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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, 1933, to June 30, 1935

The accompanying table gives the fourth 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, and includes those reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1935. 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 hereafter be published quarterly, 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 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, 1933, to June 30, 1935

City	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating	City	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating
KANSAS (3 CITIES)			NORTH CAROLINA (30 CITIES)—continued		
Horton.....	0	Dec. 4, 1934	New Bern.....	0	Oct. 11, 1934
Lawrence.....	61	March, 1935	Pinehurst.....	0	Dec. 15, 1934
Topeka.....	51	Nov. 28, 1934	Rockingham.....	0	Aug. 29, 1934
KENTUCKY (5 CITIES)			Rocky Mount.....	20	Sept. 12, 1934
Bowling Green.....	31	Dec. 5, 1934	Southern Pines.....	0	Aug. 31, 1934
Henderson.....	30	April, 1935	Statesville.....	0	Mar. 27, 1935
Leitchfield.....	0	June, 1935	Williamston.....	0	Dec. 12, 1934
Louisville.....	97	May, 1935	Winston-Salem.....	46	Nov. 11, 1934
Somerseset.....	0	June, 1935	OKLAHOMA (3 CITIES)		
MINNESOTA (1 CITY)			Bartlesville.....	15	Mar. 6, 1934
Winona.....	100	Sept. 14, 1934	Blackwell.....	46	Sept. 5, 1934
MISSISSIPPI (3 CITIES)			Tulsa.....	74	Feb. 10, 1934
Brookhaven.....	0	May 17, 1935	OREGON (1 CITY)		
Cleveland.....	41	July 20, 1933	Portland.....	76	Oct. 1934
Durant.....	0	May 13, 1935	SOUTH CAROLINA (1 CITY)		
Greenwood.....	23	July 14, 1933	Charleston.....	100	Apr. 1934
Jackson.....	22	Aug. 11, 1933	TENNESSEE (5 CITIES)		
Lexington.....	0	May 13, 1935	Bristol.....	48	May 8, 1935
Ocean Springs.....	0	July 7, 1933	Clarksville.....	42	Apr. 26, 1935
Yazoo City.....	0	May 14, 1935	Dyersburg.....	0	Oct. 1934
MISSOURI (2 CITIES)			Memphis.....	80	May 29, 1935
Ash Grove.....	0	Aug. 24, 1934	Union City.....	32	Sept. 28, 1934
Jefferson City.....	41	Dec. 15, 1934	TEXAS (17 CITIES)		
NEW MEXICO (3 CITIES)			Abilene.....	70	Oct. 17, 1934
Clayton.....	0	June 20, 1935	Amarillo.....	63	May 30, 1934
Deming.....	0	Mar. 28, 1935	Brenham.....	0	Apr. 20, 1934
Las Cruces.....	20	Feb. 27, 1934	Canyon.....	0	May 29, 1934
NORTH CAROLINA (30 CITIES)			Colorado.....	0	Sept. 6, 1934
Angler.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	Corsicana.....	0	Feb. 22, 1934
Apey.....	0	Sept. 28, 1933	Dallas.....	73	May 1934
Beaufort.....	0	July 15, 1933	Denton.....	58	Sept. 22, 1934
Bailes Creek.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	El Paso.....	70	Aug. 24, 1934
Charlotte.....	19	Dec. 15, 1934	Fort Worth.....	83	Feb. 23, 1935
Clinton.....	0	Oct. 25, 1934	Jacksonville.....	0	May 1934
Coats.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	Livingston.....	0	Oct. 1934
Dunn.....	0	Do.	Lubbock.....	32	Dec. 14, 1934
Durham.....	83	Dec. 14, 1934	San Antonio.....	56	July 1934
Elkin.....	0	Sept. 12, 1934	Sherman.....	21	Dec. 21, 1934
Erwin.....	0	Oct. 10, 1933	Tesarkana.....	20	May 1934
Greensboro.....	62	Nov. 24, 1934	Tyler.....	50	Mar. 1934
Hamlet.....	0	Aug. 28, 1934	VIRGINIA (1 CITY)		
Hendersonville.....	35	Oct. 3, 1933	Bristol.....	48	May 8, 1935
High Point.....	60	Oct. 21, 1933	WASHINGTON (2 CITIES)		
Hope Mills.....	0	Sept. 6, 1934	Camas.....	10	Sept. 1934
Lenoir.....	0	Nov. 20, 1934	Yanover.....	24	Do.
Lynchington.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934			
Lumberton.....	0	Sept. 11, 1934			
Manteo.....	0	Oct. 23, 1934			
Monroe.....	0	Oct. 24, 1934			
Mount Airy.....	0	Sept. 12, 1934			

RAT-FLEA SURVEY OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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This report is one of a series of similar reports on rat-flea surveys conducted by the United States Public Health Service at different ports for the purpose of obtaining and recording data to be used in the evaluation of the endemic typhus as well as the bubonic plague hazard at such ports. This work also is in accord with the recommendations of the International Sanitary Convention.

This survey is similar to a survey made by Senior Surgeon H. E. Hasseltine at the Port of Norfolk, a report of which was published in the Public Health Reports for March 15, 1919. The methods of trapping rats and obtaining fleas in the Philadelphia survey differ only slightly from those used at Norfolk.

METHODS

The survey of the Port of Philadelphia was inaugurated in May 1932 and terminated in December 1933. From January 5 until February 15, 1934, a typhus-fever control survey was made through funds furnished by the Civil Works Administration.

The findings of the typhus-fever survey are included with those of the previous rat-flea survey, as the two surveys were of the same general character, and the areas trapped on both occasions were approximately the same.

Steel traps were used in the typhus-fever survey, whereas in the rat-flea survey, cage traps were used. The work of securing the rat-flea data was performed from May 1932 until December 1933 by the employees of the fumigating division of the Marcus Hook (Pa.) quarantine station, under the supervision of the medical officer in immediate charge of that division, and the laboratory work was done at the garage and warehouse at the station. The traps containing rats were always placed separately in bags for transportation. Many fleas were recovered in this way which would probably have been lost had the traps been transported uncovered. The fleas were obtained by combing the rodents and also from the bags used as containers for the traps. All the rats were subjected to post-mortem examination, but no signs of plague were discovered.

It had been the practice in this survey to have all the quarantine employees attached to the fumigation division do a considerable amount of trapping, with the result that each man acquired a fair amount of experience in this kind of work. This factor was very helpful in organizing the typhus-fever survey conducted with the aid of the Civil Works Administration, as each one of the experienced quarantine employees was used as an instructor.

The method of collecting fleas was to chloroform each rat and comb it with a white fine-toothed comb, over a white, well illuminated surface. The fleas found in the bags were difficult to manage, as they were not chloroformed at the time the rats were killed. For this reason, after moving the laboratory from the warehouse to a Government reservation, the entire unit, consisting of cage-trap in its protective bag and its unmolested catch, was placed in a suitable box into which a relatively large dose of hydrocyanic acid gas was liberated. In this manner the fleas from the bag would be as readily handled as those combed from the rats. In some instances, rats found dead, but not cold, were placed in paper bags and the fleas were recovered from them.

In this survey the *Xenopsylla cheopis* was found to be essentially a rat-nest parasite. A large number of them were found on young rats and rats in the proximity of nests. This habit of *X. cheopis* probably accounts for the fact that rats caught in a sheltered place had many fleas of this species, while rats caught a few hundred feet away had no such fleas.

All the fleas collected in this survey were put in vials containing alcohol and sent to the quarantine station at the Port of New York for identification, and these identifications form the basis of the data presented in this report.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATS

On the Philadelphia waterfront there are three sites where the rodents were found to be very prevalent. The local health authorities have made an effort to correct this condition through a resolution requiring rat-control measures. This resolution has served its purpose in one instance in that a chicken market, which was formerly a prolific source of the rodent population, was reconstructed of concrete and rat-proofed by filling certain spaces with concrete, removing wooden shelves, and installing metal sheathing wherever necessary to prevent the corners from being gnawed by the rats.

Prior to the rat-proofing of these premises, 24 rats were trapped there during the month of July 1932, from which 325 *X. cheopis* were collected. After the rat-proofing work had been completed, occasionally a stray rat, containing very few fleas, was trapped in these premises.

A short distance from the market mentioned above is a fertilizer plant at which cargoes of bones from Rosario, Argentina, were discharged at the plant's pier. So far, the vessels engaged in this traffic have been notorious for the lack of rat-proofing. Moreover, a fumigation before discharge of such cargo is probably less effective than after discharge, as the bones completely fill the holds and are also piled on deck. Traps have been set on these vessels after fumigation

before unloading the cargo, and rats were caught. These rats showed no signs of plague nor did they have any *X. cheopis*.

Another heavily rat-infested area consisted of two city blocks occupied by old houses used as storage space and for the slaughtering of poultry. These buildings, which were formerly residences, were in

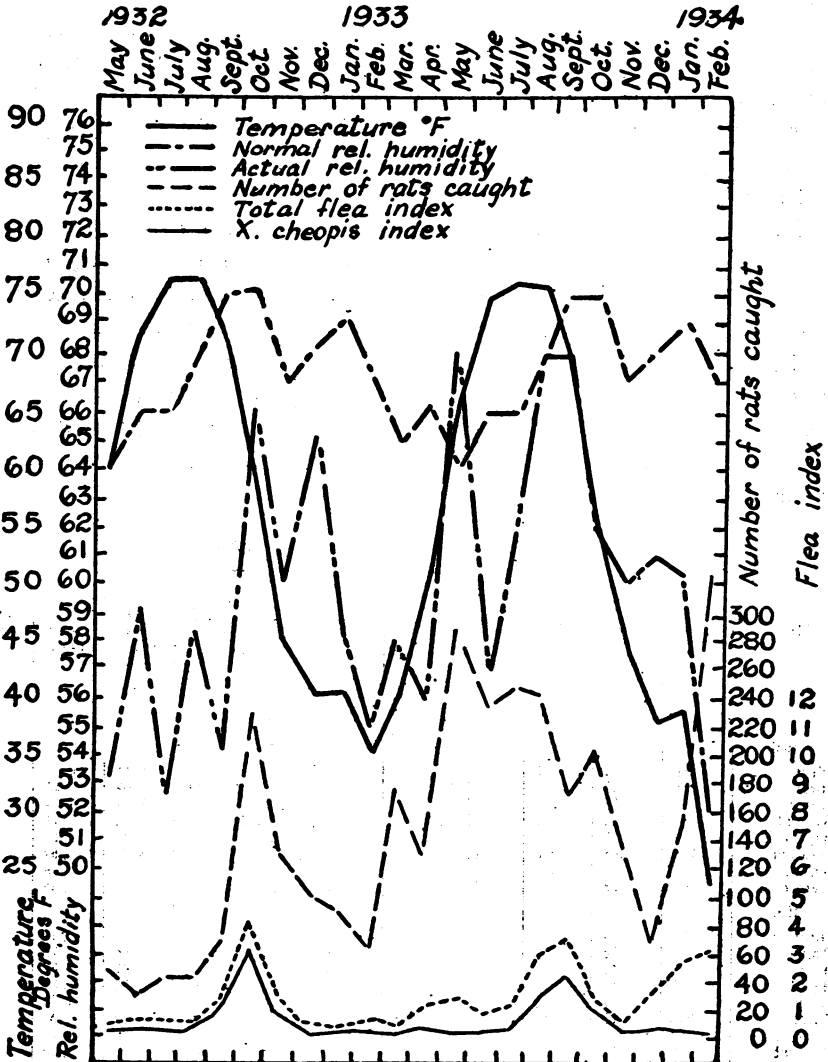


FIGURE 1.—Graphs presenting survey data. (Because of the unusual conditions obtaining in July 1932 the data for the total flea and *X. cheopis* indexes for that month are not plotted on the chart.)

a very insanitary condition. The cellars in most cases lacked concrete floors and were used to store live chickens in crates. The first floor was used as a sales and administration room and the second and third floors for empty crates and chicken food. In three of these buildings the first floor was used as a slaughterhouse, where it was a

common thing to see rats carry away the discarded parts of dead poultry. This location accounted for most of the *X. cheopis* found in this area.

The survey area also included two grain elevators. These, due to their modern construction and periodical rat exterminating operations, were fairly free from rats.

The piers of the port of Philadelphia extend straight outward from the shore toward the center of the river, and both sides of these are used to load and unload freight into vessels moored alongside. It has been observed that this type of pier offers much less shelter to rats than the type extending parallel with the course of the river. Most of the piers are of recent construction and are well lighted. Ocean traffic and railroad traffic contribute to make these piers quite active and noisy, and all these circumstances are unfavorable to rat infestation. Therefore, few rats were found, and these had very few fleas.

During the time of the survey (from May 3, 1932, to December 22, 1933) 28,321 trap-days were recorded, and 2,765 rats caught, or 9.8 rats per hundred trap-days. Of these rats, all but three were *Rattus norvegicus*. Of this number 1,006 were found to have 4,629 fleas.

The accompanying graphs show the relative humidity, temperature, rat catch, and fleas recovered, by months.

TABLE 1.—Summary of data of the rat-flea and typhus-fever surveys

Month	Number of rats caught	Number of rats with fleas	<i>X. cheopis</i>	<i>C. fasciatus</i>	<i>C. canis</i> or <i>felis</i>	<i>L. musculi</i>	<i>E. gallinacea</i>	Total number of fleas caught	Total flea index	<i>C. fasciatus</i> index	<i>X. cheopis</i> index
RAT-FLEA SURVEY											
1932											
May	68	11	13	18			1	32	0.55	0.31	0.24
June	36	13	16	8				24	.67	.22	.45
July	45	28	365	50				415	9.22	1.11	8.11
August	40	11	9	7	1			17	.45	.20	.23
September	74	28	76	36				112	1.50	.50	1.00
October	235	148	838	153	2			998	4.25	.67	3.58
November	128	46	152	24				176	1.38	.19	1.20
December	106	33	31	26				57	.55	.25	.29
1933											
January	93	19	55	11				66	.70	.12	.58
February	64	18	38	18		4		60	.94	.28	.60
March	177	50	5	68	1	2	1	77	.42	.39	.03
April	130	51	34	107				141	1.08	.82	.26
May	296	137		386	4	1		391	1.32	1.31	.00
June	238	63	23	120	3	2	12	160	.67	.80	.09
July	252	91	62	60	24	1	37	184	.73	.24	.25
August	245	87	113	44	58	6	37	258	1.05	.18	.46
September	155	71	295	120	17	14	17	463	2.99	.77	1.90
October	185	89	509	159		8		676	3.65	.86	2.75
November	137	54	139	44		16		199	1.45	.32	1.00
December	76	11	26	14				40	.51	.19	.34
TYPHUS-FEVER SURVEY (C. W. A.)											
1934											
January	154	36						195	1.25		
February	328	85						306	.93		

¹ The figures representing the number of fleas caught and the flea indexes for July are unusually high on account of unusual conditions, as explained in the text.

RATS AND FLEAS BY MONTHS

The important prevalence of *Xenopsylla cheopis* appears to be through the months of September, October, and November. The extremely high *Xenopsylla cheopis* index (8.11) recorded in July 1932 was due to the fleas found on rats in the poultry market mentioned previously in this report. Such condition is not apt to recur.

SUMMARY

(1) A rat-flea survey conducted in the Port of Philadelphia from May 3, 1932, to December 22, 1933, resulted in the capture of 2,765 rats, from which 4,629 fleas were taken.

(2) Of this number of fleas, 2,799 or 60 percent were *Xenopsylla cheopis*; 1,472 or 32 percent were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*; 110 or 2.6 percent were *Ctenocephalus canis* (or *felis*); 54 were *Leptopsylla musculi*; and 110 were *Echidnophaga gallinacea*.

(3) Excluding the July (1932) data from the above figures, because of the undue weight they would give, due to unusual conditions obtaining, the total flea index for the entire period is 1.55 and the *X. cheopis* index is 0.90.

(4) *Rattus norvegicus* was practically the only species of rat encountered.

(5) The *cheopis* index was found to follow fairly closely the seasonal curve of relative humidity and temperature.

(6) The higher *cheopis* index in the autumn months (September, October, November) seems to indicate a favorable opportunity for spread of plague infection if introduced during those months, while the marked diminution of fleas during the other months indicates a lessened susceptibility to infection in the port.

CONCLUSIONS

The Port of Philadelphia receives a considerable number of vessels from plague-infected ports. Many of these vessels are not ratproof and are laden with rat-attractive cargo; therefore, it is important to keep the piers and water front in a ratproof condition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The survey herein reported has been facilitated by the Health Department of Philadelphia, the housing and sanitation division of this department having cooperated in every way with the Service. The United States Weather Bureau furnished the meteorological data and the United States Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island, made all identifications of fleas.

SOME REFERENCES TO THE SUBJECT

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 6, 1935

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

	Week ended July 6, 1935	Correspond- ing week, 1934
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	7,335	7,774
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	10.2	10.8
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	478	520
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	44	48
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 27 weeks of year.....	12.1	12.0
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	67,920,275	67,746,836
Number of death claims.....	9,311	9,059
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	7.1	7.0
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 27 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.8	10.5

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 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
New England States:								
Maine.....	1				211	80	1	0
New Hampshire.....					1	50	0	0
Vermont.....					37	29	0	0
Massachusetts.....	9	9			195	234	3	0
Rhode Island.....	2	2			123	16	0	0
Connecticut.....	9		1	3	167	65	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	29	30	13	13	1,382	457	10	2
New Jersey.....	9	12	2	1	557	212	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	17	34			514	697	1	1
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	16	13	7	12	727	604	16	4
Indiana.....	9	7	8	11	27	60	2	0
Illinois.....	26	33	18	7	414	454	22	4
Michigan.....	11	5			687	106	3	0
Wisconsin.....	3	5	17	2	739	569	4	0
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	4	14	1		68	23	1	0
Iowa.....	4	4			15	45	2	1
Missouri.....	19	12	27	3	35	47	1	2
North Dakota.....	1		9	2	8	28	1	0
South Dakota.....	6	1			8	8	0	0
Nebraska.....	2	5			25	25	0	0
Kansas.....	6	3	8		51	52	2	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	2				19	7	0	0
Maryland.....	10	4			17	88	4	0
District of Columbia.....	15	1			10	7	1	0
Virginia.....	6	10			60	151	5	1
West Virginia.....	12	9	16		28	63	1	0
North Carolina.....	13	10		1	22	120	2	0
South Carolina.....		2	35	46	3	36	1	0
Georgia.....	9	4					0	0
Florida.....	3	1	1		2	55	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	5	7	4	5	40	73	1	0
Tennessee.....	3	3	5	2	4	19	2	0
Alabama.....	19	10	15	1	10	34	0	0
Mississippi.....	2	4					1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	1		3	2	4		2	0
Louisiana ⁴	25	9	10	10	15	47	1	1
Oklahoma ⁵	3	2	5	11	3	8	0	0
Texas ⁴	20	54	6	55	16	127	2	1
Mountain States:								
Montana ²	6	3	2		35	13	0	0
Idaho.....					3		0	1
Wyoming.....		2			2	38	0	0
Colorado.....	3	5			20	107	3	0
New Mexico.....	2	3		1	3	8	2	0
Arizona.....	1				4	7	0	0
Utah ²						5	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	1				116	45	0	0
Oregon ²	1	2	4	10	41	17	1	0
California.....	20	36	25	15	418	243	3	1
Total.....	365	375	232	203	6,896	5,188	87	22
First 28 weeks of year.....	16,243	18,535	102,780	47,014	662,867	656,634	3,795	1,435

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
New England States:								
Maine.....	0	1	8	11	0	0	1	1
New Hampshire.....	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	1
Vermont.....	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts.....	3	5	74	60	0	0	4	7
Rhode Island.....	1	1	6	2	0	0	1	0
Connecticut.....	2	1	33	12	0	0	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	18	9	228	167	0	0	16	11
New Jersey.....	4	4	57	31	0	0	1	10
Pennsylvania.....	0	2	144	125	0	0	68	21
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	0	2	129	146	0	0	14	9
Indiana.....	0	0	26	29	2	1	1	9
Illinois.....	5	5	213	139	0	1	24	23
Michigan.....	1	3	61	137	1	0	11	9
Wisconsin.....	2	1	142	61	16	4	1	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	0	1	72	21	6	2	47	1
Iowa ²	0	1	15	19	5	1	1	3
Missouri.....	1	0	19	17	0	0	21	26
North Dakota.....	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	2	2	9	1	0	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	3	3	7	6	1	0
Kansas.....	9	3	27	5	9	0	4	6
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	0	0		2	0	0	0	2
Maryland ^{2,3}	0	0	40	16	0	0	12	5
District of Columbia.....	3	0	7	3	0	0	1	0
Virginia ²	45	2	6	17	1	1	17	17
West Virginia.....	0	2	12	18	0	0	21	11
North Carolina ^{2,4}	52	3	15	8	0	0	43	26
South Carolina ⁴	3	0	2		0	0	33	39
Georgia ⁴	0	1	1	5	0	1	37	65
Florida ⁴	0	1		1	0	0	4	2
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	0	1	19	16	0	1	21	45
Tennessee.....	11	1	10	5	0	0	42	51
Alabama ⁴	6	1	11	6	0	1	23	24
Mississippi ²	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Polio-myelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	0	0	11		0	1	23	17
Louisiana	3	1	3	10	0	0	25	21
Oklahoma	0	0	11	6	1	0	14	50
Texas	1	2	11	32	0	2	28	109
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	2
Idaho	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	0
Wyoming	0	0	5	1	3	3	0	1
Colorado	0	0	42	16	3	1	2	3
New Mexico	0	0	8	5	0	0	11	10
Arizona	0	2	7	4	0	0	7	2
Utah	0	0	23	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	8	30	14	29	1	1	5
Oregon	0	2	19	19	9	0	1	2
California	29	207	80	99	3	3	5	5
Total	191	279	1,656	1,308	105	30	614	703
First 28 weeks of year	1,372	2,694	175,080	143,251	5,081	3,610	5,624	6,426

¹ New York City only.

² Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended July 13, 1935, 18 cases, as follows: Iowa, 1; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Montana, 8; Oregon, 2.

³ Week ended earlier than Saturday.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended July 13, 1935, 38 cases, as follows: North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 14; Florida, 1; Alabama, 12; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 8.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following reports 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 mening-itis	Diph-theria	Infl-u-enza	Malaria	Measles	Pel-lagra	Polio-my-e-litis	Scarlet fever	Small-pox	Ty-phoid fever
<i>May 1935</i>										
Tennessee	25	26	93	119	195	17	2	65	1	16
<i>June 1935</i>										
District of Columbia	28	39	3		91		0	73	0	4
Maine		4	2		1,039		1	69	0	13
Missouri	34	105	218	99	1,007	1	1	174	9	55
Nebraska	5	31	1		728		0	132	167	13
New Jersey	14	54	14	1	6,611		5	441	0	13
Vermont		3			179		0	22	0	2
Wyoming			1		115		0	63	64	0

May 1935		June 1935—Continued		June 1935—Continued	
Tennessee:	Cases	German measles:	Cases	Tetanus:	Cases
Chicken pox.....	114	Maine.....	625	Maine.....	2
Dysentery.....	8	New Jersey.....	2,409	Missouri.....	2
Epidemic encephalitis.....	1	Vermont.....	1,292	New Jersey.....	2
German measles.....	16	Lead poisoning:		Trachoma:	
Hookworm disease.....	2	New Jersey.....	1	Missouri.....	94
Mumps.....	201			New Jersey.....	1
Paratyphoid fever.....	3	Mumps:		Tularaemia:	
Scabies.....	2	Maine.....	80	District of Columbia....	1
Septic sore throat.....	2	Missouri.....	372	Missouri.....	2
Trachoma.....	38	Nebraska.....	112		
Tularaemia.....	3	New Jersey.....	639	Typhus fever:	
Undulant fever.....	1	Vermont.....	24	New Jersey.....	1
Vincent's infection.....	7	Wyoming.....	9		
Whooping cough.....	246	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Undulant fever:	
		Missouri.....	1	Maine.....	3
		New Jersey.....	6	Missouri.....	8
		Paratyphoid fever:		New Jersey.....	1
		New Jersey.....	1	Vermont.....	2
		Rabies in animals:		Vincent's infection:	
		Missouri.....	8	Maine.....	3
		New Jersey.....	11		
		Rocky Mountain spotted fever:		Whooping cough:	
		District of Columbia....	4	District of Columbia....	11
		Wyoming.....	41	Maine.....	48
		Septic sore throat:		Missouri.....	277
		Maine.....	1	Nebraska.....	18
		Missouri.....	31	New Jersey.....	1,200
		Wyoming.....	8	Vermont.....	90
				Wyoming.....	35

June 1935	
Chicken pox:	
District of Columbia....	65
Maine.....	146
Missouri.....	171
Nebraska.....	102
New Jersey.....	1,176
Vermont.....	169
Wyoming.....	32
Dysentery:	
Missouri.....	20
Epidemic encephalitis:	
District of Columbia....	1
Maine.....	1
Missouri.....	4
New Jersey.....	2

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR MAY 1935

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.....	758	2.81	371	1.38
Arizona.....	67	1.48	156	3.44
Arkansas.....	445	2.38	269	1.44
California.....	1,545	2.55	1,395	2.30
Colorado ¹				
Connecticut ¹	239	1.45	134	.81
Delaware.....	132	5.48	30	1.24
District of Columbia.....	124	2.51	105	2.12
Florida.....	519	3.34	97	.62
Georgia.....	1,195	4.11	588	1.92
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	1,280	1.61	1,093	1.40
Indiana.....	198	.60	118	.36
Iowa ¹	143	.58	152	.61
Kansas.....	146	.77	91	.45
Kentucky.....	233	.88	272	1.03
Louisiana.....	177	.82	100	.46
Maine.....	35	.44	43	.54
Maryland.....	665	4.00	220	1.32
Massachusetts.....	399	.93	524	1.31
Michigan.....	663	1.31	432	.86
Minnesota.....	405	1.56	289	1.11
Mississippi.....	1,192	5.82	1,804	8.81
Missouri.....	691	1.88	297	.81
Montana ¹	54	1.00	34	.63
Nebraska.....	27	.19	56	.40
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire.....	10	.21	15	.33
New Jersey.....	571	1.36	249	.59
New Mexico ¹	40	.92	25	.68
New York ¹	4,416	3.41	1,038	.80
North Carolina.....	1,289	3.94	388	1.18
North Dakota.....	17	.25	33	.48

¹ Not reporting.

¹ Incomplete.

Cases of venereal diseases reported for May 1935—Continued

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
Ohio ¹	634	.93	255	.28
Oklahoma ¹	141	.68	138	.66
Oregon.....	103	1.05	102	1.04
Pennsylvania.....	317	.32	214	.22
Rhode Island.....	72	1.03	40	.67
South Carolina ²	245	1.40	325	1.85
South Dakota.....	6	.09	33	.64
Tennessee.....	965	3.62	334	1.25
Texas.....	313	.52	98	.16
Utah ¹				
Vermont.....	17	.47	25	.69
Virginia.....	535	2.19	321	1.32
Washington.....	189	1.18	169	1.06
West Virginia.....	305	1.72	134	.76
Wisconsin ²	14	.05	140	.47
Wyoming ¹				
Total.....	25,511	2.07	12,721	1.03

¹ Not reporting.

² Incomplete.

³ 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 6, 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	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland.....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
New Hampshire:											
Concord.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nashua.....	1		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont:											
Burlington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rutland.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	5	1	22	3	34	0	11	1	11	11	180
Fall River.....	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	19
Springfield.....	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	34
Worcester.....	0	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	0	0	37
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Providence.....	0	0	153	6	1	0	2	0	0	21	40
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	0	0	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	32
Hartford.....	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	30
New Haven.....	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
New York:											
Buffalo.....	0	0	12	9	14	0	8	0	0	17	144
New York.....	23	3	603	77	116	0	82	6	122	122	1,238
Rochester.....	1	0	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	54
Syracuse.....	0	0	187	2	12	0	1	0	0	5	50
New Jersey:											
Camden.....	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	4	24
Newark.....	0	0	107	3	6	0	6	0	0	43	91
Trenton.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	30

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diph- theria cases	Influenza		Meas- les cases	Pneu- monia deaths	Scar- let fever cases	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid fever cases	Whoop- ing cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	3		0	32	14	31	0	25	19	62	408
Pittsburgh	1	3	1	33	10	32	0	5	0	20	152
Reading	0		0	28	0	1	0	0	1	2	33
Scranton	0			3		1	0		0	2	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	0		1	9	5	6	0	8	1	4	116
Cleveland	3		0	197	14	14	0	16	1	35	198
Columbus	0		0	13	1	5	0	3	0	0	78
Toledo	0		0	34	2	3	0	5	0	20	57
Indiana:											
Anderson	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9
Fort Wayne	2		0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	21
Indianapolis	2		0	14	8	1	0	3	0	20	101
South Bend	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	15
Terre Haute	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Illinois:											
Alton	1		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Chicago	21	2	4	234	41	143	0	39	0	102	631
Elgin	0		0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	8
Moline	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Springfield	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	21
Michigan:											
Detroit	4		1	170	15	11	0	17	0	149	277
Flint	0		0	1	1	4	0	0	0	14	17
Grand Rapids	0		0	18	1	8	0	1	1	23	25
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	11
Milwaukee	0		0	333	6	31	0	4	0	30	95
Racine	0		0	67	0	12	0	0	0	19	8
Superior	0		0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	12
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0		0	2	0	8	0	1	0	3	21
Minneapolis	0		0	16	0	23	1	0	17	4	90
St. Paul	0		0	16	5	6	0	1	2	1	60
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	0			2		0	0		0	4	
Davenport	0			1		0	0		0	0	
Des Moines	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sioux City	0		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Waterloo	2			1		2	0		0	0	
Missouri:											
Kansas City	0		0	0	4	2	0	6	1	1	90
St. Joseph	1		0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	13
St. Louis	7		0	10	4	5	0	6	0	8	178
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Grand Forks	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Minot	0			0		0	0		0	0	7
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0			0		0	0		0	2	
Nebraska:											
Omaha	1		0	3	6	3	1	4	0	0	60
Kansas:											
Lawrence	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Topeka	0		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	7
Wichita	0		0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	27
Delaware:											
Wilmington	0		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Maryland:											
Baltimore	4		0	4	11	11	0	20	1	34	195
Cumberland	0		0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Frederick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia:											
Washington	7	1	0	20	9	12	0	8	0	6	161
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	29	13
Norfolk	0		0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	31
Richmond	0		0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	45
Roanoke	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	20
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	38
Huntington	1			0		0	0		1	1	
Wheeling	0		0	12	1	0	0	0	0	9	20

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
North Carolina:											
Gastonia.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Raleigh.....	1		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Wilmington.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Winston-Salem.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	30
Columbia.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Florence.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	2		0	1	4	0	0	5	0	3	90
Brunswick.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Savannah.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	32
Florida:											
Miami.....	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	26
Tampa.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	23
Kentucky:											
Ashland.....											
Covington.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	13
Lexington.....	0		0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	15
Louisville.....	0	1	0	14	6	4	0	1	1	15	61
Tennessee:											
Knoxville.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	44
Memphis.....	0		0	0	2	2	0	8	4	15	62
Nashville.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	5	18	52
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	5	3	4	58
Mobile.....	1		0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	25
Montgomery.....	1		0	0		0			0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	0			0		3	0		1	0	
Little Rock.....	0		0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	0		2	3	17	0	0	9	1	0	141
Shreveport.....	2		0	0	9	0	0	2	0	1	48
Texas:											
Dallas.....	2		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	54
Fort Worth.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	39
Galveston.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
Houston.....	4		0	1	6	1	0	6	0	0	65
Montana:											
Billings.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Great Falls.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9
Helena.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Missoula.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs.....	0		0	0	0	6	0	1	0	3	14
Denver.....	5		0	38	3	14	0	3	2	1	67
Pueblo.....	0		0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	8
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	13
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	0		0	3	1	30	0	0	0	26	40
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0		0	75	3	5	0	2	0	3	67
Spokane.....	0		0	3	2	4	0	0	0	4	28
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0	1	0	17	5	4	0	4	0	0	78
Salem.....	0		0	0		0			0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	6	10	0	28	6	16	1	7	0	17	259
Sacramento.....	4		0	29	2	12	0	4	0	0	24
San Francisco.....	2		1	45	4	11	0	5	0	34	180

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
New York:				District of Columbia:			
New York.....	10	4	7	Washington.....	2	2	0
Pennsylvania:				Virginia:			
Philadelphia.....	2	2	0	Norfolk.....	0	0	1
Pittsburgh.....	1	1	0	Richmond.....	0	0	6
Ohio:				North Carolina:			
Cleveland.....	3	3	0	Raleigh.....	0	0	1
Illinois:				Wilmington.....	0	0	1
Chicago.....	7	3	0	Florida:			
Wisconsin:				Miami.....	0	0	1
Racine.....	0	0	1	Tennessee:			
Minnesota:				Memphis.....	1	1	0
Duluth.....	0	0	1	Louisiana:			
Minneapolis.....	0	1	0	New Orleans.....	0	1	0
Iowa:				Colorado:			
Sioux City.....	1	0	0	Denver.....	1	0	0
Missouri:				Washington:			
Kansas City.....	1	0	0	Seattle.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	1	0	0	Oregon:			
Kansas:				Portland.....	1	0	0
Wichita.....	1	1	0	California:			
Maryland:				Los Angeles.....	0	1	11
Baltimore.....	2	0	1				

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 1; Detroit, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Lexington, 1; Houston, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Philadelphia, 1; Kansas City, Mo., 1; Winston-Salem, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Savannah, 4; Atlanta, 1; Montgomery, 2.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; Montgomery, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CUBA

Provinces—Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended June 29, 1935.—
 During the 4 weeks ended June 29, 1935, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Provinces of Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Cancer.....				6	3		9
Chicken pox.....				2		6	8
Diphtheria.....			2	1	1		4
Hookworm disease.....	1			12			13
Leprosy.....				- 1	1	7	9
Malaria.....	124	1	48	156	106	168	603
Measles.....	12	2	87	16		1	118
Polioomyelitis.....			1	3	3		7
Tuberculosis.....	3	4	9	20	13	17	66
Typhoid fever.....		11	8	37	53	9	118

GERMANY

*Vital statistics—1934—Comparative.—*Following are vital statistics for Germany for the year 1934 compared with 1933:

	1934	1933		1934	1933
Number of marriages.....	731, 431	631, 152	Total deaths.....	716, 865	729, 501
Number of live births.....	1, 181, 179	956, 974	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.....	10.9	11.2
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants.....	18.0	14.7	Deaths under 1 year.....	77, 330	73, 283
Number of stillbirths.....	31, 830	28, 096	Deaths under 1 year per 100 live births.....	6.6	7.6

Ecuador (see also table below): Guayaquil.....	O																						
Egypt:																							
Alexandria.....	O	P	P	P		P	P																
Plague-infected rats.....																							
Asyut.....	O																						
China.....	O																						
Minya.....	O																						
Oena.....	O																						
Hawaii Territory: ¹																							
Hawaii Island—Hamakua district—	O																						
Plague-infected rats.....																							
Pahoa.....	O																						
Plague-infected rats.....																							
Pohakuloa—Plague-infected rats.....	O																						
Mauli Island—Makawao district—Kahu-	O																						
hili (9-10 miles from)—Plague-infected	O																						
rats.....																							
India.....	O																						
Bassain.....	O																						
Plague-infected rats.....																							
Bombay Presidency.....	O																						
Bombay.....	O																						
Madras Presidency.....	O																						
Mandaly.....	O																						
Moulmein.....	O																						
Northwest Frontier Province.....	O																						
Punjab.....	O																						
Rangoon.....	O																						
Plague-infected rats.....																							

¹ Including plague in the United States and its possessions.

² For the month of June 1935.

³ Report dated July 2, 1935, states that from Jan. 1, 1935, about 16 deaths from plague have occurred in Feira Santanna about 80 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

⁴ Imported.

⁵ Report dated July 4, 1935, states that 76 cases of plague with 58 deaths were reported at Chusachow, Province of Fuhsiang, China.

⁶ Report dated Jan. 29, 1935, states that up to Jan. 24, 79 cases of plague with 78 deaths were reported near Kangping, China; the report also states that up to Jan. 21, 50 deaths from plague were reported in 6 villages of the F'g Wang Fu District, northwest of Kangping.

⁷ Up to Jan. 5, 1935, 44 cases of plague with 35 deaths were reported at Mansautun, Manchuria, China.

⁸ On July 2, 1935, 1 rat found 1 mile northwest of Paeulof, Hamakua District, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii Territory was proved positive for plague.

United States: California—Plague-infected ground squirrels—	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Lassen County.....						
Modoc County.....						
San Luis Obispo County.....						
Oregon—Lake County—Plague-infected ground squirrels.....	1	4	4	4	20	7

* During the week ended July 6, 1935, 6 cases of plague were reported at Tighmet, Draa boundaries, Morocco.

† Plague-infected mouse.

‡ Plague-infected wood rat.

Place	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	Place	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Argentina (see also table above): Santa Fe.....	C	2	3	1			Lambayeque Department.....	C		9		1	1
Azores.....	C	4	4	4	20	7	Libertad Department.....	C	1	6	6	12	3
Bolivia: Tomina Province.....	C				13	9	Lima Department.....	C		2	2		6
China: Kwangchowan.....	D				6	4	Callao.....	D		4	2		
Ecusador:			4	17			Lima.....	D	2	3	4	P	
Chimborazo Province.....	C		18				Plague-infected rats.....			5	1	9	6
Loja Province.....	C						Lima.....	D	5	5	7	P	4
Indo-China (see also table above):							Senegal:						
Cambodia.....	D	1					Dakar †.....		2	2	1	5	10
Cochin-China.....	C			1	2	1	Loanga †.....	D	2	1	2	4	8
Naochao Island.....	C			20	18		Rufisque †.....	C					9
Madagascar (central region).....	D	510	491	211	209		Tihsu †.....	C	1			17	10
Peru.....	C	384	472	203	199		Tiwanaco †.....	C				3	19
Alencash Department.....	C	5	15	14	13	10	South-West Africa: Ovambo-land.....	C	1			6	20
	O	2								11 68	29		

† Reports incomplete.

‡ For January and February.

Nanking	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	6	4
Suanghai	8	4	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Swatow	7	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tientsin	2	11	17	4	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1
Tsingtao	11	23	8	12	4	1	8	2	24	81	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Chosen. (See table below.)																			
Colombia																			
Barranquilla																			
Bogota																			
Dahomey. (See table below.)																			
Dutch East Indies: Balel	4																		
Egypt																			
Dakahlia		87	4				2	15	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	2
Gharbiya			8																1
Suez			21																1
Provinces	2	4	3	21	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
Eritrea			5																1
Formosa																			
France. (See table below.)																			
French Somaliland		11	16	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greece: Salonika		1	2	5															
Guatemala. (See table below.)																			
Honduras: Tela	7	17,062	31,533	12,628	11,070	10,848	11,012	11,089	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	9,883	4
India	4,189	5,444	6,726	4,484	2,528	2,181	2,385	2,643	2,426	2,106	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	P
Assam	27	27	27	47	13	4	4	11	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	24
Basseln																			1
Bombay Presidency	2	2,634	4,816	11,693	2,996	2,739	2,531	2,231	2,467	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	1,260
Bombay	2,578	1,019	1,445	2,241	541	406	455	468	414	376	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	256
Calcutta	11	18	235	441	109	111	119	116	78	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	52
Chittagong	11	41	114	262	61	65	69	72	44	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	43
Cochin	51	79	170	439	124	82	104	182	68	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	29
Karachi	32	62	103	241	110	43	69	104	38	57	48	26	34	30	16	16	16	16	33
Madras Presidency	2	7	32	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Madras	2,777	5,324	6,433	1,389	1,103	852	1,022	812	612	695	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	697	2
Moulinein	406	851	885	972	180	203	189	148	168	116	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	9
Nagapatam	19	30	45	49	15	18	5	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Panjab	33	43	61	5	10	10	2	3	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11
Rangoon	279	279	212	30	31	31	31	41	94	66	188	146	82	72	85	66	66	66	3
Siam	3	3	24	216	35	15	26	20	26	16	10	7	6	5	7	3	3	3	7
Taitcorin	4	4	1	1	1	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	4
Vijayapatam	28	92	144	42	27	18	32	15	10	23	10	9	15	15	7	3	3	3	6
India (Prech)																			
Chandernegor		13	14	6	14	7	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Karrak		182	91	110	15	31	26	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	9
Pondichery		99	70	91	15	24	15	24	24	24	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4

! Imported.

! For 2 weeks.

Peru. (See table below.)	C	1												
Poland.	C	5	1											
Portugal (see also table below):		1												
Lisbon.	C	1												
Oporto.	C	1												
Portuguese East Africa.	C	1												
Salvador.	C	28												
Saudi Arabia.	C	74												
Siam.	C	20	2											
Bangkok.	C	1												
Sierra Leone.	C	172	111	295										
Spain.	C	78	16	15	34	6	16	11	7	11	6	14	8	14
Straits Settlements; Singapore.	C	12	9	8	12	1	8	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian).	C													
Syria:														
Damascus.	C	49	2											
Provinces.	C	114	4											
Tunisia.	C													
Turkey. (See table below.)	C													
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (See table below.)														

1 For 2 weeks.
 2 Imported.
 3 Report dated June 11, 1935, states that 10 deaths from smallpox had occurred at Mizuma, Migifu Prefecture, Japan.
 4 A report dated Dec. 28, 1934, states that about 48 cases of smallpox with 5 or 6 deaths had been reported at Allende, Mexico.
 5 For 3 weeks.

On vessels:														
S. S. Varela at Basra.	1 case.	Dec. 8, 1934	On vessels—Continued.	S. S. Van Heutz at Singapore from Amoy	1 case.	Mar. 28, 1935								
S. S. Taima at Hong Kong.	1 case.	Jan. 19, 1935	S. S. Mulbera at Aden.	1 case.	Mar. 28, 1935									
S. S. Chikita at Rangoon from Gopalpore.	1 case.	Jan. 23, 1935	S. S. Anshun at Swatoy from Hong Kong.	1 case.	Mar. 30, 1935									
S. S. Aoranqi at Sydney from Vancouver.	1 case.	Jan. 24, 1935	S. S. Varacca at Karachi.	1 case.	Apr. 3, 1935									
S. S. Hoanng at Singapore from Osaka.	1 case.	Feb. 2, 1935	S. S. Jintei Maru at Singapore from Milke.	1 case.	Apr. 3, 1935									
S. S. Rhona at Port Swetianham from Madras.	1 case.	Feb. 24, 1935	S. S. Ozarda at Tutucorin from Calcutta.	1 case.	Apr. 12, 1935									
S. S. Mongolia at Suez from Australia.	1 case.	Feb. 24, 1935	S. S. Ekma at Rangoon from Singapore.	1 case.	Apr. 12, 1935									
S. S. Ellenga at Rangoon.	1 case.	Feb. 26, 1935	S. S. Hong Peng at Singapore from Amoy.	1 case.	Apr. 17, 1935									
S. S. Suitsang at Singapore from Hong Kong.	1 case.	Feb. 26, 1935	S. S. Anshu at Singapore from Hong Kong.	1 case.	Apr. 17, 1935									
S. S. Empress of Britain at Singapore from Bombay.	1 case.	Mar. 3, 1935	S. S. Jiapogai at Rangoon from Chittagong.	1 case.	Apr. 19, 1935									
S. S. Cremer at Singapore from Amoy.	1 case.	Mar. 11, 1935	S. S. Nagepatti Maru at Nagasaki from Shanghai.	1 case.	May 10, 1935									
S. S. Katsuta Maru at Hong Kong.	1 case.	Mar. 14, 1935	S. S. Aroro at Singapore from Calcutta.	1 case.	May 20, 1935									
S. S. Tatsuta Maru at San Francisco.	1 case.	Mar. 14, 1935	S. S. Anshun at Singapore from Hong Kong.	1 case.	June 1, 1935									
S. S. Tatsuta Maru at San Francisco.	1 case.	Mar. 16, 1935	S. S. Cremer at Singapore from Amoy.	1 case.	June 4, 1935									
S. S. Pendereh at Port Said from Odessa.	1 case.	Mar. 16, 1935												
S. S. Anshu at Singapore from Hong Kong.	2 cases.	Mar. 22, 1935												

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	Place	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Belgian Congo (see also table above).....		109	58	95	151		Japan (see also table above)....	1	21	8			
Bolivia.....	35	52	42	42	36		Lithuania.....	5			3	8	13
Bolivia.....	15	159	179	178	211		Morocco.....		3	1	4	3	
Chosen.....		3	4	16			Mozambique.....	13		18	26		
Dahomey.....					1		Nyasaland.....	36	37	6	16	15	
Finland.....	57	31	137	78	8	15	Peru.....	99	54	55	43	25	
France.....	2		2	1			Portugal (see also table above). D	16	4	9	2	1	13
Guatemala.....							Turkey.....	5	5	19	28		
Guatemala.....	280	605	582	601	552	303	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	392	390				
Indo-China (see also table above).....	25	67	69	53	92	53							

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

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

Place	Nov. 25- Dec. 30, 1934	Dec. 31- Jan. 23, 1935	Jan. 27- Feb. 23, 1935	Week ended—															
				March 1935				April 1935				May 1935				June 1935			
				2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15
Algeria:																			
Algiers Department.....	2	5	1	6	1							4	14	3	6	10	19	4	
Constantine Department.....	14	12	25	13	15	9	15	6	23	13	11	37	1	3	8	11	11	7	18
Bone.....	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	2								2			
Constantine.....	2	2																	
Philippville.....	3	8					11	3	2	2	1	1			2	2	14	3	1
Oran Department.....	3	8					2	3	2	2	1	1			6	2	1	1	1
Southern Territories.....	4	4					1												
Basutoland.....	1	1																	
Belgian Congo.....	13	10	4	1	1				2										
Bolivia. (See table below.).....	1,969	278	575	139	95	1	3	3	83	1	2								
British East Africa: Uganda.....	5	5																	
Chile.....	931	68	22	7	2	1	1	2	50	2	1	1		4					
Concepton.....																			
Iquique.....																			
Santiago.....																			
Valparaiso.....																			
China:																			
Canton.....																			
Hanchow.....																			
Nanking.....																			
Shanghai.....	4																		
Tientsin.....	2																		
Tsingtao.....																			
Chosen. (See table below.).....																			
Colombia.....																			
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.).....	1	1	5	3	1	2	7	1	5	4	4	8	4	4	4	8	8	2	2
Egypt:	3	3	9	9	9	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	7	1	1	1	1
Alexandria.....																			
Aswan.....																			
Asyut.....																			

! For 3 weeks.

! For the week ended Mar. 9, 1935, 11 cases of typhus fever were reported at San Jose nitrate camp about 42 miles from Iquique, Chile.

Niger Territory: Zinder.....	0	1												
Sierra Leone:														
Freetown.....	0	1												
Hill Station (near Freetown).....	0													
Togo:														
Arousve.....	0										1			
Koumass.....	0										1			
Sokode.....	0													1

¹ Yellow fever has been reported in Brazil, as follows: During the week ended June 22, 1935, 2 cases in Mato Grosso State, 6 cases and 6 deaths in Minas Geraes State, and 1 case and 1 death in Sao Paulo State; during the week ended June 29, 1935, 1 case and 1 death in Maranhao State, 2 cases and 2 deaths in Minas Geraes State, and 1 case and 1 death in Para State; during the week ended July 6, 1935, 9 cases in Mato Grosso State and 4 cases in Minas Geraes State.

X