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ILLNESS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES [1]—Con.

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IV. Illness from Cancer of Specific Sites Classed in Broad Groups

VARIATIONS IN THE PRIMARY SITE OF CANCER BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES

In about one-half (48 percent) of the white males and three-fourths (74 percent) of the white females who develop cancer, the growth originates in either the digestive or the genital systems (table 4). Among females the genital system is attacked most frequently while among males the most frequent localization is in the digestive system. In other words, out of every 100 white women who develop cancer, 51 will have cancer of the genital organs and 23 will have cancer of the digestive system. Out of every 100 white men who develop cancer, 36 will have cancer of the digestive system, 17 will have cancer of the skin, and 12 will have cancer of the genital system. Since the relative frequency of the different primary sites depends upon the age composition of the population the above statements should be interpreted as applying to a group of persons with an age composition similar to that of the total urban population in 1940.

TABLE 4.—*Primary site of development of cancer among white males and females* [1]

Primary site [2]	Male	Female
Respiratory system	8	2
Urinary system	7	3
Buccal cavity	10	2
Skin	17	11
Digestive tract	36	23
Genital system	12	51
All other sites	10	8
Total	100	100

[1] Percentage distribution of standardized rates for all ages using the total urban population of the United States, 1940, as standard.

[2] The classification of the primary site of cancer follows the International List of Causes of Death.

[1] This is the second of three sections of a paper on illness from cancer in the United States. The first section appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, 59: 33-48 (Jan. 14, 1944). The remaining section will appear in an early issue. The numbering of tables and figures is consecutive throughout the three sections.

It has been pointed out that the number of new cases of cancer developing each year in the white female population is about 12 percent greater, on a relative basis, than the number of new cases developing in the white male population. As can be seen from figure 5, the

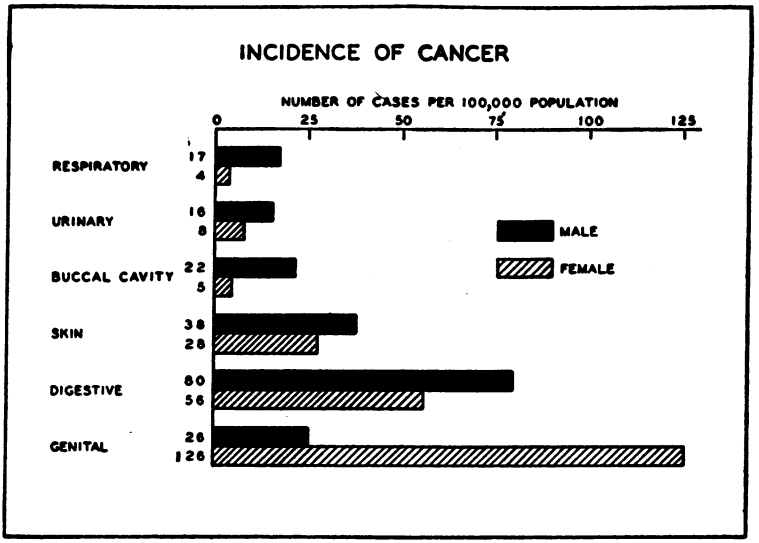

FIGURE 5.—Incidence rates of cancer for the white population by sex and primary site (standardized for age on the total urban population of the United States, 1940).

higher average illness rate among females is due to their greater probability of developing genital cancer, for if cancer of the genital system is excluded, the incidence rate for white males is 60 percent higher than the corresponding rate for white females.

For each of the five other broad groups of primary sites shown in figure 5, the male rate is definitely higher than the female rate. The male rates for cancer of the skin and digestive system are about 40 percent higher than the female rates; for cancer of the urinary system the rate is twice as great, while for cancer of the buccal cavity and respiratory system the rates are four times as great.

In the colored population the male rates are higher for cancer of the buccal cavity, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems, and lower for cancer of the genital system just as in the white population. But contrary to the situation among white males and females, the rate for cancer of the skin is about the same for both colored females and males (fig. 7).

Incidence rates by age for certain groups of primary sites are shown in figure 6 for white males and females.

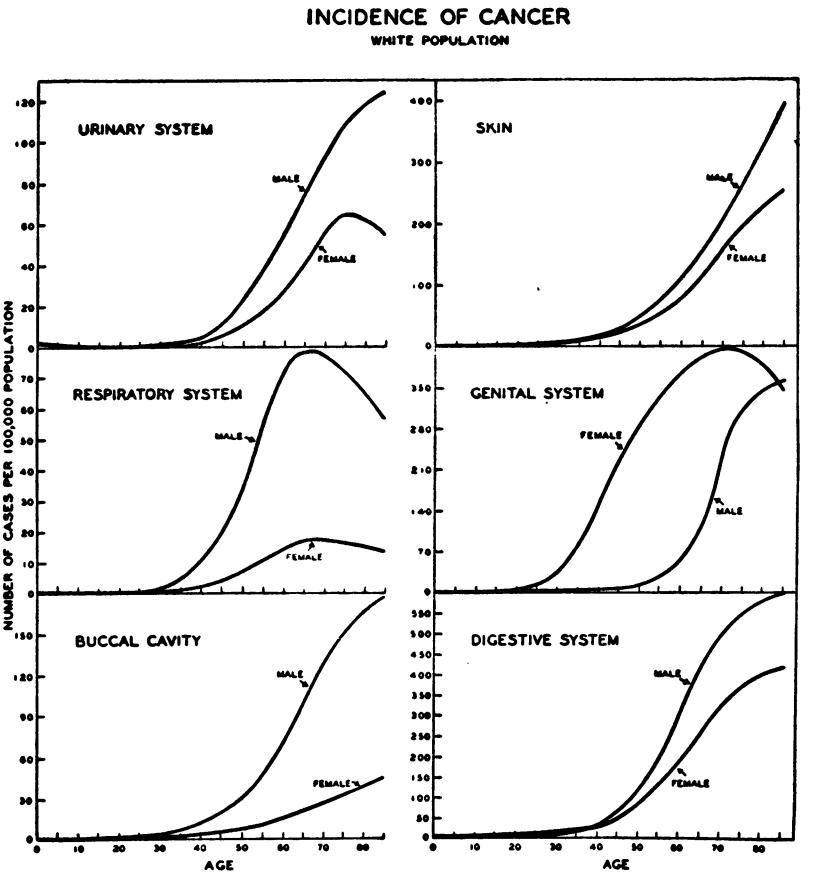

FIGURE 6.—Incidence rates of cancer for certain broad groups of primary sites, by age and sex for the white population.

VARIATIONS IN THE PRIMARY SITE OF CANCER BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS

Dermatologists and clinicians long have believed that light-skinned persons are more likely to develop cancer of the skin than are persons with more pigmentation. The illness rates shown in figure 7 support this belief; the difference between whites and nonwhites, however, is greater for males than for females. For males the prevalence rate for skin cancer among whites is about ten times that among nonwhites but for females the corresponding ratio is about six.

If, as has been suggested, the under-reporting of cancer among Negroes is greater than the under-reporting of cancer among whites, the difference in the prevalence of skin cancer in the two races is not as great as figure 7 indicates. It is not believed, however, that the difference in the relative number of persons with cancer who fail to

obtain medical care is great enough to change materially the general picture presented by figure 7. Moreover the ratio of the white to the colored rate is larger for cancer of the skin than for any other important form of cancer.

Cancer of the genital system is the only form of cancer which is as frequent among colored as among white persons. For each sex the rates are approximately equal. However, the separate genital organs are affected quite differently among females of the two races.

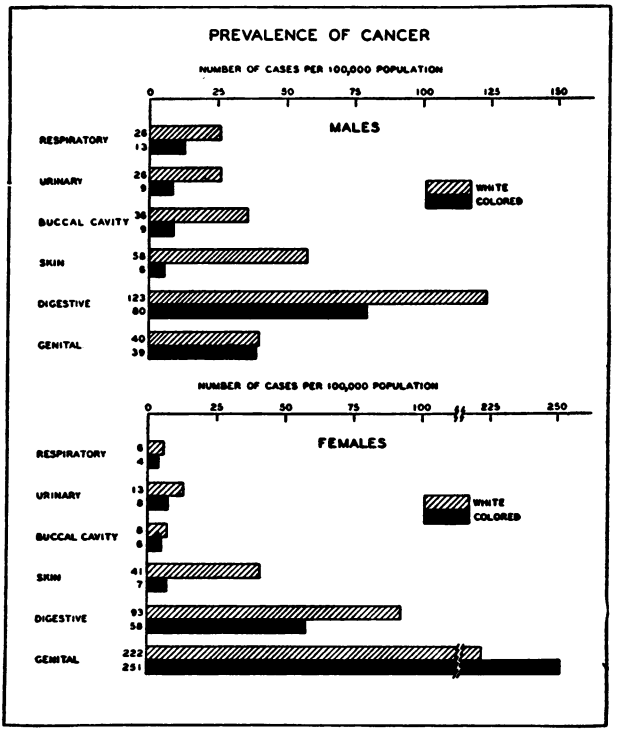

FIGURE 7.—Prevalence rates of cancer for separate primary sites by sex and color of population (standardized for age on the total urban population of the United States, 1940).

The rate for cancer of the uterus is 63 percent higher among colored than among white females. If, as some clinicians believe, cancer of the cervix is more likely to develop when lacerations and tears resulting from childbirth are not properly cared for, the greater prevalence of this form of cancer among Negro females may, in part at least, be due to this cause.

In 1939 the Bureau of the Census reported that about 20 percent of the births to colored mothers in cities of 10,000 or more population in the southern States where the cancer survey was conducted were delivered by midwives compared with about 3 percent of the births to white mothers. About one-half of the Negro and three-fourths of

the white babies were born in hospitals while the remainder were delivered at the mother's home by a physician. In northern cities less than 1 percent of white and colored babies are delivered by midwives. About 80 percent of white births and 64 percent of Negro births occur in hospitals; the remainder are delivered at home by physicians.

These figures suggest that, in the South, Negro mothers receive less adequate medical care at childbirth than do white mothers. It is also likely both in the South and in the North that when delivery occurs at home the mother does not receive as good postpartum medical care as when delivery occurs in a hospital.

Cancer of the genital organs other than uterus is relatively more frequent among white than among colored females. The prevalence rate for cancer of the breast is 50 percent higher and the rate for the other genital sites such as the vagina, vulva, and ovaries is 85 percent higher for white females.

VARIATIONS IN THE PRIMARY SITE OF CANCER BY AGE

Prevalence rates of cancer for broad groups of primary sites are shown in figures 8 and 9 by age for white males and females. The

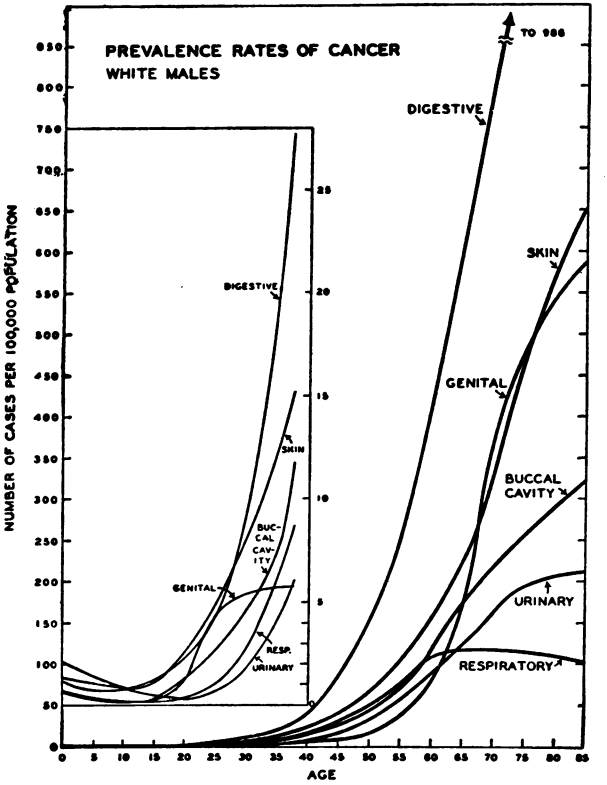

FIGURE 8.—Prevalence rates of cancer for separate primary sites by age for the white male population.

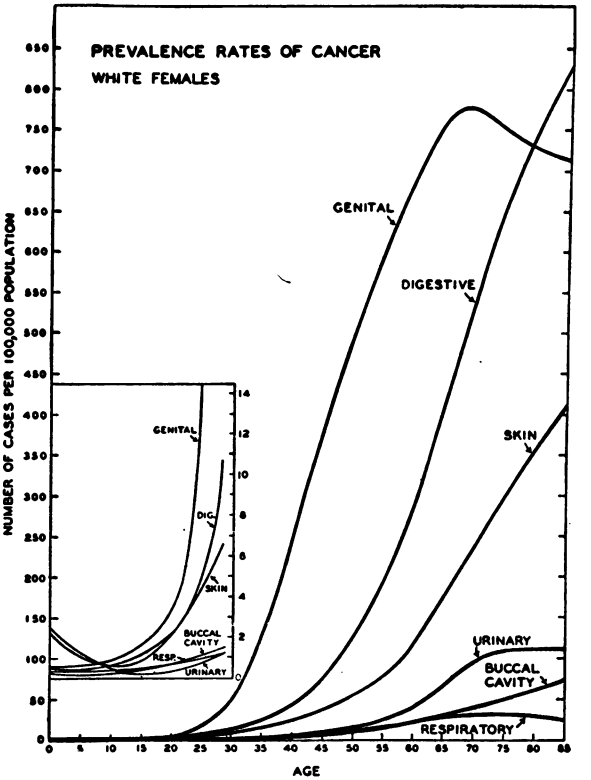

FIGURE 9.—Prevalence rates of cancer for separate primary sites by age for the white female population.

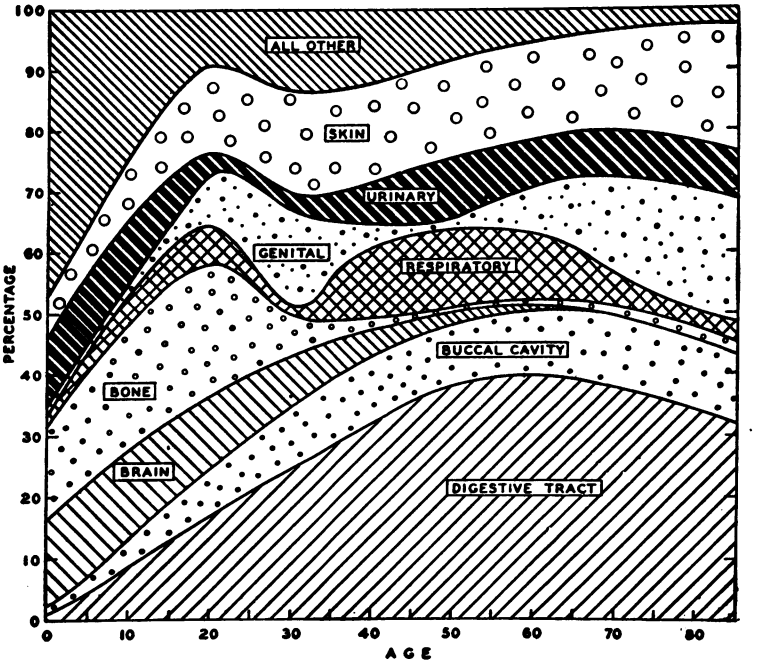

FIGURE 10.—Percentage distribution of the number of cases of cancer of different primary site groups at each age for white males (based on all cases under treatment).

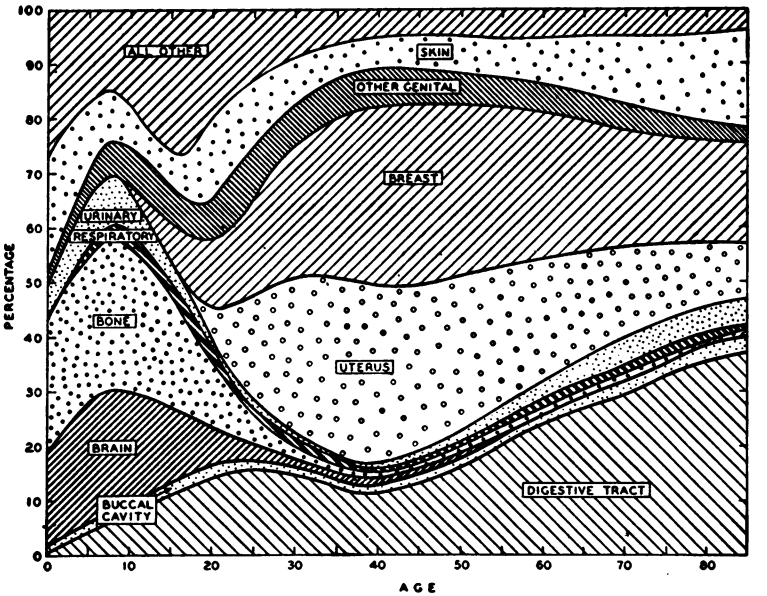

FIGURE 11.—Percentage distribution of the number of cases of cancer of different primary site groups at each age for white females (based on all cases under treatment).

figures emphasize the rapid rise in the prevalence of cancer with increasing age. For certain purposes it is desirable to consider the relative frequency of different primary sites at each age group independently of the frequency at other age groups. For this purpose figures 10 and 11 have been prepared to show the percentage distribution of cases of different primary sites for each age. From these figures it is apparent that cancers of the brain, bone, urinary system, and the "all other" group of sites which includes the glands account for a large proportion of the total number of cases of cancer among children and youth.

V. Illness from Cancer of Individual Specific Sites

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CANCER OF INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIC SITES

About one-half (49 percent) of the white women receiving medical care for cancer are being treated for cancer of the breast and uterus; 26 percent are being treated for cancer of the breast and 23 percent for cancer of the uterus including both the cervix and fundus (fig. 12). Next in numerical importance as primary sites are the skin and the digestive tract, intestines, stomach, rectum, and anus.

The primary sites of cancer are more uniformly distributed among the various parts of the body for males than for females. More white males are being treated for cancer of the skin than for any other form of malignant growth, but this accounts for only about 17 percent of all cases of cancer and the rate is only a little more than one-half the rate for cancer of the breast in females (fig. 13). Except for

cancer of the prostate, which ranks next to cancer of the stomach and of the skin in order of frequency, cancer of the genital organs is relatively rare among males.

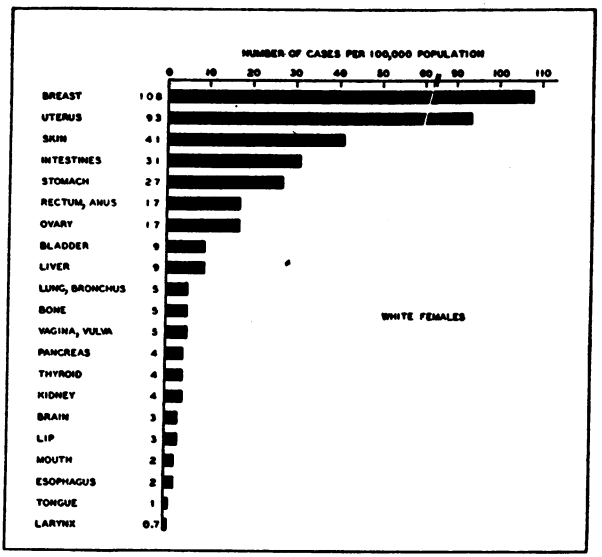

FIGURE 12.—Prevalence rates of cancer of specific primary sites, white female population. (Rates are standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940, as standard.)

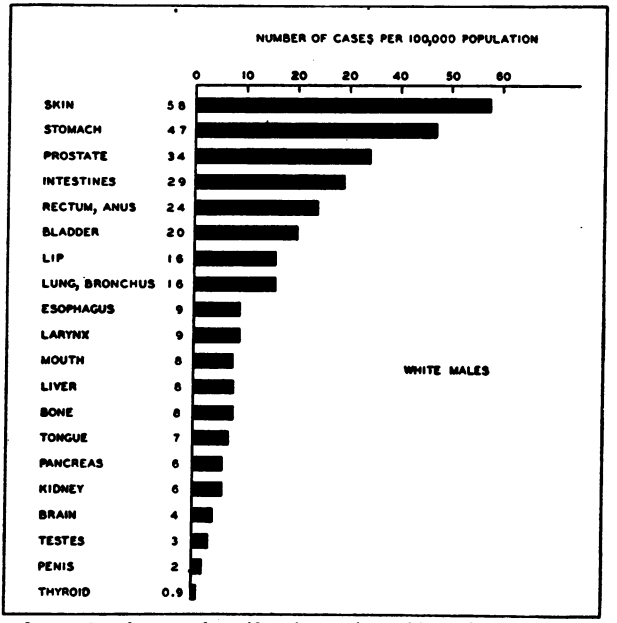

FIGURE 13.—Prevalence rates of cancer of specific primary sites, white male population. (Rates are standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940, as standard.)

VARIATION IN CANCER OF SPECIFIC PRIMARY SITES BY SEX AND AGE

Although the shape of the illness rate curve by age varies considerably by specific primary site, the male rate is generally higher than the

female rate except for cancer of the liver (fig. 14). As was pointed out above, cancer of the genital organs as a group is much more frequent among females than among males.

For certain sites such as the brain, kidney, lung, and pancreas, the illness rates do not continue to increase with age but reach a peak around 60 to 70 years of age and then decline. In general, the illness rates for males increase more rapidly with increasing age than do the rates for females so that the difference between the rates for the two sexes increases with age. There are, however, a few exceptions to this.

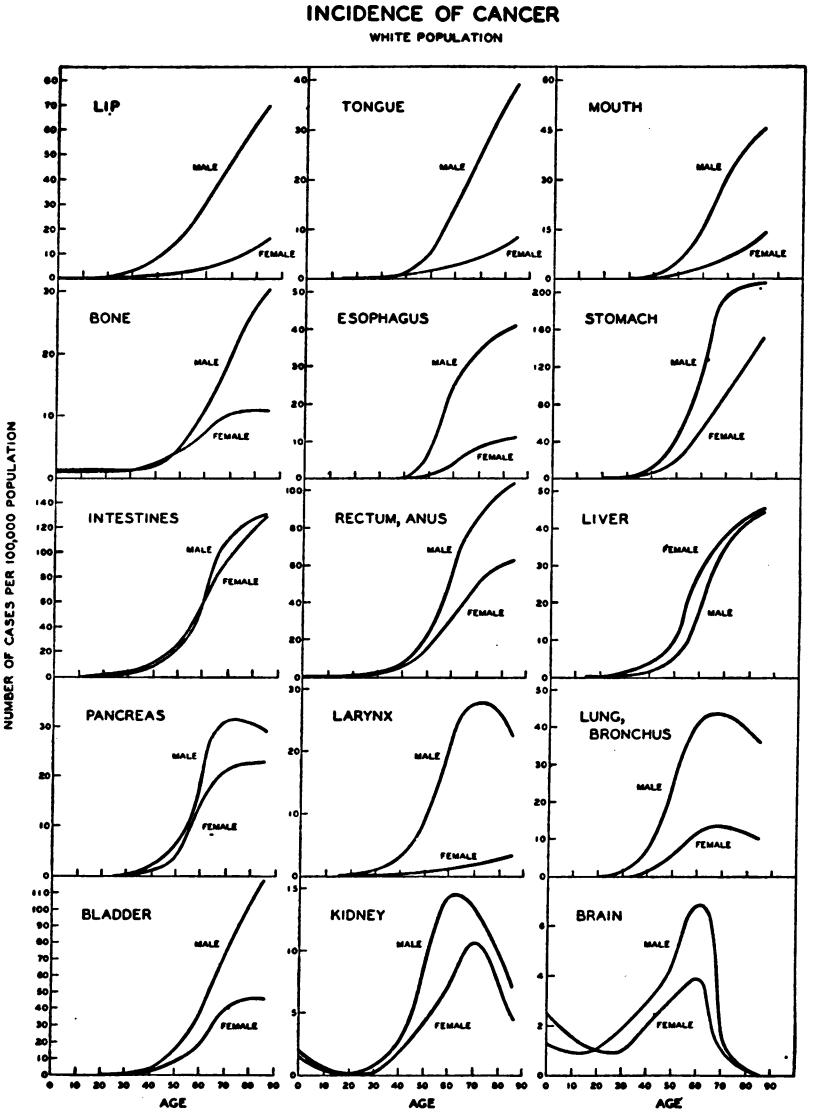

FIGURE 14.—Incidence rates of cancer of specific primary sites by age and sex of the white population.

Appendix—Continued

TABLE 4.—*Incidence rates of cancer per 100,000 white population by sex, age, and primary site, all regions combined*

Site and sex	Under 15	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	All ages		Number of cases
									Crude	Standardized[1]	
Lip:											
Male	[2]—	1	3	8	19	27	46	69	9	10	534
Female	—	—	1	2	3	4	8	16	2	2	98
Tongue:											
Male	—	—	—	1	4	16	24	39	3	4	201
Female	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	8	1	1	49
Mouth:											
Male	—	—	—	1	6	16	33	45	4	5	242
Female	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	14	1	1	71
Esophagus:											
Male	—	—	—	—	7	24	35	41	5	5	280
Female	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	11	1	1	60
Stomach:											
Male	—	—	2	11	43	111	199	210	28	31	1,590
Female	—	—	1	7	20	56	90	148	15	16	867
Intestines:											
Male	—	—	2	8	22	58	111	131	15	17	886
Female	—	1	4	10	25	58	94	128	17	18	969
Rectum:											
Male	—	1	2	6	22	55	86	104	14	15	789
Female	—	—	3	5	17	31	52	62	9	10	543
Liver:											
Male	—	—	1	2	5	18	35	44	5	5	263
Female	—	—	1	4	10	28	37	45	7	7	377
Pancreas:											
Male	—	—	—	2	7	18	33	28	4	5	252
Female	—	—	—	1	3	15	22	22	3	3	182
Larynx:											
Male	—	—	1	3	9	22	30	18	5	5	291
Female	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	22
Lung, bronchus:											
Male	—	—	1	7	24	42	44	36	10	11	592
Female	—	—	1	1	6	12	14	10	3	3	157
Prostate: Male	—	—	1	1	9	48	200	336	18	22	1,020
Testes: Male	—	1	4	3	2	3	1	5	2	2	124
Penis: Male	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	17	1	1	59
Uterus: Female	—	1	18	69	130	152	161	121	52	54	2,984
Ovary, fallopian tubes: Female	—	1	5	13	24	32	38	20	11	11	618
Vagina, vulva: Female	—	—	—	2	4	8	16	17	3	3	154
Breast: Female	—	1	16	70	126	179	198	185	56	58	3,237
Kidney:											
Male	1	—	1	2	8	15	14	7	4	4	207
Female	1	—	—	2	4	7	11	4	2	2	121
Bladder:											
Male	—	—	1	4	16	38	72	116	10	12	603
Female	—	—	1	1	8	17	42	44	5	6	308
Skin:											
Male	1	2	7	17	48	114	209	395	34	38	1,940
Female	1	2	6	18	40	72	152	254	26	28	1,530
Brain:											
Male	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	—	3	2	153
Female	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	—	2	2	102
Bone:											
Male	1	3	1	2	5	11	20	30	4	4	232
Female	1	1	1	3	4	8	11	10	3	3	163

[1] Standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.
[2] A dash indicates a rate of less than 0.1.

TABLE 5.—*Incidence rates of cancer per 100,000 population by age, sex, color, and region*

Age	White						Colored			
	South		North		West		South		North	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 10	11.5	10.5	7.3	4.7	6.9	5.7	4.5	2.1	5.0	3.3
10–19	18.9	10.7	8.2	7.0	16.4	11.4	4.3	7.7	5.2	3.2
20–24	23.5	14.3	15.2	14.1	15.5	26.5	45.4	16.3	25.5	30.2
25–29	61.8	73.1	21.4	39.0	35.5	50.4	8.4	104.5	11.4	44.6
30–34	75.7	123.4	34.8	83.6	54.9	107.4	31.9	155.0	33.8	97.8
35–39	105.0	247.8	48.8	158.8	86.1	151.6	49.4	219.1	58.9	170.9
40–44	187.2	386.5	117.6	263.8	121.9	280.4	63.0	332.0	82.2	228.8
45–49	315.5	540.5	203.1	394.8	183.5	427.4	127.4	453.3	113.5	336.5
50–54	458.4	619.7	347.6	486.0	394.8	560.9	173.7	721.3	218.8	469.7
55–59	898.9	755.1	520.4	653.7	646.1	623.9	347.1	811.3	353.0	559.4
60–64	1,072.3	1,098.9	838.0	817.3	862.3	811.6	555.1	811.6	556.2	676.7
65–69	1,570.7	1,193.8	1,107.1	928.9	1,102.5	985.4	587.1	758.7	959.4	642.2
70–74	1,919.0	1,464.5	1,430.0	1,028.5	1,533.2	1,358.4	525.9	410.5	1,005.3	798.3
75 and over	2,305.7	1,501.7	1,559.7	1,000.5	2,163.6	1,687.4	534.2	556.7	844.0	638.6
All ages:										
Crude	243.1	277.3	176.7	213.7	265.0	311.2	74.8	186.4	95.3	150.9
Standardized [1]	301.7	313.6	203.1	230.1	232.8	262.7	111.6	250.7	141.1	196.0
Number of cases	1,860	2,225	7,588	9,136	1,827	2,192	194	555	356	597

[1] Standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.

TABLE 6.—*Prevalence rates of cancer per 100,000 population by age, sex, color, and region*

Age	White						Colored			
	South		North		West		South		North	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 10	13.3	13.3	9.9	7.2	8.2	7.0	4.4	2.1	10.0	5.0
10–19	23.9	17.0	13.3	9.8	19.8	13.6	6.3	7.5	5.2	8.0
20–24	31.1	19.2	24.0	18.5	28.7	33.1	54.7	26.1	28.9	41.4
25–29	74.8	94.0	33.3	56.0	42.0	66.8	8.2	146.7	20.2	68.0
30–34	103.1	148.1	51.4	127.5	72.5	150.7	41.2	211.9	44.7	131.8
35–39	151.9	394.3	80.6	253.4	110.5	239.6	67.2	329.1	81.2	271.4
40–44	273.6	579.7	171.7	420.2	181.0	409.9	89.1	470.8	128.6	445.1
45–49	441.2	817.9	311.6	658.9	269.8	706.5	178.8	686.8	173.5	615.4
50–54	594.6	916.0	513.3	826.2	539.8	865.6	226.0	998.2	325.2	818.7
55–59	1,205.1	1,156.3	802.1	1,143.3	911.0	1,043.4	454.5	1,088.6	524.8	1,036.3
60–64	1,562.0	1,613.6	1,312.6	1,406.5	1,204.0	1,346.6	736.2	1,269.8	761.1	1,363.7
65–69	2,182.5	1,887.4	1,823.8	1,692.0	1,713.5	1,578.5	778.6	1,062.2	1,300.7	1,118.2
70–74	2,791.2	2,149.0	2,405.6	1,859.4	2,202.3	2,062.4	831.2	779.2	1,605.8	1,283.5
75 and over	3,919.6	2,237.2	2,801.1	2,108.1	3,249.0	2,692.2	803.9	901.6	1,283.5	792.2
All ages:										
Crude	346.2	418.6	281.5	369.2	381.6	490.9	101.1	270.0	138.9	261.9
Standardized [1]	433.7	468.3	327.1	399.6	335.6	413.6	152.3	364.6	205.8	341.2
Number of cases	2,649	3,359	12,088	15,783	2,631	3,458	262	804	519	1,036

[1] Standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.

TABLE 7.—*Incidence rates of cancer per 100,000 white population by age, sex, and groups of primary sites for each region*

Site, region, and sex	Under 15	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	All ages		Number of cases
									Crude	Standardized [1]	
BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX											
South:											
Male	[2] 0.7	5.3	12.5	29.9	68.6	124.1	169.7	227.7	33.3	39.8	255
Female	—	—	2.5	19.4	8.4	41.4	57.4	76.8	11.1	12.5	89
North:											
Male	0.1	0.4	1.8	7.0	21.3	58.8	116.5	176.4	15.7	18.4	675
Female	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.7	5.2	10.1	17.4	33.7	3.2	3.5	137
West:											
Male	0.9	—	6.3	17.7	41.8	79.4	122.7	137.4	28.4	24.8	196
Female	—	—	—	—	10.9	20.0	27.2	58.0	6.8	5.6	48
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM											
South:											
Male	1.1	1.5	8.7	23.7	62.0	246.0	332.0	450.6	47.6	59.5	364
Female	0.6	2.1	13.0	28.2	54.6	161.8	251.1	281.7	39.8	45.6	319
North:											
Male	0.4	1.6	7.3	30.2	117.3	293.3	537.0	553.7	72.9	83.3	3,130
Female	0.5	1.7	9.3	27.6	82.5	204.1	313.2	399.4	52.0	57.3	2,224
West:											
Male	0.8	1.0	8.4	31.7	88.7	280.8	489.7	655.4	90.4	78.7	623
Female	—	3.5	11.4	30.2	79.3	185.0	319.3	580.4	73.0	60.2	514
RESPIRATORY ORGANS											
South:											
Male	—	—	2.4	9.2	24.5	68.6	75.8	35.9	12.7	15.2	97
Female	—	—	—	2.0	8.5	13.2	3.9	—	2.4	2.7	19
North:											
Male	0.3	1.0	2.1	11.6	38.1	70.2	77.1	57.8	16.9	17.7	724
Female	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.7	7.0	14.7	18.7	12.9	3.5	3.8	148
West:											
Male	0.9	2.0	3.4	8.0	26.9	64.2	81.4	65.4	19.0	16.5	131
Female	0.9	—	1.6	0.9	6.2	14.3	18.7	22.2	4.7	4.0	33
UTERUS											
South: Female	—	1.4	25.3	109.8	183.9	219.1	199.1	153.1	68.5	76.2	550
North: Female	—	1.0	15.6	63.4	121.1	150.1	158.3	96.6	47.6	50.4	2,034
West: Female	—	0.9	20.7	59.9	127.0	108.7	143.9	195.9	56.8	49.3	400

BREAST											
South: Female	—	1.4	17.4	66.3	110.7	160.3	178.8	207.6	48.1	54.0	386
North: Female	0.1	1.4	16.0	71.8	127.7	180.2	196.3	148.9	54.7	58.1	2,337
West: Female	—	0.9	18.3	64.7	126.6	187.8	220.6	309.5	73.0	62.2	514
GENITAL ORGANS [3]											
South:											
Male	—	3.0	3.8	1.8	11.9	52.6	285.5	311.8	20.5	27.6	157
Female	—	2.8	47.6	185.5	332.3	421.4	438.8	417.0	129.6	144.9	1,040
North:											
Male	0.3	1.0	4.3	4.4	12.4	50.8	199.1	324.7	19.0	23.8	815
Female	0.4	3.3	36.9	151.2	272.3	370.6	403.2	278.3	114.5	121.5	4,896
West:											
Male	—	2.0	10.2	7.0	7.9	67.9	250.1	511.4	33.6	32.4	232
Female	—	6.5	45.7	140.2	300.2	337.4	438.2	544.9	150.6	129.7	1,061
URINARY ORGANS											
South:											
Male	1.7	—	0.8	6.4	23.0	51.7	59.0	106.3	11.2	13.8	86
Female	1.7	—	2.8	4.3	11.8	27.5	67.7	105.2	9.3	10.8	75
North:											
Male	0.7	0.1	1.8	5.8	24.9	56.7	95.6	121.4	14.4	16.4	620
Female	0.2	—	1.1	2.4	12.6	25.7	53.2	43.6	7.1	7.9	304
West:											
Male	—	1.0	2.5	5.2	23.4	41.9	69.0	149.3	16.2	14.3	112
Female	2.6	—	1.6	4.5	11.4	18.6	62.9	44.2	10.1	8.5	71
SKIN											
South:											
Male	—	2.9	29.6	50.2	153.7	357.0	658.9	1,054.0	92.8	116.4	710
Female	2.2	4.7	21.7	50.6	112.2	123.4	424.4	605.3	66.5	70.5	534
North:											
Male	0.8	1.8	3.7	10.1	27.5	68.5	129.5	242.2	19.8	23.1	850
Female	0.4	1.8	3.2	10.6	25.8	50.6	94.3	171.2	16.5	18.2	707
West:											
Male	1.1	2.4	3.1	21.8	72.1	149.0	226.7	553.2	55.1	48.5	380
Female	1.1	2.3	8.2	26.9	49.2	69.7	192.0	324.4	41.0	34.2	289

[1] Standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.
[2] A dash indicates a rate of less than 0.1.
[3] Rates for females include breast and uterus.

CULTIVATION OF *PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS* IN A LIQUID MEDIUM[1]

By EDWARD A. STEINHAUS, *Associate Bacteriologist*, R. R. PARKER, *Director*, and MAX T. MCKEE, *Junior Bacteriologist, United States Public Health Service*

It has been generally accepted until recently that *Pasteurella tularensis* could not be grown in liquid media. However, cultivation in such media was reported in April 1943 by Tamura and Gibby (*1*) who used gelatin, casein hydrolysates, or amino acids supplemented with certain accessory factors.

The purpose of the present paper is to report another liquid medium, simple and practical, which the authors have used successfully for the past year for the cultivation of this bacterium. The formula is as follows:

A. Bacto-heart infusion broth (dehydrated)	32 gm.
(Infusion made from beef heart, 500 gm.; proteose peptone, 10 gm.; and sodium chloride, 5 gm. per liter.)	
Dextrose	10 gm.
Cystine	1.5 gm.
B. Bacto-hemoglobin	5 gm.

In preparing this medium a double strength broth is prepared by dissolving the ingredients of A in 500 ml. of distilled water. This is easily accomplished by steaming a few minutes. The pH is adjusted to 7.8 and the solution sterilized at 121° C. for 15 minutes in a 2-liter flask with dispensing unit attached. The final pH is between 7.0 and 7.4.

The hemoglobin (B) is first made into a uniform paste and then dissolved in 500 ml. of distilled water and strained through gauze to remove any large particles. This solution is then sterilized at 121° C. for 15 minutes.

These two sterile preparations (A and B) are cooled to 50° to 60° C., thoroughly mixed, and dispensed into sterile test tubes under strictly aseptic conditions. The dispensing flask should be agitated frequently to keep the hemoglobin suspended.

Care must be taken to have all or most of the cystine go into solution. A medium in which the cystine settles to the bottom of the tubes is not satisfactory.

EXPERIMENTAL

Original inoculations into the liquid medium were made from fresh cultures on cystine heart agar slants. Subsequent transfers to fresh liquid medium were made with a regular bacteriologic loop or a capillary pipette. Controls of cystine heart agar and plain nutrient agar were used with each transfer. After three transfers small amounts of the culture were inoculated into guinea pigs.

Ten strains of *P. tularensis* from the following sources have been cultivated in this medium: Three from water (isolated via guinea pigs), three from human cases, three from ticks (*Dermacentor andersoni*), and one from a muskrat (*Ondrata zibethica*).

[1] Contribution from the Rocky Mountain Laboratory (Hamilton, Mont.) of the Division of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Health.

Most of the strains tested grew well in the liquid medium with a light but definite turbidity usually resulting in 48 hours, although with some the turbidity resulting from the initial transfer was delayed 3 or 4 days. When large inocula were used, the broth frequently became turbid within 20 to 24 hours, and a greater final turbidity usually resulted. Transfers to fresh liquid media were usually made 1 or 2 days after turbidity was apparent and successful serial transfers were effected using in some cases as small an inoculum as one loop of turbid culture.

Microscopic examinations of cultures showed cells of typical morphology for *P. tularensis*.

The reaction of guinea pigs inoculated subcutaneously with 0.5 ml. of culture after the third transfer indicated that no decrease in the virulence of the organisms had taken place.

SUMMARY

An easily prepared liquid medium for the serial cultivation of *Pasteurella tularensis* is described. Strains from water, muskrats, ticks, and human beings have been cultivated in this medium.

REFERENCE

Tamura, J. T., and Gibby, I. W.: Cultivation of *Bacterium tularense* in simplified liquid media. J. Bact., 45: 361–371 (1943).

PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES

December 5, 1943–January 1, 1944

The accompanying table summarizes the prevalence of nine important communicable diseases, based on weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments. The reports from each State are published in the Public Health Reports under the section "Prevalence of disease." The table gives the number of cases of these diseases for the 4 weeks ended January 1, 1944, the number reported for the corresponding period in 1942, and the median number for the years 1938–42.

DISEASES ABOVE MEDIAN PREVALENCE

Influenza.—The number of reported cases of influenza rose from 10,238 for the 4 weeks ended December 4 to 317,151 for the 4 weeks ended January 1, 1944. The weekly numbers of reported cases increased from 23,746 for the week ended December 11 to 126,481 and 126,610 for the weeks ended January 1 and January 8, respectively. The total number of cases for the current 4-week period compares

with 10,734 for the corresponding period in 1942 and with a preceding 5-year median of 11,034 cases.

The accompanying table shows by geographic areas the reported cases of influenza for recent weeks in 1943–44 and corresponding weeks in preceding years. The first sign of the current epidemic appeared in Michigan, in the East North Central region, during the week ended November 13 and within the next 3 weeks (ended December 4) it had spread into all sections of the country except the Pacific Coast. During the week ended December 11 the cases increased very rapidly in all regions and by the end of the next week (ended December 18) the Pacific region also reported a very significant increase over the preceding week as well as over 2 preceding years. In all regions except the Mountain and Pacific the cases reported have been higher than in the 3 preceding years; the minor epidemic of 1940–41 began in the Mountain and Pacific regions about the first week of December 1940. During the week ended January 1, 1944, the Middle Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions reported fewer cases than were reported during the preceding week and the New England and Middle Atlantic regions reported only slight increases. While the number of reported cases for the week ended January 8, the last available data at this time, was practically the same as in the preceding week, the West South Central region was the only one which increased, the other eight regions all showing decreases over the week ended January 1. Of 45 States reporting for both weeks, 28 States reported fewer cases for the week ended January 8 than for the preceding week. Considering this comparison by geographic sections: of 7 New England and Middle Atlantic States reporting, 6 reported fewer cases for the week ended January 8 than January 1; of 12 East and West North Central States, 8 reported fewer cases for January 8; of 11 South Atlantic and East South Central States, 6 reported fewer cases; of 11 Mountain and Pacific States, 7 reported fewer cases; and of 4 West South Central States, 1 reported fewer cases. Thus the majority of the States have passed the peak of reported cases in every region except the West South Central.

The most reliable index of the extent of the influenza epidemic is mortality, particularly mortality from influenza and pneumonia. However, influenza and pneumonia are about the only causes that give rise to any sudden increase in the death rate from all causes throughout the country; therefore, the excess deaths from all causes over some normal period are a good index of the mortality associated with the epidemic.

The reports of total deaths from 90 large cities which are received telegraphically and published by the Bureau of the Census in the Weekly Mortality Index afford up-to-date data on excess deaths. In table 2 these 90 cities have been classified according to geographic

section and excess rates computed for each region. The rates as here computed represent excesses for current weeks over an average based on corresponding weeks of the 2 preceding years.

It is seen in table 2 that the excess mortality reached a peak in the week ended January 1, 1944, of 6.4 per 1,000 population (annual basis), which is 50 percent above the expected figure of 12.9 per 1,000. The peak in the excess rates ranged from highs of 8.3 per 1,000 in the

TABLE 1.—*Influenza cases reported by geographic regions by weeks in 1943 and 1944 and for the corresponding weeks in preceding years* [1]

Geographic area and years	Week ended [2]									
	1943								1944	
	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
46 States,[3] District of Columbia, and New York City:										
1943–44	1,429	1,555	1,734	2,465	4,484	23,746	82,951	83,973	126,481	126,610
1942–43	1,576	1,596	1,769	1,854	1,928	2,604	2,414	2,290	3,440	3,852
1941–42	1,553	2,308	2,372	2,469	2,478	2,742	2,995	2,693	2,587	3,800
1940–41	976	787	1,180	1,332	3,014	9,663	29,864	42,457	45,475	77,144
New England:										
1943–44	3	1	3	32	54	121	344	929	1,019	560
1942–43	5	16	4	7	9	3	4	3	11	63
1941–42	1	1	------	2	3	2	7	1	1	9
1940–41	1	6	1	4	5	4	13	8	25	149
Middle Atlantic:										
1943–44	14	7	24	11	36	133	564	889	526	225
1942–43	22	37	20	25	31	31	23	25	42	51
1941–42	8	6	16	11	19	15	21	20	27	26
1940–41	14	6	11	4	6	9	23	45	38	97
East North Central:										
1943–44	32	163	36	41	122	930	5,620	10,236	11,132	8,959
1942–43	63	50	68	64	50	69	114	55	103	123
1941–42	45	60	105	65	75	79	71	72	88	148
1940–41	57	43	67	56	81	133	305	1,058	358	396
West North Central:										
1943–44	6	8	17	432	431	7,398	6,639	14,087	7,647	5,749
1942–43	8	24	15	8	30	42	51	40	18	125
1941–42	13	21	36	15	23	35	63	26	33	65
1940–41	8	10	7	17	19	30	76	336	1,867	2,771
South Atlantic:										
1943–44	428	446	507	649	1,227	4,035	15,920	16,425	35,971	32,635
1942–43	539	637	674	811	559	1,042	798	691	1,224	1,561
1941–42	407	434	534	529	624	727	732	664	515	979
1940–41	425	259	500	325	453	632	864	779	1,706	4,308
East South Central:										
1943–44	96	70	86	111	428	6,007	35,425	4,775	29,266	28,945
1942–43	64	52	88	45	90	123	85	217	237	197
1941–42	49	60	97	100	142	101	165	98	121	251
1940–41	22	59	92	76	69	67	195	458	1,710	11,536
West South Central:										
1943–44	669	705	815	971	1,546	3,633	9,029	15,652	25,686	37,332
1942–43	657	626	681	631	907	1,017	995	967	1,465	1,419
1941–42	859	1,482	1,350	1,547	1,306	1,474	1,661	1,517	1,455	1,906
1940–41	327	272	285	210	416	773	1,763	12,796	19,516	44,982
Mountain:										
1943–44	142	137	224	179	579	1,393	5,975	11,911	7,774	7,169
1942–43	171	102	156	200	201	206	276	245	289	262
1941–42	110	123	143	146	193	198	164	177	269	285
1940–41	92	108	67	150	390	780	11,600	8,455	9,566	7,581
Pacific:										
1943–44	39	18	22	39	61	96	3,435	9,069	7,460	5,036
1942–43	47	52	63	63	51	71	68	47	51	51
1941–42	61	121	91	54	93	111	111	118	78	131
1940–41	30	24	150	490	1,575	7,235	15,025	18,522	10,689	5,324

[1] A similar table appeared in the Public Health Reports for Dec. 24, 1943, p. 1893, with data from Sept. 26 to Dec. 11, inclusive.

[2] First week of year is the one ended Jan. 4 to 10, inclusive, with corresponding weeks counted from this base.

[3] New York State and Mississippi excluded.

South Atlantic region, 8.1 in the Middle Atlantic, and 7.8 in the New England, to lows of 5.0 in the Mountain, 5.2 in the West North Central, and 5.3 in the East North Central regions. The above peaks all occurred in the week ended January 1; the rate for that week was 3.3 in the Pacific region, which was the last to be affected and which had a

TABLE 2.—*Weekly actual and excess death rates from all causes per 1,000 estimated population in 90 cities in different geographic sections of the United States, Nov. 7, 1943–Jan. 8, 1944*[1]

Geographic section	Week ended								
	November			December				January	
	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8
	Excess[2] death rate from all causes per 1,000 (annual basis)								
All cities	−0.1	+0.4	−0.2	+1.4	+1.7	+3.5	+4.7	+6.4	+4.5
New England	+.9	+.4	−.3	+1.4	+1.3	+3.0	+5.3	+7.8	+7.2
Middle Atlantic	−.3	+.5	+.1	+1.5	+2.3	+4.3	+7.4	+8.1	+5.2
East North Central	−.2	0	+.1	+1.1	+1.8	+2.9	+3.0	+5.3	+4.1
West North Central	0	+1.1	−.8	+1.9	+2.6	+7.2	+4.9	+5.2	+2.4
South Atlantic	−.7	−1.1	−.3	+1.6	+1.3	+3.4	+4.4	+8.3	+2.7
East South Central	+2.8	+1.2	−1.1	+2.2	+1.3	+3.1	+1.7	+5.8	+4.2
West South Central	−1.7	+.8	+.9	+1.1	+1.1	+1.5	+2.8	+5.3	+3.7
Mountain	+.4	+1.5	+1.2	+1.3	+2.3	+5.6	+3.8	+5.0	+1.8
Pacific	+.9	+1.5	−1.3	+.8	+.3	+.9	+1.9	+3.3	+4.5
	Death rate from all causes per 1,000 (annual basis)								
All cities:									
1943–44	11.5	12.1	11.7	13.3	13.9	15.5	17.1	19.3	17.9
1941–42[3]	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.9	13.5
New England:									
1943–44	13.5	13.2	12.7	14.3	14.3	16.5	19.5	22.7	22.4
1941–42[3]	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.2
Middle Atlantic:									
1943–44	11.1	11.9	11.8	13.3	14.4	16.2	19.4	20.6	18.4
1941–42[3]	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.5	13.2
East North Central:									
1943–44	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.8	12.6	13.6	14.0	16.7	16.1
1941–42[3]	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.4	12.0
West North Central:									
1943–44	11.8	13.0	11.4	14.1	15.1	19.2	17.6	18.4	16.4
1941–42[3]	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.0	12.7	13.2	14.0
South Atlantic:									
1943–44	11.6	11.1	12.1	13.9	14.1	16.2	18.0	22.1	17.0
1941–42[3]	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.8	14.3
East South Central:									
1943–44	14.4	12.7	11.2	14.5	14.0	15.0	14.3	19.3	19.1
1941–42[3]	11.6	11.5	12.3	12.3	12.7	11.9	12.6	13.5	14.9
West South Central:									
1943–44	10.4	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.7	14.3	15.9	19.4	17.4
1941–42[3]	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.7
Mountain:									
1943–44	12.3	13.5	13.8	14.9	16.5	19.7	17.6	19.7	17.0
1941–42[3]	11.9	12.0	12.6	13.6	14.2	14.1	13.8	14.7	15.2
Pacific:									
1943–44	13.8	14.8	12.1	14.4	14.4	14.7	16.0	18.0	20.2
1941–42[3]	12.9	13.3	13.4	13.6	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.7	15.7

[1] Computed from data in Weekly Mortality Index of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
[2] Excess over 3-week moving average of average of rates for corresponding weeks of 1941–42 and 1942–43.
[3] Three-week moving average of average of rates for corresponding weeks of 1941–42 and 1942–43.

higher excess rate in the week ended January 8, 4.5 per 1,000. In every other region the excess for the week ended January 8 was less than in the preceding week. In the New England cities the rate for the week of January 8 was only slightly below that of January 1, but in every other region the week of January 8 shows a considerable decrease. The South Atlantic cities dropped from an excess of 8.3 to only 2.7 per 1,000.

As compared with preceding epidemics, the present mortality from all causes is slightly greater than that which occurred in the epidemic of 1928–29 in which the peak excess rate in a group of large cities was 5.8 per 1,000 as compared with 6.4 in the present epidemic. Although the 1928–29 epidemic was the largest of the 15 that have occurred since 1920, the mortality of that epidemic and of the present one is far below the 1918 pandemic when there was a peak excess rate from all causes of 52.5 per 1,000 population and in 1920 when there was a peak excess of 16.1 per 1,000, as compared with 6.4 in the present epidemic. The first cases in the present epidemic were reportedly so mild that almost no mortality was expected, but the figures in table 2 indicate that considerable mortality has occurred.

It should be remembered that all of the above figures refer to mortality from all causes. In the 1928–29 epidemic, 37 percent of the excess mortality from all causes was charged primarily to causes other than influenza and pneumonia. Most of these deaths from other causes were from chronic diseases, and their distribution by weeks included a peak which came at the same time as the influenza peak. They appear, therefore, to represent largely mortality that occurred at the particular time of the epidemic and because of influenza and pneumonia, although other important causes may have existed previously and a death may have been assigned as due primarily to that prior cause.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The number of cases of meningococcus meningitis rose from 967 during the 4 weeks ended December 4 to 1,389 cases during the 4 weeks ended January 1, 1944. Compared with preceding years the incidence of this disease continued at a relatively high level, the number of cases for the current period being almost 3 times the number reported for the corresponding period in 1942 and almost 10 times the 1938–42 median.

Each section of the country has contributed to the high incidence of meningococcus meningitis that has prevailed since the latter part of 1942. However, during the current period the largest increases over the 1938–42 median were reported from the Atlantic and Pacific Coast regions and the North Central region. In the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific regions the numbers of cases (116, 401, and 137, respectively) were approximately 13 times the respective medians; in the East North Central region the incidence

(324 cases) was more than 20 times the median, and in the West North Central the number of cases (121) was 11 times the normal seasonal incidence.

After reaching a relatively high peak in 1936, meningitis declined rapidly until the beginning of 1941; since then the disease has been more prevalent. Preliminary figures indicate that there will be approximately 18,000 cases reported for the year 1943, the highest on record for this disease. The rate of increase during the last 4-week period over the preceding 4-week period (44 percent) was considerably larger than the normal seasonal expectancy. However, this rise may be compared with a corresponding increase in 1942 when the present epidemic was in progress; in that year the increase during the last 4-week period over the preceding period was 55 percent. Thus the rise in 1943 is not as sharp as it was a year ago.

TABLE 3.—*Number of reported cases of nine communicable diseases in the United States during the 4-week period December 5, 1943–January 1, 1944, the number for the corresponding period in 1942, and the median number of cases reported for the corresponding period 1938–42*

Division	Current period	1942	5-year median	Current period	1942	5-year median	Current period	1942	5-year median
	Diphtheria			Influenza [1]			Measles [2]		
United States	1,100	1,258	1,830	317,151	10,734	11,034	29,658	18,855	18,196
New England	54	18	28	2,413	21	21	2,081	3,661	1,900
Middle Atlantic	127	131	173	2,112	121	113	5,849	6,233	3,699
East North Central	128	168	260	27,918	341	337	11,217	1,655	1,655
West North Central	110	88	94	35,771	151	300	3,380	1,100	1,409
South Atlantic	177	261	516	72,351	3,755	3,755	3,805	226	922
East South Central	108	136	212	75,473	662	803	704	224	324
West South Central	223	272	384	54,000	4,444	4,444	458	434	470
Mountain	47	68	75	27,053	1,002	1,002	1,300	2,464	1,384
Pacific	126	116	115	20,060	237	418	864	2,858	2,795
	Meningococcus meningitis			Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever		
United States	1,389	485	143	266	214	251	12,291	10,979	11,821
New England	116	68	9	16	5	5	1,217	1,390	858
Middle Atlantic	401	109	33	33	18	18	2,252	2,122	2,525
East North Central	324	54	16	30	18	23	2,913	3,114	3,722
West North Central	121	21	11	17	19	19	1,543	1,190	1,352
South Atlantic	139	97	25	11	15	24	1,125	1,080	1,148
East South Central	63	11	18	10	10	13	481	479	730
West South Central	55	23	13	32	75	20	392	315	388
Mountain	33	31	8	30	15	9	853	640	500
Pacific	137	71	10	87	39	24	1,515	649	650
	Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever			Whooping cough [2]		
United States	32	112	220	324	251	426	7,234	11,979	13,465
New England	0	0	0	16	16	16	470	1,826	1,582
Middle Atlantic	0	34	0	32	25	63	1,320	3,266	3,801
East North Central	6	44	48	30	30	65	1,523	3,076	3,510
West North Central	10	10	107	7	27	26	396	559	541
South Atlantic	3	4	3	39	39	89	1,544	898	1,126
East South Central	3	4	3	104	32	32	548	391	391
West South Central	7	14	16	43	48	84	587	740	456
Mountain	3	2	9	14	21	26	302	331	393
Pacific	0	0	11	39	13	20	544	892	892

[1] Mississippi and New York excluded; New York City included.
[2] Mississippi excluded.

Measles.—The number of reported cases (29,658) of measles was about 60 percent above the 1938–42 median incidence for this period. In the East North Central region the number of cases (11,217) was 6.8 times the median; in the South Atlantic section the incidence (3,805 cases) was more than 4 times the median and minor excesses occurred in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and East South Central regions. In the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions the incidence was below normal, the number of cases in the Pacific region being less than 30 percent of the 1938–42 median.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis dropped from 755 during the preceding 4-week period to 266 during the 4 weeks ended January 1, 1944. For the country as a whole the current incidence was about 25 percent above that of the corresponding period in 1942, but it was only slightly above the 1938–42 median. A comparison of geographic regions shows that the number of cases was above the median in every section except the West North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central regions. Approximately 12,400 cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year 1943; this was the highest number of cases reported during any year since 1931 which had a total of approximately 16,000 cases.

Scarlet fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever was slightly above the normal seasonal level, 12,291 cases being reported for the current 4-week period, as compared with the 1938–42 median of 11,821 cases. The Mountain and Pacific regions appeared to be mostly responsible for the current excess; in the former section the number of cases was 1.7 times the median while in the latter region the incidence was 2.3 times the median. Other regions reported only slight increases and four regions reported a decline from the median incidence.

DISEASES BELOW MEDIAN PREVALENCE

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria reached a new low level for this season of the year. For the 4 weeks ended January 1, 1944, there were 1,100 cases reported, as compared with 1,258 in 1943 and a median of 1,830 cases for the corresponding period in 1938–42. In the New England region the number of cases (54) was 3 times the 1943 figure for this period and almost twice the median, and a few more cases than might normally be expected were reported from the West North Central and Pacific regions; in all other regions the incidence was relatively low. Preliminary reports indicate that the total number of cases reported for the year 1943 may be the lowest on record.

Smallpox.—For the current period there were 32 cases of smallpox reported, as compared with 112, 70, and 220 for the corresponding period in 1942, 1941, and 1940, respectively. The 1938–42 median was 220 cases. Ten of the total cases were reported from the West North Central region and 7 from the West South Central region; the

remaining cases were widely distributed over other regions of the country.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.—For the 4 weeks ended January 1 there were 324 cases of these diseases reported. About one-fourth of the total cases were reported from Mercer County, Kentucky (82 cases), during the week ended January 1. Due largely to the high incidence in that State and to a rather large number of cases reported from California (26 cases) during the week ended December 11, the current incidence was 1.3 times the number reported for the corresponding weeks in 1942. The incidence was, however, only about 75 percent of the 1938–42 median.

Whooping cough.—The number of reported cases (7,234) of whooping cough was about 60 percent of the 1942 figure for this period and about 55 percent of the 1938–42 median incidence. Of the nine geographic regions, the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central reported excesses over the median, but in each of the other six regions the incidence was below the normal seasonal expectancy.

MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES

For the four weeks ended January 1, 1944, there were approximately 48,900 deaths from all causes in the group of large cities reporting to the Bureau of the Census, an increase of approximately 48,400 deaths over the preceding 4-week period. Since the rise in mortality which began in the week ended December 5 following a sharp increase in the reported cases of influenza, the weekly number of deaths in large cities for the 5 weeks has exceeded the average for the corresponding week of the 3 preceding years by 9.4, 17.0, 27.5, 44.7, and 50.4 percent, respectively. A further discussion of mortality in large cities is found under the subject of influenza.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 8, 1944

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

	Week ended Jan. 8, 1944	Corresponding week, 1943
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	12,950	10,404
Average for 3 prior years	9,851	
Deaths under 1 year of age	673	719
Average for 3 prior years	641	
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	66,216,002	65,276,406
Number of death claims	13,706	12,754
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	10.8	10.2

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 JANUARY 15, 1944

Summary

The number of reported cases of influenza declined during the week from 126,610 to 65,649. Decreases were recorded in all geographic areas, although increases were recorded in 5 States, the largest increase being in Louisiana, which State reported 6,430 cases as compared with 4,106 for the preceding week. A decline was also recorded in both the total mortality for 90 large cities and in mortality from influenza and pneumonia combined for 34 scattered cities. Urban mortality was reported for the weeks ended January 8 and 15, respectively, as follows: Total, all causes, in 90 large cities, 13,322 and 11,538; mortality from influenza and pneumonia in 34 scattered cities (including several smaller cities), 973 and 683. For the peak week for mortality, week ended January 1, the number of deaths in the 90 cities was 50.4 percent above the 3-year average. This is the greatest winter excess in total urban mortality since the influenza epidemic of 1928–29. Estimating that the population of this group of cities increased 1 or 2 percent during the past 2 years, it may be assumed that a similar increase could normally have been expected in the death rate.

The incidence of meningococcus meningitis increased for the fourth successive week. A total of 645 cases was reported currently (more than for any week last year and for any prior week of record), as compared with 309 and 251 for the corresponding week in 1943 and 1930, respectively, the largest numbers previously recorded for the corresponding weeks of record.

Of the current total 401 cases, or 62 percent, occurred in 11 States reporting more than 20 cases each, as follows (last week's figures in parentheses): *Increases*—Massachusetts 34 (24), New York 89 (75), New Jersey 32 (31), Michigan 22 (11), Missouri 25 (18), Virginia 21 (20), and California 42 (36); *decreases*—Pennsylvania 41 (48), Ohio 47 (50), Illinois 27 (35), and Tennessee 21 (29). Reports of 10 or more cases each in 13 other States aggregated 185 cases.

For the first 2 weeks of the year, as compared with the same period last year, increased incidence is reported for dysentery, infectious encephalitis, measles, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever, while for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tularemia, endemic typhus fever, and whooping cough the reported incidence is less.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 15, 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—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43
	Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine	1	0	0	28	------	3	110	16	70	3	19	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	------	------	------	3	173	8	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	28	------	------	4	304	14	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	2	2	------	------	------	358	450	441	34	12	3
Rhode Island	2	2	1	13	------	------	154	9	9	4	20	0
Connecticut	5	0	0	158	4	4	37	358	161	17	4	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York	9	16	24	[1] 28	[1] 22	[1] 22	873	852	852	89	23	5
New Jersey	2	8	7	85	26	24	640	331	112	32	8	1
Pennsylvania	10	19	19	28	2	------	776	1,841	1,463	41	16	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	12	15	15	4,212	14	35	1,824	61	61	47	0	1
Indiana	14	12	14	129	8	25	189	152	31	14	2	1
Illinois	5	7	28	67	11	21	298	176	89	27	3	3
Michigan [3]	3	7	7	61	5	5	1,091	135	384	22	3	1
Wisconsin	1	6	1	1,297	147	61	947	437	437	12	2	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota	2	4	4	3	2	2	760	14	177	11	0	0
Iowa	12	10	10	1,839	------	4	100	44	134	1	0	0
Missouri	1	5	7	40	10	18	43	46	40	25	25	1
North Dakota	3	0	0	301	46	42	337	8	11	1	0	0
South Dakota	2	1	2	------	------	------	114	162	9	1	1	0
Nebraska	1	7	3	60	28	------	6	140	11	1	1	0
Kansas	3	4	7	844	4	16	65	68	141	7	8	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware	1	0	0	------	------	------	13	2	2	1	0	0
Maryland [2]	6	12	6	876	22	22	126	10	12	11	10	1
District of Columbia	0	1	3	62	4	4	31	13	8	1	4	0
Virginia	7	11	11	7,721	489	489	277	79	141	21	20	3
West Virginia	5	8	9	3,394	14	14	266	7	54	18	1	0
North Carolina	15	11	22	158	17	17	297	14	94	13	3	2
South Carolina	5	2	7	5,498	854	854	112	5	7	6	16	1
Georgia	9	2	13	1,634	157	157	192	13	26	14	2	0
Florida	5	4	4	116	------	14	32	3	11	10	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky	8	11	11	1,927	15	21	18	197	26	18	7	2
Tennessee	2	4	6	913	63	92	179	16	67	21	6	3
Alabama	4	8	8	3,277	265	281	260	11	50	4	8	3
Mississippi [2]	3	9	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	8	0	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas	6	11	11	2,420	158	212	51	57	30	0	4	0
Louisiana	5	5	10	6,430	9	32	24	26	20	17	3	1
Oklahoma	3	8	13	1,760	67	149	14	52	52	4	2	0
Texas	18	35	50	13,126	1,582	1,561	260	63	216	14	5	5
MOUNTAIN												
Montana	1	1	1	654	7	17	145	26	26	2	0	0
Idaho	0	0	1	2	1	3	12	81	46	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	[3] 334	36	36	21	8	8	0	2	0
Colorado	7	15	14	840	46	68	154	78	78	2	2	1
New Mexico	2	0	1	20	4	4	2	1	29	2	1	0
Arizona	0	2	2	541	83	165	39	7	10	2	2	0
Utah [2]	0	1	0	1,477	12	12	8	374	27	0	2	1
Nevada	0	0	0	138	------	------	2	3	0	1	1	0
PACIFIC												
Washington	12	13	2	45	1	4	102	717	141	16	14	1
Oregon	0	2	1	554	27	39	79	373	65	8	16	0
California	35	29	18	2,531	68	160	258	212	326	42	30	1
Total	250	330	353	[3]65,649	4,330	4,330	11,703	8,225	8,266	645	309	46
2 weeks	518	702	758	192,355	8,182	8,182	21,862	16,407	16,407	1,225	587	103

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 15, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Poliomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and paratyphoid fever [4]		
	Week ended—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43	Week ended—		Median 1939–43
	Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943		Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine	0	2	0	21	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	9	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	3	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	2	0	241	366	191	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	12	16	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	57	74	72	0	0	0	0	0	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York	2	3	3	400	399	399	0	0	0	1	4	8
New Jersey	2	0	0	106	103	173	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	0	272	285	285	0	10	0	0	2	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	1	1	1	246	269	269	0	6	1	4	1	4
Indiana	3	0	0	89	83	135	0	13	5	5	2	1
Illinois	1	0	1	257	223	340	0	1	1	1	0	3
Michigan [3]	0	4	1	111	100	250	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	185	336	141	0	0	6	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota	1	0	1	108	92	92	0	0	12	0	1	1
Iowa	0	1	1	77	63	63	1	2	4	0	2	1
Missouri	1	1	0	76	98	92	1	0	1	2	1	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	22	8	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	1	0	43	23	22	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	33	21	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	3	1	75	63	93	2	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware	0	0	0	1	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland [3]	1	0	0	97	66	66	0	1	0	0	8	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	60	25	13	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	0	1	0	53	52	54	0	0	0	1	1	2
West Virginia	1	0	0	53	28	61	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Carolina	0	1	1	54	50	63	0	0	0	1	2	2
South Carolina	0	0	0	17	19	12	1	1	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	1	1	13	27	27	1	0	0	0	1	4
Florida	0	0	0	8	5	7	0	0	0	6	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky	0	2	2	70	51	70	1	0	0	14	1	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	57	58	58	0	0	0	2	0	1
Alabama	0	1	1	12	15	26	0	2	0	0	2	1
Mississippi [3]	0	0	0	7	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas	1	1	1	2	10	10	0	0	1	2	2	2
Louisiana	1	0	0	6	14	14	0	0	0	5	3	7
Oklahoma	2	0	0	18	8	35	1	0	1	1	2	2
Texas	1	9	2	62	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	4
MOUNTAIN												
Montana	0	0	0	54	9	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	28	12	12	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	5	58	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Colorado	1	0	0	31	53	38	0	0	3	0	0	1
New Mexico	0	1	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	1	0	18	9	7	0	0	1	5	0	1
Utah [3]	0	0	0	151	90	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington	2	1	0	225	30	38	1	0	0	1	0	0
Oregon	4	1	0	63	22	22	0	3	3	1	0	1
California	2	7	4	244	192	161	6	0	0	4	0	2
Total	32	46	36	3,860	3,637	3,637	16	39	53	59	41	78
2 weeks	66	80	73	7,324	7,094	7,094	24	81	90	117	94	159

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 15, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943, and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Whooping cough			Anthrax	Week ended Jan. 15, 1944							
	Week ended—		Median 1939–43		Dysentery			Encephalitis, infectious	Leprosy	Rocky Mt. spotted fever	Tularemia	Typhus fever
	Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 16, 1943			Amebic	Bacillary	Unspecified					
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine	8	122	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	6	52	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	78	256	227	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	16	92	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York	185	473	540	0	3	21	0	2	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	70	194	194	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	100	373	414	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	89	282	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	23	35	35	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Illinois	69	177	177	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Michigan [2]	42	414	220	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	80	231	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota	38	66	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	22	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	13	30	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	13	21	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	21	48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland [2]	18	95	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
District of Columbia	6	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	48	90	53	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	1	0
West Virginia	62	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	68	85	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Carolina	64	31	66	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	5	31	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
Florida	28	10	11	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky	37	55	55	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	9	82	32	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Alabama	4	41	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Mississippi [3]	----	----	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas	17	22	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Oklahoma	5	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	145	227	96	0	20	295	0	1	0	0	0	15
MOUNTAIN												
Montana	6	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	23	22	28	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	7	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	18	19	24	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Utah [3]	8	32	32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington	49	38	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	16	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	65	341	183	0	4	9	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	1,592	4,254	4,254	1	40	337	75	12	0	0	13	58
2 weeks	3,130	7,902	7,902	2	54	633	122	19	0	0	32	117
2 weeks, 1943	----	----	----	1	39	275	75	18	0	1	54	157

[1] New York City only.
[2] Period ended earlier than Saturday.
[3] Exclusive of delayed report (included only in cumulative total) of 96 cases in Wyoming.
[4] Including paratyphoid fever cases reported separately as follows: Missouri, 1; Florida, 3; Louisiana, 2; California, 2.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended January 1, 1944

This table lists the reports from 85 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								
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine:												
Portland	0	0	1	0	32	0	13	0	2	0	0	1
New Hampshire:												
Concord	0	0	------	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont:												
Barre	0	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:												
Boston	10	0	------	3	26	6	48	0	51	0	1	8
Fall River	1	0	------	0	0	1	4	0	6	0	0	1
Springfield	0	1	------	0	23	2	4	0	2	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	------	2	2	1	34	0	35	0	0	0
Rhode Island:												
Providence	0	0	7	3	62	0	19	0	3	0	0	7
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport	0	0	37	9	1	2	8	0	2	0	0	2
Hartford	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	42	5	1	1	13	0	1	0	0	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York:												
Buffalo	0	0	2	8	1	3	27	0	2	0	0	1
New York	5	2	199	33	379	32	225	1	138	0	1	27
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	------	1	0	4	10	0	5	0	0	15
New Jersey:												
Camden	1	0	9	9	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	25	0	7	2	15	0	5	0	1	1
Trenton	0	0	21	6	1	1	21	0	3	0	0	1
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia	0	0	57	39	0	14	100	0	24	0	0	10
Reading	0	0	------	5	1	2	6	0	2	0	0	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio:												
Cincinnati	3	0	14	16	4	14	19	0	22	0	0	3
Cleveland	0	0	86	21	254	9	45	0	28	0	0	17
Columbus	0	0	625	13	19	0	11	0	11	0	0	9
Indiana:												
Fort Wayne	0	0	------	1	5	0	8	0	5	0	0	0
Indianapolis	2	0	------	0	1	6	23	0	26	0	0	4
South Bend	0	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Terre Haute	0	0	------	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:												
Chicago	0	0	40	7	7	20	70	1	68	0	0	31
Springfield	0	0	8	1	11	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Michigan:												
Detroit	2	0	34	13	14	14	66	0	31	0	0	13
Flint	0	0	------	2	1	1	16	0	2	0	0	0
Grand Rapids	0	0	------	3	82	1	5	0	10	0	0	0
Wisconsin:												
Kenosha	0	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	0	0	4	4	2	2	15	0	24	0	0	23
Racine	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Superior	0	0	------	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota:												
Duluth	1	0	------	3	11	0	5	0	10	0	0	9
Minneapolis	3	0	------	7	23	4	15	0	24	0	0	0
St. Paul	1	0	------	5	29	1	9	0	19	0	0	3
Missouri:												
Kansas City	0	0	9	4	2	4	17	0	17	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	8	8	10	12	41	0	16	0	0	5
Nebraska:												
Omaha	3	0	------	5	0	0	13	0	6	0	0	0
Kansas:												
Topeka	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	3
Wichita	1	0	------	0	19	1	1	0	2	0	0	0

City reports for week ended January 1, 1944

	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								
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware:												
Wilmington	0	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland:												
Baltimore	3	0	85	25	40	4	70	0	25	0	0	10
Cumberland	0	0	16	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:												
Washington	1	0	603	7	39	6	32	0	31	0	1	3
Virginia:												
Lynchburg	0	0	49	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Richmond	0	0	14	4	7	1	15	0	2	0	0	0
Roanoke	0	0	------	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
West Virginia:												
Charleston	0	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wheeling	0	0	100	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1
North Carolina:												
Winston-Salem	0	0	132	3	40	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:												
Charleston	0	0	472	1	4	0	7	0	4	0	0	0
Georgia:												
Atlanta	1	0	704	7	6	2	9	0	8	0	0	0
Brunswick	0	0	------	0	28	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	1,298	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Florida:												
Tampa	0	0	200	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Tennessee:												
Memphis	0	0	37	6	0	3	15	0	4	0	0	1
Nashville	0	0	------	6	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	0
Alabama:												
Birmingham	0	0	202	6	15	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile	0	0	88	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas:												
Little Rock	0	0	299	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:												
New Orleans	0	0	52	13	4	4	18	0	7	0	1	0
Shreveport	0	0	------	2	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
Texas:												
Dallas	1	0	17	8	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	1
Galveston	0	0	------	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	2	0	------	2	3	1	19	1	0	0	0	0
San Antonio	1	0	18	10	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1
MOUNTAIN												
Montana:												
Billings	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Great Falls	0	0	519	1	30	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Helena	0	0	------	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Missoula	0	0	300	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Idaho:												
Boise	0	0	139	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Colorado:												
Denver	2	0	25	6	10	2	15	1	10	0	0	12
Pueblo	0	0	------	1	92	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Utah:												
Salt Lake City	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	26	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington:												
Seattle	1	0	------	5	3	2	15	0	3	0	0	9
Spokane	0	0	2	1	12	0	5	0	17	0	0	1
Tacoma	1	0	------	5	4	0	0	0	25	0	0	1
California:												
Los Angeles	3	0	568	12	40	6	15	0	22	0	0	7
Sacramento	1	0	37	2	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	0
San Francisco	4	0	569	7	0	0	25	0	10	0	0	2
Total	56	4	7,782	399	1,556	209	1,352	5	833	0	6	274
Corresponding week, 1942	65	2	180	57	1,687	81	593	8	829	0	13	800
Average, 1938–42	97	------	1,563	[1] 59	[2] 1,560	------	485	------	986	9	14	1,042

Dysentery, amebic.—Cases: Boston, 1; New York, 1; St. Louis, 1.
Dysentery, bacillary.—Cases: Worcester, 16; New York, 5; Chicago, 1; Detroit, 2; Charleston, S. C., 6.
Dysentery, unspecified.—Cases: Baltimore, 1; Richmond, 1; San Antonio, 3.
Tularemia.—Cases: New York, 1; Indianapolis, 1.
Typhus fever.—Cases: New York, 1; Savannah, 2; New Orleans, 2; San Antonio, 2.

[1] 3-year average, 1940–42.

[2] 5-year median.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, by geographic groups, for the 85 cities in the preceding table (estimated population, 1942, 33,929,400)

	Diphtheria case rates	Encephalitis, infectious, case rates	Influenza		Measles case rates	Meningitis, meningococcus, case rates	Pneumonia death rates	Poliomyelitis 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	27.3	2.5	221	59.6	365	32.3	380.1	0.0	256	0.0	2.5	52
Middle Atlantic	2.8	0.9	148	48.2	184	29.3	199.8	0.5	85	0.0	0.9	27
East North Central	4.1	0.0	476	50.2	259	39.1	169.9	0.6	136	0.0	0.0	64
West North Central	18.3	0.0	37	67.0	193	44.6	215.1	0.0	195	0.0	0.0	43
South Atlantic	8.7	0.0	6,374	93.7	448	27.8	274.2	0.0	134	0.0	1.7	50
East South Central	0.0	0.0	1,942	124.7	89	23.8	249.5	0.0	36	0.0	0.0	6
West South Central	11.7	0.0	1,132	108.5	29	14.7	266.9	5.9	23	0.0	5.9	6
Mountain	32.2	8.0	7,919	80.4	1,093	24.1	201.0	8.0	362	0.0	0.0	105
Pacific	17.5	0.0	2,055	55.9	110	14.0	110.1	0.0	147	0.0	0.0	35
Total	8.6	0.6	1,196	61.3	239	30.7	207.8	0.8	128	0.0	0.9	42

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Hawaii Territory

Plague (human).—On December 29, 1943, 1 death from human plague was reported in Kukuihaele, Hamakua District, Island of Hawaii, T. H., bringing the total number of deaths from plague to 7 for the year 1943 to date. The previous deaths occurred on March 5, March 28, April 11, May 3, August 22, and December 19, 1943. The death on December 29 was a 42-year-old male who had lived approximately 9 miles from where the preceding death occurred.

FOREIGN REPORTS

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended December 18, 1943.—During the week ended December 18, 1943, 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		27		207	320	122	92	98	124	990
Diphtheria		12	5	43	1	4	2	2		69
Dysentery (bacillary)				19						19
Encephalitis, infectious				1						1
German measles				11	6		1	2	4	24
Influenza		36			855	23	80			994
Measles	1	1		155	222	7	8	62	2	458
Meningitis, meningococcus				1	4				2	7
Mumps		8		66	89	39	6	10	13	231
Poliomyelitis			1	1						2
Scarlet fever		3	1	58	150	49	18	31	27	337
Tuberculosis (all forms)			1	121	45	15			20	202
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		1		6					1	8
Undulant fever					1					1
Whooping cough		4		62	57	19	9	7	9	167

JAMAICA

Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended December 18, 1943.—During the 4 weeks ended December 18, 1943, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outside of Kingston, as follows:

Disease	Kingston	Other localities	Disease	Kingston	Other localities
Chickenpox	2	7	Leprosy		1
Diphtheria	3	1	Tuberculosis	11	74
Dysentery	4	3	Typhoid fever	6	55
Erysipelas	1	1	Typhus fever	1	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 in each month.

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

Plague

Belgian Congo—Blukwa Region—Lonito.—During the week ended December 4, 1943, 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported in Lonito, in the Blukwa Region, Belgian Congo.

British East Africa—Kenya.—During the week ended December 11, 1943, 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported in Kenya, British East Africa.

Madagascar.—During the month of November 1943, 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported in Madagascar.

Yellow Fever

Portuguese Guinea.—During the week ended December 18, 1943, yellow fever was reported present in inland towns and other Portuguese West African possessions, and for the week ended December 25, 1943, 3 cases of yellow fever were reported in Portuguese Guinea.

Sierra Leone—Gallinas.—On December 1, 1943, 1 case of suspected yellow fever with 1 death was reported in Gallinas, Sierra Leone.

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