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## THE OCCURRENCE OF HYALINE SCLEROSIS AND CALCIFICATION OF BLOOD VESSELS IN RATS ON SULFAGUANIDINE

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Sulfaguanidine has been used by Black, McKibbin, and Elvehjem (1); by Mackenzie, Mackenzie, and McCollum (2); and by Dann (3) in the diet of rats with the purpose of preventing or decreasing the synthesis of essential nutrients by the intestinal flora. Black et al. (1) state "The reduced growth on the basal diet plus 0.5% sulfaguanidine may be due to inhibition of intestinal synthesis of essential growth factors which liver extract supplies, or to a toxicity which is counteracted by a factor in liver extract. Results which indicate that the effect is due to inhibition of intestinal synthesis are shown \* \* \*."

We wish to report at this time the finding of extensive hyaline sclerosis and calcification of blood vessels in 7 young rats observed in the course of some preliminary experiments with purified B complex deficient diets containing 1 percent of sulfaguanidine, supplemented with thiamin, riboflavin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, and choline, and given continuously for 62 to 192 days. This pathologic change has been found so far in the small arteries of the heart, lungs, kidney, pancreas, and the submucosa of the intestinal tract.

The location and degree of involvement are variable. The vessel wall is often completely replaced by a homogeneous or glassy material which is metachromatic or lightly basophilic with eosin and polychrome methylene blue. This glassy material as seen in routine paraffin sections is markedly shattered into variably sized and shaped plates. It forms an orange-brown lake with alizarin red S, it is brown, black marginally, when stained by the von Kossa method for the demonstration of insoluble calcium salts, and rarely shows associated deposition of hemosiderin.

These preliminary findings are being reported because sclerotic changes have not been described previously in experimental animals given sulfaguanidine. It is impossible for us at the present time to

state whether this pathologic condition has its basis in a dietary deficiency induced by sulfaguanidine, or whether the sulfaguanidine or a compound derived from it has contributed directly to the sclerotic changes.

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## DENTAL STATUS OF ADULT MALE MINE AND SMELTER WORKERS<sup>1</sup>

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Information regarding the dental status of adult males is scarce (1), although much has been written concerning dental conditions among school children. It was possible to include a detailed examination of oral conditions in connection with a study of bituminous coal mine workers, nonferrous metal mine workers, and smelter workers in the State of Utah which was made by the United States Public Health Service in cooperation with the State Board of Health in 1939. In all there were 2,365 dental examinations recorded which represent 83 percent of the schedules secured in the medical study. It is believed that these persons for whom dental records were obtained are representative of persons employed in the mines and smelters studied.

The dental record form used in this study was that originated by Klein and Palmer (2) with slight modifications. It is shown in figure 1. Each worker was examined in a good light with a mouth mirror and a well sharpened explorer. If necessary, any calculus or debris was cleaned away from the teeth so that an accurate check of gingival conditions could be made. Each examination, which took approximately 10 minutes, was performed by one of the authors. Comparability of results within this study is thereby assured, since only one person was responsible for recording the findings.

Table 1 shows the number and percent examined for each age group, by industry. It will be observed that in the metal mines there was a greater concentration of persons under 35 years of age than is found in the other two industries. Smelters showed a larger percentage of

<sup>1</sup> From the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health.

The data upon which this study is based were collected in connection with a field study made in cooperation with the Utah State Board of Health. This field study dealt with the working environment and the health of workers in bituminous coal mines, nonferrous metal mines, and nonferrous metal smelters in Utah. All dental examinations were performed by Dr. Thompson.

workers in the older age groups. There was nearly the same percentage of coal mine workers and smelter workers 25-34 and 35-44 years of age. On the whole, the differences in age distribution are not sufficiently great to affect interindustry comparisons of dental conditions.

U. S. Public Health Service—Utah Study

*Dental Record*

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Oral cavity \_\_\_\_\_ : Normal \_\_\_\_\_ Diseased \_\_\_\_\_

Gingivitis \_\_\_\_\_ : Mild \_\_\_\_\_ Severe \_\_\_\_\_

Pyorrhea \_\_\_\_\_ : Degree: I \_\_\_\_\_ II \_\_\_\_\_ III \_\_\_\_\_ IV \_\_\_\_\_

Saliva \_\_\_\_\_ : Normal \_\_\_\_\_ Viscid \_\_\_\_\_ Ropy \_\_\_\_\_ Odorous \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence of metallic poisoning \_\_\_\_\_ : Lead \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Occlusion \_\_\_\_\_ : Type: I \_\_\_\_\_ II \_\_\_\_\_ III \_\_\_\_\_ IV \_\_\_\_\_

C. Inc.	L. Inc.	Cusp.	1st Bics.	2d Bics.	1st Mol.	2d Mol.		
Upper left								
Upper Right								
Lower Left								
Lower Right								

FIGURE 1.—Record form used in the dental survey. Each tooth or tooth position is represented by 2 boxes. In the left box is placed a symbol to show condition of the tooth, and in the right box a symbol to show the position of any caries, fillings, or other findings yielded by the tooth. For further details see publication mentioned in reference 2.

TABLE 1.—Number and percent of workers given dental examinations according to age group, by industry

Age group in years	Metal mines		Coal mines		Smelters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages.....	690	100.0	459	100.0	1,216	100.0
15-24.....	83	12.0	70	15.2	113	9.3
25-34.....	308	44.6	165	33.8	395	32.5
35-44.....	162	23.5	131	28.5	347	28.5
45-54.....	90	13.1	82	17.9	256	21.1
55-64.....	47	6.8	21	4.6	105	8.6
Average age.....	38.0		36.5		39.0	

*Number of teeth missing, filled, or with untreated dental caries.*—The amount of dental caries experience observed in the permanent teeth per 100 men of particular age groups may be expressed in terms of the number of teeth with untreated dental caries, the number of extracted teeth (including teeth indicated for extraction), and the number of filled teeth. All three rates may be considered separately or may be combined into a single rate, known as the D. M. F.<sup>2</sup> rate. In calculating this rate each item is mutually exclusive with respect to any particular tooth. A tooth containing both a filling and one or more carious lesions is counted as a filled tooth. All teeth indicated for extraction are considered as missing teeth (3). Thus, the same tooth may not be counted more than once. The unit of measurement is the individual tooth, not the tooth surfaces. In each mouth the total number of teeth given consideration is 28. The four third molars are disregarded because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information on many third molars without a radiodontic examination.

In previous studies the D. M. F. rate has usually been applied to school children, hence the problem of missing teeth, attributable to factors other than caries, has been of little importance. Among young persons the entire rate may be considered as representing caries experience without undue qualification. However, with respect to adults, especially persons over 35 years of age, the reason for missing teeth becomes more important. It can safely be assumed that an unknown proportion of the missing teeth was lost from causes other than caries. Only a specially designed survey of the particular group under study could determine this proportion accurately. Pyorrhea rather than decay is often the cause of lost teeth among older persons. For Utah metal mine, coal mine, and smelter workers 35–64 years of age, it was found that about two-thirds showed evidence of pyorrhea. Undoubtedly the edentulous condition of certain workers was due to this disease.

Table 2 shows the number of teeth missing, filled, and with untreated dental caries according to age group. The D. M. F. rate per 100 men for all ages is 1,446 among coal mine workers, 1,485 among metal mine workers, and 1,542 among smelter workers. It is observed that among young persons, metal mine workers and smelter workers have a slightly higher D. M. F. rate than coal mine workers; among workers 35–44 years of age all three industrial groups have nearly the same rate, while in the two oldest age groups coal mine and metal mine workers have a higher rate than smelter workers. There is a less rapid increase with age in the D. M. F. rate for smelter workers than for the other two industrial groups. Smelter workers have the most unfavorable rate in youth and the most favorable rate in the age group 45–64 years.

<sup>2</sup> Decayed, missing, filled.

TABLE 2.—Number of teeth missing, filled, and with untreated dental caries according to age group by industry

Age group, in years	Number of workers examined	Number of teeth—				Number of teeth (per 100 men)—			
		Total D. M. F.	Un-treated dental caries	Missing	Filled	Total D. M. F.	Un-treated dental caries	Missing	Filled
<b>Metal Mines</b>									
All ages.....	690	10, 244	1, 878	5, 794	2, 572	1, 485	272	840	373
15-24.....	83	889	301	235	353	1, 071	363	283	425
25-34.....	308	3, 967	1, 011	1, 629	1, 327	1, 288	328	529	431
35-44.....	162	2, 476	372	1, 533	571	1, 528	230	946	352
45-54.....	90	1, 833	154	1, 418	261	2, 037	171	1, 576	290
55-64.....	47	1, 079	40	979	60	2, 296	285	2, 083	128
<b>Coal Mines</b>									
All ages.....	459	6, 635	1, 326	4, 253	1, 056	1, 446	289	927	230
15-24.....	70	684	272	208	204	977	389	297	291
25-34.....	155	1, 750	555	772	423	1, 129	358	496	273
35-44.....	131	2, 021	351	1, 302	368	1, 543	268	994	281
45-54.....	82	1, 729	131	1, 548	50	2, 109	160	1, 888	61
55-64.....	21	451	17	423	11	2, 147	81	2, 014	52
<b>Smelters</b>									
All ages.....	1, 216	18, 749	2, 901	10, 937	4, 911	1, 542	239	899	404
15-24.....	113	1, 300	468	318	514	1, 150	414	281	465
25-34.....	395	5, 261	1, 264	1, 961	2, 036	1, 331	320	496	515
35-44.....	347	5, 453	737	3, 259	1, 457	1, 571	212	939	420
45-54.....	256	4, 607	352	3, 543	707	1, 800	138	1, 386	276
55-64.....	105	2, 128	80	1, 851	197	2, 027	76	1, 763	188

An examination of 3,351 male employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as reported by Hollander and Dunning (4), yielded the following D. M. F. rates per 100 persons:

Age	Number of persons	Number of affected and missing teeth	D. M. F. rate
All ages.....	3, 351	58, 741	1, 753
15-24.....	1, 441	20, 519	1, 424
25-34.....	804	15, 081	1, 876
35-44.....	537	10, 731	1, 908
45-54.....	413	8, 766	2, 123
55-64.....	156	3, 644	2, 336

It will be observed that these rates which are based on 32 teeth (excluding unerupted teeth) do not differ greatly from the rates for Utah coal mine, metal mine, and smelter workers for the two oldest age groups, but for the younger age groups the male life insurance employees have much higher rates. The effect of this is to make the increase with age less rapid than among the Utah workers.

It will be noted in each industry that the number of permanent teeth with untreated dental caries per 100 men becomes steadily

smaller with advancing age. This is most marked among smelter workers and least marked among coal mine workers. On the other hand, the number of missing teeth per 100 men increases rapidly among the older age groups. It is obvious that a neglected tooth is likely at a later age to become a missing tooth and hence can appear no longer in the classification of untreated dental caries.

A dental study of a group of pottery workers showed the same tendency for unfilled carious teeth to become less common with advancing age, while missing teeth became more common (5).

The maximum rate for filled teeth is reached in the 25-34-year age group among metal mine and smelter workers, but occurs a decade earlier, in the 15-24 year group, among coal mine workers. For each age group filled teeth are less common among coal mine workers than among either of the other two industrial groups. Teeth with untreated dental caries are found to be slightly more frequent among coal mine workers of all ages than among the others. However, despite this adverse influence, the total D. M. F. rate of coal mine workers is not unfavorable, suggesting the presence of other environmental factors which might possibly compensate for the apparently lesser amount of dental care.

As previously explained, the number of missing teeth per 100 men is based on a count which includes persons who have lost some of their teeth as well as persons who have lost all their teeth. This loss cannot be attributed solely to caries. There is remarkably little difference in the age-specific rates for missing teeth in the industries studied, especially so among the first three age groups. For example, in the 35-44-year age group, the industry with the highest rate was less than 6 percent greater than the industry with the lowest rate. After 45 years of age the rate for missing teeth rose more rapidly for coal mine and metal mine workers than for smelter workers.

The number of missing teeth compared with all carious, filled, or missing teeth (or M/D. M. F.) was highest at each age group for coal mine workers, ranging from 30.4 percent for persons 15-24 years of age to 93.8 percent for persons 55-64 years of age. In other words, among the 21 coal mine workers in the oldest age group there were 423 teeth missing compared with 28 defective teeth which remained. Moreover, only 137 teeth were neither affected by decay nor lost. Among metal mine workers in the same age group missing teeth constituted 90.7 percent of all affected teeth and among smelter workers there were 87.0 percent missing. Since the rate for missing teeth is cumulative, it is not surprising that the position of the three industrial groups at the youngest age is maintained throughout all succeeding age groups. It would appear that coal mine workers at each age group are most likely to lose teeth which become affected, although they have a smaller proportion of teeth decayed (teeth with untreated

dental caries plus filled teeth). Both metal mine and smelter workers have a greater proportion of teeth decayed, but not such a large percentage of those affected are lost as among coal mine workers.

Missing teeth may be considered from the viewpoint of persons who are not edentulous. The following table shows the number of missing teeth per 100 men who had some teeth remaining:

Age	Metal mines	Coal mines	Smelters
All ages.....	519	549	543
15-24.....	283	297	281
25-34.....	437	453	393
35-44.....	575	687	633
45-54.....	932	930	778
55-64.....	1,115	737	855

The above rates compared with the rates including edentulous persons are the same for the first age group because in this group no individual had all teeth missing. Among persons of older age, differences in the relative position of the three industries are not great except for the decline in rate for coal mine workers between 45-54 and 55-64 years of age. The omission of edentulous persons reduces the rapidity of rise in rate with age, since most of the persons so affected are over 45 years.

*Edentulous workers.*—Edentulous workers numbered 366, or 15.5 percent of all persons examined. According to industry, as shown in table 3, there were 16.8 percent of the workers in coal mines who had lost all teeth in both jaws, 15.8 percent of the smelter workers, and 14.1 percent of the workers in metal mines who were so affected. A study of 228 male pottery workers showed a slightly more favorable experience, with 12.3 percent of the workers having both jaws edentulous (5).

TABLE 3.—Number and percent of edentulous workers according to age group by industry

Age group, in years	Number of edentulous workers			Percent of workers having edentulous mouths <sup>1</sup>		
	Metal mines	Coal mines	Smelters	Metal mines	Coal mines	Smelters
All ages.....	97	77	192	14.1	16.8	15.8
15-24.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-34.....	12	3	17	3.9	1.9	4.3
35-44.....	27	19	49	16.7	14.5	14.1
45-54.....	31	42	77	34.4	51.2	30.1
55-64.....	27	13	49	57.4	61.9	46.7

<sup>1</sup> The populations upon which these percentages are based are shown in table 1.

No edentulous workers were found in the age group 15-24 years. In the age groups 25-34 and 35-44, which taken together represented

over 60 percent of the workers examined in each industry, edentulous persons comprised between 7 and 8 percent, compared with 4.8 percent among pottery workers. When considered by 10-year age groups it is noted that coal mine workers have a more favorable experience when young than either metal mine or smelter workers, have about the same incidence as the others when 35-44 years, and have a definitely unfavorable experience after 45 years of age. This may be related to the finding that among the younger coal mine workers there were more teeth with untreated dental caries and less filled teeth. Less care when young might affect the loss of all teeth when older. All three industrial groups show a rapid increase with age in the percent edentulous, but this is most marked among coal mine workers. For example, between the age groups 35-44 and 45-54 years the percentage edentulous among coal mine workers increases more than three times, while in the other two industries during the same period the rate is only slightly more than doubled.

In the present study 93 percent of the edentulous workers were wearing artificial dentures. Among male pottery workers there were 99 percent with dentures.

*Gingivitis.*—Gingivitis as here defined is any general inflammation of the gingival tissue. It was diagnosed as mild when characterized by a slight degree of swelling, redness, and soreness, but no pus, and as severe when there was a pronounced swelling, redness, and soreness with pus present.

TABLE 4.—Number and percent of workers with gingivitis, in two age groups, by industry

Industry	Number of workers examined	Percent affected			Number affected		
		Degree of gingivitis			Degree of gingivitis		
		Mild	Severe	Mild and severe	Mild	Severe	Mild and severe
15-34 years							
Metal mines.....	379	44.6	9.5	54.1	169	36	205
Coal mines.....	222	37.4	5.4	42.8	83	12	95
Smelters.....	491	42.6	11.0	53.6	209	54	263
35-64 years							
Metal mines.....	214	43.5	24.1	77.6	93	73	166
Coal mines.....	160	45.0	23.1	78.1	72	53	125
Smelters.....	533	44.8	31.3	76.1	239	167	406
All ages							
Metal mines.....	593	44.2	18.4	62.6	262	109	371
Coal mines.....	382	40.6	17.0	57.6	155	65	220
Smelters.....	1,024	43.7	21.6	65.3	448	221	669



Table 4 shows the percentage of workers affected with mild and with severe gingivitis. The older group, representing persons 35-64 years of age, shows a much greater prevalence of the severe type of gingivitis than does the younger group, but for the mild type age appears to make little difference. Among persons 15-34 years of age there was less gingivitis and it was less severe for coal mine workers than for the other two industrial groups. In the older age group there was no appreciable difference by industry in the percentage of persons affected with either mild or severe gingivitis.

*Peridontoclasia (pyorrhea alveolaris).*—Peridontoclasia or pyorrhea is described as a purulent inflammation of the dental periosteum. It is a chronic infection which is characterized by the breaking down and destruction of the alveolar tissue. Pockets are formed between the gum tissue and the tooth root.

In this study pyorrhea-affected workers were divided into four classes:

Class I. Pockets up to 3 mm. deep around less than half the full complement of teeth.

Class II. Pockets up to 3 mm. deep around more than half of the teeth.

Class III. Pockets more than 3 mm. deep around less than half of the teeth.

Class IV. Pockets more than 3 mm. deep around more than half of the teeth. This group includes all cases in which the remaining teeth are hopelessly pyorrhetic.

TABLE 5.—Number and percent of workers with pyorrhea, in two age groups, by industry

Industry	Number of workers examined	Percent affected					Number affected				
		Class of pyorrhea					Class of pyorrhea				
		I	II	III	IV	All classes	I	II	III	IV	All classes
15-34 years											
Metal mines.....	379	14.5	12.1	4.0	2.6	33.2	55	46	15	10	126
Coal mines.....	222	16.2	7.7	4.5	.9	29.3	36	17	10	2	65
Smelters.....	491	26.5	7.7	4.7	.8	39.7	130	38	23	4	195
35-64 years											
Metal mines.....	214	17.8	14.0	11.7	19.6	63.1	38	30	25	42	135
Coal mines.....	160	16.2	13.1	19.4	20.0	68.7	26	21	31	32	110
Smelters.....	533	26.1	13.1	16.5	10.9	66.6	139	70	88	68	355
All ages											
Metal mines.....	593	15.7	12.8	6.7	8.8	44.0	93	76	40	52	261
Coal mines.....	382	16.3	9.9	10.7	8.9	45.8	62	38	41	34	175
Smelters.....	1,024	26.3	10.5	10.8	6.1	53.7	269	108	111	62	550

Table 5 shows the number of persons affected according to these four classes of pyorrhea. Among persons 15-34 years of age, 29.3

percent of the coal mine workers, 33.2 percent of the metal mine workers, and 39.7 percent of the smelter workers had pyorrhea. The favorable showing of coal mine workers when analyzed by class of pyorrhea is influenced by the fact that this group had 20.7 percent with less than half of the teeth affected (Classes I and III), compared with 31.2 percent for smelter workers, and it had 8.6 percent with more than half of the teeth affected (Classes II and IV), compared with 14.7 percent for metal mine workers. Edentulous persons do not enter into this calculation, but if they were included the position of coal mine workers would be still more favorable.

For all classes of pyorrhea in each industry, the percentage affected was greater among persons 35-64 years of age than in the younger age group. This increase was most pronounced for Class IV (pockets more than 3 mm. deep around more than half of the teeth) and for Class III (pockets more than 3 mm. deep around less than half of the teeth). Thus it is evident that both the proportion of teeth affected and the severity of the infection increase with age. The percentage in Class I (pockets up to 3 mm. deep around less than half of the teeth) shows almost no change with age.

When the proportions affected according to class of pyorrhea are compared by industry for persons 35-64 years of age it is observed that Class I is more common and Class IV less common among smelter workers than among the other two industrial groups. Class II is nearly the same for all three industries. Class III is less common among metal workers. Because of a relatively high incidence of Class III and Class IV pyorrhea, coal mine workers have a slightly higher percentage of the total for pyorrhea in the older age group.

*Lead line.*—The lead line, or Burtonian line, was observed in certain groups of the workers studied. It is characterized by a fine line of blue-black granules which are deposited immediately below the gingival crest. Aub (6) states that it is due to a deposit of lead sulfide about the blood vessels in the tips of the interdental papillae. Thus, it is more easily noticed in persons who have periodontoclasia. In a lead smelter there were 19 persons who showed a lead line; all also had gingivitis and all but one had pyorrhea.

It is possible that in some healthy mouths the lead line was not detected. In edentulous persons where the gums had healed over the destroyed alveolar process no lead line was found, even when it had been present previously.

Among the 40 persons (none edentulous) employed in a metal mine producing lead carbonate ores who showed a lead line, all but one had gingivitis and 72 percent were found to have pyorrhea. The dental caries experience for this group was favorable as compared with all metal mine workers, the D. M. F. rates per 100 men being 1,087 and 1,590, respectively. For persons under 35 years of age the corre-

sponding rates were 1,004 and 1,242. It would appear that persons showing a lead line are likely to have gingivitis and pyorrhea, but with respect to untreated dental caries, missing teeth, and filled teeth, considered together, a lead line is not associated with unfavorable experience.

In certain metal mines and smelters it is known that many of the workers were exposed to appreciable concentrations of lead. None of the persons working only in coal mines are thought to have had a lead exposure. Possibly this factor, common to the environment of metal mine and smelter workers but absent from the environment of coal mine workers, had some influence on the generally more favorable experience of the latter group, 15-34 years of age, with respect to the occurrence of dental caries, loss of teeth, gingivitis, and pyorrhea.

According to Aub, Fairhall, Minot, and Reznikoff (?), lead workers commonly have "bad teeth." It is possible that lead, even in comparatively small concentrations, may exert an adverse influence on the health of the gums. For example, it was observed that among persons 15-34 years of age working in a smelter which processes lead ores, 50.4 percent showed pyorrhea, while in a copper smelter 35.8 percent were so affected.

#### SUMMARY

Dental examinations were made on 2,365 adult male workers in three industries in the State of Utah. It was found that the D. M. F. rate (number of teeth with untreated dental caries, plus filled teeth, plus missing teeth) per 100 men was 1,446 among coal mine workers, 1,485 among metal mine workers, and 1,542 among smelter workers. When the component parts of this rate were considered, it appeared that coal mine workers were most likely to lose teeth once they had become affected, but they had a smaller proportion of decayed teeth (teeth with untreated dental caries plus filled teeth) than either metal mine or smelter workers. The lower D. M. F. rate for all coal mine workers was due to the more favorable experience of this group under 35 years of age. Above this age, workers in the other two industries had about the same D. M. F. rates as coal mine workers.

There was a smaller proportion of edentulous persons among coal mine workers 25-34 years of age than among metal mine or smelter workers of the corresponding age groups. Among older persons the position was reversed, and coal mine workers showed the highest proportion of edentulous.

Among persons 15-34 years of age there was less gingivitis and it was less severe for coal mine workers than for the other two industrial groups. The older age group showed little difference by industry.

The incidence of pyorrhea, likewise, was favorable among the younger group of coal mine workers, but not among the older workers.

It was shown that persons who were found to have a lead line had a much greater incidence of gingivitis and pyorrhea but lower D. M. F. rates than all workers in these industries. It is suggested that the generally more favorable dental experience of coal mine workers 15-34 years of age may be partially due to the circumstance that they presumably have not been exposed to lead, while certain metal mine and smelter workers have had lead exposures.

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## REPORT ON MARKET-MILK SUPPLIES OF STANDARD MILK ORDINANCE COMMUNITIES<sup>1</sup>

**Compliance of the Market-Milk Supplies of Certain Standard Milk Ordinance Communities With the Grade A Pasteurized and Grade A Raw Milk Requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code, as Shown by Compliance (Not Safety) Ratings of 90 Percent or More Reported by the State Milk-Sanitation Authorities During the Period January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941**

The accompanying list gives the semiannual revision of the list of certain Standard Milk Ordinance communities in which the pasteurized market milk is both produced and pasteurized in accordance with the Grade A pasteurized milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code and in which the raw market milk sold to the final consumer is produced in accordance with the Grade A raw milk requirements of said ordinance and code, as shown by ratings of 90 percent or more reported by State milk-sanitation authorities.

These ratings are not a complete measure of safety, but represent the degree of compliance with the Grade A requirements of the Public

<sup>1</sup> From the States Relations Division.

Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code. Safety estimates should also take into account the percentage of milk pasteurized, which is given in the following tables.

The milk ordinance recommended by the Public Health Service is now in effect in hundreds of communities ranging in population from 1,000 to 3,500,000 and located in 35 States.

The primary reason for publishing the rating lists from time to time is to encourage these communities to attain and maintain a high level of excellence in the enforcement of this ordinance. No comparison with communities operating under other milk ordinances is intended or implied.

It is emphasized that the Public Health Service does not intend to imply that only those communities on the list are provided with high-grade milk supplies. Some communities which have high-grade milk supplies are not included, because arrangements have not been made for the determination of their ratings by the State milk-sanitation authority. In other cases the ratings which have been determined are now more than 2 years old and have therefore lapsed. In still other communities with high-grade milk supplies there seems, in the opinion of the community, to be no local necessity nor desire for rating or inclusion in the list, nor any reasonable local benefit to be derived therefrom.

The rules under which a community is included in this list are as follows:

(1) All ratings must have been determined by the State milk-sanitation authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method (Pub. Health Rep., 53: 1386 (1938). Reprint No. 1970), based upon the Grade A pasteurized milk and the Grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code.

(2) No community will be included in the list unless both its pasteurized milk and its raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more. Communities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more. Communities which receive, without local inspection, milk from other sheds will be included in the list only if the locally inspected supply, as well as the shipped-in supply, shows a rating of 90 percent or more.

(3) The rating used will be the latest rating submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old. In order to promote continuous rigid enforcement rather than occasional "clean-up campaigns" it is suggested that when the rating of a community on the list falls below 90 percent no resurvey be made for at least 6 months, resulting in removal from the next semiannual list.

(4) The Public Health Service will make occasional check surveys of cities for which ratings of 90 percent or more have been reported by the State. If such check rating is less than 90 percent but not less than 85, the city will be removed from the 90-percent list after 6 months unless a resurvey submitted by the State during this probationary interim shows a rating of 90 percent or more. If, however, such check rating is less than 85 percent, the city will be removed from the list immediately. If the check rating is 90 percent or more, the city will be retained on the list for a period of 2 years from the date of the check survey unless a subsequent rating submitted during this period warrants its removal.

Communities are urgently advised to bring their ordinances up to date at least every 5 years, since ratings will be made on the basis of later editions if those adopted locally are more than 5 years old.

Communities which are not now on the list and desire to be rated should request the State milk-sanitation authority to determine their ratings and, if necessary, should improve their status sufficiently to merit inclusion in the list.

Communities which are now on the list should not permit their ratings to lapse, as ratings more than 2 years old cannot be used.

State milk-sanitation authorities who are not now equipped to determine municipal ratings are urged, in fairness to their communities, to equip themselves as soon as possible. The personnel required is small, as in most States one milk specialist is sufficient for the work.

TABLE 1.—Standard Milk Ordinance communities in which all market milk is pasteurized. In these communities market milk complies with the Grade A pasteurized milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code to the extent shown by pasteurized milk ratings of 90 percent or more <sup>1</sup>

Community	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating	Community	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
Aurora.....	100	May 3, 1940.	Rochester.....	100	May 29, 1941.
Brooklyn <sup>1</sup> .....	100	Oct. 8, 1941.	Winona.....	100	September 1940.
Cahokia <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Do.	<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Canteen <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Do.	St. Louis.....	100	June 7, 1940.
Centerville <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Do.	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Champaign.....	100	July 23, 1941.	Clinton.....	100	June 5, 1940.
East St. Louis <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Oct. 8, 1941.	Fort Bragg.....	100	June 4, 1940.
Elgin.....	100	July 12, 1940.	Greenville.....	100	June 15, 1940.
Fairmont City <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Oct. 8, 1941.	Sylva.....	100	May 10, 1940.
National City <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Do.			
Stites <sup>2</sup> .....	100	Do.			
Washington Park.....	100	Do.			

<sup>1</sup> Note particularly the percentages of milk pasteurized in the various communities listed in these tables. This percentage is an important factor to consider in estimating the safety of a city's milk supply.

<sup>2</sup> Part of East Side Health District.

The inclusion of a community in this list means that the pasteurized milk sold in the community, if any, is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the

various items of sanitation required for Grade A pasteurized milk is 90 percent or more and that, similarly, the raw milk sold in the community, if any, so nearly meets the requirements that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for Grade A raw milk is 90 percent or more. However, high-grade pasteurized milk is safer than high-grade raw milk, because of the added protection of pasteurization. To secure this added protection, those who are dependent on raw milk can pasteurize the milk at home in the following simple manner: Heat the milk over a hot flame to 165° F., stirring constantly; then immediately place the vessel in cold water and continue stirring until cool.

TABLE 2.—Standard Milk Ordinance communities in which some market milk is pasteurized. In these communities the pasteurized market milk complies with the Grade A pasteurized milk requirements and the raw market milk complies with the Grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code to the extent shown by pasteurized and raw milk ratings, respectively, of 90 percent or more<sup>1</sup>

[NOTE.—All milk should be pasteurized or boiled, either commercially or at home, before it is consumed. See text for home method]

Community	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating	Community	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Dothan.....	84	June 23, 1941.	Chicago.....	99.8	Apr. 11, 1941.
Tuscaloosa.....	86	May 24, 1940.	Decatur.....	92	Oct. 3, 1940.
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			Evanston <sup>2</sup> .....	99.9	Apr. 17, 1940.
El Dorado.....	39	June 1940.	Glenco.....	99.8	Apr. 11, 1940.
Fayetteville.....	60	November 1940.	Highland Park.....	99.8	Do.
Fort Smith.....	48	September 1940.	Kenilworth.....	99.8	Do.
Jonesboro.....	59	October 1940.	Lake Bluff.....	99.8	Do.
Little Rock.....	56	October 1941.	Lake Forest.....	99.8	Do.
Pine Bluff.....	43	November 1941.	Oak Park.....	99.8	Jan. 17, 1941.
Texarkana.....	62	September 1941.	Peoria.....	97	May 23, 1940.
<b>COLORADO</b>			Waukegan.....	99.9	Apr. 3, 1940.
Pueblo.....	59	April 1941.	Winnetka.....	99.8	Apr. 11, 1940.
<b>FLORIDA</b>			<b>IOWA</b>		
Coral Gables.....	97	April 1940.	Washington.....	74	Jan. 7, 1941.
Dania.....	95	Mar. 28, 1940.	<b>KANSAS</b>		
Deerfield.....	95	Do.	Chanute.....	40	May 1940.
Fort Lauderdale.....	95	Do.	Lawrence.....	69	Do.
Hallandale.....	95	Do.	Wellington.....	54	April 1940.
Hollywood.....	95	Do.	Wichita.....	75	December 1939.
Jacksonville.....	78	April 1941.	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
Miami.....	97	April 1940.	Bowling Green.....	68	June 12, 1941.
Pompano.....	95	Mar. 28, 1940.	Glasgow.....	52	June 1941.
Tallahassee.....	50	September 1941.	Hazard.....	40	December 1941.
<b>GEORGIA</b>			Lexington.....	66	September 1940.
Statesboro.....	40	Mar. 14, 1940.	Louisville.....	99.2	November 1940.
			Owensboro.....	80	July 23, 1941.
			Paducah.....	83	February 1941.
			Richmond.....	28	Jan. 14, 1941.
			Somerset.....	9	November 1940.

<sup>1</sup> Note particularly the percentage of milk pasteurized in the various communities listed in these tables. This percentage is an important factor to consider in estimating the safety of a city's milk supply.

<sup>2</sup> Has not adopted the milk ordinance recommended by the Public Health Service.

**TABLE 2.—Standard Milk Ordinance communities in which some market milk is pasteurized. In these communities the pasteurized market milk complies with the Grade A pasteurized milk requirements and the raw market milk complies with the Grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code to the extent shown by pasteurized and raw milk ratings, respectively, of 90 percent or more—Continued**

[NOTE.—All milk should be pasteurized or boiled, either commercially or at home, before it is consumed. See text for home method]

Community	Percent- age of milk pas- teurized	Date of rating	Community	Percent- age of milk pas- teurized	Date of rating
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>OKLAHOMA—CON.</b>		
Monroe.....	41	Mar. 7, 1941.	Tulsa.....	74	Apr. 6, 1940.
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			Wewoka.....	52	July 8, 1940.
Crystal Falls.....	41	July 24, 1940.	<b>OREGON</b>		
Iron River.....	51	Do.	Astoria.....	78	June 20, 1941.
Stambaugh.....	51	Do.	Eugene.....	60	Nov. 1, 1940.
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			Portland.....	52	Apr. 8, 1940.
Moorhead.....	88	Feb. 14, 1941.	Seaside.....	68	June 20, 1941.
<b>MISSOURI</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Clayton.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Dec. 14, 1939.	Walterboro.....	26	Dec. 6, 1939.
Ferguson.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Do.	<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Glendale.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Do.	Bristol.....	80	December 1941.
Kirkwood.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Do.	Memphis.....	90	December 1940.
Maplewood.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	June 7, 1940.	<b>TEXAS</b>		
University City.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Dec. 14, 1939.	Amarillo.....	78	Aug. 12, 1940.
Webster Groves.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	Do.	Big Spring.....	53	Aug. 8, 1940.
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			Brownwood.....	64	May 31, 1941.
Albuquerque.....	77	Dec. 20, 1941.	Bryan.....	14	July 20, 1940.
Las Vegas.....	65	July 18, 1941.	Canyon.....	42	Aug. 9, 1940.
Santa Fe.....	44	December 1939.	Crystal City.....	39	June 27, 1940.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			Dallas.....	85	Dec. 7, 1940.
Asheville.....	66	June 14, 1940.	Fort Worth.....	82	June 19, 1940.
Black Mountain.....	24	May 21, 1940	Jacksonville.....	85	May 2, 1940.
Durham.....	91	Oct. 1940.	Lamesa.....	47	Mar. 26, 1941.
Fayetteville.....	55	June 4, 1940.	Lubbock.....	43	Nov. 21, 1941.
Greensboro.....	86	Aug. 1940.	Lufkin.....	80	Aug. 1, 1940.
Goldensboro.....	62	June 5, 1940	Palestine.....	23	Jan. 30, 1940.
Hendersonville.....	73	June 26, 1940.	San Angelo.....	63	May 13, 1940
Hope Mills.....	25	June 4, 1940	San Antonio.....	82	June 28, 1940
Kinston.....	12	July 9, 1940.	Soguin.....	18	Sept. 10, 1941.
Lumberton.....	36	May 29, 1940.	Sherman.....	53	Mar. 25, 1941.
Mars Hill.....	15	Jan. 10, 1941.	Texarkana.....	45	Feb. 4, 1941.
Rockingham.....	53	Apr. 9, 1940	Tyler.....	42	June 12, 1940.
Roxboro.....	36	July 2, 1940.	<b>UTAH</b>		
Waynesville.....	60	May 9, 1940.	Ogden.....	93	Sept. 15, 1941.
Weaverville.....	40	June 5, 1940.	Salt Lake City.....	96	Dec. 24, 1940.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Fargo.....	90.8	Feb. 16, 1941.	Abingdon.....	38	Mar. 21, 1941.
Valley City.....	32.5	July 24, 1941	Bristol.....	80	December 1941.
<b>OHIO</b>			Pulaski.....	99	Dec. 18, 1941.
Athens.....	80	July 6, 1940.	South Boston.....	75	May 29, 1941.
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			Waynesboro.....	98	Nov. 15, 1941.
Ada.....	55	June 27, 1940.	Williamsburg.....	55	May 26, 1941.
Bartlesville.....	45	Dec. 19, 1939.	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Blackwell.....	38	Nov. 15, 1941.	Camas.....	6	June 18, 1941.
Muskogee.....	82	June 4, 1940.	Pullman.....	67	Aug. 26, 1941.
Okmulgee.....	60	July 22, 1940	Vancouver.....	28	Nov. 28, 1940.
Seminole.....	63	Mar. 26, 1940.	Walla Walla.....	61	May 28, 1941.
			Yakima.....	72	May 14, 1941.
			<b>WYOMING</b>		
			Casper.....	67	Oct. 10, 1941.
			Cheyenne.....	75	Dec. 24, 1941.

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of the total milk supply pasteurized cannot be accurately determined owing to the overlapping of milk routes.



**TABLE 3.—Standard Milk Ordinance communities in which no market milk is pasteurized, but in which the raw market milk complies with the Grade A raw milk requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code to the extent shown by raw milk ratings of 90 percent or more<sup>1</sup>**

[NOTE.—All milk should be pasteurized or boiled, either commercially or at home, before it is consumed. See text for home method]

Community	Date of rating	Community	Date of rating
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA—continued</b>	
Bridgeport.....	May 27, 1941.	Jackson.....	July 16, 1940.
Demopolis.....	Oct. 23, 940.	Kenansville.....	May 23, 1940.
Lanett.....	Mar. 19, 1940.	Lillington.....	June 6, 1940.
Scottsboro.....	May 27, 1941.	Mount Olive.....	June 5, 1940.
Stevenson.....	Do.	Murfreesboro.....	July 17, 1940.
<b>FLORIDA</b>		Parmele.....	June 20, 1940.
Apalachicola.....	January 1940.	Raeford.....	May 20, 1940.
<b>KANSAS</b>		Red Springs.....	May 29, 1940.
Horton.....	June 1940.	Rich Square.....	July 16, 1940.
<b>KENTUCKY</b>		Robersonville.....	June 20, 1940.
Owenton.....	November 1941.	Rosehill.....	May 23, 1940.
<b>MISSOURI</b>		Scotland Neck.....	July 16, 1940.
Brentwood.....	June 7, 1940.	Wallace.....	May 23, 1940.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		Warsaw.....	Do.
Angler.....	June 6, 1940.	Weldon.....	July 16, 1940.
Bethel.....	May 15, 1940.	Williamston.....	June 20, 1940.
Calypso.....	May 23, 1940.	Winton.....	July 17, 1940.
Coats.....	June 6, 1940.	<b>TEXAS</b>	
Dunn.....	Do.	Colorado.....	Nov. 13, 1941.
Erwin.....	Do.	Del Rio.....	June 29, 1940.
Faison.....	May 23, 1940.	<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
Farmville.....	May 15, 1940.	Blackstone.....	May 29, 1941.
		Boydton.....	Apr. 4, 1941.
		Lawrenceville.....	Oct. 23, 1941.
		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
		Grantsville.....	May 12, 1941.

<sup>1</sup> Note particularly the percentage of milk pasteurized in the various communities listed in these tables. This percentage is an important factor to consider in estimating the safety of a city's milk supply.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940

### Morbidity and Mortality Summaries for Certain Important Communicable Diseases

The Public Health Service has recently issued a compilation of morbidity and mortality data for the United States, by States and months, for a group of important notifiable diseases as reported by State health authorities in 1940.<sup>1</sup> A summary of this compilation is presented here, which includes case and death rates, case fatality rates, and for some diseases the estimated expectancy (median for the years 1933 to 1939, inclusive) for purposes of comparison.

Some States do not report cases of certain communicable diseases or are required to report cases only when the disease is epidemic (influenza, for example), while in other instances the case reports are manifestly incomplete, a few States reporting more deaths than cases. Therefore, in some instances the number of States included for the different diseases and in some items for a particular disease are not

<sup>1</sup> The Notifiable Diseases—Prevalence in States, 1940. Supplement 166 to the Public Health Reports. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1941.

the same. For a few diseases the reports of both cases and deaths were considered sufficiently complete to include the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

In comparing the numbers of cases reported in 1940 with the estimated expectancy based on reports for prior years, or with the figures for any particular earlier year, it should be borne in mind that there has been a gradual improvement in the reporting of communicable diseases. In the rates the factor of population increase is eliminated, and rates are therefore of greater value for comparative purposes. A large increase in the case rate is likely to represent an actual increase in the prevalence of the disease.

The populations used are estimates as of July 1, 1940, based on the enumerated populations of the 1940 census as of April 1, 1940, and the 1930-40 intercensal changes.

## SUMMARY

### CHICKENPOX (38E) \*

47 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 129,054,000).....	279, 152
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39.....	264, 863
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	216. 3
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy.....	211. 4
Deaths registered, 1940.....	88
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0. 1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	3, 172

48 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000).....	280, 300
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	212. 5

### DIPHTHERIA (10)

48 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000).....	15, 536
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39.....	31, 783
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	11. 8
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy.....	24. 8
Deaths registered, 1940.....	1, 467
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	1. 1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	11

### DYSENTERY (AMEBIC) (27B)

30 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 110,012,000).....	3, 034
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	2. 8
Deaths registered, 1940.....	199
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0. 2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	15

43 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 125,064,000).....	257
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0. 2

### DYSENTERY (BACILLARY) (27A)

31 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 102,455,000).....	19, 731
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	19. 3
Deaths registered, 1940.....	764
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0. 7
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	26

43 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 125,064,000).....	901
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0. 7

\* Figures in parentheses in the subheadings are disease title numbers from the International List of Causes of Death, 1938.

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

## ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC OR LETHARGIC (37)

<b>26 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 57,671,000)	791
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	1.4
Deaths registered, 1940	313
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.5
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	2,527

<b>48 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	789
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.6

## GONORRHEA (25)

<b>47 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 121,985,000)	179,989
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	147.6

## INFLUENZA (33)

<b>39 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 97,231,000)	428,640
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	440.8
Deaths registered, 1940	17,430
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	17.9
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	24,592

<b>48 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	20,328
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	15.4

## MALARIA (28)

<b>41 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 127,399,000)	78,129
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	61.3
Deaths registered, 1940	1,392
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	1.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	56

<b>48 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	1,393
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	1.1

## MEASLES (35)

<b>48 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	291,162
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	220.8
Deaths registered, 1940	681
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.5
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	428

## MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCUS (6)

<b>43 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 126,962,000)	1,638
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39	3,307
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	1.3
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	2.7
Deaths registered, 1940	601
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.5
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	2,725

<b>48 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	628
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.5

## MUMPS (44C)

<b>42 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 101,287,000)	116,608
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39	122,714
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	115.1
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	124.4
Deaths registered, 1940	92
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	1,267

<b>45 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 113,601,000)	104
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.1

## PELLAGRA (69)

<b>21 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 52,710,000)	8,895
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	16.9
Deaths registered, 1940	1,700
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	3.2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	5,232
<b>47 States:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 118,391,000)	2,040
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	1.7

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS) (107-109)

<b>53 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 103,563,000)	141,213
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	136.4
Deaths registered, 1940	55,940
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	54.0
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	2.524
<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	72,239
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	54.8

## POLIOMYELITIS (36)

<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	9,826
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39	4,428
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	7.5
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	3.5
Deaths registered, 1940	1,004
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.8
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	9.787

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (39C)

<b>27 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 74,895,000)	457
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.6
Deaths registered, 1940	82
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	5.573
<b>47 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 129,054,000)	82
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.1

## SCARLET FEVER (8)

<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	155,464
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39	200,243
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	117.9
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	156.4
Deaths registered, 1940	652
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.5
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	238

## SEPTIC SORE THROAT (115B)

<b>29 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):</b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 90,849,000)	8,997
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	9.9
Deaths registered, 1940	714
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.8
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	12.601
<b>46 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 123,787,000)	1,135
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.9

## SMALLPOX (34)

<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	2,795
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39	7,153
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	2.1
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy	5.6
Deaths registered, 1940	15
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	0.01
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	186

## SYPHILIS (30)

<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	458,400
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	347.6

## TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) (13-22)

<b>41 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):<sup>1</sup></b>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 118,165,000)	99,267
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	84.0
Deaths registered, 1940	53,462
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	45.2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940	1.857
<b>48 States:<sup>1</sup></b>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 131,892,000)	60,362
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940	45.8

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

## TUBERCULOSIS (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM) (12)

19 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 56,240,000).....	47,472
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	84.4
Deaths registered, 1940.....	24,305
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	43.2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	1.953
44 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 120,405,000).....	51,066
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	42.4

## TULAREMIA (36A)

40 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 121,487,000).....	1,612
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	1.3
Deaths registered, 1940.....	191
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0.2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	8.440
47 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 129,054,000).....	191
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0.1

## TYPHOID FEVER (1) AND PARATYPHOID FEVER (2)

48 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000).....	9,809
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39.....	17,046
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	7.4
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy.....	13.3
Deaths registered, 1940.....	1,439
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	1.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	6.817

## TYPHUS FEVER (39A, B)

20 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths):	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 80,341,000).....	1,689
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	2.0
Deaths registered, 1940.....	97
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	16.351
47 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Deaths registered, 1940 (population 129,054,000).....	101
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0.1

## UNDULANT FEVER (5)

47 States (furnishing complete reports of cases and deaths): <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 129,054,000).....	3,240
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	2.5
Deaths registered, 1940.....	116
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	0.1
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	27.931
48 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000).....	3,310
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	2.5

## WHOOPIING COUGH (9)

48 States: <sup>1</sup>	
Cases reported, 1940 (population 131,892,000).....	183,866
Estimated expectancy based on years 1933-39.....	189,046
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	139.4
Cases per 100,000 inhabitants, estimated expectancy.....	147.6
Deaths registered, 1940.....	2,875
Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, 1940.....	2.2
Cases reported for each death registered, 1940.....	64

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

Cases reported, 1940, by months

Disease	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tember	Oc-tober	No- vember	De- cember	Total
Anthrax in man (7)	14	3	8	5	8	5	6	9	4	7	7	11	79
Chickpox (38)	48	32, 213	32, 574	31, 745	30, 534	18, 463	7, 174	2, 353	3, 386	13, 336	29, 390	37, 778	280, 300
Dengue (38)	6	4	5	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	16	16	167
Diphtheria (10)	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	1, 357	2, 031	1, 938	1, 357	15, 536
Dysentery (amebic) (27b)	48	1, 946	1, 381	1, 025	617	785	629	815	1, 172	2, 031	1, 938	1, 357	15, 536
Dysentery (bacillary) (27a)	40	160	218	179	273	345	463	345	1, 293	214	244	166	3, 143
Dysentery (unspecified) (27c)	38	437	621	635	980	8, 613	5, 090	3, 409	1, 954	1, 342	719	583	19, 871
Erysipelas	8	44	47	63	84	128	162	165	74	125	160	78	1, 222
Encephalitis, epidemic or lethargic (37)	46	66	52	104	85	92	156	185	213	63	68	71	1, 267
Influenza (33)	48	80	75	104	85	92	156	185	213	63	68	71	1, 267
Measles (28)	41	1, 358	88, 500	14, 684	6, 668	3, 147	2, 265	3, 654	3, 654	5, 309	11, 640	163, 506	431, 506
Malaria (28)	41	1, 358	2, 593	3, 596	5, 298	12, 137	15, 927	13, 079	7, 683	4, 021	2, 162	2, 162	78, 130
Measles (35)	48	20, 161	37, 413	44, 954	53, 138	37, 653	16, 425	4, 808	2, 888	7, 376	15, 389	24, 454	291, 162
Meningitis, meningococcus (6)	48	151	100	101	152	117	114	121	109	108	113	140	1, 665
Mumps (44c)	47	11, 843	16, 972	16, 908	16, 293	8, 913	4, 681	2, 825	2, 645	5, 374	8, 390	10, 741	118, 374
Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	42	448	790	804	988	1, 145	945	953	756	701	6, 678	486	9, 215
Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	48	21, 901	21, 801	16, 501	13, 230	7, 669	5, 524	4, 977	5, 466	7, 379	11, 122	16, 924	157, 512
Polio-myelitis (36)	25	102	106	70	142	229	545	2, 086	3, 174	2, 098	8, 553	290	9, 826
Rabies in animals	25	213	254	291	267	242	202	146	144	167	207	184	2, 554
Rabies in man (deaths) (33b)	27	1	4	4	4	5	2	5	5	3	3	4	37
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (39c)	48	19, 933	22, 343	22, 044	19, 575	8, 960	4, 258	2, 735	4, 431	8, 659	11, 070	12, 289	155, 494
Scarlet fever (8)	48	1, 308	1, 273	1, 275	1, 059	737	530	673	4, 437	6, 649	8, 821	821	10, 584
Septic sore throat (115b)	47	384	341	312	289	264	151	75	41	87	369	369	2, 795
Smallpox (34)	48	7, 627	9, 496	8, 775	9, 970	9, 776	9, 243	9, 788	8, 573	8, 988	8, 017	8, 300	101, 168
Tuberculosis (all forms) (13-22)	45	6, 410	6, 074	6, 724	7, 282	6, 797	6, 596	7, 206	6, 315	6, 840	5, 819	6, 242	79, 318
Tuberculosis (respiratory system) (13)	41	356	77	63	77	86	105	110	62	43	155	386	1, 620
Tuberculosis (29a)	41	356	77	63	77	86	105	110	62	43	155	386	1, 620
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	48	354	388	363	613	769	1, 354	1, 891	1, 596	1, 042	654	467	9, 809
Typhus fever (39a, b)	25	99	79	64	84	104	207	232	256	253	221	160	1, 467
Undulant fever (5)	48	203	238	211	298	412	340	339	290	314	225	228	3, 310
Veneral diseases:													
Gonorrhoea (25)	47	13, 718	12, 858	13, 755	14, 191	14, 190	15, 787	17, 035	16, 735	18, 004	15, 238	14, 905	179, 989
Syphilis (30)	48	32, 495	37, 096	43, 007	42, 090	37, 387	38, 965	40, 708	36, 389	38, 289	33, 613	35, 050	468, 400
Whooping cough (9)	43	13, 362	13, 336	15, 676	17, 302	15, 987	16, 229	14, 089	11, 934	16, 056	18, 038	17, 205	183, 866

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the number of deaths used as cases in those States which reported no cases or in those States where the reported number of cases is less than the number of deaths.

<sup>3</sup> The following numbers of cases of certain diseases are not distributed by months, but are included in the totals of the above table: Pneumonia (all forms), 26; poliomyelitis, 25; typhus, 4.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 4,332 cases of lobar pneumonia only in Massachusetts and 3,145 cases of lobar pneumonia only in California.

<sup>5</sup> The numbers of cases of tuberculous (respiratory system) only are included as follows: Iowa, 689; Virginia, 2,166; Louisiana, 1,907.

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses are disease title numbers from the International List of Causes of Death, 1938.

Deaths registered, 1940, by months

Disease	Num-ber of States <sup>1</sup>	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tember	Oc-tober	No-vember	De-cember	Total
Anthrax in man (7)	48	4	1	1		1	1		1					11
Cholera (38)	47	14	17	9	8	9	3	3	1	1		9	13	83
Dengue (38)	46	47	154	95	81	66	56	61	62	117	185	171	170	1,467
Diphtheria (10)	48	240	154	17	15	16	21	38	33	33	21	55	15	1,257
Dysentery (amoebic) (27b)	43	21	18	19	27	48	103	220	184	104	77	65	28	901
Dysentery (bacillary) (27c)	45	5	5	3	3	3	1	5	9		8	6	1	490
Dysentery (unspecified) (27e)	48	56	77	67	79	63	60	83	81	70	62	54	62	789
Erysipeloid, epidemic or lethargic (37)	48	3,877	4,770	3,270	1,911	1,060	624	365	315	356	616	825	2,839	20,328
Influenza (33)	48	36	28	46	83	78	114	216	255	244	183	97	48	1,383
Malaria (28)	48	69	72	110	114	100	73	55	28	27	14	10	20	1,081
Mumps (35)	48	77	66	168	155	68	53	41	39	27	64	42	55	628
Measles (44)	45	12	12	16	16	9	10	6	12	5	4	3	6	104
Pellagra (26)	47	190	178	177	157	177	166	161	174	169	174	168	149	2,040
Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	48	10,616	10,290	8,576	6,595	5,180	3,623	3,271	2,880	3,214	4,296	5,039	8,050	72,239
Polkymyelitis (36)	48	36	31	29	17	23	29	75	194	222	167	109	71	1,004
Rabies in man (33)	47	1	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	3	1	4	37
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (30a)	47	103	61	1	10	19	19	14	14	4	4	44	49	82
Scarlet fever (8)	48	109	97	81	70	53	39	24	19	40	39	80	46	652
Septic sore throat (114b)	46	109	109	109	106	95	94	92	90	82	80	96	85	1,135
Smallpox (24)	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	15
Tuberculosis (all forms) (72-22)	48	5,194	5,233	5,653	5,446	5,435	5,105	5,062	4,837	4,544	4,547	4,599	4,795	40,363
Tuberculosis (respiratory system) (13)	44	4,394	4,450	4,792	4,617	4,563	4,290	4,254	4,094	3,870	3,846	3,884	4,012	35,066
Tularaemia (26a)	47	30	10	4	7	12	13	14	12	11	11	21	61	51,191
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	48	61	56	68	63	84	113	212	210	287	141	117	77	1,489
Typhus fever (39a, b)	47	4	7	2	5	6	10	16	12	10	17	7	6	1,101
Undulant fever (3)	47	15	10	13	11	9	15	16	13	9	17	8	6	116
Whooping cough (9)	48	197	211	239	250	219	249	289	247	213	235	248	273	2,875

<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia is also included but not counted as a State.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 430 deaths from dysentery (unspecified) not reported by months.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the numbers of deaths at Glenn Dale Sanatorium.

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses are disease title numbers from the International List of Causes of Death, 1938.

**DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 31, 1942**

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

	Week ended Jan. 31, 1942	Correspond- ing week, 1941
<b>Data from 87 large cities of the United States:</b>		
Total deaths.....	8,837	10,007
Average for 3 prior years.....	9,808	-----
Total deaths, 4 weeks.....	37,334	39,670
Deaths per 1,000 population, 4 weeks, annual rate.....	13.2	14.0
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	539	555
Average for 3 prior years.....	557	-----
Deaths under 1 year of age, 4 weeks.....	2,268	2,211
<b>Data from industrial insurance companies:</b>		
Policies in force.....	64,892,393	64,727,301
Number of death claims.....	13,017	14,899
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	10.5	12.0
Death claims per 1,000 policies, 4 weeks, annual rate.....	10.4	11.2



# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring*

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## UNITED STATES

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### REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 7, 1942

#### Summary

No unusual incidence of the important communicable diseases was reported during the current week, although measles, poliomyelitis, and whooping cough were slightly above the 5-year (1937-41) median expectancy. The number of reported cases of measles increased from 10,489 to 14,351, poliomyelitis from 24 to 30, and influenza from 4,899 to 5,667, as compared with the preceding week.

The highest incidence of influenza continues in the South Atlantic and South Central States, which reported about 83 percent of the total cases for the current week. Texas reported the largest number (1,693), South Carolina 871, Alabama 700, Arkansas 426, and Virginia 369. No other State reported more than 300 cases. The incidence is low in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central areas.

The current incidence of meningococcus meningitis (60 cases) is below the 5-year median (65 cases), but the cumulative total (5 weeks ended February 7) of 290 cases is slightly above the 5-year cumulative median (275 cases). The current cases were distributed in 26 States (New York 9, Pennsylvania 5, and Maryland 5; no other State reported more than 4 cases).

Other reports include 28 cases of amebic dysentery (6 in Texas, 4 in Tennessee), 69 cases of bacillary dysentery (37 in Oklahoma), 50 cases of unspecified dysentery (36 in Virginia, 13 in Arizona), 44 cases of endemic typhus fever, 18 cases of tularemia, and 2 cases of anthrax (in New Jersey and Louisiana). A total of 30 cases of poliomyelitis was reported, as compared with 24 last week and a 5-year median of 21 cases. The current cases were widely distributed.

The crude death rate for the current week for 88 large cities in the United States is 12.4 per 1,000 population, as compared with 12.5 for the preceding week and a 3-year (1939-41) average of 13.9.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended February 7, 1942, and comparison with corresponding week of 1941 and 5-year median

In these tables a zero indicates a definite report, while leaders imply that, although none were reported, cases may have occurred.

Division and State	Diphtheria			Influenza			Measles			Meningitis, meningococcus		
	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41
	Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941	
<b>NEW ENG.</b>												
Maine	0	0	1	2	63	4	269	70	70	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	-----	5	2	0	8	52	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	-----	26	-----	3	10	10	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	1	3	-----	-----	-----	462	432	432	4	1	1
Rhode Island	3	0	0	1	10	-----	100	0	19	0	0	0
Connecticut	3	0	1	-----	317	12	170	30	177	1	0	0
<b>MID. ATL.</b>												
New York	16	11	26	10	1,427	1,119	555	3,086	706	9	4	7
New Jersey	5	15	15	23	1,156	56	165	844	708	3	2	2
Pennsylvania	11	25	50	-----	-----	-----	1,553	2,919	222	5	2	7
<b>E. NO. CEN.</b>												
Ohio	17	10	21	14	863	22	180	1,836	66	2	3	2
Indiana	10	11	18	40	173	90	78	1,833	12	0	0	1
Illinois	17	19	46	29	195	134	171	1,831	37	1	1	3
Michigan <sup>1</sup>	1	2	9	21	155	10	110	1,320	420	1	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	1	35	715	77	241	585	585	1	1	0
<b>W. NO. CEN.</b>												
Minnesota	3	3	3	2	698	4	461	5	29	0	2	0
Iowa	4	13	4	7	396	25	103	130	97	0	0	1
Missouri	4	4	10	8	68	68	189	74	15	1	1	1
North Dakota	5	0	1	35	84	61	100	11	13	0	0	2
South Dakota	2	1	1	-----	22	4	0	18	7	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	1	2	-----	14	2	25	6	6	2	0	0
Kansas	4	4	5	14	340	101	278	174	174	0	3	1
<b>SO. ATL.</b>												
Delaware	0	1	0	-----	10	-----	24	50	33	0	0	0
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	13	5	7	40	351	263	340	61	61	5	0	0
Dist. of Col.	1	0	3	1	79	19	18	14	14	1	0	0
Virginia	14	6	19	369	5,976	1,100	140	498	183	3	1	2
West Virginia	8	7	11	27	1,185	460	584	134	20	3	0	4
North Carolina	12	16	36	80	599	33	1,003	182	182	1	0	1
South Carolina	14	7	5	871	3,060	968	205	47	40	0	2	2
Georgia	7	7	7	117	1,509	728	406	202	97	0	2	2
Florida	5	4	11	14	387	44	114	21	41	0	0	0
<b>E. SO. CEN.</b>												
Kentucky	7	11	8	10	246	198	47	203	63	1	3	3
Tennessee	6	10	10	127	2,003	424	112	99	54	1	3	3
Alabama	14	5	12	700	3,561	536	94	476	90	1	5	5
Mississippi <sup>3</sup>	3	2	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3	2
<b>W. SO. CEN.</b>												
Arkansas	<sup>1</sup> 10	12	9	<sup>2</sup> 426	767	767	<sup>3</sup> 289	83	83	3	0	1
Louisiana	14	5	11	24	218	218	47	7	7	2	2	0
Oklahoma	5	15	10	231	657	657	252	11	11	0	0	1
Texas	42	22	54	1,693	2,545	2,545	1,909	513	270	2	2	3
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>												
Montana	7	10	1	31	116	25	168	8	19	0	0	0
Idaho	0	2	1	-----	-----	6	6	25	28	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	119	189	4	39	14	6	1	0	0
Colorado	6	9	9	85	811	26	223	85	54	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	2	2	8	9	9	82	72	31	0	0	0
Arizona	5	2	2	232	281	281	220	80	13	1	0	0
Utah <sup>1</sup>	0	2	2	6	66	20	28	15	39	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	1	-----	-----	-----	7	0	-----	0	0	-----
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
Washington	1	0	3	11	52	35	70	70	70	0	0	0
Oregon	1	8	2	28	54	59	120	325	35	0	0	1
California	17	18	32	175	1,387	387	2,501	101	311	1	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>31,245</b>	<b>16,683</b>	<b>14,351</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>11,533</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>5 weeks</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>387,322</b>	<b>72,550</b>	<b>50,679</b>	<b>63,701</b>	<b>48,238</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>275</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

*Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended February 7, 1942, and comparison with corresponding week of 1941 and 5-year median—*  
Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		
	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41	Week ended—		Median 1937-41
	Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941	
<b>NEW ENG.</b>												
Maine.....	0	0	0	15	9	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	6	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	1	0	0	337	143	205	0	0	0	5	1	1
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	13	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1	0	0	54	43	93	0	0	0	2	1	1
<b>MID. ATL.</b>												
New York.....	1	0	1	445	380	661	0	0	0	6	5	6
New Jersey.....	2	0	0	130	309	175	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	0	298	248	475	0	0	0	4	0	8
<b>E. NO. CEN.</b>												
Ohio.....	0	0	0	376	296	316	0	5	5	2	1	1
Indiana.....	1	0	0	116	145	211	0	6	6	0	4	1
Illinois.....	2	2	1	260	454	583	2	0	5	2	3	3
Michigan <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	1	224	142	474	0	8	4	3	0	0
Wisconsin.....	0	3	1	180	165	185	0	12	8	3	0	1
<b>W. NO. CEN.</b>												
Minnesota.....	0	1	0	97	49	136	0	6	6	1	0	0
Iowa.....	0	2	0	63	46	130	1	3	33	1	0	0
Missouri.....	1	3	0	131	76	115	0	3	12	1	0	0
North Dakota.....	1	0	0	30	16	28	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	54	17	29	0	0	11	0	1	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	0	34	25	42	1	0	3	0	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	0	90	72	192	0	0	10	0	0	0
<b>SO. ATL.</b>												
Delaware.....	0	0	0	56	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	0	1	0	90	82	56	0	0	0	0	2	1
Dist. of Col.....	0	0	0	11	9	19	0	0	0	1	1	1
Virginia.....	0	0	0	48	47	40	0	0	0	3	4	4
West Virginia.....	0	0	1	60	30	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	1	3	0	68	48	48	0	0	0	0	2	3
South Carolina.....	2	0	0	9	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	1	0	1	17	21	21	1	0	0	25	0	2
Florida.....	0	2	0	11	2	11	0	0	0	3	0	2
<b>E. SO. CEN.</b>												
Kentucky.....	0	0	1	84	83	83	4	0	0	0	4	2
Tennessee.....	4	0	0	84	102	40	0	0	1	3	2	1
Alabama.....	0	0	0	11	14	14	2	0	1	1	1	4
Mississippi <sup>1</sup> .....	0	1	2	7	5	5	2	1	1	3	0	1
<b>W. SO. CEN.</b>												
Arkansas.....	1	1	0	10	9	9	0	2	2	2	2	2
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	6	4	13	0	2	0	3	3	6
Oklahoma.....	0	1	1	25	18	34	1	1	1	1	8	2
Texas.....	3	0	0	49	30	102	2	0	7	3	8	8
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>												
Montana.....	0	0	0	38	25	35	0	1	2	1	1	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	4	16	16	0	1	8	2	0	0
Wyoming.....	2	0	0	20	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	0	0	0	37	37	46	0	6	6	1	0	3
New Mexico.....	0	1	0	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	1	0	0	9	7	13	0	2	1	0	1	1
Utah <sup>1</sup> .....	0	1	0	39	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PACIFIC</b>												
Washington.....	0	0	0	25	24	59	0	0	3	0	0	1
Oregon.....	0	0	0	6	18	45	0	0	5	0	1	5
California.....	1	2	2	133	105	220	0	0	8	0	5	5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>5 weeks</b> .....	<b>138</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>18,045</b>	<b>16,773</b>	<b>26,182</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>554</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended February 7, 1942—Continued

Division and State	Whooping cough		Week ended February 7, 1942								
	Week ended—		An-thrax	Dysentery			En-cephalitis, infectious	Lep-rosy	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Tula-remia	Ty-phus fever
	Feb. 7, 1942	Feb. 8, 1941		Amebic	Bacil-lary	Un-specified					
<b>NEW ENG.</b>											
Maine.....	22	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	236	272	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	74	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	122	52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MID. ATL.</b>											
New York.....	594	337	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	1
New Jersey.....	232	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	243	435	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>E. NO. CEN.</b>											
Ohio.....	268	341	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Indiana.....	39	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	183	107	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	0
Michigan <sup>1</sup> .....	294	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	327	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>W. NO. CEN.</b>											
Minnesota.....	56	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	42	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri.....	38	53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
North Dakota.....	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	41	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO. ATL.</b>											
Delaware.....	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	61	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia.....	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	65	232	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	1	2
West Virginia.....	55	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	224	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	71	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	33	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Florida.....	39	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>E. SO. CEN.</b>											
Kentucky.....	122	38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee.....	41	73	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Alabama.....	9	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Mississippi <sup>3</sup> .....			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
<b>W. SO. CEN.</b>											
Arkansas.....	11	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Louisiana.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma.....	8	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tex. <sup>o</sup> .....	119	387	0	6	37	0	0	0	0	1	4
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>											
Montana.....	25	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	24	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	29	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	72	5	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Utah <sup>1</sup> .....	15	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PACIFIC</b>											
Washington.....	114	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	34	13	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	265	424	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total.....	4,327	4,377	2	28	69	60	6	1	2	18	44
5 weeks.....	21,701	22,264									

<sup>1</sup> New York City only.

<sup>2</sup> Period ended earlier than Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Arkansas include delayed reports as follows: Diphtheria, 1; influenza, 49; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 1.

## WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended January 24, 1942

This table lists the reports from 89 cities of more than 10,000 population distributed throughout the United States, and represents a cross section of the current urban incidence of the diseases included in the table.

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
Atlanta, Ga.	0	0	8	2	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	0
Baltimore, Md.	4	0	2	2	207	1	20	0	20	0	2	25
Billings, Mont.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham, Ala.	4	0	14	2	1	0	7	0	5	0	1	3
Boise, Idaho.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston, Mass.	0	0	0	0	50	0	15	0	90	0	2	47
Bridgeport, Conn.	0	0	1	1	4	4	3	0	2	0	0	1
Brunswick, Ga.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	0	13	0	0	16
Camden, N. J.	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	2
Charleston, S. C.	0	0	70	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Charleston, W. Va.	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Chicago, Ill.	15	0	4	2	23	0	30	1	128	0	0	118
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	21	0	0	11
Cleveland, Ohio.	0	0	24	0	13	3	22	0	49	0	1	39
Columbus, Ohio.	0	0	1	1	8	0	4	0	4	0	0	6
Concord, N. H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cumberland, Md.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dallas, Tex.	3	0	1	1	71	0	2	0	10	0	0	2
Denver, Colo.	4	0	46	0	63	0	5	0	6	0	0	15
Detroit, Mich.	2	0	1	1	51	0	17	0	117	0	0	64
Duluth, Minn.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
Fall River, Mass.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
Fargo, N. Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flint, Mich.	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Frederick, Md.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Galveston, Tex.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Great Falls, Mont.	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Hartford, Conn.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	10
Helena, Mont.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Houston, Tex.	9	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	9	0	1	0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	0	1	11	0	0	12	0	23	0	0	30
Kansas City, Mo.	1	0	8	6	6	0	6	0	20	0	0	2
Kenosha, Wis.	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Little Rock, Ark.	0	0	7	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles, Calif.	6	0	25	1	70	5	18	0	21	0	0	17
Lynchburg, Va.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	20	2	1	0	6	0	2	0	1	11
Milwaukee, Wis.	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	85	0	0	112
Minneapolis, Minn.	0	0	1	23	0	0	2	0	28	0	0	4
Missoula, Mont.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Mobile, Ala.	3	0	1	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	3
Newark, N. J.	0	0	5	0	35	0	2	2	19	0	0	24
New Haven, Conn.	0	0	0	0	79	0	7	0	3	0	0	14
New Orleans, La.	0	0	3	3	9	0	7	0	2	0	2	0
New York, N. Y.	18	1	11	32	0	3	69	1	167	0	3	260
Omaha, Nebr.	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	6	0	0	0
Philadelphia, Pa.	0	0	4	1	16	1	23	0	110	0	1	75
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	0	3	1	11	0	12	0	18	0	0	23
Portland, Maine.	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
Providence, R. I.	1	0	1	0	30	0	5	0	10	0	0	51
Pueblo, Colo.	0	0	0	0	67	0	1	0	4	0	0	2
Racine, Wis.	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	21
Raleigh, N. C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	9
Reading, Pa.	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Richmond, Va.	0	0	0	8	1	0	6	0	8	0	0	0

City reports for week ended January 24, 1942—Continued

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Pellomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
Roanoke, Va.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Rochester, N. Y.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento, Calif.....	1	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
St. Joseph, Mo.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.....	0	0	7	1	23	0	13	0	10	0	0	0
St. Paul, Minn.....	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	8	0	0	3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
San Antonio, Tex.....	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
San Francisco, Calif.....	0	0	4	1	40	0	7	0	13	0	0	0
Savannah, Ga.....	0	0	18	3	37	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Seattle, Wash.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	24
Shreveport, La.....	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
South Bend, Ind.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	1
Spokane, Wash.....	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	4
Springfield, Ill.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Springfield, Mass.....	0	0	0	0	14	0	5	0	17	0	0	46
Superior, Wis.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Syracuse, N. Y.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	6	0	0	53
Tacoma, Wash.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Tampa, Fla.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terre Haute, Ind.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Topeka, Kans.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	10
Trenton, N. J.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	7
Washington, D. C.....	3	0	3	1	17	1	12	0	15	0	0	28
Wheeling, W. Va.....	0	0	0	0	43	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Wichita, Kans.....	0	0	0	0	13	0	7	0	3	0	0	2
Wilmington, Del.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16	0	0	0
Wilmington, N. C.....	1	0	0	0	139	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	0	0	7	1	72	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
Worcester, Mass.....	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	14	0	0	49

*Tularemia*.—Cases: Birmingham, 1; Memphis, 1.  
*Dysentery, amebic*.—Cases: Chicago, 1; Dallas, 2; Detroit, 1; Los Angeles, 4; New York, 2.  
*Dysentery, bacillary*.—Cases: Detroit, 1; Los Angeles, 1; New Haven, 1; New York, 3; Rochester, 1.  
*Typhus fever*.—Cases: Charleston, S. C., 2; Mobile, 1; New Orleans, 3.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population for a group of 89 selected cities (population, 1942, 33,763,643)

Period	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
		Cases	Deaths						
Week ended Jan. 24, 1942.....	13.31	44.83	6.43	273.86	71.30	188.50	0.00	2.45	207.31
Average for week, 1937-41.....	21.47	428.71	23.63	464.08	135.59	220.07	5.10	2.93	179.30

## FOREIGN REPORTS

### CANADA

*Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended January 10, 1942.*—  
During the week ended January 10, 1942, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis		4		7	11	2		2	1	27
Chickenpox		16	3	275	496	91	69	39	172	1,161
Diphtheria		32	1	29		2	1		3	68
Dysentery				3						3
German measles	2	3		38	21	2	10	2	12	90
Influenza		16				5			113	134
Measles		2	2	533	109	89	37	3	25	800
Mumps		11		523	251	91	137	60	251	1,324
Pneumonia		2			11	3			4	20
Poliomyelitis		1						2		3
Scarlet fever	2	23	5	88	231	20	39	62	36	506
Tuberculosis	1	9	9	87	37			4		147
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever				18	3	1				22
Undulant fever				1	1				1	3
Whooping cough		12	3	175	79	1			13	283
Other communicable diseases		3		14	267		2	1	12	299

### CUBA

*Habana—Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended January 10, 1942.*—  
During the 4 weeks ended January 10, 1942, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria	25	1	Scarlet fever	2	
Malaria	36		Tuberculosis	4	1
Measles	7		Typhoid fever	29	3
Poliomyelitis	1				

**REPORTS OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND  
YELLOW FEVER RECEIVED DURING THE CURRENT WEEK**

NOTE.—Except in cases of unusual prevalence, only those places are included which had not previously reported any of the above-mentioned diseases, except yellow fever, during the current year. All reports of yellow fever are published currently.

A cumulative table showing the reported prevalence of these diseases for the year to date is published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for the last Friday of each month.

**Cholera**

*India—Bombay—Correction.*—On page 2477 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of December 26, 1941, 115 cases of cholera were reported in Bombay, India. This is an error and should read 15 cases.

**Plague**

*Argentina.*—Plague has been reported in Argentina as follows: July 1–31, 1941, Cordoba Province, 9 cases; Mendoza Province, 3 cases. August 1–31, Cordoba Province, 7 cases. September 1–30, Cordoba Province, 1 case. October 1–31, Cordoba Province, 3 cases; Santiago del Estero Province, 2 cases. November 1–30, Cordoba Province, 2 cases. December 1–31, Cordoba Province, 7 cases.

*Chile—Valparaiso.*—During the week ended February 7, 1942, one case of bubonic plague was reported in Valparaiso, Chile, the last previous case being reported in October 1941.

**Typhus Fever**

*Colombia.*—During the month of September 1941, 5 cases of typhus fever were reported in Cundinamarca Department and 2 cases of typhus fever with 2 deaths were reported in Magdalena Department, Colombia.

**Yellow Fever**

*Sierra Leone—Freetown.*—A fatal case of yellow fever in a European, occurring during January 1942, has been reported in Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa. The diagnosis was made from necropsy material sent to London. This is believed to be the first case of yellow fever reported in a European in this district since 1935. A suspected case was reported in Kailahun, Sierra Leone, during May 1938.