# Morbidity and Mortality <br> COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER 

# PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE <br> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF health, eductation, ando welfare 

Prepored by the NATIONAL OFFICE OF ViTAL STATISTICS Executive 3-6300, Ext. 4744

## Provisional Information un Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended July 26, 1958

The number of cases of poliomyelitis reported for the week ended July 26 is 143 as compared with 265 for the corresponding week in 1957, and 654 in 1956. The number of paralytic cases reported increased from 52 for the previous week to 72. The numbers for the same weeks in 1957 and 1956 were 52 and 287 respectively, and for the second consecutive week the number of cases with paralysis was in excess of the number for the same week in 1957. About one-fourth of the States have reported more paralytic cases so far this year than during the same period last year. The proportion of total cases reported as paralytic remains higher than last year. In all but 3 of the 17 weeks since the beginning of the disease year, about April 1 , paralytic cases have exceeded the number reported as nonparalytic.

Ten cases of poliomyelitis were reported in New Jersey for the week ended July 26, 5 of which were paralytic. Five of the 10 cases were in Hudson County and the remainder oc-
curred in 4 different counties. Some increase in incidence was also reported in Virginia, half of the cases paralytic. There has been a concentration of cases in Wise County located in the southwestern part of the State. Cases have also been reported in 2 contiguous counties. So far the increase in this area is described as "Increased incidence." The only localization of cases has been the occurrence of 3 cases in a village of about 300 population. No cases have occurred in persons who had had 3 or more doses of vaccine. Montana reported 4 cases for the current week, 3 of which were paralytic. Ten of 12 cases that have been reported among Indians in Montana have been paralytic and concentrated in children under 5 years of age. Florida and Texas continue to report relatively large numbers of cases. Hawali reported 3 additional cases of paralytic poliomyelitis which brings the total for the year to 41 as compared with 2 for the same period of 1957.

Continued on pere 2

## Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: Continental United States <br> (Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Liats, 1955)

| DISE | 30th WEEK |  |  | CUMULATIVE NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  | Approximate seasonal Low point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ended <br> July <br> 26, <br> 1958 | Ended <br> July <br> 27, <br> 1957 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Median } \\ \text { 1953-57 } \end{array}$ | First 30 weeks |  |  | Stace seasonal low week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1953-57 \end{aligned}$ | 1957-58 | 1956-57 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1952-53 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1956-57 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Anthrax---------------------------362 | ${ }^{1} 1$ |  | - | 9 | 13 | 19 | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Botulism-----------------------049.1 | 31 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | (2) | $2)$ |  | 2) |
| Brucellosis (undulant fever) --.--044 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 470 | 580 | 748 | (2) | (2) | ( |  |
| Diphtheria----------------------055 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 385 | 533 | 897 | ${ }^{3}$ | - 69 | 71 | July 1 |
| Encephalitis, infectious---------082 | 60 | 39 | ' 39 | 949 | 862 | 862 | 340 | 302 | 290 | June 1 |
| Hepatitis, infectious, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June 1 |
|  | 228 | 226 9 | 467 30 | 9,322 | 9,840 65 | 19,473 226 | 13,127 $(2)$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,039 \\ (2) \end{gathered}$ | $25,546$ <br> (2) | Sept ${ }_{(2)} 1$ |
| Measles----------------------------085 | 5,565 | 3,093 | 3,534 | 4697,194 | 440,889 | 517,620 | ${ }^{4} 730,097$ | 478,098 | 564,495 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningococcal infections-.-----0.0.0.0 | 5, 43 | 34 | 41 | 1,576 | 4, 1,525 | 2,368 | 2,533 | 2,256 | 3,390 | Sept. 1 |
| Meoingitis, other----------------340 | ${ }^{5} 146$ | 104 | --- | 51,551 | 1,176 | 2,368 | 2,533 | 2,256 | 3,300 | Sept. 1 |
| Polionyelitis--------------------080 | 143 | 265 | 810 | 1,056 | 2,244 | 5,638 | 837 | 1,718 | 4,487 | Apr. 1 |
| Paralytic-------------080.0,080.1 | 72 | 52 | --- | 511 | 832 | --- | 390 | 558 | --- | Apr. 1 |
| Nomparalytic------------------080.2 | 48 | 164 | --- | 365 | 1,095 | --- | 298 | 932 | --- | Apr. 1 |
| Unspecified-----------------080.3 | 23 | 49 | - | 180 | 317 | --- | $2^{149}$ | $2^{228}$ | (2) | Apr ${ }^{\text {a }} 1$ |
| Psittacosis --------------------096.2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 86 | 168 | 173 | (2) | (2) | $(2)$ | (2) |
| Rabies in man---------------------0.-094 | - | - | , | 2 | 3 | 3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Typhus fever, endemic---------------------1040 | 26 | 37 | 52 | 498 | 684 | 1,010 | 321 | 427 | 666 | Apr. 1 |
| TYphus fever, endemic-------------101 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 67 | 73 | 30 | 42 | 57 | Apr. 1 |
| Rabies in animal | 110 | 63 | 96 | 2,895 | 2,818 | 3,374 | 3,710 | 3,782 | 4,739 | Oct. 1 |

[^0]
## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

## Influenza

During March 1958 a recurrence of an influenza-like illness was reported in Hong Kong, almost a year after the initial appearance of the Asian strain of type A influenza. The Regional Office of the World Health Organization assisted in obtaining 9 specimens of throat washings which were examined at the International Influenza Center for the Americas in Montgomery, Alabama. Dr. R. Q. Robinson reports that 2 isolations of influenza virus were made from this material. Both are reported to be similar to the A/Asian/Japan/305/57 prototype strain, and np cross reaction was found with either strain, using the hemagglutination-inhibition test with a specific antisera prepared in ferrets and chickens against A/Denver/1/57, A/FM1/47, A/PR8/34, A/Swine/1976/31, and B/Great Lakes $/ 1739 / 54$. The 2 strains did differ in their sensitivities to nonspecific inhibitors in that one was sensitive, while the other was insensitive. This difference in sensitivity to nonspecific inhibitor has been a common observation made at the laboratory while studying several hundred Asian influenza strains isolated during the 1957 pandemic.

## Diphtheria

Dr. D. S. Fleming, Minnesota State Department of Health, has supplied information on an outbreak of diphtheria in a State institution. Sixteen cases have occurred since early June in this school and hospital of about 1,500 patients. Investigation of a case of diphtheria in a 52 -year-old woman, onset June 12 , revealed she had arrived in Minnesota from California on June 1 and visited relatives and friends. On June 4, 7, and 12, she visited a 14 -year-old son at the State institution. The son had a questionable sore throat on June 7, and nose and throat cultures showed virulent organisms present. Six cases, including 2 in employees, have occurred among the 100 patients In the boy's cottage; and 1 asymptomatic carrier was also found in this group. Three other cottages contained 8 more cases and another carrier.

Of the 16 cases in the institution, 9 were females and 7 males. Their ages ranged from 4 years to 64 years with 4 persons being under 10 years of age and 4 between 10 and 14 years. The ages of the others ranged to 64 years. The 2 carriers found in the institution were a 12 -year-old girl and a 15 -yearold boy. Four of the cases were considered fully vaccinated. Immunization status of the others was reported as inadequate, none, or unknown. All of the cases have been mild and no complications noted. Several have recovered with no specified treatment. No other cases have occurred among contacts of the key case but her 7 -year-old grandson, fully vaccinated, was found to be a transient carrier.

## Typhoid fever

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia State Health Department, has reported a case of typhoid fever in a 12 -year-old white male at a camp. The boy left his home in Havana, Cuba, by air on

July 7 to attend the camp. He had been ill with a tentative diagnosis of typhoid fever before leaving Havana, but after treatment he was thought well enough to go to camp. The onset of his illness in camp was July 16. A possible source of his infection is thought to be a maid in his home who had had the disease but it is not known when. Some of the boy's schoolmates had typhold fever but this is thought a doubtful source of infection since the boys took their own lunches to school and there was no common eating place.

## Salmonellosis

Dr. R. F. Feemster, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, has reported an outbreak of salmonella gastro-enterits at a catered wedding reception. Twenty-four cases have been reported among about 170 guests. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache, dizziness, and abdominal cramps began approximately 15 hours after the reception. Specimens from a number of guests and several food handlers yielded Salmonella heidelberg. None of the 3 persons who prepared the food reported any illness prior to or after the dinner, but all 3 were found to have $S$. heidelberg. The menu consisted of fruit cocktall, salad, rolls and butter, turkey with dressing and gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, ice cream, cake, cookies, and coffee. No food was available for examination but it appeared that either the turkey or dressing, or both, was the vehicle of infection. These were cooked at the home and also on the premises of the caterer. It was reported that the caterer's establishment was badly in need of thorough housecleaning.

## Staphylococcal food poisoning

Information has been received from the California State Department of Public Health of an outbreak of staphylococcal food poisoning among 41 of 57 persons whoate a church luncheon. Symptoms of nausea, vomiting followed by diarrhea, cramps, chills, numbness of lip, difficulty in walking, and headache began from 1 to 6 hours after eating the meal and lasted from 6 to 8 hours. The suspect vehicle was Spanish rice and on laboratory examination of this food many golden-pigmented, hemolytic, coagulase-positive, gram-positive cocci were found. The day before the luncheon 9 pounds of dry rice were cooked in small batches. When cooked these batches were poured into a large cooking pot. A sauce of ground beef, dry onion, green pepper, celery, and canned tomato sauce was simmered about 2 hours and added to the cooked rice. The sauce and rice were well stirred with a wooden spoon in the large pot and then placed in two electric roasters and left, uncevered, on the back porch, overnight. The next day it was covered and warmed at the church for the noon serving. There was no history of previous illness among the food handlers.

[^1]Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFLED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 27, 1957, AND JULY 26, 1958
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseasea are category numbers of the Seventh Reviaion of the International insts, 1955


Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 27, 1957, AND JULY 26, 1958-Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseasea are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lista, 1955)

${ }^{1}$ Includes cases not apecifled by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAI, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 27, 1957, AND JULY 26, 1958-Continued
(By place of occurrence: Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Ifsts, 1955)


[^2]Symbols.-l dash [-] : no cases reported; 3 dashes [--] : data not available; asterisk [*]: disease not notifiable.


The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, a 5 -week moving average of these figures plotted at the central week and an adjusted average, 1953-57, for comparison. The adjusted average is computed as follows: From the total deaths reported each week for the years 1953-57, 3 central figures are selected by eliminating the highest and lowest figures reported for that week. A 5 -week moving average of the arithmedc means of the 3 central figures is then computed. The adjusted average shown in the chart is the 5-week moving average increased by 2.3 percent to allow for estimated population growth in the cities.

The use of the adjusted average is basedon the assumption that the crude death rate and changes in population will remain at the level of recent years. No allowance has been made for increased use of city hospital facilities.

Table 4 shows the number of death certificates received during the week indicated for deaths that occurred in a specified city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between death and receipt of the certificate and because of incomplete reporting due to holidays or vacations. If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week an estimate is made for use in plotting the figure in the chart.

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex compositon of the populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to populadon increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
(By place of occurrence, and week of fliling certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

| AREA | 30th <br> reek ended July 26, 1958 | 29th <br> week <br> ended <br> July <br> 19, <br> 1958 | Ad Justed average, 30th week 1953-57 | Percent change, adjusted average to current week | CIMMLATTVE NUMBER FIRST 30 WEEKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 | Percent change |
| total: 114 REPORTING CTITRS------------------------------ | 19,824 | 10,153 | 10,127 | -3.0 | ${ }^{3} 344,440$ | 328,589 | $\underline{+4.8}$ |
| New England---------------------------------(14 cities) | ${ }^{1} 622$ | 661 | 624 | -0.3 | 121,823 | 21,339 | $+2.3$ |
| Middle Atlantic---------------------------------(20 cities) | ${ }_{12,885}^{12}$ | 2,955 | 2,911 | -0.9 | ${ }^{1} 919,971$ | 95,683 | +4.5 |
|  | 12,017 629 | 2,165 682 | 2,168 | -7.0 -16.7 | 173,336 24,292 | 70,579 23,291 | +3.9 +4.3 |
|  | 851 | 819 | 858 | --0.8 | 24,088 | 27,712 | +8.6 |
| East South Central-----------------------------(8 cities) | 463 | 484 | 473 | -2.1 | 16,129 | 14,537 | +11. 7 |
| West South Central----------------------------(13 cities) | ${ }^{1869}$ | 856 | 828 | +5.0 | ${ }^{129,076}$ | 27,506 | $+5.7$ |
|  | 295 | 285 | 241 | +22.4 | 9,210 | 8,116 | +12.2 +2.0 |
| Pacific----------------------------------------(12 c1ties) | 1,193 | 1,246 | 1,195 | -0.2 | 40,615 | 39,826 |  |

[^3]Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITLES
(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certiflcate. Excludes fetal deaths)

| AREA | 30th week ended July 26, 1958 | 29th week ended July 19, 1958 | CIMMIAATIVE NLMBER <br> FIRST 30 WEEKS |  | AREA | 30th <br> week <br> ended <br> July <br> 26, <br> 1958 | 29th week ended July 19, 1958 | CTMUTAITIVE NUMBERFIRST 30 WERKS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 |  |  |  | 1958 | 1957 |
| NEW ENGLAND: |  |  |  |  | WEST NORTH CEENTRAL-Con.: |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Mass.------------ | 220 | 238 | 7,538 | 7,219 | St. Louls, Mo.-------- | 186 | 195 | 7,571 |  |
| Bridgeport, Conn.-------- | 26 | 40 | 1,158 | 1,135 | St. Paul, Minn.---------- | + 58 | 195 56 | 2,301 | 2,032 |
| Cambridge, Mass..-------- | 27 | 24 | 891 | 924 | Whehita, Kans.----------- | 36 | 59 | 1,382 | 1,334 |
| Fall River, Mass.------- | 21 | 38 | 859 | 827 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford, Conn.---------- | 53 | 41 | 1,571 | 1,500 | SOUTH ATLANTIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Lowell, Mass. ---n--m-n-m- | ${ }^{1} 26$ | 23 | ${ }^{1} 828$ | 935 | Atlanta, Ga.------------- | 95 | 76 | 3,375 | 3,293 |
|  | 18 | 31 | 681 | 631 | Baltimore, MA.------- | 208 | 216 | 7,722 | 7,336 |
| New Bedford, Mass.-.----- | 19 | 19 | 733 | 765 | Charlotte, N. C.-------- | 30 | 23 | 1,093 | 990 |
| New Haven, Conn.--------- | 42 | 32 | 1,411 | 1,402 | Jacksonville, Fla.------- | 63 | 67 | 1,884 | 1,622 |
| Providence, R. I.-------- | 42 | 61 | 1,949 | 1,919 | M1am1, Fla.--------------- | 73 | 69 | 2,249 | 1,473 |
| Somerville, Mass.-------- | 10 | 12 | 436 | 419 | Norfolk, Va. | 29 | 15 | 1,093 | 1,114 |
| Springfield, Mass.------- | 45 | 39 | 1,308 | 1,303 | Richmond, Ve. | 84. | 73 | 2,337 | 2,283 |
| Waterbury, Conn.--..------ | 23 | 22 | -818 | 1,767 | Savannah, Ga.--------- | 27 | 25 | 1,014 | 892 |
| Worcester, Mass.--------- | 50 | 42 | 1,645 | 1,693 | St. Fetersburg, Fla | (60) | (62) | $(2,071)$ |  |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: |  |  |  |  | Weshington, D. C.------- | 147 | 179 | 6,154 | 1,910 |
| Albany, N. Y.------------1 | 30 | 43 | 1,509 | 1,509 | Wilmington, Del.--------- | 36 | 27 | 1,147 | 1,116 |
| Allentown, Pa . | 29 | 34 | 1,030 | 1,160 | EAST SOUTH CENTIRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Bupfalo, N. Y. | 146 | 115 | 4,641 | 4,356 | Birmingham, Ala...- | 80 | 85 | 2,734 | 2,331 |
| Camden, N. J.- | 29 | 39 | 1,329 | 1,225 | Chattenooga, Tenn.------- | 50 | 32 | 1,492 | 1,390 |
| Elizabeth, N. J.-m----m | ${ }^{1} 23$ | 31 | ${ }^{2} 924$ | 873 | Knoxville, Tenn.--------- | 29 | 18 | 852 | 840 |
| Erie, Pa.- | 22 | 31 | 1,083 | 1,083 | Louisville, Ky.--w------- | 85 | 104 | 3,397 | 3,143 |
| Jersey City, N. J.------- | 70 | 59 | 2,220 | 2,096 | Memphis, Tenn. | 104 | 135 | 3,577 | 3,234 |
| Newark, K. J.------------- | 71 | 89 | 2,980 | 3,196 | Mobile, Ala. - | 42 | 40 | 1,231 | 1,078 |
| New York City, N. Y.----- | 1,369 | 1,456 | 50,614 | 48,185 | Montgomery, Ala.--.------ | 22 | 14 | 1,029 | 1,715 |
| Paterson, N. J. --------------- | 36 | 35 | 1,301 | 1,193 | Nashville, Tenn | 51 | 56 | 1,817 | 1,806 |
|  | 548 | 484 | 15,676 | 14,905 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plttsburgh, Pa. | 195 | 210 | 5,953 | 5,469 | WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 | 25 | 644 | 716 |  | ${ }_{26}$ | 28 | ${ }^{2} 994$ | 908 |
| Rochester, N. Y.--------- | 98 | 98 | 3,128 | 2,883 | Baton Rouge, La.--------- | 23 | 21 | 870 | 766 |
| Schenectady, N. Y.-----m | 18 | 18 | 702 | 698 | Corpus Chrlsti, Tex.----- | 11 | 19 | 646 | 631 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 32 | 31 | 1,094 | 1,144 | Dallas, Tex.----------- | 114 | 100 | 3,507 | 3,340 |
| Syracuse, N. Y.---------- | 58 | 64 | 1,894 | 1,735 | El Paso, Tex. | 28 | 25 | 1,109 | 933 |
| Trenton, N. J.----m------ | 39 | 45 | 1,489 | 1,365 | Fort Worth, Tex.------ | 72 | 55 | 1,883 | 1,878 |
| Utica, N. Y.-------------1 | 27 | 23 | 811 | 969 | Houston, Tex.---..--------- | 153 | 148 | 4,863 | 4,566 |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | 20 | 25 | 949 | 923 | Little Rock, Ark.-------- | 63 | 54 | 1,668 | 1,659 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ner Orleans, La.-.----.--- | 152 | 163 | 5,472 | 5,174 |
| EAST NORTH CENTPRAL: |  |  |  |  | Ollahama City, Okla.-...-- | 60 | 73 | 2,101 | 1,876 |
| Akron, Ohio- | 51 | 55 | 1,785 | 1,623 | San Antonio, Tex.----.-.-- | 91 | 98 | 2,960 | 2,866 |
| Conton, Ohio------------- | 29 | 29 | 1946 | 941 | Shreveport, La.---------- | 28 | 32 | 1,478 | 1,425 |
| Chicago, Ill.------------ | 606 | 669 | 23,433 | 22,721 | Tulsa, Okla. | 48 | 40 | 1,526 | 1,484 |
| Cincinnati, 0hio--------... | 134 | 168 | 5,010 | 4,567 | MOUNTAIN: |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Oh10----------- | 192 | 186 | 6,402 | 6,302 | Albuquerque, N. Mex.----- | 32 | 27 | 880 | 768 |
| Columbus, Ohio---m------- | 98 | 94 | 3,429 | 3,409 | Colorado Springs, Colo.-- | 14 | 17 | 449 | 411 |
| Dayton, Onio------------- | ${ }^{1} 60$ | 65 | 22,244 | 2,180 | Denver, Colo.------n----- | 106 | 91 | 3,462 | 3,328 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 284 | 303 | 9,854 | 9,800 | Ogden, Utah--------------- | 15 | 11 | 439 | 364 |
| Evansville, Ind.-------- | 33 | 43 | 1,224 | 932 | Phoenix, Ariz.----------- | 42 | 38 | 1,379 | 890 |
| Flint, Mich.--- | 31 | 37 | 1,162 | 1,138 | Pueblo, Colo.------------- | 16 | 18 | 384 | 381 |
| Port Wayne, Ind. | 33 | 41 | 1,083 | 1,071 | Salt Lake City, Utah--.-- | 47 | 51 | 1,452 | 1,320 |
| Gary, Ind.----------------- | 23 | 21 | 1,003 | 875 | Tucson, Ariz..-- | 23 | 32 | 665 | 654 |
| Grand Rapids, M1ch.---------- | 34 | 29 | 1,287 | 1,248 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis, Ind.---------------- | 99 | 135 | 3,858 | 3,556 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Madison, W1s.-------------------- | (13) | (27) | (960) | (962) |  | (45) | ${ }_{(54)}^{13}$ | $\begin{gathered} 587 \\ (1,153) \end{gathered}$ | 580 |
| Milwaukee, W1s.-------------------- | 109 | 109 | 4,116 | 3,954 | Glendsle, Calif.--..----- | (30) | (31) | (1,042) |  |
| Reoria, Ill. | 25 | 26 | 983 | 903 | Long Beach, Calir.......- | 55 |  | 1,690 |  |
| Rockford, Ill.---------------- | (30) | (22) | (808) | (769) |  | 407 | 448 | 14,834 | 1,635 14,403 |
| South Bend, Ind.------------------- Toledo, Ohio-mene | 24 | 31 | 829 | 763 | Oakland, Calif.-------------- | 407 80 | 448 86 | 14,834 2,841 | 14,403 2,905 |
| Toledo, Ohio------------------ | 100 | 76 | 3,058 | 2,900 |  | 80 31 | 86 32 | 2,841 1,070 | 2,905 1,075 |
| Youngstow, Ohio- | 52 | 48 | 1,630 | 1,696 | Portland, Oreg. ----------------- | 73 | 104 | 3,076 | 1,075 2,878 |
| WEST NORTIH CEETIRAL: |  |  |  |  | Sacramento, Calif.------- | 38 | 63 | 1,593 | 1,565 |
| Des Moines, Iowa--------- |  | 46 |  |  | San Diego, Calif.------- | 75 | 69 | 2,531 | 2,430 |
| Duluth, Minn.---------------- | 21 | 29 | 1,697 769 | 1,6409 | San Francisco, Calif.--- | 185 | 169 | 5,745 | 5,817 |
| Kansas Clty, Kans.------ | 21 | 19 | 789 | 903 | San Jose, Calif.--------- | (26) | (24) | (690) |  |
| Kansas Clty, Mo.---------- | 86 | 116 | 3,768 | 3,614 | Seattle, Wash.----------- | 138 | 119 | 4,087 | 3,948 |
|  | 86 | (13) | 3,768 | 3,614 | Spokane, Wash.---------- | 55 | 43 | 1,393 | 1,417 |
| Minneapolis, Minn........- | 115 | 105 | 3,889 | 3,767 | Taccoma, Wash.------------ | 39 | 40 | 1,168 | 1,179 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 68 | 57 | 2,127 | 2,061 | Honolulu, Hewai1-----.-.-. | --- | (41) | --- | $(1,162)$ |

${ }^{1}$ Estimated. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Includes estimate for current week.
Symbols.-Parentheses $[()]$ : data not included in table $3 ; 3$ dashes $[--]$ : data not available.

## SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and of Alaska, Hawail, and Puerto Rico. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, and rables in man are not shown in table 2 , but a footnote to table 1 shows the States reporting on these diseases. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) are reported, this will be noted at the end of table 1

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Reported in Arkansas. ${ }^{2}$ Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence. ${ }_{5}{ }^{3}$ Feported in Kentucky. ${ }^{4}$ Includes reViged report from New Mexico for week ended July 12 . ${ }^{5}$ Includes 88 cases of aseptic meningitis: 7 were reported in the District of Columbia, 80 in Florida, and 1 in Hisconsin.

    Symbols. -1 dash $[-]$ : no cases reported; 3 dashes $[---]$ : data not available.

[^1]:    QUARANTINE MEASURES
    Immunization Information for International Travel
    No changes reported.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Aseptic meningitis.
    Includes 80 cases of aseptic meningitis.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes estimate for missing cities.

