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FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH TRICHINOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY *

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While from the standpoint of a major health problem, trichinosis does not appear to be of outstanding importance, yet, in view of the complete preventability of the disease, and in view, further, of the fact that the 50 reported cases in New York City for the first 3 months of 1934 have exceeded the entire yearly totals of any year since 1920 (the first year for which accurate figures are available), it would seem advisable to call attention once again to some of the salient features of the disease and to preventive measures.

Trichinosis has, of course, been prevalent throughout the world for many years and has been by no means as rare as the figures of the reported cases would indicate. Routine autopsies in various parts of the United States, for example, have shown from 0.6 percent to 18.6 percent infestation with trichinae (1) (2) (3), and in a series of 59 autopsies a special technique demonstrated 27.6 percent infestation (3). Practically every large hospital service has cases of this disease periodically; and there is no doubt that a great many cases, mild in nature, go unrecognized in ordinary private practice and are not reported, or are diagnosed incorrectly as mild typhoid fevers (2).

Although the signs and symptoms of the disease are, or should be, well known to all physicians, a brief recital of some of the features of typical cases would not be amiss. Trichinosis presents itself to the attending physician usually as a febrile, acute gastro-enteritis, very often in more than one member of a family or group, and many times follows within a few days on the ingestion of a family meal containing pork product. The patients are more or less prostrated, nausea and vomiting are common, and diarrhea intervenes early, accompanied by griping. After several days of continued temperature simulating a mild typhoid fever, the peculiarly characteristic swelling of the face, and especially of the upper eyelids, appears. To the skilled physician

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this immediately furnishes the clue to the diagnosis, a diagnosis readily and easily confirmed by the typical blood picture of leucocytosis and marked eosinophilia. A great majority of the cases then slowly recover, only within a week or so to enter the second stage of the disease, that of invasion of the muscle tissues. The biceps and calf muscles especially are involved in an excruciating myositis, due to enormous infiltration of the muscle fibers by the embryos. This stage of the disease lasts for a week or more, after which, with encystment of the embryos, slow convalescence begins. The entire course may last from 4 to 6 weeks, or even longer, and is accompanied by wasting and cachexia in many instances. The mortality is customarily considered to be about 5 percent, but the figures vary considerably, in some epidemics even reaching 30 percent. Estimations of the actual numbers of invading embryos in an ordinary case run up to 5,000,000. The extreme effect upon the body metabolism is readily understandable when such a marked invasion of the tissues of the individual can occur in so short a period of time.

Infection with trichinae occurs, of course, in those individuals who eat infested food, which, for all practical purposes, limits the disease to those who eat pork or pork products. Statistics indicate an infestation of at least 2 percent of all pigs and hogs in the United States (4). The controversy over how infestation of these animals can be detected or controlled cannot, of course, concern us locally, inasmuch as the arguments pro and con for microscopic examination of all animals slaughtered have been masterly dealt with by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, then with the United States Department of Agriculture, as far back as 1901 (5). It is interesting to note, however, that in Germany the profession of examiner for trichinosis has reached such importance that special textbooks are available, and stringent penalties are in force for any cases of deaths from trichinosis which may be traced to an animal previously passed as trichinae-free by one of the Government inspectors (6).

Suffice it to say that the United States Department of Agriculture, in view of the impossibility, for financial and other reasons, of subjecting all animals slaughtered to microscopic examination, has limited its regulatory procedure to those pork products which are customarily eaten raw, and only for these products insists on adequate cooking (up to 137° F.) or refrigeration (5° F.) for 20 days. In addition, of course, customary dry salting, pickling, or smoking procedures, which have been shown to be sufficient to destroy all trichinae, are permitted. All other pork and pork products customarily eaten only when cooked are not inspected to any greater extent than to insure the wholesomeness of the meat (7).

Sporadic cases, as well as small epidemics, of trichinosis occur throughout the world with disconcerting frequency. For instance,

German reports show that in 1923–24 there were 150 cases with 1 death at Karlsruhe, and in 1926, 100 cases and 6 deaths in Klingenthal (8). In Spain, in 1915, there were 145 cases with 17 deaths (8). In the United States, recent cases are reported in the literature only because of some special aspect, for example, a group of 11 recovered cases in New York State in 1930 (9).

Because of all these facts a detailed study of all the cases reported to the New York City Health Department from 1929 to 1933 was undertaken, with special reference to the various epidemiological features. On the average, there were reported during the 5 years from 1929 to 1933, 33 cases of trichinosis per annum.

TABLE 1.—*Reported cases and deaths from trichinosis in New York City, by years, 1929–33*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Total
Cases	28	21	33	48	36	166
Deaths	0	0	0	2	1	3

From table 1 it will be seen that the incidence in general is increasing each year, and further that the mortality of the disease in New York City is comparatively low.

The 166 cases reported in the 5 years were divided into 108 separate groups, over three-fourths of the groupings being, however, single cases. The other fourth consisted of various small outbreaks attributable to a common source of infection. The exact distribution of the cases according to groups was as follows:

TABLE 2.—*Single and multiple cases of trichinosis reported in New York City 1929–33*

Single cases	84	Groups with 6 cases	1
Groups with 2 cases	15	Groups with 8 cases	1
Groups with 3 cases	2	Groups with 14 cases	1
Groups with 4 cases	2		
Groups with 5 cases	2	Total number of groups	108

The larger groups are interesting from the standpoint of a common source of infection and as instances of mass infestation. For example, in 1931 a group of eight infected persons had partaken of the same pork sausage at a family gathering. In 1932 a group of 14 patients had a family meal of pork roll. Another group, a father, mother, and 4 children ate a meal containing ham and pork salami and became sick with trichinosis. Another group of 4 persons ate hamburger steak containing pork. In 1933 a group of 5 cases occurred in a family which had been at a picnic out of town, and was part of a larger group of 22 persons infected at this picnic, as a result of eating pork pur-

chased locally outside of the out-of-town hotel. Another group of 5 cases occurred in a family which had eaten home-made pork sausage, Italian style.

Tabulation according to sex and age reveals the interesting fact that females were attacked more frequently than males (92 females against 74 males). This, no doubt, is due to the fact that, in general, cooking in a family is done by the women of the family, and the possibility of sampling of the pork while it is being cooked is more likely than among men of the family, who do not come in contact with the food until it is served at the table.

The majority of the cases occurred in early adult life, namely, in persons between 20 and 35 years of age. The lessened incidence in the early age groups is in accordance with the fact that pork and pork products are not usually in the customary diet of children.

TABLE 3.—*Sex and age groupings of 166 persons in New York City reported as having trichinosis, 1929–33*

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Under 5	2	0	2	35 to 39	4	8	12
5 to 9	5	10	15	40 to 44	7	9	16
10 to 14	5	7	12	45 to 49	1	3	4
15 to 19	8	9	17	50 and over	2	1	3
20 to 24	12	14	26				
25 to 29	12	16	28	Total	74	92	166
30 to 34	16	15	31				

It is well known that trichinosis is usually more prevalent among Germans and Italians. Our study shows this same significant preponderance of cases in both German and Italian populations of the city, indicating the need for further education as a means of correcting the food habits of these peoples as well as others whose customs are similar. The nationalities of the 166 persons included in the present study are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*The nationalities of 166 persons reported as having trichinosis in New York City, 1929–33*

Nationality	Percent of population	Cases	Percent	Nationality	Percent of population	Cases	Percent
Italy	15.4	55	33.1	Ireland	7.8	8	5.0
Germany	8.6	53	31.8	France	0.5	5	3.0
United States	26.7	32	19.3	Others	41.0	13	7.8

Of particular interest was the analysis of the exact type of food eaten which presumably was responsible for the infection (table 5). In only 7 cases was there a denial of having eaten pork at all, and in only 10 other cases was there a question of any other food having been eaten besides a definite pork product. The persons composing

these latter 10 cases, having eaten frankfurters and chopped meat, could very easily have ingested pork in some form, since it is very often an ingredient of these particular foods. In fact frankfurters not specifically "kosher" are very often made of a mixture of pork and beef, inasmuch as the pork is useful in binding the meat in the casing and adds a tasty flavor. Furthermore, retail butchers often make their own hamburger steak (chopped meat) of both pork and beef, and very often use the same meat grinder for a pure beef chopped meat immediately after having ground a pork mixture.

It is very interesting to note that out of the 52 cases in which pork sausages were eaten, 14 individuals definitely stated that they had eaten raw sausages, and that of the 86 cases giving a history of eating fresh pork, 15 persons admitted eating the pork raw. This shows that knowledge of the danger of eating pork in a raw form has not yet reached many people, or that they are not sufficiently impressed with the danger involved in such practice.

TABLE 5.—*Possible meat sources of trichinosis infection in 166 reported cases in New York City, 1929–33*

Food eaten:		Number of cases
Fresh pork (including pork, ham, and chopped fresh pork)		86
Cooked	71	
Uncooked	15	
Pork sausage		52
Cooked	38	
Uncooked	14	
Chopped meat		4
Cooked	4	
Uncooked	0	
Smoked products (bologna, etc.)		2
Frankfurters		6
Cooked	6	
Uncooked	0	
Pork eating denied		7
No data available		9

In all cases the source of food supply was traced from the store where it was purchased to the wholesaler. In over two-thirds of the cases, the food was purchased from local butchers, or eaten in local restaurants. The pork products of these establishments had been passed upon by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is, of course, of great significance in showing that inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of fresh pork and pork products is by no means an adequate criterion of freedom of the pork from trichinae, a condition to which the United States Department of Agriculture has repeatedly called attention (10).

TABLE 6.—*Sources of meat alleged to have caused trichinosis in 166 persons in New York City, 1929–33*

Source of food supply:		Number of cases
Out of town		31
Single cases	8	
Group cases	23	
2 groups of 2 cases each.		
1 group of 5 cases.		
1 group of 14 cases.		
New York City		120
Local butchers	100	
Single cases	56	
Group cases	44	
9 groups of 2 cases each.		
1 group of 3 cases.		
1 group of 4 cases.		
1 group of 5 cases.		
1 group of 6 cases.		
1 group of 8 cases.		
Restaurants	20	
Single cases	20	
Undetermined		15
Single cases	6	
Group cases	9	
3 groups of 2 cases each.		
1 group of 3 cases.		

The diagnosis in practically all of the cases was confirmed by the finding of eosinophilia, except in isolated cases of a group where the clinical evidence was overwhelming. Twenty-one cases were further confirmed by positive findings at biopsy, and in one case a post mortem further confirmed the diagnosis. The laboratory data obtained by attending physicians or hospital technicians are shown in table 7.

TABLE 7.—*Laboratory findings in 166 persons reported as having trichinosis in New York City, 1929–33*

Clinical diagnosis and eosinophilia	114
Clinical diagnosis, eosinophilia and biopsy	21
Clinical diagnosis only	31
Additional confirmation by post mortem	1

There is no question that trichinosis at the present time is an annoying and ever constant problem in the city of New York. Calling the attention of the medical profession to the existence of this problem and asking their aid in reporting suspicious cases of gastrointestinal diseases following the ingestion of port and pork products, as well as reminding them of the characteristic syndrome in well-developed cases and the well-marked eosinophilia, will help in outlining the true magnitude of the situation in the city. There is no

doubt that a great many cases of trichinosis are at the present time either missed or unreported by the practicing physicians of the city.

In addition to this, the problem of educating every individual in the importance of eating only thoroughly cooked pork and pork products cannot be too strongly emphasized. In view of the fact that complete cooking will absolutely prevent the disease, there is no reason for any case of trichinosis developing. Proper presentation of this elementary precaution would go far toward eliminating trichinosis.

SUMMARY

Epidemiological data are presented on 166 cases of trichinosis which were reported to the New York City Department of Health for the years 1929–33, inclusive, and once more is pointed out the extreme importance of adequate cooking of pork and pork products in preventing the disease.

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MILK-SANITATION RATINGS OF CITIES

Cities for Which Milk-Sanitation Ratings of 90 Percent or More Were Reported by the State Milk-Sanitation Authorities During the Period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934

The accompanying table gives the first semiannual revision of the list of American municipalities for which milk-sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more have been reported by their respective State milk-sanitation authorities from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934. Lists previously published have now lapsed and should be discarded.

The primary reason for announcing such ratings from time to time is to encourage the municipalities of the United States to attain and maintain a high level of excellence in the public health control of milk supplies. Another reason is to furnish the traveling public with some means of knowing the cities in which milk sanitation is properly done. It is emphasized, however, that the Public Health Service does not intend to imply that cities not on the list are necessarily doing poor milk-control work. Some cities which are doing excellent milk-control work are not included, because arrangements have not yet been made for the determination of their ratings by the State milk-control authority. In other cases the ratings which have been determined by the State are now more than 2 years old and have therefore lapsed.

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

(1) All ratings must have been determined by the State milk-control authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method, based upon the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code.

(2) No city will be included in the list unless both its pasteurized milk and its raw-milk ratings are 90 percent or more; provided, that cities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the raw milk ratings are 90 percent or more.

(3) The rating used will be the latest rating submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old.

(4) Additional supplementary lists will be published each month or two, and complete revisions of the entire list semiannually.

(5) Occasional surprise checks will be made of the rating methods used by the State, and discounts will be applied if State ratings are found to be more than 5 percent too high.

(6) Ratings will be accepted for any city irrespective of the type of milk ordinance in force, provided that the ratings have been made in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

Cities are urgently advised to bring their ordinances up to date at least every 5 years, since ratings will hereafter be made on the basis of later editions if those adopted locally are more than 5 years old. It is also urged that cities now on the list do not permit their ratings to lapse, as ratings more than 2 years old cannot be used.

Cities which are not now on the list should improve their milk supplies as much as possible and then request the State milk-control authority to determine their ratings. Where the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance has not as yet been adopted, thoughtful consideration should be given to the advisability of its adoption, for the reason that the standard rating method is based upon the grade A requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance, and it is

obviously easier to satisfy these requirements if they are included in the local legislation. Copies of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code are available upon request.

State milk-control authorities which are not now equipped to determine municipal milk-sanitation ratings are urged to so equip themselves as soon as possible in fairness to their cities. The personnel required is very small, as in most States one milk specialist will be sufficient for the rating work. The Public Health Service will, upon request from the State milk-control authority, furnish assistance in standardizing the rating work.

Cities which are enforcing the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and which have nevertheless failed to achieve ratings of 90 percent or more, should determine whether their low ratings resulted from failure to enforce the ordinance strictly, or from failure to bring their ordinance up to date.

The ratings on which the accompanying table is based apply only to market milk. Family-cow milk is not included, and consumers should, therefore, not infer that the milk from neighborhood cows in such cities is of a high grade.

The inclusion of a city in this list means that the pasteurized milk sold in the city, if any, is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for grade A pasteurized milk is 90 percent or more, and that, similarly, the raw milk sold in the city is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for grade A raw milk is 90 percent or more. However, high-grade pasteurized milk is safer than high-grade raw milk, because of the added protection of pasteurization. To secure this added protection, friendly customers of high-grade raw-milk dairies need not discontinue their patronage, but may pasteurize the milk at home in the following simple manner: Place the milk in an aluminum vessel on a hot flame and heat to 155° F., stirring constantly; then immediately set the vessel in cold water and continue stirring until cool.

Cities having ratings of 90 percent or more according to last rating received during the period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934

City	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating
ALABAMA (20 cities)		
Atmore	0	Aug. 22, 1932
Auburn	0	July 7, 1932
Cullman	28	Sept. 23, 1932
Decatur	44	Aug. 19, 1932
Flomaton	0	Aug. 22, 1932
Florence	35	July 7, 1932
Fort Payne	0	Oct. 7, 1932
Gadsden	24	Do.
Hartselle	0	Aug. 17, 1932
Huntsville	53	July 20, 1932

Cities having ratings of 90 percent or more according to last rating received during the period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934—Continued

City	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating
ALABAMA (20 cities)—continued		
Montgomery	22	Aug. 26, 1932
Opelika	21	July 6, 1932
Russellville	0	Aug. 22, 1932
Selma	0	Aug. 2, 1932
Sylacauga	0	Do.
Talladega	0	Do.
Tuscaloosa	75	July 28, 1932
Tuskegee	52	July 5, 1932
Wetumpka	0	Sept. 20, 1932
York	0	Aug. 23, 1932
ARKANSAS (1 city)		
Texarkana	33	Oct. 13, 1932
INDIANA (1 city)		
Frankfort	100	Mar. 11, 1933
KANSAS (1 city)		
Lawrence	34	April 1934
KENTUCKY (2 cities)		
Henderson	29	June 1933
Louisville	97	May 18, 1934
MISSISSIPPI (17 cities)		
Brookhaven	0	May 18, 1933
Cleveland	41	July 20, 1933
Columbus	59	July 12, 1933
Durant	0	May 22, 1933
Greenville	13	May 31, 1933
Greenwood	23	July 14, 1933
Hollandale	0	June 1, 1933
Indianola	0	June 2, 1933
Jackson	22	Aug. 11, 1933
McComb	0	June 21, 1933
Meridian	22	May 4, 1933
Natchez	16	May 17, 1933
Ocean Springs	0	July 7, 1933
Picayune	76	June 8, 1933
Ruleville	0	June 2, 1933
Vicksburg	35	June 28, 1933
Yazoo City	0	May 24, 1933
NEW MEXICO (3 cities)		
Clayton	0	June 3, 1933
Deming	0	Apr. 27, 1934
Las Cruces	20	Feb. 27, 1934
NORTH CAROLINA (24 cities)		
Albemarle	0	Oct. 31, 1933
Apex	0	Sept. 28, 1933
Beaufort	0	July 15, 1933
Canton	0	Oct. 19, 1933
Coats	0	Oct. 10, 1933
Dunn	0	Do.
Durham	76	Nov. 10, 1932
Elkin	0	Oct. 6, 1932
Erwin	0	Oct. 10, 1933

Cities having ratings of 90 percent or more according to last rating received during the period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934—Continued

City	Percentage of milk pasteurized	Date of rating
NORTH CAROLINA (24 cities)—continued		
Granite Falls	0	Oct. 5, 1933
Hamlet	0	Oct. 20, 1933
Hendersonville	35	Oct. 3, 1933
High Point	60	Oct. 21, 1933
Hope Mills	0	Oct. 13, 1933
Lenoir	0	Oct. 4, 1933
Manteo	0	Sept. 19, 1933
Morehead City	0	July 15, 1933
Mount Airy	0	Oct. 6, 1933
Rockingham	0	Oct. 19, 1933
Sanford	0	Oct. 28, 1932
Thomasville	30	Sept. 11, 1933
Waynesville	0	Oct. 21, 1933
Wilkesboro	0	Nov. 21, 1932
Winston-Salem	42	Sept. 30, 1933
OKLAHOMA (2 cities)		
Bartlesville	15	Mar. 6, 1934
Tulsa	74	Feb. 16, 1934
OREGON (1 city)		
Portland	76	Dec. 2, 1932
TENNESSEE (3 cities)		
Covington	0	Nov. 2, 1932
Dyersburg	0	June 1, 1933
Memphis	73	July 1933
TEXAS (16 cities)		
Abilene	68	Nov. 22, 1933
Amarillo	63	May 30, 1934
Austin	21	Sept. 12, 1932
Big Spring	23	Oct. 19, 1933
Brenham	0	Apr. 20, 1934
Bryan	0	Oct. 1933
Canyon	0	May 29, 1934
Corsicana	0	Feb. 22, 1934
Dallas	73	May 1934.
Del Rio	0	Dec. 15, 1933
Denton	56	Nov. 1933
El Paso	65	Oct. 14, 1933
Jacksonville	0	May 1934
Texarkana	20	Do.
Tyler	50	Mar. 1934
Waco	32	Dec. 9, 1932
WASHINGTON (2 cities)		
Vancouver	25	Nov. 30, 1932
Walla Walla	56	Dec. 14, 1932

COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Ordinance concerning refrigeration of meat and fish construed.—(Minnesota Supreme Court; *State* v. *Witt's Market House, Inc.*, 254 N.W. 596; decided Apr. 20, 1934.) A Minneapolis ordinance provided in part as follows:

* * * All fresh or fresh-frozen meats, fresh or fresh-frozen fish, * * * shall be kept in the above-described properly constructed refrigerator or cooling

room at all times when not actually being handled for sale or displayed for sale, during the usual hours of business that the said meat market, etc., is open and operating, and no such article above enumerated shall be permitted to remain in any show case, display case, or other fixture except when actually handled for sale or displayed for sale to the customer.

The defendant corporation was engaged in the retail sale of food and operated several stores in the city. It was charged with violating the above provision by permitting, in one of its stores, the keeping of meats and fish in a refrigerator counter other than during the usual hours of its business. It stood admitted that the defendant, at the time and place stated, kept such food products in refrigerator display cases. These cases could be maintained at any desired temperature down to 10° above zero and were insulated with cork, lined with porcelain, and enclosed with double thickness of glass. It was not contended that the display cases were kept in an unclean condition or at an improper temperature.

In the lower court the defendant was convicted, but the supreme court reversed the action of the trial court, saying in part as follows:

Concededly the object in passing the ordinance was the preservation of public health. The evidence, uncontroverted, establishes that public health would not be preserved or promoted in any way by requiring the removal of the enumerated products from the display cases to and from the cooling room. Ordinances and statutes must be given a reasonable and practical construction, in accordance with the intention of the lawmakers. 6 Dunnell Minn. Dig. (2d Ed.) secs. 8939, 8943; *Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.* v. *Paine & Nixon Co.*, 182 Minn. 159, 234 N.W. 453. It is manifest that the city council, having in mind, as it is presumed it did, the preservation of public health, could not have intended that the quoted provision should apply to a situation such as is here presented. We give the ordinance a common-sense and reasonable construction, and hold that the defendant was unjustly convicted.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1934

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

	Week ended July 7, 1934	Corresponding week, 1933
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	7,784	6,907
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis	10.8	9.6
Deaths under 1 year of age	520	505
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births	48	[1]41
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 27 weeks of year	12.0	11.5
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	67,746,836	67,752,739
Number of death claims	9,050	9,938
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	7.0	7.6
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 27 weeks of year, annual rate	10.5	10.4

[1] Data for 81 cities.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

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

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended July 14, 1934, and July 15, 1933

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 14, 1934, and July 15, 1933

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933
New England States:								
Maine	----	1	----	----	80	2	0	0
New Hampshire	----	1	----	----	50	6	0	0
Vermont	----	1	----	----	29	27	0	0
Massachusetts	9	19	----	----	234	340	0	2
Rhode Island	2	2	----	----	16	----	0	0
Connecticut	----	6	3	4	65	38	1	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	30	58	[1] 3	[1] 3	457	517	2	3
New Jersey	12	24	1	----	212	247	1	2
Pennsylvania	34	32	----	----	697	346	1	5
East North Central States:								
Ohio	13	26	12	34	604	63	4	0
Indiana [2]	7	16	11	13	69	16	0	5
Illinois [2]	33	14	7	9	454	97	4	5
Michigan	5	28	----	2	106	86	0	0
Wisconsin	5	4	2	11	569	79	0	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	14	7	----	----	23	27	0	0
Iowa [3] [4]	4	4	----	----	45	13	1	0
Missouri	12	17	3	----	47	53	2	2
North Dakota	----	----	2	----	28	9	0	0
South Dakota	1	----	----	----	8	4	0	0
Nebraska	5	5	----	----	25	24	0	2
Kansas	8	4	----	1	52	10	0	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	----	----	----	----	7	4	0	0
Maryland [3] [4]	4	5	----	2	88	14	0	0
District of Columbia	1	6	----	----	7	22	0	0
Virginia [3]	10	13	----	----	151	93	1	4
West Virginia	9	3	----	1	63	12	0	1
North Carolina [3]	10	8	1	----	120	144	0	2
South Carolina [3]	2	1	46	79	36	29	0	0
Georgia [3]	4	12	----	----	----	41	0	0
Florida	1	2	----	----	55	27	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 14, 1934, and July 15, 1933—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	7	6	5	----	73	27	0	0
Tennessee	3	10	2	6	19	77	0	1
Alabama [2]	10	10	1	7	34	31	0	0
Mississippi [4]	4	8	----	----	----	----	1	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	----	1	2	2	----	44	0	0
Louisiana	9	3	10	6	47	16	1	0
Oklahoma [5]	2	4	11	10	8	13	0	0
Texas [3]	54	35	55	41	127	155	1	0
Mountain States:								
Montana [3]	3	1	----	----	13	2	0	0
Idaho [3]	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	0
Wyoming [3]	2	2	----	----	38	2	0	0
Colorado	5	2	----	----	107	9	0	0
New Mexico	3	6	1	----	8	13	0	0
Arizona	----	----	----	----	7	15	0	0
Utah [3 4]	----	1	----	----	5	35	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	----	3	----	1	45	56	0	0
Oregon [3]	2	1	10	8	17	39	0	0
California	36	29	15	32	243	347	1	2
Total	375	443	203	272	5,188	3,272	22	40

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933
New England States:								
Maine	1	1	11	2	0	0	1	6
New Hampshire	1	0	1	12	0	0	1	0
Vermont	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	5	24	60	100	0	0	7	3
Rhode Island	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	1
Connecticut	1	0	12	9	0	0	1	5
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	9	13	167	164	0	0	11	24
New Jersey	4	3	31	70	0	0	10	10
Pennsylvania	2	6	125	130	0	0	21	16
East North Central States:								
Ohio	2	3	146	174	0	0	9	26
Indiana [3]	0	1	29	32	1	0	9	14
Illinois [3]	5	3	139	132	1	12	32	20
Michigan	3	1	137	99	0	1	9	9
Wisconsin	1	0	61	30	4	17	2	7
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	1	3	21	23	2	0	1	0
Iowa [3 4]	1	1	19	8	1	1	3	0
Missouri	0	4	17	11	0	2	28	15
North Dakota	0	0	1	----	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	3	9	6	0	0	0
Kansas	3	1	5	11	0	0	6	12
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
Maryland [3 4]	0	4	16	27	0	0	8	18
District of Columbia	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	0
Virginia [3]	2	1	17	20	0	0	17	42
West Virginia	2	0	18	8	0	0	11	18
North Carolina [3]	3	0	8	33	0	0	36	38
South Carolina [3]	0	0	----	1	0	0	39	36
Georgia [3]	1	0	5	8	1	0	65	45
Florida	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 14, 1934, and July 15, 1933—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 15, 1933
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	1	2	16	13	1	0	45	101
Tennessee	1	3	5	9	0	0	51	94
Alabama [2]	1	0	6	2	1	0	24	24
Mississippi [4]	2	0	3	4	0	0	25	16
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	0	0	----	2	1	0	17	34
Louisiana	1	0	10	6	0	0	21	30
Oklahoma [5]	0	0	6	4	0	1	50	38
Texas [2]	2	1	32	28	2	3	109	57
Mountain States:								
Montana [3]	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	7
Idaho [3]	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	5
Wyoming [3]	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1
Colorado	0	1	16	10	1	2	3	2
New Mexico	0	0	5	1	0	4	10	1
Arizona	2	0	4	5	0	0	2	8
Utah [3] [4]	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	4
Pacific States:								
Washington	8	0	14	16	1	13	5	3
Oregon [3]	2	0	19	27	0	5	2	7
California	207	3	99	76	3	18	5	9
Total	279	81	1,308	1,348	30	83	703	812

[1] New York City only.
[2] Typhus fever, week ended July 14, 1934, 36 cases, as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; South Carolina, 3; Georgia, 7; Alabama, 3; Texas, 21.
[3] Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended July 14, 1934, 17 cases, as follows: Iowa, 2; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Montana, 1; Idaho, 3; Wyoming, 2; Utah, 1; Oregon, 1.
[4] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
April 1934										
Colorado (corrected report)	11	19	4	----	2,029	----	0	135	18	5
May 1934										
Arizona	3	7	33	1	360	1	18	51	1	25
California	7	185	147	7	5,564	6	318	956	30	59
June 1934										
Arizona	----	13	17	1	95	----	7	33	0	20
Arkansas	2	11	29	240	49	94	0	5	0	35
Maine	1	2	2	----	63	----	0	70	0	15
Missouri	14	139	74	200	995	1	2	178	19	82
New Hampshire	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	19	0	7
New Jersey	7	69	22	2	2,705	----	5	380	0	23
New Mexico	1	3	4	35	204	1	----	26	3	20
New York	15	171	----	10	3,994	----	20	1,998	0	46
North Carolina	3	38	35	----	2,615	127	3	64	1	35
Ohio	8	65	46	5	3,904	----	4	1,337	2	63
Pennsylvania	9	189	----	1	8,012	3	4	1,578	0	76
Vermont	----	8	----	----	149	----	0	75	0	0
Wyoming	7	2	----	----	400	----	0	6	21	2

April 1934

	Cases
Colorado (corrected report):	
Chicken pox	536
Impetigo contagiosa	26
Mumps	703
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1
Undulant fever	1
Vincent's infection	90
Whooping cough	677

May 1934

Arizona:	
Chicken pox	62
Dysentery	21
German measles	103
Impetigo contagiosa	2
Lethargic encephalitis	3
Mumps	34
Septic sore throat	1
Trachoma	41
Undulant fever	4
Whooping cough	326
California:	
Actinomycosis	1
Botulism	1
Chicken pox	1,781
Dysentery (amoebic)	31
Dysentery (bacillary)	64
Food poisoning	95
German measles	969
Granuloma, coccidioidal	5
Leprosy	1
Lethargic encephalitis	4
Mumps	2,204
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	2
Rabies in animals	103
Relapsing fever	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	9
Septic sore throat	7
Tetanus	8
Trachoma	22
Trichinosis	4
Tularaemia	6
Typhus fever	1
Undulant fever	21
Whooping cough	1,996

June 1934

Actinomycosis:	
Pennsylvania	1
Anthrax:	
New York	1
Chicken pox:	
Arizona	42
Arkansas	1
Maine	238
Missouri	198
New Jersey	1,263
New Mexico	16
New York	2,959

June 1934—Con.

	Cases
Chicken Pox—Con.	
North Carolina	141
Ohio	1,091
Pennsylvania	1,810
Vermont	156
Wyoming	3
Diarrhea and enteritis:	
Ohio (under 2 years)	8
Dysentery:	
Arizona	29
Missouri	160
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	4
New York (amoebic)	9
New York (bacillary)	3
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	5
Food poisoning:	
Ohio	13
German measles:	
Arizona	54
Maine	90
New Jersey	1,387
New Mexico	25
New York	777
North Carolina	35
Ohio	717
Pennsylvania	325
Wyoming	8
Lead poisoning:	
New Jersey	1
Ohio	10
Leprosy:	
North Carolina	1
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Missouri	5
New Jersey	2
New York	7
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	8
Mumps:	
Arizona	25
Arkansas	6
Maine	33
Missouri	252
New Jersey	271
New Mexico	1
Ohio	365
Pennsylvania	2,205
Vermont	79
Wyoming	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Arkansas	2
New Mexico	1
New York	5
North Carolina	3
Ohio	59
Pennsylvania	8
Paratyphoid fever:	
Arkansas	3
New York	8
North Carolina	2
Ohio	1
Psittacosis:	
Pennsylvania	1

June 1934—Con.

	Cases
Puerperal septicemia:	
Ohio	4
Rabies in animals:	
Maine	1
Missouri	29
New Jersey	24
New York [1]	1
Rabies in man:	
Missouri	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	
New York	1
North Carolina	6
Wyoming	12
Septic sore throat:	
Maine	3
Missouri	46
New York	29
North Carolina	6
Ohio	222
Wyoming	1
Tetanus:	
New Jersey	1
New York	5
Ohio	4
Trachoma:	
Arizona	40
Arkansas	9
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	1
Trichinosis:	
New Jersey	2
New York	10
Ohio	2
Tularaemia:	
Arkansas	1
Missouri	2
New Mexico	1
North Carolina	1
Ohio	1
Wyoming	2
Undulant fever:	
Arkansas	2
Missouri	11
New Jersey	2
New York	32
North Carolina	1
Ohio	4
Pennsylvania	4
Vermont	2
Vincent's infection:	
Maine	5
New York [1]	295
Whooping cough:	
Arizona	190
Arkansas	88
Maine	257
Missouri	764
New Jersey	816
New Mexico	108
New York	1,629
North Carolina	1,841
Ohio	1,657
Pennsylvania	1,718
Vermont	60
Wyoming	69

[1] Exclusive of New York City.

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR MAY 1934

This statement is published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State health officers. They are preliminary and are, therefore, subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama [1]				
Arizona [1]				
Arkansas	396	2.12	176	0.94
California [1]				
Colorado [1]				
Connecticut [2]	217	1.32	111	.67
Delaware	90	3.73	30	1.24
District of Columbia	151	3.05	110	2.22
Florida	473	3.04	66	.42
Georgia	609	2.99	484	1.66
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,505	1.92	1,208	1.54
Indiana	212	.64	70	.21
Iowa [2]	70	.28	133	.54
Kansas	88	.46	40	.21
Kentucky	201	.76	191	.72
Louisiana	207	.96	147	.68
Maine	52	.65	47	.59
Maryland	652	3.92	267	1.61
Massachusetts	405	.94	535	1.24
Michigan	802	1.59	508	1.01
Minnesota	376	1.45	270	1.04
Mississippi	1,023	5.00	1,586	7.75
Missouri	626	1.71	374	1.02
Montana [2]	37	.69	30	.56
Nebraska	47	.34	77	.55
Nevada [3]				
New Hampshire	6	.13	20	.43
New Jersey	646	1.54	238	.57
New Mexico [2]	36	.83	24	.55
New York	6,032	4.65	1,630	1.26
North Carolina	1,173	3.58	319	.97
North Dakota	9	.13	35	.51
Ohio [2]	662	.97	269	.40
Oklahoma [2]	167	.80	99	.48
Oregon	27	.27	50	.51
Pennsylvania [1]				
Rhode Island	86	1.23	48	.68
South Carolina [2]	356	2.04	460	2.63
South Dakota [1]				
Tennessee	980	3.68	496	1.86
Texas	686	1.14	181	.30
Utah [3]				
Vermont	19	.53	20	.55
Virginia	304	1.25	178	.73
Washington	150	.94	236	1.48
West Virginia	234	1.32	120	.68
Wisconsin [4]	51	.17	153	.51
Wyoming [1]				
Total	19,863	1.92	11,036	1.06

[1] Have been reporting regularly but no report received for current month.
[2] Incomplete.
[3] Not reporting.
[4] Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.

NOTE.—Surveys in which all medical sources have been contacted in representative communities throughout the United States have revealed that the monthly rate per 10,000 population is 6.6 for syphilis and 10.2 for gonorrhea.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended July 7, 1934

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

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid cases fever	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine: Portland	0	------	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	8	18
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	------	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nashua	0	------	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	--------
Vermont:											
Barre	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Burlington	1	------	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Massachusetts:											
Boston	2	------	0	76	20	10	0	8	0	48	225
Fall River	0	------	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	4	19
Springfield	0	------	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	32
Worcester	1	------	0	0	3	7	0	2	0	2	43
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Providence	0	------	0	18	4	3	0	2	1	4	61
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	27
Hartford	0	------	0	22	2	2	0	0	0	4	45
New Haven	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	28
New York:											
Buffalo	0	------	0	6	12	8	0	11	0	23	136
New York	24	1	1	141	47	41	0	98	3	111	1,404
Rochester	0	------	0	5	1	11	0	0	0	5	73
Syracuse	0	------	0	50	2	2	0	2	0	35	40
New Jersey:											
Camden	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	31
Newark	0	------	0	12	1	7	0	5	0	30	87
Trenton	0	------	0	5	1	3	0	3	0	1	32
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	3	------	1	33	10	20	0	22	5	101	427
Pittsburgh	8	------	0	87	7	15	0	4	2	11	132
Reading	2	------	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	23	22
Scranton	0	------	------	20	------	0	0	------	0	3	--------
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	2	------	0	1	5	7	0	14	0	8	163
Cleveland	3	5	0	202	7	31	0	10	0	61	180
Columbus	1	------	0	4	3	7	0	2	0	12	81
Toledo	0	------	0	25	0	15	0	3	1	58	50
Indiana:											
Fort Wayne	3	------	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	26
Indianapolis	0	------	0	13	10	1	0	1	0	21	--------
South Bend	0	------	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	16
Terre Haute	0	------	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
Illinois:											
Chicago	2	2	3	325	27	112	0	31	13	104	574
Springfield	1	------	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	20
Michigan:											
Detroit	1	------	0	35	4	18	0	19	2	74	226
Flint	0	------	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	13	26
Grand Rapids	0	------	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	6	28
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0	------	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Milwaukee	1	------	0	195	5	56	0	3	0	31	90
Racine	1	------	0	------	2	3	0	0	0	2	17
Superior	0	------	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0	------	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	24
Minneapolis	3	------	0	7	4	4	0	0	0	2	81
St. Paul	0	------	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	13	47
Iowa:											
Davenport	0	------	------	2	------	1	0	------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	0	------	------	3	------	7	0	------	0	3	23
Sioux City	0	------	------	6	------	1	0	------	0	8	--------
Waterloo	0	------	------	0	------	1	0	------	1	4	--------
Missouri:											
Kansas City	1	------	0	2	1	4	0	11	0	8	121
St. Joseph	1	------	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	7
St. Louis	9	------	0	1	4	3	0	7	3	50	233
North Dakota: Fargo	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

City reports for week ended July 7, 1934—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid cases fever	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0			1		1	0		0	12	
Sioux Falls	0			0		0	0		0	0	6
Nebraska: Omaha	3		0	1	5	3	0	5	0	1	78
Kansas:											
Topeka	0		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	43	7
Wichita	1		0	3	0	2	0	1	0	5	28
Delaware:											
Wilmington	0		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Maryland:											
Baltimore	0		0	90	14	9	0	15	2	66	235
Cumberland	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Frederick	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
District of Col.:											
Washington	2		0	12	11	7	0	11	1	20	178
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	0		0	34	0	0	0	0	0	22	14
Norfolk	0		0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	27
Richmond	0		0	32	2	1	0	2	0	0	49
Roanoke	0		0	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	18
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1		0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
Huntington	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Wheeling	0		0	9	1	2	0	1	0	1	17
North Carolina:											
Raleigh	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	15
Wilmington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7
Winston-Salem	1		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	8
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	4	34
Columbia	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	43
Greenville	0			1		0	0		0	1	
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0		0	1	5	0	0	3	2	19	87
Brunswick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Savannah	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	9	34
Florida:											
Miami	0		0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	22
Tampa	2		0	17	1	0	0	1	0	0	24
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0			1		0	0		0	5	
Lexington	0		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	16
Louisville	5		0	61	1	4	0	2	0	18	81
Tennessee:											
Memphis	1		0	1	3	0	0	5	6	3	92
Nashville	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	34
Alabama:											
Birmingham	1		0	9	1	0	0	5	4	1	57
Mobile	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Montgomery	0			1		0	0		3	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	0			0		0	0		0	6	
Little Rock	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	9	1	1	4	7	0	0	10	1	0	129
Shreveport	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	34
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	50
Texas:											
Dallas	4		0	0	5	1	0	2	7	7	71
Fort Worth	1		0		1	1	0	2	0	0	
Galveston	1		0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	15
Houston	7		0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	60
San Antonio	0		0	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	48
Montana:											
Billings	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Great Falls	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Helena	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missoula	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Idaho:											
Boise	0		0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Colorado:											
Denver	1		1	116	2	8	0	5	0	13	64
Pueblo	0		0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	6

City reports for week ended July 7, 1934—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid cases fever	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	------	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	2	7
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0	------	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	67	20
Nevada:											
Reno	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Washington:											
Seattle	0	------	0	13	4	8	7	3	2	22	88
Spokane	0	------	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	15	31
Tacoma	0	------	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	7	21
Oregon:											
Portland	0	------	1	2	3	4	1	1	0	12	56
Salem	0	------	------	0	------	0	0	------	0	7	------
California:											
Los Angeles	13	5	0	8	7	22	0	10	1	24	254
Sacramento	0	------	0	4	7	0	0	1	0	8	32
San Francisco	1	2	1	55	7	6	0	6	0	7	142

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:				Maryland:			
Boston	0	0	1	Baltimore	1	1	0
Springfield	0	1	0	Virginia:			
New York:				Lynchburg	0	1	0
New York	2	4	1	Texas:			
Pennsylvania:				Dallas	1	1	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	Colorado:			
Ohio:				Denver	0	0	1
Cleveland	1	0	0	Utah:			
Illinois:				Salt Lake City	0	0	1
Chicago	5	4	3	Washington:			
Michigan:				Spokane	0	0	2
Detroit	0	0	2	Oregon:			
Wisconsin:				Portland	1	0	1
Milwaukee	1	1	1	California:			
Minnesota:				Los Angeles	1	0	95
Minneapolis	1	0	0	Sacramento	0	0	3
Iowa:				San Francisco	0	0	15
Des Moines	1	0	0				

Lethargic encephalitis.—Cases: Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases; Philadelphia, 2; Charleston, S.C., 1; Savannah, 8; Miami, 1; New Orleans, 1.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Baltimore, 1; Savannah, 3; Galveston, 1; San Antonio, 2. Deaths: Birmingham, 1.

Rabies in man.—Deaths: Memphis, 1 (nonresident); Dallas, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended June 30, 1934.—During the 2 weeks ended June 30, 1934, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada, as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis				1						1
Chicken pox		6		137	477	68	60	44	57	849
Diphtheria				24	8	10	2	1	1	46
Dysentery				2						2
Erysipelas				6	3	3	1		1	14
Influenza		23		1	3				1	28
Lethargic encephalitis				1						1
Measles		105	75	573	97	348	58	1	3	1,260
Mumps		4			276	15	6	5	59	365
Paratyphoid fever		1			5					6
Pneumonia		8			12		10		3	33
Poliomyelitis		1	1	1	2					5
Scarlet fever	2	15	8	113	195	25	10	12	96	476
Trachoma					5					5
Tuberculosis	1	4	26	147	89	52	19	4	21	363
Typhoid fever		1	3	16	7		1		2	30
Undulant fever				5	1				2	8
Whooping cough		6	1	149	375		58	10	46	645

CUBA

Habana—Malaria.—A report states that 77 new cases of malaria were reported in Habana, Cuba, on July 10, 1934, and that over 7,000 cases of malaria were reported during the last 2 weeks in Cuba, the majority of the cases being in the eastern Provinces.

Poliomyelitis.—From July 2 to 13, 1934, 9 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Habana, Cuba.

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

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended—												
						April 1934				May 1934				June 1934				
						7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Ceylon: Colombo	C															1		
China:																		
Canton	C														1			
Fort Bayard	C													1				
Tientsin	C													1				
India	C	8,161	4,458	4,462	9,335	224	2,290	2,432	2,773	3,715	3,017	3,186						
	D	3,799	2,439	2,069	4,353	104	1,096	1,132	1,481	1,506	1,517	1,546						
Bombay Presidency	C	1,204	434	263	107	73		192	233	250	265	244	198	158	150			
	D	639	231	128	58	41		90	131	126	139	133	88	87	57			
Bombay	C	4	1			3		2	2	2			[1] 5	1	2			
Calcutta	C	63	78	126	381	124	129	180	141	141		158	166	105	75	85	111	100
Chittagong	C	4	2		4	3	1		3	2	5	6	3		2	3		1
Madras Presidency	C	2,708	1,344	749	649	59	103	129	216	148	159	136		116				
	D	1,012	552	290	286	26	35	77	134	95	91	66		63				
Madras	C	121	16	15	4								1		8	12	3	2
	D	56	6	6	2										4	3	6	2
Rangoon	C				1		1					1	1					
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	D			2		3	5	2	1	2	2			1	1			
Karikal	C	2	5															
Mahe	C												11					
Pondichery	C					1			1									
India (Portuguese)	C		1		1													
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Baclieu	D															2		
Pnom-Penh	C										1							
	D											2						
Poulo Condor Island	C															3		
Rachgia	C				1													

Philippine Islands:																			
Antique Province	C	8																	
	D	6																	
Bohol Province	C	140	292	220	139	2													
	D	94	200	142	84	2													
Cebu Province	C	75	34	1	1														
	D	54	30	1	1														
Cebu	C		1	1															
	D		1	1															
Naga	C	4	2																
	D	3	1																
Iloilo Province	C		1																
	D		1																
Occidental Misamis Province	C			1															
Occidental Negros Province	C	9	27	13	48	3													
	D	6	23	11	31	3													
Oriental Negros Province	C	6	96	47	33														
	D	6	52	34	24														
Rizal Province—Manila	C																		1
Samar Province	C				18														
	D				18														
Siam	C			1							1	1	1	1	1				
Bangkok	C			1															
On vessels:																			
S.S. *Chyebassa* at Calcutta	C				1														
S.S. *Narbada* at Singapore from Calcutta	D						1												
S.S. *Viking II* at Calcutta from Aden	C												1						

Place		January 1934			February 1934			March 1934			April 1934			May 1934		
		1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-28	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):																
Cambodia [1]			2	2	1	1				1	2	4	4	11	8	
	C		1		1	1				1	2	2	3	1	4	
Cochin-China [2]			1	2	1	1	4	1	5	10	3	2		6	4	4
	C		1	2	1	1	3	1	5	8	2	2		6	4	4

[1] Includes 4 imported cases.
[2] Reports incomplete.

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

PLAGUE[1]

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended— April 1934				May 1934				June 1934					July 7, 1934
						7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	
Angola.[2]																			
Argentina (see also table below):																			
Buenos Aires Province	C			1															
	D			1															
Santiago de Estero Province.[3]																			
Azores: Ponta Delgada (see also table below)	C		4																
	D		1																
Belgian Congo	C							1									6		
Bolivia. (See table below.)																			
British East Africa (see also table below):																			
Kenya	C	21	19	7	4							2			3				
Tanganyika	D				4														
Uganda	C	77	44	27	17	5	3	3	4	8	11	29	19	25					
	D	72	42	27	16	4	3	3	4	6	11	28	19	25					
Ceylon: Colombo	C	1	1	2	6	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	2						
	D	1	1	2	6	1	4	1	4	4	1	2	2						
Plague-infected rats		1	3	4	1			1	1		1								
China:																			
Fort Bayard.[4]																			
Manchuria.[5]																			
Tanghai Island	C													7					
Dutch East Indies: West Java	C	1,671	1,960	2,106	2,150	489	473	445	475										
	D	1,576	1,955	2,104	2,147	489	472	445	475										
Ecuador.[6]																			
Egypt:																			
Alexandria	C	1																	
Asyut	C		1	4	3	2	17	5	2	16	2	3	1	1	3		2		
Faiyum	C		1		1				1	1									
Gharbiya	C		1								1							6	15
	D		1															2	1
Girga	C			3															
Minufiya	C																	1	
Minya	C															1	6	1	

Hawaii Territory: Hawaii Island—Hamakua district—																			
Kukaiau—Plague-infected rats																		1	
Pauuilo	C													1					
Plague-infected rats		1																	
India	C	12,687	16,894	17,597	22,842	3,203	3,416	2,644	1,933	1,885	1,417	911							
	D	7,338	10,915	11,534	16,093	2,350	2,718	2,155	1,420	1,420	1,107	731							
Bassein	C	1	5	3	10	1	2	2	2		1	2			3	1	1	2	
Plague-infected rats		2		1	3		2										1		
Bombay Presidency	C	5,501	4,906	4,871	2,645	334		140	143	134	107	89	109	66	48				
	D	3,555	3,235	3,111	1,807	220		116	89	87	79	57	78	49	30				
Bombay	C	1	1	17	9		2	2			2	1			1				
Plague-infected rats		1		9	18	1		16			1	1	1	1	1				
Calcutta	C	[7] 1																	
	D	[7] 1																	
Delhi	C								1										
Madras Presidency	C	676	881	499	394	11	11	7	10	14	4	7		11					
	D	317	497	290	221	9	12	4	3	4	2	2		4					
Rangoon	C			7	3		1	1	1		2		1	1	1	3			
Plague-infected rats		3	1	4	4		1		1	2		1			1		1	1	
India (Portuguese)	C			2	6														
Indo-China (see also table below):																			
Pnom-Penh	D	1	1	1	2							2		1		2	1		
Sadec	C																	1	
Saigon and Cholon	C		1		1						2		1						
Vinhlong	C																	1	
Iraq: Baghdad	C	5	1	2	1								1	1		2			1
Libya [8]	C	11	2																
	D	6	1																
Madagascar. (See table below.)																			
Peru. (See table below.)																			
Portuguese West Africa	C			P															
Senegal. (See table below.)																			
Siam	C			3	2	4	1		1	1					1				
South-West Africa. [9]																			
Tunisia: Tunis—Plague-infected rats																		4	
Union of South Africa:																			
Cape Province	C	3																	
Orange Free State	C	1	13		1	5													
Transvaal	C	1	13																

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions.
[2] During December 1933 and January 1934, 32 cases of plague with 17 deaths were reported in Angola.
[3] A report dated May 17, 1934, states that 15 deaths from plague occurred up to that date in Santiago de Estero Province, Argentina.
[4] During the week ended June 2, 1934, suspected cases of plague were reported in Fort Bayard, Kwang-Chow-Wan Territory, China.
[5] A report dated Nov. 13, 1933, states that plague was reported in Manchuria, China, as follows: Fengtien Province, 249 cases; Hsingan Province, 200 cases; Jehol Province, 81 cases; Kirin Province, 479 cases.
[6] for the month of June 1934, 7 cases of plague with 3 deaths were reported in Guasuntos, Ecuador.
[7] Imported.
[8] For the period June 11–20, 1934, 5 cases of plague with 1 death were reported in Libya.
[9] 116 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1933. Antiplague measures have been taken.

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

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

PLAGUE—Continued

Place	Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended— April 1934: 7	14	21	28	May 1934: 5	12	19	26	June 1934: 2	9	16	23	30	July 7, 1934
United States: California—																		
Human plague—Tulare County C															1			
Plague-infected ground squirrels:																		
Kern County				17	11	36	8	9	2	5	19			[11] 7		6	23	1
Modoc County [10]																		
Santa Clara County		1																
Tulare County				10	7	27	9		5	7	18	3		6				
On vessel: At Tuticorin from Colombo C			1															

[10] For the week ended July 14, 1934, 1 plague-infected ground squirrel was reported in Modoc County, Calif.
[11] 1 plague-infected wood-rat was also reported for the week ended June 9, 1934.

Place		December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Argentina (see also table above)	C				1		
	D						
Azores (see also table above)	C			5	1	2	
Bolivia	C					P	
British East Africa (see also table above):							
Kenya	C	14	19	8	4		
Uganda	C	62	49	24	14	15	
Indo-China (see also table above):							
Cambodia	D	1	2	4	17	6	5
Cochin-China	C	1	1	1	1		3

Place		December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Madagascar	C		249				
	D		236				
Peru	C	12	7	6	10	6	
Senegal:							
Dakar [12]	C	3	1	2	6	19	9
	D	3	1	2	6	16	8
Medina [12]	C	1					
	D	1					
Sebikotane [12]	C						9
Thies [12]	C				2	10	23
Tivaouane [12]	C					13	35

[12] Reports incomplete.

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended April 1934 7	14	21	28	May 1934 5	12	19	26	June 1934 2	9	16	23	30
Algeria:																		
Algiers Department	C		2	1	2	2				1					1			
Constantine Department	C		1			1										1	1	
Oran Department	C														2			
Arabia: Oman Sultanate—Muscat (see also table below)	C				5													
Belgian Congo (see also table below)	C		4															
Bolivia. (See table below.)																		
Brazil:																		
Porto Alegre (alastrim)	C	1	1															
Santos	C	4	2															
British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C		67	742	554	23	4	10	9		6				1			
Tanganyika	C	71	39	50	56	22	15	7	22		2	1	1	12				
British Somaliland	C		18	13	19	2	4	1	4		[1] 2	2	6					
British South Africa:																		
Northern Rhodesia	C	116	1															
Southern Rhodesia	C		1	1			12				6		8					
Bulgaria	C										6							
Canada:																		
Alberta	C	1																
British Columbia	C				1	[2] 1	1	1										
Manitoba	C				[1] 1													
Ontario	C		[1] 1															
Prince Edward Island	C	[1] 1																
Quebec	C	1	1															
Saskatchewan	C			1														
China:																		
Amoy	C		2		4	3	4	5	3	5	8	4	5	6	5			
Canton	C	6	14	7	39	3	3	2	1			1				1		
Dairen	C	127	68	170	123	33	23	27	21	11	31	17	15					
Hangchow	C	2	2	4	9	2				3			2					
Hankow	C	2			1			1			1							
Hong Kong	C	2	3	17	60	5	10	11	7	7	10	[2] 2	3	2	1	2	5	
Kwantung Leased Territory	C		38	90	51	15	25	33				18						
Macao	D			4	13	2	4		1		1		2	1				
Manchuria—Mukden.[3]																		

[1] For 2 weeks. [2] Imported. [3] From Jan. 1, 1934, to Feb. 9, 1934, 140 cases of smallpox, with 17 deaths, were reported in Mukden, Manchuria, China.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended												
						April 1934				May 1934				June 1934				
						7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
China—Continued.																		
Nanking	C	1		4	4	1												
Shanghai	C	57	108	113	188	32	29	32	26	22	12	8	14	6	7	6	3	3
South Manchuria Railway Zone	C		58	99	27		32	25				23						
Swatow	C		1	1	2	1				1		3	2					
Tientsin	C	1		1	3		1	1	1					1				
Ecuador. (See table below.)																		
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C		5	3														
Aswan	C		34	24	12	12	6				1		2	3				
Asyut	C	30	7	1	4	2	2			4	2			1				
Cairo	C	1		1	5	1	3	7			1		1	1	1			1
Dakahliya	C	87	12		2								1					
Damietta	C																1	
Faiyum	C	3								9	1		7	27	16	5		
Gharbiya	C	8			8	2	2			5	5				1	2		
Girga	C	20	17	8	32						11		2	2	1	4		
Minya	C	32	172	105	73	5	6				9			1				
Port Said	C									1								
Qena	C	24	6	5	9	1					1							
Provinces	C	265	369	265	163	30	22		24	24	31	5	14	35	19	13		
Eritrea: Asmara	C				[3]1													
Gibraltar	C							4										
Gold Coast. (See table below.)																		
Great Britain:																		
England and Wales	C	27	32	67	35	6	3	3	9	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	1
Blackburn	C			20	4													
	D		1	4														
London	C	27	31	55	31	6	3	2	9	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1
London and Great Towns	C	27	32	66	35	6	3	3	9	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1
Greece (see also table below): Salonika	C			9	3							2	2	2	2			
Honduras: Tegucigalpa	C							2			P	P				P		P

India	C	10,824	12,154	21,153	36,781	4,584	12,077	9,397	8,234	9,173	8,899	9,946							
	D	2,707	2,937	4,710	8,431	939	2,321	2,064	1,840	1,994	1,955	2,318							
Bassein	C	33	62	70	32		3	3	1				1		1				4
	D	11	26	21	19		2	2	1				1		1				
Bombay Presidency	C	1,385	1,591	2,565	3,454	944		981	835	1,011	662	794	714	667	611				
	D	286	336	470	603	187		178	151	176	118	123	160	119	119				
Bombay	C	20	31	56	56	11	11	7	13	9	4	5	8	3	4	2	3	1	
	D	13	11	24	28	7	5	5	11	5	2	1	3	2	3	1	3		
Calcutta	C	75	181	366	391	90	63	59	42	48	50	31	28	17	15	19	10	12	
	D	42	115	245	278	65	56	49	35	35	26	23	23	16	15	14	6	9	
Cochin	C		12	11	20	5	4		8	2	2	3	1	1					
Karachi	C	4	15	21	31	3	3	6	2	5	3	5	1	3	1	2			1
Madras Presidency	C	2,297	3,862	4,461	9,324	1,655	2,969	2,178	1,736	2,727	2,309	1,604		1,405					
	D	372	711	770	1,582	266	400	367	327	295	373	314		277					
Madras	C	83	113	95	119	23	26		23	32	17	6	9	8	3	10	9	5	
Negapatam	C	20	4		2		3		4	3	1		1	4	1	2	1		
Rangoon	C	9	14	28	48	21	22	21	15	16	3	5	13	1	4	3	1	1	
Tuticorin	C		4	6	1														
Vizagapatam	C	3	4	13	27	3	2	8	9	13	11	4	5	3				1	
India (French):																			
Chandernagor	D		4	2	1	1	1	2			2			1					
Karikal	C	11	2	2	7						1								
	D	6	2		5														
Pondichery	C	93	76	122	179	41	60	17	47	23	37	25	11	25	21				
	D	50	43	59	99	22	29	18	27	19	16	16	9	17	15				
Indo-China (see also table below):																			
Haiphong	C		114	111	66	6	10	7	3	4	6	3	4	3	1	2	1		
Pnom-Pénh	C						1												
Saigon and Cholon	C	1			2														
Tourane	C								6	4	1			3	1	1	18	1	
Iraq	C	34	17	17	8		9	16	6	12	15			88					
Amara Liwa	C		19									2							
Baghdad	C	3	2	3	3	1								1					
Basra	C	1					4				2	2	1						
Japan	C			29	17							4	8	7					
Kobe	C					1													
Moji	C				3														
Osaka	C			1	3	1	1	1		1			1		1	1			
Tokyo	C		1		3	1													
Yokohama	C			2															
Liberia.[4]																			
Lithuania. (See table below.)																			

[3] Imported.

[4] A report dated June 27, 1934, states that an epidemic of smallpox has occurred in Sanoyea, near Monrovia, Liberia. All sanitary measures are taken.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 25–Mar. 31, 1934	Week ended: April 1934 7	April 14	April 21	April 28	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30
Mexico (see also table below):																		
Chihuahua	D			1														
Guadalajara	D			1								1						
Juarez.[3]																		
Mexico, D.F.	C		2	12	3	5	10	4	3	3	5	4	2	1				
Monterrey	D	1		1														
Piedras Negras	C									1								
Rosita	C												11					
Saltillo	D	2																
San Luis Potosi	D		1	1			1	1		1	1							
Tampico	C		2															
Torreon	D					1			1			1				1		
Vera Cruz	C				[2] 1													
Morocco. (See table below.)																		
Nigeria	C	184	39	937	808		[1] 174		543		169							
Lagos	C		7	15	19	4	3	5		2	4	8	1		8			
Nyasaland. (See table below.)																		
Palestine	C				17					2					7			
Persia	C	25																
	D	2																
Teheran	C	3	8	10							1							
	D	2	5	6	1	2			1									
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Poland	C				1					1								
Portugal (see also table below):																		
Lisbon	C		5	4	4	1			1	3	2	1	2	2	1		2	1
Oporto	C			2				3										
Portuguese East Africa. (See table below.)																		
Salvador	C								[1] 42	26	4	30		15		[1] 7		
Siam	C		1		4				[2] 24	5				41	45			16
Sierra Leone	C	260	143	189	429		[1] 20		[1] 20		[1] 40		[1] 37		[1] 147			
Spain	C		28	9	51	19	9			19		21	24	21	20	16		
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C					1				1								

Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	61	34	66	90	16	2	1						1	5		1	
Syria:																		
Beirut	C	20	61	45	8					2								
Provinces	C	44	101	38	29	19	5		31	15	4	12		2	13	3	6	
Trans-Jordan	C															[2] 2		
Turkey. (See table below.)																		

[1] For 2 weeks.
[2] Imported.
[3] Dec. 18, 1933: 90 cases of smallpox were reported in Juarez, Mexico, with 18 deaths occurring from Dec. 1 to 16, 1933.
[4] For 4 weeks.

On vessels:

S.S. *Enterprise* at Karachi	1 case	Dec.	5, 1933
S.S. *Jaldurga* at Rangoon from Gogalpore	1 case	Dec.	6, 1933
S.S. *Pembrokeshire* at Hong Kong	Present	Dec.	10, 1933
S.S. *Cremer* at Singapore from Penang and Belawan	1 death	Dec.	28, 1933
S.S. *Jufuku Maru* at Chefoo from Dairen	Present	Jan.	7, 1934
S.S. *Haiching* at Amoy	Present	Jan.	19, 1934
S.S. *Elysia* at Suez from Bombay	1 case	Jan.	31, 1934
S.S. *Red Sea* at Colombo from Singapore	2 cases	Jan.	31, 1934
S.S. *Talamba* at Rangoon from Calcutta	1 case	Feb.	9, 1934
S.S. *Jaldurga* at Rangoon from Gogalpore	1 case	Feb.	14, 1934
S.S. *Neuralia* at Shanghai	1 case	Feb.	14, 1934
S.S. *Varsova* at Karachi from Bombay	1 case	Feb.	17, 1934
S.S. *King City* at Victoria	2 cases	Feb.	19, 1934
S.S. *Alice Moller* at Shanghai	1 case	Feb.	20, 1934
S.S. *Ranpura* at Bombay from Shanghai	1 case	Feb.	26, 1934

On vessels—Continued

S.S. *Minnie Moller* at Shanghai	1 case	Feb.	27, 1934
S.S. *Shantung* at Hong Kong	Present	Mar.	2, 1934
S.S. *Pronto* at Hong Kong	Present	Mar.	12, 1934
S.S. *Ekma* at Rangoon from Calcutta	1 case	Mar.	17, 1934
S.S. *Norviken* at Hong Kong	Present	Mar.	17, 1934
S.S. *Sandeviken* at Hong Kong	Present	Mar.	22, 1934
S.S. *Moldavia* at Port Said from Bombay	1 case	Mar.	26, 1934
S.S. *Hydrangea* at Hong Kong from Swatow	1 case	Mar.	28, 1934
S.S. *Yuen Sang* at Hong Kong from Swatow	1 case	Apr.	3, 1934
S.S. *Ramsay* at Singapore from Vladivostok	1 case	Apr.	27, 1934
S.S. *Taima* at Moji	1 case	Apr.	27, 1934
S.S. *Kut Sang* at Hong Kong from Amoy	Present	May	9, 1934
S.S. *Tjinegara* at Hong Kong	Present	May	16, 1934
S.S. *Britannia* at Port Said from Liverpool	1 case	May	31, 1934

Place		December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Arabia (see also table above)	C	20					
	D	14					
Belgian Congo (see also table above)	C		126	178	148		
Bolivia	C	21			42	20	
Ecuador	C		14	16	[2] 3		
Gold Coast	C				36	11	
Greece (see also table above)	C			3	5		
Indo-China	C		315	489	697	703	592
	D		55	85	64	69	76
Ivory Coast	C				36	11	

Place		December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Lithuania	C		49				
Mexico (see also table above)	C	7					
Morocco	C		1	1	2	19	3
Nyasaland	C	132	263	83	115	149	41
Peru	C	25	19	20	33	18	
Portugal (see also table above)	C	128	111	90	78	68	
	D	16	19	15	15	3	
Portuguese East Africa	C					1	24
Turkey	C	17	23	16			

[2] Imported.

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

TYPHUS FEVER

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Week ended— March 1934					April 1934				May 1934				June 1934		
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
Algeria:																				
Algiers Department	C	9		4			6	6			6		7					11		1
Constantine Department	C	7	11	22		[1] 39	8	4		5	4	5	6	2	14	12	13	34	15	10
Bone	C		2								1									
Philippeville	C			1																
Oran Department	C	1				2		2	2		1			1		3	1			3
Australia: Sydney	C						1													
Azores. (See table below.)																				
Basutoland. (See table below.)																				
Belgian Congo [2]	C																		33	40
Bolivia. (See table below.)																				
British East Africa: Uganda	C	5	2	2		3	12		29		2	11	4		2			5		
Bulgaria	C	8	25	54	11	3	3	10	15	15	12	4	7	9	15	9	12			
Chile	C	2,714					[3] 693													
Antofagasta	C	4																		
San Pedro: [4]																				
Santiago	C	1,156	532	237	73	37	24	34	33	45	14	21	28							
Valparaiso	C	58	15	16	5	3	1			3		4	3	2	1	3	5	1	3	1
China:																				
Hankow	C	1																		
Harbin	C			1																
Kwantung Leased Territory	C	4																		
Nanking	C					1			1	1		1		2	1					
Shanghai	C	3		1								1								
South Manchuria Railway Zone	C		3	3	3						1					1				
Tientsin	C												1	1	2	2		2		
Chosen. (See table below.)																				
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																				
Egypt:																				
Alexandria	C	2	4	2	1	7	2	3	1		2	2	5	1		1	2	3	1	3
Asyut	C	1														7			1	2
Beheira	C	113	150	279		180	160	137	131		165			117	112	118		79	58	53
Cairo	C			1	1	4	1	1		4	2	2	1	3	1	2	1		1	
Dakahliya	C	14	85	53	32			44	50		27			49	43	47		30	9	22

Damietta	C	1			1	12	1	3	3	5	2	1	4	2			3	1	2	
Faiyum	C																		2	
Gharbiya	C	105	227	169	106	65	132	85	138		62			152	74	102		65	55	26
Girga	C		4	3	12	1										1				
Minufiya	C	26	60	202	94	89			92		102			47	42	38		34	20	8
Port Said	C							2			1							2	1	
Qena	C	2																	6	2
Provinces	C	278	644	1,000	351	387	431	381	427	394	405		472	388	313	383	273	219	106	130
Greece. (See table below.)																				
Guatemala. (See table below.)																				
Hungary	C			13	7	1	3	1												
Iraq:																				
Baghdad	C										17	3	3			6		3		
Kirkuk Liwa	C										30	19	19	14			27	16		
Ireland, Northern: Londonderry	C	1																		
Irish Free State:																				
Killarney	C			2																
Roscommon County—Castlerea	C	3																		
Waterford County—Lismore	C							1	1											
Japan: Aomori Prefecture	C		13	2																
Latvia. (See table below.)																				
Lithuania. (See also table below.)	C	33	44	58	12	6	4	18	7	12	32	12	6	5	5	2		4		
Mexico (see also table below):																				
Mexico, D.F	C	46	83	78	27	28	25	17	3	30	27	12	10	14	21	10	19	15		
San Luis Potosi	D		1					2	1										1	
Morocco (see also table below)	C	7	4	22	20	20	10	6	5	17	17	19	16	10	8	8	8	28	9	7
Palestine	C	2																2		1
Persia	C	3	12	65	21	28		38	32	19		38	19	41	58	66	65	52	64	23
Teheran	C		12	13	2	5	4	2	5	1		2	5	6	5	18	7	5	3	7
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C	334	515	638	209	200	179	169	191	160	172	173	174	134	125	96	71	80	70	52
	D	19	34	38	12	19	7	12	10	12	6	9	10	8	10	8	2	9	5	3
Rumania. (See table below.)																				
Scotland	C			1										2	1					
Syria	C	15																		
Trans-Jordan	C			8	5	3	3	2		1		7	3	6				3	4	7
Tunisia:																				
Tunis	C		2				1					1		1						
Provinces	C			99	22	19	13	15	19	41	31	35	39	29		25	36	38	7	13
Turkey. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)																				
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)																				

[1] For 2 weeks.
[2] From Apr. 18 to May 27, 1934, 256 cases of typhus fever with 7 deaths were reported in Belgian Congo.
[3] For 4 weeks.
[4] Incomplete reports from San Pedro, Chile, for the month of November 1933 show 113 cases of typhus fever.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

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

Place		December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	April 1934	May 1934
Azores	C				5	9	
Basutoland	C		362	253			
Bolivia	C	88			79	38	
Chosen	C	4	3	1	3		
Czechoslovakia	C	14	7	17	123	78	66
Finland	C						4
Greece	C	3	2	2	14	2	
Guatemala	C	5	29	16	17	26	42
Latvia	C				1		3
Lithuania (see also table above)	C		49		42	64	
Mexico (see also table above)	C	75	94				
Morocco (see also table above)	C	8	4	30	54	62	
Peru	C	137	15	27	26	59	
Portugal	C				5		
Rumania	C	180	339	489	492	349	
Turkey	C	27	32	24	14	41	
Union of South Africa:							
Cape Province	C	98	109	220	238	132	
Natal	C		3	19	16	8	
Orange Free State	C	241	267	352	339	454	
Transvaal	C	8	11	3	5		
Yugoslavia	C	66	298	357	361	445	398

YELLOW FEVER

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

Place		Nov. 26–Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933–Jan. 27, 1934	Jan. 28–Feb. 24, 1934	Week ended— March 1934					April 1934				May 1934				June 2, 1934
					3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	
Brazil:																		
Acre Territory—Rio Branco	C	1																
Amazonas State—Esperanca	C	1																
Ceara State—St. Mathew	C				1													
Mato Grosso State—Coronel Ponce	C													1				
French West Africa: Guinea	C	2	2															
Gold Coast:																		
Dunkwa	C		1															
Keta	C		1															
N'Kaw Kaw	C	1																

Ivory Coast:																				
Abengourou	C	1																		
Abidjan	C																			2
	D																			1
Rubino	C																		2	
Senegal:																				
Birkelane	C	2																		
	D	1																		
Kaffrine	C		1																	
Kaolak	C	[1] 1	[1] 1																	
Matam	C																		1	
Podor	C		[1] 1																	
Sebikotane	C	1																		

[1] Imported.

×