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BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES—1942¹

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During the first year of participation in the war more births were registered in the United States than in any other year in its history and the casualties associated with reproduction—maternal deaths, infant deaths, and stillbirths—were at a lower rate than ever before. This record is testimony not only to the vitality of the population but also to the very real progress that has been made in recent years in the field of maternal and infant hygiene.

The birth rate, which fell to an all-time low of 16.6 per 1,000 population in 1933 and has shown a slow but definite upward trend since 1937, increased sharply in 1941 and continued to increase at an accelerated rate, reaching 21.0 in 1942. It is remarkable that, in spite of the known strains on hospital and medical facilities in many parts of the country, there was a considerable increase in the number and proportion of births that occurred in hospitals, and a decrease in the number and percentage of births attended by nonmedical persons. It is probably true that the average length of stay in the hospital was shorter in 1942 than in previous years. However, judging from the favorable maternal and infant mortality and stillbirth rates, it appears that the reduction in the length of stay in hospitals for delivery has not reached the danger point and that there was a judicious selection of cases for early discharge.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the 1942 record is the 18-percent reduction in maternal mortality from the very low rate for 1941. When compared with the rate for 1940 the reduction in the maternal mortality rate amounted to 31 percent. This is equivalent to the saving of the lives of nearly 5,000 mothers in the short space of 2 years and the saving of more than 11,600 lives annually when compared with the maternal mortality rate which was operating at the beginning of the last decade.

¹ From the Tuberculosis Control Section, States Relations Division. Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mrs. Dorothy J. Liveright for her assistance in assembling the material.

The reduction in infant mortality has also been striking. The decrease from 1941 to 1942 was three times as large as the reduction from 1940 to 1941. If the 1941 infant mortality rate had been operating in 1942 there would have been nearly 14,000 additional infant deaths. Although statistics on stillbirths are not very reliable, because of the known deficiencies in stillbirth registration, it is nevertheless encouraging to note that here, too, the rate is declining and was lower in 1942 than ever before.

Whether this favorable record of births and maternal and infant mortality extended into the second year of the war cannot be determined with absolute certainty at this time. However, the preliminary figures reported to the Public Health Service from State health departments for the first 6 months of 1943 (1) indicate that the birth rate continued to increase and that the downward trend of maternal and infant mortality has at least not been reversed, and may have been extended through 1943. It is important, however, to note that this discussion refers to the rates for the entire country. It therefore does not necessarily reflect satisfactory conditions in all geographic and political subdivisions of the country, such as individual States, cities, and counties.

A summary of the statistics on births and maternal and infant mortality for 1942, issued recently by the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census (2), is presented here.

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered in 1942 was 2,808,996 and the birth rate was 21.0 per 1,000 estimated population. This rate nearly equaled that for 1925 and was higher than the rate for any year since then. The percentage increase over 1941 was 11.8 in the number of births and 11.1 in the birth rate.

The increase in the number of births was shared by women of all ages, but not to the same degree. The largest percentage increase occurred among births to mothers aged 20 to 29 years (14.3). When the births are compared by age of father it is also observed that increases were recorded in all age groups. However, the percentage increase was highest among the younger and lowest for births to the older fathers.

There was a 1.4-percent increase among births in which the age of the mother was not stated, with a similar percentage increase for births in which the age of the father was not stated. This latter fact may indicate that there has not been a large increase in illegitimate births, since the majority of these would fall into the group in which the age of the father is not stated.

The increase in the number of births was greater for first births (18 percent) than for subsequent births (8 percent).

The percentage increase in the number of births was higher among urban residents (18.1) than among residents in the rural districts (3.9). It was particularly high among residents of cities of 100,000 or more population (20.1). Nearly 3 out of every 5 (58.3 percent) births in 1942 were to residents of urban areas. Of the infants whose births were registered, 2,486,934 (88.5 percent) were white, 307,777 (11 percent) were Negro, and 14,285 (0.5 percent) were of other races. The percentage increase in the number of births was higher for whites (12.8) than for nonwhites (4.4).

Physicians attended 92.6 percent of all births, compared with 91.4 percent in 1941. There were, however, 208,242 (7.4 percent) births that were attended by midwives and other nonmedical persons. The proportion of births among nonwhites not attended by medical persons was very high (45 percent), whereas in only 2.5 percent of the white infants was this the case. There was no medical attendant at 14.2 percent of the births to residents of rural areas, compared with 2.6 percent among urban residents.

More than 2 out of every 3 (67.9 percent) live births in the United States in 1942 occurred in hospitals, compared with 61.2 percent in 1941, and 55.8 percent in 1940. Here again the proportion hospitalized was much higher among residents of cities (84 percent) than among rural residents (45 percent), and for white infants (73 percent) than for Negro infants (31 percent).

The proportion of births in hospitals has increased considerably during the period of record. In 1935 (the first year for which information on attendance at birth was issued by the Bureau of the Census), 37 percent of the live births occurred in hospitals, compared with 67.9 percent in 1942. Births attended by physicians in homes dropped from 51 percent in 1935 to 24.7 percent in 1942. There was a decrease in the proportion of births attended by non-medical persons from 12 percent in 1935 to 7.4 percent in 1942.

The relatively large movement of population which accompanied the extensive industrial war activities during 1942 makes it difficult to determine changes in the birth rate in each State. However, the percentage change in the number of births for each State in itself assumes greater significance, since it reflects, in a sense, the probable shift in the population. Furthermore, for the purpose of determining the health problems of mothers and infants, the main interest rests with the increase in the number of births. For this reason neither the birth rates for 1942 nor the changes in the birth rate are presented here for each State. Instead table 1 presents the number of births in 1942 for each State and percentage changes in the number of births from 1941 and from 1940.

TABLE 1.—*Number of live births in 1940-42 and percentage increase or decrease in the number of live births, 1942 compared with 1941 and 1940, for each State by place of residence*

State	Number of live births			Percentage increase or decrease 1942 compared with—	
	1942	1941	1940	1941	1940
United States	2,808,906	2,513,427	2,360,399	11.8	19.0
Alabama	71,136	64,379	62,938	10.5	13.0
Arizona	12,664	11,425	11,503	10.8	10.1
Arkansas	42,680	40,549	38,473	5.3	10.9
California	154,567	125,190	112,287	23.5	37.7
Colorado	23,566	21,393	21,034	10.2	12.0
Connecticut	37,264	29,036	25,548	28.3	45.9
Delaware	5,657	5,087	4,551	11.2	24.3
District of Columbia	15,179	12,892	11,228	17.7	35.2
Florida	40,901	37,542	33,799	8.9	21.0
Georgia	72,491	67,870	64,757	6.8	11.9
Idaho	11,454	11,698	11,789	-1.7	-2.8
Illinois	155,232	136,159	124,615	14.7	25.4
Indiana	73,706	65,594	61,690	12.4	19.5
Iowa	48,454	46,115	44,854	5.1	8.0
Kansas	33,920	30,417	28,885	11.5	17.4
Kentucky	66,267	63,502	63,768	4.4	3.9
Louisiana	58,093	54,618	50,848	6.4	14.2
Maine	17,719	15,988	15,222	10.8	16.4
Maryland	44,237	37,065	32,365	19.3	36.7
Massachusetts	82,773	69,546	65,551	19.0	26.3
Michigan	123,886	107,458	99,021	15.3	25.1
Minnesota	58,770	54,359	52,915	8.1	11.1
Mississippi	56,667	54,713	52,732	3.6	7.5
Missouri	70,711	65,218	61,479	8.4	15.0
Montana	11,735	11,545	11,556	1.6	1.5
Nebraska	23,676	21,963	22,029	7.8	7.5
Nevada	2,782	2,200	2,109	26.5	31.9
New Hampshire	9,173	8,582	8,329	6.9	10.1
New Jersey	81,709	67,197	59,814	21.6	36.6
New Mexico	14,129	14,738	14,792	-4.1	-4.5
New York	244,802	210,303	196,088	16.4	24.8
North Carolina	89,854	84,595	80,455	6.2	11.7
North Dakota	13,357	13,259	13,135	.7	1.7
Ohio	144,327	125,950	114,663	14.6	25.9
Oklahoma	46,008	45,818	44,887	.4	2.5
Oregon	22,518	18,868	17,623	19.3	27.8
Pennsylvania	197,177	174,193	165,456	13.2	19.2
Rhode Island	14,182	11,611	10,830	22.1	31.0
South Carolina	48,835	47,383	44,612	3.1	9.5
South Dakota	12,424	12,159	12,054	2.2	3.1
Tennessee	65,147	59,855	55,242	8.8	17.9
Texas	144,742	136,782	127,072	5.8	13.9
Utah	15,822	13,538	13,347	16.9	18.5
Vermont	7,175	6,965	6,942	3.0	3.4
Virginia	67,950	61,079	57,014	11.2	19.2
Washington	39,007	30,580	28,159	27.6	38.5
West Virginia	43,922	43,983	42,289	-1	3.9
Wisconsin	63,982	57,186	54,891	11.9	16.6
Wyoming	5,567	5,322	5,189	4.6	7.3

It may be seen that the increase in the number of births was widespread and occurred in almost every State in the Union. There were only 3 States in which the number of births in 1942 was less than in 1941, and these decreases were slight and insignificant. The largest percentage increase from 1941 occurred in Connecticut and in the State of Washington. When the States are divided into 4 groups according to percentage increase in number of births from 1940 to

1942, it is found that in the lowest quarter of the States the increases were 7.5 percent or less. In the second quarter of the States the percentage increase ranged from 7.6 to 14.9. In the third 12 States the number of births increased from 15 to 24.9 percent, and in the highest quarter of the States and in the District of Columbia, the increase was 25 percent or higher.

The geographic distributions of the States according to this classification is quite distinct, as shown in figure 1. The States with the highest percentage increase in the number of births are found on the Pacific coast, Middle Atlantic States, and the Great Lakes region. These, it should be noted, are also the States in which the greatest

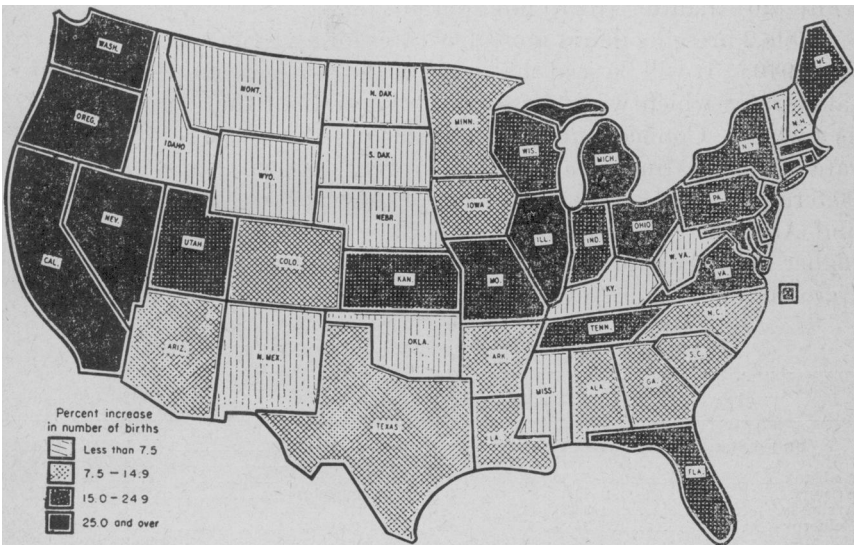


FIGURE 1.—Percentage increase in the number of live births in 1942 over 1941 in each State.

increase in industrial war activities has taken place. The South falls into the second quarter, and the Middle West is the region in which the least increase in the number of births occurred. When the States are subdivided into three groups according, roughly, to their industrial war activity—maximum, medium and negligible²—it is found that in the first group there was a 25.4-percent increase in the number of births from 1940 to 1942. In the group of States with medium industrial war activities, there was a 13.7-percent increase, while in the third group the increase amounted to only 5.7 percent. It is thus indicated that a relatively large proportion of the parents of infants born in States heavily engaged in war activities were newcomers to the States.

² Classification of the States in these groups follows the one given by T. J. Woofter, Jr., Preliminary population estimates based on ration book applications. *J. Am. Statist. Assoc.*, 37: 437-440 (December 1942).

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths in 1942 was 113,492. The infant mortality rate for the year was 40.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 45.3 in 1941 and 47.0 in 1940. The 1942 rate was 10.8 percent lower than that for 1941 and established an all-time low record. There were 79,174 stillbirths reported in 1942. This represents a stillbirth rate of 28.2 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.9 in 1941 and 31.3 in 1940.

The infant mortality rate was considerably lower for white infants than for those of other races. The rate was 37 for white, 64 for Negro, and 74 for infants of other races. The stillbirth rate was also lower for white (26) than for Negro infants (50).

Table 2 presents infant mortality rates for each State for 1942, 1941, and 1940.³ It will be seen that some of the States attained infant mortality rates which were considerably lower than that for the country as a whole. Connecticut set an all-time new low State record with the rate of 29.2. Minnesota and Oregon were next with rates of 29.6 and 30.5 respectively. At the other end of the scale are New Mexico (97.9) and Arizona (80.1). The rates in these 2 States were considerably higher than those of the next highest, which were registered in South Carolina (58.7) and Nevada (57.2).

TABLE 2.—*Infant mortality rates¹ in each State, 1940-42²*

State	1942	1941	1940	State	1942	1941	1940
United States.....	40.4	45.3	47.0	Montana.....	33.7	37.2	46.2
Alabama.....	50.1	59.5	61.4	Nebraska.....	33.4	34.4	35.7
Arizona.....	80.1	88.3	84.3	Nevada.....	57.2	42.2	51.9
Arkansas.....	39.7	44.0	45.7	New Hampshire.....	35.9	36.5	40.0
California.....	34.8	36.7	39.4	New Jersey.....	31.1	36.2	35.6
Colorado.....	49.7	52.2	59.8	New Mexico.....	97.9	95.4	99.6
Connecticut.....	29.2	31.1	34.1	New York.....	31.9	33.1	37.2
Delaware.....	47.0	43.0	48.9	North Carolina.....	48.3	59.8	57.4
District of Columbia.....	50.8	50.8	47.0	North Dakota.....	36.5	37.8	45.1
Florida.....	47.7	52.8	53.6	Ohio.....	37.0	40.8	41.4
Georgia.....	48.3	58.2	57.9	Oklahoma.....	41.4	47.5	49.7
Idaho.....	36.2	34.5	42.3	Oregon.....	30.5	30.7	32.9
Illinois.....	33.1	34.0	35.3	Pennsylvania.....	38.2	40.7	44.7
Indiana.....	36.6	39.8	41.9	Rhode Island.....	39.5	35.8	38.2
Iowa.....	33.5	36.5	36.7	South Carolina.....	58.7	75.0	68.1
Kansas.....	35.5	37.8	38.1	South Dakota.....	38.2	40.9	39.2
Kentucky.....	48.4	58.6	52.8	Tennessee.....	46.4	55.3	54.7
Louisiana.....	48.2	57.8	64.2	Texas.....	53.6	56.9	68.6
Maine.....	46.1	51.2	53.5	Utah.....	33.0	29.9	40.6
Maryland.....	43.9	52.6	49.6	Vermont.....	41.7	43.9	45.0
Massachusetts.....	32.0	35.3	37.5	Virginia.....	52.5	66.9	59.3
Michigan.....	37.2	38.7	40.7	Washington.....	33.1	35.0	35.7
Minnesota.....	29.6	34.5	33.3	West Virginia.....	53.0	61.1	53.9
Mississippi.....	47.3	54.7	54.3	Wisconsin.....	32.0	35.1	37.2
Missouri.....	39.0	46.5	46.9	Wyoming.....	45.1	43.8	46.3

¹ Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.² 1942 rates are on a "residence" basis, 1940 and 1941 are on a "place of occurrence" basis.³ The 1942 rates are on a "residence" basis, while those for the latter 2 years are on a "place of occurrence" basis. For States the difference between "recorded" and "residence" figures is slight.

Figure 2 presents graphically the infant mortality rate for each State in 1942. It may be seen that the lowest rates prevailed on the Pacific coast and in the Great Lakes region. The rates in the Middle Atlantic States and the Central States were also relatively low, the highest being recorded in the Southwest and South. These high rates in the South are due in great part to the relatively large numbers of Negro births in these States.

In 41 States the infant mortality rates were lower in 1942 than in 1941, 1 State remained unchanged, and in 7 States the rates were higher. However, in most of these latter States the increase was

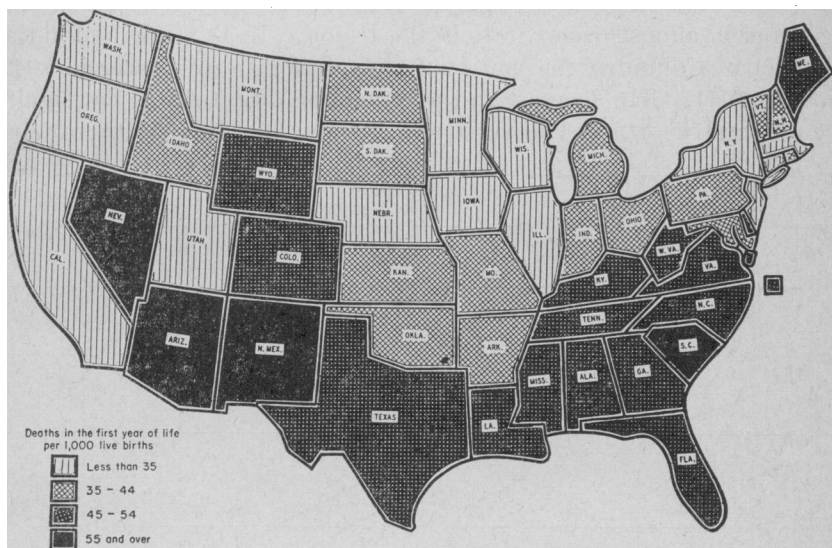


FIGURE 2.—Infant mortality rate in each State, United States, 1942.]

slight. Fourteen States had rates of less than 35 per 1,000 live births in 1942 compared with 8 such States in 1941. Fifteen States had rates of 35 to 44, 16 States had rates of 45 to 54, and 4 States had rates of 55 or more. In 1941 there were 12 States in the latter category.

It is worthy of note that the greatest relative reductions occurred in the Southern States. Of the 10 States in which the reduction in infant mortality rate was more than 15 percent, all but 1 were below the Mason-Dixon line.

The trend of the infant mortality rate from 1930 to 1942 is shown in figure 3 for whites and for Negroes. It will be noted that there was a continual decrease in the infant mortality rate during this period. In general, the reduction has been at a more accelerated rate for whites than for Negroes. It is, however, interesting to note that the reduction from 1941 to 1942 has been relatively greater for the latter than for the former. The rate among whites decreased by less than

10 percent in the last year whereas the reduction among Negroes amounted to over 13 percent. The reduction from 1930 was 38 percent for whites and 36 percent for Negroes. The 1942 rate among the latter is still higher than the 1930 rate among whites.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

In 1942 there were 7,267 deaths from causes directly due to pregnancy and childbirth. The maternal mortality rate for the year was 25.9 per 10,000 live births. This rate is 18 percent lower than that for 1941 (31.7) and 62 percent lower than the rate for 1930 (67.3). The reduction in the maternal mortality rate was widespread and occurred in almost every State in the Union. In 43 States and in the District of Columbia the maternal mortality rate was lower in 1942 than in 1941. The increase in the remaining 5 States was not significant. Sixteen States had rates of less than 20. In 1941 there were

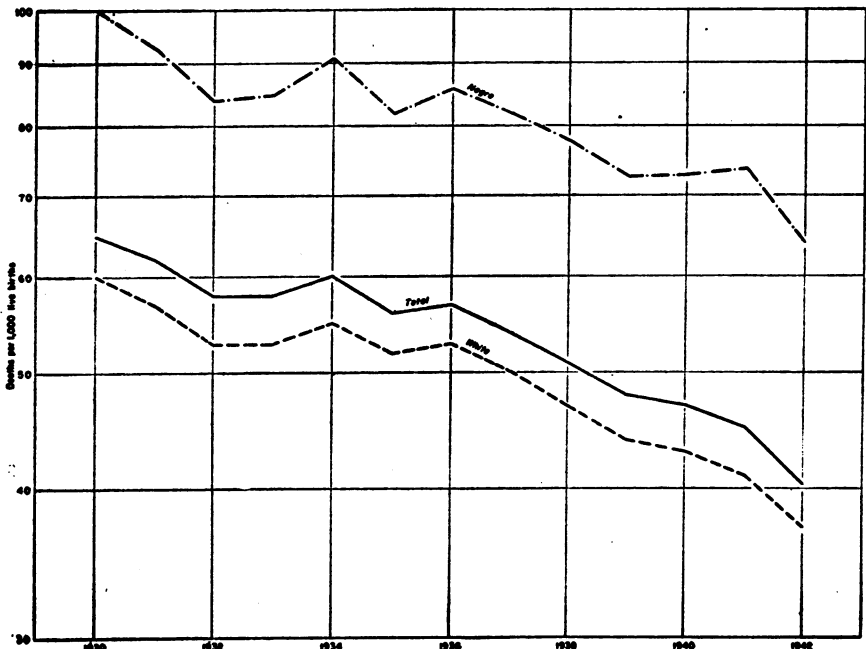


FIGURE 3.—Infant mortality rates by race, United States Birth Registration Area, 1930-42. (Since 1933 all States have been included in the Birth Registration Area; in 1930 all but 2 States were included.)

5 and in 1940 only 1 such State. Nineteen States had rates of 20 to 29, 9 States 30 to 39, and in only 5 States was the rate 40 or over. In 1941 there were 9 States in the highest category, while in 1940 the rate was 40 or over in 18 States.

Nevada established a new low rate for maternal mortality in any State with 7.2 per 10,000 live births; however, since this rate is based on a relatively small number of births it is subject to considerable

fluctuation. The rate for New Hampshire (12.0) was also lower than for any State in previous years. Other low rates were attained by Delaware, Minnesota, and Oregon. The highest rate (53.2) was recorded for South Carolina. Other States with high rates were New Mexico (48.1), Mississippi (43.9), Georgia (41.4), and Florida (40.6).

TABLE 3.—*Maternal mortality rates¹ in each State, 1940-42²*

State (number of deaths in 1942)	1942	1941	1940	State (number of deaths in 1942)	1942	1941	1940
United States (7,267).....	25.9	31.7	37.6	Montana (26).....	22.2	15.7	30.5
Alabama (235).....	33.0	52.5	61.3	Nebraska (45).....	19.0	23.9	32.0
Arizona (49).....	38.7	30.0	50.2	Nevada (2).....	7.2	27.5	48.5
Arkansas (168).....	37.0	40.3	48.7	New Hampshire (11).....	12.0	26.3	31.8
California (306).....	19.8	22.7	27.9	New Jersey (162).....	19.8	27.3	29.9
Colorado (44).....	18.7	33.2	40.7	New Mexico (68).....	48.1	45.3	46.8
Connecticut (67).....	18.0	19.6	28.2	New York (645).....	22.3	23.4	29.7
Delaware (9).....	15.9	23.4	54.4	North Carolina (307).....	34.2	39.8	51.6
District of Columbia (41).....	27.0	27.3	29.4	North Dakota (29).....	21.7	23.0	17.2
Florida (166).....	40.6	63.4	64.8	Ohio (300).....	20.8	25.2	32.2
Georgia (300).....	41.4	47.8	56.9	Oklahoma (142).....	30.9	30.6	39.7
Idaho (30).....	26.2	27.3	35.9	Oregon (38).....	16.9	20.9	25.2
Illinois (326).....	20.9	24.8	29.7	Pennsylvania (530).....	26.9	31.0	32.5
Indiana (178).....	24.2	25.4	28.7	Rhode Island (26).....	18.3	21.6	25.0
Iowa (94).....	19.4	27.3	35.0	South Carolina (260).....	53.2	62.3	67.8
Kansas (88).....	25.9	28.5	37.3	South Dakota (25).....	20.1	25.8	34.4
Kentucky (178).....	26.9	37.5	36.0	Tennessee (197).....	30.2	37.3	47.5
Louisiana (201).....	34.6	43.5	53.4	Texas (440).....	30.4	36.2	46.0
Maine (38).....	21.4	31.5	40.3	Utah (27).....	17.1	18.9	26.6
Maryland (88).....	19.9	24.8	27.8	Vermont (15).....	20.9	22.2	35.9
Massachusetts (174).....	21.0	28.5	28.1	Virginia (220).....	32.4	40.1	44.9
Michigan (257).....	20.7	27.5	29.2	Washington (68).....	17.4	18.0	30.6
Minnesota (96).....	16.3	19.6	22.2	West Virginia (103).....	23.5	29.2	33.3
Mississippi (249).....	43.9	56.6	62.8	Wisconsin (114).....	17.8	23.1	28.1
Missouri (182).....	25.7	29.8	36.8	Wyoming (13).....	23.4	21.2	41.6

¹ Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium per 10,000 live births.

² 1942 rates are on a "residence" basis, 1941 and 1940 are on a "place of occurrence" basis.

Figure 4 presents graphically the maternal mortality rates in each State. The lowest rates were recorded on the Pacific coast and in the Central States. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes regions were next and the highest rates prevailed in the South and Southwest. Here again the high rates are accounted for in part by the relatively large proportion of Negro births in the Southern States. The maternal mortality rate for Negro women is almost two and one-half times as high as that for white women. It is, however, encouraging to note that in the last few years the reduction in maternal mortality was not limited to white women but was shared by women of all races. The rate for Negro women decreased from 78 in 1940 to 69 in 1941 to 55 in 1942. At the same time the rate for white women declined from 32 in 1940 to 27 in 1941 to 22 in 1942. The trend of the maternal mortality rate for white and Negro women from 1930 to 1942 is shown in figure 5. The decrease was relatively slight up to 1936 but has been accelerated considerably since that year. The 1942 white rate was 64 percent lower than that for 1930 and the Negro rate dropped 53 percent during the same period.

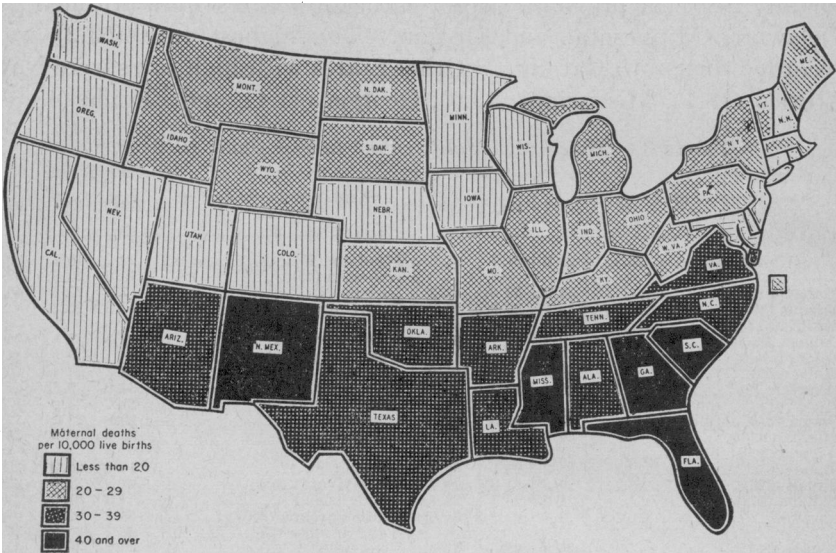


FIGURE 4.—Maternal mortality rate in each State, United States, 1942.

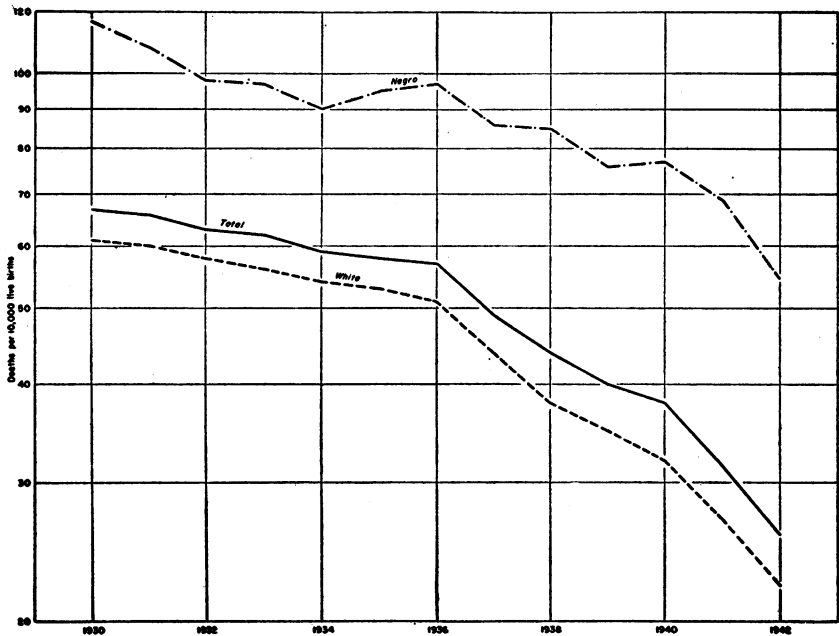


FIGURE 5.—Maternal mortality rates by race, United States Birth Registration Area. (Since 1933 all States have been included in the Birth Registration Area; in 1930 all but 2 States were included.)

Causes of maternal deaths.—The three major causes of maternal deaths—infection, toxemias, and the group comprising hemorrhage, trauma, or shock—were responsible for 90 percent of the 7,267 deaths in 1942. The remaining 765 deaths were due to other and unspecified causes (table 4).

Infection was the leading cause of maternal mortality. It was responsible for 2,618 (36 percent) of the deaths. The death rate from this cause was 9.3 per 10,000 live births. Hemorrhage, trauma, and shock were the cause of 2,018 (28 percent) of the deaths with a death rate of 7.2 per 10,000 live births. Toxemias were responsible for 1,866 (26 percent) of the maternal deaths and the rate from this cause was 6.6 per 10,000 live births.

Both in terms of the percentage of all maternal deaths and in terms of the death rate, the reduction in deaths from infection was larger than for the two other major causes. Infection was responsible for 41 percent of the maternal deaths in 1940 and for 38 percent in 1941, compared with only 36 percent in 1942. In terms of the maternal mortality rate from infection, there was a reduction of 23 percent from the 1941 rate and a 40-percent reduction from the rate in 1940.

A change seems to be taking place in the relative importance of toxemias and the group comprising hemorrhage, trauma, or shock. In 1940 and in previous years, deaths from toxemias were more numerous than those from hemorrhage, trauma, or shock. In 1941 these two major groups of causes were responsible for an equal number of maternal deaths. In 1942 there were more deaths from hemorrhage, trauma, and shock (2,018) than there were from toxemias (1,866). In terms of the death rate per 10,000 live births, toxemias decreased from 9.5 in 1940 to 8.1 in 1941 to 6.6 in 1942. Corresponding figures for hemorrhage, trauma, and shock were 8.7, 8.1, and 7.2.

Physicians failed to give satisfactory information as to the causes of death for 765 (10 percent) of the maternal deaths. For these the physicians stated the causes in general terms which indicated little more than that a child had been born to the mother, or that the woman was pregnant and that this was the most important factor of the death. The lack of specific information as to the cause of death for this considerable number of deaths points the need for improvement in the statement for causes of death on the certificate.

Maternal deaths by time of death in relation to delivery.—Maternal deaths are also tabulated by time of death in relation to delivery in the following four classifications: Deaths associated with abortion, deaths associated with ectopic gestation, deaths before delivery, and deaths during or after childbirth. The last is defined as following a uterine pregnancy of 7 lunar months (28 weeks or more of gestation). For tabulating purposes, the termination of a uterine pregnancy prior to 7 lunar months of gestation is considered an abortion. This

classification makes possible the cross tabulation of the maternal deaths both by cause of death and by time of death in relation to delivery. The data for 1942 are presented in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Maternal deaths from each cause, and time of death in relation to delivery, United States—1942*

Cause of death ¹	Time of death in relation to delivery				
	Total	Ectopic gestation	During or after abortion	Before delivery	During or after childbirth
NUMBER					
All causes.....	7,267	346	1,231	1,110	4,580
Infection.....	2,618	76	929	—	1,616
Toxemias.....	1,866	—	79	777	1,010
Eclampsia.....	969	—	—	384	585
Albuminuria and nephritis.....	437	—	—	184	253
Other toxemias.....	460	—	79	209	172
Hemorrhage, trauma, or shock.....	2,018	270	111	61	1,573
Other and unspecified causes.....	765	—	112	272	381
PERCENT					
All causes.....	100	100	100	100	100
Infection.....	36	22	76	—	35
Toxemias.....	26	—	6	70	22
Eclampsia.....	14	—	—	35	13
Albuminuria and nephritis.....	6	—	—	18	5
Other toxemias.....	6	—	6	19	4
Hemorrhage, trauma, or shock.....	28	78	9	5	35
Other and unspecified causes.....	10	—	9	25	8

¹ The following numbers of the International List of Causes of Death (1938 revision) are included in the three broad groups of causes: Infection—140, 142a, 147, and 150a; toxemias—141a, c, 144, and 148; hemorrhage, trauma, or shock—141b, 142b, 143, 146, and 149; other and unspecified causes—141d, e, f, 145, 150b, c.

² 190 of the 272 deaths in this group were classified as "with mention of infection" and should logically be counted under infection. However, in previous years the publications of the Bureau of the Census did not separate this cause as to those with and without mention of infection. It was therefore thought desirable to use the same classification also for 1942 in order not to disturb the comparison with earlier years.

Of the 7,267 maternal deaths, 17 percent (1,231) were reported to have occurred during or after abortion. Nearly 5 percent (346) of the deaths resulted from ectopic gestation, 15 percent (1,110) occurred before delivery, and 63 percent (4,580) occurred during or after childbirth. These percentages are not much different from those of previous years, indicating that the reduction in maternal mortality has occurred in all these groupings. The largest change occurred in abortions which were responsible for 19 percent of the deaths in the 3-year period 1939–41, and for only 17 percent of the deaths in 1942.

From table 4 it is possible to determine, on the one hand, the distribution of the major causes of maternal deaths for the various classifications of time of death in relation to delivery, and on the other hand, the distribution as to time of delivery for each of the major causes of death. For example, 3 out of every 4 deaths associated with abortion were due to infection and a relatively small number of them (6 percent) died from toxemias. Looking at it the other way, more than 60 percent of all deaths due to infection occurred during or after childbirth and nearly 36 percent occurred during or after abortion

In general, the distribution of the maternal deaths according to time of death in relation to delivery was similar for most of the States (table 5). There were, however, a few notable exceptions. For example, the proportion of deaths associated with abortion was relatively high in Kansas (31 percent), California and Virginia (25), Iowa (23), and in the District of Columbia (22). On the other hand, in Delaware, Wisconsin, and Idaho, a relatively high proportion of the deaths occurred during or after childbirth, and a smaller proportion were due to abortion.

TABLE 5.—Percentage distribution of maternal deaths¹ by time of death in relation to delivery in each State by place of residence—1942

State (number of deaths in 1942)	Death in relation to delivery			
	Abortion	Ectopic gestation	Before delivery	During or after childbirth
	Percent of total maternal deaths			
United States (7,267).....	17	5	15	63
Alabama (235).....	13	3	29	55
Arizona (49).....	12	0	21	67
Arkansas (158).....	13	3	20	64
California (306).....	25	5	8	62
Colorado (44).....	14	11	20	55
Connecticut (67).....	13	6	18	63
Delaware (9).....	0	0	22	78
District of Columbia (41).....	22	12	20	46
Florida (166).....	20	3	15	62
Georgia (300).....	16	1	15	68
Idaho (30).....	7	3	17	73
Illinois (326).....	16	7	7	70
Indiana (178).....	15	11	21	53
Iowa (94).....	23	5	4	68
Kansas (88).....	31	1	14	54
Kentucky (178).....	12	2	21	65
Louisiana (201).....	16	7	20	57
Maine (38).....	13	5	21	61
Maryland (88).....	19	4	9	68
Massachusetts (174).....	11	6	17	66
Michigan (257).....	13	9	9	69
Minnesota (96).....	20	5	7	68
Mississippi (249).....	16	4	13	67
Missouri (182).....	20	6	14	60
Montana (26).....	15	8	12	65
Nebraska (45).....	15	9	18	58
Nevada (2).....	0	50	0	50
New Hampshire (11).....	18	9	18	55
New Jersey (162).....	15	5	17	63
New Mexico (68).....	13	4	12	71
New York (545).....	20	5	9	66
North Carolina (307).....	13	3	28	56
North Dakota (29).....	10	4	24	62
Ohio (300).....	20	7	8	65
Oklahoma (142).....	17	3	15	65
Oregon (38).....	18	5	18	59
Pennsylvania (530).....	18	4	7	71
Rhode Island (26).....	15	4	15	66
South Carolina (260).....	15	5	20	60
South Dakota (25).....	16	0	24	60
Tennessee (197).....	18	3	20	59
Texas (440).....	16	4	25	55
Utah (27).....	11	7	19	63
Vermont (15).....	13	0	20	67
Virginia (220).....	25	2	16	57
Washington (68).....	16	4	18	62
West Virginia (103).....	13	4	23	60
Wisconsin (114).....	11	4	11	74
Wyoming (13).....	15	0	23	62

¹ Deaths due directly to diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

SUMMARY

More births were registered in the United States in 1942 than in any previous year, and the birth rate (21.0 per 1,000 population) has been higher than for any year since 1925. The increase was widespread and occurred in almost every State in the Union.

Physicians attended the births of 2,600,754 infants (92.6 percent). But 208,242 births (7.4 percent) were attended by midwives and other nonmedical personnel. The proportion of births with no medical attendant decreased from 12 percent in 1935 to 7 percent in 1942.

Two out of every three births in 1942 took place in hospitals. The proportion of live births that occurred in hospitals increased from 37 percent in 1935 to 68 percent in 1942.

The infant mortality rate (40.4 per 1,000 live births) was lower in 1942 than in any previous year. The reduction from the 1941 rate is equivalent to the saving of nearly 14,000 infant lives. Nearly all the States shared in the reduction of the infant mortality rate. Decreases were recorded among nonwhite as well as among white infants.

The maternal mortality rate continued its downward trend and established an all-time low record. The 1942 rate (25.9 per 10,000 live births) was 18 percent lower than that for 1941 and 31 percent below the 1940 rate. This is equivalent to the saving of the lives of 5,000 mothers in the space of 2 years. The reduction was widespread and occurred in nearly every one of the States. For the first time the decrease in maternal mortality has been relatively greater among nonwhites than among whites. Reductions were recorded in all 3 major causes of death—infection, toxemias, and the group hemorrhage, trauma, or shock. However, the relative decrease was greater for infection than for the other causes. In 1942 there were relatively more deaths from hemorrhage, trauma, or shock than from toxemias; in previous years there were more of the latter than the former.

The distribution of the 1942 maternal deaths by time of death in relation to delivery was similar to that of previous years; 5 percent were associated with ectopic gestation, 17 percent with abortion, 15 percent occurred before delivery, and 63 percent occurred during or after childbirth.

REFERENCES

- (1) Provisional mortality rates for the first half of 1943. Pub. Health Rep., 59: 116-124 (Jan. 28, 1944).
- (2) U. S. Bureau of the Census: Vital Statistics—Special Reports, 1943-44.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1944

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

	Week ended June 10, 1944	Correspond- ing week, 1943
Data for 93 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	8,360	9,210
Average for 3 prior years.....	8,445	-----
Total deaths, first 23 weeks of year.....	222,122	226,890
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	618	634
Average for 3 prior years.....	573	-----
Deaths under 1 year of age, first 23 weeks of year.....	14,396	15,767
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	66,602,953	65,560,734
Number of death claims.....	11,147	12,012
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8.8	9.6
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 23 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.7	10.4

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

REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1944

Summary

A total of 71 cases of poliomyelitis was reported currently, as compared with 41 last week, 99 for the corresponding week last year, and 42 for the 5-year (1939-43) median. The increase was chiefly in North Carolina, where 18 cases were reported for the week and 40 other cases have been reported during June, mostly in Caldwell, Catawba, and Gaston Counties (the total of 58 cases to date includes delayed reports of 39 cases, according to information received under date of June 21). The largest numbers reported currently in other States were 9 in California and 5 each in Florida and Louisiana. The cumulative total for the year to date is 696 cases, as compared with 758 for the same period last year and a 5-year median of 621.

A total of 246 cases of meningococcus meningitis was reported, as compared with 314 last week, 327 for the corresponding week last year, and a 5-year median of 36. The largest numbers reported were 32 in California, 23 in New York, 19 in Pennsylvania, 15 in Illinois, and 14 in Ohio. The cumulative total since March 4 is 6,370, as compared with 7,671 for the same period last year.

Of 110 cases of typhoid fever reported for the week, as compared with 104 last week and 154 for the 5-year median, 74, or 67 percent of the total, occurred in the South Atlantic and South Central Areas. The largest numbers reported were 9 in South Carolina, 8 in Texas, and 7 each in Georgia and Louisiana. The cumulative total reported to date is 1,902, as compared with 1,542 for the same period last year and a 5-year median of 2,108.

Of 21 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever reported, 13 occurred in the South Atlantic area, 3 in the Middle Atlantic, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Montana, and 3 in Wyoming. For the corresponding week last year a total of 18 cases was reported.

A total of 8,290 deaths was recorded for the week in 93 large cities of the United States, as compared with 8,360 last week, and a 3-year (1941-43) average of 8,049. The total reported for the year to date is 230,412, as compared with 235,373 for the same period last year.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended June 17, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median

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

Division and State	Diphtheria			Influenza			Measles			Meningitis, meningococcus		
	Week ended—		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended—		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended—		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended—		Med- ian 1939- 43
	June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine.....	0	1	1	-----	1	1	320	182	155	0	5	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	10	18	18	0	2	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	28	217	171	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	1	2	2	-----	-----	-----	686	1,098	1,038	7	31	2
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	14	1	-----	14	148	130	2	6	0
Connecticut.....	0	1	0	2	-----	-----	296	246	246	4	6	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York.....	7	6	14	13	11	11	1,028	2,842	1,511	23	56	4
New Jersey.....	2	2	2	-----	4	4	547	1,992	1,267	11	13	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	11	11	1	-----	-----	365	721	496	19	17	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio.....	4	2	3	11	13	12	318	407	138	14	14	1
Indiana.....	2	0	4	4	3	3	35	206	58	5	4	0
Illinois.....	6	16	19	2	1	5	190	973	223	15	21	2
Michigan ²	5	1	3	-----	1	1	258	3,217	793	11	17	1
Wisconsin.....	2	1	1	5	13	15	1,136	2,070	1,111	3	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	3	0	1	-----	1	2	146	295	138	4	3	0
Iowa.....	3	0	2	-----	-----	-----	64	130	130	0	2	0
Missouri.....	2	2	2	1	3	1	42	153	67	11	8	0
North Dakota.....	0	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	30	17	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	16	74	28	1	0	0
Nebraska.....	0	2	1	2	11	-----	25	42	42	0	0	0
Kansas.....	1	3	3	1	3	2	90	165	165	4	4	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	1	15	12	0	0	0
Maryland ²	3	3	3	9	1	1	78	187	120	6	11	2
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	1	-----	-----	149	74	74	1	3	0
Virginia.....	6	4	5	22	31	34	190	152	156	3	13	1
West Virginia.....	2	0	2	3	-----	7	88	32	14	2	0	0
North Carolina ¹	5	7	6	3	-----	-----	365	190	251	8	7	1
South Carolina.....	1	16	6	97	133	118	165	74	59	4	4	0
Georgia.....	4	3	3	2	4	9	26	132	60	0	6	1
Florida.....	3	1	2	3	8	4	56	24	47	8	3	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	1	3	2	32	3	1	53	56	56	4	8	1
Tennessee.....	0	4	2	16	9	21	45	79	85	10	3	1
Alabama.....	0	2	1	4	24	22	45	180	81	5	1	1
Mississippi ²	1	1	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	1	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	1	6	3	17	6	6	65	46	37	1	1	0
Louisiana.....	2	2	2	2	6	6	48	19	18	5	1	1
Oklahoma.....	0	2	2	32	4	13	113	8	45	2	1	0
Texas.....	28	21	21	203	348	168	739	171	327	8	17	2
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	1	1	1	-----	2	1	38	115	70	0	0	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	5	31	22	0	1	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	-----	20	1	31	41	33	0	0	0
Colorado.....	6	3	8	3	14	20	87	94	94	2	1	0
New Mexico.....	2	2	2	1	-----	-----	44	5	17	0	0	0
Arizona.....	0	0	1	26	38	38	30	17	38	1	1	0
Utah ²	0	0	0	-----	3	-----	41	79	92	0	3	0
Nevada.....	8	0	0	-----	-----	-----	71	3	3	1	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	8	4	2	1	2	-----	220	158	187	7	6	0
Oregon.....	3	0	0	6	9	9	79	85	85	2	2	0
California.....	25	16	16	15	42	40	2,729	809	809	32	23	3
Total.....	153	152	173	544	763	641	11,217	18,102	12,480	246	327	36
24 weeks.....	5,228	5,823	6,198	334,511	76,277	148,631	562,959	485,042	435,636	11,443	11,431	1,130

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended June 17, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		
	Week ended—		Median 1939-43	Week ended—		Median 1939-43	Week ended—		Median 1939-43	Week ended—		Median 1939-43
	June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943		June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine.....	0	0	0	18	18	8	0	0	0	1	6	1
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	2	0	254	328	157	0	0	0	2	4	2
Rhode Island.....	0	1	0	9	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Connecticut.....	1	0	0	39	53	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York.....	3	2	2	251	288	288	0	0	0	4	10	10
New Jersey.....	0	1	1	126	56	101	0	0	0	0	5	2
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	204	107	150	0	0	0	2	6	9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio.....	2	0	0	667	92	142	0	1	2	5	6	4
Indiana.....	0	0	0	31	12	37	0	2	4	1	2	3
Illinois.....	0	0	1	100	68	154	0	1	9	0	7	7
Michigan ¹	1	1	1	113	76	191	0	1	1	2	1	1
Wisconsin.....	0	1	0	110	163	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	1	0	0	62	31	31	0	0	1	1	0	0
Iowa.....	0	0	0	21	16	26	0	0	10	0	0	1
Missouri.....	0	1	0	25	25	38	0	0	1	2	5	5
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	22	8	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	0	14	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	1	1	1	33	23	23	0	0	1	2	2	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	0	0	0	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ²	0	0	0	76	60	20	0	0	0	1	0	2
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	24	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Virginia.....	4	2	0	12	14	14	0	0	0	5	2	3
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	17	13	13	0	0	0	3	3	3
North Carolina ³	17	0	0	12	9	11	0	0	0	4	1	4
South Carolina.....	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	9	5	5
Georgia.....	0	0	0	13	7	7	0	0	0	7	10	12
Florida.....	5	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	3	0	0	10	11	21	0	0	0	5	2	2
Tennessee.....	2	0	0	16	14	21	1	0	1	6	3	3
Alabama.....	3	0	0	4	7	7	0	0	0	2	6	5
Mississippi.....	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	1	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	2	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	7
Louisiana.....	5	2	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	7	6	11
Oklahoma.....	1	1	0	6	7	7	0	0	1	5	0	3
Texas.....	4	29	2	36	21	18	0	1	1	8	15	16
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	0	0	0	10	3	6	5	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho.....	1	0	0	7	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	1	0	11	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	0	0	0	22	42	20	0	0	1	2	1	1
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	11	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	3
Arizona.....	2	1	0	11	12	3	0	0	0	3	1	1
Utah ²	0	1	0	31	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	0	1	0	81	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon.....	0	0	0	39	20	9	0	0	0	4	1	1
California.....	9	47	11	223	129	98	0	0	0	3	4	5
Total.....	71	99	42	2,810	1,897	1,897	8	7	28	110	117	154
24 weeks.....	696	758	621	138,084	89,533	89,533	259	560	1,062	1,900	1,542	2,108

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended June 17, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Whooping cough			Week ended—									
	Week ended—		Median 1939-43	Anthrax	Dysentery			Encephalitis, infectious	Leprosy	Rocky Mt. spotted fever	Tularemia	Typhus fever	
	June 17, 1944	June 19, 1943			Amebic	Bacillary	Unspecified						
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine.....	17	36	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	10	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	63	98	156	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	16	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	43	44	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
New York.....	165	224	293	1	5	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	60	169	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	63	237	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
Ohio.....	99	137	300	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	16	71	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	33	129	129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan ¹	66	281	237	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	52	228	144	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL													
Minnesota.....	14	83	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	4	41	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	37	40	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	12	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	26	72	43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC													
Delaware.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ²	57	147	76	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	2	29	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	92	159	97	0	0	0	140	0	0	3	2	0	0
West Virginia.....	15	95	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina ³	166	388	203	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	145	140	73	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Georgia.....	12	90	29	0	2	11	0	0	0	1	0	12	0
Florida.....	16	26	26	0	3	109	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL													
Kentucky.....	87	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	21	64	59	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Alabama.....	23	82	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Mississippi ⁴	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL													
Arkansas.....	7	26	26	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Louisiana.....	1	14	9	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oklahoma.....	36	45	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	199	497	261	0	11	515	0	2	0	0	1	57	0
MOUNTAIN													
Montana.....	18	24	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Idaho.....	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Colorado.....	13	18	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	3	10	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	4	23	34	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah ⁵	52	91	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC													
Washington.....	19	35	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	7	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	104	292	292	0	3	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,915	4,341	3,721	2	31	745	213	9	1	21	11	97	0
24 weeks.....	43,418	97,600	94,166	19	622	7,485	2,122	265	15	110	268	1,198	0
24 weeks, 1943.....				33	809	5,292	1,367	263	12	126	438	1,134	0

¹ New York City only.

² Period ended earlier than Saturday.

³ A total to date of 58 cases in June, chiefly in Catawba, Caldwell and Gaston Counties, including delayed reports of 39 cases, was reported under date of June 21.

⁴ Including paratyphoid fever cases reported separately as follows: Massachusetts 2, West Virginia 1, Georgia 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

⁵ Corrected reports for North Carolina: Week ended May 13—poliomyelitis 0, Rocky Mountain spotted fever 0; week ended May 20—typhoid fever 6, typhus fever 3; week ended May 27—typhoid fever 4.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, FIRST QUARTER 1944

The figures in the following table are the totals of the monthly morbidity reports received from the State health authorities for January, February, and March 1944. These reports are preliminary and the figures are therefore more or less incomplete. In most instances they include cases reported in both civilian and military populations. The comparisons made are with similar preliminary reports; but owing to population shifts and the presence of large military populations in certain States, the figures for some States are not comparable with those for prior years, especially for certain diseases. Each State health officer has been requested to include in the monthly report for his State all diseases that are required by law or regulation to be reported in the State. The lists of diseases required to be reported are not the same for each State. Only 12 of the common communicable diseases are notifiable in all the States. In some instances cases are reported in some States of diseases that are not required by law or regulation to be reported, and the figures are included although manifestly incomplete. There are also variations among the States in the degree of completeness of reporting of cases of the reportable diseases. As compared with the deaths, incomplete case reports are obvious for such diseases as malaria, pellagra, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, while in many States other diseases, such as puerperal septicemia and Vincent's infection, are not reportable.

In spite of these known deficiencies, however, these monthly reports, which are published quarterly and annually in consolidated form, have proved of value in presenting early information regarding the reported incidence of a large group of diseases and in indicating a trend by providing a comparison with similar preliminary figures for prior years. To some extent they also give a picture of the geographic prevalence of certain diseases, as the States are arranged by geographic location.

Leaders are used in the table to indicate that no case of the disease was reported.

Consolidated monthly State morbidity reports for January, February, and March 1944

Division and State	Anthrax	Chick- enpox	*Diph- theria	Dysen- tery, amoebic	Dysen- tery, bacil- lary	Dysen- tery, unde- fined	En- ceph- alitis, infect- ious	Ger- man measles	Hook- worm disease	Influenza	Malaria	*Meas- sles	*Men- ingitis, menin- gococ- cus	Mumps	Oph- thalmia neona- torum	Pella- gra	Pneu- monia, all forms	*Polio- myel- itis
NEW ENGLAND																		
Maine.....		762	10				1	55		398	1	2,815	53	53			433	
New Hampshire.....		105						60		39	1	60	10	53			25	
Vermont.....		797	3					84		486		1,316	8	518			9	2
Massachusetts.....	2	8,632	77	1	54		5	647	1		137	7,069	223	3,581	64		1,425	3
Rhode Island.....		8,549	7		12		4	38		578	17	5,089	78	81			166	
Connecticut.....		3,138	22	1	22		6	342		864	18	3,620	129	713			1,351	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC																		
New York.....	1	8,806	92	23	157		16	1,541		173	27	24,279	805	1,509			9,032	15
New Jersey.....	1	9,041	26	38				7,891		378	76	15,378	274	6,459			1,787	4
Pennsylvania.....	4	10,449	106	24	3	1	4			174		15,732	445	5,469			1,991	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL																		
Ohio.....	1	5,745	92	1	31		3	150		0,490	19	34,516	430	1,228	74		1,911	1
Indiana.....		7,686	135	2			1	100		852	164	3,360	155	1,680			335	31
Illinois.....		7,981	148	2	10	2		1,042		1,093	8	10,876	378	2,140	123		4,047	8
Michigan.....		8,670	63	6	15		11	597	1	255	123	16,670	360	2,196			1,853	2
Wisconsin.....		12,802	23	5			1	90		7,259	10	20,179	111	2,935	7		840	3

WEST NORTH CENTRAL									
Minnesota.....	2,446	85	19	3	1	23	30	2	14,744
Iowa.....	64	64					7,679	3	2,696
Missouri.....	570	46			9		340	2	2,880
North Dakota.....	194	9			1		1,220		7,948
South Dakota.....	365	23					49		7,314
Nebraska.....	424	28					489	2	1,703
Kansas.....	2,062	56			4	346	1,863	11	6,262
SOUTH ATLANTIC									
Delaware.....	58	13					665		187
Maryland.....	2,072	63	1		4	214			8,779
District of Columbia.....	487	6	1				28,178	11	1,172
Virginia.....	1,496	62		1	809		28,577	80	8,628
West Virginia.....	654	40					1,126		6,216
North Carolina.....	2,069	119		1		396	30,181	967	14,821
South Carolina.....	927	457		49			1,126	144	3,534
South Carolina.....	1	494		8	1		816	29	4,268
Florida.....	1,000	30	15	6	2	126	6,721	38	2,035
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Kentucky.....	681	51	2	6			28,568	9	1,339
Tennessee.....	784	60	1		10	212	7,508	3	3,525
Alabama.....	535	83	4			32	19,928	180	4,972
Mississippi.....	2,313	66	233	1,320			43,445	2,077	7,774
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Arkansas.....	472	75	11	48		77	17,057	85	1,653
Louisiana.....	333	72	19	20		62	20,452	95	1,595
Oklahoma.....	247	55	4	1			9,852	92	720
Texas.....	4,643	481	130	2,068			84,691	1,383	11,156
MOUNTAIN									
Montana.....	1,003	10	1			286	5,895	5	2,637
Idaho.....	177	2				24	1,138	2	619
Wyoming.....	216	10	1			171	1,620	1	796
Colorado.....	1,366	56		7			3,684	12	3,929
New Mexico.....	238	21		2	5	97	3,124	1	3,570
Arizona.....	321	37	7	4	246	218	3,945	11	3,143
Utah.....	769			1	1	163	9,153	8	2,262
Nevada.....	52	1		1			327		28
PACIFIC									
Washington.....	3,280	54	1			780	522		2,079
Oregon.....	966	42	1				2,692	5	1,125
California.....	14,288	379	33	87		5,207	10,939	566	16,780
Total.....	128,054	3,531	591	3,946	1,100	142	402,574	6,378	305,768
First quarter 1943.....	3,917	630	630	3,929	528	161	2,891	5,016	201,111
Median, 1939-43.....	18 125,099	4,221	588	1,803	226	148	8,330	5,016	201,111
ALASKA									
Alaska.....	18	6	7	475		10	707	3	386
HAWAII									
Hawaii Territory.....	618	6	3	13		69	827	338	39
Panama Canal Zone.....	61	23					160	310	160
TOTAL									
Total.....	128,054	3,531	591	3,946	1,100	142	402,574	6,378	305,768
First quarter 1943.....	3,917	630	630	3,929	528	161	2,891	5,016	201,111
Median, 1939-43.....	18 125,099	4,221	588	1,803	226	148	8,330	5,016	201,111
ALASKA									
Alaska.....	18	6	7	475		10	707	3	386
HAWAII									
Hawaii Territory.....	618	6	3	13		69	827	338	39
Panama Canal Zone.....	61	23					160	310	160

See footnotes at end of table

Consolidated monthly State morbidity reports for January, February, and March 1944—Continued

Division and State	Puer- peral sepi- cemia	Rabies in ani- mals	Rabies in man	Rocky Moun- tain spotted fever	*Scarlet fever	Septic sore throat	*Small- pox	Teta- nus	Tran- soma	Trichi- nosis	*Tuber- culosis, all forms	Tuber- culosis, respi- ratory	Tula- remia	*Ty- phoid and para- ty- phoid fever	Para- ty- phoid fever	Typhus fever	*Undu- lant fever	Vin- cent's infection	*Whoop- ing cough
NEW ENGLAND																			
Maine.....					396	6				1	166	146		5			9	20	174
New Hampshire.....					194	1					57			3			1	9	24
Vermont.....					160						51			1			10	5	315
Massachusetts.....		1			4,899	81		3	1	9	879	815	1	22	15		20		1,092
Rhode Island.....		1			216	34		1			229	222		1			1	1	143
Connecticut.....					1,169	60				4	386	369		3	2		15		300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC																			
New York.....		63			6,917	334		8		48	2,872	2,724	2	41	8	1	48		1,866
New Jersey.....					2,573	27		3		14	987			6	2		12		691
Pennsylvania.....			2		5,398				1	2	2,178			37		1	25		1,426
EAST NORTH CENTRAL																			
Ohio.....		40	1		5,127	7		1		38	1,504	1,468	1	41	2		21		1,163
Indiana.....					1,945	25				1	580	557	6	239	2	1	35	117	233
Illinois.....		104			4,794	77		7	33		2,289	2,116	9	12	1		17	100	745
Michigan.....		14			3,007	141		2	3		1,464			20	7		19	102	1,172
Wisconsin.....					4,140	11					653		1	2			20		1,044
WEST NORTH CENTRAL																			
Minnesota.....					2,455	23		1			508			3			63	10	387
Iowa.....					1,988	6		19			134	124	2	8			63		215
Missouri.....		4			1,396	7		2			698		3	17	1	2	7	13	153
North Dakota.....					483	6			157		101	92		3			1		50
South Dakota.....					496				8		137			1			2		217
Nebraska.....					898			2			52								227
Kansas.....		7			1,372	14		1	3		168	155	2	4		1	30	73	380
SOUTH ATLANTIC																			
Delaware.....					115						50								6
Maryland.....		10			2,312	50					897	626	1	4		1	4	11	367
District of Columbia.....		27	1		2,118			2			572	562							47
Virginia.....					917	339					1,186	1,186	16	16	1	3	10		839
West Virginia.....					849	5					368			23			1		467
North Carolina.....					579	9					310	304	4	5		18	6		1,685

South Carolina.....	1	64	1	132	57	4	1	150	618	6	15	3	18	7	50	965
Georgia.....	1	6	1	212	40	2	4	618	104	22	29	6	101	26	60	162
Florida.....				174	17	1	4	279	1		28	8	40	3	98	306
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL																
Kentucky.....			1	954	37	3	5	572	568	1	46			1		711
Tennessee.....			1	1,046	33	4	5	968		17	15		12	4	113	321
Alabama.....			37	1,186		3	1	654	447	4	8		94	12		263
Mississippi.....	84			130		9		461		10	21		14	8		3,374
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL																
Arkansas.....		77	1	104	244	14	3	303	239	4	16			8		182
Louisiana.....		37	1	100	93	1	6	535	533	6	39	2	23	10		37
Oklahoma.....				403	38	3		428		2	12			7	6	80
Texas.....			1	1,044	22	25		2,260		3	73	4	171	52		1,921
MOUNTAIN																
Montana.....				693	37	4		72		1	1			4	3	99
Idaho.....				584	5	1		29	28		3	1		1		63
Wyoming.....				107	5			19		1	1			1		104
Colorado.....				757	2	2		400			7	1		9	4	376
New Mexico.....		1		138	4	3		246	241		11			8		52
Arizona.....		13		227	11	1		279			9			4		413
Utah.....				1,971	25			37	28					2		267
Nevada.....	2			1	12			18						1	32	22
PACIFIC																
Washington.....				3,444	24	7		676	670		7	3	1	17	24	679
Oregon.....				1,411	8	1		195			9			6	61	347
California.....		248	1	4,951		15	8	2,367	2,265	1	58	20	5	53		1,102
Total.....	87	744	11	75,727	1,978	159	62	30,902	17,297	127	925	89	507	684	852	28,967
First quarter 1943.....	83	734	4	50,076	2,513	332	52	27,061	15,085	237	651	86	640	585	436	52,718
Median, 1939-43.....	86	693	7	51,491	3,309	602	59	24,070	13,394	265	951		390	624	499	53,108
Alaska.....																
Hawaii Territory.....				2	10		4	48	44		1			2	3	23
Panama Canal Zone.....				23				281	614		6	3	41		2	106
								614			9	8				611

Diseases marked with an asterisk () are reportable by law or regulation in all the States, including the District of Columbia. Typhoid fever is reportable in all States; paratyphoid fever in all except 6 States. Syphilis is reportable in all States and the District of Columbia but is not included in the table.

†New York City only.
: On pages 348 and 377 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of the issues of Mar. 10 and 17, 1944, respectively, 4 cases of anthrax are reported in California. These are errors and should read 4 cases of botulism.

: 3-year (1941-43) average.

* Off-shipping.

* Includes the cities of Colon and Panama.

* In the Canal Zone only.

The following list includes certain rare conditions, diseases of restricted geographical distribution, and those reportable in or reported by only a few States:

Actinomycosis: Massachusetts 1, Illinois 3, Michigan 1, Minnesota 8, Missouri 1, Maryland 1, Tennessee 1.

Botulism: Washington 3, California 3.

Coccidioidomycosis: Arizona 18, California 7.

*Conjunctivitis: Massachusetts 120 (suppurative), Connecticut 11, Ohio 4 (pink eye), Michigan 95 (kerato), 60 (pink eye), North Dakota 2, Kansas 10 (pink eye), Maryland 23, Georgia 10, Florida 11, Tennessee 1 (kerato), Montana 21 (pink eye), Idaho 5 (pink eye), Wyoming 9, New Mexico 2, Washington 8 (kerato), California 12 (acute infectious of newborn), Hawaii 2.

Dengue: South Carolina 4, Texas 12, Hawaii 180.

Diarrhea and enteritis: New Jersey 5 (diarrhea only), Ohio 3, Illinois 2 (diarrhea only), Michigan 16 (diarrhea only), Maryland 27 (diarrhea only), South Carolina 2,001 (diarrhea only), Florida 5 (diarrhea only), Wyoming 1 (diarrhea only), New Mexico 29, Nevada 15 (diarrhea only), Washington 2.

Dog bite: Illinois 1,843 (all animals), Michigan 1,054.

Food poisoning: Indiana 9, Illinois 39, Louisiana 9, New Mexico 4, Nevada 5, California 222.

Granuloma inguinale: Missouri 15, Florida 48, Tennessee 6, Mississippi 144, Louisiana 24, Arizona 5, Washington 13.

Impetigo contagiosa: Indiana 5, Illinois 6, Michigan 328, Missouri 4, North Dakota 18, Kansas 21, Montana 2, Oregon 104, Alaska 6, Hawaii 41.

Jaundice: Indiana 6, Illinois 5, Maryland 1, Florida 10, Wyoming 3, Arizona 2, Utah 4, California 101, Alaska 93.

Leprosy: Illinois 1, Louisiana 4, Texas 3, California 1, Hawaii 9.

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis: Tennessee 2.

Lymphogranuloma venereum: Missouri 8, Florida 68, Tennessee 11, Louisiana 50.

Plague (human): Hawaii 4.

Psittacosis: Washington 1.

Rheaping fever: Texas 6, Panama Canal Zone 1.

Rheumatic fever: Illinois 90, Michigan 65, Missouri 20, Maryland 80, Georgia 9, Arizona 1, Utah 90, Washington 3, California 156.

Ringworm: Michigan 367, Maryland 1.

Silicosis: New Mexico 1, Utah 1.

Well's disease: Michigan 19, Hawaii 3.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended June 3, 1944

This table lists the reports from 86 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	Polymyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine:												
Portland	0	0		0	38	0	2	0	7	0	0	2
New Hampshire:												
Concord	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:												
Barre	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Massachusetts:												
Boston	2	0		1	84	1	10	1	58	0	0	8
Fall River	0	1		0	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0		0	10	0	1	0	10	0	0	7
Worcester	0	0		0	3	0	4	0	9	0	0	0
Rhode Island:												
Providence	0	1		0	20	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport	0	0		0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0
Hartford	2	0		0	9	2	3	0	13	0	0	2
New Haven	0	0		0	28	1	1	0	4	0	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York:												
Buffalo	0	0		1	10	0	5	0	12	0	0	0
New York	8	1	2	1	311	33	57	2	190	0	2	18
Rochester	0	0		0	56	0	1	0	4	0	0	1
Syracuse	0	0		0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
New Jersey:												
Camden	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Newark	0	0		0	133	1	2	0	23	0	0	6
Trenton	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia	5	0		1	52	11	9	0	61	0	1	8
Pittsburgh	1	0		0	9	3	4	0	13	0	0	2
Reading	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio:												
Cincinnati	1	0		0	20	3	0	0	33	0	0	4
Cleveland	0	0		0	12	5	5	0	63	0	1	6
Columbus	0	0		0	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Indiana:												
Fort Wayne	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	1	0		0	44	3	3	0	17	0	0	8
South Bend	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Terre Haute	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois:												
Chicago	0	0	1	0	122	10	20	0	91	0	0	15
Michigan:												
Detroit	6	0	1	1	147	4	14	0	88	0	2	40
Flint	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	0	0		0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin:												
Kenosha	0	0		0	138	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Milwaukee	1	0		0	233	0	1	0	45	0	0	16
Racine	0	0		0	117	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Superior	0	0		0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota:												
Duluth		0		0	131	0	3	0	8	0	0	1
Minneapolis	1	0		0	70	0	4	1	24	0	2	2
St. Paul	0	0		0	33	3	10	0	25	0	0	2
Missouri:												
Kansas City	1	0		0	14	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
St. Joseph	0	0		0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
St. Louis	0	0		1	16	6	10	0	8	0	0	14

City reports for week ended June 3, 1944—Continued

	Diphtheria cases	Etiophalitis, 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								
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—continued												
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	1	0	-----	0	25	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
Kansas:												
Topeka.....	0	0	-----	0	47	0	2	0	3	0	0	1
Wichita.....	0	0	-----	0	10	1	4	0	3	0	0	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware:												
Wilmington.....	0	0	-----	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Maryland:												
Baltimore.....	5	0	-----	0	120	0	7	0	38	0	1	30
Cumberland.....	0	0	-----	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Frederick.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia:												
Washington.....	0	0	-----	0	88	0	4	0	35	0	0	1
Virginia:												
Lynchburg.....	0	0	-----	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Richmond.....	1	0	-----	0	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Roanoke.....	0	0	-----	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
West Virginia:												
Charleston.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Wheeling.....	0	0	-----	0	38	0	1	0	10	0	0	6
North Carolina:												
Raleigh.....	0	0	-----	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmington.....	0	0	-----	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Winston-Salem.....	0	0	-----	0	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:												
Charleston.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	-----
Brunswick.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Florida:												
Tampa.....	1	0	-----	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Tennessee:												
Memphis.....	0	0	1	0	13	0	3	0	1	0	0	10
Nashville.....	0	0	-----	0	17	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Alabama:												
Birmingham.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mobile.....	0	0	-----	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas:												
Little Rock.....	0	0	-----	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	0	0	-----	1	11	1	8	5	0	0	2	2
Shreveport.....	0	0	-----	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Texas:												
Dallas.....	0	0	-----	0	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Galveston.....	0	0	-----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston.....	0	0	-----	0	3	0	11	1	0	0	2	2
San Antonio.....	2	0	-----	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN												
Montana:												
Billings.....	0	0	-----	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Great Falls.....	0	0	-----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helena.....	0	0	-----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula.....	0	0	-----	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colorado:												
Denver.....	0	0	-----	1	47	0	2	0	13	0	0	3
Pueblo.....	0	0	-----	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	0
Utah:												
Salt Lake City.....	0	0	-----	1	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	3

City reports for week ended June 3, 1944—Continued

	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								
PACIFIC												
Washington:												
Seattle.....	1	0	-----	0	63	1	8	0	34	0	0	5
Tacoma.....	1	0	-----	0	21	2	1	0	9	0	0	1
California:												
Los Angeles.....	3	0	6	0	345	0	6	2	16	0	0	1
Sacramento.....	0	1	-----	0	58	0	1	0	4	0	0	2
San Francisco.....	0	0	2	0	211	2	2	1	19	0	0	3
Total.....	45	4	18	11	3,183	106	256	13	1,100	1	17	294
Corresponding week, 1943.	60	-----	48	22	6,780	-----	338	-----	1,036	1	17	1,022
Average, 1939-43.....	66	-----	50	15	4,900	-----	299	-----	1,117	4	23	1,196

¹ 3-year average, 1941-43.

² 5-year median.

Dysentery, amebic.—Cases: Chicago, 1; Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 1; San Francisco, 1.

Dysentery, bacillary.—Providence, 2; Los Angeles, 1; New York City, 1; Detroit, 2; Charleston, S. C., 40; Nashville, 1.

Dysentery, unspecified.—Cases: San Antonio, 20.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever.—Cases: Philadelphia, 2; Wilmington, Del., 1; Lynchburg, 1; Richmond, Va., 1.

Typhus fever, endemic.—Cases: Atlanta, 3; Savannah, 1; Tampa, 1; Birmingham, 1; Houston, 1; San Antonio, 1.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, by geographic groups, for the 86 cities in the preceding table (estimated population, 1943, 34,264,900)

	Diphtheria case rates	Encephalitis, infectious, case rates	Influenza		Measles case rates	Meningitis, meningococcus, case rates	Pneumonia death rates	Pollomyelitis case rates	Scarlet fever case rates	Smallpox case rates	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, case rates	Whooping cough case rates
			Case rates	Death rates								
New England.....	10.4	5.2	0.0	2.6	533	10.4	65.0	2.6	273	0.0	0.0	75
Middle Atlantic.....	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	261	22.2	35.9	0.9	144	0.0	1.4	23
East North Central.....	5.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	522	16.0	27.4	0.0	217	0.0	1.8	63
West North Central.....	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	690	28.0	75.8	2.0	155	2.0	4.0	42
South Atlantic.....	11.4	0.0	9.8	1.6	511	33.3	26.1	0.0	163	0.0	9.5	85
East South Central.....	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	175	23.3	40.8	0.0	17	0.0	0.0	58
West South Central.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	173	5.7	68.1	17.0	9	0.0	11.4	34
Mountain.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	873	0.0	33.0	0.0	496	0.0	0.0	66
Pacific.....	8.6	1.7	12.7	0.0	1,199	8.6	30.9	5.2	141	0.0	0.0	21
Total.....	6.9	0.9	2.7	1.5	486	16.2	39.1	2.0	168	0.2	2.6	45

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Panama Canal Zone

Notifiable diseases—April 1944.—During the month of April 1944, certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Panama Canal Zone, including terminal cities, as follows:

Disease	Panama		Colon		Canal Zone		Outside the Zone and terminal cities		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chickenpox.....	7	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	14	—
Diphtheria.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
Dysentery (amebic).....	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	6	1
Dysentery (bacillary).....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Malaria ¹	9	—	—	—	32	—	35	3	76	3
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	2	—	34	—
Meningitis, meningococcus.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
Mumps.....	3	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	14	—
Paratyphoid fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—
Pneumonia.....	—	6	5	—	25	—	2	—	25	13
Tuberculosis.....	—	16	5	—	8	2	5	—	18	28
Typhoid fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Whooping cough.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—

¹ 25 recurrent cases.

² In the Canal Zone only.

Puerto Rico

Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended May 20, 1944.—During the 4 weeks ended May 20, 1944, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Puerto Rico as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chickenpox.....	111	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Diphtheria.....	48	Pellagra.....	1
Dysentery.....	21	Polioomyelitis.....	4
Erysipelas.....	1	Puerperal fever.....	2
Filariasis.....	13	Syphilis.....	736
German measles.....	23	Tetanus.....	26
Gonorrhea.....	527	Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Influenza.....	89	Trachoma.....	1
Leprosy.....	3	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	729
Lymphogranuloma inguinale.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	16
Malaria.....	904	Typhus fever (endemic).....	18
Measles.....	32	Whooping cough.....	58
Mumps.....	1		

FOREIGN REPORTS

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended May 20, 1944.—During the week ended May 20, 1944, 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
Chickenpox.....		11	6	191	450	23	53	46	97	877
Diphtheria.....		3	2	13		2	2			22
Dysentery (bacillary).....				1						1
German measles.....		7		252	111	6	43	6	58	482
Influenza.....		5			2				6	13
Measles.....	6	2	19	977	711	340	99	104	22	2,280
Meningitis, meningococcus.....					5				1	6
Mumps.....		6	1	198	169	39	6	30	29	478
Poliomyelitis.....					1					1
Scarlet fever.....		8	7	46	211	63	14	90	68	507
Tuberculosis (all forms).....		14	17	60	54	9	1	1	27	183
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....				12			1	1		14
Undulant fever.....				1	1			3		5
Whooping cough.....		30		39	38	3	22	4	23	159

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended May 27, 1944.—During the 4 weeks ended May 27, 1944, certain communicable diseases were reported in Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria.....	23	6	Tuberculosis.....	5	
Measles.....	23	2	Typhoid fever.....	33	1
Poliomyelitis.....	1				

Provinces—Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended May 20, 1944.—During the 4 weeks ended May 20, 1944, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Provinces of Cuba as follows:

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana ¹	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Cancer.....	1		3	4	2	16	26
Chickenpox.....	1	4	1			3	9
Diphtheria.....	1	30	3	4		2	40
Hookworm disease.....		38					38
Leprosy.....		1					1
Lethargic encephalitis.....		1					1
Malaria.....	18		6	2		180	206
Measles.....		35	4	5			44
Poliomyelitis.....			2	1			4
Tuberculosis.....	12	76	15	21	18	52	196
Typhoid fever.....	11	47	10	26	13	19	121
Undulant fever.....					1		3

¹ Includes the city of Habana.

NEW ZEALAND

Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended May 20, 1944.—During the 4 weeks ended May 20, 1944, certain notifiable diseases were reported in New Zealand as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Actinomycosis.....	1	—	Poliomyelitis.....	1	—
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	9	—	Puerperal fever.....	4	—
Diphtheria.....	93	2	Scarlet fever.....	587	—
Dysentery (bacillary).....	22	1	Tetanus.....	—	1
Erysipelas.....	46	—	Trachoma.....	3	—
Food poisoning.....	3	—	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	207	54
Lead poisoning.....	2	—	Typhoid fever.....	8	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	—	Undulant fever.....	5	—

PERU

Notifiable diseases—Year 1943.—During the year 1943, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Peru as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	43	Poliomyelitis.....	104
Diphtheria.....	767	Relapsing fever.....	81
Dysentery.....	5,659	Scarlet fever.....	412
Influenza.....	23,620	Smallpox.....	1,794
Leprosy.....	2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	3,034
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3	Typhus fever.....	1,405
Malaria.....	40,643	Undulant fever.....	512
Measles.....	2,441	Whooping cough.....	17,640
Plague.....	66		

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

NOTE.—Except in cases of unusual incidence, 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 table showing the accumulated figures for these diseases for the year to date is published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for the last Friday in each month.

(Few reports are available from the invaded countries of Europe and other nations in war zones.)

Cholera

India—Calcutta.—For the week ended May 20, 1944, 54 deaths from cholera were reported in Calcutta, India.

Plague

Belgian Congo—Costermansville Province—Kibirumue.—For the week ended June 10, 1944, 1 death from plague was reported in Kibirumue, Costermansville Province, Belgian Congo.

Egypt.—Plague has been reported in Egypt as follows: Ismailiya—week ended June 3, 1944, 11 cases with 4 deaths, including 8 cases with 3 deaths in the southern area; Port Said—week ended May 27, 1944, 3 cases, 3 deaths; week ended June 3, 1944, 2 cases, 1 death.

French West Africa—Dakar.—On June 4, 1944, 2 deaths from plague were reported in Dakar, French West Africa.

Morocco (French)—Casablanca.—For the month of April 1944, 2 cases of plague were reported in Casablanca region, French Morocco.

Smallpox

Algeria.—Smallpox has been reported in Algeria as follows: May 1-10, 1944, 72 cases; May 11-20, 1944, 37 cases; May 21-31, 1944, 32 cases.

Great Britain—England—Birkenhead.—During the week ended May 13, 1944, 1 case of smallpox was reported in Birkenhead, England.

Greece—Hevros Department.—Smallpox has been reported in Hevros Department, Greece, as follows: January 1944, 106 cases; February 11-29, 1944, 103 cases.

India.—Smallpox has been reported in India as follows: Bombay—week ended May 13, 1944, 49 cases, 27 deaths; Calcutta—week ended May 20, 1944, 258 deaths.

Nigeria.—For the week ended May 6, 1944, 174 cases of smallpox with 46 deaths were reported in Nigeria.

Typhus Fever

Algeria.—Typhus fever has been reported in Algeria as follows: May 1-10, 1944, 92 cases; May 11-20, 1944, 70 cases; May 21-31, 1944, 72 cases.

Bulgaria.—For the week ended March 18, 1944, 73 cases of typhus fever were reported in Bulgaria.

Chile.—For the period March 26 to April 22, 1944, 34 cases of typhus fever with 2 deaths were reported in Chile. Provinces reporting the highest incidence are as follows: Antofagasta, 12 cases, 1 death; Santiago, 10 cases; Valparaiso, 8 cases.

China—Kunming (Yunnan Fu).—For the week ended May 27, 1944, 10 cases of typhus fever with 1 death were reported in Kunming (Yunnan Fu), China.

Greece.—Typhus fever has been reported in Greece as follows: January 1944, 28 cases; February 1944, 20 cases.

Guatemala.—For the month of April 1944, 399 cases of typhus fever with 94 deaths were reported in Guatemala, including 256 cases with 66 deaths reported in the central region.

Hungary.—For the week ended May 20, 1944, 153 cases of typhus fever (including 99 cases in Subcarpathia) were reported in Hungary.

Iran.—For the period April 1, 1944, to May 26, 1944, 2,562 cases of typhus fever with 192 deaths were reported in Iran.

Irish Free State—Roscommon County—Castlerea.—For the week ended May 27, 1944, 1 case of typhus fever was reported in Castlerea, Roscommon County, Irish Free State.

Morocco (French).—For the month of April 1944, 409 cases of typhus fever were reported in French Morocco.

Tunisia.—Typhus fever has been reported in Tunisia as follows: May 1–10, 1944, 109 cases; May 11–20, 1944, 16 cases.

Yellow Fever

Colombia.—During the month of March 1944, deaths from yellow fever have been reported in Colombia as follows: La Mesa, Boyaca Department, 1; Samana, Caldas Department, 1; La Belleza, Santander Department, 2.

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