## CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES ${ }^{1}$

May 17-June 13, 1936
Influenza.-The number of cases of influenza dropped from 11,783 for the 4 weeks ended May 16 to 3,324 for the 4 weeks ended June 13. The incidence was about 65 percent above that for the corresponding period in each of the 3 preceding years. In each geographic area, except the Mountain and Pacific and South Central; the disease had dropped to about the normal seasonal level. The minor epidemic of the past winter started in the West and spread into the Soutb Central regions. While the incidence has dropped considerably from the high peak attained in March, the number of cases reported from each region still remains the highest in recent years. The general death rate, which usually reflects the presence of influenza, fluctuated considerably, but the average rate (14.4) in a group of large cities for the 4 -week period was approximately the same as for the corresponding period in 1935.

Poliomyelitis.-There were 89 cases of poliomyelitis reported for the 4 weeks ended June 13. The epidemic of 1935 began in North Carolina about this time, and during this period in that year 240 cases were reported for the country as a whole; in 1934 the epidemic that started in California was in progress and 911 cases were reported for this period. For the more normal years of 1933, 1932, and 1931 the numbers of cases for the corresponding period were 61, 108, and 124, respectively.

Meningococcus meningitis.-The number of cases of meningococcus meningitis dropped from 912 for the preceding 4-week period to 532 for the current period. For the first time since this disease began to increase in the winter of 1934 the incidence for a 4 -week period fell below that for the corresponding period in the preceding year. In 1935 the number of cases reported for this period was 568 , the highest incidence since 1929, when 919 cases were reported. In the current period the South Central regions reported about 75 percent increase

[^0]over last year's figure and the South Atlantic region about 20 percent increase. In the New England and Middle Atlantic regions the current incidence was about on a level with that of last year, while from ather regions decreases ranging from 40 to 50 percent were reported. States in which the incidence is still considerably above the seasonal expectancy are Kentucky (57 cases), New York (46), Pennsylvania (39), Virginia (36), West Virginia (26), Massachusetts (24), and North Carolina (21).

Scarlet fever.-The incidence of scarlet fever followed the usual seasonal decline during the 4 weeks ended June 13. The total number of cases $(18,493)$ was only about 80 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in 1935, but it was considerably above the incidence in the 6 preceding years. In the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific regions the incidence remained the highest in recent years, but in all other sections it was at about the usual seasonal level:

Smallpox.-The number of cases of smallpox reported for the 4 weeks ended June 13 was 812 . The disease still remained unusually prevalent in the North Central and Mountain and Pacific regions. The largest numbers of cases were reported from Iowa (109), Missouri (94), South Dakota (76), Kansas (75), Illinois (71), Nebraska (67), Wyoming (53), Montana (39), Oregon (36). No cases were reported from the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, 32 were reported from the South Central, and only 4 from the South Atlantic. For the country as a whole the current incidence was highest since 1932 when, owing to an outbreak in the South Central regions, 900 cases were reported for this period. The current incidence compares with 4,042 and 3,001 for the corresponding period in the years 1930 and 1931, respectively.

Typhoid fever.-For the country as a whole the typhoid situation was very satisfactory; 737 cases were reported for the 4 weeks ended June 13, the lowest incidence for the corresponding period in the 8 years for which these data are available. In each geographic section, except the West North Central, and Mountain and Pacific, the incidence fell below that of last year. In the West North Central region, Iowa with 16 cases and Kansas with 55 ( 51 of which occurred in Leavenworth) placed the incidence in that section on a level with that of last year. New Mexico with 24 cases and California with 46 cases seemed mostly responsible for a 60 percent increase over last year in the Mountain and Pacific regions.

Diphtheria.-The number of cases of diphtheria reported for the current 4 -week period totaled 1,487 . The incidence was about 15 percent below that of each of the 2 preceding years and 20 percent below that of 1933. Each geographic region has shared in the favorable diphtheria situation that has existed for some time. A gradual
decline has been in progress, and for the country as a whole the current incidence compares favorably with approximately 5,200 cases for this period in 1929.

Measles.-For the 4 weeks ended June 13 the reported cases of measles totaled 44,745 . The number was less than 50 percent of that for the corresponding period in each of the years 1935 and 1934 and about 15 percent below the average for the 5 preceding years for which these data are available. The incidence still remained rather high in the Mountain and Pacific regions. The New England and Middle Atlantic sections reported about the normal seasonal incidence, while in the North Central regions it was somewhat below the expectancy.

Mortality, all causes.-The average mortality rate from all causes as reported by the Bureau of the Census for the 4 weeks ended June 13 was 11.4 per 1,000 inhabitants (annual basis). The rates for the separate weeks were $11.7,10.9,11.6$, and 11.3 , respectively. The average rate for this period in the years 1930 to 1935, inclusive, was 11.3. In only one week (ended May 30) has the rate for 1936 been below the rate for the corresponding week of 1935. A minor influenza epidemic accounts for at least part of the excess.

## MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN CAUSES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF $1936{ }^{1}$

This report presents mortality data for 25 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii for the first quarter of 1936, with comparative data for recent years. In addition to the death rate from all causes, rates are shown for 17 specific causes, 4 groups of causes, and for infant and maternal mortality.

The rates are computed from current and generally preliminary reports furnished by State departments of health. Because of some lack of uniformity in the method of classifying deaths according to cause, some delayed death certificates, and various other reasons, these preliminary rates cannot be expected to agree in all instances with final rates published by the Bureau of the Census. The final figures are based on a complete review and retabulation of the individual death certificates from each State. The preliminary rates given in the accompanying table are intended to serve as a current index of mortality until final figures are available.

The populations used for 1934 and 1935 are the official estimates as published by the United States Bureau of the Census on May 11, 1936. These estimates are corrected to agree with the population of the United States as computed from births, deaths, immigration,

[^1]and emigration since the 1930 census. Since no estimates have been prepared for States for 1936, the figures used are an extrapolation from the official 1935 estimates, with the same annual increment as that used by the Bureau of the Cersus for the year 1935 as compared with 1934. Populations for 1933 were estimated by making the increment for 1934 over 1933 the same as that used by the Census Bureau for 1935 as compared with 1934.

At the top of the table, rates are given for a group of $20^{2}$ States with an estimated population of $70,000,000$ that have data available for the first 3 months of each of the 4 years 1933-36. For individual States, data are shown for the first 3 months or for as many of those months as are now available, with rates for corresponding periods of 2 preceding years. Comparisons discussed in the following refer only to the 20 States with complete data.

The death rate from all causes for the first quarter of 1936 was 12.5 per 1,000 (annual basis), as compared with 11.9, 11.9, and 11.7 in the first quarters of 1935,1934 , and 1933, respectively. In 18 of the 20 States the rate was higher in the first quarter of 1936 than in the same quarter of 1935.

Infant mortality does not show this rise in 1936, being 58 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 64,64 , and 66 in the 3 preceding years. The decrease in infant mortality was just as general as the increase in the total mortality; 18 of the 20 States had lower infant mortality rates in the first quarter of 1936 than in the same quarter of 1935.

The death rates from measles and whooping cough were both much lower for the first quarter of 1936 than for the first quarter of 1935. In both 1934 and 1935 these two diseases were exceptionally prevalent. The scarlet-fever rate was slightly more in 1936 than in any of the 3 preceding years. Considering individual States, an increase from 1935 occurred in 10 States and a decrease in the other 10 States included in the data. Diphtheria showed a small decrease from 1935 in 14 of the 20 States, in 3 other States the rates for the 2 years were the same, and only 3 States showed an increase. Meningitis was definitely higher in 1936 than in immediately preceding years, 13 of the 20 States having higher rates in 1936 than in 1935.

When the general death rate shows a widespread increase, the most usual cause is an influenza epidemic. This year the death rate from all causes increased in 18 of the 20 States, but deaths credited to influenza decreased in 16 States. Pneumonia, however, does not confirm the absence of respiratory disease as the cause of the increased death rate, for the pneumonia rate increased from 126 to 142 per 100,000 -an increase which was shown by 13 of the 20 States. In a former report ${ }^{3}$ attention was called to an epidemic-like rise in the

[^2]general death rate in February and March of 1936 which was accompanied by a sufficient number of influenza case reports to identify it as due to influenza and pneumonia; however, there was little mention of the epidemic presence of influenza in the current press or medical journals.

Tuberculosis showed a continuation of its regular decline, but only 12 of the 20 States participated in the decrease from the 1935 level.

Diseases of the heart, nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer, and diabetes all showed a continuation of their usual upward trend, 13 to 19 States showing increases in these diseases in 1936 over 1935. The increases were particularly large for diseases of the heart (from 280 per 100,000 in 1935 to 311 in 1936, with 19 of the 20 States showing increased rates), cerebral hemorrhage ( 89 per 100,000 in 1935 to 97 in 1936, with 17 of the 20 States showing increased rates), and diabetes ( 27 per 100,000 in 1935 to 30 in 1936, with 16 of the 20 States showing increased rates).


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Mortality from certain causes in the first 3 months of 1936 ，with comparative data for the corresponding period in preceding years－Continued

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# Regulations of the Surgeon General Governing Allotments and Payments to States From Funds Appropriated Under the Provisions of Section 601, Social Security Act, for the Fiscal Year 1937 

## I. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND REGULATIONS

In order that funds allotted to the States may be of maximum use in assisting States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health service, payments made to a State under authority of Title VI of the Social Security Act will be certified by the Surgeon General only after such State has complied with the provisions of the act and the regulations authorized thereunder.

## II. ALLOTMENTS

Funds appropriated by the Congress for the fiscal year 1937 and balances remaining unpaid to the States at the end of the fiscal year 1936 will be allotted to the States on the basis of (1) population, (2) special health problems, (3) financial needs, as provided in Title VI of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, in accordance with the following percentage distribution:

## 1. POPULATION

Allotments amounting to $571 / 2$ percent of the available appropriations will be made to the several States in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the population of the United States as shown by the last decennial Federal census.
2. BPECLAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Allotments amounting to $22 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of available appropriations will be made to the several States on the basis of special health problems, including the training of personnel, as determined by the Surgeon General.

## 8. FINANCLAL NEEDS

Allotments amounting to 20 percent of available appropriations will be made to the States on the basis of the financial needs of such States.

## III. BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL FEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1037

Unpaid balances of allotments at the end of such fiscal year shall not be paid but shall remain in the appropriation for reallotment to the States in the succeeding fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b), section 602, of the Social Security Act.

Unexpended balances remaining from quarterly payments made to the States in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 602 of the Social Security Act may be retained by the States and utilized for carrying out the purposes specified in section 601 in any succeeding quarter or fiscal year subject to the following conditions:
(1) Balances required under these regulations to be matched with State or local funds must be so matched before they are expended.
(2) Budgets for the expenditure of such balances must be submitted and approved prior to such expenditure.

## IV. BUBMIBSION OF PLANS

To be eligible to receive payments from allotments, each State shall have presented (a) a comprehensive statement of the present State health organization, programs and budget; (b) a proposed plan for extending and improving the ad-
minidective fumotion of the State department of heaith, and (c) a proposed plan for extending and improving local (county, district, city) health services to to be carried out with the assistance of funds available under the provisions of Title VI of the Social Security Act.

## F. SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF BUDGETS

Before payments shak be made to any State, the State health officer shall-
if (a) Salmit to the Surgeon General and secure approval of a proposed budget, Wior owil phojeot, on forms supplied by the Pubfre Health. Service. The budget shall show the sources, purposes, and amounts of all fundis, tire amounis requested from the Public Health Service for the fiscal year, tigetiner with such other information relating to such proposed project as the Surgeon General may require.
(b) Certify that State and local expenditures have not been replaced or curtailed throtagh the use of Federal funds.

## VI. SEPPLEMTENTAZ AND REVISED BUDGETS

Supplemental budgets for the purpose of utilizing unpaid bsalances of aliotments, or unexpended balances from payments made on the basis of previousiy approved bodgets, may be submitted for any subsequent quarter after the beginning of the fiscal year, for (a) new projects or (b) adding new items to existing budgets.

Revisions of existing budgets shall be submitted whenever the rate of expenditure for hny budget item is to be increased; but not when, through lapses or otherwise, the expenditures are to be decreased. Such savings from epproved budgets may be transferred to other budgets after such revised budget is submitted for approval.

Supplemental and revised budgets submitted in any quarter after the beginning of the fiscal year sinall not be made effective prior to the beginning of the next succeeding quarter: Provided, That exceptions to this rule may be made, with the approval of the Surgeon Geveral, when necessary to meet emergencies.

## 

Payments to aid existing State or local projects will be supplemental to funds now being expended, and in no case shall such payments replece existing State or local appropriations for the purpose of relieving State or local authorities from expeaditures now being made.

## VLI. MATCEING WITG BXISTING PUBLIC FUNBS

Except as provided in ragutation XI, one half of the amount altotted to States on the basis of population and for special health problems shall be available for payment when matched by at least an equal amount of existing appropriations of public funds for public health work.

## IX. MATCHING WITH NEW PUBLIC EUNDS

Except as provided in regulation XI, one-half of the amount allotted to States on the basis of popalation and for special health problems shall be available for payment when matched by at least an equal amount of new appropriations of public fuads for public health work made since January 1, 1035, or made prior to that date for the specific purpose of matching funds available under the provisions of the Social Security Act: Provided, That the Surgeon Gemeral in his discretion may permit not to exceed 50 percent of the money available for matching with new public funds to be matched with existing State appropriations for
local health service where the State is already making a substantial appropriation for this purpose.

## x. payments on the basis of bpecial healfi probleys

In the allotment of funds for special health problems, this term shall be interpreted to mean necessity arising out of high morbidity or mortality on a Statewide basis from particular causes, such as malaria, hookworm, bubonic plague, trachoma, typhus fever, special industrial hazards, and similar geographically' limited diseases or other conditions that result in inequality of exposure to public health hazards among the States.

## XI. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

In order to meet the needs for properly qualified professional and technical personnel with which to conduct effectively the State and local health services, the sum of $\$ 1,001,186$ shall be set aside for the fiscal year 1937 and allotted to the States for this purpose. Of this sum $\$ 888,186$ shall be allotted among the States in the same ratio which the sum of other allotments to any State bears to the whole. The sum of $\$ 113,000$ shall be allotted to States on the basis of the special need of such States for the training of personnel in approved training centers.

## XII. PURPOSES FOR WHICE TRAINING FUNDS MAY BE USID

Funds allotted to a State for the training of personnel may be used to pay living stipends, tuition, and traveling expenses of personnel employed or to be employed in the State and local health services, such training period not to exceed 1 year for any individual.

The Surgeon General will recommend to the States the maximum allowances for stipends, traveling, and other permissible items of expense for the training of personnel.

## XIII. PAYMENTS ON THE BASIS OF FINANCIAL NEED

The funds to be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1937 on the basis of financial needs ( $\$ 1,776,373$ ) shall be distributed among the States as follows:
(a) A sum of $\$ 510,000$ shall be allotted equally among the States.
(b) The remainder ( $\$ 1,266,373$ ) shall be allotted among the several States on the basis of financial need as determined by the financial ability of the State expressed indirectly in terms of per-capita income.

Payment from the allotments made on these two bases of financial need will not be required to be matched with State or local funds.

## XIV. METHOD OF PAYMENT TO STATES

Payments to the States shall be made in quarterly installments, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Treasurer of the State or other State official authorized by law to receive such funds.

## EV. CUSTODY AND DIGBURSEMENT OF FUND

All such payments shall be held by the State official to whom made in a separate fund distinct from other State funds and shall be disbursed by him solely for the purpose or purposes specified in budgets approved by the State health officer and the Surgeon General and filed with such official.

## XVY. FINANCTAL EIPDNH:

The State health officer shall submit to the Surgeon General on forms provided for that purpose quarterly financial reports as followa:
(a) A quarterly project financial report for each budget in force; and
(b) A consolidated quarterly report summarizing all budgets.

The consolidated quarterly financial report must be certified also by the Treasurer or other State official charged with the responsibility for disbursing funds.

The reports shall show the amount of Public Health Service funds actually expended, the aetual expenditure of State and local funds, and such other information as the Surgeon General may from time to time require.

## XVIL. PROGRESS RFPORTS OF ACTIVITIES

Quarterly reports of activities will be required by the Public Health Service from each State health department as follows:
(a) Activities of central administration and service projects pursuant to approved budgets shall be reported quarterly in duplieate and may be submitted in narrative form.
(3) A copy of the progreas report from each local health project pursuant to approved budgets shall be furnished to the regional office on forms of the State health department.
(c) A consolidated summary report for all looal projects pursuant to approved budgets shall be made to the Surgeon General on forms provided by the Public Health Service for that purpose.

The listing of certain items on the summary report form referred to above should not be interpreted as requiring that all such activities be carried out in every local health project. Also, other activities not listed on the report form should be reported in an appropriate manner.

Statistical reports may be submitted with narrative reports wherever considered desirable by the State health officer.

## XVIII. REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FROM "OTHER AGENCIES" NOT REQUTRED

No detailed accounting of expenditures and no detailed reports of activitics will be required for personnel and other expenditures paid from funds supplied by other agencies unless such funds are used for purposes of meeting the matching requirements of the Public Health Service.

Thomas Parran, Surgean General.

## Allotments to States from funds appropriated under the provisions of Section 601, Social Security Act, for fiscal year 1937, together with unpaid balances of allotments from the appropriation for fiscial year 1936

[Allotments recommended by the Surgeon General and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury]

| State or Territory | Total | Allocation on besis of population | Allocation on besta of special health problems |  | Allocation on basis of finanoiat') needs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Special } \\ \text { diseases } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { conditions } \end{gathered}$ | Training personnel |  |
| Total. | \$8,881,859 | ${ }^{15} 5,107,068$ | ${ }^{1}$ 1997, 232 | \$1, 001, 186 | \$1,776, 373 |
| Alabama | 243, 752 | 109, 694 | 17,000 | 24, 689 | 92,369 |
| Alaska. | 35, 291 | 2,458 | 17,000 | 3, 575 | 12,258 |
| Arizona. | 57, 488 | 18,056 | 22,000 | 5,824 | 11, 618 |
| Arkansas | 180, 324 | 76,874 | 15,000 | 18,265 | 70, 185 |
| California | 330,828 | 235, 336 | 88, 500 | 46, 980 | 10,000 |
| Colorado. | 92, 239 | 42,936 | 22, 400 | 9,343 | 17,500 |
| Connecticut | 98,040 | 66, 610 | 11, 500 | 9, 930 | 10,000 |
| Delaware | 31,024 | 9,882 | 8,000 | 3,142 | 10,000 |
| District of Columbia | 51, 943 | 20, 182 | 16,500 | 5,281 | 10,000 |
| Florids. | 129, 630 | 60, 862 | 21,082 | 13, 130 | 34,556 |
| Georgia | 262,913 | 120, 566 | 17, 500 | 26, 630 | 98,217 |
| Hawaii. | 53, 688 | 15, 268 | 14,500 | 5, 438 | 18,482 |
| Idaho. | 62,859 | 18,448 | 22,400 | 6, 367 | 15,644 |
| Illinois. | 408, 873 | 316, 310 | 39,352 | 41,211 | 10,000 |
| Indiana | 217, 781 | 134, 244 | 11,500 | 22,059 | 49,978 |
| Iowa-. | 193, 479 | 102,426 | 9,800 | 19,597 | 61, 656 |
| Kansas | 140,877 | 77,972 | 9,800 | 14,269 | 38,836 |
| Kentucky | 220, 928 | 108,382 | 18, 500 | 23,299 | 79,757 |
| Louisiana | 177, 039 | 87, 116 | 11, 500 | 17, 832 | 60, 491 |
| Maine.- | 67, 941 | 33,056 | 9,800 | 6,882 | 18,203 |
| Maryland. | 125, 433 | 67, 632 | 28,000 | 21,602 | 10, 109 |
| Massachusetts | 247, 464 | 176, 158 | 29, 500 | 31,806 | 10,000 |
| Michigan. | 290,293 | 200, 723 | 25,000 | 44, 568 | 10,000 |
| Minnesota | 200, 054 | 168, 282 | 15,000 | 36,450 | 42,332 |
| Mississippi | 192,767 | 83, 312 | 11, 500 | 19,525 | 78,430 |
| Missouri. | 238, 616 | 150, 446 | 23,892 | 24,160 | 40,100 |
| Montana | 63, 676 | 22,286 | 21,300 | 6,450 | 13, 640 |
| Nebraska | 113, 881 | 57, 120 | 9,800 | 11, 545 | 35,516 |
| Nevada. | 38,471 | 3, 774 | 20,800 | 3,897 | 10,000 |
| New Hampshire | 48,580 | 19.288 | 9,800 | 4, 821 | 14, 571 |
| New Jersey- | 217, 818 | 167, 524 | 18,270 | 22,067 | 10,000 |
| New Mexico | 69, 157 | 17,548 | 25,500 | 7,005, | 19, 104 |
| New York. | 659, 620 | 621, 808 | 61,000 | 66, 812 | 10,000 |
| North Carolina | 314, 408 | 131, 416 | 17,500 | 53,864 | 111,626 |
| North Dakota | 77,836 | 28, 222 | 14,650 | 7,884 | 27,080 |
| Ohio ... | 351,313 | 275, 222 | 28,000 | 35,584 | 12,207 |
| Oklahoma | 185, 101 | 99, 322 | 9,800 | 18,749 | 57, 230 |
| Oregon. | 80, 041 | 39,536 | 19,676 | 8,107 | 12,722 |
| Pennsylvania | 500,988 | 399, 244 | 41,000 | 50,744 | 10,000 |
| Rhode Island. | 65, 633 | 28,498 | 11, 500 | 5,635 | 10,000 |
| South Carolina | 182,902 | 72,076 | 20, 100 | 18, 526 | 72,200 |
| South Dakota | 79,080 | 28,720 | 14, 650 | 8,010 | 27, 700 |
| Tennessee | 253, 296 | 108, 464 | 19,000 | 39,339 | 88, 493 |
| Texas | 433, 837 | 241, 450 | 34, 500 | 43,943 | 113, 944 |
| Utah | 58,409 | 21,052 | 14,700 | 8,916 | 16,741 |
| Vermont | 46, 613 | 14,906 | 13,000 | 4,721 | 13,986 |
| Virginia | 214,972 | 100, 292 | 19,000 | 28,268 | 60, 312 |
| Washington | 100,439 158,929 | 64,806 71,680 | 15,460 25,000 | 10,173 16,098 | 10,000 |
| W isconsin | 183, 203 | 121,830 | 20,000 | 18, 1858 | 46,151 |
| W yoming | 42,943 | 9,350 | 18,900 | 4,350 | 10,343 |

[^4]
## DENTAL ACTIVITIES IN STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

A survey of dental activities of State departments (health, education, welfare) and institutions of the United States was made by the Public Health Service at the request of the American Dental Association, with the approval of a committee of the State and Provincial health authorities, and the report of this survey has recently been published. ${ }^{1}$

This report is one of three parts of a dental study initiated by the American Dental Association. The other two problems have to do with the "Needs of the public from a dental standpoint" and "Means and methods of meeting the problem."

A survey of the incidence of dental defects in approximately $1,500,000$ school children in 26 States was made by the members of the American Dental Association. The statistics of this survey were compiled and tabulated by the Public Health Service and have been published in Public Health Bulletin No. 226. ${ }^{2}$

The survey of dental activities in State departments and institutions is the first of its kind ever made in the United States. It covers a 5 -year period (1928 to 1933), which includes both predepression and depression years.

In those departments having dental activities an attempt was made, with various degrees of success, to present detailed information on administration, methods, expenditures, and accomplishments. It is believed that this survey, together with the information obtained from the survey of dental defects among school children, will serve the purpose for which it was intended, viz, to assist the dental profession and departments of health and education and institutions to more efficient methods for coping with the most prevalent of diseases, dental caries.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 13, 1936
[From the Weakly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]


## PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disedse woithoub knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

## UNITED STATES

## CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

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

## Reports for Weeks Ended June 20, 1936, and June 22, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 20, 1956, and June 28, 1935

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended June 20, 1936, and June 22, 1935-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

## Cases of certain communicable diseases roported by idegroph by State healeh offiewrs for weeks onded June 20, 1936, and June 28, 1835-Continued

| Division and 8tate | Poliomyelltis |  | Scarlot fover |  | Smallpox |  | Typhoid fever |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weok June 20 | Weak ended Jung 23, <br> 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weok } \\ \text { enden } \\ \text { Junem, } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Weak ended June 22, | Weat June 20 1936 | Weok ended June 22 1935 |
| East South Central States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kontucky-............. | 0 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 1 | 0 | $t$ | 11 |
| Alabama | 9 | $\stackrel{+}{6}$ | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 18 |
| Mississippi | - | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 16 |
| West South Central States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arzansas.- | 0 | 1 |  | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 16 |
| Louisiana. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 21 |
| Oklahoma ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 14 |
| Tomes ${ }^{4}$ | 1 | 5 | 27 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 14 |
| Mountain States: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mantana ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 0. | 1 | 28 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Idabo ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0 | 0 | 6 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 18 | 61 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Arizona... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Utah ${ }^{2}$ - | 1 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Paeite Statas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washtngton. | 0 | - | 4 | 34 17 | 0 | 16 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Calfornia | 6 | 32 | 210 | 149 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 |
| Total. | 28 | 146 | 3,207 | 2,420 | 144 | 171 | 271 | 371 |
| First 25 weeks of year. | 476 | 865 | 172, 219 | 168, 735 | 5, 575 | 4,700 | 3, 307 | 4,084 |

## ${ }^{1}$ New York City only.

- Weok ended eariler than gaturday.
i Rocky Mountain spotitad fover, week andod June 2a, 10as, 20 cases, as follows: Virginia, 5; North

${ }^{4}$ Typhus fever, weak onded June 20, 1938, 32 cases, as follows: Virginia, 1: North Carolina, 1; Ceorgia, 20. Ainbama, 6; Texas, 4.

Exclusive of Otlahoma City and Tulas.

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM BTATES

The following meports of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers anty those States from which reports are received during the current wepl.

| State | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Menin- } \\ \text { gococ- } \\ \text { cos } \\ \text { genin- } \\ \text { gitis } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Diphtheria | Iafluenza | $\underset{\text { ria }}{\text { Mala- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mear } \\ \text { sles } \end{gathered}$ | Pet hgra | Poliomye litis | 8garlet fover | $\frac{\text { Sman- }}{\text { pox }}$ | Ty. phoid ใprer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 100s |  |  |  |  | ; |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts... | 39 | 22 |  |  | 3,975 | 2 | 0 | 1,307 | 0 | 5 |
| April 19\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts... | 28 | 23 |  | 1 | 5,569 |  | 2 | 1,217 | 0 | 1 |
| May 1988 |  |  | \%. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia. | 12 | 21 | 127 | 355 | 33 | 46 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 33 |
| Idaho...- | 2 | 1 | 9 |  | 242 |  |  | 89 | 24 | 4 |
| Klinois, | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 144 28 | 184 32 | 16 3 | 133 48 | 5 | 2 | 2818 | 73 | 20 |
| Maryland | 35 | 17 | ${ }_{23}$ | 2 | 1,751 | 1 | 0 | 188 | 0 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 27 | 28 |  | , | 6,104 |  | 18 | 924 | $\theta$ | 9 |
| Minnesota | 12 | 21 | 6 |  | 2,139 |  | 1. | 1,303 | 25 | 4 |
| Missouri. | 21 | 65 | 679 | 124 | 143 | 1 | 0 | 1,004 | 58 | 8 |
| Montana | 5 | 19 | 60 | 2 | 25 |  |  | 318 | 43 | 5 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 5 | 38 |  | 11 |  | 0 | 214 | 29 | 4 |
| Rhode Island. | 6 | 3 |  |  | 272 |  | 1 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee. | 32 | 32 | 635 | 228 | 185 | 56 | 3 | 83 | 3 | 20 |
| Teras... | 28 | 155 | 1,688 | 2,172 | 1,855 | 101 | 5 | 295 |  | 44 |
| Virginia ---.-. | 45 37 | 54 39 | 388 146 | 19 | ${ }_{3} 651$ | 36 | 2 | 248 | 1 | 27 |
| West Virginia..... | 37 | 39 | 146 |  | 337 |  | 1 | 157 | 0 | 28 |


| March 1888 |  | May 1850-Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Massachusetts: <br> Cases |  | Epidemic encephalitisContinued. |  |
| Anthrax............... |  |  |  |
| Chicken pox.-..---....- | 1, 137 | Rhode Island....-.-.... | 2 |
| Epidemic encephalitis . | 2,477 | Tennesseo. | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Paratyphoid fever | 2,4 1 | Virginia | 1 |
| Rabies in animals. | 9 | German measles: |  |
| Septic sore throat. | 28 | Illinois.. | 58 |
| Typhus fever..........- | 1 | Kansas. | 10 |
| Undulant fever. | 309 | Maryland. | 445 |
| Whooping cough..... | 390 | Montana. |  |
| April 1886 |  | Hookworm disease: | 16 |
| Massachusetts: |  | Georgia... | 583 2 |
| Anthrax.- | 1 | Impetigo contagiosa: |  |
| Chicken pox...-.-.-.-- | 895 | Montana. | 6 |
| Dysentery (amoebic).- | 1 | Tennessee.. | 4 |
| Epidemic encephalitis . | 2174 | Lead poisoning: |  |
| Mumps-.-.-.-.-....... | 2, 174 | Illinois...... | 5 |
| Rabies in animals | 15 | Mumps: |  |
| Septic sore throat | 29 | Georgia | 225 |
| Whooping cough......... | 3 | Idaho... | 89 898 |
| Whooping cough........ | 363 | Illinois | 898 209 |
| May 1896 |  | Maryland | 1,135 |
|  |  | Massachusetts | 1,889 |
| Actinomycosis: |  | Missouri. | 494 |
| Illinois.... | 1 | Montana | 328 |
| Tennessee | 1 | North Dakota | 51 |
| Chicken pox: |  | Rhode Island | 138 |
| Georgia......-.-.-....-- | 81 | Tennessee | 209 |
| Idaho. | 27 | Texas. | 1,619 |
| Illinois. | 1,394 | Virginia. | 234 |
| Kansas. | 234 | West Virginia | 69 |
| Maryland | 340 | Ophthalmia neonatorum: |  |
| Massachus | 877 | Maryland | 1 |
| Minesota | 351 | Missouri. | 3 |
| Missouri | 216 | Tennessee | 3 |
| Montana | 180 | Virginia | 1 |
| North Dakot | 30 | Patatyphoid fever: |  |
| Rhode Isle | 46 | Georgia..- | 3 |
| Tennessee | 79 | Ilinois. | 1 |
| Texas | 430 | Kansas. | 51 |
| Virginia | 244 | Minnesots | 1 |
| West Virginia | 85 | Tennessee | 2 |
| Conjunctivitis: |  | Texas - | 6 |
| Georgia---.-.-........-. | 1 | Puerperal septicemia: |  |
| Dengue: |  | Tennessee | 3 |
| Georgia | 12 | Rabies in animals: |  |
| Texas.: | 2 | Illinois..--.-.---.-.---- | 36 |
| Dysentery: |  | Maryland | 2 |
| Georgia (amoebic) --..- | 14 | Massachusetts | 22 |
| Georgia (bacillary) ..... | 17 | Missouri | 10 |
| Illinois (amoebic).-...- | 11 | Texas. | 19 |
| Ilinois (amoebic car- riers) | 42 | Rabies in man: <br> West Virginia | 1 |
| Illinois (bacillary) | 4 | Rocky Mountain spotted |  |
| Maryland (bacillary).- | 2 | fever: |  |
| Massachusetts.........-. | 5 | Idaho-------------.-.-- | 10 |
| Tennessee (amoebic)...- | 2 | Maryland | 3 |
| Tennessee (bacillary).- | 7 | Montana | 30 |
| Texas (amoebic) .-..... | 1 | Virginia |  |
| Texas (bacillary)...-...- | 83 | Scabies: |  |
| Virginia cluded) (diarrnea in- | 36 | Montana | 1 |
| Epidemic encephalitis: |  | Tennessee...... |  |
| Georgia | 2 | Screw worm infection: | 1 |
| Illinois... <br> Kansas. | 7 | Seplic sore throat: |  |
| Maryla | 1 | Georgia................. | 21 |
| Missouri. | 3 | Idaho....-...............- | 4 |


| May 1986-Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Septic sore throat-Con. Cases |  |
|  |  |
| Kansas. | 11 |
| Maryland. |  |
| Massachusett |  |
| Missourl. |  |
| Montans |  |
| Rhode Island |  |
| Tennesse日. |  |
| Tetanus: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Maryland |  |
| Missouri |  |
| Tennessee |  |
| Virginia. |  |
| Trachoma: |  |
|  | 262 |
| Missouri. | 33 |
| Montana |  |
| North Dakota |  |
| Tennessee | 34 |
| Virginia |  |
| Tularaemia: |  |
| Georgia |  |
| Maryland |  |
| Minnesota |  |
| Missouri. |  |
| Texas.. |  |
| Virginia. |  |
| Typhus fever: |  |
| Georgia. | 29 |
| Texas. |  |
| Undulant fever: |  |
| Georgia |  |
| Idaho... |  |
| Illinois. | 10 |
| Kansas. |  |
| Maryland |  |
| Massachusetts |  |
| Minnesota |  |
| Missouri. |  |
| Rhode Island |  |
| Tennessee. |  |
| Texas... |  |
| Virginia |  |
| Vincent's infection: |  |
| Illinois | 19 |
| Kansas. | 25 |
| Maryland | 11 |
| Montana | 4 |
| North Dakota | 7 |
| Tennessee. | 13 |
| Whooping cough: |  |
| Georgis... | 59 |
| Idaho. | 8 |
| Illinois | 709 |
| Kansas | 118 |
| Maryland | 237 |
| Massachusetts | 331 |
| Minnesota | 148 |
| Missouri | 128 |
| Montana | 42 |
| North Dakota | 2 |
| Rhode Island. |  |
| Tennessee. | 110 |
| Texas.. | 315 |
| Virginia | 241 |
| West Virginia. | 61 |

## PLAGUE INPECTION IN MODOC COUNTY, CALTP.

## The Director of Public Health of California has reported plague infection, proved by animal inoculation on June 3, 1936, in fleas taken from 178 squirrels shot on ranches in Modoc County, Calif., 4 to 6 miles south of Pine Creek.

## CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR APRIL 1936

These roperts are publiobed monthiy for the information of health officers in order to furnish current
 and city beaith offcars. Thoy are preliminary and an therefore mibjoet to correotion. It is mepod that the pubfieation of thean reperts wiA stimulate more ograpiote reporting of theen disceces.

Reports from States


Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

|  | Syphilis |  | Gonorrbea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cases reported during month | Monthly case rates per 10,000 population | Cases reported during month | Monthly case rates per 10,000 population |
| Akron, Ohio. | 20 | . 74 | 7 | . 26 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 129 | 4.49 | 143 | 4. 88 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 498 | 6.03 | 121 | 1.47 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 110 | 3. 90 | 59 | 2.09 |
| Boston, Mass | 218 | 2.76 | 219 | 2.77 |
| Chuffalo, N. Y. ${ }^{\text {Crago, }}$ | 792 | 2.22 | 636 | . 178 |
| Cinclnnati, Ohio |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Ohio- | 214 | 2.30 | 74 | . 80 |
| Columbus, Ohio ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas, Tex. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Dayton, Ohio ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Denver, Colo. ${ }^{\text {d }}$-- |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit, Mich. ${ }^{\text {b }}$-.. |  |  |  |  |
| Houston, Tex. ${ }^{\text {Indianapolis, }}$ | 205 38 | 6.12 1.01 | 40 | 1.49 1.09 |
| Jersey City, N. J | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 12 | 1 | . 03 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 39 | . 93 | 6 | . 14 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 435 | 3. 04 | 360 175 | 2.52 |
| Louisville, Ky.... | 328 148 | 10. 12 | 175 | 5. 40 |
| Memphis, Tenn.- | 146 | 5.47 | ${ }_{9}$ | 2.25 .15 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 72 | 1.48 | 79 | 1.62 |
| Newark, N. J....... | 212 | 4.57 | 105 | 2.27 |
| New Orleans | 72 | 1.50 | 53 | 1.11 |
| New York, N. Y. | 5,988 | 8. 20 | 1,020 | 1.40 |
| Oakland, Calif | 25 | . 82 | 29 | . 68 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 7 260 | .32 1.31 | 10 50 | . 45 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | ${ }^{260}$ | 1.31 .91 | 50 15 | . 25 |
| Portland, Óreg. |  |  |  |  |
| Providence, R. I | 61 | 2.35 | 21 | . 81 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 25 | .74 .37 | 27 | .80 .82 |
| 8t. Louis, Mo...- | 198 43 | 2.37 1.52 | 102 29 | 1.22 1.03 |
| 8t. Paul, Minn....- | 43 | 1.52 | 29 | 1.03 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 115 | 1.71 | 137 | 204 |
| Seattle, Wash.-...- | 115 | 3. 403 | 149 | 3.92 |
| 8yracuse. N. Y ... | 96 40 | 4.40 1.31 | ${ }_{28}^{36}$ | 1.69 |
| Washington, D. C. | 181 | 1.64 | 148 | 2.98 |

[^5]
## WEEELY DEPORTS FROM CTTITB

City reports for week ended June 15, 1936
This tables aummosicen the reports reaived weokly from a selected list of 440 cities for the purpose of shewing a croes section of the ourrent urban incidince of the communicable diseases lided in tha table



City reports for week ended Jsene 18, 1950-Continued

| State and ejty | Diph case | Infuenza |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mear } \\ & \text { cless } \\ & \text { caber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prou- } \\ & \text { mokita } \\ & \text { deaths } \end{aligned}$ | Scar- <br> tover <br> case | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Small- } \\ & \text { poxe } \end{aligned}$ | Tubor cutlosth ceafb | $T y$ photd cases |  | Deuths,an causes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cases | Dearhs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Codar Rapida | 0 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 4 |  | 0 | 5 | ......... |
| Daver Mort.... | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |  |  | 0 |  | 4 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Shoux City.... | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 16 | 12 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Watetioo..... | 0 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Missouri: City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ramtad City.. | 2 |  | 0 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| St. Louls .-.-. | 10 |  | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 201 |
| North Dakota: Pargo | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Grand Forks | 9 |  |  | 0 |  | \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E ansas: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lawfotec.-.-- | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Wichta-.-.-.-. | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Delawars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lynchburg... | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| Norfolk-...-- | 2 |  | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | * | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Richationd...-- | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | ${ }_{0}$ | 3 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }^{64}$ |
| West Vtrginia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntington--- | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relotgh.....-. | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\theta$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 17 |
| Whrinitum- | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Whaston - Sim |  |  | 0 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chartustori-.-- | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Colutmbia | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantit.----- | 0 |  | 0 | 1 | 8 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{\boldsymbol{*}}$ | 74 |
| Brunswick.-. | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{\ominus}{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Savanyah ---- | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\theta$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Florida: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa.......- | 0 |  | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | $\theta$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Kentucizy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Covington.-.-- | 0 |  | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | ${ }_{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Lexingiton....- | 0 |  | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\theta$ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20.400, |
| Louisville....- | 1 |  | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | $\theta$ | 1 | 0 | 5 | 80 |
| Tennesseb: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |
| Memphis.-.--- | 0 |  | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 77 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brmingham -- | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| Mobile-.....- | 0 |  | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Montgomery - | 0 |  |  | $\theta$ |  | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
| Arkansal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Smith..Itttle Rock. | 0 |  | 1 | ${ }_{0}^{\theta}$ | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Louisiana: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake Charioe, | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{15}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 172 |
| Now Orleans.-- Shreveport.-. |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{3}$ | 0 3 | 15 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 3 | 0 | - | ${ }_{45}^{178}$ |

City reports for week ended June 18, 1936-Continued


[^6]Pellagra.-Cases: Detroit, 1; Baltimore, 3; Winston-Salem, 2; Charleston, 8. C., 4; Savannah, 9; Miami,
-- Mamphis, 2; San Francisco, 2.
I yphut fever.-Cases: Charleston, 8. C., 1; Fort Worth, 1.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR

## BAMAICA

Communicable disetses-4 weeks ended June 13, 1936.-During the 4 weeks ended June 13, 1936, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outaide of Kingston, as follows:

| Diseass | Kingston | Other localities | Disease | Kingston | Other localities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ohicken pox. | 2 | 4 | Puerperal fever. |  | 2 |
| Diphtheria. |  | 1 | Scarlet fever. |  | 1 |
| Dysantery - | 7 | 9 | Tuberculosis. | 40 | 86 |
| Erysipelas. |  | 1 | Typhoid fever | 9 | 72 |
| Leprosy-- | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |

## SPAIN

Vital statistics-1935.-The following table shows the number of births and deaths, together with death rates from certain causes, reported in Spain during 1935.

Population, estimated Dec. 31, 1934..... 24, 583, 096
Number of deaths
383, 835
Death rate per 1,000 population.............................. 15.62
Number of births
Birth rate per 1,000 population.
631, 561 Stillbirths
25. 69

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.....

Death rates per 109,000 populatiof from-
Bronchitis..............................-.-. 689
Diarrhea and enteritis........................ 165.0
Diphtheria........................................ 5.0
Measles....................................... 9.5
Pneumonia-.................................................... 167.0
Scarlet fever-.................................................... 2.4
Tubercalosis, pulmonary............. 85.7
Tuberculo is, other forms............. 22.3
Typhoid and parat yphoid fever...... 11.3
Whooping cough .......................... 4.2

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER
Nore.-A table giving current information of the world prevalence of quarantinable diseases appeared in the Public Healti Reports for June 23, 1935, pages 8.58-870. A similar cumulative table will appear in the Public Healti Reports to be issued July 31, 1936, and thereafter, at least for the time being, in the issue published on the last Friday of each month.

## Cholera

India-Bombay.-During the week ended June 6, 1936, 1 imported case of cholera with 1 death was reported at Bombay, India.

## Plague

Ecuador.-During the month of May 1936, 2 suspected cases of plague were reported in the mountain region along the railroad to Quito, Ecuador.

Egypt-Suez.-During the week ended June 6, 1936, 1 case of plague was reported at Suez, Egypt.
United States-California.-A report of plague-infected ground squirrels in California appears on page 890 of this issue of Pubic Health Reports.

## Yellow Fever

Brazil-Sao Paulo State.-Yellow fever has been reported in Sao Paulo State, Brazil, as follows: May 17, 1936, 1 case and 1 death at Casa Branca; May 19, 1936, 1 case and 1 death at Tambahu; May 5, 1936, 1 case and 1 death at Pennapolis.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives weekly telegraphic reports from the State health officers. The number of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote to table for States included.
    ${ }^{3}$ Public Health Reports, June 5, 1038.

[^3]:    No deaths.
    Winta not availabie.
    $\checkmark$ Jnusiary and February.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ One-half of the amounts in this column is to be matched with existing funds and one-half with new funds.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not reporting.
    2 Incomplete.
    Includes only those cases that enter the clinics conducted by the State department of health.
    Only cases of syphilis in the infectious staga are reported.

    - No report for current month.
    - Reported by the Jefferson Davis Hospital; physicians are not required to report venereal diseases.
    ? Reported by the Social Hygiene Clinic.

[^6]:    Enpidemic encepihalitis.-Cases: Cleveland, 1; Milwankee, 1; Baltimore, 1.

