# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## TULARAEMIA

### Observations on a Strain of Low Initial Virulence from Rabbit Ticks[1]

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In the fall of 1934 a strain of *Bacterium tularense* of very low initial virulence for guinea pigs was isolated by the writers from rabbit ticks, *Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris*, from British Columbia. The ticks concerned were part of a shipment of 900 received on September 4 from Prof. G. J. Spencer, acting in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Kamloops. They were from six snowshoe rabbits shot near Rayleigh on August 26 and 28.

On September 6 these ticks were macerated in lots of 100, and the material from each lot was injected intraperitoneally into 2 guinea pigs. Eighteen test animals were thus used. After an incubation period of 2 to 6 days, 8 of the guinea pigs developed low fever of short duration. Three of these also showed a coincident slight scrotal swelling. On the 6th day of the test a lineal series of transfers was started from one of the guinea pigs (64533) of the last group. This animal had shown a temperature of 40° C. on both the 4th and 5th days, with a slight scrotal involvement.

This series of transfers was started on the chance that the febrile and scrotal reactions noted might be due to a mild spotted fever infection and in the hope that, if this were the case, a strain could be established. The series was continued through seven passages. It soon became apparent (in second-transfer animals) that, even if spotted fever virus were present, there was also some contaminating agent or agents. Although the lesions in the later transfers suggested tularaemia, and a pure culture of *Bacterium tularense* was eventually isolated, the possibility of tularaemia infection was not seriously considered until the fifth passage. The prior transfers, therefore, were made according to methods used in the isolation and maintenance of strains of spotted fever virus. Brief records of the test animals will be given below.

[1] From the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service at Hamilton, Mont.

The first-transfer guinea pigs (64921 and 64922) each received intraperitoneally 2 cc of heart blood taken from the source animal. The latter was afebrile on this day and remained so until October 4, in spite of the fact that it was injected with 1 cc of proved potent spotted fever virus on September 21. It was finally discarded in apparent good health with the other 17 original, tick-inoculated animals, on October 17, the forty-first day after the start of the test. The significance of these results so far as spotted fever is concerned will be discussed elsewhere.

Of the 2 first-transfer guinea pigs, 1 remained afebrile until temperature-taking was discontinued on the fourteenth day. It was discarded in an apparently healthy condition 34 days after receiving the inoculum. The other guinea pig, though afebrile, was sacrificed on the sixth day following 2 days of slight temperature elevation (39.6° C.) and second-transfer guinea pigs, 65042 and 65043, each received 3 cc of a mixture of testicle and tunica washings and triturated spleen. The tissues of the donor animal appeared normal.

Of the second-transfer guinea pigs, 65042 died afebrile on the tenth day. The spleen was slightly enlarged and there was an excess of fluid in the peritoneal cavity. The other, 65043, showed low fever on the ninth and tenth days (40° C.). It was killed on the latter day and 2 third-transfer animals each received the same kind and amount of material as used for the second transfer. The spleen was enlarged (×2.5) and there were a few relatively large, whitish, superficial nodules. The possibility that these lesions might have been due to tularaemia was suggested by the source of the original inoculum, but was not seriously considered at that time.

Both third-transfer guinea pigs were febrile. Guinea pig 65293 was killed and necropsied on the ninth day. The spleen was enlarged (×2.5) and showed small grayish necrotic foci in cross section, not evident on the surface. The other (65292) was killed and necropsied on the seventh day, and showed a spleen with slight exudate and enlarged three times. Again there were scattered, large, white nodules on the surface.

Two fourth-transfer animals (65614 and 65615) were injected, the former with ground spleen tissue, the latter with 3 cc of testicular and tunica washings. Of these, 65615 was killed on the fifth day (fourth of fever). The spleen was 2.5 times enlarged and studded with many, rather large foci. Though the appearance was *not* characteristic of tularaemia, the possibility that this infection was involved was entertained for the first time; transfers, however, were valueless. The other (65614) died the ninth day after a course of high fever; the spleen was much enlarged (×4.0) and showed exudate and focal necrosis.

The fifth-transfer guinea pigs received spleen tissue of this animal, 65740 subcutaneously and 65741 intraperitoneally. The former, 65740, died in 5 days; the spleen was twice enlarged, and there were numerous necrotic foci. There was induration at the site of inoculation, and an injection and slight enlargement of the inguinal glands. This was the first gross pathology which was typical of tularaemia, and the transfer technique was changed accordingly. Guinea pig 65984 received spleen tissue subcutaneously and 65983 was dermally inoculated with the same. The other fifth-transfer guinea pig died on the third day and also showed characteristic tularaemia lesions, but there was also a marked peritonitis.

Spleen transfer dermally to a guinea pig was fatal in 5 days and this line was discontinued. The picture was typical of tularaemia. The spleen and liver were studded with necrotic foci, and caseation of the inguinal lymph nodes was present for the first time.

Sixth-passage guinea pigs 65983 and 65984 (from 65740) both died, also on the fifth day. Their gross lesions were again typical. The heart blood of the former showed only a contaminating organism when cultured on *tularense* medium, but that of the latter gave typical growth, except that the individual colonies all showed dark centers which were quite pronounced under low power magnification. A suspension of this culture was agglutinated by a known anti-*tularense* serum.

The above culture was used 4 days later to inoculate guinea pig 66179, which died typically in 5 days. A culture isolated from the heart blood was characteristic of *Bact. tularense*, both culturally and serologically. Several additional transfer passages resulted in the death of all test animals, each of which showed gross lesions typical of acute tularaemia.

The conditions incident to the isolation of this strain of *Bact. tularense* are of interest for two reasons, viz, (1) its extreme initial mildness as shown by the failure of the original and one of the first-passage guinea pigs (the other was killed afebrile for passage material) to show any evidence of illness 41 and 34 days, respectively, during which they were under observation, and (2) its rapid acquisition of increasing virulence by guinea pig passage with progressive change in observed lesions. No other instance of similar increase in virulence of *Bact. tularense* during experimental or routine passage has been encountered at this laboratory in the course of several years' experience.

In view of the number of passages involved before the gross lesions became definitely suggestive of tularaemia, it is quite probable that the presence of *Bact. tularense* would never have been determined but for the hope that continued passages would build up the virulence of a suspected low-grade strain of spotted fever virus.

## EXPERIENCE WITH CHOLERA BACTERIOPHAGE IN INDIA

The following statements regarding the experience with the use of cholera bacteriophage in India are taken from the Annual Report of the Director of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organization of the League of Nations at Singapore, for 1934:

*Madras.*[1]—Experiments to determine the value of bacteriophage as a prophylactic and curative agent against cholera were carried out in certain districts of Madras.

The conclusions reached were that—

(1) The prophylactic administration of bacteriophage did not reduce the attack rate;

(2) The prophylactic administration did appear to lessen the mortality rate; and

(3) Bacteriophage was not more useful than prodiarrhea mixture in the treatment of cholera.

*Assam.*—Morrison, Rice, and Pal Choudbury [2] have submitted to a statistical examination the results obtained over a period of time by using bacteriophage for the prophylaxis and treatment of cholera. They conclude that "the results establish a sufficient probability in favor of a significant effect of the administration of bacteriophage to form a basis of practical policy in the treatment and prevention of cholera in villages."

Both in Madras and Assam it appeared that bacteriophage reduced the infecting property of vibrios, from which it would seem that its use should be helpful in reducing the carrier rate.

The epidemic in Cachar [3] in 1933 afforded further opportunity to try the curative effect of bacteriophage, and the statement is made that "as far as figures from reliable data can show, there is no doubt that bacteriophage is an efficacious treatment for cholera."

In regard to prevention, the distribution of cholera-dysentery bacteriophage to villages for the treatment of all diarrheas, dysentery, and suspected cholera has been continued in Nowgong and Habiganj. In the former area there has been no epidemic outbreak for 4½ years, or in the latter for 3 successive cholera seasons. Habiganj also was the only part of the delta of the Barak River which missed epidemic prevalence during the outbreak which occurred during October and December 1933.

Linton [4] and others have continued their studies on the antigenic structure of *Vibrio cholerae.* They classify cholera and choleralike vibrios on the basis of the protein and carbohydrate analysis into six groups. The majority of the strains found in clinical cholera are

[1] Annual Report of the Department of Public Health, Madras, 1933.
[2] Indian Journal of Medical Research, vol. 21, no. 4, p. 789.
[3] King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute, Shillong, 17th Annual Report.
[4] Indian Journal of Medical Research, vol. 21, no. 4, p. 759.

found in group I, while group III comprises the nonagglutinating water vibrios. The El Tor strains analyzed fall into a fourth group, being related to the majority of vibrios found in clinical cholera through the possession of an identical carbohydrate, and to the water vibrios through the protein. This group contains other aberrant strains.

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1935

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

| | Week ended June 22, 1935 | Corresponding week, 1934 |
|---|---|---|
| Data from 86 large cities of the United States: | | |
| Total deaths | 7,831 | 7,363 |
| Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis | 10.9 | 10.3 |
| Deaths under 1 year of age | 559 | 521 |
| Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births | 51 | 50 |
| Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 25 weeks of year | 12.3 | 12.1 |
| Data from industrial insurance companies: | | |
| Policies in force | 67,863,479 | 67,776,458 |
| Number of death claims | 12,297 | 12,348 |
| Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 25 weeks of year, annual rate | 10.5 | 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 29, 1935, and June 30, 1934

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 29, 1935, and June 30, 1934*

| Division and State | Diphtheria | | Influenza | | Measles | | Meningococcus meningitis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 |
| New England States: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | ------- | 1 | 1 | ------- | 183 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | ------- | 0 | ------- | ------- | 2 | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 1 | 3 | ------- | ------- | 35 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 10 | ------- | ------- | 318 | 596 | 0 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 0 | ------- | ------- | 222 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 19 | 3 | ------- | ------- | 301 | 105 | 0 | 1 |
| Middle Atlantic States: | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 39 | 16 | ------- | [1] 3 | 2,063 | 505 | 15 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1,020 | 366 | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 31 | 35 | ------- | ------- | 988 | 1,015 | 11 | 1 |
| East North Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 30 | 15 | 22 | 14 | 1,278 | 971 | 8 | 0 |
| Indiana | 11 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 54 | 140 | 1 | 0 |
| Illinois | 44 | 37 | 11 | 14 | 747 | 1,131 | 11 | 7 |
| Michigan | 6 | 7 | 1 | ------- | 1,423 | 214 | 3 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 9 | 30 | 11 | 1,178 | 1,320 | 2 | 3 |
| West North Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1 | 13 | 1 | ------- | 63 | 52 | 1 | 0 |
| Iowa | 4 | 8 | ------- | ------- | 41 | 94 | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | 16 | 31 | 35 | 7 | 104 | 87 | 2 | 4 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 | 11 | ------- | 11 | 53 | 1 | 0 |
| South Dakota | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- | 11 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | ------- | 2 | ------- | ------- | 63 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 5 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 189 | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| South Atlantic States: | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 9 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland [2] [3] | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 228 | ------- | 0 |
| District of Columbia [2] | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Virginia [2] | 6 | 10 | ------- | ------- | 150 | 500 | 4 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 11 | 11 | 14 | ------- | 105 | 100 | 2 | 0 |
| North Carolina [2] [4] | 9 | 4 | ------- | 5 | 31 | 332 | 4 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 5 | 59 | 70 | 16 | 66 | 1 | 0 |
| Georgia [4] | 11 | 5 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida [4] | 9 | 2 | ------- | 2 | 8 | 82 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 29, 1935, and June 30, 1934*—Continued

| Division and State | Diphtheria | | Influenza | | Measles | | Meningococcus meningitis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 |
| East South Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 211 | 5 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 9 | 2 | 8 | | 14 | 94 | 2 | 1 |
| Alabama [4] | 13 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 49 | 127 | 1 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 8 | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| West South Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 4 | | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 9 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 46 | 2 | 1 |
| Oklahoma [4] | 9 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas [4] | 26 | 49 | 24 | 33 | 50 | 147 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain States: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana [3] | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Idaho | | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Wyoming [3] | | 1 | | | 11 | 157 | 0 | 2 |
| Colorado | 9 | 11 | | | 106 | 334 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | | | | 2 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | | | | 2 | | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Utah [3] | | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Pacific States: | | | | | | | | |
| Washington [3] | | | | | 239 | 124 | 2 | 3 |
| Oregon | | 0 | 16 | 18 | 84 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| California | 34 | 31 | 26 | 17 | 665 | 515 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 430 | 420 | 336 | 262 | 12,045 | 10,247 | 94 | 36 |
| First 26 weeks of year | 15,531 | 17,791 | 102,317 | 46,600 | 668,253 | 644,786 | 3,630 | 1,378 |

| Division and State | Poliomyelitis | | Scarlet fever | | Smallpox | | Typhoid fever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 |
| New England States: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 1 | 162 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic States: | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 8 | 3 | 418 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 3 | 75 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 0 | 241 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 26 |
| East North Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1 | 1 | 204 | 282 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 19 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Illinois | 2 | 5 | 450 | 209 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 36 |
| Michigan | 1 | 0 | 136 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 1 | 230 | 258 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| West North Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 0 | 1 | 98 | 44 | 3 | 0 | 30 | 4 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 31 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 23 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Kansas | 0 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| South Atlantic States: | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Maryland [3] [5] | 0 | 1 | 31 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| District of Columbia [3] | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Virginia [3] | 24 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 23 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 1 | 36 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| North Carolina [3] [4] | 63 | 0 | 14 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 14 |
| South Carolina | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 12 |
| Georgia [4] | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 38 |
| Florida [4] | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 29, 1935, and June 30, 1934*—Continued

| Division and State | Poliomyelitis | | Scarlet fever | | Smallpox | | Typhoid fever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 | Week ended June 29, 1935 | Week ended June 30, 1934 |
| East South Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 1 | 0 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 21 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 31 |
| Alabama [4] | 5 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 17 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 14 |
| West South Central States: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 3 | ------- | 0 | 0 | 17 | 14 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 30 |
| Oklahoma [5] | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 11 |
| Texas [4] | 0 | 6 | 21 | 28 | 2 | 12 | 35 | 58 |
| Mountain States: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana [2] | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Idaho | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wyoming [2] | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 44 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| Arizona | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Utah [3] | 0 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pacific States: | | | | | | | | |
| Washington [3] | 0 | 1 | 30 | 19 | 35 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 | 4 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| California | 33 | 297 | 128 | 113 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 18 |
| Total | 160 | 338 | 2,743 | 2,228 | 152 | 37 | 499 | 495 |
| First 26 weeks of year | 1,025 | 2,099 | 171,478 | 140,447 | 4,852 | 3,519 | 4,583 | 5,205 |

[1] New York City only.
[2] Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended June 29, 1935, 29 cases as follows: Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; Montana, 12; Wyoming, 11; Washington, 1.
[3] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[4] Typhus fever, week ended June 29, 1935, 25 cases as follows: North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 10; Texas, 6.
[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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 1935* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 1 | 19 | 1,293 | 6,359 | 500 | 494 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 22 |
| Montana | 5 | 10 | 235 | ------- | 1,861 | ------- | 0 | 41 | 34 | 6 |
| New York | 94 | 143 | ------- | 3 | 13,127 | ------- | 14 | 4,748 | 0 | 25 |
| South Dakota | 2 | 6 | 17 | ------- | 168 | ------- | 0 | 82 | 43 | 0 |
| Virginia | 43 | 55 | 260 | 7 | 2,293 | 11 | 4 | 95 | 0 | 22 |

*May 1935*

| | Cases |
|---|---|
| **Anthrax:** | |
| New York | 1 |
| **Chicken pox:** | |
| Mississippi | 331 |
| Montana | 127 |
| New York | 3,153 |
| South Dakota | 39 |
| Virginia | 276 |
| **Dengue:** | |
| Mississippi | 84 |
| **Dysentery:** | |
| Mississippi (amoebic) | 90 |
| Mississippi (bacillary) | 1,770 |
| New York (amoebic) | 6 |
| New York (bacillary) | 17 |
| Virginia (bacillary, and diarrhea) | 70 |
| **Epidemic encephalitis:** | |
| New York | 4 |
| Virginia | 1 |
| **German measles:** | |
| Montana | 539 |
| New York | 20,713 |
| **Hookworm disease:** | |
| Mississippi | 277 |
| **Impetigo contagiosa:** | |
| Montana | 11 |
| **Mumps:** | |
| Mississippi | 940 |
| Montana | 147 |
| South Dakota | 125 |
| Virginia | 385 |
| **Ophthalmia neonatorum:** | |
| New York | 3 |
| **Paratyphoid fever:** | |
| New York | 5 |
| Virginia | 2 |
| **Puerperal septicemia:** | |
| Mississippi | 41 |
| **Rabies in animals:** | |
| Mississippi | 6 |
| New York [1] | 7 |
| **Rocky Mountain spotted fever:** | |
| Montana | 35 |
| Virginia | 4 |
| **Scabies:** | |
| Montana | 3 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| **Septic sore throat:** | |
| Montana | 16 |
| New York | 95 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| Virginia | 9 |
| **Tetanus:** | |
| New York | 3 |
| **Trachoma:** | |
| Mississippi | 3 |
| Montana | 4 |
| **Trichinosis:** | |
| New York | 60 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| **Tularaemia:** | |
| Montana | 3 |
| Virginia | 2 |
| **Typhus fever:** | |
| New York | 2 |
| **Undulant fever:** | |
| Montana | 1 |
| New York | 28 |
| Virginia | 2 |
| **Vincent's infection:** | |
| New York [1] | 79 |
| **Whooping cough:** | |
| Mississippi | 1,175 |
| Montana | 300 |
| New York | 2,596 |
| South Dakota | 28 |
| Virginia | 356 |

[1] Exclusive of New York City.

## PLAGUE-INFECTED GROUND SQUIRREL IN LASSEN COUNTY, CALIF.

The director of public health of California has reported, under date of June 24, 1935, one plague-infected ground squirrel shot on a ranch in Lassen County, Calif., 4 miles east and 2 miles south of Adin.

## WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

*City reports for week ended June 22, 1935.*

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 fever cases | Whooping cough cases | Deaths, all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | | | | | | | | |
| **Maine:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| **New Hampshire:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concord | 0 | ------ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Nashua | 0 | ------ | -------- | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | -------- |
| **Vermont:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burlington | 1 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Rutland | 0 | ------ | 0 | ------- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| **Massachusetts:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 3 | ------ | 0 | 41 | 23 | 37 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 206 |
| Fall River | 1 | ------ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 27 |
| Springfield | 0 | ------ | 0 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Worcester | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| **Rhode Island:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pawtucket | 0 | ------ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Providence | 1 | 1 | 0 | 308 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 64 |
| **Connecticut:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 0 | ------ | 0 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 34 |
| Hartford | 0 | ------ | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 51 |
| New Haven | 0 | ------ | 0 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 43 |
| **New York:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 0 | ------ | 0 | 17 | 14 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 135 |
| New York | 20 | 11 | 3 | 1,030 | 88 | 214 | 0 | 85 | 7 | 129 | 1,424 |
| Rochester | 0 | ------ | 0 | 29 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 64 |
| Syracuse | 0 | ------ | 0 | 443 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 44 |
| **New Jersey:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camden | 2 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| Newark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 200 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 44 | 98 |
| Trenton | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 36 |

*City reports for week ended June 22, 1935*—Continued

| State and city | Diphtheria cases | Influenza | | Measles cases | Pneumonia deaths | Scarlet fever cases | Smallpox cases | Tuberculosis deaths | Typhoid fever cases | Whooping cough cases | Deaths, all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 5 | ------ | 2 | 70 | 25 | 59 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 60 | 435 |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 1 | 0 | 114 | 14 | 41 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 154 |
| Reading | 1 | ------ | 0 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 21 |
| Scranton | 0 | ------ | ------- | 19 | ------- | 10 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 2 | ------- |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 0 | ------ | 1 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 145 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 8 | 1 | 274 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 30 | 166 |
| Columbus | 0 | ------ | 0 | 54 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 73 |
| Toledo | 0 | ------ | 0 | 67 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 80 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson | 0 | ------ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Fort Wayne | 5 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Indianapolis | 1 | ------ | 1 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| South Bend | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Terre Haute | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alton | 0 | ------ | ------- | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Chicago | 18 | 5 | 2 | 449 | 25 | 365 | 0 | 33 | 3 | 76 | 633 |
| Elgin | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Moline | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Springfield | 0 | ------ | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 25 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 1 | ------ | 2 | 263 | 18 | 39 | 0 | 24 | 2 | 115 | 246 |
| Flint | 1 | ------ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| Grand Rapids | 0 | ------ | 0 | 78 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 46 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 0 | ------ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 1 | 1 | 1 | 540 | 7 | 73 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 95 |
| Racine | 0 | ------ | 0 | 104 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 15 |
| Superior | 0 | ------ | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth | 0 | ------ | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 27 |
| Minneapolis | 1 | ------ | 0 | 18 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 84 |
| St. Paul | 1 | ------ | 0 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 54 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar Rapids | 0 | ------ | ------- | 3 | ------- | 0 | 1 | ------- | 0 | 1 | ------- |
| Davenport | 0 | ------ | ------- | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- |
| Des Moines | 3 | ------ | ------- | 0 | ------- | 2 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Sioux City | 0 | ------ | ------- | 1 | ------- | 1 | 1 | ------- | 0 | 5 | ------- |
| Waterloo | 1 | ------ | ------- | 0 | ------- | 2 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 1 | ------- |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 0 | ------ | 0 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 93 |
| St. Joseph | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| St. Louis | 8 | ------ | 0 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 163 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fargo | 0 | ------ | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Grand Forks | 0 | ------ | ------- | 1 | ------- | 1 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- |
| Minot | 0 | ------ | ------- | 1 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | 0 | ------ | ------- | 2 | ------- | 1 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 0 | ------ | 0 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lawrence | 0 | ------ | 0 | 9 | ------- | 1 | 0 | ------- | 0 | 0 | ------- |
| Topeka | 0 | ------ | 0 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 12 |
| Wichita | 0 | ------ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 23 |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 1 | ------ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 0 | ------ | 4 | 12 | 18 | 28 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 22 | 219 |
| Cumberland | 0 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Frederick | 0 | ------ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 6 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 149 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg | 1 | ------ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 11 |
| Norfolk | 0 | ------ | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Richmond | 0 | ------ | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 48 |
| Roanoke | 0 | ------ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 1 | ------ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Wheeling | 0 | ------ | 0 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 |

*City reports for week ended June 22, 1935*—Continued

| State and city | Diphtheria cases | Influenza | | Measles cases | Pneumonia deaths | Scarlet fever cases | Smallpox cases | Tuberculosis deaths | Typhoid fever cases | Whooping cough cases | Deaths all causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cases | Deaths | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastonia | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Raleigh | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Wilmington | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 |
| Winston-Salem | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Columbia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florence | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| Greenville | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 81 |
| Brunswick | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Savannah | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 32 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miami | 2 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Tampa | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 20 |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashland | 0 | | | 21 | | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Covington | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Lexington | | | 0 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 16 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knoxville | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Memphis | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 70 |
| Nashville | 3 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 68 |
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 1 | | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 59 |
| Mobile | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 24 |
| Montgomery | 0 | | | 0 | | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Smith | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | |
| Little Rock | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Orleans | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 141 |
| Shreveport | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dallas | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 66 |
| Fort Worth | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 39 |
| Galveston | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Houston | 3 | | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 86 |
| San Antonio | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Montana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billings | 0 | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Great Falls | 0 | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Helena | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Missoula | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Idaho: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boise | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado Springs | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Denver | 5 | | 0 | 82 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 65 |
| Pueblo | 0 | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 0 | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 21 |
| Nevada: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reno | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 0 | | 0 | 187 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 78 |
| Spokane | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 32 |
| Tacoma | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 1 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 62 |
| Salem | 0 | | | 1 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 15 | 12 | | 82 | 8 | 32 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 335 |
| Sacramento | 1 | | 0 | 64 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| San Francisco | 0 | | 0 | 123 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 26 | 175 |

*City reports for week ended June 22, 1935*—Continued

| State and city | Meningococcus meningitis | | Poliomyelitis cases |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | |
| New York: | | | |
| New York | 22 | 11 | 9 |
| Rochester | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ohio: | | | |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Columbus | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Illinois: | | | |
| Chicago | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Michigan: | | | |
| Detroit | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Missouri: | | | |
| Kansas City | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Joseph | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland: | | | |
| Baltimore | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| District of Columbia: | | | |
| Washington | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Virginia: | | | |
| Lynchburg | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| North Carolina: | | | |
| Raleigh | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Georgia: | | | |
| Atlanta | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee: | | | |
| Knoxville | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Memphis | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Alabama: | | | |
| Birmingham | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Arkansas: | | | |
| Fort Smith | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana: | | | |
| New Orleans | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| California: | | | |
| Los Angeles | 3 | 0 | 26 |

*Epidemic encephalitis.*—Cases: New York, 3; Detroit, 1; St. Paul, 2; Sacramento, 1.
*Pellagra.*—Cases: Providence, 1; Norfolk, 2; Charleston, S. C., 1; Savannah, 4; Miami, 1; Birmingham, 1; Montgomery, 2.
*Rabies in man.*—Chicago, 1 death.
*Typhus fever.*—Cases: Savannah, 1. Deaths: Savannah, 1; Fort Worth, 1.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR

## CANADA

*Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended June 15, 1935.*—During the 2 weeks ended June 15, 1935, 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 | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Chicken pox | | 1 | 3 | 340 | 525 | 72 | 39 | 36 | 166 | 1,182 |
| Diphtheria | | 7 | | 32 | 12 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | 61 |
| Dysentery | | | | 6 | | | | | | 6 |
| Erysipelas | | | | 8 | 6 | 2 | | 4 | 3 | 23 |
| Influenza | | 10 | 14 | | 7 | 10 | | | 26 | 67 |
| Lethargic encephalitis | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Measles | | 62 | 17 | 1,371 | 6,138 | 144 | 108 | 516 | 297 | 8,653 |
| Mumps | | 8 | | | 471 | 246 | 36 | 16 | 43 | 820 |
| Paratyphoid fever | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | | 2 | | | 26 | | 1 | | 14 | 43 |
| Poliomyelitis | | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Scarlet fever | | 34 | 5 | 261 | 378 | 27 | 9 | 14 | 69 | 797 |
| Smallpox | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Trachoma | | | | 1 | | | 13 | | 1 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis | 7 | 49 | 28 | 155 | 95 | 37 | 34 | 1 | 25 | 431 |
| Typhoid fever | | | | 49 | 12 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 69 |
| Undulant fever | | 1 | | | 5 | | 4 | | | 10 |
| Whooping cough | | 3 | 4 | 121 | 329 | 64 | 62 | 57 | 122 | 762 |

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Communicable diseases—April 1935.*—During the month of April 1935 certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia, as follows:

| Disease | Cases | Deaths | Disease | Cases | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anthrax | 2 | | Malaria | 55 | |
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 26 | 8 | Paratyphoid fever | 7 | |
| Chicken pox | 101 | | Poliomyelitis | 1 | |
| Diphtheria | 1,794 | 131 | Puerperal fever | 38 | 11 |
| Dysentery | 47 | 2 | Scarlet fever | 1,483 | 19 |
| Influenza | 13,758 | 134 | Trachoma | 106 | |
| Lethargic encephalitis | 2 | 2 | Typhoid fever | 233 | 29 |

## JAMAICA

*Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended June 15, 1935.*—During the 4 weeks ended June 15, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outside of Kingston, as follows:

| Disease | Kingston | Other localities | Disease | Kingston | Other localities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicken pox | 18 | 41 | Puerperal fever | | 7 |
| Dysentery | 4 | 5 | Scarlet fever | | 1 |
| Erysipelas | | 3 | Tuberculosis | 36 | 85 |
| Leprosy | 2 | 3 | Typhoid fever | 19 | 78 |

## SALVADOR

*Vital statistics—1934.*—The following table shows the vital statistics for Salvador for 1934:

| | |
|---|---|
| Population Dec. 31, 1934 | 1,574,495 |
| Total births | 63,777 |
| Birth rate per 1,000 population | 40.8 |
| Total deaths | 38,766 |
| Death rate per 1,000 population | 26.0 |
| Total number of marriages | 5,659 |
| Infant mortality per 1,000 live births | 135.0 |

## 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.)

### Plague

*Brazil—Bahia State—Feira Santanna.*—A report dated July 2, 1935, states that from the beginning of the year 16 deaths from plague have occurred at Feira Santanna, Bahia State, Brazil. Feira Santanna is about 80 miles from the city of Bahia and is connected by railroad with Cachoeira.

*Ecuador—Guayaquil.*—On April 10, 1935, 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

*Indo-China—Saigon-Cholon.*—During the week ended June 22, 1935, 2 cases of plague were reported at Saigon-Cholon, Indo-China.

*United States—California.*—Report of plague-infected ground squirrels in California appears on page 917 of this issue of PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

### Smallpox

*Japan—Nagoya.*—During the week ended June 8, 1935, 1 case of smallpox was reported at Nagoya, Japan.

### Typhus Fever

*China—Canton.*—During the week ended May 18, 1935, 1 case of typhus fever was reported at Canton, China.

### Yellow Fever

*Brazil.*—During the week ended June 22, 1935, yellow fever was reported in Brazil, as follows: Goyaz State, 2 cases; Mato Grosso State, 2 cases; Minas Geraes State, 6 cases, 6 deaths; Sao Paulo State, 1 case, 1 death.

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