The rates for 1932 and 1931 cover 33 and 27 companies, respectively, instead of 35 as in 1933 and 1934.

² Exclusive of disability from venereal diseases.

Within the broad category of nonrespiratory diseases the results for different subgroups were not uniformly favorable. Although the largest percentage decrease from the 5-year average was recorded for neurasthenia, the frequency of other diseases of the nervous system, which include the more serious conditions such as cerebral hemorrhage and mental disorder, was higher in the first quarter of each of the past 2 years than in the same period of the 4 years preceding 1933. The rate for appendicitis, which was relatively low in the first 3 months of 1932 and 1933, rose in the first quarter of 1934 to the rate recorded for the first quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive. A relatively high incidence is shown for the epidemic and endemic diseases during

the recent quarter; this result was due to an outbreak of amoebic dysentery in one of the reporting factories in Chicago. When these cases were deducted it was found that the rate was only 2.7 as compared with 2.9 and 3.0 in the corresponding quarter of 1933 and 1932, respectively.

Besides neurasthenia, other subgroups among the nonrespiratory diseases which showed substantially lower incidence in the first quarter of 1934 than in the same quarter of the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, were as follows: hernia (decrease 33 percent); the rheumatic group (decrease 27 percent); diseases of the stomach, cancer excepted (decrease 24 percent); and diseases of the skin (decrease 23 percent).

In general, the incidence rate of morbidity causing incapacitation for 8 days or longer as measured by the frequency of claims for sickness benefits among about 150,000 male members of industrial sick-benefit organizations indicates marked improvement over the rates of sickness prevailing several years ago.

EXPERIMENTAL SAPONIN ANEMIA IN THE ALBINO RAT

By E. F. STOHLMAN, *Junior Pharmacologist*, and MAURICE I. SMITH, *Principal Pharmacologist, United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Health*

In investigations on the effects of remedial agents upon the hemopoietic organs it is desirable to have a well-defined and easily reproducible experimental anemia in a suitable laboratory animal. With this aim in view an attempt has been made to produce such a condition in the albino rat by means of repeated intravenous injections of saponin, on the supposition that the more or less continuous hemolyzing action of this substance would ultimately produce the desired result.

Firket and Campos (1) studied the effect of saponin on the blood picture of rabbits with special reference to the bone marrow. They reported considerable reduction in the red blood cells in their rabbits, though irregularly, and usually only upon the administration of large and fatal doses. Handowsky and Trossel (2) gave several doses of saponin to rabbits at 5- to 10-day intervals and produced slight to moderate reduction in erythrocytes with but little effect on the hemoglobin.

In the present experiments full-grown albino rats were used. They were kept on a stock diet of bread and milk and mixed grains. Lettuce was given two or three times a week. The saponin was injected into one of the tail veins, usually daily, in 0.08-percent solution in normal saline. Records were kept of the weights of the animals, and at 8- or

10-day intervals blood examinations were made with reference to the red blood cells and hemoglobin.¹

Preliminary experiments indicated that acute destruction of the blood cells could not be accomplished in the rat even with lethal doses of saponin. It was therefore decided to administer the substance repeatedly in maximum tolerated doses, i.e., 1 to 2 mg per kilo.

The sample of saponin used, when tested for its hemolyzing action on washed rabbits' erythrocytes suspended in physiologic saline in the proportion of 1:4, showed the following:

	<i>Percent hemolysis</i>
1:200,000.....	13
1:100,000.....	54
1:50,000.....	75

The extent of hemolysis was determined colorimetrically in the centrifugated samples after a 4-hour exposure to the saponin at room temperature.

The toxicity of the saponin used was studied in rats on intravenous injection. A dose of 5.0 mg per kilo was uniformly fatal in from 1 to 4 hours. Doses of 1 to 2 mg per kilo were uniformly survived, and in about 50 percent of the animals such doses could be injected daily for many days without toxic manifestations other than the effects on the blood.

The blood picture following repeated daily intravenous injections of 1 to 2 mg per kilo of saponin is summarized in table 1. In the first column are given the figures to show the normal weights, red blood cells, hemoglobin, and color index. In the second column similar data are presented at the height of saponin effect. The injections were then discontinued. Recovery, which usually occurred in about 5 to 7 weeks, is shown in the third column.

TABLE 1.—*Effect of intravenous injections of saponin on the blood picture of the rat*

Number	Before the injections, normal				After 23-42 injections, total of 34-70 mg per kilo				Recovery, 37-49 days after last injection			
	Weight	RBC	Hb	Color index	Weight	RBC	Hb	Color index	Weight	RBC	Hb	Color index
1.....	204	9.00	84	0.93	168	2.60	36	1.39	234	8.30	77	0.93
2.....	218	9.96	80	.80	180	4.91	53	1.08	254	8.37	83	.99
3.....	230	10.79	96	.89	194	4.67	53	1.13	300	8.17	79	.97
4.....	240	9.57	81	.85	180	3.18	37	1.16	(¹)			
5.....	220				193	4.14	31	.75	(¹)			
6.....	210				180	5.68	51	.90	244	10.63	87	.82

¹ Killed accidentally.

From the data in the table it will appear that the normal mature rat, having a red blood cell count of about 10 million per cubic millimeter and a hemoglobin of about 80 to 95 percent, can be made

¹ Newcomer type hemoglobinometer was used.

anemic by repeated intravenous injections of sublethal doses of saponin to the extent of 2.5 to 5 million red blood cells and hemoglobin of from 35 to 50 percent. With the progress of the anemia there is a tendency for the color index to rise. Recovery sets in upon discontinuing the injections. The progress of recovery is slow, however, during the first 2 weeks, but is well on the way during the third and fourth weeks. With the onset of recovery the color index tends to return to normal. Parallel with the blood changes there is a decline in body weight, with resumption of growth in 2 to 3 weeks after the

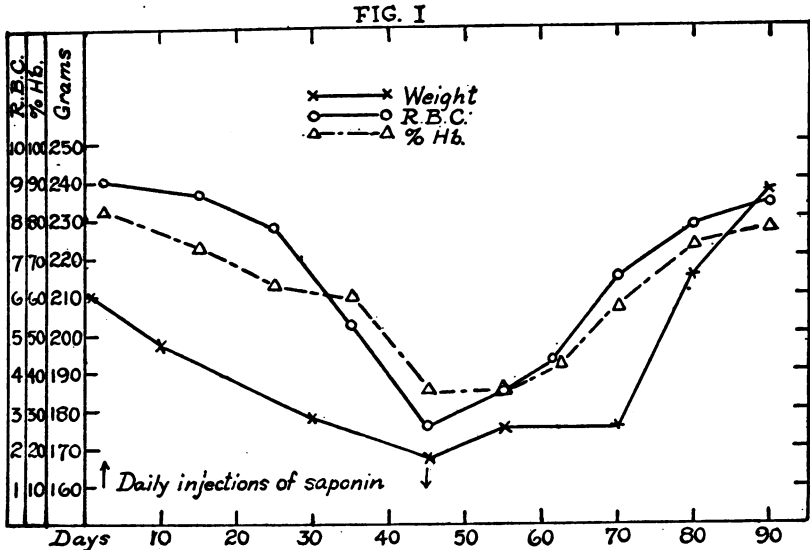


FIGURE 1.—Effect of repeated intravenous injections of maximum tolerated doses of saponin upon the weight, hemoglobin, and red blood cells

injections are discontinued. These events are illustrated in figure 1 by a typical experiment (rat no. 1).

SUMMARY

By means of repeated daily intravenous injections of maximum tolerated doses of saponin it is possible to produce a moderately severe anemia in the rat, with the red blood cells and hemoglobin reduced to about one-half or less of the normal. Upon discontinuing the injections the anemic condition undergoes but little change for about 10 to 20 days; then regeneration sets in with nearly complete recovery in another three weeks.

REFERENCES

- (1) Firket and Campos: *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, **33**, 1922, 271.
- (2) Handowsky and Trossel: *Arch. f. exp. Path. & Pharm.*, **117**, 1926, 347.

TABLE SHOWING THE PELLAGRA-PREVENTIVE VALUE OF VARIOUS FOODS

By W. H. SEBRELL, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service*

The accompanying table has been compiled in order to make readily available a list of foods which have been thoroughly tested for their pellagra-preventive value. It is intended primarily for use in the treatment and prevention of pellagra, and only those foods are included which have been tested under controlled conditions in both human beings and dogs. The results of vitamin G tests on rats have been ignored because of the lack of quantitative data necessary for the practical application of these results to human pellagra. In the present state of our knowledge, only the most general terms can be used to designate the pellagra-preventive value of a food. In order to make a division into groups which will be of practical value without being unwarrantedly exact, the words *Good*, *Fair*, *Slight*, and *None* have been selected. The *quantity* used must be kept in mind in each instance since smaller amounts than those indicated would in all probability have less value.

Good signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food contained enough of the pellagra-preventive factor to prevent the disease. This is the most valuable class of foods in the prevention and treatment of pellagra.

Fair signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food showed appreciable, and in some instances considerable, pellagra-preventive value, but one or more of the experimental subjects developed the disease, usually after considerable delay. Thus, a food under this heading contains enough of the vitamin to be of value, but should not be relied upon alone in the treatment and prevention of the disease. The principal value of these foods lies in the variety of items afforded as adjuncts to the *good* sources of the preventive factor.

Slight signifies that, in the quantity indicated and under the conditions of the experiment, the food, although failing to prevent the disease, caused a slight delay in onset. Practically, this group may be disregarded in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

None signifies that, in the quantity used, the results of the experiments indicate that the food either contains none of the preventive factor or such a small amount that it may be regarded, for practical purposes, as being entirely without value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

Pellagra-preventive value of various foods

Food	Daily amount	Pellagra-preventive value	References
<i>Meats and fish</i>			
Beef:	<i>Grams</i>		
Fresh.....	200	Good.....	1, 2, 12.
Corned (canned).....	200	do.....	3.
Chicken (canned).....	325	do.....	15.
Haddock (canned).....	340	Fair.....	5, 7.
Liver, pork (dried).....	64	Good.....	2.
Fork:			
Shoulder, lean.....	200	do.....	10, 15.
Salt.....	153	None.....	5.
Rabbit.....	184	Good.....	15.
Salmon (canned).....	168	do.....	2, 14.
<i>Dairy products</i>			
Butter.....	135	Slight.....	2, 12, 1.
Casein, leached.....	85	do.....	6, 13.
Egg, yolk (dried).....	100	Fair.....	2.
Milk:			
Skim, fresh.....	(¹)	do.....	2.
dried.....	105	do.....	13.
Evaporated (canned).....	(²)	do.....	3.
Buttermilk.....	1, 200	Good.....	12.
<i>Cereals</i>			
Corn meal, whole, white.....	450	None.....	2.
Cornstarch.....	366	do.....	16.
Rolled oats.....	400	do.....	3.
Rye meal.....	400	do.....	3.
Wheat, whole.....	400	Slight.....	2.
<i>Oils and fats</i>			
Cod-liver oil.....	128	None.....	2, 12.
Cottonseed oil.....	110	do.....	2.
Lard.....	110	do.....	5.
<i>Vegetables</i>			
Beans:			
Green, stringless (canned).....	550	Slight.....	9.
Kidney, red.....	360	Fair.....	3.
Navy.....	360	None.....	3.
Soybean.....	360	Fair.....	2.
Cabbage, green (canned).....	482	do.....	8.
Carrots.....	450	Slight.....	2, 11.
Collards (canned).....	482	Good.....	8, 3.
Cowpeas.....	178	Fair.....	2, 18.
Kale (canned).....	534	Good.....	8.
Lettuce, Cos (canned).....	516	Slight.....	10.
Mustard greens (canned).....	533	Fair.....	8, 3.
Onions:			
Green (canned).....	502	Slight.....	10.
Mature.....	525	None.....	9, 3.
Peas:			
Green (dried).....	360	Fair.....	5.
Green (canned).....	450	Good.....	7.
Potatoes:			
Irish.....	450	None.....	3.
Sweet.....	450	do.....	3.
Spinach (canned).....	482	Fair.....	9, 3.
Tomato, juice from canned.....	1, 200	Good.....	11, 2.
Turnips, rutabaga.....	453	Slight.....	11, 2.
Turnip greens (canned).....	482	Good.....	9, 3.
<i>Fruits</i>			
Apples, evaporated.....	250	None.....	3.
Prunes, dried.....	250	do.....	15.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Gelatin.....	83	None.....	12.
Liver, Minot's extract 343.....	(³) 200	Good.....	4.
Peanut meal.....	200	do.....	10, 8.
Wheat germ, ether extracted.....	150	do.....	2, 18.
Yeast:			
Baker's dried.....	30	do.....	17.
Baker's, dried, autoclaved.....	60	do.....	7, 16.
Brewer's, dried.....	30	do.....	13, 16.
Yeast vitamin powder.....	15	do.....	1, 16.

¹ 30 cubic centimeters per kilo of body weight.

² 15 cubic centimeters per kilo of body weight.

³ Equivalent to 100 grams liver.

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- (17) Walker and Wheeler: Influence on epilepsy of a diet low in the pellagra-preventive factor. Pub. Health Rep., 46: 851-860 (1931).
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COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Resolution of city board of health providing for exclusion from school of unvaccinated pupils sustained.—(Indiana Supreme Court; *Vonnegut et al. v. Baun*, 188 N.E. 677; decided Jan. 31, 1934.) The board of health and charities of the city of Indianapolis adopted and legally published a resolution declaring, among other things, that, in the board's opinion, there was danger of a smallpox epidemic. It was resolved that all school teachers, parents, and guardians of school children over 6 years of age should submit their children to the board of health or to some regularly licensed physician for vaccination, and such vaccination was required by a certain date. It was declared that such teachers, parents, or guardian of a child who was not vaccinated according to the order should be subject to the penalties provided by section 431 of the municipal code and rule 29 of the State board of health, and, further, that each child not so vaccinated should be excluded from school until vaccinated or excused from the order as provided by the said code section.

An action was brought to enjoin the city board of health and charities from enforcing the order excluding unvaccinated children from school. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled and, the board refusing to plead further, there was a judgment for the plaintiff. From this judgment the members of the board appealed to the supreme court.

It was alleged that there was, in fact, no epidemic, but the appellate court, after pointing out that a statute and an ordinance of the city vested the board of health with jurisdiction to determine whether an epidemic existed, declared that "Under such authority, the determination of the board upon the question involved is conclusive in the absence of fraud or bad faith, and, since the resolution showing the determination by the board is set out in the complaint and there is no allegation of fraud or bad faith, the further allegation that there was, in fact, no epidemic of smallpox is of no force and effect and adds nothing to the complaint."

The contention was made by the appellee that section 8168, Burns' Ann. St. 1926, which was general as to all cities concerning the powers of boards of health, had been superseded by sections 10989 and 10990, Burns' Ann. St. 1926, which made a new and special provision as to first class cities. But, with regard to this, the supreme court said:

There are no repealing clauses in any of the statutes referred to. There are no conflicts or inconsistencies except that the latter sections provide for four members of the board of health in cities of the first class. There is no intimation that the boards in the latter cities are intended to have less power than boards in smaller cities. No reason is suggested why the statutes are not all in force. The later statutes show no evidence of a legislative intention to limit or prescribe the powers of boards of health. We must treat the powers conferred under all

of the statutes as still in force. No inconsistency that would affect this action is pointed out.

It was further claimed by the appellee (1) that, even if section 8168 was still in force, since no quarantine had been established thereunder no right to make a vaccination order had come into existence, and (2) that the board undertook to exercise powers which it did not possess and which were not conferred by the city ordinance, for the reason that it required school children to be vaccinated. In this the court declared that the appellee was in error, saying:

* * * Section 431 of the ordinance is self-executing. The recital in the published resolution of the board that all children must be vaccinated is merely declaratory of the law as fixed by the ordinance. The part of the resolution which required initiative on the part of the board of health was the order excluding children that had not been vaccinated from the schools. This the board had ample power to do under section 430 of the city ordinance or under the general powers conferred by statute.

Regarding the appellee's argument that, since another statutory provision made it a parent's duty to send his child to school, he could maintain an action to restrain interference with the performance of that duty by excluding his child for lack of vaccination, it was said by the court that the statute referred to was a compulsory attendance statute which had no connection with or relation to the statutes under which the board of health could exclude an unvaccinated child.

The final contention made by the appellee was that the resolution violated constitutional rights "in that it abridges religious and civil liberties and matters relating to conscience of many of the citizens of said city." Concerning this, the court said that "The resolution merely prevents children who have not been vaccinated from attending school during an emergency in which they might transmit the disease to other school children or carry it from other school children back to their homes. The right of the State to require vaccination is not involved."

The judgment was reversed, with instructions to sustain the demurrer to the complaint.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1934

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

	Week ended June 9, 1934	Correspond- ing week, 1933
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	8, 189	7, 960
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	11.4	11.1
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	635	593
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	59	1.49
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 23 weeks of year.....	12.3	11.7
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	67, 799, 549	67, 832, 442
Number of death claims.....	13, 185	12, 540
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10.1	9.6
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 23 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.8	10.5

* Data for 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 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
New England States:								
Maine.....		1	1		11	1	0	0
New Hampshire.....					37	55	0	0
Vermont.....		1			30	56	0	0
Massachusetts.....	6	16			885	608	2	1
Rhode Island.....	3	2			14		0	0
Connecticut.....	3	4		3	210	123	2	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	32	60	19	15	970	1,508	5	3
New Jersey.....	13	24	6	2	682	777	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	36	47			1,958	1,005	2	4
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	20	28	17	76	1,386	71	4	1
Indiana.....	11	8	10	14	420	125	1	1
Illinois.....	40	24	20	13	1,827	442	7	3
Michigan.....	9	51		3	403	630	1	1
Wisconsin.....	4	5	11	10	1,762	220	0	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	5	9	1	1	117	157	1	1
Iowa ¹	12	3			190	45	3	0
Missouri.....	14	22	10		159	141	2	1
North Dakota.....					53	131	0	2
South Dakota.....	3				98	4	0	0
Nebraska.....	5	4			59	58	0	0
Kansas.....	10	5	1		287	106	2	1
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	2				50	17	0	0
Maryland ²	10	11	2	3	668	32	1	0
District of Columbia.....	8	1	1		27	21	0	0
Virginia ³	6	9			776	150	1	0
West Virginia.....	8		12		115	54	0	2
North Carolina.....	12	9	13	4	595	392	1	1
South Carolina.....	3	3	77		127	194	0	0
Georgia ⁴	4	6			61	94	0	0
Florida.....	9	3		1	104	9	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	3	6		9	364	31	0	0
Tennessee.....	8	5	5	5	153	208	0	0
Alabama ⁴	8	12	5	3	333	26	0	1
Mississippi ⁵	6	3					1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	2	4	6	-----	5	130	0	1
Louisiana.....	12	7	7	12	124	18	1	1
Oklahoma ¹	2	4	21	15	59	128	2	1
Texas ²	46	37	88	77	752	753	0	0
Mountain States:								
Montana ¹	7	-----	1	1	37	20	0	1
Idaho ¹	1	-----	-----	-----	5	9	0	0
Wyoming ¹	1	-----	-----	-----	76	4	0	0
Colorado.....	9	2	-----	-----	470	6	1	0
New Mexico.....	-----	8	1	-----	81	19	0	1
Arizona.....	1	-----	2	-----	10	-----	0	0
Utah ¹	1	-----	4	-----	17	59	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	1	4	-----	-----	202	83	0	0
Oregon.....	3	3	13	12	40	44	0	0
California.....	31	28	30	20	942	771	1	3
Total.....	430	479	344	289	17,751	9,535	41	33

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	1	17	12	0	0	2	4
New Hampshire.....	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	1	0	166	215	0	0	2	2
Rhode Island.....	0	0	10	20	0	0	1	1
Connecticut.....	0	1	41	39	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	8	2	496	449	0	0	13	20
New Jersey.....	2	0	114	100	0	0	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	3	0	338	341	0	0	7	11
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	9	0	396	406	1	6	16	20
Indiana.....	1	0	47	46	1	4	0	10
Illinois.....	1	1	351	298	1	5	15	12
Michigan.....	0	1	287	254	0	0	10	4
Wisconsin.....	1	0	223	92	11	8	0	0
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	0	52	50	2	1	1	1
Iowa ¹	1	0	59	17	0	10	1	2
Missouri.....	1	0	28	23	8	0	10	6
North Dakota.....	0	0	4	6	0	1	0	1
South Dakota.....	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	4
Nebraska.....	1	0	9	4	4	8	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	30	11	7	1	8	5
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
Maryland ¹	0	0	26	42	0	0	4	2
District of Columbia.....	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0
Virginia ¹	2	0	20	23	0	0	12	21
West Virginia.....	0	0	44	18	0	0	16	5
North Carolina.....	2	0	18	27	0	0	4	27
South Carolina.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	30
Georgia ¹	1	0	1	3	0	0	20	37
Florida.....	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	0	0	14	19	0	0	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	0	4	4	2	0	11	27
Alabama ¹	0	1	5	10	0	3	14	18
Mississippi ¹	2	0	5	3	0	0	8	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 16, 1934, and June 17, 1933—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933	Week ended June 16, 1934	Week ended June 17, 1933
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	17
Louisiana.....	0	1	1	4	1	0	22	19
Oklahoma ¹	0	0	5	6	3	7	6	19
Texas ⁴	1	1	43	13	25	20	50	52
Mountain States:								
Montana ²	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	3
Idaho ²	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Wyoming ²	0	0	2	4	10	0	1	1
Colorado.....	0	0	21	14	3	1	4	0
New Mexico.....	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	0
Arizona.....	3	1	3	8	0	0	2	1
Utah ¹	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	2	0	42	26	3	6	2	1
Oregon.....	0	0	29	15	2	20	2	2
California.....	273	1	142	132	7	18	7	9
Total.....	320	11	3,134	2,705	99	121	326	334

¹ New York City only.

² Week ended earlier than Saturday.

³ Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 16, 1934, 7 cases, as follows: Virginia, 2; Montana, 3; Idaho, 1; Wyoming, 1.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended June 16, 1934, 14 cases, as follows: Georgia, 5; Alabama, 4; Texas, 5.

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	Meni- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>April 1934</i>										
Nevada.....		2	2		139		0	7	0	2
<i>May 1934</i>										
Florida.....	1	24	4	63	2,305	16	0	5	0	16
Indiana.....	3	48	56		5,036		4	461	8	21
Iowa.....	6	25	10	1	1,432		3	235	23	4
Maryland.....	5	24	26		9,397	2	2	210	0	47
Massachusetts.....	4	45		2	5,724	1	4	1,007	0	9
Michigan.....	8	57	15	4	1,617		2	2,964	3	22
Minnesota.....	6	69	6		1,225		1	326	66	15
Missouri.....	13	116	159	111	3,137		5	223	25	38
New Jersey.....	3	67	74	1	3,276		2	791	0	14
New York.....	12	193		5	4,984		7	3,426	0	30
North Dakota.....		7	1		486		0	157	2	2
Ohio.....	20	93	121	3	7,462		5	2,961	3	35
Pennsylvania.....	18	226			8,738		4	2,753	0	38
South Carolina.....		92	845	650	1,337	163	0	10	2	41

April 1934		May 1934—Continued		May 1934—Continued	
	Cases		Cases		Cases
Nevada:		Impetigo contagiosa:		Septic sore throat—Con.	
Chicken pox.....	45	Maryland.....	3	Missouri.....	91
Mumps.....	1	Jaundice, epidemic:		New York.....	120
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.....	4	Minnesota.....	11	Ohio.....	268
Whooping cough.....	11	Lead poisoning:		Tetanus:	
		Massachusetts.....	2	Iowa.....	1
		Ohio.....	13	Michigan.....	3
		Lethargic encephalitis:		New Jersey.....	1
		Florida.....	1	New York.....	5
		Indiana.....	1	Ohio.....	3
		Maryland.....	3	Trachoma:	
		Massachusetts.....	3	Massachusetts.....	3
		Michigan.....	3	Michigan.....	13
		Missouri.....	6	Minnesota.....	1
		New Jersey.....	3	Ohio.....	1
		New York.....	14	Trichinosis:	
		North Dakota.....	2	Massachusetts.....	2
		Ohio.....	4	Minnesota.....	13
		South Carolina.....	4	New York.....	16
		Mumps:		Pennsylvania.....	4
		Florida.....	96	Tularaemia:	
		Indiana.....	53	Michigan.....	1
		Iowa.....	280	Minnesota.....	1
		Maryland.....	201	Missouri.....	5
		Massachusetts.....	576	Ohio.....	2
		Michigan.....	945	Typhus fever:	
		Missouri.....	526	Florida.....	4
		New Jersey.....	459	New York.....	1
		North Dakota.....	78	Undulant fever:	
		Ohio.....	497	Florida.....	2
		Pennsylvania.....	2,516	Indiana.....	1
		South Carolina.....	196	Iowa.....	7
		Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Maryland.....	3
		Maryland.....	1	Massachusetts.....	5
		Massachusetts.....	92	Michigan.....	6
		New Jersey.....	1	Minnesota.....	6
		New York.....	9	Missouri.....	4
		Ohio.....	70	New Jersey.....	4
		Pennsylvania.....	9	New York.....	29
		South Carolina.....	13	Ohio.....	4
		Paratyphoid fever:		Pennsylvania.....	10
		Michigan.....	1	South Carolina.....	2
		New York.....	2	Vincent's infection:	
		Psittacosis:		Maryland.....	15
		Pennsylvania.....	1	Michigan.....	18
		Puerperal septicemia:		New York.....	1,664
		Ohio.....	5	North Dakota.....	1
		Rabies in animals:		Whooping cough:	
		Indiana.....	45	Florida.....	94
		Massachusetts.....	81	Indiana.....	266
		Missouri.....	32	Iowa.....	184
		New Jersey.....	11	Maryland.....	659
		New York.....	1	Massachusetts.....	1,318
		South Carolina.....	47	Michigan.....	1,401
		Rocky Mountain spotted fever:		Minnesota.....	297
		Maryland.....	1	Missouri.....	801
		Septic sore throat:		New Jersey.....	904
		Iowa.....	3	New York.....	1,699
		Maryland.....	14	North Dakota.....	63
		Massachusetts.....	31	Ohio.....	1,742
		Michigan.....	68	Pennsylvania.....	1,891
				South Carolina.....	565

PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS IN TULARE AND MODOC COUNTIES, CALIF.

The Director of Public Health of California has reported that on June 9, 1934, 6 ground squirrels from Tulare County, in the interior of California, were found to be plague infected.

On June 19, 1934, 4 ground squirrels and 1 wood rat from approximately 7 miles northeast of Alturas, Modoc County, Calif., were found to be plague infected.

¹ Exclusive of New York City.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended June 9, 1934

[This table summarizes the reports received regularly from a selected list of 121 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference]

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0		0	0	0	6	0	0	2	4	16
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0		0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Manchester	0			0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
Nashua	0			12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont:											
Barre	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington	0		0	21	0	2	0	1	0	7	15
Massachusetts:											
Boston	3		0	299	16	37	0	11	1	46	196
Fall River	0		0	2	1	3	0	1	0	11	39
Springfield	0		0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	34
Worcester	2		0	0	2	10	0	3	0	13	43
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Providence	0		0	27	6	6	0	0	1	56	67
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0		0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	33
Hartford	1		0	17	0	3	0	1	0	0	27
New Haven	0		0	0	0	2	0	1	0	12	32
New York:											
Buffalo	0		0	43	23	18	0	4	0	18	137
New York	42	4	3	434	119	183	0	85	5	141	1,412
Rochester	1		0	0	3	53	0	4	0	4	82
Syracuse	0		0	45	8	8	0	2	0	59	55
New Jersey:											
Camden	0		0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	30
Newark	0	1	0	54	10	17	0	13	0	32	94
Trenton	0		0	46	2	13	0	2	0	0	27
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	12	2	1	207	23	68	0	26	3	61	479
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	287	17	44	0	5	1	33	164
Reading	2		0	2	2	1	0	1	0	14	29
Scranton	0			2		3	0		0	6	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	3	2	0	2	8	26	0	6	1	11	136
Cleveland	10	8	0	377	11	73	0	12	0	68	176
Columbus	1		0	4	2	30	0	3	1	15	74
Toledo	1	1	1	107	2	55	0	7	1	113	85
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	4		1	7	4	5	0	0	2	3	34
Indianapolis	1		0	199	8	8	0	1	1	26	
South Bend	0		0	35	2	1	0	1	0	0	18
Terre Haute	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	
Illinois:											
Chicago	9	2	2	771	46	227	0	50	1	146	752
Springfield	3		0	19	3	3	0	1	0	9	23
Michigan:											
Detroit	4		1	131	23	68	0	20	1	73	263
Flint	16		0	4	3	45	0	0	0	8	26
Grand Rapids	0		0	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	32
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0		0	10	0	7	0	0	0	1	5
Milwaukee	0	1	1	200	10	176	0	7	0	69	115
Racine	0		0	2	0	7	0	0	0	5	9
Superior	0		0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0		0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	21
Minneapolis	2		0	45	5	23	0	3	0	21	120
St. Paul	0		0	11	1	6	0	0	0	27	57
Iowa:											
Davenport	0			9		0	0		0	0	
Des Moines	0			25		5	0		0	0	37
Sioux City	0			103		0	0		0	5	
Waterloo	0			0		0	0		0	11	

City reports for week ended June 9, 1934—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								
Idaho:											
Boise.....	1		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Colorado:											
Denver.....	9	31	0	382	3	6	0	5	1	32	56
Pueblo.....	0		0	14	1	4	0	0	0	8	4
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0		0	11	1	0	0	5	0	10	15
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	1		0	5	1	4	0	0	0	92	24
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0		0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0		0	43	4	23	0	5	0	26	76
Spokane.....	0		0	9	1	1	0	0	0	31	28
Tacoma.....	0		0	92	0	0	0	0	0	9	14
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0	1	0	10	3	9	0	0	0	16	68
Salem.....	0			0		0	0	0	0	6	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	10	14	0	27	8	44	0	21	2	49	289
Sacramento.....	0		0	5	1	5	0	0	0	7	16
San Francisco.....	0	1	1	295	8	4	0	8	0	10	165

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
New York:				Arkansas:			
New York.....	2	0	1	Little Rock.....	1	0	0
Pennsylvania:				Louisiana:			
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0	New Orleans.....	0	0	1
Illinois:				Oklahoma:			
Chicago.....	3	4	0	Oklahoma City.....	1	0	0
Michigan:				Colorado:			
Detroit.....	1	1	0	Denver.....	0	0	1
Wisconsin:				New Mexico:			
Milwaukee.....	2	1	0	Albuquerque.....	1	1	0
Nebraska:				Washington:			
Omaha.....	0	1	0	Spokane.....	0	0	1
District of Columbia:				Oregon:			
Washington.....	1	0	0	Portland.....	0	0	1
North Carolina:				California:			
Raleigh.....	1	0	0	Los Angeles.....	0	0	156
Georgia:				San Francisco.....	0	0	9
Savannah.....	0	0	3				
Tennessee:							
Memphis.....	0	1	0				

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2; Toledo, 1; St. Louis, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Philadelphia, 4; Raleigh, 1; Charleston, S. C., 2; Tampa, 1; Mobile, 1; Montgomery, 1; New Orleans, 2; Oklahoma City, 1; Dallas, 1.

Typhus fever.—Baltimore, 1 case.

Rabies in man.—Dallas, 1 death.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended June 2, 1934.—
 During the 2 weeks ended June 2, 1934, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis				4					1	5
Chicken pox		9		171	295	59	44	37	64	679
Diphtheria		1		25	12	8	1	2		49
Dysentery				1						1
Erysipelas				11	5	2		2	1	21
Influenza		24		2	11	1				38
Lethargic encephalitis									1	1
Measles		35		603	80	875	52	3	5	1,653
Mumps		1	1		319	26	13	3	90	458
Paratyphoid fever					1					1
Pneumonia	1	7			19		2		12	41
Poliomyelitis				3						3
Scarlet fever	2	18	1	125	214	58	19	12	109	588
Trachoma					2				1	3
Tuberculosis	9	4	23	79	86	85	7	5	30	328
Typhoid fever			4	55	15	4	1	1	2	82
Undulant fever				2	3					5
Whooping cough		19	5	236	312	19	26	14	86	717

DENMARK

Communicable diseases—September–December 1933.—
 During the months of September, October, November, and December 1933, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark, as follows:

Disease	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933
Cerebrospinal meningitis	6	8	3	
Chicken pox	6	16	25	55
Diphtheria and croup	80	210	249	195
Dysentery	73	20	59	13
Epidemic encephalitis	6	5	8	6
Erysipelas	295	352	374	282
German measles	5	2	4	10
Gonorrhoea	924	956	963	715
Influenza	4,165	4,035	5,151	5,113
Malaria	10	6	5	8
Measles	102	140	137	74
Mumps	187	276	494	772
Paratyphoid fever	43	13	8	1
Poliomyelitis	83	74	40	28
Puerperal fever	9	19	19	13
Scabies	615	906	1,026	691
Scarlet fever	344	572	617	402
Syphilis	74	43	66	34
Tetanus, neonatorum	2	3	2	
Tetanus, traumatic	2	1		1
Typhoid fever	22	18	12	4
Undulant fever (Bact. abort. Bang)	47	60	42	34
Whooping cough	524	545	646	652

ITALY

Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended January 7, 1934.—During the 4 weeks ended January 7, 1934, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy, as follows:

Disease	Dec. 11-17, 1933		Dec. 18-24, 1933		Dec. 25-31, 1933		Jan. 1-7, 1934	
	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected	Cases	Com- munes affected
Anthrax.....	20	16	22	18	18	18	21	19
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	13	5	4	4	5	5	12	12
Chicken pox.....	241	97	319	104	251	81	237	98
Diphtheria and croup.....	638	332	576	350	679	330	581	318
Dysentery.....	2	5	2	2	6	3	5	3
Lethargic encephalitis.....							2	2
Measles.....	1,413	228	1,197	181	1,063	171	1,451	218
Polio-myelitis.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	282	157	284	154	265	124	280	135
Typhoid fever.....	207	221	335	186	251	146	287	156

India.....	C	11, 037	12, 687	16, 894	17, 597	4, 808	6, 365	4, 015	4, 010	3, 644	3, 203	3, 416	2, 644					
Basseln.....	D	5, 921	7, 338	10, 915	11, 534	3, 110	4, 633	2, 838	2, 926	2, 686	2, 360	2, 718	2, 155					
Plague-infected rats.....	C			1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2					
Bombay Presidency.....	C			5	6													
Bombay.....	C	5, 799	5, 501	4, 906	4, 871	841	837	478		489	334	140	134					
Plague-infected rats.....	D	3, 621	3, 555	3, 235	3, 111	573	541	346		347	220	116	89					
Poona.....	C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2					
Calcutta.....	D	61	1		9	2	4	10		2	1	16						
Delhi.....	D	53	71															
Madras Presidency.....	D																	
Rangoon.....	D	537	676	881	499	145	134	82		33	11	11	7					
Plague-infected rats.....	D	237	317	497	280	76	69	51		25	9	12	4					
India (Foreigners).....	C	1	3	1	4	3	1	5		2	1	1	2					
Indo-China (see also table below):	C	2	1		2													
Formosa.....	D																	
Szechuan and Choonan.....	D	1	1	1	1					2								
Iraq: Baghdad.....	C	2	5	1	2		1			1								
Libya.....	C	1	1	2														
Madagascar. (See table below.)	D																	
Portu. (See table below.)	D																	
Portuguese West Africa.....	C																	
Senegal. (See table below.)	C																	
Siann.....	C	1	1															
South-West Africa, ^a	C																	
Union of South Africa:	C																	
Cape Province.....	C	18	3															
Orange Free State.....	C	1	1															
Transvaal.....	C	1	13															
United States: California 1—Plague-infected ground squirrels—	C										5							
Kern County.....	C																	
Santa Clara County.....	C																	
Tulare County ¹⁰	C	1								17	11	36	8	9	2	5	19	
On vessel: At Tutuorin from Colombo.....	C				1					10	7	27	9	5	7	18	3	

¹ Including plague in the United States and its possessions.

² During December 1933 and January 1934, 32 cases of plague with 17 deaths were reported in Angola.

³ A report dated May 17, 1934, states that 15 deaths from plague occurred up to that date in Santiago de Estero Province, Argentina.

⁴ During the week ended June 2, 1934, suspected cases of plague were reported in Fort Bayard, Kwang-Chow-Wan Territory, China.

⁵ A report dated Nov. 13, 1933, states that plague was reported in Manchuria, China, as follows: Fengtien Province, 249 cases; Hsingan Province, 200 cases; Jehol Province, 81 cases; Kirin Province, 479 cases.

⁶ 1 case of human plague occurred in Paaulo, Hamakua District, island of Hawaii on June 1, 1934.

⁷ Imported.

⁸ 16 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1933. Antiplague measures have been taken.

⁹ For the week ended June 23, 1934, 4 plague-infected ground squirrels and 1 plague-infected wood rat were reported in Modoc County, Calif.

¹⁰ For the week ended June 9, 1934, 6 plague-infected ground squirrels were reported in Tulare County, Calif.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

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

Place	No- vem- ber 1933	De- cem- ber 1933	Jan- uary 1934	Feb- ru- ary 1934	March 1934	April 1934	Place	No- vem- ber 1933	De- cem- ber 1933	Jan- uary 1934	Feb- ru- ary 1934	March 1934	April 1934
Argentina (see also table above)	4				1		Madagascar	C					
Azores (see also table above)	1				1		Peru	C	249				
Bolivia	5			5			Senegal	C	236	7	6	10	6
British East Africa (see also table above):							Dakar "	C	3	1	2	6	19
Kenya	36	14	19				Medina "	C	10	3	1	6	16
Uganda	83	63	49	24	14		Thies "	C	1	1			
Indo-China (see also table above):							Tiyouane "	C				2	10
Cambodia	2	1	2	4	17	6							
Cochin-China		1	1	1	1								13

¹¹ Reports incomplete.

SMALLPOX

Place	Week ended—															
	March 1934							April 1934							May 1934	
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26			
Algeria:																
Algiers Department.....																
Constantine Department.....	1															
Arabia: Oman Sultanate—Muscat (see also table below).....						2				2				1		
Belgian Congo (see also table below).....																
Bolivia. (See table below.).....			5													
Brazil:																
Porto Alegre (alastirim).....	1															
Santos.....																
British East Africa:																
Kenya.....																
Tanganyika.....						1 467		4	71	23	4	10	9	6		
British Somaliland.....	202					19	8	25	4	22	15	7	22	2		
British South Africa:																
Northern Rhodesia.....						8			4	2	4	1	4	12		
Southern Rhodesia.....																
Bulgaria.....																
Canada:																
Alberta.....														6		
British Columbia.....																
Manitoba.....																
Ontario.....																
Prince Edward Island.....	1															
Quebec.....																
Saskatchewan.....																
Ceylon: Colombo.....	1															
China:																
Amoy.....																
Canton.....	2															
Dalton.....	17															
Hankow.....	1															
Hankow.....																
Hong Kong.....																
Hong Kong.....																
Kwantung Leased Territory.....	1															
Macao.....																
Manchuria—Mukden. [†]																
Nanking.....																

[†] For 2 weeks. [‡] Imported.

[§] From Jan. 1, 1934, to Feb. 9, 1934, 140 cases of smallpox, with 17 deaths, were reported in Mukden, Manchuria, China.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place	Week ended—																	
	March 1934					April 1934					May 1934							
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26					
China—Continued.																		
Shanghai.....	C	17	57	108	113	48	35	49	26	26	32	20	32	26	22	12	8	14
South Manchuria Railway Zone.....	C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swatow.....	C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tientsin.....	C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dahomey. (See table below.)																		
Ecuador. (See table below.)																		
Egypt:																		
Alexandria.....	C	8	3	5	3	7	5	5	2	2	12	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
Aswan.....	C	7	34	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	7	4	1	1	1
Asyut.....	C	1	30	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	7	4	1	1	1
Cairo.....	C	1	87	12	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	4	1	1	1
Dakahlia.....	C	13	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	9	1	1	1
Fayum.....	C	7	20	8	2	4	4	19	4	4	2	4	2	7	9	1	1	1
Gharbiya.....	C	7	8	8	6	4	4	19	4	4	2	4	2	7	9	1	1	1
Girga.....	C	2	32	17	105	17	30	18	6	6	5	5	6	9	11	5	5	5
Minya.....	C	28	24	6	5	5	5	6	2	2	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9
Qena.....	C	168	265	369	285	31	31	42	28	28	30	22	24	24	24	31	31	31
Provinces:																		
Eritrea: Asmara.....	C																	
Gibraltar.....	C																	
Gold Coast.....	C																	
Great Britain:																		
England and Wales.....	C	9	27	32	67	11	5	11	5	3	6	3	3	9	2	3	4	3
Blackburn.....	D	2	2	1	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
London.....	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
London and Great Towns.....	C	9	27	31	55	4	4	10	5	3	6	3	3	2	9	2	3	3
Greece (see also table below): Salonika.....	C	9	27	32	66	11	5	11	5	3	6	3	3	9	2	3	3	3
Honduras: Tegucigalpa.....	C																	
India:																		
Bombay.....	D	5,877	10,824	12,154	21,183	4,867	8,329	6,888	8,387	8,240	4,684	12,077	9,897	2				
Calcutta.....	D	1,282	2,707	2,687	4,710	1,047	1,868	1,501	1,925	2,060	939	2,321	2,064	3				
Madras.....	D	12	53	6	70	11	6	2	10	3	3	3	3	1				
Basseln.....	D	6	11	26	21	4	4	5	5	1	1	2	2	1				

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

[O Indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Oct. 28- Nov. 25, 1933	Nov. 29- Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933- Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28- Feb. 24, 1934	Week ended—														
					March 1934						April 1934						May 1934		
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		
Morocco. (See table below.)	809	184	39	937	1 167	3	1 570	3	1 71	1 174	3	5	2	4					
Nigeria.			7	15	3	4	3	6	4	3	5		2	4					
Lagos.					10	2	5						2						
Nyasaland. (See table below.)	12	25																	
Palestine.	5	2																	
Peru.	8	3	8	10															
Teheran.	2	2	5	6					1			1							
Peru. (See table below.)	1				1								1						
Poland.			5	4															
Portugal (see also table below):	1				1	1			2	1			1	3	2	1			
Lisbon.	2											3							
Oporto.													1 42	26		30			
Salvador.																			
Sierra Leone.	578	260	143	189	1 76	1 105			4	1 20			1 24	5					
Spain.	40	23	23	9	6	8	5	26	10	9			1 20	10		21			
Straits Settlements: Singapore.																			
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).	15	61	34	66	14	25	6	40	5	16	2	1							
Syria:																			
Beirut.		20	61	45	7				1										
Provinces.	35	44	101	38			12	6	11	10	5		31	15	4	12			
Turkey. (See table below.)																			

1 For 2 weeks.

1 For 4 weeks.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

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

Place	No- vem- ber 1933	De- cem- ber 1933	Jan- uary 1934	Feb- ru- ary 1934	March 1934	April 1934	Place	No- vem- ber 1933	De- cem- ber 1933	Jan- uary 1934	Feb- ru- ary 1934	March 1934	April 1934
Basutoland.....	366		362	263			Portugal.....						
Bolivia.....	39	88	3	1	79		Rumania.....	35	180	399	489		
Chosen.....	8	4	3	17	3		Turkey.....	23	27	32	24	14	41
Czechoslovakia.....	12	14	7	2	123		Union of South Africa:						
Greece.....	5	3	2	2			Cape Province.....		98	109	220	238	
Guatemala.....	6	5	29	16	17	26	Natal.....			3	19	16	
Mexico (see also table above).....		75	94	30			Orange Free State.....		241	297	352	339	
Morocco (see also table above).....	1	8	4	4	64	62	Transvaal.....		8	11	3	5	
Peru.....	341	137	15	27	23		Yugoslavia.....	13	66	298	357	361	

YELLOW FEVER

Place	Oct. 29— Nov. 1933	Nov. 26— Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933— Jan. 27, 1934	Week ended—														
				February 1934			March 1934			April 1934			May 1934					
				3	10	17	24	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12
Brazil:																		
Acre Territory—Rio Branco.....		1																
Amazonas State—Espérance.....		1																
Ceara State—St. Mathew.....																		
Mato Grosso State—Coronel Ponce.....							1											
French West Africa: Guinea.....		2	2															
Gold Coast:																		
Dunkwa.....																		
Keta.....			1															
N'Kaw Kaw.....			1															
Togoland.....		1																
Ivory Coast:																		
Abengourou.....			1															
Rubino.....																		
Nigeria: Kano.....		1																2
Senegal:																		
Birkelane.....			2															
Dakar.....		1	1															
Karrine.....																		
Kaolak.....			1															
Matam.....			1															
Podor.....																		1
Sébikotane.....		1	1															

: Imported.

X