# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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### CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>

#### May 19-June 15, 1935

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Meningococcus meningitis.—For the 4 weeks ended June 15, 568 cases of meningococcic meningitis were reported, a decrease of 137 cases from the preceding 4-week period. Weekly totals have fallen from a maximum of 179 for the week ended May 18 to 108 for the week ended June 15. In spite of the decline, the prevalence continues to be much higher than usual at this season.

In the accompanying table are shown the number of reported cases in each State by weeks since April 19 and the totals for a preceding 20-week period of unusual prevalence and for the corresponding periods of the 2 preceding years.

The excess incidence in 1935 obtains rather generally throughout the country, with the exception of the New England States, although a number of individual States do not share in this increase. All States reporting any appreciable number of cases reached a maximum at the same time (week of May 18), whereas the normal seasonal peak occurs a month or so earlier.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningcoccus meningitis, 48; smallpor, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the eight important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly reports from the State health officers.

# Meningococcus meningitis cases reported in each State for recent weeks of 1935<sup>1</sup> and comparison of 20-week period with preceding years

Division and State	Cases 20 w	report eeks en	ed for ded—		Cases reported in 1935 for week ended-									
	Apr. 22 1938	Apr. 21 1934	A pr. 20 1935	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22		
All States 1	1, 643	1, 083	2, 339	174	175	177	179	152	147	161	108			
New England: Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	5 1 9 20 0 19	2 1 0 29 2 11	3 1 0 28 10 13	0 0 3 2 0	0 0 4 1 0	0 0 2 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 2 3 0	0 0 3 2 0	0 1 0 0 2 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0		
Middle Atlantic: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Feat North Control:	100 39 110	72 22 55	197 28 96	26 3 5	24 5 9	19 2 7	35 3 2	12 3 9	23 6 9	29 4 2	15 5 4	28 5 15		
Dast North Cantral: Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	26 76 363 42 27	34 43 161 23 43	203 54 255 25 44	27 4 19 4 2	6 7 29 2 1	27 8 17 5 1	10 6 24 0 1	13 4 20 3 · 2	14 0 16 2 0	7 8 19 0 1	6 1 10 2 0	9 1 4 2 1		
West North Central: Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota North Dakota	24 43 79 13 11	10 25 47 8 5 7	26 39 122 8 6 56	0 3 11 0 1	2 5 14 1 0 2	0 8 7 0 1 3	0 20 0 20 0 20	3 2 7 0 1	0 0 8 0 0	1 2 10 0 0	4 6 3 0 2	2 0 4 1 0		
Kansas South Atlantic: Delaware Maryland District of Colum-	22 33 2 24	24  - 5	49 0 60	1 0 9	1 0 9	2 0 12	1 0 9	3 0 8	3 0 8	i 0 10	Õ 1 9	0 1 8		
bia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	15 41 11 30 10 26 7	7 62 35 22 0 14	99 94 45 56 25 11	4 5 1 2 0 0	9 7 11 0 0	11 11 5 2 1 2	8 23 4 3 0 1	10 6 1 2 0 0	6 2 3 3 1 0	10 18 1 1 0 0 2	0 10 4 5 0 0	11 4 3 3 0 6		
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	39 53 28 15	20 45 15 7	75 104 48 23	10 6 6 0	0 7 1 0	6 4 1 1	2 7 0 0	2 7 1 1	5 3 0 2	1 8 4 0	1 2 0 0	5 0 1 2		
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Teras Mountain: 3	18 30 54 37	13 7 40 53	32 16 67 76	0 0 2 0	3 0 0 1	2 0 4 0	0 1 1 3	0 1 1 6	1 1 1 3	0 1 6 1	0 0 0 4	0 1 1 2		
Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona	5 3 2 26 10 8	7 2 6 10 14	24 3 5 17 28 13	2 1 0 0 1	1 0 1 0 0	2 0 0 0 2	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 2	1 0 1 3 4	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Utah Pacific: Washington Oregon California	11 12 7 66	3 15 2 46	3 24 16 101	0 4 1 8	0 3 2 7	U 3 0 6	U 2 2 5	1 0 14	1 4 7	0 4 4	0 2 1 3	0 1 0 8		

1 See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 7, May 10, and Apr. 12, 1935, for weekly data by geographic areas for earlier periods of 1935. Nevada excluded.

Poliomyelitis .-- Two hundred and forty cases of poliomyelitis were reported for the 4-week period ended June 15, as compared with 92 cases in the preceding 4-week period. Although an increase is to be expected at this time of year, unusual prevalence is reported from certain States. The accompanying table gives the number of cases reported by weeks since May 18 in all States with a total of 5 cases or more during the period.

Cases of	f <b>polio</b>	myelitis	reported	in	certain	States,	by	weeks,	May	19 <b></b> J	une	15,	193	6
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		w	eek ende	d	
State	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	Total
New York. New Jersey North Carolina. Louisiana. California. All other	2 1 18 2 6 9	, 1 2 25 4 3 15	1 2 17 2 9 20	1 57 7 20 15	5 6 117 15 38 59
All States	38	50	51	101	240

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever continues to remain below the figures for the corresponding periods of previous years, but a seasonal increase is observable. A total of 981 cases was reported for the 4-week period ended June 15, as compared with 629 for the preceding 4 weeks.

Scarlet fever.—The normal seasonal decrease in the prevalence of scarlet fever is in progress, the weekly numbers of cases reported since May 18 being 6,494, 5,834, 5,385, and 4,733, respectively—a total of 22,446 for the 4-week period as compared with 27,821 cases for the preceding 4-week period. The rate of incidence continues well above previous years, however, especially in the East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain and Pacific groups of States. For all States the excess over last year at this time is about 40 percent.

Taking the past season as a whole, the increased incidence of scarlet fever calls for special note. The numbers of cases reported for 36 weeks ended June 15, 1935, and for corresponding periods of 5 preceding years (these periods containing approximately 90 percent of the reported cases for the year) for the country as a whole are as follows:

Year:	Reported cases	<b>Ratio to</b> 19 <b>29-3</b> 0
1929-30	151, 031	1. 00
1930-31	167, 641	1. 11
1931-32	176, 014	1. 17
1932–33	181, 640	1. 20
1933–34	187, 024	1. 24
1934-35	220, 592	1. <b>46</b>

Part of the increase may be ascribed to better reporting.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria remains about the same as in corresponding periods of the 2 preceding years. A seasonal decline is shown for the current period, the total number of cases for the 4-week period ended June 15 being 1,686 as compared with 2,044 for the preceding 4 weeks. The only geographic area showing an increase over last year is the East North Central.

Smallpox.— For the week ended June 15, 146 cases of smallpox were reported, as compared with 215 for the preceding week. Certain districts, however, have reported a much higher incidence at this season than for corresponding periods of the last 3 years, especially the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific. In the 4-week period under report, cases were reported mostly from Nebraska (149), Kansas (127), Washington State (127), California (64), Texas (52), Minnesota (35), Wisconsin (33), and Wyoming (30). No cases were reported from the New England or Middle Atlantic States and only 4 from the South Atlantic.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza being reported is about the same as in preceding years at this season. The total was 2,073 for the 4-week period ended June 15 as compared with 3,358 for the preceding 4 weeks.

Measles.—In the 4-week period ended June 15, 91,251 cases of measles were reported as compared with 123,291 for the preceding 4 weeks. The incidence continues at about the same level as in 1934 and much higher than in the 4 preceding years. The comparison by geographical areas is as follows:

Section	Cases re- ported for 4-week pe- riod ended June 15, 1935	Correspond- ing period in 1934	Correspond- ing median for period 1929-33
All regions. New England and Middle Atlantic. East North Central. West North Central. South Atlantic. East and West South Central. Mountain and Pacific.	91, 251 36, 998 31, 944 6, 085 3, 716 2, 032 10, 476	90, 542 23, 139 27, 981 15, 314 8, 602 9, 445	59, 907 24, 617 17, 695 3, 996 4, 776 2, 044 5, 036

Deaths, all causes.—The average annual death rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended June 15 was 11.3 per 1,000 persons as compared with 11.1 for the corresponding period in 1934, 10.6 in 1933, 10.7 in 1932, and 11.0 in 1931. The current rate is thus higher than in any year since 1930. If the period of the year to June 15 is considered, the rate (12.3) is about the same as for the corresponding period of 1934 and 1932, higher than that for 1933, and below that for 1931 and earlier years.

#### MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN AURORA, OHIO

By R. N. HOVT, Ph. D., Associate in Parasitology, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, and R. D. WORDEN, M. D., Health Commissioner, General Health District, Portage County, Ohio

Malaria, once prevalent in many districts of Obio, is now rare and sporadic. No cases have been reported in Aurora since the organization of the health district in 1920. It is probable, therefore, that it is not endemic in Aurora and that the epidemic here reported was due to the introduction of an infected individual. Evidence as to the vector and the original infected person is incomplete, but the facts concerning the outbreak should be of interest to physicians and health officers.

Aurora is an incorporated village located about 30 miles southeast of Cleveland. According to the Bureau of the Census, the population in 1930 was a little more than 1,000, about half of whom resided in the village proper. At the west end of the village are two attractive inns patronized by tourists. The east end of the village, less than a mile away, has a golf course, railroad station, and two stores.

The chronology of the epidemic was as follows: On September 3, 1934, 7 patients were reported with recurrent chills and fever, in the blood of 2 of whom the malaria parasite had been detected. The publicity given these reports aided in the discovery and notification of a total of 22 cases with onsets on or before-September 3. Ten additional cases with onsets in September and 5 cases with onsets in October have been reported, bringing the total up to 37. The distribution of these cases according to the date of the first chill was as follows:

Date	Num- ber of cases	Date	Num- ber of cases	Date	Num- ber of cases
Prior to Aug. 21 On Aug. 21	1 2 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 4	Sept. 2	3 1 1 2 1 2 2 1	Oct. 5 7 17 20 23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The difficulties and delays in diagnosis early in the epidemic were due in part to the mildness of the symptoms with consequent failure to seek medical advice. In other instances incorrect diagnoses were made by physicians. Headache, fever, and pain in the back or legs simulated influenza. Vomiting at onset occurred in 11 cases, chiefly among children and young persons. In certain cases a diagnosis of simple gastritis was made. The malaria parasite was *Plasmodium vivax*. Eleven of the patients had daily (quotidian) chills either throughout their illness or after 1 or 2 typical 48-hour (tertian) cycles. Blood smears from some of these cases showed the presence of two groups of parasites (young and old schizonts), due presumably to multiple infection.

The geographic distribution showed a remarkable concentration in relation to the first case, D. B., and to the pond west of the golf course. All but nine resided within a mile of the pond, and a majority of these within a quarter of a mile. Six of the remainder resided close together on farms 2 miles southeast of the village, but all had made visits to the village.

Twenty-four of the patients were males and 13 were females. Seven were under 10, and 3 were over 60 years of age. The youngest was 4 and the oldest 71.

Efforts were made to determine the original source of the infection. R. B., a house painter, reported having had malaria in Florida in April and of having a relapse in Aurora in May. Thick blood smears made on two occasions, a week apart, in September, failed to show malaria parasites. The interval between relapse in this patient and the onset of the epidemic, and the fact that he resided at the west end of town, make it seem unlikely that he was the immediate source. However, he may have infected D. B., a section hand living in a practically unscreened "shanty" near the center of the outbreak and near the pond previously mentioned. D. B. was found sick in bed on September 8. A blood smear showed *P. vivax*. He had been ill almost continuously since June with weakness and recurring chills.

A mosquito survey revealed abundant breeding of Anopheles punctipennis along the grassy banks of the Aurora branch of the Chagrin River, which winds through the golf course and through the north side of the village. Adults of this species were found in the home of one patient only. Adults of Anopheles quadrimaculatus were found at the homes of 2 patients in the village and of 1 living 2 miles southeast. The same species was also found in two other village residences in which malaria did not occur. The breeding place of A. quadrimaculatus has not been established with certainty, probably owing to the fact that oiling operations were started in the pond west of the golf course before the mosquito survey was begun. Dissection of six adult females of this species did not result in the demonstration of oocysts. It is believed, however that A. quadrimaculatus was the responsible vector, because A. punctipennis has not been demonstrated as the vector in epidemics occurring in the United States.

Control measures were started promptly by the health commissioner. The pond at the center of the outbreak was oiled at once, and other breeding places near the village were oiled within a few days. Oiling was continued at 10-day intervals until cold weather set in. On advice of the State Department of Health, patients were required to stay within screened enclosures until 4 negative blood smears, taken at least 24 hours apart, were obtained. This regulation was supplemented by an agreement signed by the patient or parent to complete 8 weeks of quinine or 5 days of atabrine therapy and to submit to a final blood examination after treatment had been completed. Attempts were made to render infected individuals noninfective in order to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak during the following year.

# **COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

Discharge by municipality of raw sewage into stream from which another municipality takes its water supply.—(North Carolina Supreme Court; Town of Smithfield et al. v. City of Raleigh et al., 178 S. E. 114; decided Jan. 28, 1935.) The city of Raleigh discharged its untreated sewage into two creeks at points approximately 33 miles from the town of Smithfield. The sewage so discharged flowed through the said creeks into the Neuse River. The town of Smithfield took its water supply from the Neuse River below the points on said river where the sewage entered it. Section 7125 of the Consolidated Statutes provided as follows:

No person, firm, corporation, or municipality shall flow or discharge sewage above the intake into any drain, brook, creek, or river from which a public drinking water supply is taken, unless the same shall have been passed through some well-known system of sewage purification approved by the State board of health; and the continued flow and discharge of such sewage may be enjoined upon application of any person.

If any person, firm, or corporation, or officer of any municipality having a sewerage system in charge shall violate the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The plaintiffs asked that the defendants immediately be enjoined from discharging untreated sewage into the said creeks and through said creeks into the waters of the Neuse River. The trial court denied the petition and dismissed the action, but the judgment also provided:

\* \* \* This judgment shall not be taken hereafter or held to be an estoppel against the plaintiffs, in case another action is brought for the same cause, whenever it shall be made to appear that the defendants are in a position to comply with the statute which forms the basis of this action.

The supreme court, upon appeal by the plaintiffs, stated the question before the court as follows:

Does Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, impose upon the trial judge the mandatory duty of enjoining a municipality from discharging raw sewage into a stream from which another municipality takes its water supply? The pertinent findings of fact made by the trial judge, as stated by the appellate court, were:

• • • (a) That the discharge of raw sewage into Neuse River, in view of the facts and circumstances, had produced no injury to the plaintiff, and there were no facts tending to show immediate menace to the inhabitants of the plaintiff municipality; (b) that the defendant is not in a financial condition to immediately install purification plants necessary to comply with the provision of the statute.

The lower court's judgment was affirmed by the supreme court, the opinion of the latter court stating in part as follows:

The principal cases in this jurisdiction construing Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, are: [Citations.] These cases proceed upon the theory that a violation of Consolidated Statutes, section 7125, authorizes the exercise of the restraining power of a court of equity, irrespective of the fact that no injury has actually occurred. It is the threat or potentiality of menace rather than the accomplished fact thereof that warrants the interposition of equitable power. Notwithstanding, common sense is older than the common law, statutory law, or equity, and this saving grace of human experience must be reckoned with in determining the application of technical rules of behavior. If the trial judge had granted the prayer of the plaintiffs and had immediately restrained the city of Raleigh from using its sewerage system and plugged the entire system with the force of law, untold misery and suffering would be entailed upon a population of over 40,000 people. The statute recognizes such practical exigencies of social life and declares that "the continued flow and discharge of such sewage may be enjoined upon application of any person" (Consolidated Statutes, section 7125). The words "may be enjoined" clearly demonstrate that surrounding facts and circumstances must be considered in entering a peremptory order of the kind sought in this action. The cases referred to all disclose that a reasonable time was accorded for complying with the statute.

Manifestly Raleigh must comply with Consolidated Statutes, section 7125. This statute pronounces the public policy of the State, against which temporizing and unreasonable delay will not avail. This idea was doubtless in the mind of the trial judge because it is particularly specified in the judgment that the same "shall not be taken hereafter or held to be an estoppel against the plaintiffs, in case another action is brought for the same cause", etc.

#### DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1935

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

	Week ended June 15, 1935	Correspond- ing week, 1934
Data from 86 large cities of the United States: Total deaths Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 24 weeks of year Data from industrial insurance companies: Policies in force Number of death claims. Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate. Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 24 weeks of year, annual rate	7, 621 10, 6 524 48 12, 3 67, 827, 973 13, 413 10, 3 10, 5	7, 382 10. 3 522 49 12. 2 67, 771, 847 12, 523 9. 6 10. 7

# **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 June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934

•	Diph	theria	Infi	uenza	Measles		Meningocoocus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
New England States: Maine	9 1 6 28		1  	1   11	188 2 39 324 362 361 2, 337 1 225	2 69 25 580 46 178 794	0 0 1 28 5	0 0 1 0 1
New Jersey. Pennsylvania	7 37 20 7 46 8 3	24 53 12 19 14 8 10	1 	2  9 6 1 7	1, 325 1, 644 653 66 976 1, 977 1, 501	521 1, 870 472 240 1, 308 283 1, 432	5 15 1 1 4 2	1 0 1 5 3 3
West North Central States: Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nobraska Kansas	4 7 14 2 1 8 2	2 6 27 6 8	4 51 1 	20	140 41 95 31 9 50 204	53 129 123 102 86 30 188	2 0 4 1 0 1 0	002000000000000000000000000000000000000
South A tinnic States: Delawaro. Maryland <sup>3</sup> District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> Virginia <sup>3</sup> 4 West Virginia North Carolina <sup>4</sup> Georgia <sup>4</sup> Florida <sup>4</sup>	1 4 6 11 7 10 7 8 5	2 8 6 10 8 1 13 5	2 1 15 52	1 	15 119 12 222 145 13 21 2	31 397 21 742 100 343 62 115	1 8 11 4 3 3 0 6 1	022 2800 0000

See footnotes at end of table.

(899)

# Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934—Continued

	Diph	theria	Infl	lenza	Me	asles	Menin meni	gococcus ingitis
Division and State	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
East South Central States: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama 4 Mississippi 3 Weet South Central States:	7 3 3 8	8 3 8 5	3 15 17	5 18	131 33 35	<b>32</b> 1 131 191	5 0 1 2	3 2 0 0
Arkansas. Louisiana. Okiaboma 4	1 16 5 22	3 7 1 34	10 11 26 30	4 4 20 31	15 9 13 22	9 73 79 176	0 1 1 2	0 0 0
Monnann States: Montana <sup>1</sup>	1	1 3 1 2	3 1  2	2	112 5 54 132 13 6 5	21 2 65 \$56 33 13 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 5 0 0 0 0
Pacific States: Washington Oregon California *	5 36	3 2 35	14 24	17 37	269 109 928	198 24 490	1 0 8	002
Total     First 25 weeks of year	386	428	371 101, 981	291 46, 338	14, 825	12, 630 634, 539	133 3, 544	41
Division and State	Polion Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Scarle Week ended Jun9 22, 1935	t fever Week ended June 23, 1934	Sma Week ended June 22, 1935	llpox Week ended June 23, 1934	Typhoi Week ended June 22, 1935	d fever Week ended June 23, 1934
New England States:         Maine         New Hampshire         New Hampshire         Vermont         Massachusetts         Rhode Island	0 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	01102000 8221 101101 0000000000000000000	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 9\\ 5\\ 155\\ 14\\ 4\\ 540\\ 94\\ 353\\ 213\\ 54\\ 661\\ 143\\ 311\\ 92\\ 56\\ 18\\ 311\\ 5\\ 333\\ 25\\ 33\\ 25\\ 3\\ 3\\ 40\\ 7\\ 122\\ 26\end{array}$	10 50 108 12 17 344 84 359 211 35 290 212 242 49 16 20 26 5 10 21 4 26 7 11 11 11	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 0 2 0 1 10 4 9 11 1 2 8 0 11 0 9 1 1 0 9 1 1 0 9 1 1 0 9 1 1 1 2 8 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 0 2 0 15 4 4 29 15 3 27 8 3 1 1 1 18 1 0 1 4 0 7 0 7 13
North Carolina 4 South Carolina 4 Georgia 4 Florida 4	60 2 0 0	0 0 0 6	13  5 1	15 1 2 1	8 0 13 0	0 0 0	18 32 53 6	13 15 59 1

See footnotes at end of table.

	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
Division and State	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934	Week ended June 22, 1935	Week ended June 23, 1934
East South Central States:				12				
	1	, v	14	13			99	12
Alabama A			1 19	10	Ň	l X	19	10
Mississinni 1	Ň	ň	1 1	1	ŏ	Ň	16	10
West South Central States	U	v	1 1	•	v	l vi		•
Arkangas	1	0	6	2	3	0	16	14
Lonisiana	3	i	l ii	6	Ŏ	Ŏ	21	25
Oklahoma !	ŏ	ī	14	5	i	2	14	6
Terns 4	5	Ō	31	22	1	22	14	29
Mountain States:	-	-						
Montana 1	1	1	15	8	3	0	3	3
Idaho	0	0			0	4	0	2
Wyoming 2	0	0	14	2	26	2	0	1
Colorado 1	0	Q	61	15	1	4	. 0	1
New Mexico	1	1	5	9	2	0		7
Arizona	1	0	9	6	0	0	2	3
Utah 3	0	0	39	2	0	0		U
Pacific States:					1		.	
Washington	0	2		30	10			1
Oregon	0	1		124			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- 11
California	02	010	149	104				
Total	146	376	3, 420	2, 539	171	75	371	416
First 25 weeks of year	865	1, 761	168, 735	138, 219	4, 700	3, 482	4, 084	4, 710

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 22, 1935, and June 23, 1934-Continued

<sup>1</sup> New York City only. <sup>1</sup> Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 22, 1935, 29 cases, as follows: Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Virginia, 1; Montana, 14; Wyoming, 8; Colorado, 2; California, 1. <sup>3</sup> Week ended earlier than Saturday. <sup>4</sup> Typhus fever, week ended June 22, 1935, 29 cases, as follows: Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 15; Florida, 1; Ala auna, 4; Texas, 6. <sup>4</sup> 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	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pel- lagra	Polio- myo- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
May 1935 Alabama ArizonaIdahoIdahoIdahoIdahoIdahoIdahoIdahoMichiganMichiganMichiganMichiganNichiganPennsylvaniaPennsylvaniaPhode IslandTexasWashingtonWest VirginiaWest Virginia	3 9 3 3 6 13 3 6 13 3 4 3 4 11 10 6 14	48 23 1 233 32 65 25 50 50 26 7 141 2 140 13 54	119 50 200 124 20 31 27 8 7 169 81 3 377 40 116	482 1 11 104 2 9 44 	580 240 71 8, 203 3, 205 208 349 19, 328 2, 437 294 955 14, 328 14, 328 1, 960 1, 689	56 1  19  23  37 	2 3 0 1 1 1 2 3 0 1 0 2 6 2 6 2	28 235 34 5, 172 28 406 1, 446 1, 537 30 132 2, 512 67 117 117 228 275	4 0 1333 0 0 64 111 18 0 0 26 151 0	22 10 9 41 20 16 9 14 8 8 37 14 43 11 43

1 Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

#### July 5, 1935

May 1935

•		
	Cases	T-monting contagions
Actinomycosis:		Impergo contagiosa:
Minnesota	. 1	
Pennsylvania	. 1	Maryland
Chicken nor:		Oklahoma 1
A laborna	161	Oregon
	121	Lead poisoning:
Arizona	101	Illinois
10ano		Maryland
Illinois	1, 509	Michigan
Kansas	233	Michigan
Louisiana	27	Mumps:
Maryland	676	Alabama
Michigan	1.299	Arizona
Minnesoto	407	Idaho
Alimosova	41	Illinois
	102	Kansas
Oregon	182	Louisiana
Pennsylvania	2,827	Mervland
Rhode Island	154	Michigan
Texas	403	Michigan
Washington	579	Mumps
West Virginia	158	Oregon
		Pennsylvania
Conjunctivitis:		Rhode Island
Maryland	. 1	Texas
Denma		Washington
Dengue.	1	West Virginia
A1808118		Onhthelmie neoneto
Texas	11	Illinoin
Diarrhea:		Taniaiana
Maryland	7	Louisiana
Desenterry	•	Maryland
Dysenvery:		Pennsylvania
Alabama (amoedic)	-	West Virginia
Arizona	37	Paratyphoid fever:
Illinois (amoebic)	11	Illinois
Illinois (amoebic car-		Kansas
riers)	33	Louigiana
Illinois (bacillary)	5	Mishimp
Lonigiana (amochic)	2	Michigan
Louisiana (hacillary)	ī	1 exas
Monstana (Dacina y)	18	Puerperal septicemia
	10	Illinois
Michigan (amoebic)		Washington
Minnesota (amoebic)	1	Rabies in animals.
Minnesota (bacillary)	2	Alabama
Oklahoma 1	4	
Oregon (amoebic)	1	
Texas (bacillary)	24	Kansas
Weshington (amoshic)	3	Louisiana
(deningeon (denocoro).	•	Maryland
Epidemic encephalitis:		Michigan
Alabama	3	Washington
Idaho	1	Rocky Mountain s
Illinois	11	former"
Kansas	7	Idaha
Maryland	i	Mamband
Michigan	2	Maryland
Oneren	1	Uregon
Oregon	<u></u>	Washington
Pennsylvania	1	Scabies:
Washington	4	Maryland
German measles:		Oklahoma I
Alabama	28	Oregon
Arizona	111	
Dinoie	2 050	septic sore throat:
THEORY	0,809	filinois
Kansas	888	Kansas
Maryland	618	Louisiana
Pennsylvania	5, 539	Maryland
Rhode Island	20	Michigan
Washington	1, 135	Oklahoma 1
Hookworm disease.		Oregon
I opisione		Dhode Jaland
Tomstang	Ð	LIOUG ISISHU

May 1935—Continued	
mpetigo contagiosa: Illinois	Cases
Maryland	7
Oregon	31
Illinois	1
Maryland Michigan	1
fumps: Alabama	69
Arizona Idaho	164 10
Illinois	496 531
Louisiana Maryland	4
Michigan	1, 102
Oregon	543
Rhode Island	3, 228
Washington	334 557
West Virginia	48
Illinois Louisiana	5 1
Maryland Pennsylvania	2 2
West Virginia	1
Illinois	2
Louisiana	2
Texas	5
uerperal septicemia: Illinois	1
Washington	1
Alabama	63 40
Kansas	6
Maryland	1
Washington	3
fever:	
Idaho Maryland	12
Oregon Washington	11

Mag 1995-Continued

	May 1950-Continued	
1	Septic sore throat-Cont.	Cases
	Washington	1
ļ	Tatanus	34
Į	Alabama	5
I	Illinois	8
I	Louisiana	2
I	Oklahoma i	3
I	West Virginia	ī
I	Trachoma:	
I	Arizona	10
ł	Michigan	3
I	Oklahoma 1	8
I	Rhode Island (delayed	
I	Trichinosis:	a
ł	Illinois	1
I	Michigan	1
I	Minnesota	4
ł	Alabama	· 4
I	Illinois	. 2
I	Louisiana	3
I	Texas	5
l	Typhus fever:	
l	Alabama	14
l	Louisiana Mervlend	2
l	Undulant fever:	-
L	Alabama	6
	Illinois	20
l	Louisiana	1
l	Maryland	ī
I	Michigan	3
l	Minnesota	· 10
l	Pennsylvania	ธี
	Rhode Island	1
l	Texas	6
	West Virginia	3
	Vincent's infection:	•
	Illinois	- 14
	Kansas	14
	Michigan	16
	Oregon	7
	Whooping cough:	149
	A rizona	104
	Idaho	ĩ
	Illinois	869
	Kansas	319
	Maryland	167
	Michigan	1, 207
	Minnesota	193
	Oregon	77
	Pennsylvania	1, 471
	Rhode Island	57
	Washington	480
	West Virginia	46
	-	

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

#### PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS IN MODOC COUNTY, CALIF.

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The Director of Public Health of California has reported positive findings for plague in 30 ground squirrels and 4 wood rats found in Modoc County, Calif., and received at the laboratory on May 8, June 1, and June 13 to 16, 1935. The 30 squirrels were found on ranches 1 mile west and northwest, 2 to 3 miles east, and 1 mile south of Alturas. The 4 wood rats were received on May 8 from a ranch 5 miles east and 2 miles south of Likely.

#### 902

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#### WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

#### City reports for week ended June 15, 1935

This table summarises the reports received regularly from a selected list of 121 cities for the purpose of aboving 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.

	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	Î	î	1
State and situ	Diph-	Influenza		Mea-	Pneu-	Scar- let	Small	Tuber-	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing	Deaths,
State and city	Cases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	deaths	fever cases	Cases	deaths	fever cases	cough cases	Causes
Maine:											
Portland	1		. 0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	29
New Hampshire:				6	1		6	6	0	<u>م</u>	
Nashua	ŏ		·	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	
Vermont:				1			1				
Barre Burlington	0		0	4	0	·····ö	0	0	0	0	10
Massachusetts:		1									
Boston	10			69	21	42		i i	ŏ	1	209
Springfield	ŏ		Ŏ	53	ŏ	- 8	ŏ	ō	ŏ	8	34
Worcester	0		0	7	3	9	0	0	0	1	39
Pawtucket	0		0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Providence	2		Ó	409	5	2	0	2	0	9	56
Connecticut:		!	1	12		12		2	0	1	29
Hartford	ō		Ŏ	18	1 i	4	ŏ	ī	ŏ	10	29
New Haven	0	1	0	76	2	0	0	0	0	0	36
New York:											•
Buffalo	0		0	34	22	72	0	6	0	13	123
New York	24			1, 324	123	319	0	81		120	1, 3/3
Syracuse	ŏ		1 i	558	l ĭ	28	ŏ	ī	ŏ	17	47
New Jersey:								,			49
Vamden	1	i-	Ő	293	5	5	ŏ	4	ĭ	53	100
Trenton	ŏ		Ŏ	Ő	3	11	Ő	3	Ő	1	39
Pennsylvania:				104		71	_	15		61	384
Pittsburgh	4	2	2	122	14	24	ŏ	7	ĭ	24	135
Reading	Ō		Ō	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	18
Scranton	0			10			U		٥	U	••••
Ohio:				_				_			
Cincinnati	4	15		5 206	18	22	N N	15	N N	38	213
Columbus	1		Ô	63	1 i	, ĩĩ	ŏ	3	ŏ	4	71
Toledo	0		0	72	3	8	0	5	3	10	76
Indiana: Fort Wayne	7		0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	18
Indianapolis	ó		Ŏ	36	13	10	Ŏ	4	2	8	89
South Bend	1		0	1	2	1	8	8	0	0	19
Rilinois:			, v	-	v	° I	, v	•	°	° I	
Chicago	29	2	1	500	47	536	0	41	0	64	694
Springheld			U	3	2	•	•	<b>v</b>	v I	•	10
Detroit	0	1	1	359	18	58	0	17	1	110	251
Flint	1		0	0	5	21	8		N N	22	20 35
Wisconsin:	- 1		v		-	-	°	°	, i		
Kenosha	0		0	2	1	11	0	0	0		- 7 98
Racine	ő		ŏ	135	ó	18	ŏ	ō	ŏ	17	16
Superior	ŏ		Ŏ	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Minnesote	1										
Duluth	0		0	14	2	3	0	1	2	1	19
Minneapolis	2		1	8 18	52	73	2	ő	3	5	51
Iowa:	~		Ĩ	~	-			-			
Davenport	0			1		3	οļ.		<u>N</u>	0.	22
Des Moines	1			2		2	ŏ.		ŏ	ĭ.	
Waterloo	ī			Ĩ		11	0		0	0  -	
Missouri:	<u>م</u>		1	35	0	او	0	4	ol	4	98
St. Joseph	ĭ		ō	6	i	ŏ	Ŏ	Ō	<u>ğ</u>	3	5
St. Louis	8		0	10	12	7	01	6	2	6	176

State and city	Diph-	Influenza		Mea-	Pneu-	Scar-	Small-	Tuber-	Ty-	Whoop-	Deaths,
State and city	Cases	Cases	Deaths	SJ65 C8265	monia deaths	fever cases	pox cases	deaths	fever cases	cough cases	CAUSES
North Dakota:							ļ				
Fargo Grand Forks South Dakota	0 0		0	2 1	1 	12 0	0	•••••	0 0.	1 0	3
Aberdeen	0			2		0	0		0	0	
Nebraska: Omaha	0		0	81	8	5	1	2	0	0	59
Kansas: Topeka	0		0	62		2	6		0	25	24
Wichita	ĭ	8	ŏ	15	i	2	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	2	22
Delaware: Wilmington	1		0	4	2	3	0	1	0	2	27
Baltimore	1	2	2	21	13	22	0	14	4	9	211
Cumberland	0		0	2	Ö	0	0	O O	0	0	12 5
District of Colum- bia:					17	00		10	•		187
Virginia:	-		Ŭ	- 30		20		10			101
Lynchburg Richmond	0		0	17	1	<b>3</b> 1		05	03	40	9 57
Roanoke	3		ŏ	7	ĭ	ī	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	2	15
West Virginia: Charleston	1		0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	29
Huntington	0		1	0		3	0		0	0	16
North Carolina:					Ĭ	-			-		
Wilmington	Ö		Ŭ	ŏ	2	1	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	7	13
Winston-						0					19
South Carolina:					Ů	, i			1		10
Charleston Columbia	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	17
Greenville	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	14
Georgia: Atlanta	1	2	0	0	5	2	0	3	1	4	73
Brunswick	0	3	0	1	0	0	O O	0	0	0	5
Florida:									, i		
Tampa	1		Ő	Ó	2	1	ŏ	ő	12	6	15
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0			5		0	0		0	0	:2
Lexington	U		U	8	2	z i	U	2	° I	° I	19
Memphis	2		2	0	2	3	0	6	0	3	59 52
Alabama:						Š					
Birmingham Mobile	2		0	16 0	ő	3 0	Ŭ	i	i	3 0	71 27
Montgomery	Ō			0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith			0	0 2	2	Ö	ŏ	0	ŏ	1	3
Louisiana:				-10		,	6	15	,	,	157
Shreveport	ŏ	·	Ô	1	6	ĩ	ŏ	4	Ô	3	56
Oklahoma: Oklahoma											
City	0		0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	50
Tuisa Texas:	U			Ÿ		, v				~	
Dallas Fort Worth	3	1		0	5 2	32	1	3 1	0	2 1	66 29
Galveston	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	3	ō	Ŏ	3	Õ		24
Ban Antonio			U 1	2	2 7	1	ŏ	3	ō	ō	52
Montane:											
Billings	0		Q	4	Ŏ	0	Ŏ	1	<u>o</u>	0	9
Great Falls			ő	3 1	ŏ	ó	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	4	8
Missoula	Ő	I	Ó	0	2	0	0	0	01	0	7

# City reports for week ended June 15, 1935-Continued

	Diph	Inf	Influenza		Pneu-	eu- let	Small-	Tuber	Ty-	Whooping	Deaths,
State and city	cases	Cases	Deaths	5165 C8563	deaths	fever cases	cases	deaths	fever cases	cough cases	causes
Idaho: Boise	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado:											
Pueblo	0		ŏ	15	ő	10	ŏ	Ö	ŏ	3	90
New Mexico:	0		0	0	1	0	0	3			10
Arizona: Utah:					-						
Salt Lake City. Nevada:	0		1	2	4	63	0	0	0	78	32
Reno	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Washington: Seattle	0		0	207 30	5 1	14	0	3	1	1	70 20
Tacoma	Ő		0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	26
Portland Salem	0	2	0	35 0	6	4	0	3	20	4	68
California:	10	18	1	58	8	34	3	28	2	17	290
Sacramento	Õ		Ō	81	0	16	Ó	2	Ō	0	22
San Francisco.	1		•	105		10	•		1		
De la companya de la comp		Mening menin	feningococcus meningitis			State a	nd city		Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- m <b>ye-</b>
		Cases	Deaths	litis Cases			•		Cases	Deaths	Cases
Massachusetts:					Mar	yland:					
Boston		0	0	1	Dist	Baltimo	re olumbi	a:	9	2	0
Providence		1	1	0	Rent	Washing Com	ton		0	2	0
New York: New York		13	5	1	Gua	Charlest	on		1	0	0
New Jersey: Newark		1	0	0	Flori	aa: Campa_			1	0	0
Pennsylvania: Pittshurgh		1	0	0	Tenn	lessee: Aemphi	S		o	0	1
Ohio: Cincinnati		7	2	0	Louis	siana: New Orl	eans		0	o	3
Cleveland		4	0	0		homa: Yulsa			2	0	0
Chicago		9	4	0	Texa	3: Delleg			,		
Detroit		0	1	0	Ē	ort Wo	rth		ō	ŏ	2
Minnesota: Minneapolis		2	0	0	Wash	eattle			1	0	0
Des Moines		2	0	0	Orego	n: ortland			1	1	
Kansas City		2	1	0	Califo	raia:					
Nebraska: Omaha		2	2	0	l s	os Alige	nto		2	Ĭ	19
Delomore				•		ace annor		1			7
Wilmington		1	0	0	Š	an Fran	cisco		1	Ō	i

#### City reports for week ended June 15, 1935-Continued

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: Toledo, 1; Baltimore, 1; Birmingham, 3. Pellagra.—Cases: Lynchburg, 1; Winston-Salem, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Savannah, 4; Birmingham, 5; Montgomery, 1; Dallas, 1; Los Angeles, 1; San Francisco, 1. Typhus feer.—Cases: Newark, 1; Savannah, 1; New Orleans, 1.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR

#### GREAT BRITAIN

England and Wales—Infectious diseases—13 weeks ended March 30, 1935.—During the 13 weeks ended March 30, 1935, cases of certain infectious diseases were reported in England and Wales, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria. Ophthalmia neonstorum Pneumonia. Puerperal fever	23, 574 1, 086 16, 928 605	Puerperal pyrexia. Scarlet fever	1, 513 36, 256 0 263

England and Wales—Vital statistics—First quarter ended March 31, 1935.—During the quarter ended March 31, 1935, 146,530 live births and 132,648 deaths were registered in England and Wales. The following statistics are taken from the Quarterly Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, issued by the Registrar General of England and Wales. The figures are provisional.

Birth and death rates in England and Wales, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1935

Annual rates per 1.000 population: Live births	Annual rates per 1,000 population—Continued Deaths from—Continued Diphtheria
Deaths from— Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) <sup>1</sup> 5. 50	Violence

#### LATVIA

Notifiable diseases—January-March 1935.—During the months of January, February, and March 1935 cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in Latvia, as follows:

Disease	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Disease	Janu- ary	Febru ary	March
Botulism. Cerebrospinal meningitis. Diphtheria. Erysipelas. Influenza. Leprosy. Lethargic encephalitis. Measles. Mumpe. Paratyphoid fever	6 130 35 158 2 2 84 12 4	1 6 115 35 161 1 1 90 18 5	1 16 111 39 279 279 279 58 2	Poliomyelitis. Puerperal septicemia Scarlet fever. Scurvy Tetanus. Trachoma. Typhoid fever. Typhoid fever. Undukan fever. Whooping cough	3 13 674 1 79 47 2 	3 10 609 1 1 37 36 	3 16 526 2 2 51 42 1 2 74

<sup>1</sup> Per 1,000 live births.

#### **PUERTO RICO**

Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended June 15, 1935.—During the 4 weeks ended June 15, 1935, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the municipalities of Puerto Rico as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria Dysentery Filariasis Influenza Leprosy Malaria Measles Mumps Ophthalmia neonatorum	133 47 20 2 24 1 639 95 62 4	Paratyphoid fever Pellagra Scarlet fever Syphilis Tetanus Trachoma Tuberculosis Typhoid fever Whooping cough	4 1 64 2 1 806 16 127

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

(NOTE.—A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1935, pp. 875–890. A similar cumulative table will appear in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS to be issued July 26, 1935, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.

#### Cholera

Indo-China—Pnom-Penh.—During the week ended June 15, 1935, 1 case of cholera was reported at Pnom-Penh, Indo-China.

Philippine Islands—Rizal Province.—Cholera has been reported in Rizal Province, Philippine Islands, as follows: On June 22, 1935, 1 case at Caloocan, and 1 case at San Felipe Neri. On June 24, 1935, 1 fatal case was reported at Navotas. All three localities are adjacent to Manila.

#### Plague

*Ecuador—Loja Province.*—During the month of May 1935, 4 cases of plague with 1 death were reported in Loja Province, Ecuador.

*Egypt.*—During the week ended June 15, 1935, 2 cases of plague were reported in Minya Province, and 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported in Qena Province, Egypt.

Tunisia-Tunis.-One case of bubonic plague, with 1 death, was reported in Tunis on June 17, 1935.

United States—California.—A report of plague-infected rodents in California appears on page 902 of this issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

#### Typhus fever

China—Manchuria—Harbin.—A report dated June 20, 1935, states that approximately 400 cases of typhus fever with 20 percent of fatalities were reported at Harbin, Manchuria, China, since June 1.

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Almost all the cases are outside the Chinese city. All preventive measures are being taken.

Irish Free States—Waterford County—Lismore.—On June 8, 1935, 1 case of typhus fever was reported at Lismore, Waterford County, Irish Free State.

#### Yellow fever

Dahomey—Parakou.—During the period May 21-31, 1935, 1 suspected case of yellow fever with 1 death was reported at Parakou, Dahomey.