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RESULTS OF A DENTAL EXAMINATION OF 1,908 WHITE AND COLORED MALES AT THE OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

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The dental examinations upon which this report is based were made in connection with the nationwide survey of dental needs of children of school age conducted by the United States Public Health Service in cooperation with the committee for dental health survey of the American Dental Association. Of the various groups that were surveyed and for which complete examinations were returned to the Public Health Service, only one group included young adults exclusively. This particular group represented the inmates of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield. It is logical to present the results of the examinations of this group separately from those of the children,[1] and it is with this thought that the present paper is offered. So far as is known, comparable data from a similar population have not been published.

MANSFIELD AND THE REFORMATORY

Mansfield, a manufacturing center and the county seat of Richland County, lies 75 miles southwest of Cleveland. The city occupies about 5 square miles of rolling ground over 1,000 feet above sea level in a rich agricultural region. In 1930 the population was 33,000. The reformatory, which is located in the suburbs of the city, was established in 1884 for the purpose of separating the younger offenders from the older and more hardened criminals of the Ohio Penitentiary and subsequently reforming them (1). The 3,372 offenders, all males, white and colored, 16 to 30 years of age, are from various parts of the State and were committed principally for the stealing of automobiles, burglary, and other larceny. About 75 percent of the inmates are white native Americans; 20 percent are colored. Only a negligible number attended high school or college. The activities at the institution include instruction in the regular school subjects, vocational

[1] A Public Health Bulletin, *Dental Survey of School Children, Ages 6-14 Years, Made in 1933-34 in 26 States*, has been submitted for publication.

training courses, building construction, factory work, farming, and systematic physical training. The time served by an inmate is, on the average, 18 months.

DENTAL FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES AT THE REFORMATORY

The dental personnel is appointed by the superintendent of the reformatory upon the recommendation of the institution physician, and consists of one part-time dentist who is available daily, and one inmate assistant. When a boy is admitted to the institution he is given a dental examination; any cleanings, fillings, or extractions are free of charge to those wishing them. A sick call is held every day, and any dental complaints are made to the institution physician who, in turn, makes his recommendations to the dentist; as on admission, cleanings, fillings, and extractions are free of charge to those wishing them. The routine dental work of 1933 included 1,428 cleanings, 1,034 fillings, 1,467 extractions, and the examination of 1,625 boys who were either received from the courts or returned to the institution.

THE POPULATION EXAMINED

The total inmate population as of December 31, 1933, was 3,372; and of these 1,908, or 57 percent, constituted the examined population. Only those living inside the walls of the institution were examined; those living in dormitories outside the enclosure were excluded. Of those examined, 79 percent where white and 21 percent were colored; their ages ranged from 16 through 30 years. The general health of the group was good. Table 1 gives the number and percent of those examined, classified according to single years of age and color.

TABLE 1.—*Number and percent of males examined, classified by age and color* *

Age	Total		White males		Colored males	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,908	100.0	1,499	100.0	409	100.0
16	12	0.6	9	0.6	3	0.7
17	42	2.2	36	2.4	6	1.5
18	145	7.6	119	7.9	26	6.4
19	231	12.1	188	12.5	43	10.5
20	258	13.5	206	13.8	52	12.7
21	240	12.6	188	12.5	52	12.7
22	197	10.3	157	10.5	40	9.8
23	170	8.9	129	8.6	41	10.0
24	152	8.0	115	7.7	37	9.0
25	105	5.5	79	5.3	26	6.4
26	90	4.7	72	4.8	18	4.4
27	81	4.3	59	3.9	22	5.4
28	73	3.8	55	3.7	18	4.4
29	67	3.5	51	3.4	16	3.9
30	45	2.4	36	2.4	9	2.2

* Number of males present in the Ohio State Reformatory on Dec. 31, 1933, was 3,372, of whom 1,908 (56.6 percent) were examined. Of those examined, 78.6 percent were white and 21.4 percent were colored. The total population of 3,372 included a few above 30; those above 30 who were examined are not included in the 1,908.

THE DENTAL EXAMINATION

The items on the examination form, which will be analyzed subsequently, may be conveniently classified under two major subjects—indications for treatment, and previous treatment as observed. Under the first is included the presence or absence of the following: any indication for treatment, malocclusion (when present, classified as slight or severe),[2] prophylaxis, diseased gums, indicated fillings (including the number), and indicated extractions (including the number). In the matter of diseased gums no effort was made to differentiate between the various forms of pathology. Under the second subject, namely, previous treatment, is included the presence or absence of any observed treatment of the past, prophylaxis (history), filled teeth (including the number), and extracted teeth (including the number).

All the examinations were made by a single observer, J. D. McLeod, D. D. S., institution dentist, with the aid of a dental mouth mirror and an explorer, and with the inmate facing a good light. Pits and fissures were included as indications for fillings.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Since the number of examinations as shown in table 1 is small for each single year of age for the colored and for the younger and older members of the white population, it was decided to group the single ages of each color into three 5-year age groups, namely, 16–20, 21–25, and 26–30, respectively.

Indications for dental treatment.—The number and percent of white and colored males of the three age groups with specified indications for treatment are shown in table 2. The impression gained from the table is that the white population is relatively in greater need of treatment than the colored, and that in each race the percentages increase with age, with the possible exception of those percentages associated with the malocclusions which, in general, decrease. A consideration of the observations from the point of view of the theory of sampling, however, reveals that many of the differences are more apparent than real; that is, they are not significant but are probably the result of the operation of chance.

[2] Malocclusion should not, of course, be included as an indication for treatment when dealing with an adult population. In the subsequent reports on children of school age the inclusion is justifiable. For the sake of uniformity, and because of the findings connected with malocclusion, it has been decided not to exclude the term from this paper nor from this classification.

TABLE 2.—*Number and percent of white and colored males of different age groups with specified indications for dental treatment*

Indications for dental treatment	White males				Colored males			
	All ages	16–20	21–25	26–30	All ages	16–20	21–25	26–30
Total examined	1,499	558	668	273	409	130	196	83
Any indication	1,448	534	649	265	381	115	186	80
Percent	96.6	95.7	97.2	97.1	93.2	88.5	94.9	96.4
Slight malocclusion	270 [4]	120	113 [3]	37 [1]	50	19	23	8
Percent	18.1	21.5	17.0	13.6	12.2	14.6	11.7	9.6
Severe malocclusion	116 [4]	45	51 [3]	20 [1]	25	12	8	5
Percent	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.1	9.2	4.1	6.0
Prophylaxis	1,246	424	580	242	328	89	165	74
Percent	83.1	76.0	86.8	88.6	80.2	68.5	84.2	89.2
Diseased gums	907 [3]	266 [1]	438	203 [1]	222	47	118	57
Percent	60.6	47.8	65.6	74.6	54.3	36.2	60.2	68.7
Fillings indicated	638 [3]	227 [1]	291 [1]	120	131	37	57	37
Percent	42.6	40.8	43.6	44.0	32.0	28.5	29.1	44.6
Number of fillings	1,214 [3]	423 [1]	581 [1]	210	211	51	91	69
Number per 100 males	81.1	75.9	87.1	76.9	51.6	39.2	46.4	83.1
Extractions indicated	381	127	177	77	94	26	44	24
Percent	25.4	22.8	26.5	28.2	23.0	20.0	22.4	28.9
Number of extractions	810	211	406	193	193	38	92	63
Number per 100 males	54.0	37.8	60.8	70.7	47.2	29.2	46.9	75.9

NOTE.—The superscripts indicate the number of persons for which the particular item is unknown.

The application of significance tests [3] with regard to color differences discloses that in the youngest age group a greater percentage of whites was found to have some indication for treatment and to have diseased gums, and that both in the youngest and middle age groups the indication for one or more fillings is greater in the white population. As regards age differences in the whites, the percentages requiring prophylaxis in the middle and oldest groups are each greater than the percentage in the youngest age group, and the percentage showing diseased gums is definitely greater in each succeeding age group. In the colored population the percentages associated with prophylaxis behave like those of the whites, and the percentages showing diseased gums in the middle and oldest groups are each greater than the percentage in the youngest group. With respect to fillings, which presented no real age differences in the whites, the percentage in the oldest group is greater than either of the percentages of the other two age groups.

In summary, it may be stated that color is of importance in the youngest and middle age groups with respect to the need for one or more fillings, and in the youngest group with respect to any indication for treatment, and diseased gums; in all of these the whites presented higher percentages. Age is of importance in both races with respect

[3] The significance of differences with regard to the number of fillings and the number of extractions indicated (table 2), and the number of filled teeth and the number of extractions observed (table 4), will be examined in the discussions of tables 3 and 5, respectively.

to needed prophylaxis and diseased gums, and only in the colored with respect to fillings; all of these showed higher percentages in the oldest group than in the youngest. All other differences with respect to color or age not specifically referred to were found to be non-significant.

Number of indicated fillings, and of extractions, per person.—Table 3 shows the white and colored populations of the three age groups classified according to the number of indicated fillings and extractions, respectively, per person. The table reveals that the whites of all three age groups have a smaller percentage of persons than the colored of the corresponding age groups with no indications for fillings or for extractions, and that in each race these percentages decrease with age. It is observed further that, in general, the various distributions (1–32) behave similarly in that the first term of each is relatively high and the successive terms decrease in magnitude as the number of fillings or extractions indicated increases.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of white and colored males of different age groups according to the frequency of (a) fillings and (b) extractions indicated*

Number of fillings and extractions indicated per person	White males								Colored males							
	All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30		All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total examined	1,499	100.0	558	100.0	668	100.0	273	100.0	409	100.0	130	100.0	196	100.0	83	100.0
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(a) Fillings:																
None	859	57.4	330	59.2	376	56.4	153	56.0	278	68.0	93	71.5	139	70.9	46	55.4
1	341	22.8	128	23.0	152	22.8	61	22.4	76	18.6	26	20.0	31	15.8	19	22.9
2	158	10.6	52	9.3	68	10.2	38	13.9	41	10.0	10	7.7	20	10.2	11	13.3
3	74	4.9	22	4.0	39	5.8	13	4.8	6	1.5	0	0	5	2.6	1	1.2
4	32	2.1	14	2.5	12	1.8	6	2.2	5	1.2	0	0	0	0	5	6.0
5 and over	33	2.2	11	2.0	20	3.0	2	.7	3	.7	1	.8	1	.5	1	1.2
Unknown	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
	(17)	(18	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
(b) Extractions:																
None	1,118	74.6	431	77.3	491	73.5	196	71.8	315	77.0	104	80.0	152	77.6	59	71.1
1	226	15.1	85	15.2	103	15.4	38	13.9	51	12.5	15	11.5	26	13.3	10	12.1
2	74	4.9	27	4.9	30	4.5	17	6.2	21	5.1	10	7.7	5	2.5	6	7.2
3	27	1.8	4	.7	15	2.3	8	3.0	9	2.2	1	.8	5	2.5	3	3.6
4	15	1.0	3	.5	8	1.2	4	1.5	3	.7	0	0	3	1.6	0	0
5 and over	39	2.6	8	1.4	21	3.1	10	3.6	10	2.5	0	0	5	2.5	5	6.0

Probabilities have been calculated to answer the question of whether the distributions are significantly different with respect to color and age. While real differences were found as regards the presence of one or more indications for fillings between the races and within the colored population (see discussion of table 2), it is probable, considering the distribution of the calculated probabilities themselves, that the various pairs of distributions given in the table are not significantly different. It may be said, accordingly, that no matter what

the color or what the age within the limits included in the survey, the frequency of indicated fillings or of indicated extractions varies but little.

Previous dental treatment as observed.—The number and percent of white and colored males of the three age groups with specified previous dental treatment are shown in table 4. An examination of this table indicates that the white population was observed to have received relatively more treatment than the colored, and that, in general, the treatment received by both races increases with age. All of the differences between the corresponding age groups of the two races are real, with the exception of the difference associated with observed extracted teeth in the oldest age group. With the exception noted, therefore, there is a race difference with respect to past treatment, the white population having received relatively more treatment than the colored.

TABLE 4.—*Number and percent of white and colored males of different age groups with specified previous dental treatment*

Previous dental treatment	White males				Colored males			
	All ages	16–20	21–25	26–30	All ages	16–20	21–25	26–30
Total examined	1,499	558	668	273	409	130	196	83
Any treatment	1,435 [8]	524 [2]	648 [4]	263 [2]	364 [3]	115	176 [2]	73
Percent	96.2	94.2	97.6	97.0	89.7	88.5	91.2	88.0
Prophylaxis	1,365 [8]	504 [2]	610 [4]	251 [2]	331 [3]	104	158 [3]	69
Percent	91.5	90.6	91.9	92.6	81.5	80.0	81.9	83.1
Teeth filled	808 [7]	273 [2]	378 [3]	157 [2]	108 [3]	38	44 [2]	26 [1]
Percent	54.2	49.1	56.8	57.9	26.6	29.2	22.7	31.7
Number of teeth filled	2,730 [10]	901 [4]	1,255 [4]	574 [2]	227 [4]	102	73 [3]	52 [1]
Number per 100 males	183.3	162.6	189.0	211.8	56.0	78.5	37.8	63.4
Extracted teeth	1,165 [3]	388 [2]	542 [1]	235	269 [2]	72	130 [2]	67
Percent	77.9	69.8	81.3	86.1	66.1	55.4	67.0	80.7
Number of extracted teeth	4,659 [6]	1,152 [3]	2,097 [3]	1,410	797 [4]	159 [1]	351 [2]	287 [1]
Number per 100 males	311.8	207.6	314.9	516.5	196.8	123.3	180.9	350.0

NOTE.—The superscripts indicate the number of persons for which the particular item is unknown.

On the other hand, the increases in the percentages with age in each race are more apparent than real. Only in the matter of extracted teeth are the differences probably real; in the white as well as in the colored population the oldest age group shows a higher percentage with one or more extracted teeth than either the middle or youngest group. As regards previous treatment, therefore, race is of more importance than increasing age; with regard to indications for treatment (table 2), contrariwise, increasing age is of more importance than race. Further comparison discloses the fact that, while the white population had received relatively more treatment than the colored, it continued, in general, to be in need of more treatment.

Number of observed filled teeth, and of extracted teeth, per person.—Table 5 shows the white and colored males of the three age-groups

classified according to the number of teeth that had been filled and extracted, respectively, per person. The table indicates, in general, that the whites have smaller percentages of persons than the colored with no teeth filled or no teeth extracted, and that in each race these percentages decrease with age. As in table 3 (indications), but not so uniformly, the 32 distributions behave similarly beginning with a term that is relatively high and with the successive terms decreasing in magnitude, with a few exceptions, as the frequency of filled teeth or extractions increases. Otherwise the two tables contrast remarkably. It was observed above that the distributions of the frequency of indicated fillings and extractions (table 3) probably present no differences with respect to color or age. Table 5, on the other hand, presents both color and age differences.

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of white and colored males of different age groups according to the frequency of (a) teeth filled and (b) extracted teeth*

Number of teeth filled and extracted teeth per person	White males								Colored males							
	All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30		All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total examined	1,499	100.0	558	100.0	668	100.0	273	100.0	409	100.0	130	100.0	196	100.0	83	100.0
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(a) Teeth filled:																
*None	684	45.9	283	51.1	287	43.2	114	42.1	298	73.6	92	70.7	150	77.7	56	68.3
1	232	15.6	79	14.2	110	16.6	43	15.9	56	13.8	15	11.5	29	15.0	12	14.6
2	173	11.6	63	11.4	82	12.4	28	10.3	25	6.2	9	6.9	8	4.2	8	9.8
3	114	7.7	37	6.7	52	7.8	25	9.2	10	2.5	4	3.2	2	1.1	4	4.9
4	91	6.1	32	5.8	42	6.3	17	6.3	7	1.7	6	4.5	1	.5	0	0
5 and over	195	13.1	60	10.8	91	13.7	44	16.2	9	2.2	4	3.2	3	1.5	2	2.4
Unknown	10	-----	4	-----	4	-----	2	-----	4	-----	0	-----	3	-----	1	-----
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
(b) Extracted teeth:																
None	331	22.1	168	30.3	125	18.8	38	13.9	138	34.1	58	45.0	64	33.0	16	19.5
1	240	16.1	107	19.3	110	16.5	23	8.4	76	18.8	27	20.9	37	19.0	12	14.6
2	245	16.4	97	17.5	113	17.0	35	12.8	72	17.8	25	19.4	38	19.6	9	11.0
3	172	11.5	59	10.6	91	13.7	22	8.1	38	9.4	7	5.4	22	11.3	9	11.0
4	154	10.3	57	10.3	68	10.2	29	10.6	35	8.6	7	5.4	15	7.7	13	15.9
5	104	7.0	26	4.7	50	7.5	28	10.3	16	3.9	3	2.3	8	4.1	5	6.1
6	67	4.5	15	2.7	31	4.6	21	7.7	10	2.5	0	0	3	1.6	7	8.5
7	48	3.2	8	1.4	20	3.0	20	7.3	4	1.0	0	0	3	1.6	1	1.2
8	34	2.3	5	.9	20	3.0	9	3.3	5	1.2	1	.8	3	1.6	1	1.2
9 and over	99	6.6	13	2.3	38	5.7	48	17.6	11	2.7	1	.8	1	.5	9	11.0
Unknown	5	-----	3	-----	2	-----	0	-----	4	-----	1	-----	2	-----	1	-----

* The percents in this line when subtracted from 100.0 give the percents of persons with filled teeth. If the differences do not agree with those recorded in table 4, it is because some of the examinations reported the presence only of filled teeth and not the specific number. The same explanation applies to extracted teeth.

With respect to the distribution of the number of filled teeth per person, each age group of the white population presents a greater percentage of persons than the corresponding age group of the colored population with the higher frequencies. No real differences were found within the races as regards age.

Regarding the number of extracted teeth, the youngest and middle age groups of the whites show a larger percentage with higher frequencies than the corresponding age groups of the colored. Both races show real age increases; the percentages associated with the higher frequencies of extracted teeth in the whites increase with age, and in the colored population there is an increase in passing from the youngest and middle age groups to the oldest group.

In summary, it may be stated, in general, that the white population had received individually more treatment than the colored with respect to either filled teeth or extractions, and that in each population the number of extractions increased with age. It is of interest to note here that in spite of the fact that the whites had received more treatment with respect to either filled teeth or extractions, the needs (table 3) as regards the frequency of fillings or extractions vary but little as between the races.

Relation of indicated treatment to past treatment.—The indicated treatment associated with a particular individual may be quantitatively expressed by a single number which is the sum of the number of indicated fillings and the number of indicated extractions as observed in that individual; similarly, past treatment may be represented by a number which is the sum of the number of teeth filled and the number extracted. It has been shown how the 4 components of these 2 sums or indexes behave separately (tables 3 and 5). The behavior of the two indexes individually was also studied with respect to color and age with the aid of tables similar to tables 3 and 5; and since no additional information was elicited, the tables are not included here and no further reference will be made to them.

The question of the relationship between the 2 defined indexes now logically arises; this relationship was studied, in particular, as regards each of the 3 age groups specific for race. Six correlation tables were accordingly made showing for every possible pair of indexes the number of persons associated with each. In the study of such relationships two obvious facts must be borne in mind. These are, first, a certain proportion of individuals has teeth that are inherently immune from caries, and this immunity increases, more or less, with the passage of time; and, second, there is a certain proportion whose teeth are susceptible to caries to such a degree that the number of past treatments may not influence the number of indications for treatment.

Since none of the correlation tables shows an orderliness sufficient to express the relationship between the indexes by means of a mathematical formula, none of the tables is presented. However, it is of no little interest to note that while no functional relationship could be discovered, the tables indicate for the three age groups of each race that persons who have had no past treatment are more likely than not to require no treatment, and that as the frequency of past treatments

increases there is a definite suggestion that the frequency of indications for treatment decreases. The latter is more evident in the white population than in the colored, probably because of the larger number of persons forming the white group and the small number of colored persons with much past treatment.

Indicated treatments plus past treatments per person.—Thus far the following four observations have been examined with respect to their frequency: Indicated fillings, indicated extractions, filled teeth, and extracted teeth. These were considered separately, in the form of two summed pairs or indexes, and, finally, the two indexes themselves were compared. The need for a consideration of what may be termed total caries now arises. This requires the adoption of a procedure which eliminates the effects of the activities connected with the presence of dental facilities. Accordingly, a numerical sum, or an index representing both untreated and treated caries, was formed by adding together for each individual examined the number of his indicated fillings, indicated extractions, filled teeth, and extracted teeth. The result of this procedure is given in table 6 for the white and colored males of the three age groups. The percentages are also shown graphically by means of bar diagrams in figure 1.

TABLE 6.—*Distribution of white and colored males of different age groups according to the frequency of untreated and treated caries (fillings indicated plus number of extractions indicated plus number of teeth filled plus number of extracted teeth)*

Untreated plus treated caries per person	White males								Colored males							
	All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30		All ages		16–20		21–25		26–30	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total examined	1,499	100.0	558	100.0	668	100.0	273	100.0	409	100.0	130	100.0	196	100.0	83	100.0
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
None	139	9.4	77	14.0	45	6.8	17	6.3	91	22.6	29	22.5	50	25.9	12	14.8
1	108	7.3	46	8.3	49	7.4	13	4.8	56	13.9	23	17.8	24	12.4	9	11.1
2	130	8.7	62	11.2	50	7.6	18	6.6	56	13.9	25	19.3	27	14.0	4	5.0
3	122	8.2	54	9.8	53	8.0	15	5.6	41	10.1	15	11.6	22	11.4	4	5.0
4	153	10.3	71	12.9	72	10.9	10	3.7	33	8.2	11	8.5	16	8.3	6	7.4
5	134	9.0	47	8.5	67	10.1	20	7.4	23	5.7	4	3.2	12	6.2	7	8.7
6	114	7.7	39	7.1	57	8.6	18	6.6	35	8.7	9	7.0	17	8.8	9	11.1
7	85	5.7	35	6.3	40	6.0	10	3.7	21	5.2	7	5.4	8	4.2	6	7.4
8	79	5.3	24	4.3	43	6.5	12	4.4	12	3.0	2	1.5	6	3.1	4	5.0
9	89	6.0	20	3.6	36	5.4	33	12.2	8	2.0	1	.8	2	1.0	5	6.2
10	56	3.8	22	4.0	21	3.2	13	4.8	9	2.2	1	.8	3	1.6	5	6.2
11	54	3.6	11	2.0	23	3.5	20	7.4	3	.7	0	0	3	1.6	0	0
12	46	3.1	12	2.2	24	3.6	10	3.7	3	.7	0	0	2	1.0	1	1.2
13	44	3.0	7	1.3	25	3.8	12	4.4	5	1.2	1	.8	1	.5	3	3.7
14	34	2.3	7	1.3	15	2.3	12	4.4	2	.5	0	0	0	0	2	2.4
15	18	1.2	8	1.4	5	.7	5	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	19	1.3	0	0	12	1.8	7	2.6	1	.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
17	16	1.1	5	.9	5	.7	6	2.2	1	.3	1	.8	0	0	0	0
18	10	.7	3	.5	4	.6	3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	5	.3	0	0	2	.3	3	1.1	2	.5	0	0	0	0	2	2.4
20 and over	30	2.0	2	.4	14	2.2	14	5.1	1	.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Unknown	14	-----	6	-----	6	-----	2	-----	6	-----	1	-----	3	-----	2	-----

Consider table 6. Probability tests have been applied to ascertain whether the differences are significant between the corresponding age groups of the two races, and between the age groups within each race,

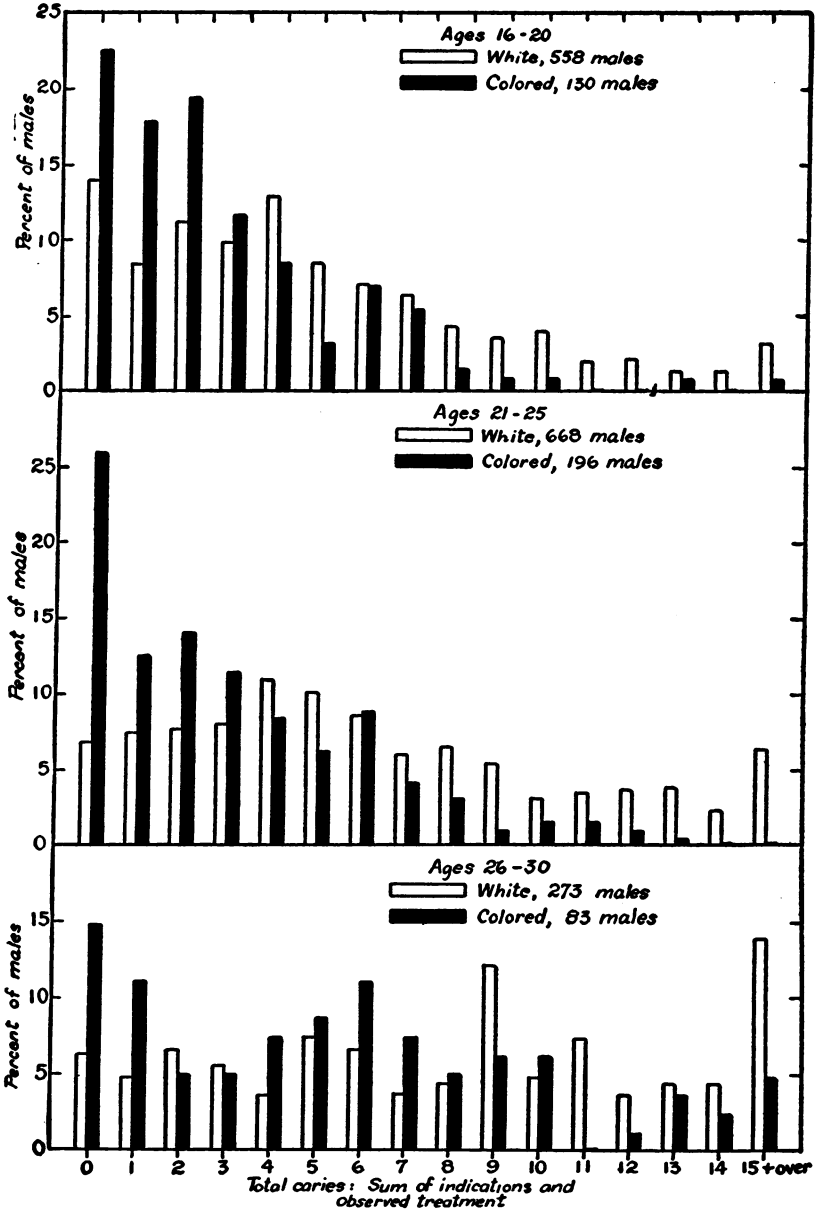

FIGURE 1.—Distribution of white and colored males of three different age groups according to the frequency of untreated and treated caries (number of fillings indicated plus number of extractions indicated plus number of teeth filled plus number of extracted teeth).

with respect to a total caries index of size zero and each of the distributions (1–16) taken as a whole. The percentages of the white males in the 3 age groups with no observed untreated or treated caries

are 14, 7, and 6, respectively; for the colored the corresponding percentages are 23, 26, and 15. The first series of percentages is significantly different from the second, and in the first series the percentage associated with the youngest group is greater than the percentages associated with the middle and oldest groups; no age differences could be found in the colored population. Stated in other words, the white population shows definitely fewer individuals per hundred with no caries than the colored, and this is true for all age groups; in the white population, furthermore, the percentage with no caries decreases in passing from the youngest to either the middle or oldest group, while in the colored population changes in age appear to have no effect on the percentage of individuals without caries.

An examination of the various distributions of table 6 reveals that of the 9 possible comparisons, 3 between the races and 3 within each of the races, 7 present significant differences—the youngest and middle age groups with respect to color, the 3 age groups of the white population with respect to each other, and in the colored population the distribution of the oldest age group is different from either the middle or the youngest group. It follows, therefore, that there is a color difference with respect to the youngest and middle age groups, the whites showing a larger percentage of persons with the higher caries totals than the colored, that in the white population the percentage with the higher caries totals increases with age, and finally, in the colored population the oldest age group presents larger percentages with the higher caries totals than either the middle or youngest group.

The findings of this section may be recapitulated, thus: Color and increasing age are important factors in the incidence of caries, the whites being attacked with greater frequency than the colored, and the percentages with the higher frequencies increasing with age in both races.

SUMMARY

The results of the dental examination of 1,908 inmates of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield are reported. The number examined represents 57 percent of the total inmate population. Of those examined, 79 percent are white and 21 percent colored. For the purposes of analysis the races were held separate and divided into 3 age groups, namely, 16–20, 21–25, and 26–30, respectively.

Since the various percentages, and the conclusions derived from them with respect to color and age, are based on data from a unique population, the reader is cautioned not to apply the findings of this paper to white and colored populations in general.

The analysis permits it to be stated, in general, that while the white population had received relatively more dental treatment than the

colored, it continued to be in need of more treatment. The particulars may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. *Indications for dental treatment.*—The white population presented larger percentages than the colored as regards indications for treatment in general, diseased gums, and indications for one or more fillings. Indications for prophylaxis and for one or more extractions and malocclusion showed no race differences. The percentages associated with prophylaxis and diseased gums increased with age in both races.

2. *Number of fillings and number of extractions indicated, per person.*—No differences were found with respect to the frequency of indicated fillings or of indicated extractions with regard to either race or age.

3. *Previous dental treatment.*—The white population presented larger percentages than the colored as regards previous treatment in general, prophylaxis, one or more filled teeth, and one or more extracted teeth. Only in the matter of extracted teeth were the percentages found to increase with age, and this was true for both races.

4. *Number of teeth filled and number of extracted teeth, per person.*—With respect to the higher frequencies of filled teeth and of extracted teeth, the white population showed larger percentages than the colored, the percentages with the higher frequencies of extracted teeth increasing with age in both races.

5. *Relation of indicated treatment (number of fillings plus number of extractions) to past treatment (number of teeth filled plus number extracted).*—In both races and for each age group it was clearly evident that persons who had had no treatment were more likely than not to require no treatment, and that as the treatments performed increased in number there was a definite suggestion that the number of indications for treatment decreased.

6. *Total caries (indicated treatment plus past treatment) per person.*—The white population gave evidence of being attacked with greater frequency by caries than the colored, and the percentages with the higher frequencies increased with age in both races.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to Dr. J. D. McLeod, institution dentist, for performing the dental examinations and for supplying information concerning their conduct. Thanks are expressed to Director John McSweeney, of the Department of Public Welfare of Ohio, and to Superintendent T. C. Jenkins, of the Ohio State Reformatory, for furnishing details relating to the reformatory and its inmates.

REFERENCE

(1) Jenkins, T. C.: The Ohio State Reformatory. In Ninth Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare, State of Ohio, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930. N. p., n. d. Pp. 588–601.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE OPOSSUM (*Didelphis virginiana*) TO THE VIRUS OF ENDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER [1]

By GEORGE D. BRIGHAM, Ph. D., *Senior Medical Technician, United States Public Health Service*

Numerous animals have been reported as susceptible to the virus of endemic typhus fever, and to this list is now to be added the opossum.

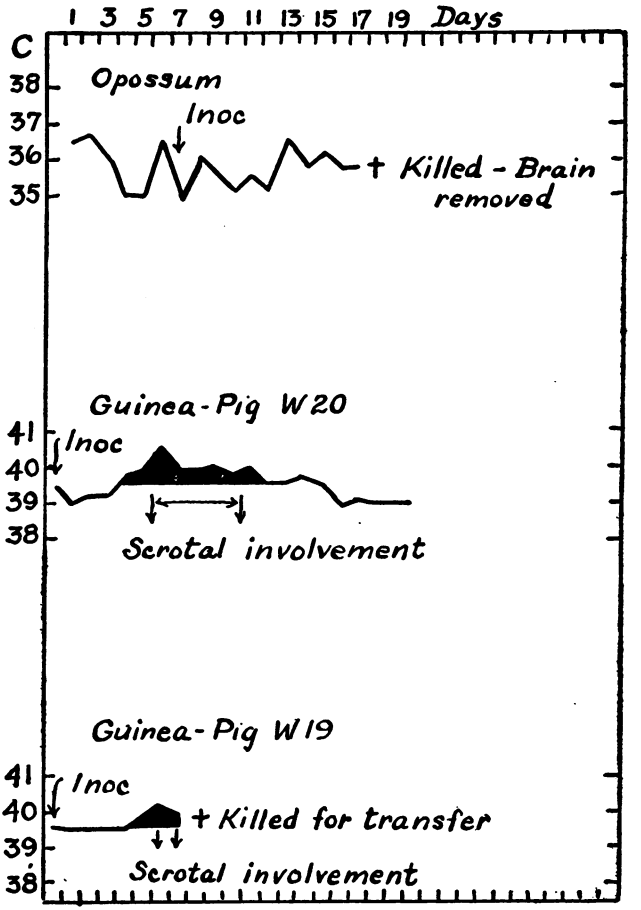

FIGURE 1.—Temperature records of the opossum and the guinea pigs receiving the same inoculum. The shaded areas denote fever. The duration of the scrotal involvement is also shown.

The Wilmington strain of endemic typhus was used in this study as the stock strain. This strain and the experimental strain were propagated by transferring, under the usual aseptic conditions, heart blood and testicular washings from an infected pig which had a typical clinical picture to fresh normal guinea pigs. Blood cultures were

[1] Contribution from the Typhus Research Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service at Mobile, Ala.

made at each transfer in dextrose broth with aerobic and anaerobic conditions fulfilled.

The opossum, a female weighing 1,930 grams, used in this study was trapped about 15 miles north of Mobile, Ala. The temperature of the animal was recorded for 7 days before it was inoculated and thereafter until it was killed. The opossum was inoculated with 6 cc of testicular washings of a typhus-infected guinea pig killed on the 3d day of its fever and the 2d day of scrotal involvement.

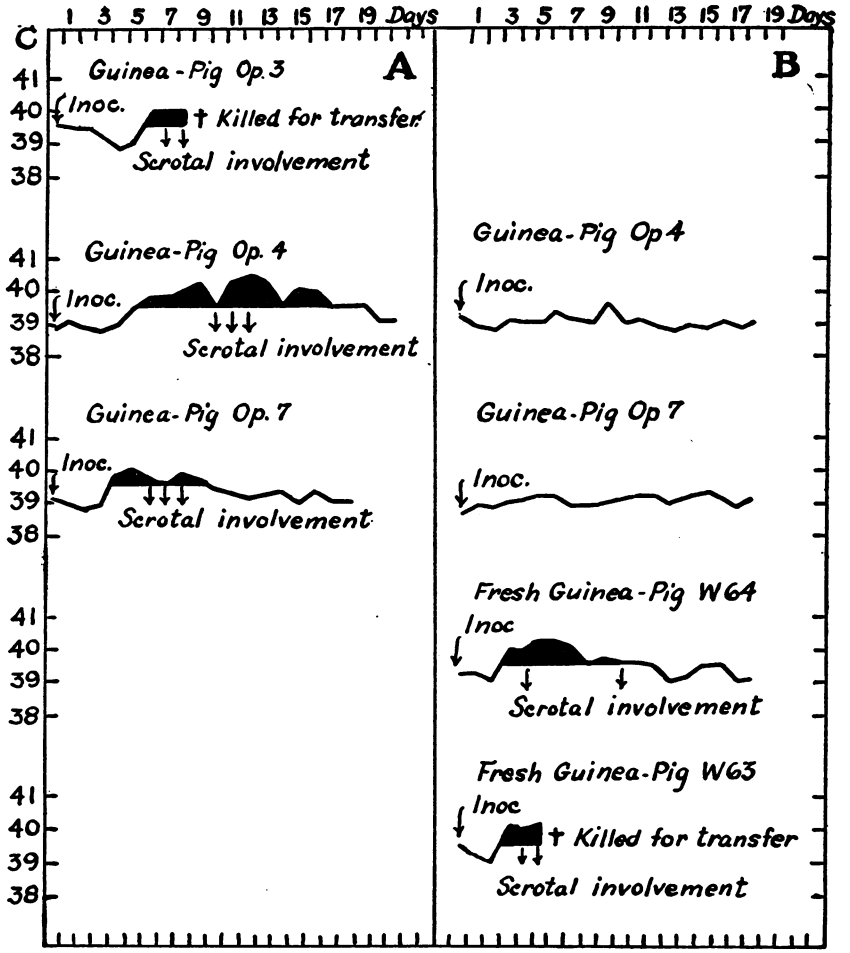

FIGURE 2.—Daily temperature records of (A) guinea pigs 3 and 4, inoculated with emulsified brain material of the opossum, and guinea pig 7, of the next generation; (B) cross immunity test, guinea pigs inoculated with the stock virus, the Wilmington strain.

Figure 1 shows the temperature record of the opossum and of the two guinea pigs which received the same material as the opossum. The virus apparently caused no elevation of temperature in the opossum. Other opossums, both male and female, likewise showed no rise in temperature in similar experiments.

Ten days after inoculation the opossum was killed, and the brain was removed and emulsified with 20 cc of saline. Each of two normal guinea pigs was injected intraperitoneally with 4 cc of this material, which produced a typical mild protein shock that subsided within

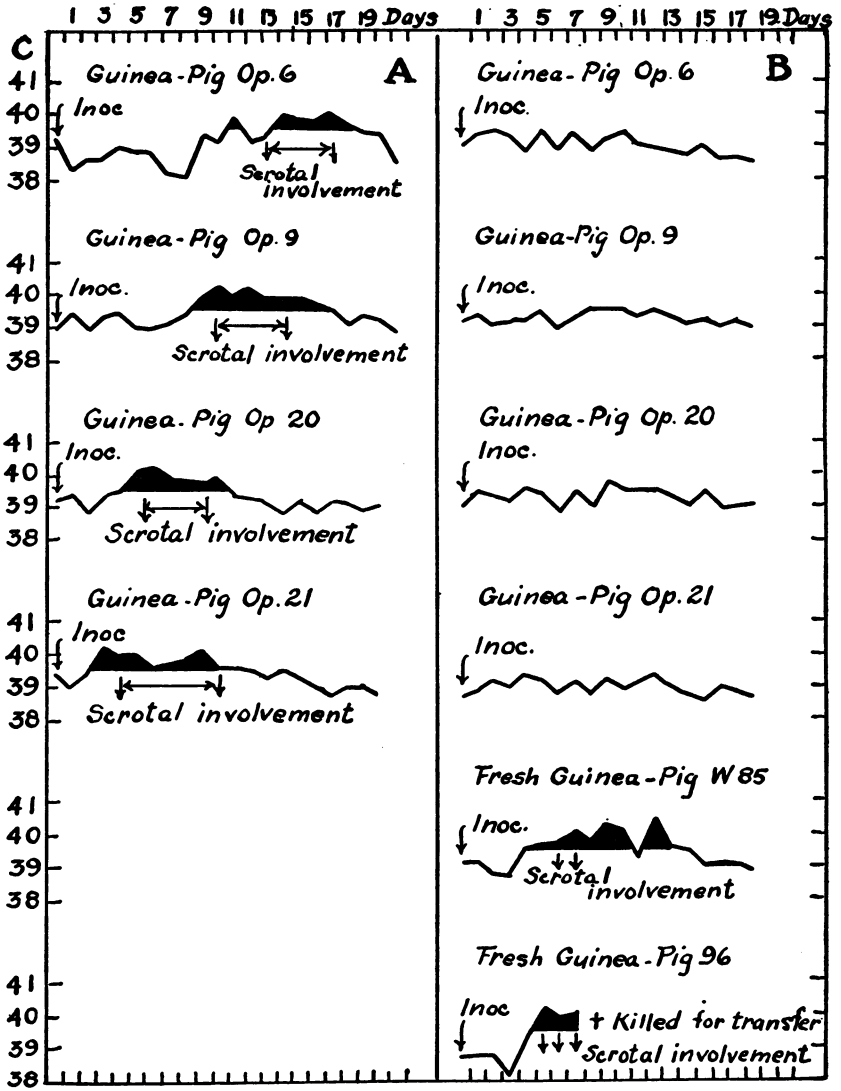

FIGURE 3.—Cross immunity test: Daily temperature records of (A) guinea pigs inoculated with virus recovered from opossum; (B) guinea pigs inoculated with stock virus, the Wilmington strain.

the hour. On gross post-mortem examination all the organs of the opossum were apparently normal.

Figure 2 shows the temperature record of the guinea pigs receiving the emulsified brain material of the opossum, the pig of the next generation, and the cross-immunity tests with the Wilmington strain.

The strain recovered from the brain of the opossum was passed through 20 generations, in each of which 2 guinea pigs received 5 cc each of heart blood and 2 pigs 3 or 4 cc of testicular washings each. All the pigs showed typical temperature rise and scrotal involvement. Routine blood cultures made at the time of the transfers were uniformly negative.

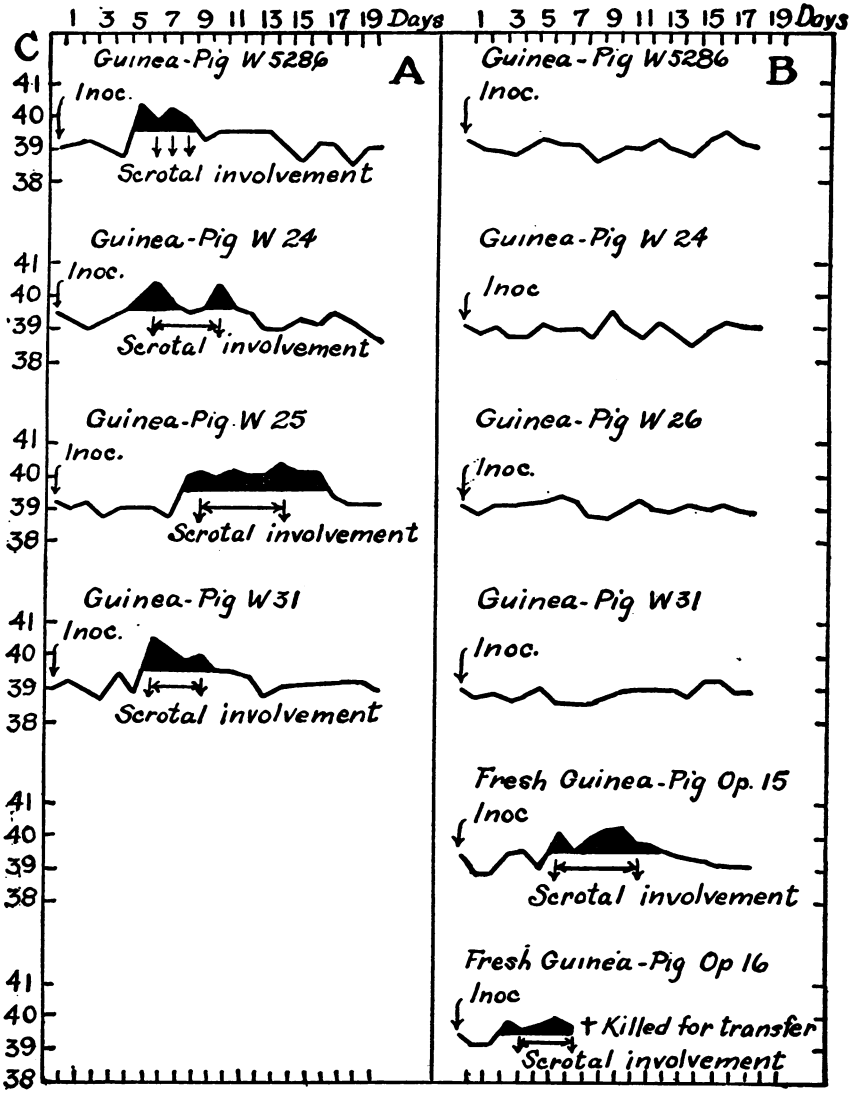

FIGURE 4.—Cross immunity test: Daily temperature records of (A) guinea pigs inoculated with stock virus, the Wilmington strain; (B) guinea pigs inoculated with virus recovered from opossum.

Cross-immunity was found to be complete between the opossum and the Wilmington strains of endemic typhus virus. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate this cross immunity.

On histological examination by Surgeon Lillie, at the National Institute of Health, 8 out of 10 brains from guinea pigs of the second, third, fourth, and sixth generations were found to have the characteristic lesions of typhus fever.

Rabbits were inoculated with the strain of virus recovered from the opossum, and their blood was tested at weekly intervals for the presence of *Proteus* X 19, type O agglutinins.[2] Table 1 shows the agglutination titer produced in the rabbits.

The results reported here indicate that the opossum is susceptible to the virus of endemic typhus fever.

TABLE I.—*The production of agglutinins for Proteus X 19 (type O) in serums of rabbits following inoculation with endemic typhus virus recovered from the opossum*

Animal	Weeks after inoculation	Dilution of serum [1]				
		40	80	160	320	640
Rabbit no. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	4	2	0	0	0
	2	3	2	0	0	0
	3	2	1	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit no. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	4	4	2	0	0
	3	2	1	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit no. 6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	4	3	2	1	0
	3	3	2	0	0	0
	4	2	1	0	0	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0

[1] Agglutination is graded as follows: 1, trace; 2, partial; 3, incomplete; 4, complete.

A STRAIN OF ENDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER ISOLATED FROM THE BRAIN OF A WILD RAT [1]

By GEORGE D. BRIGHAM, Ph.D., *Senior Medical Technician, United States Public Health Service*

In connection with measures instituted to control endemic typhus fever in Alabama, attempts were made to isolate strains of the virus from wild rats trapped at typhus foci, as had been done in Mexico, various places in Europe, and in Savannah, Ga.

In the fall of 1934, in Montgomery, Ala., a case of typhus fever occurred among the personnel of a small grocery store. Two other cases had occurred previously in the neighborhood of this same store. Inspection of the grocery premises showed evidences of rat infestation. Trapping was begun and several specimens of *Rattus norvegicus*

[1] The work reported here was done with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the assistance of the Health Department of the State of Alabama. The final steps were carried out at the National Institute of Health.

[2] The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mr. C. H. Waite, of the Alabama State Board of Health, for performing the agglutination tests.

were secured. Two of the rats were secured alive and brought to the laboratory and chloroformed, and the fleas were removed. All of the fleas were identified as *Xenopsylla cheopis*. Brains of these two rats were removed under aseptic conditions, both emulsified in the same sterile mortar with 10 cc of sterile saline. Four cc of this material was injected intraperitoneally into a guinea pig. The fleas from these two rats were also pooled and injected into a second guinea pig. The flea-injected guinea pig failed to produce any significant reaction and was discarded. The temperature of the guinea pig receiving the brain material rose to 40.5° C. on the 6th day after inoculation, and continued for 2 days, when scrotal involvement was noted. Transfers of heart blood from this guinea pig were made to two fresh guinea pigs, a white rat, and a rabbit. The testicular washings were also injected into two fresh guinea pigs and a white rat. A blood culture of the killed guinea pig and the cultures made at each subsequent transfer were negative.

The strain was subsequently carried in like manner through guinea pigs for three generations, when it died out in guinea pigs during the illness of one of the laboratory workers with typhus. The strain was later recovered from the brain of the white rat killed 23 days after it had been inoculated with testicular washings from the original guinea pig. The strain was then carried through five transfer generations in guinea pigs, after which it was sent to Surg. R. E. Dyer, at the National Institute of Health, for confirmation.

The majority of the guinea pigs inoculated in Montgomery, Ala., showed typical pictures of clinical typhus, and two rabbits developed agglutinins for *Proteus* X19, following inoculation with this virus.

At the National Institute of Health the strain was carried through 9 guinea pig generations, 92 guinea pigs being used; 72 of these animals developed clinical endemic typhus with typical scrotal reactions, 18 developed fever alone, and 2 showed no evidence of infection. Rickettsiae were readily found in smears made from the tunica vaginalis of guinea pigs inoculated with this strain, and cross immunity was found to be complete between this strain and known endemic typhus (Wilmington strain) and known epidemic typhus (Breinl strain). Sections were made from the brains of nine guinea pigs from this strain and examined by Surg. R. D. Lillie. Sections from 6 guinea pigs showed characteristic typhus lesions, while the remaining 3 were reported as inconclusive.

SUMMARY

A strain of endemic typhus virus was isolated from the brain of a wild rat trapped at a typhus focus in Montgomery, Alabama.

(Acknowledgment is made to Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Butler, United States Public Health Service, for his aid in this work.)

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 7, 1936

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

	Week ended Mar. 7, 1936	Corresponding week, 1935
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	10,136	9,074
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis	14.2	12.6
Deaths under 1 year of age	600	657
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births	54	60
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 10 weeks of year	13.7	12.9
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	68,069,308	67,519,370
Number of death claims	14,637	15,131
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	11.2	11.7
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 10 weeks of year, annual rate	10.8	10.9

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 Mar. 14, 1936, and Mar. 16, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Mar. 14, 1936, and Mar. 16, 1935

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935
New England States:								
Maine	3	1	8	15	238	-------	1	0
New Hampshire	1	-------	-------	-------	34	14	0	0
Vermont	-------	-------	-------	-------	502	1	0	0
Massachusetts	3	4	-------	-------	986	338	8	2
Rhode Island	-------	2	4	-------	82	64	1	0
Connecticut	2	-------	25	9	88	878	2	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	38	25	[1] 66	[1] 12	2,444	2,627	28	17
New Jersey	16	20	97	25	226	1,106	9	2
Pennsylvania	40	51	-------	-------	865	5,234	17	3
East North Central States:								
Ohio	26	60	130	149	389	1,148	13	13
Indiana	19	11	36	20	14	453	2	0
Illinois	35	61	31	70	52	3,202	19	25
Michigan	4	15	5	5	80	3,447	0	1
Wisconsin	2	6	67	77	109	2,068	1	5
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	4	1	-------	-------	384	1,599	3	3
Iowa	14	10	7	46	4	1,305	5	0
Missouri	16	29	837	172	13	892	10	18
North Dakota	-------	2	4	3	1	170	0	0
South Dakota	4	8	-------	-------	5	56	0	0
Nebraska	9	5	12	-------	25	660	2	4
Kansas	13	7	172	14	-------	1,379	3	3
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	-------	-------	-------	-------	61	8	0	0
Maryland [2]	2	4	74	34	199	59	13	5
District of Columbia	25	6	3	2	63	49	2	9
Virginia	16	26	2,230	-------	220	1,081	33	6
West Virginia	13	19	192	254	15	506	7	8
North Carolina	9	15	365	55	85	699	4	2
South Carolina [3]	5	2	873	334	37	46	13	1
Georgia [3]	9	11	1,058	225	-------	-------	15	0
Florida	12	4	27	29	4	100	3	1
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	17	10	93	78	190	605	40	2
Tennessee	17	15	416	226	170	115	11	5
Alabama [3]	17	10	2,224	308	22	373	2	2
Mississippi [3]	9	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	1

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Mar. 14, 1936, and Mar. 16, 1935—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	8	3	383	106	13	37	3	0
Louisiana	16	26	111	18	68	241	0	0
Oklahoma [4]	8	4	343	198	3	278	5	5
Texas [3]	44	46	880	737	475	155	11	4
Mountain States:								
Montana	6	8	32	145	13	273	0	1
Idaho			6		8	70	0	0
Wyoming	4	1			4	100	1	0
Colorado	3				23	893	2	0
New Mexico	5	7	21	26	32	35	2	3
Arizona	6	1	316	53	57	38	1	2
Utah [2]					5	19	1	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	1	4	5	1	257	221	6	0
Oregon			218	83	385	168	1	2
California	35	38	1,022	215	2,676	885	9	4
Total	536	579	12,393	3,744	11,626	33,695	312	159
First 11 weeks of year	7,002	8,195	76,150	86,302	80,967	242,912	2,343	1,320

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935
New England States:								
Maine	0	0	12	15	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	11	20	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	301	277	0	0	2	1
Rhode Island	0	0	28	22	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1	0	150	95	0	0	1	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	3	0	1,326	1,102	0	0	16	7
New Jersey	0	0	653	190	0	0	1	5
Pennsylvania	1	0	533	643	0	0	6	5
East North Central States:								
Ohio	0	0	445	1,034	0	0	2	1
Indiana	0	0	236	212	4	0	1	0
Illinois	3	1	882	1,227	13	1	8	12
Michigan	3	0	384	427	2	0	3	0
Wisconsin	0	2	584	523	15	26	0	1
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	1	435	187	1	13	1	0
Iowa	0	0	233	83	11	0	1	1
Missouri	1	1	216	87	8	4	1	1
North Dakota	0	0	66	105	2	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	73	10	35	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	189	57	32	41	0	1
Kansas	1	0	347	84	79	8	1	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0	4	27	0	0	0	0
Maryland [2]	0	0	87	95	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia	0	1	24	100	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	57	85	0	0	5	3
West Virginia	0	0	75	126	0	0	1	3
North Carolina	0	1	45	33	0	0	4	0
South Carolina [3]	2	0	1	4	4	0	0	0
Georgia [3]	0	0	34	10	0	2	0	0
Florida	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Mar. 14, 1936, and Mar. 16, 1935—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935	Week ended Mar. 14, 1936	Week ended Mar. 16, 1935
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	1	50	24	0	0	2	3
Tennessee	0	0	50	33	0	0	3	2
Alabama [3]	1	0	17	13	0	2	0	1
Mississippi [3]	0	0	16	6	0	1	3	2
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1	0	15	6	2	1	2	0
Louisiana	0	1	14	30	7	1	9	8
Oklahoma [4]	0	0	25	18	1	0	2	2
Texas [3]	2	1	94	84	5	7	3	12
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	0	175	11	9	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	38	5	3	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	0	159	8	0	7	0	0
Colorado	0	0	158	307	6	6	0	1
New Mexico	0	0	74	7	0	4	2	2
Arizona	0	0	20	24	1	1	1	0
Utah [3]	0	0	102	94	1	7	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	1	0	85	52	41	25	2	2
Oregon	0	1	25	66	1	4	0	3
California	4	9	390	269	0	8	5	4
Total	26	21	9,018	7,966	283	169	91	92
First 11 weeks of year	230	294	84,058	75,781	2,513	2,113	1,136	1,438

[1] New York City only.
[3] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[3] Typhus fever, week ended March 14, 1936, 11 cases, as follows: South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 6; Alabama, 1; Texas, 2.
[4] 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
December 1935										
Puerto Rico	----	75	37	1,370	23	3	0	----	0	25
February 1936										
Florida	4	23	106	104	12	1	0	22	0	10
Michigan	12	34	25	1	170	----	2	1,215	7	9
Nebraska	9	22	5	----	151	----	0	899	183	3
New Mexico	1	27	33	----	37	5	0	295	0	9
Ohio	35	135	323	----	965	----	2	1,660	2	12
Pennsylvania	22	168	----	----	2,145	----	4	1,982	0	18
Wyoming	----	10	----	----	19	----	0	561	22	0

December 1935

Puerto Rico:	Cases
Chicken pox	3
Dysentery	12
Filariasis	1
Leprosy	1
Mumps	37
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7
Puerperal septicemia	3
Tetanus	6
Tetanus, infantile	3
Trachoma	1
Whooping cough	6
	2

February 1936

Anthrax:	
Pennsylvania	2
Chicken pox:	
Florida	100
Michigan	1,702
Nebraska	250
New Mexico	138
Ohio	1,582
Pennsylvania	3,585
Wyoming	35
Diarrhea and enteritis:	
Ohio (under 2 years)	12
Dysentery:	
Florida	2
Michigan (bacillary)	3
Ohio (amoebic)	1

February 1936—Continued

Epidemic encephalitis:	Cases
Michigan	2
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	2
Food poisoning:	
New Mexico	1
German measles:	
Michigan	136
New Mexico	18
Ohio	99
Pennsylvania	981
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Michigan	11
Lead poisoning:	
Michigan	1
Ohio	10
Mumps:	
Florida	185
Michigan	1,256
Nebraska	232
New Mexico	584
Ohio	1,327
Pennsylvania	2,886
Wyoming	83
Opthalmia neonatorum:	
New Mexico	1
Ohio	53
Pennsylvania	11
Paratyphoid fever:	
Michigan	1
Ohio	1
Puerperal septicemia:	
New Mexico	6
Ohio	1

February 1936—Continued

Scabies:	Cases
Michigan	4
Septic sore throat:	
Michigan	63
Nebraska	6
New Mexico	5
Ohio	183
Wyoming	9
Trachoma:	
Michigan	1
Ohio	1
Trichonosis:	
Ohio	7
Pennsylvania	1
Tularaemia:	
New Mexico	1
Ohio	1
Typhus fever:	
Florida	3
Undulant fever:	
Michigan	5
Ohio	10
Pennsylvania	3
Vincent's infection:	
Michigan	22
Whooping cough:	
Florida	25
Michigan	1,104
Nebraska	53
New Mexico	54
Ohio	710
Pennsylvania	984
Wyoming	12

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JANUARY 1936

These reports are 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 and city 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.

Reports from States

	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	641	2.37	281	1.04
Arizona	70	1.53	112	2.45
Arkansas [1]	42	.22	57	.30
California	1,572	2.55	1,667	2.71
Colorado [2]				
Connecticut	207	1.25	134	.81
Delaware	109	4.50	16	.66
District of Columbia	132	2.66	125	2.52
Florida	351	2.23	132	.84
Georgia	909	3.12	456	1.57
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,408	1.79	1,153	1.46
Indiana	131	.40	104	.31
Iowa [1]	121	.49	174	.70
Kansas [3]				
Kentucky	182	.68	237	.89
Louisiana	367	1.69	215	.99
Maine	36	.45	50	.62
Maryland	765	4.58	200	1.20
Massachusetts	443	1.02	557	1.28
Michigan	425	.83	474	.93
Minnesota	281	1.08	283	1.09
Mississippi	1,168	5.68	1,752	8.52
Missouri	604	1.64	515	1.40
Montana [1]	55	1.02	107	1.99
Nebraska [3]				
Nevada [2]				
New Hampshire	17	.36	13	.28
New Jersey	435	1.03	245	.58
New Mexico	67	1.53	41	.94
New York [3]				
North Carolina	1,124	3.41	543	1.64
North Dakota	28	.41	52	.76
Ohio	493	.72	290	.42

See footnotes at end of table.

Reports from States—Continued

	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Oklahoma [1]	173	.70	149	.60
Oregon	63	.64	112	1.13
Pennsylvania	388	.39	189	.19
Rhode Island	105	1.49	43	.61
South Carolina [1]	189	1.08	239	1.37
South Dakota	3	.04	33	.47
Tennessee	787	2.94	392	1.46
Texas	242	.40	100	.16
Utah [3]				
Vermont	19	.53	32	.89
Virginia	430	1.76	216	.88
Washington	137	.85	207	1.29
West Virginia	196	1.10	132	.74
Wisconsin [4]	25	.08	93	.31
Wyoming [2]				
Total	14,940	1.38	11,922	1.10

See footnotes at end of table.

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

Akron, Ohio [3]				
Atlanta, Ga.[3]				
Baltimore, Md	491	5.83	122	1.48
Birmingham, Ala	108	3.83	68	2.41
Boston, Mass	443	5.60	557	7.04
Buffalo, N. Y.[3]				
Chicago, Ill.[3]				
Cincinnati, Ohio	52	1.12	53	1.14
Cleveland, Ohio [3]				
Columbus, Ohio	38	1.24	0	0
Dallas, Tex	91	3.14	30	1.04
Dayton, Ohio	24	1.14	0	0
Denver, Colo.[3]				
Detroit, Mich	227	1.31	263	1.52
Houston, Tex.[3]				
Indianapolis, Ind.[3]				
Jersey City, N. J	2	.62	3	.93
Kansas City, Mo	61	1.45	13	.31
Los Angeles, Calif	523	3.65	518	3.62
Louisville, Ky.[3]				
Memphis, Tenn	196	7.34	71	2.66
Milwaukee, Wis.[3]				
Minneapolis, Minn	86	1.77	109	2.24
Newark, N. J	186	4.01	87	1.88
New Orleans, La.[3]				
New York, N. Y	5,894	8.07	1,404	1.92
Oakland, Calif	25	.82	34	1.12
Omaha, Nebr	11	.50	13	.59
Philadelphia, Pa	260	1.31	61	.31
Pittsburgh, Pa	46	.67	22	.32
Portland, Oreg	51	1.62	80	2.55
Providence, R. I	44	1.70	23	.89
Rochester, N. Y.[3]				
St. Louis, Mo	760	9.09	530	6.34
St. Paul, Minn	30	1.06	50	1.77
San Antonio, Tex.[2]				
San Francisco, Calif	149	2.22	149	2.22
Seattle, Wash	90	2.37	120	3.16
Syracuse, N. Y	124	5.69	44	2.02
Toledo, Ohio [3]				
Washington, D. C.[5]	132	2.66	125	2.52

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Not reporting.
[3] No report for current month.
[4] Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.
[5] Reported by Social Hygiene Clinic.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Mar. 7, 1936

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 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	------	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	5	21
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	------	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Manchester	0	------	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	24
Nashua	0	------	--------	24	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	--------
Vermont:											
Barre	0	------	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Burlington	0	------	0	4	0	2	0	-------	0	0	6
Rutland	0	------	0	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts:											
Boston	2	------	1	254	35	85	0	14	0	28	219
Fall River	0	------	0	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	34
Springfield	0	------	0	1	5	7	0	2	0	1	43
Worcester	0	------	0	0	12	22	0	1	0	15	69
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Providence	0	------	1	12	12	14	0	1	0	0	61
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	1	------	0	9	2	7	0	1	0	2	27
Hartford	0	1	0	3	7	9	0	0	0	0	46
New Haven	0	6	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	40	48
New York:											
Buffalo	0	------	0	29	15	63	0	8	0	19	154
New York	32	109	28	1,335	291	723	0	103	6	68	1,868
Rochester	1	------	0	1	11	10	0	1	0	3	106
Syracuse	0	------	1	87	6	0	0	2	0	17	57
New Jersey:											
Camden	1	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	37
Newark	0	45	3	5	10	244	0	7	0	15	139
Trenton	0	------	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	7	45
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	2	17	12	384	77	75	0	29	3	57	621
Pittsburgh	5	3	2	22	43	84	0	5	0	21	202
Reading	0	------	0	8	3	4	0	2	0	3	34
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	7	------	2	5	21	16	0	11	0	1	176
Cleveland	5	39	3	91	26	50	0	10	0	63	267
Columbus	1	5	5	1	15	25	0	6	0	2	112
Toledo	1	2	2	35	9	3	0	2	0	11	86
Indiana:											
Anderson	0	------	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	6
Fort Wayne	3	------	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	28
Indianapolis	7	------	0	3	10	49	0	6	1	18	108
Muncie	0	------	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	17
South Bend	0	------	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	4	18
Terre Haute	0	------	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	14
Illinois:											
Alton	1	------	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	9
Chicago	6	21	9	15	69	269	1	41	1	219	799
Elgin	0	------	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	10
Moline	0	------	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0	9
Springfield	2	------	0	1	8	24	0	0	0	1	36
Michigan:											
Detroit	1	4	2	21	39	146	1	14	1	180	271
Flint	0	------	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	34	29
Grand Rapids	0	------	0	9	5	9	0	0	0	3	39
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0	------	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	8	10
Milwaukee	0	1	1	7	8	104	0	3	0	58	91
Racine	0	------	0	3	1	22	0	0	0	6	12
Superior	0	------	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0	------	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	14	26
Minneapolis	1	------	1	119	12	129	0	4	0	7	118
St. Paul	0	------	0	100	13	48	0	3	0	3	77
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	0	------	0	1	0	2	0	-------	0	2	--------
Davenport	0	------	--------	0	-------	16	0	-------	0	0	--------
Des Moines	2	------	--------	0	-------	8	0	-------	0	0	37
Sioux City	0	------	--------	0	-------	16	4	-------	0	0	--------
Waterloo	0	------	--------	0	-------	1	0	-------	0	0	--------

City reports for week ended Mar. 7, 1936—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								
Missouri:											
Kansas City	2	43	6	2	26	58	0	9	9	1	137
St. Joseph	1	------	2	1	24	3	1	1	0	0	57
St. Louis	7	9	1	2	24	60	0	9	0	3	252
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	------	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
Grand Forks	0	------	--------	0	-------	0	1	-------	0	0	--------
Minot	0	------	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0	------	0	1	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	--------
Nebraska:											
Omaha	0	------	0	0	18	118	8	3	0	5	80
Kansas:											
Lawrence	0	35	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	--------
Wichita	0	2	2	3	2	32	1	0	0	4	43
Delaware:											
Wilmington	3	------	0	2	6	3	0	0	0	7	29
Maryland:											
Baltimore	2	43	3	47	40	45	0	11	1	34	253
Cumberland	1	------	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
Frederick	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
District of Col.:											
Washington	19	4	3	16	26	34	0	21	0	7	192
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	3	------	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	16
Norfolk	1	41	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	5	36
Richmond	0	------	5	0	12	29	0	3	0	0	82
Roanoke	0	------	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	20
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
Huntington	2	------	--------	0	-------	2	0	-------	0	0	--------
Wheeling	1	------	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
North Carolina:											
Gastonia	0	1	--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Raleigh	0	------	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	16
Wilmington	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Winston-Salem	0	------	1	170	1	2	0	1	0	0	13
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	150	4	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	43
Columbia	0	------	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	13
Florence	1	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Greenville	0	------	0	23	3	1	0	0	0	0	11
Georgia:											
Atlanta	0	133	12	1	25	7	0	8	0	1	124
Brunswick	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
Savannah	1	92	5	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	49
Florida:											
Miami	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	43
Tampa	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	23
Kentucky:											
Ashland	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Covington	0	------	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	20
Lexington	0	7	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	24
Louisville	2	12	1	4	11	28	0	2	0	9	80
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	0	3	1	30	3	0	0	2	0	0	25
Memphis	3	------	2	1	16	8	0	9	2	1	122
Nashville	0	------	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	54
Alabama:											
Birmingham	2	188	13	0	23	1	0	5	0	0	110
Mobile	2	25	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	31
Montgomery	0	9	--------	0	-------	0	0	-------	0	0	--------
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith	--------	------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------	--------
Little Rock	0	------	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	8
Louisiana:											
Lake Charles	0	------	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
New Orleans	13	19	8	34	27	10	0	12	0	50	187
Shreveport	1	------	0	16	13	4	0	3	0	0	51
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	1	14	0	2	12	12	0	1	0	0	48
Texas:											
Dallas	8	9	9	122	14	3	0	3	0	1	91
Fort Worth	0	------	1	0	8	10	0	2	0	0	44
Galveston	5	------	0	21	6	2	2	0	0	0	20
Houston	6	------	6	8	22	1	0	5	0	0	92
San Antonio	3	------	10	0	17	0	0	11	0	0	103

City reports for week ended Mar. 7, 1936—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								
Montana:											
Billings	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Great Falls	0	------	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	2	11
Helena	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Missoula	0	------	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	10
Idaho:											
Boise	0	------	0	12	1	4	0	1	0	0	9
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs	0	------	0	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	22
Denver	6	------	7	7	12	27	0	4	0	9	97
Pueblo	0	------	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	8	17
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0	1	1	1	0	25	0	2	0	2	12
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0	------	1	4	3	73	1	2	0	7	35
Nevada:											
Reno	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington:											
Seattle	0	------	6	97	20	24	3	6	0	4	138
Spokane	0	2	2	2	10	21	0	0	0	6	35
Tacoma	0	------	0	40	7	2	0	2	0	1	35
Oregon:											
Portland	0	16	4	222	17	10	0	2	0	2	128
Salem	1	13	------	4	------	1	0	------	0	2	------
California:											
Los Angeles	7	140	3	546	38	88	0	22	0	27	354
Sacramento	2	5	2	13	5	4	0	2	0	10	36
San Francisco	0	18	1	612	7	89	0	10	0	39	186

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths	
Massachusetts:			
Boston	4	5	0
Rhode Island:			
Providence	1	0	0
New York:			
New York	29	6	0
New Jersey:			
Newark	3	2	0
Pennsylvania:			
Philadelphia	3	1	0
Pittsburgh	4	1	0
Reading	2	1	0
Ohio:			
Cincinnati	3	2	0
Cleveland	2	0	0
Toledo	1	0	0
Indiana:			
Indianapolis	0	1	0
Illinois:			
Chicago	9	4	0
Springfield	3	1	0
Michigan:			
Detroit	0	0	2
Wisconsin:			
Milwaukee	1	0	0
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis	1	0	0
Iowa:			
Sioux City	1	0	0
Missouri:			
St. Joseph	4	0	0
St. Louis	2	0	0
Nebraska:			
Omaha	0	1	0
Maryland:			
Baltimore	8	1	0
District of Columbia:			
Washington	3	0	0
Virginia:			
Norfolk	1	0	0
Richmond	2	1	0
West Viginia:			
Wheeling	0	1	0
South Carolina:			
Charleston	10	2	0
Georgia:			
Atlanta	9	1	0
Florida:			
Miami	1	1	0
Kentucky:			
Louisville	3	0	0
Tennessee:			
Memphis	0	3	0
Nashville	1	0	0
Louisiana:			
Shreveport	0	6	0
Oklahoma:			
Oklahoma City	2	0	0
Texas:			
Houston	3	2	0
Washington:			
Seattle	1	2	0
California:			
Los Angeles	5	1	1
San Francisco	1	1	0

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 5; Newark, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Columbus, 1; Toledo, 1.
Pellagra.—Cases: Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1; Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; Birmingham, 2; Dallas, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	3		Malaria	8	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	15	7	Paratyphoid fever	3	
Chickenpox	498		Poliomyelitis	13	4
Diphtheria	3,219	222	Puerperal fever	47	19
Dysentery	68	18	Scarlet fever	3,323	42
Influenza	122	2	Trachoma	87	
Lethargic encephalitis	3	1	Typhoid fever	470	43

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

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

CHOLERA

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

Place		July 28–Aug 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27–Nov. 30, 1935	Week ended— December 1935 7	14	21	28	January 1936 4	11	18	25	February 1936 1	8	15	22	29
India	C	57,713	51,707	29,882	25,638	3,355	4,620	1,619	2,021	3,695	3,674	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	D	29,945	24,303	15,039	13,350	1,850	2,401	839	1,079	1,873	2,014	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Assam	C	1,706	585	164	658	204	154	211	138	72	77	120	49	35	------	21	21	15
	D	871	286	79	356	103	104	109	80	46	39	62	20	19	------	11	7	9
Bombay Presidency	C	6,236	7,779	3,318	1,892	387	357	148	49	74	149	157	79	141	------	------	------	------
	D	2,687	3,328	1,510	877	183	165	67	30	44	75	79	39	58	------	------	------	------
Bombay	C	6	3	------	[1] 1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Calcutta	C	216	119	90	144	24	29	38	12	15	28	57	40	47	58	61	79	135
Central Provinces and Berar	C	7,243	11,774	5,775	1,350	47	40	6	5	13	1	------	------	------	------	8	18	30
Chittagong	C	7	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cochin	D	1	11	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Madras Presidency	C	7,487	8,185	4,648	5,280	------	1,311	1,004	540	1,583	186	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	D	3,249	3,482	2,114	2,527	------	625	454	257	786	94	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Madras	C	137	31	8	12	3	5	4	1	------	2	3	4	11	28	18	3	10
	D	57	15	1	4	4	2	1	------	------	------	1	2	6	6	8	4	2
Moulmein	C	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1
Negapatam	C	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	3	3	7	5	7	2	14	5	18	17
	D	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	2	4	------	2	------	6	9	7	5
Northwest Frontier Province	C	80	338	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------
	D	36	174	11	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Punjab	C	516	302	154	24	------	------	------	7	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Rangoon	C	------	------	------	[1] 1	------	------	------	------	[1] 1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Vizagapatam	C	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	C	16	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	2	2	------	------	------	------	------
Karikal	C	------	------	4	12	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pondichery	C	39	83	16	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Indochina (see also table below): Pnom-Penh	C	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] Imported.

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

CHOLERA—Continued

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

Place		July 28-Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1-28, 1935	Sept. 29-Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27-Nov. 30, 1935	Week ended— December 1935 7	14	21	28	January 1936 4	11	18	25	February 1936 1	8	15	22	29
Philippine Islands:																		
Occidental Negros Province	C	1																
	D	1																
Rizal Province	C	1																
Siam:																		
Ang Thoang Province	C			10	3										1	1	1	
	D			9	3										1	1	1	
Ayudhaya Province	C		46	30	25		11	17	12	17	9	23	25	31	46	48	53	36
	D		31	25	16		6	19	10	11	6	16	16	27	28	35	41	28
Bangkok	C	1	43	44	77	16	5	14	14	17	21	39	47	31	82	96	91	75
Bejrpuri Privince	C	13	14	14	3					1	9	20	26	19	9	15	13	10
Bisnulok Province	C																1	12
Chhaxoengsao Province	C						3	25	27	14	60	57	44	51	23	11	8	2
Jalapuri Province	C								3	6	1	8	5		9	1		2
Lobpuri Province	C							9	1						2	3	1	1
Nagara Nayok Province	C														2	5		3
Nagara Pathom Province	C			11	25	1				3	1						4	7
Nagara Rajsima Province	C														1	1		
Nagara Svarga Province	C														7	6	1	1
Nondpuri Province	C		2	8	19	3				1		2	4		12	2	2	5
Prachinpuri Province	C				14	17	9	4	24	5	7	12	2	4				
Pradumdhani Province	C			6	2	1					1		3	14	5	7	3	12
Rajpuri Province	C	72	107	18	36	16	10	16	12	24	29	10		5	3	1		7
Sarapuri Province	C			6	17						2			15	41	27	16	5
Singhapuri Province	C			11	15				2		1						1	
Smudprakar Province	C		5	5	6	8		20	21	5	1	6	3	25	48	27	20	36
Smudsagara Province	C	7	9	9	7	11	4	1	20	8	25	16	9	14	17	25	9	11
Smudsongram Province	C	51	56	23	34	6	7	12	13	16	12	8	13	14	12	21	20	17
Subarnpuri Province	C				18											4	6	3
On vessels:																		
S. S. *Egra* at Rangoon	C										1							
S. S. *Floristan* at Masulipatam	C											[1]1						

Place		September 1935			October 1935			November 1935			December 1935			January 1936		
		1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-30	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31
Indochina (French) (see also table above):																
Cambodia [3]	C					1				1				1		1
	D					1								1		1
Cochinchina [3]	C		1			1			1	1		2	1			2
	D		1			1			1			2	1			2

[2] Suspected.

[3] Reports incomplete.

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

PLAGUE[1]

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

Place		July 28–Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27–Nov. 30, 1935	Week ended— December 1935 7	14	21	28	January 1936 4	11	18	25	February 1936 1	8	15	22	29
Algeria: Philippeville	C			3														
Argentina (see also table below):																		
Bahia Blanca (vicinity of)	C																	[3]1
	D																	
Buenos Aires Province.[3]																		
Pampa Territory—Leventue.[4]																		
San Luis.[5]																		
Azores. (See table below.)																		
Belgian Congo	C	2	2	1														
Plague-infected rats				3														
Bolivia. (See table below.)																		
Brazil.[6] (See also table below.)																		
British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C	26	33	10	7	3	19	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	4	3		
Tanganyika	C												7			1		
Uganda	C	231	188	206	281	25	21		15	6	7	19	12	6	8	3		
	D	226		188	231	20	19		15	5	6	18	11	5	8	3		
Ceylon:																		
Balapitiya	C				1													
Colombo	C	4	11	6	5	2	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	1		2	2	1
	D	4	8	6	4	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	1		2		
Plague-infected rats				14	27		1	3										1
Ratnapura	C			1														
Tellijjawilla	C			1														
China (see also table below): Manchuria.[7]																		
Dutch East Indies: West Java	C	670	868	769	985													
	D	668	866	769	980													
Ecuador:																		
Daule [8]																		
Duran	C			1														
Guayaquil	C	3	8	35	48	13	2	5			3	4	1		2	1	2	1
	D		3	15	16	1		2	1		1	3	2	1	2			
Plague-infected rats				8	12			4	1	1	1							
Nobol	C			1														
Egypt:																		
Alexandria—Plague-infected rats		P	P	P	P	P			P		P		P		P			
Asyut Province	C	1			1		1	2		1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	2
Girga Province	C											1		1			1	
Minya Province	C																	[9]2
Qena Province	C			1														

Great Britain—England—Liverpool—																		
Plague-infected rats						2												
Hawaii Territory: Plague-infected rats:																		
Hawaii Island—Hamakua district—																		
Hamakua Mill					1				1								1	
Kalopa		1																
Kukaiau				1	2	1												
Paauhau			1	2						1								
Pohakea Sector																1		
Maui Island—Makawao district—Kahului (9–10 miles from)		2	1															
India	C	947	1,433	2,635	3,131	481	514	419	438	415	497	827						
	D	483	633	1,228	1,019	196	249	214	269	197	297	396						
Bassein	C	1	3	1		1									3	1	3	
Plague-infected rats		1			1											1		
Bombay Presidency	C	162	163	363	148	34		37	17	15	32	28	24	15				
	D	79	94	234	93	12		22	14	8	22	18	13	17				
Bombay	C												[9] 1					
Central Provinces and Berar	C	255	483	464	1,651	208	272	119	117	55	137		2	28	75	165	150	166
Madras Presidency	C	49	111	121	133		28	43		10	7							
	D	21	46	73	88		21	30		4	4							
Punjab	C				48									1				
	D				21													
Rangoon	C	6	1	1		[9] 1										[9] 1		
Plague-infected rats		1	1	1		1								1	1		1	
Indochina (see also table below):																		
Pnom-Penh	C												1					1
Saigon-Cholon	C	2											1					
Iraq: Baghdad	C	3	1		1		1			[9] 1								
Madagascar. (See table below.)																		
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Senegal. (See table below.)																		
South-West Africa. (See table below.)																		
Tunisia: **Tunis**	C	2	10	2	1											2		
	D		2		1													
Plague-infected rats		1			1													
Union of South Africa	C	4	8	18	7	[10] 2		[10] 5		[10] 24		[10] 20		[10] 91		[10] 18		
Cape Province	C					1	1											
Orange Free State	C				1	1												
On vessel: S. S. *Ipanema* at Marseille	C			[11] 2														

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions. [2] Suspected.

[3] A report dated Mar. 9, 1936, states that 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths occurred at Ingeniero White, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

[4] A report dated Aug. 8, 1935, states that 4 cases of plague occurred at Leventue, Pampa Territory, Argentina, during 2 months.

[5] A report dated Aug. 2, 1935, states that plague-infected rats were present at San Luis, Argentina.

[6] Reports of plague in Brazil have also been received under the dates indicated, as follows: July 25, 1935, 4 cases at Vicosa, Alagoas State; July 2, 1935, about 16 deaths in Fiera Santanna, Bahia State, since Jan. 1; July 26, 1935, 10 cases in Ceara State since Jan. 1; Sept. 10, 1935, 204 cases with 72 deaths in Pernambuco State up to Aug. 24; Oct. 8, 1935, 4 cases and 1 death at Paulista, Piauhy State.

[7] A report dated Oct. 28, 1935, states that up to Oct. 23, 155 deaths from plague were reported in the provinces of Kirin, Lungkiang, Fengtien, and South Hsingan, Manchuria, China. A report dated Nov. 27, 1935, stated that 23 deaths from plague had occurred in the vicinity of Koshan, and that there were about 15 cases in Harbin.

[8] During the period Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, 1936, 7 cases of plague were reported at Daule and vicinity, Ecuador. [9] Imported. [10] For 2 weeks.

[11] One of these cases was a member of the crew and the other was a stevedore believed to have worked on the vessel. Several plague-infected rats were reported found on board the vessel.

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

PLAGUE—Continued

Place		August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936
Argentina (see also table above):							
Cordoba Province	C					5	1
Santa Fe	C						1
Azores	C	3	4	2	2	2	
Basutoland	C					16	
Bolivia	C	[2] 4					
Brazil: Bahia State	C		7	3	7	20	
Indochina (see also table above):							
Cambodia	C		1				1
Cochinchina	C	1			1		1
Madagascar (central region)	C	138	232	293	345	507	
	D	133	227	282	333	485	
Peru	C	10	3	1	14	9	23
Catamarca Department	C				13		
Lambayeque Department	C					1	4
Peru—Continued.							
Libertad Department	C		1	1	1		5
Lima Department	C	5	2		10	7	9
Callao	C	3					1
	D	2					1
Lima	C	5					
	D	2					
Senegal:							
Baol [13]	C	16	8				
Dakar [13]	C	2					1
	D	1					1
Rufisque [13]	C	4					
Theis [13]	C	22					
Tivaouane [13]	C	46	11	1	1	1	
South-West Africa: Ovamboland [13]	C						

[2] Suspected.
[13] Incomplete reports.
[18] From the beginning of 1935 up to Sept. 30, 185 cases of plague were reported in Ovamboland, South-West Africa.

SMALLPOX

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

Place		July 28–Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27–Nov. 30, 1935	Week ended— December 1935 7	14	21	28	January 1936 4	11	18	25	February 1936 1	8	15	22	29
Algeria: Algiers Department	C		5													1	1	
Argentina [1]																		
Belgian Congo. (See table below.)																		
Bolivia. (See table below.)																		
Brazil:																		
Porto Alegre (alastrim)	C	44																
Santos	C		2															

British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C	7																
Tanganyika	C	59	36	6	18								9	6		2		
Uganda	C											8	2	1	1	3		
British Somaliland	C	3	25	4	3	2	1		4	2	1	1						
British South Africa:																		
Northern Rhodesia	C		1															
Southern Rhodesia	C			1														
Canada:																		
Alberta	C	[1] 1			[1] 1						[1] 1						1	2
British Columbia	C	[1] 1	5	[1] 1	[1] 1		1		1			1	1					
Saskatchewan	C			[2] 3	[1] 1													
Canary Islands: Santa Cruz de Tenerife	C	1																
Ceylon: Colombo	C											1						
Chile: Chuquicamata	C	1																
China:																		
Amoy	C	1																
Dairen	C	2													P			
Foochow	C	P	P	P	P		P				P		P					
Hangchow	C								1		1	2		1				
Hankow	C													1	1			
Hong Kong	C				2													
Nanking	C				26	19	5	5	14	1	7	5	3	8				
Shanghai	C	5	1	2	4	1	2		3	1	1	2	1	4	2	9	5	10
Swatow	C		1		3	1												
Tientsin	C	1				1	1		1									
Tsingtao	C	1																
Chosen. (See table below.)																		
Colombia	C	3	111		44		14	15	3	7	11	20	30		[2] 13			
Bogota	C	10			8	3												
Dahomey. (See table below.)																		
Egypt: Provinces	C															2		
Eritrea	C	5	14	7												1		
Asmara	C			4														
France. (See table below.)																		
Greece: Salonika	C	8	6		4						2	2	2	2	3			
Guatemala. (See table below.)																		
Honduras: Tela	C			2														
India	C	10,576	5,530	4,147	8,642	2,038	2,946	2,235	2,398	4,618	4,755	5,146						
	D	2,735	1,256	865	1,762	450	616	422	618	857	962	1,231						
Assam	C	100	19	10	17	43	26	47	52	38	18	23	37	303	59	130	164	142
Bassein	C										[1] 1							
Bombay Presidency	C	1,678	748	487	635	183		363	195	279	490	398	536	504				
	D	363	133	65	90	32		38	33	67	60	66	89	104				
Bombay	C	54	24	11	21	8	6	6	10	13	22	18	33	38	46	47	72	63
	D	33	15	4	12	7	2	5	7	8	15	9	17	19	27	21	46	36
Calcutta	C	53	24	13	19	7	13	27	41	49	105		116	223	270	309	378	426
	D	27	15	5	12	3	9	14	30	29	45		59	131	180	24	258	300
Central Provinces and Berar	C	340	114	380	475	185	273	214	136	125	386	340	415	415	965	502	280	490
Chittagong	D											1					1	

[1] A report dated Oct. 25, 1935, states that 19 cases of smallpox have been reported in Entre Rios Province, Argentina.
[2] For 2 weeks.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued

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

Place		July 28–Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Oct. 27–Nov. 30, 1935	Week ended— December 1935 7	14	21	28	January 1936 4	11	18	25	February 1936 1	8	15	22	29
India—Continued.																		
Cochin	C			5	1									6			8	
Karachi	C	7	1	2	3		1	9	[3]1		7	9	1	8	10	16	26	17
Madras Presidency	C	3,465	2,246	1,664	1,811		440	527	399	529	76							
	D	573	401	339	324		76	93	100	80	6							
Madras	C	10	10	1	7	3		2		1	2				1		1	1
Moulmein	C	18	5		2	2			4	1		6	20	16		17	13	15
Negapatam	C	17	3	2						2			1		1	1		
Northwest Frontier Province	C	6	2		9	2	3	1	1	4	11		11	6	5	5	29	5
Punjab	C	72	79	99	336	73	96	82	62	148	83	118	149	116	111	173	183	
Rangoon	C	8	2	1	[3]1	[3]1	[3]1	2			[3]2	1	[3]6	[3]1	1	3	4	1
Tuticorin	C	25	12	11	3			5										
Vizagapatam	C	14	14	18	6		1	5	3	4	10	15	7	12	9	2	4	12
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	C	4	5	4	44													
Karikal	C	44	12	25	1													
Pondichery	C	51	22	11	3													
	D	39	24	8	3					3	1		3					
Indochina (see also table below):																		
Haiphong	C	1																1
Iran	C	2	3	19	3	3		5	4	8			1					
Teheran	C		2	3														
	D		1	1														
Iraq	C	9		11	8	9	17	4	6	7	20	28	3	7	9	4	18	2
Arbil	C	1																
Baghdad	C				2						1			1				
Basra	C			1	1													
Italian Somaliland	C				2													
Japan: Yamaguchi Prefecture	C												1					
Libya: Tripolitania	C									2								
Mexico (see also table below):																		
Chihuahua	C				1								1					1
Guadalajara	D	1	2	1	9	3	1	4	8	4	5	4		8	9		14	15
Mazatlan	C				1									1				
Mexico, D. F	C	51	19	3	12	2	1	2		2	2							
Monterrey	C			1	1													2
San Luis Potosi	D	2	4															
Torreon	C				5	1				1								
Morocco. (See table below.)																		
Mozambique. (See table below.)																		

Nigeria	C	124	290	289	146	[2] 74		[2] 353		8								
Niger Territory. (See table below.)																		
Nyasaland. (See table below.)																		
Oman: Sharjah and Pirate Coast	C									750			[4] 125				[4] 70	
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Poland	C	1			1										1			
Portugal (see also table below): Lisbon	C	2	2	3	5	5		1	2	1	2			1		1		
Salvador. (See table below.)																		
Saudi Arabia	C	1			4													
Sierra Leone	C	344	288	110	222	[2] 38		[2] 78		[2] 31		[2] 6						
Freetown	C	3	2	7		2												
Spain	C	13	12	7	1				1	3	9	7	1			1		
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C	12	1															
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	7			2					3						2	1	2
Syria: Tripoli	C			1														
Turkey. (See table below.)																		
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. (See table below.)																		

[2] For 2 weeks. [3] Imported. [4] For 3 weeks.

On vessels:

S. S. *Englistan* at Rangoon from Gopalpore	1 case	July	30, 1935
S. S. *Hong Kheng* at Singapore from Amoy	2 cases	Aug.	1, 1935
S. S. *Barenfels* at Gibraltar	1 case	Aug.	23, 1935
S. S. *Talamba* at Rangoon from Madras	1 case	Sept.	9, 1935
S. S. *Ethiopia* at Rangoon from Madras	1 case	Oct.	4, 1935

On vessels—Continued.

S. S. *Ekma* at Rangoon from Calcutta	1 case	Dec.	10, 1935
S. S. *Cape St. Francis* at Rangoon from Calcutta	1 case	Dec.	17, 1935
S. S. *Bankura* at Karachi	1 case	Jan.	4, 1936
S. S. *Jalgopal* at Rangoon from Aracan	1 case	Jan.	5, 1936
S. S. *Matua* at Suez from Calcutta	1 case	Jan.	21, 1936

Place		August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936
Belgian Congo	C	261	303	248		54	201
Bolivia	C	30	57	23	38	43	48
China: Manchuria—Harbin	C			1			
Chosen	C	32	16	53	53		
Dahomey	C	2	3		31	11	
France	C	1	6	16	7	18	76
Guatemala	C		4		1		2
Indochina (see also table above)	C	138	103	98	66	44	57
	D	30	16	12	10	3	3
Mexico (see also table above):							
Guanajuato State	C	2					
Leon	C	2					
Jalisco State	C	1					
Guadalajara	C	1					
Mexico, D. F	C	35					
Mexico City	C	31	2	2			
Oaxaca State	C	23					

Place		August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936
Mexico (see also table above)—Con.							
Puebla State:							
Puebla	C	1					
San Luis Potosi State	C	5					
San Luis Potosi	C	5					
Vera Cruz State	C	3					
Vera Cruz	C	1					
Morocco	C		1				9
Mozambique	C	2	37	15	1		
Niger Territory	C	209	111	127		43	
Nyasaland	C	11	14	24	19		
Peru	C	154	141		7		
Portugal (see also table above)	C		52	154	103	74	
	D		9	34	26	11	
Salvador	C	2			36	12	32
Turkey	C			1			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	C	128	47				

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

TYPHUS FEVER

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

Place		July 28–Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Week ended— November 1935					December 1935				January 1936				February 1936		
					2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15
Algeria:																				
Algiers Department	C	1	1	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	3	3	6	------
Algiers	C	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Constantine Department	C	3	4	5	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	18	------	4	5	24	10
Bone	C	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
Constantine	C	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	------
Oran Department	C	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	7	------	------	50
Australia:																				
Queensland	C	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sydney	C	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
Belgian Congo	C	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Bolivia. (See table below.)																				
Bulgaria	C	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Chile	C	397	285	473	------	------	[1] 460	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Concepcion	C	52	32	21	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Santiago [2]	C	245	172	333	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Valparaiso	C	8	24	26	25	2	17	------	12	6	15	10	6	3	2	------	7	6	8	5
China:																				
Canton	C	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hankow	C	1	1	3	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Harbin.[4]																				
Hong Kong	C	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Nanking	C	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Shanghai	C	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
South Manchuria Railway Zone	C	------	2	------	------	------	------	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tientsin	C	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Tsingtao	C	6	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Chosen. (See table below.)																				
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																				
Egypt:																				
Alexandria	C	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
Asyut Province	C	4	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	2
Beheira Province	C	9	2	10	------	------	5	6	------	8	------	4	------	------	22	------	6	14	16	52
Beni-Suef Province	C	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cairo	C	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	3	3	------

Dakahliya Province	C	1															1		10	25
Damietta	C		1																	
Faiyum Province	C						1													
Gharbiya Province	C	16	2				1								6		40	26	36	16
Girga Province	C	1						1									1			
Minufiya Province	C	1	1																26	4
Minya Province	C	3																		
Port Said	C	2	1																	
Qena Province	C						1												2	1
Sharkiya Province	C	1															1	1		
Suez	C							1												
Provinces	C	41	18	14	1	1	10	8	6	13	9	4	15	49	35		54	44		103
France. (See table below.)																				
Greece: Salonika (see also table below)	C								1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	
Guatemala. (See table below.)																				
Hawaii Territory—Honolulu	C	1		6					1	1										
Hungary	C														3					
Iran	C	29	21	5		2		3	2		1	1		2	4	5	6	3		
Teheran	C	1	3	2										1						
Iraq	C										17				19					
Baghdad	C	1																		
Basra liwa	C		1																	
Irish Free State: Waterford County: Youghal District No. 2	C							1												
Japan	C															1				
Lithuania	C	6	3				1		[1] 18					12		[1] 57			9	
Mexico (see also table below):																				
Mexico, D. F	C	142	134	50	23	15	8	7	7	16	24	28		9	26					
Torreon	D		2																	
Morocco (see also table below)	C	19	3	1	7				1	1	8		3	2	2	2	33	7	11	1
Palestine: Haifa	C	[3] 7	[3] 11	8	4	4	1	1	1					[3] 2						1
Panama Canal Zone. (See table below.)																				
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C	130	56	109	23	23	24	34	55	59	63	73	35	55	96	100	131	101	153	121
	D	10	2	4	2		2	2	2	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	16	7	6
Portugal. (See table below.)																				
Rumania. (See table below.)																				
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C	2	1	1		1				1			1	1	1	1				
Trans-Jordan	C	1	2	2												3	3	5	4	1
Tunisia:																				
Tunis	C	1	4	2	1					1						3	2			
Provinces	C	56	18	13	2	1	1		2	4		20	7	12	34	10	5	20	4	9
Turkey. (See table below.)																				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)																				
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)																				
On vessel: S. S. *Agamemnon* at London	C		1																	

[1] For 2 weeks.
[2] A report dated Jan. 20, 1936, states that there were 305 cases of typhus fever with 58 deaths in Santiago Province, Chile, from Nov. 2–16, 1935.
[3] Includes imported cases.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Place		August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936
Bolivia	C	150	140	88	134	168	135
China: Manchuria—Harbin	C	----	----	1	3	----	----
Chosen	C	31	17	20	30	----	----
Czechoslovakia	C	3	1	12	----	----	----
France	C	1	----	----	----	----	----
Greece	C	1	4	6	4	9	----
Guatemala	C	24	43	18	26	7	9
Mexico (see also table above):							
Coahuila State	C	1	----	----	----	----	----
Guanajuato State	C	7	----	----	----	----	----
Leon	C	6	----	----	----	----	----
Jalisco State	C	8	----	----	----	----	----
Guadalajara	C	1	----	----	----	----	----
Mexico State	C	15	----	----	----	----	----
Mexico, D. F	C	159	----	----	----	----	----
Mexico City	C	155	----	----	----	----	----
Nayarit State	D	6	----	----	----	----	----
Oaxaca State	C	6	----	----	----	----	----
Puebla State:							
Puebla	C	9	----	----	----	----	----
Queretaro State	C	5	----	----	----	----	----
Mexico—Continued							
San Luis Potosi State	D	3	----	----	----	----	----
San Luis Potosi	C	1	----	----	----	----	----
Sonora State	C	4	----	----	----	----	----
Vera Cruz State	C	7	----	----	----	----	----
Vera Cruz	C	2	----	----	----	----	----
Morocco	C	12	3	8	----	13	45
Panama Canal Zone	C	----	----	5	1	1	----
Peru	C	3	41	16	----	----	----
Portugal	C	----	3	2	----	----	----
Rumania	C	36	26	37	92	210	----
Turkey	C	34	10	13	18	35	----
Istanbul	C	----	----	----	----	----	2
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	C	2,191	2,205	----	----	----	----
Union of South Africa:							
Cape Province	C	97	55	66	79	76	----
Natal	C	4	----	----	6	1	----
Orange Free State	C	37	10	23	18	4	----
Transvaal	C	6	2	2	25	12	----
Yugoslavia	C	31	11	6	10	----	131

YELLOW FEVER

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

Place		July 28–Aug. 31, 1935	Sept. 1–28, 1935	Sept. 29–Oct. 26, 1935	Week ended—													
					November 1935					December 1935				January 1936				February 1936	
					2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8
Brazil: [1]																			
Bahia State	C												1	2					
Matto Grosso State [1]	C												1			1		1	
Minas Geraes State [1]	C	9										2	8	3	2	3		2	3
	D											2	3	3	2	3		2	3
Para State	C			1															
Parana State.[1]																			
Sao Paulo State [1]	C	1										2	2	1		3			2
Colombia:																			
Intendencia of Meta	C	1	1																
Acacias	C	1				2													
Restrepo	C					2													
Gold Coast:																			
Bawku	C			3															
Cape Coast	C	1																	
Kumasi.[2]																			
Tamale	C		1																
Ivory Coast:																			
Abidjan	C							1				1							
Sassandra	C					1													
Senegal:																			
Dakar	C											[3] 1							
Kolda.[4]																			
M'Bake	C											1							
Sudan (French): Koutiala	C			1				1											

[1] Yellow fever has also been reported in Brazil as follows: Matto Grosso State, week ended Feb. 29, 1936, 1 case, 1 death; Minas Geraes State, week ended Feb. 15, 1936, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Parana State, week ended Feb. 15, 1 case, 1 death, Feb. 22, 4 cases, 4 deaths, Feb. 29, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Sao Paulo State, week ended Feb. 15, 1936, 2 cases, 2 deaths, Feb. 22, 1 case, 1 death, Feb. 29, 1 case, 1 death.

[2] During the week ended Feb. 29, 1936, 1 case of yellow fever with 1 death was reported at Kumasi, Gold Coast.

[3] Suspected.

[4] The case reported at Kolda, Senegal, as yellow fever, during the week ended Feb. 1, 1936, and published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS on pages 180 and 240 was not yellow fever.