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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES ¹

July 12–August 8, 1936

Poliomyelitis.—The outbreak of poliomyelitis that began in Alabama during the early part of July has apparently been confined to that State and adjoining States in the East South Central region. For the 4 weeks ended August 8, Alabama reported 129 cases; Tennessee, 99; Mississippi, 32; and Kentucky, 11—more than onehalf of the total cases occurred in those 4 States. No other State or region reported more than the usual increase that is expected at this season of the year.

The total number of cases reported for the country as a whole was 515, which was about 35 percent of that reported for the corresponding period in 1935. In that year an epidemic that started in North Carolina reached its peak in the South Atlantic region during this period and had spread into States along the North Atlantic seaboard. In 1934 the cases totaled 1,035 as a result of an epidemic in California and other Western States. In 1933 a minor epidemic was in progress about this time of the year in the North Atlantic regions and a total of 667 cases was reported, while in 1931 a much more severe epidemic was present in the same regions and there were 2,974 cases reported. In 1929 and 1932 the cases for this period totaled 314 and 395, respectively.

The summer rise of poliomyelitis in recent years has reached its peak about the third week in September. This year each region reported the usual increase in this period over the preceding period, but the figures compare favorably with those for this season in recent years when an epidemic was not in progress.

Scarlet fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever declined about 50 percent from the total for the preceding 4-week period. The incidence (4,442 cases) stood at approximately the same level as last

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

year, but it was more than 20 percent above the average for the corresponding period in the years 1930-34, inclusive. Sharp decreases from the preceding period were reported from the West North Central and Mountain and Pacific regions, where the disease has been most prevalent, but in the former region the number of cases was about 35 percent above the high level of last year, while in the latter regions it stood at about last year's level. The incidence in those regions has been the highest in the 8 years for which these data are available. Other regions reported a gradual decline toward the seasonal low level which is usually reached at this season of the year.

Diphtheria.—The incidence of diphtheria continued at a low level. For the 4 weeks ended August 8 the cases totaled 1,111, which was about 80 percent of the number reported for the corresponding period in each of the 2 preceding years. Maine, with 7 cases as against 1 last year, and New York with 110 as against 55, placed the incidence in the North Atlantic regions about 10 percent above that for these States last year. In all other regions the number of cases was the lowest reported for this period in recent years.

Typhoid fever.—During the current 4-week period 2,058 cases of typhoid fever were reported, as compared with 2,895 last year and 3,760 in 1934. The current figures represented about 60 percent increase over the preceding 4-week period, but the incidence normally increases sharply at this season. For the country as a whole, the number of cases was the lowest for this period in the 8 years for which these data are available. The situation was very favorable in all sections of the country. The Mountain and Pacific regions reported a slight increase over last year, and the New England and Middle Atlantic sections approximately the same incidence as last year, but in all other regions very significant decreases occurred.

Smallpox.—This disease, which has been unusually prevalent in the Mountain, Pacific, and North Central regions, has dropped to about the normal seasonal expectancy; during the current period the incidence for the country as a whole (239 cases) was at approximately the average for recent years. Of the total cases for this period, Montana reported 60; Illinois and Iowa, 38 each; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri and North Dakota, 10 each; and South Dakota and Nebraska, 8 each; more than 80 percent of the total occurred in those 8 States and no other State reported more than 6 cases. In other regions the incidence was somewhat below the seasonal expectancy.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles dropped from approximately 24,000 for the preceding 4-week period to 6,488 for the 4 weeks ended August 8. The number was less than 60 percent of that for the corresponding period in 1935 and about 65 percent of the figure for 1934. The current incidence was about 10 percent below the average for the years 1929-33, inclusive, which is a better comparison as the years 1935 and 1934 were both unusually high "measles years."

Influenza.—For the current period the cases of influenza totaled 727, as against 987, 1,354, and 1,043 for the corresponding period in the years 1935, 1934, and 1933, respectively. In all sections of the country the incidence during this period was about at the normal seasonal level.

Meningococcus meningitis.—During the current 4-week period the incidence of meningococcus meningitis (287 cases) stood at about the same level as in the corresponding period in 1935. During this period in 1934 and 1933 there were 130 and 147 cases, respectively. In the South Atlantic, South Central, and Mountain and Pacific regions the disease was slightly more prevalent than last year, but in other regions fewer cases were reported. States reporting cases somewhat above the seasonal expectancy were Kentucky (36), New York (35), California and Illinois (21 each), Virginia (18), Pennsylvania (16), and Maryland and West Virginia (10 each).

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities for the 4 weeks ended August 8, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was 11.9 per thousand inhabitants (annual basis). The rates for the separate weeks of the period were 17.0, 11.0, 9.9, and 9.7. The rate for the week ending July 18 was probably the highest weekly death rate on record for this season of the year; in the following weeks the rates dropped sharply and were more nearly normal.

The sharp increase in the death rate was without doubt due to the extreme heat in the Midwestern States. An examination of the data for the group of 86 large cities shows that during the week of July 18 the death rate in a number of cities was more than five times the normal expectancy. The Weekly Health Index for the week ended July 18 states that "from the standpoint of mortality the heat wave of 1936 is much more severe than the heat wave of 1934." The highest weekly rate for approximately the same 86 cities in 1934 was reported for the week ended July 28 when the rate was 12.3 and the death rates in some cities were twice the expected rates for this season of the year.²

The cities of the northern States of the North Central regions showed the greatest excess mortality, particularly those of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The cities most affected in the 1934 heat wave were farther south, particularly in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

² See Collins, Selwyn D., and Gover, Mary: Maximum temperatures and increased death rates in the drought area, 1934. Public Health Reports, Aug. 31, 1934, p. 1015.

TIME CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AMONG CHILDREN IN DIF-FERENT GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1925–1932 ¹

Studies on the Fatal Accidents of Childhood No. 2

By WILLIAM M. GAFAFER, Senior Statistician, United States Public Health Service

In the previous paper (1) of the series the mortality from automobile accidents during the year 1930 was investigated among children in different geographic regions of the United States. It is purposed in this, the second paper, to study certain time changes in the geographic distribution of mortality from the same cause among children of the United States. As in the previous paper, the mortality data are specific for single years of age under 5, and for the age groups 5-9 and 10-14. The period of time extends from 1925 through 1932. The time period, for which comparable figures are available in published volumes of the Bureau of the Census, and the particular grouping of the older ages are so taken for practical reasons. In the absence of accurate annual population enumerations, the mortality from automobile accidents is measured in terms of relative mortality; that is, in terms of the ratio of the number of fatalities from automobile accidents to the number of fatalities from all accidents. In addition, mortality from automobile accidents is related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed.

For the purposes of this paper the death registration States of 1925, consisting of 40 States and the District of Columbia, have been divided into 4 broad groups, each constituting a geographic region, as follows: A Northeastern (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia), a North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), a Southeastern (Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) and a Western (California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

Tables 1 and 1–A, which present the essential data of the study, give the number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents and the number of deaths from automobile accidents for children under 15 years of age, white and colored combined, in different geographic regions of the United States from 1925 through 1932.

¹ From the Office of Child Hygiene Investigations, United States Public Health Service. Acknowledgment is made to the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, for supplying by State and by year the number of automobiles registered, and the number of gallons of gasoline consumed by automobiles.

TABLE 1.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925–32, white and colored combined

		Age in years									
Year	All ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14		
1925	31. 5 33. 1 36. 0 35. 1 36. 6 26. 0 26. 3 25. 3	3.6 4.4 6.2 6.9 3.8 6.1 4.7 3.7	5.6 4.3 9.8 8.5 8.1 9.3 9.8 11.6	13. 2 16. 5 16. 3 17. 5 24. 3 16. 7 16. 9 16. 0	26. 1 31. 1 37. 4 33. 8 37. 5 26. 8 27. 0 26. 4	36. 4 36. 7 39. 5 40. 7 45. 2 29. 6 30. 5 32. 2	16.7 18.1 22.5 21.5 24.1 18.4 19.0 19.3	49. 5 52. 5 52. 8 51. 4 51. 7 33. 7 34. 0 30. 9	35. 0 35. 4 36. 2 35. 8 36. 9 26. 1 26. 3		
Manu I		NOR	TH CE	NTRAL	,						
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	26. 3 28. 0 29. 9 31. 0 31. 6 23. 4 23. 8 21. 3	5.0 6.2 7.9 6.7 6.7 7.8 8.3 5.3	8. 2 7. 1 10. 1 10. 6 11. 5 12. 3 11. 1 8. 2	11. 4 12. 2 14. 1 16. 9 19. 8 15. 9 14. 9 15. 3	23. 4 24. 1 26. 5 34. 3 30. 9 24. 7 24. 0 23. 8	31. 8 34. 9 37. 7 38. 9 39. 1 28. 7 31. 4 24. 2	14. 5 14. 7 17. 6 19. 6 19. 4 17. 0 17. 4 14. 5	45. 0 47. 5 48. 3 48. 2 48. 9 30. 8 31. 9 29. 3	26. 8 30. 9 31. 8 33. 1 33. 9 24. 3 24. 1 22. 4		
<u></u>	·	so	UTHEA	STERN							
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	14.7 14.6 16.4 16.8 19.8 15.8 16.2 14.7	3.8 3.0 3.0 3.5 4.5 2.8 4.2 2.8	4. 1 3. 4 6. 4 3. 5 7. 5 6. 4 5. 4 6. 1	9.4 8.0 6.4 8.6 8.9 10.5 10.6 11.0	11. 0 10. 9 13. 0 17. 9 19. 5 14. 5 14. 1 16. 9	21. 1 20. 3 23. 2 21. 9 24. 3 18. 8 17. 3 18. 4	8.5 7.7 8.9 9.3 11.4 9.4 9.3 9.8	25. 9 26. 3 29. 1 27. 3 33. 3 23. 5 25. 5 22. 0	19. 2 19. 4 20. 2 23. 5 23. 6 19. 5 18. 2 15. 6		
······································			WEST	ERN		<u> </u>					
1925	24. 8 25. 6 27. 0 28. 6 30. 2 22. 7 23. 6 20. 0	6.7 10.1 9.3 7.9 9.7 8.3 8.9 7.6	12. 1 10. 1 13. 0 11. 6 19. 3 12. 1 12. 9 11. 7	14. 1 10. 6 16. 7 22. 4 19. 5 16. 3 19. 2 14. 7	23. 3 23. 4 29. 2 30. 1 28. 2 26. 3 21. 8 23. 5	39. 5 43. 2 34. 5 32. 5 37. 0 28. 0 26. 3 22. 1	16. 9 16. 3 18. 8 19. 6 20. 9 17. 1 16. 9 15. 0	38. 0 40. 6 38. 3 39. 7 40. 9 29. 9 31. 5 27. 9	27. 4 25. 1 30. 4 31. 0 37. 1 23. 6 25. 4 20. 1		

NORTHEASTERN

TABLE 1-A.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925-32, white and colored combined

NO	PT	HF	4 9	TE	RN
- 14 U	n 1	пĿ	nc		DIN.

	Age in years									
Year	All ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	
1925	1, 888 1, 917 1, 992 1, 939 1, 908 1, 741 1, 775 1, 507	22 27 30 34 18 32 22 15	31 23 43 38 33 38 45 48	63 81 79 77 97 82 85 60	141 163 198 160 165 148 161 134	204 191 196 193 220 167 195 177	461 485 546 502 533 467 508 434	1,007 1,024 1,034 975 925 856 857 673	420 408 412 462 450 418 410 400	

TABLE 1-A.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States, by age, 1925–32 white and colored combined—Continued

	Age in years									
Year	All ages	Under 1	1	2	8	4	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929 1930 1931 1932	1, 528 1, 561 1, 678 1, 700 1, 753 1, 680 1, 610 1, 260	35 48 55 45 45 58 53 30	51 41 60 64 67 77 68 47	56 59 69 75 95 91 79 71	117 108 125 163 139 141 122 109	143 136 164 169 156 152 170 102	402 392 473 516 502 519 492 359	772 775 802 760 810 738 707 547	854 894 403 424 441 423 411 854	
		80	UTHEA	STERN	,		L		I	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	540 560 602 616 690 656 642 559	25 20 18 23 24 17 22 15	16 15 28 14 28 24 21 21	34 31 29 29 38 36 34	39 37 43 56 59 53 43 54	62 62 66 61 65 56 50 51	176 165 176 183 205 188 172 175	221 246 272 253 305 283 292 233	143 149 154 180 180 185 178 151	
			WESTE	ERN						
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	386 399 447 471 471 446 482 365	13 19 18 13 18 18 18 19 15	26 20 24 20 39 21 26 25	22 13 29 33 30 30 30 21	27 30 40 41 29 41 38 40	47 35 41 37 44 38 36 23	135 117 152 144 160 148 149 124	155 187 179 205 169 182 195 148	96 95 116 122 142 116 138 93	

NORTH CENTRAL

RELATIVE MORTALITY BY AGE, SPECIFIC FOR REGION

With the use of data given in table 1, figure 1 shows the time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents from 1925 through 1932, by age, for the different geographic regions. The figure thus shows how the relative mortality at the different ages compares in the same region. It will be observed that the range of the percentages for the Northeastern region has for its minimum, 3.6, and for its maximum, 52.8. The North Central region ranges from 5.0 to 48.9, the Southeastern from 2.8 to 33.3, and the Western from 6.7 to 39.5. The range for the Northeastern region is greatest (49.2), and this is immediately followed by the North Central (43.9). The ranges for the Southeastern (30.5) and the Western (32.8) are of similar magnitude, the latter beginning at a bigher level. It will be observed, also, that for the different years the order of the ages in the different regions with respect to relative mortality is remarkably similar, the age group 5 to 9 generally leading and ages under 1 consistently lowest.



Figure 1.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents, by age, in different geographic regions, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scale).

RELATIVE MORTALITY BY REGION, SPECIFIC FOR AGE

With the use of data from table 1, figure 2 shows the time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents at specific ages for the different regions. While the regions are not similarly ordered at each age, attention must be directed to certain other important observable facts relating to order. With the possible exception of age under 1 year, the Southeastern region shows the lowest relative mortality at each age and for each age group. Furthermore, at ages under 1 and 1, there is a tendency for the regions to be ordered with respect to decreasing magnitude of relative mortality, as follows: Western, North Central, Northeastern, and Southeastern. Ages 2, 3, and 4, and the age group 10 to 14 years disclose a definite separation of the regions into 2 groups, the first comprising the Northeastern. North Central, and Western regions, and the second comprising only 1 member, namely, the Southeastern, with relative mortality rates of a lower order of magnitude. The age groups 5 to 9 years and all ages behave similarly with the Northeastern region highest. and followed by the North Central, Western, and Southeastern in decreasing order.

Figure 2 shows, moreover, that the time trends of relative mortality. while generally on different levels, vary with age and region. For ages under 1 year each trend might be represented by a straight line parallel to the time axis, indicating that the relative mortality for infants under 1 year of age has been generally on the same level, neither increasing nor decreasing, for each region during the years 1925-32. For the remaining ages and age groups the pictures are definitely different. At 1 year of age the trend for the Northeastern region increases rapidly; for the other regions the neighborhood of 1929 begins to make itself felt in that the relative mortality increases to that neighborhood and then perceptibly declines. At 2 years of age the trend for the Southeastern region is on the increase while the Northeastern and North Central regions show an increase to 1929 followed by a decrease; the Western region has its peak 1 year earlier. At 3 years of age the trends increase to 1928 or 1929 and decrease thereafter. Finally, at 4 years and for the age groups 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and all ages, with the possible exception of the relative mortality at 4 vears of age for the Western region, which shows a decrease over the entire period, the trends rise to 1929 and fall subsequently. It is tempting to believe that the introduction or better enforcement of accident prevention laws or possibly the economic depression caused the decline in the trends after 1929. It will be seen later, however, that when a different measure of mortality is employed for children under 15 years of age the uniqueness of the year 1929 vanishes.



FIGURE 2.—Number of deaths from automobile accidents per 100 deaths from all accidents, by geographic region, at different ages, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scale).

MORTALITY RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED AUTOMOBILES AND TO THE GASOLINE CONSUMED

In the preceding section reference was made to the order of the regions as shown in figure 2 for all ages (under 15 years). The Northeastern region led and was followed by the North Central, Western, and Southeastern, respectively. When another measure of mortality is chosen, namely, the number of deaths under 15 years of age per 100,000 registered automobiles,² this order of the regions is disturbed. The changed order is shown graphically in figure 3 (c). It will be observed that the Northeastern region leads to 1931. In 1932 the Southeastern region assumes first place, while the Northeastern, North Central, and Western, respectively, follow. It is important to emphasize that, with the possible exception of the trend for the Southeastern region, which is practically level, the trends for the other regions have declined steadily during 1925-32. This means that the mortality from automobile accidents per 100,000 registered automobiles among children under 15 years of age declined regularly in the Northeastern, North Central, and Western regions during the 8 years under observation.

In the absence of mileage data, the number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age has been related to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed, and this is shown graphically in figure 3 (a). It is seen that the order of the regions is little disturbed by the substitution of gasoline consumed for the number of registered automobiles. The trends of mortality in the first instance, however, are declining more rapidly, and this holds for each region.

Figure 3 (b) shows the increase in the number of gallons of gasoline consumed per automobile in each region during the 8 years 1925-32, and is of considerable interest when compared with the decreasing mortality per 50 million gallons of consumed gasoline shown in figure 3 (a).

SUMMARY

This, the second paper of a series on the fatal accidents of childhood, deals with time changes in the relative mortality from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age in different geographic regions of the United States during 1925–32. Relative mortality is defined as the ratio of the number of fatalities from automobile accidents to the number of fatalities from all accidents. In addition, mortality is related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed.

² Includes passenger automobiles, taxis, busses, motor trucks, and road tractors.



FIGURE 3.—(a) Number of deaths frcm automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age per 50,000,000 gallons of consumed gasoline, by geographic region, 1925-32, white and colored combined; (b) number of gallons of gasoline consumed per automobile, by geographic region, 1925-32; and (c) number of deaths from automobile accidents among children under 15 years of age per 100,000 registered automobiles, by geographic region, 1925-32, white and colored combined (logarithmic scales).

The death registration States of 1925, consisting of 40 States and the District of Columbia, are divided into 4 geographic regions: A Northwestern, a North Central, a Southeastern, and a Western.

Relative mortality by age, specific for region.—While the ranges of relative mortality for the various ages and age groups considered as a unit differ in the different regions for the period 1925–32, the order of the ages within each unit is similar in the different regions, the age group 5 to 9 years generally leading and the age under 1 year consistently the lowest.

Relative mortality by region, specific for age.—The regions are not similarly ordered at each age with respect to the relative mortality during 1925-32. With the possible exception of age under 1 year, the Southeastern region shows the lowest relative mortality at each age and for each age group. The Western region leads at ages under 1 and 1 year, while for 5 to 9 years and all ages the Northeastern leads. At each of the remaining ages and for the age group 10 to 14 years it is doubtful which region (Northeastern, North Central, or Western) has the highest relative mortality.

The time trends of relative mortality, while generally on different levels, vary with age and region. When all ages under 15 years are combined, for example, the trend for each region rises to 1929 and falls thereafter.

Mortality of children under 15 years of age related to the number of registered automobiles and to the number of gallons of gasoline consumed, 1925-32.—With regard to the trend of the deaths per 100,000 registered automobiles, the Southeastern region shows a level one; the trend for each of the remaining regions, on the other hand, shows a decline.

The trend of the consumption of gasoline per automobile steadily increased in each region during the 8 years. During the same period of time, however, the number of deaths under 15 years of age per 50 million gallons of consumed gasoline declined in each region.

REFERENCE

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A FURTHER STUDY OF THE FERGUSON FORM BOARD TEST

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This paper is a sequel to an article published in the Public Health Reports for December 27, 1935 (1). The present study deals with the relationship of the Ferguson Form Board, the Stanford Achievement and the Army Beta Tests. A descriptive account of the first may be found in Ferguson's original article (2), Bronner et al. (3), or in Public Health Bulletin No. 206 (4); a description of the second, in a manual of instructions issued by the copyright owners (5); and of the third, in the manual of Army mental tests (6).

There are two methods of scoring the Ferguson Test. In the original method each board is scored alike, using a 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 ratio, based on the time required to complete each board; the maximum total raw score being 30. In the Shimberg modification, scoring is weighted for each board and the total raw scores are converted to corresponding mental ages. As fully explained in his preceding article, the author has made certain minor changes empirically expanding the Shimberg scale, so that it includes all mental ages from 6 through 17 years (1).

The Stanford Achievement norms may be expressed either in terms of educational grade status or educational age. Thus, an educational grade status of 4.1 indicates the equivalent of 1 month of a fourthgrade education. The corresponding educational age of 9 years 11 months indicates the average age of pupils who attend such a grade. The scoring of the Army Beta Test is familiar to all, well standardized, and therefore needs no further explanation.

The data for this investigation were obtained from the files of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary Hospital, with the exception of the Stanford Achievement data, which were furnished through the courtesy of the institutional director of education. The selected group of 500 individuals included only those who were unable to take the Stanford-Binet or Army Alpha Tests because of language difficulties, illiteracy, or other valid reason, necessitating the use of a nonlanguage test such as the Army Beta. They were chosen from the 3,313 inmates admitted to the United States Northeastern Penitentiary from December 27, 1932, to November 16, 1935. Practically all of them came from the Northeastern section of the United States, including all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and parts of Ohio and West Virginia.

A general statistical analysis of the selected group reveals that the age range is from 20 to 73 years, with an average age of 38.26 years. Latins comprise 43.6 percent of the group, Nordics 18.2 percent, Slavs 12.2 percent, Colored 8.6 percent, Semitics 8.2 percent, Greeks

4.2 percent, and the remaining 5 percent includes miscellaneous races too few in number to consider separately. Only 8.2 percent gave a history of attending college or high school, 26.4 percent attended secondary grades, 45.2 percent primary grades, and 20.2 percent had no education at all. Unskilled laborers head the list with 53.6 percent, skilled laborers come second with 32.4 percent, and clerical and professional are last with 14 percent. Married individuals constitute 57.6 percent of the group, single 33.8 percent, divorced, separated, and widowed combined 8.6 percent. Almost half (42.4 percent) of the individuals were convicted for the passing and possession of counterfeit money, 22.8 percent were sentenced for the illegal manufacture of liquor, 12.2 percent for violation of the narcotic law, 5.8 percent for violation of the immigration law, and the remaining 16.8 percent for sundry offenses, including violation of the Bankruptcy Act, Dyer Act, Interstate Commerce Act, and other Federal Those convicted for the first time form 69.8 percent of the laws. group, and recidivists account for 30.2 percent.

Distribution curves were first plotted for all 3 tests. Figure 1 presents the following:

- (1) Mental ages obtained by the use of the Army Beta Test.
- (2) Mental ages obtained by the use of the Ferguson Test, employing the Shimberg method of scoring.
- (3) Educational ages determined by the use of the Stanford Achievement Test.

Figure 2 presents the distribution of raw scores according to the original method of scoring the Ferguson Test.

It is quite apparent that the original method of scoring the Ferguson Test gives a much better type of distribution than does the Shimberg modification. According to the latter, the highest frequency is at the highest attainable score, a mental age of 17 years, and according to the former no one makes a perfect score, the closest approximation being 25, or 5 less than the maximum. The Army Beta curve is fairly well balanced, with a peak at a mental age of 11, which coincides with the median mental age. The abnormal distribution of educational ages is to be expected, owing to the type of individuals selected for this study, 209 out of the 500 being considered illiterate in the English language, according to the norms of the Stanford Achievement Test.

The coefficient of correlation between the Army Beta and Ferguson Tests on the basis of the entire group of 500 cases was found to be $.50\pm.003$. Since the illiterates had to be excluded, correlation between the above tests and the Stanford Achievement were computed

on the basis of the 291 individuals who were able to score on the latter. These correlations were found to be as follows:

- (1) Ferguson vs. Stanford Achievement. 0. 15 ± 0.004
- (3) Army Beta vs. Stanford Achievement. $.46 \pm .004$



FIGURE 1.—Distribution of mental and educational ages of 500 inmates of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.

The findings seem to indicate that the Ferguson and Stanford Achievement tests do not measure a common factor and that the Army Beta stands about halfway between the two, having one factor in common with the Ferguson and another in common with the Stanford Achievement Test. As previously noted, the main group was divided into two subgroups on the basis of the Stanford Achievement data. The first consists of the 209 inmates who were found illiterate as far as the English language is concerned. As a matter of fact, only 74 were found to be totally illiterate; that is, could not read or write in any language. The second consists of the 291 individuals who were considered literate by the test results. Comparative mental age averages were then determined for the main group and two subgroups on the basis of a further subdivision according to race, age, marital status, occupation, education,



FIGURE 2.—Distribution of the raw scores made by 500 inmates of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., on the Ferguson Form Board Test, using Ferguson's original method of scoring.

nature of offense, and number of convictions. Since a complete tabulation of the results would be too cumbersome and of doubtful value, only the general findings and impressions are presented.

First of all, considering the main group of 500, the composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Ferguson Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, divorced, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for violation of the narcotic law, and a recidivist. The one most likely to get a high score would be a Nordic, 29 to 32 years of age, married, a skilled laborer, educated in a foreign institution for higher learning, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender. The one most likely to get a low score on the Beta Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, separated from his wife, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender. The one most likely to get a high score would be a Nordic, 25 to 28 years of age, single, a clerical or professional worker, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the violation of the immigration law, and a recidivist.

The composite pictures for the illiterate group are essentially the same as for the combined, with the following exceptions:

- (1) For the low Ferguson score the age group is 33 to 36 instead of 41 or more.
- (2) For the high Ferguson score the age group is 25 to 28 instead of 29 to 32.
- (3) For the high Beta score, married instead of single and first offender instead of recidivist.

The findings for the literate group agree with those of the combined group with only one exception, namely, on the high Beta score the age group 17-24 should be substituted for the 25-28.

In making a general statistical comparison between the original group of 1,000 inmates and the present group of 500, the former averages 5 years younger, is predominantly Nordic in contrast to southern European, is better educated, includes no illiterates, and embraces a much higher percentage of clerical or professional workers. In other respects there is very little difference.

Both the previous study and the present study indicate that the Shimberg modification of scoring the Ferguson Test is unsatisfactory, since it does not discriminate sufficiently at the upper mental age levels. For this reason, the original method of scoring is superior. Using the Stanford Achievement Test as a standard, correlations show that the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test is most closely allied to the former, the Army Beta is next in order, and the Ferguson Test comes last. In other words, the Stanford-Binet is primarily a language test, the Army Beta stands about half way between a language and nonlanguage test, and the Ferguson is predominantly a nonlanguage test.

Comparative mental-age averages show that, in all instances, skilled workers score highest on the Ferguson Test, whereas clerical workers score highest on the Stanford-Binet and Army Beta Tests. Semitics score highest on the Stanford-Binet, but in all other tests Nordics have the edge. Negroes uniformly make the poorest showing. In general, the more rudimentary the education, the lower the score on all tests. Age does not show any strong central tendency. Recidi-

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vists consistently score lower on the Ferguson than do first offenders. This also holds true for the Stanford-Binet. On the Army Beta, however, recidivists score higher than first offenders.

The question naturally arises as to which one of these tests is preferable from the standpoint of measuring native intelligence. While the Ferguson appears to have the advantage, since it is not so dependent on education, it is doubtful whether any single test can be used as the sole criterion. Many individuals who make a high score on the Ferguson fail deplorably on the Stanford-Binet, and vice versa. For this reason it seems more logical to adopt Thorndike's classification as presented by Pintner (7), namely, that there are three kinds of intelligence—concrete, abstract, and social. The ideal situation would be to have a battery of three tests corresponding to the three types of intelligence and to record each mental age separately.

Of the tests under investigation, the Ferguson apparently measures concrete intelligence, since it is nonverbal and uniformly easier for skilled workers who naturally deal with concrete objects. The Stanford-Binet, on the other hand, measures abstract intelligence, since it is obviously a verbal test and is easier for clerical and professional workers who deal with more or less abstract matters. While the Army Beta is classed as a nonverbal test, it does require some abstract knowledge to pass it—for example, the ability to write and recognize numbers. The most satisfactory combination of the above tests would be the Stanford-Binet and Ferguson for the examination of the literates and the Army Beta and Ferguson for the examination of illiterates and foreign-born individuals with a language handicap.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The original method of scoring the Ferguson Form Board Test appears to be preferable to the Shimberg modification.

2. The coefficient of correlation between the Ferguson and Army Beta Tests is 0.50, between the Ferguson and the Stanford Achievement 0.15, and between the Army Beta and Stanford Achievement 0.46.

3. The composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Ferguson Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, divorced, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for violation of the narcotic law, and a recidivist.

4. The composite individual most likely to get a high score on the Ferguson Test would be a Nordic, 29 to 32 years of age, married, a skilled laborer, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender.

5. The composite individual most likely to get a low score on the Army Beta Test would be colored, 41 years or more of age, separated

from his wife, an unskilled laborer, uneducated, convicted for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and a first offender.

6. The composite individual most likely to get a high score on the Army Beta Test would be a Nordic, 25 to 28 years of age, single, a clerical or professional worker, educated in a foreign institution of higher learning, convicted for the violation of the immigration law. and a recidivist.

7. The Ferguson apparently measures concrete intelligence while the Stanford-Binet and, to a lesser extent, the Army Beta measure abstract intelligence.

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AN IMPROVED TECHNIQUE FOR THE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BLOOD SAMPLES BY THE GRAPHITE ARC METHOD¹

By F. H. GOLDMAN, Associate Chemist, and D. W. ARMSTRONG, Junior Physicist, U. S. Public Health Service

Minute amounts of the heavy metals, such as lead, silver, and mercury, in body fluids and tissues can be estimated by the general spectrographic method of Nitchie and Standen (1) (2), using the graph-Following this method, the sample is burned in the direct ite arc. current arc, using $\frac{1}{16}$ inch graphite rods as electrodes. The rod that is used as the anode holds the sample in a cavity which is drilled with a %-inch drill to a depth of about % inch. After the cavity is drilled, the rod is burned for 1 minute at 10 amperes to make the graphite porous. After cooling, it is "loaded" with 0.1 cc of sample.

The usual procedure in testing blood consists either in ashing the blood and burning the ash in the arc (3), or in burning the whole blood in the arc. The ashing process is impossible where elements which

¹ From the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory of the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation, U.S. Public Health Service.

are volatile at low temperatures are dealt with, and may be inaccurate because of possible uneven dispersion of the element throughout the ash. Whole blood introduced into the prepared graphite rod does not absorb into the rod nor penetrate it to any extent. The blood forms a "skin" on the end of the rod and clots there. Laked or diluted blood is but slightly better in this respect. There are two methods of procedure for burning the sample.

One method is to bring the graphites into contact immediately after filling, and allow the blood to char for some 15 seconds without actually burning (4), after which the graphites are separated and the arc is struck. During the charring process volatile matter is driven off. At times spattering also occurs, or the blood may run down the side of the rod. In the case of a volatile element, such as mercury, this procedure would lead to inaccuracy, and the mechanical losses would also cause inaccuracies with any other element.

Another procedure is to dry the blood on the graphite. When this is done, a great part of the coagulated material remains on the surface of the graphite rod. In this case it is often difficult even to strike the arc. At other times the blood burns off with almost explosive violence, possibly without being recorded on the photographic plate.

In order to obviate these difficulties, a more satisfactory technique had to be developed. It was thought that some substance might be added to the blood which would increase its wetting power and absorption into the graphite rod. Several substances were tried, including sodium taurocholate and saponin. Saponin proved most promising. Saponin, when added to blood in small amounts, will cause it to lake. However, as the concentration of saponin is increased, the wetting power and the absorption of the blood on graphite increase. After a series of experiments to find optimum conditions for its use, the procedure described in the following paragraphs was adopted.

A solution of saponin is made up by adding 40 grams of saponin to 100 cc of water. Three cc of the saponin solution are added to 7 cc of blood. It is shaken and allowed to stand 5 minutes. Greater amounts of saponin solution may be used, but this means greater dilution of the sample. For different amounts of blood, the same proportion of blood to saponin should be used. With the concentration of saponin recommended, the sample absorbs into the rod very readily. Only a slight stain appears on the surface after drying.

When the sample will not stand dilution, it is treated as follows: One gram of saponin is added to 10 cc of blood and shaken to dissolve the saponin. This will give a satisfactory solution, but the abovedescribed method is better. For quantitative spectrographic analysis an internal standard is necessary. Thallium has been used with success in our laboratories for the determination of mercury. Thallium sulphate may be added to the saponin solution or it may be added directly to the blood sample without coagulation. In addition, the surface of the anode, after burning, is smoothed with a clean steel blade. The sample is introduced into the cup of the graphite by means of a 1-cc tuberculin syringe. A syringe is preferable to a pipette because the needle can be introduced to the bottom of the hole in the graphite, thus minimizing the danger of entrapping air bubbles.

Samples prepared according to this technique burn evenly, give a satisfactory arc, and photograph well. The spectral lines are clear and well defined and lend themselves excellently to quantitative investigation.

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED AUG. 8, 1936

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

	Week ended Aug. 8, 1936	Correspond- ing week, 1935
Data from 86 large cities of the United States: Total deaths. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis. Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 32 weeks of year. Deaths industrial insurance companies: Policies in force. Number of death claims. Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate. Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 32 weeks of year, annual rate.	6, 972 9. 7 451 11 12. 7 68, 159, 773 12, 210 9. 4 10. 4	6, 821 9.5 487 44 11.8 67, 847, 909 11, 021 8.5 10.1

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 Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935

	Diph	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	
New England States: Maine New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetts	1 6 1	1 2 2 2	1		7 3 1 52	6 2 9 22 11	0, 0 4 0	0 0 0 0	
Middle Atlantic States: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Central States:	18 8 17	14 9 27	¹ 1 10	12 8	120 52 53	192 36 77	8 2 3	14 2 4	
Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Wat Neuth Control States:	17 15 21 7 1	20 7 17 5	9 5 3 	15 19 9 4 20	32 7 13 16	63 5 52 48 148	8 0 1 2 0	3 2 7 3 2	
Minnesota North Dakota North Dakota South Dakota	2 3 8 1	2 4 17 7	22	1 64 5	5 1 3	11 4 10 8	0 0 1 0 0	0 8 1 0 0	
Nebraska Kansas South Atlantic States: Delaware Maryland 114	2 7	2 6 1	 	1 	5 1 1	2 12 1	1 2 0	0 1 0	
District of Columbia ⁴ Virginia ⁴ West Virginia North Carolina ⁴ South Carolina Georgia ⁴ Florida ⁴	4 10 11 16 2 13 1	9 19 13 19 12 15 5	2 2 2 52	21 1 49 1	10 4 43 32 1 5 	3 7 16 4 8 4 	3 1 0 0 2 0	8 4 3 0 0 0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases	of	certain communicable	e diseases reported by telegraph by State health	officers
	Ĩ	for weeks ended Aug	1. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935—Continued	-

	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
Division and State	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week endod Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
East South Central States: Kentucky. Tennessee Alabama 4 Mississippi 3 West South Central States:	6 16 9 6	12 14 19 15	11 5	43 4 8	8 4 2	59 7	2 2 0 1	2 6 0 0
Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma ⁴ . Texas ⁴ .	5 14 4 28	16 13 6 39	6 20 40	2 13 19 22	5 1 12	1 7 5 5	0 2 0 1	0 1 1 0
Mountain States: Montana. Idaho	1 1 1 	1 5 2 1 1	2 16	2	3 1 3 8 6 9	9 2 1 7 1 2	2 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 2 0 0 0
Washington Oregon ³ California	1 26	1 2 10	6 11	83	6 3 55	19 41 100	0 0 3	0 0 3
Total	316	401	237	344	613	1,046	56	78
First 33 weeks of year	15, 112	18, 120	141, 737	104, 111	270, 050	695, 479	5, 958	4, 165
	Polion	yelitis	Scarle	t fever	Smal	llpox	Typhoi	d fever
Division and State	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935
New England States: Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Middle Atlantic States:	6 0 1 0 1	4 9 0 116 12 43	2 2 1 41 	6 2 8 40 5 8	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 2 1 2	4 0 0 6 1 5
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania East North Central States:	7 0 5	244 19 12	101 30 75	82 16 109	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 11 18	28 9 18
Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Wast North Control States:	11 1 9 4 0	9 3 13 40 1	98 14 99 73 56	52 17 112 41 53	4 0 2 1 1	0 0 2 0 2	16 8 21 14 2	19 9 49 11 4
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	0 2 0 0 1 0 2	4 8 2 1 0 0	22 19 23 2 11 8 71	25 7 17 12 25 9 18	2 1 2 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 1 1	1 1 22 0 4 2 13	15 15 17 1 2 0 30
South Atlantic States: Delaware. Maryland 334. District of Columbia ³	0 0 0 6 2 7 0 2 3	0 5 4 73 3 17 0 1 1	1 9 2 6 6 19 	1 9 3 19 26 17 1 5 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 6 0 6	0 3 1 25 12 30 10 37 1	1 17 3 32 21 21 29 55 14

See footnotes at end of table.

August 28, 1936

1206

	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
Division and State	Week ended Aug. 15, 1936	Week ended Aug. 17, 1935						
East South Central States: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama 4 Mississippi 3	6 20 22 11	27 3 2 0	10 12 . 5 1	10 6 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	41 54 28 13	61 56 6 5
West South Central States: Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma ^t Texas ⁴	0 0 2	1 4 0 1	3 3 3 17	9 9 8 28	0 0 0 1	2 0 0 0	14 27 18 30	13 21 27 54
Mountain States: Montana Idabo Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona	0 2 0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	7 3 4 6 4	1 4 15 6 3	*23 * 1 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 0 0	8 2 3 1 10 0	4 2 1 7 13
Utan ¹ Pacific States: Washington Oregon ¹ California Total	0 3 1 8 	2 1 34 721	4 11 2 69 979	18 18 11 49 948	0 0 2 41	0 1 0 0 21	2 2 21 563	8 6 10 730
First 33 weeks of year	1, 367	3, 522	183, 952	180, 379	6, 245	5, 311	6, 896	9, 248

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Aug. 15, 1936, and Aug. 17, 1935-Continued

¹ New York City only. ³ Week ended earlier than Saturday.

w construct earner than Saturday.
 Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Aug. 18, 1936, 10 cases, as follows: Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 3; Oregon, 1.
 Typhus fever, week ended Aug. 15, 1936, 71 cases, as follows: Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina 1; Georgia, 4; Florida, 3; Alabama, 13; Terzas. 11.
 Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Mala- ria	Mea- ales	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid iever
June 1936 Florida Massachusetts	8 15		21	14 1	39 4, 0 66	4	4	13 724	0	9 12
July 1936 California Delaware Michigan New Jersey Ohio W yoming	34 8 12 21	121 7 52 32 69 1	825 3 17 30 1	15 9 6 5	2, 294 15 119 709 478 13	13 1 	52 0 10 2 7 0	556 4 437 192 281 43	8 0 1 0 6 16	49 1 30 22 63 1

June 1938		July 1956-Continued	d	July 1936-Continue	đ
Florida	Cases		~		-
Chicken por	21	Dysentery-Continued.	Cases	Rabies in man:	Cases
Dysentery	Ĩ,	California (bacillary)	30	California	. 1
Mumpe		New Jersey (amoebic)	1	Relapsing fever:	
Typhus fever	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Epidemic encephalitis:		California	
Undulant fever	1	California	6	Rocky Mountain spotted	Ĩ
Whooning cough	36	Michigan	1	fever:	
Massachusette		Ohio.	2	New Jersey	. 3
A atinomyoosia	1	Food poisoning:	-	Wyoming	4
Anthron	1	California	185	Septic sore throat:	
Chicken por	902	German measles:		California	33
Durantany (basillary)	690	California	174	Michigan	10
Epidemia anaphalitia	ŝ	Delaware	2	Ohio	83
Cormon monsion	20Å	Michigan	152	Wyoming	2
Tend poisoning	001	New Jersey	138	Tetanus	
Manage	1 000	Ohio	21	California	7
Ombabalmia magnata	1, 202	Granuloma coccidioidal.		Michigan	' i
Opitinaunia neonato-		California	3	New Jersey	2
rum	99	Lead noisoning.	v	Ohio	์ เ
Radies in animals	12	Ohio	4	Trachoma	· •
Septic sore throat	16	Lanrosv:	-	California	0
Tetanus	5	California	1	New Jarsey	Š
Tracnoma	5	Mumps	•	Ohio	
Tricninosis	1	California	1 062	Trichinosis	
Undulant lever	1	Delawaro	1,002	California	2
w nooping cougn	390	Michigan	215	Now Jarcav	ี เ
T I (000		Now Jorcaw	491	Tularaamia.	
JULY 1936		Ohio	120	California	7
Anthrax:		Wyoming	28	Wyoming	
New Jersey	1	Anhthelmie neonatorum:	20	Undulant fever:	-
Botulism:		California	2	California	18
California	4	Now Jorsey	ě	Michigan	10
Chicken pox:		Obio	60	Now Jorgow	ž
California	622	Persturbaid forer:		Obio	
Delaware	7	California	6	Vincent's infection:	
Michigan	575	Michigan		Michigan	90
New Jersev	283	Now Jorgan	0	Wheening cough:	00
Ohio	277	Plogue	4	California	1 470
Wyoming	14	California	1	Delemene	1, 1/0
Diarrhea and enteritis:		Dahiorina primale:	1	Michigan	1 1 1 5 2
Ohio (under 2 veers)	12	Colifornio	02	Now Joseph	1, 100
Demonsteres	12	Vichigan	83	New Jersey	1 001
Dyselliery:	10	Miciligan	8	Ullo	1, 201
Camornia (amoedic)	10 1	New Jersey	81	w yoming	8

RODENT PLAGUE IN BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH

A ground squirrel, *Citellus grammurus*, found in Indian Creek Canyon, 11 miles northeast of Beaver, Beaver County, Utah, was reported under date of August 7, 1936, to have been found plagueinfected.

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JUNE 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.

	Syp	hilis	Gonorrhea		
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during- month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	
Alabama 1					
Arizona	28	0. 61	62	1.36	
Arkansas	155	.83	80	. 43	
California.	1,116	1.81	989	1.61	
Connectiont	994	1 35	146		
Dalaware	120	4.96	45	1.86	
District of Columbia	169	3.40	136	2.74	
Florida 1					
Georgia	1,069	3.67	467	1.60	
Idaho	1 210		1 000		
IIIII0/8IIIII0/8IIIII0/8	1, 312	1.0/	1,022	1.30	
Towe	73		141		
Kansas	59	. 31	88	.46	
Kentucky	155	. 58	222	.84	
Louisiana	138	. 64	78	. 36	
Maine	30	. 37	35	.44	
Marylin 1.	1,018	6.09	258	1.54	
Massacnusetts	423	.98	400	.94	
Minnesote	940	1.00	203	1.00	
Mississippi	1, 426	6.93	1.984	9.65	
Missouri	215	. 58	117	.32	
Montana	47	. 87	38	.71	
Nebraska	19	. 14	75	. 54	
Nevada ²					
New Hampshire	8	. 17	12	. 26	
New Mexico	62	1.01	209	.04	
New York	8 167	6 25	1 025	1 47	
North Carolina	1.344	4.07	389	1, 18	
North Dakota	13	. 19	47	. 68	
Ohio	613	. 90	290	. 42	
Oklahoma	163	. 66	145	. 59	
Oregon	97	. 98	126	1.27	
Pennsylvania •	314	. 52	191	. 19	
South Carolina	223	1.00	323	1.85	
South Dakota	2		19	27	
Tennessee	835	3, 12	455	1.70	
Texas	446	. 73	210	. 35	
Utah ²					
Vermont	26	.72	26	. 72	
Virginia	421	1.72	209	1.06	
West Virginia	100	1 00	120	1, 38 87	
Wisconsin 4	22	. 07	137	. 46	
Wyoming ³				. 10	
Total	22, 575	1.88	12, 584	1, 05	

Reports from States

See footnotes at end of table.

	Syp	hilis	Gon	orrhea
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Akron, Ohio	18	0.66	8	0. 29
Atlanta, Ga	166	5.78	187	6.51
Baltimore, Md	600	7.27	160	1.94
Birmingham, Ala	135	4.78	60	2.34
Boston, Mass	176	2.23	131	1.00
Buffalo, N. Y.				
Chicago, III	827	2.32	745	2.09
Cincinnati, Onio	04	1.10	42	.90
Cleveland, Ohio	293	3.15	110	1.18
Columbus, Ohio	23	. 10	10	. 49
Dallas, Tex	109	0.70		1.14
Dayton, Unio		1 11		01
Denver, Colo	00	1.11	24	.01
Detroit, Mich.	102		67	2 00
Houston, 1ex.	192	0.13	25	2.00
Indianapolis, ind	1	.01	30	. 50
Jersey City, N. J.	1	1.00	1 2	.03
Kansas Olty, Mo	271	2 50	995	1 1 00
	242	7 50	138	1 4 20
Louisville, Ay	154	5 77	64	2.40
Milmoulton Wie	101	0.11	27	44
Minwaukoo, Wis	58	1 10	104	2 14
Namesh N I	263	R 11	108	2 20
New Orleans Lai		0.11	100	
New Villans, La.	6 204	8 62	1 155	1.58
Ochland Calif	30	1 20	36	1 19
Omeho Nehr	7	. 32	14	64
Dhiladelphia Da	453	2 28	97	. 49
Dittehurgh Pa	61	. 89	41	. 60
Portland Orag 1				
Providence R I	50	1.93	18	. 69
Prohester N V 1				
Rt Louis Mo	80	. 96	36	. 43
St. Douls, Minn	30	1.06	40	1.42
Son Antonio Ter i				
San Francisco, Calif	114	1.70	126	1, 88
Seattle, Wash	93	2,45	122	3. 21
Svracuse, N. Y	57	2,62	27	1, 24
Toledo, Ohio	41	1.35	27	. 89
Washington, D. C.	169	3, 40	136	2,74
11 COLUMB 101 D. O	-50			

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

¹ No report for current month.
² Not reporting.
³ Includes only those cases that enter the clinics conducted by the State department of health.
⁴ Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.
⁴ Reported by Jefferson Davis Hospital. Physicians are not required to report venereal diseases.
⁶ Reported by Social Hygiene Clinic.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Aug. 8, 1938

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose 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	Diph- theria	Inf	luenza	Mea- sles	Pneu- monia	Scar- let	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing	Deaths
	cases	Cases	Deaths	Cases	deaths	cases	cases	deaths	cases	cases	causes
Maine											
Portland	0		0	2	0	. 0	0	0	0	1	23
Concord	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Manchester	l 0		0	0	0	0	l 0	0	0	0	11
Vermont:	ľ			, v		, v	ľ		v		
Barre						<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -				
Rutland	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	1	6
Massachusetts:			6	91		13	<u>،</u>	7	•	60	165
Fall River	ō		Ŏ	ī	1 i	2	ŏ	8	ŏ	Ő	31
Springfield Worcester					0	0	l 0	0	0	2 14	33
Rhode Island:				-					Ŭ		
Pawtucket			0		0	03		0	0	. 7	19
Connecticut:									•	•	
Bridgeport Hartford				0		1		2	0	2 1	26 24
New Haven	Ŏ		Ŏ	Ō	i	Ĩ	Ŏ	Ŏ	i	8	35
New York:											
Buffalo	1		0	6	11	4	0	0	0	5	103
Rochester	0	2	ŏ	1	52 1	33	Ŭ	92 0	2	90 2	1, 208
Syracuse	0		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	36
Camden	0		0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	28
Newark	0		0	9	2	1	0	6	0	27	78
Pennsylvania:	Ű		l v	v	1	0	v	Ű	۲	° I	
Philadelphia	2		1	8	13	13	0	18	6	71	898 144
Reading	Ô		Ô	ĭ	2	Ő	ŏ	ő	2	8	27
Ohio:									1		
Cincinnati	2		0	1	9	4	0	4	0	1	106
Cleveland	2	1	0	5	9	26 2	0	13		64 15	158
Toledo	Ŏ	ī	ī	ŏ	4	ī	ŏ	3	ŏ	32	53
Anderson	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Fort Wayne	ľ		Ŏ	Ŏ	i	2	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	23
South Bend	02		ŏ	Ŭ	8	4	Ö	đ		10	90 18
Terre Haute	ō		Ŏ	ŏ	Ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	õ	20
Alton	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Chicago	8	1	1	3	17	47	0	20	6	79	595
Springfield	ŏ		ŏ	ĭ	3	1	ŏ	ŏ	2	8	20
Michigan:				2	15	17		10		100	000
Flint	2		ŏ	1	3	4	ŏ	1	ő	5	229
Grand Rapids.	0		1	0	3	1	0	0	0	11	25
Kenosha	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madison Milwaukee	0			1	0	22	8	2		9 38	19 02
Racine	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	3	ŏ	ō	ŏ	õ	20
superior	U		U	U	U	1	0	0	0	5	9
Minnesota:				,							14
Minneapolis	ő		ŏ	2	i	6	ö	2	ŏ	5	16 80
St. Paul	Ó		Ó	ĩ	2	1	Ō	Ö	Ó	13	49
Cedar Rapids	0			0		o	o .		ol	1	
Davenport	0 0			0		1	o i		2	9 -	01
Sloux City	ŏ			ŏ		i	1		ŏ	ő	21
Waterloo	0			0		0	0 .		0	5 _	

City report	s for	week	ended	Aug.	8,	1936-Continued
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	Diph-	Infl	uenza	Mea-	Pneu-	Scar- let	Small-	Tuber-	Ty- phoid	Whoop- ing	Deaths
State and city	cases	Cases	Deaths	cases	deaths	fever cases	cases	deaths	fever cases	cough cases	Causes
Missouri: Kansas City	0		0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	81
St. Joseph					ī			2			13
St. Louis	0		0	0	4	4	0	7	2	7	138
North Dakota:				•			0		0	2	5
Grand Forks	ŏ		v	ŏ	v	ō	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	
Minot.	ŏ		0	Ŏ	0	Ŏ	Ŏ	0	Ō	Ó	11
South Dakota:									•		
Aberdeen	0			U N		0	Ŭ		ŏ	ő	8
Nebraska:	v		Ů	v	l I	v	v	Ů	v	Ű	Ŭ
Omaha	5		0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	37
Kansas:				•		•			•	_	•
Lawrence	0		1	ŏ	i i	2	ŏ	ő	ŏ	2	21
Wichita	ŏ		Ô	ŏ	ĭ	2	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	2	29
Delaware: Wilmington	0		0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	18
Baltimore	5	2	1	25	8	2	0	13	5	94	160
Cumberland	Ŏ		Ō	0	2	: 1	0	0	0	0	12
Frederick	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	3
District of Colum- bia:				_		•				20	110
Washington Virginia:	1		0	7	4	4	0	°	2	30	119
Lynchburg	0		0	0 0	1	1	0	0	2	0	20
Richmond	1		ő	ŏ	3	4	ŏ	3	ŏ	5	52
Roanoke	ô		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	Ŏ	i	0	Ő	22
West Virginia:											
Charleston	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	Ŭ	. 0	8
Huntington	1			ŏ	0	ō	ŏ	i	ŏ	ĭ	13
North Carolina:	•		Ŭ	•		-					
Gastonia	1	0		0		0	0		0	0	
Raleigh	0		0	0		0	0	1	ŏ	ŏ	1/ 6
Winston-Salem	ŏ	1	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ô	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ğ
South Carolina:									_		
Charleston		2	0	0	0	0	0	U	0	3	14
Columbia			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	4
Greenville	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ	3	Ŏ	Õ	Ŏ	Ō	Ó	24
Georgia:											100
Atlanta	1	I	1	0	5	3	0	8	ő		103
Sevenneb	1		ŏ	ŏ	3	ŏ	ŏ	ĭ	ŏ	ŏ	24
Florida:	-			-	-					_	
Miami	0	1	0			2	0	1	2	5	24
Tampa	0		U	U	0		U	- 1	U U	- 1	
Kentucky:											
Ashland											
Covington	0		0	2		8	N N			Š I	10
Lexington	U		v	U	v v			v I	° I	۳I	10
R porville	2		0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	32
Memphis	2		0	0	0	3	0	3	6	5	40
Nashville	0		0	U	1	1	۷	3	v	۷	-10
AlaDama: Birmingham	0		1	0	5	1	0	1	4	0	53
Mobile	ŏ		Ō	Ó	Ó	0	0	1	0	0	23
Montgomery	1			. 0		1	0		۷	U	
Arkansas:									اہ		
Fort Smith	1			0		9	N N	i-l	N N	Š.	
LILLIO KOCK	U		v v	v	- 1	- 1	, v	-1	۲	Ĩ,	-
Lake Charles	0		0	Q	Q	Q	0	0	0	1	7
New Orleans	0		5	3	7	ő	N N	20	1	ă	38
Shreveport	U		v		•	-	۳	-	•	۳I	~
OklahomaCity	·····	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	49

				-							
State and city	Diph theria cases	a In	fluenza	Mea- sles cases	Pneu- n onia deaths	Scar- let fever	Small- pox cases	Tuber- culosis deaths	Ty- phoid fever	Whoop ing cough	Deaths, all causes
Texas:		-									
Dallas. Fort Worth Galveston Houston San Antonio	2 1 0 4			2 0 0 0 1	1 3 2 7 7 7	3 0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0	1 3 1 2 6	1 1 0 1 2	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	88 42 15 75 78
Montana: Billings Great Falls Helena Missoula	0 0 0		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 1 0 0	2 1 1 0	· 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8
Idaho: Boise Colorado:	0		. 0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Colorado Springs Denver Pueblo New Mexico:	0 2 0		. 0 1 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 1 2	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 27 0	10 71 7
Albuquerque Utah:	0		0	0	0	1	0	4	1	6	12
Salt Lake City_ Nevada: Reno	0		0	3	2	2	2	2	0	16	20
Washington: Seattle Spokane Tacoma	0 0 0	1	0 1 0	7 2 0	0 0 0	1 4 1	0 0 0	4 1 0	0 0 2	5 6 3	87 31 22
Portland Salem	0 0		0	1 0	4	5 0	0	2	0	7	62
California: Los Angeles Sacramento San Francisco	7 0 1	7	0 0 0	11 1 10	12 0 5	9 8 6	0 0 0	16 3 9	3 4 1	40 2 5	303 32 158
State and city		Menina meni	gococcus ngitis	Polio- mye-		State a	and city		Mening meni	ococcus ngitis	Polio- mye-
		Cases	Deaths	Cases				ſ	Cases	Deaths	11113 Cases
Massachusetts: Boston New York:		` 0	0	1	Geor	rgia: Atlanta nessee:			2	0	0
New York Syracuse		10 0	4 0	5 1		Memph Nashvil	is le		0 0	0 0	8 1
Pittsburgh Ohio:		1	0	2	Loui	Birming siana:	ham		0	0	5
Cincinnati Cleveland		0 2	1	0 1	Texa	New Or IS:	leans		0	0	1
Chicago Michigan:		1	0	1	Mon	San Ant	onio		1	ŏ	1
Detroit Missouri: St. Joseph		0	1	3	Was	Billings. hington	:		1	0	0
Maryland: Baltimore		1	0	0	Calif	ornia:			ŏ	Ő	1
Virginia: Norfolk West Virginia:		1	1	0	I S	los Ang San Fra	eles ncisco		0 2	1	4 0
Huntington		0	0	1							

City reports for week ended Aug. 8, 1936-Continued

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2; Kansas City, 1; Albuquerque, 1. Pellagra.—Cases: Savannah, 2; Nashville, 1; New Orleans, 1; San Francisco, 3. Typhus fever.—Cases: Atlanta, 1; Brusnwick, 1; Savannah, 5; Birmingham, 2; Dallas, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—May 1936.—During the month of May 1936, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax Cerebrospinal meningitis Chicken pox Diphtheria Dysentery. Influenza Lethargic encephalitis Malaria.	1 12 319 1, 751 12 182 4 322	1 103 2 6 3 1	Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis Puerperal fever Scarlet fever Trachoma Typhoid fever Typhois fever	4 11 39 2,492 100 275 49	1 3 12 56

LATVIA

Communicable diseases—April-June 1936.—During the months of April, May, and June 1936, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Latvia as follows:

Disease	April	Мау	June	Disease	April	May	June
Botulism Carebrospinal meningitis Diphtheria Epidemic encephalitis. Erysipelas. Influenza Leprosy	20 36 1 31 134 4 1 323 6	2 15 68 40 95 2 1 497 11	4 7 53 41 46 2 1 271 7	Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis. Puerperal septicemia Scarlet fever Tratanus. Trachoma. Tuberculosis. Typhoid fever Whooping cough	13 1 13 285 68 268 40 93	14 2 13 2266 4 33 352 51 62	16 2 16 198 5 26 296 39 37

MEXICO

Mexico, D. F.—Paratyphoid fever.—According to information dated August 13, 1936, a marked increase in the number of cases of paratyphoid fever was noted. Some cases occurred among tourists in Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

(1213)

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 indic	ates case	s; D, de	aths; P	, preser	Ŧ									
										Week	ended-						1
Place	Dec. 29, 1935- Jan. 25,	Jan. 26- Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 1- 28, 1936	Mar. 29- 1026		M	ay 1936				June	936			July I	88	
	OCAT			DOGT	5	6	16	ន	30	9	13	8	21	4	п	18	ส
Ceylon: Batticaloa 1 Frovinces				18													
Assam Assan	14, 233 7, 799 318 167	13, 729 7, 183 82 46	16, 605 7, 988 30 30	24,028 11,745 137 65	2, 542 2, 285 37 37 37 37	4, 613 2, 201 51 51	24, 172 112 115 112 115 112 112 112 112 112 11	4, 116 2, 120 49 88 49	3, 835 1, 916 90 90	4,4, 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1997 1997	2,010 41881 41880	3, 837 1, 793 49	3, 482 1, 771 37 16	587	11	\$8	57 13
Bombay Presidency Bombay C	459 237	332 149	130 52	145	នន	22	, 3 2	32				•	224	242	888 270		
Calcutta Cantral Provinces and Berar	140 14	380 26	802 217	799	19 19 19 19	ន្ទន	288 163 288	22 2 5	307 166	161	4 01 133	<u>8</u> 8	76	241 241 252	88	367	88
Madras Presidency	3, 870 2, 013	2, 877 1, 407 70	2, 751 1, 34 0 26	1,677	265 146	116	202 158 1	346 187	128	501 528	242	188	, 2 ,8	•	6		
Moulmein	23 8 8	6482	1900	100	-		6			-			13 13	0.4	-		40
Northwest Frontier Province		7		∞ 4	ŝ	20	3	15	35	35	5.	25	81 1	3-	875	811	157
India (French): Chandermagor Territory	811 84	6 91 52	74	041-	10	1 8 1					6 4		- œ	100			

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57		1-1	
810 110		21-31	
3 .	lay 1936	11-20	~~~~
	M	1-10	
801		1-30	
94	1 1936	-20 2	87
69	Apri	11 01	4.02
44		1	
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145	farch 19	11-20	ৰ তেৰাৰা
6720 6750 1	×	1-10	4400
961	36	21-29	00 CD
375 977	ruary 19	11-20	1
124 554 8 1 8 1	Feb	1-10	10001
000000 00 0			0202
Phom-Penh. Blam: Bargkot Provinces Provinces Regra at Rangoon S. Edra at Rangoon from Chittagong S. Kutaan at Rangoon from Calcutta S. S. Ekraa at Rangoon from Calcutta S. S. Ekraa at Rangoon from Calcutta S. S. Ekraa at Rangoon from Calcutta		Lace	Indochira (French) (see also table above): Cambodia 4 Cochinchina 4

According to information dated Apr. 8, 1936, 31 cases of cholera with 27 deaths have occurred in the vicinity of Batticalos, Ceylon.
 Suspected.
 Reports innomplete.

August 28, 1936

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

PLAGUE

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

	Dec.	Jan.								Week	ended	1					1
Place	1936- 1936-	୫ ^{କୁ} ଝ	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Mar. 29-Apr. 26, 1936		M	1y 1936				June 1	936			July 1	36	
	1936	1936			5	6	16	ន	30	9	13	ล	22	4	п	18	ន
Algeria: Bone. Argentina ³ (see also table below): Bahia Blance (vicinity of).		8		13													
D Azores. (See table below.) Basutoland. (See also table below)		а ў								$\overline{ }$							
Bratila (See also table below). British East Africa: Renya	9 ¹	สา	6 4	п	90 00	6	5		• •	•	=	5		*			
Uganda.	-48	' \$\$.53 .	99 · 19	าสส	17	44	99	**	8 8	16		88	នន	28	İİİ	
Colombo.	10	6000		000	000					İ	000						
Hatton Matton Manari		R	ю 	n 0	8		-100		•	Tİİ	N			-		İİİ	
Wellgama Dutch East Indies: West Java	82	88	90 2	728	ន្ទ	5								İİİ		Î	'
Beusdor: Daule 4	8 00					3											
D Plague-infected rats	6	80	1			İİ	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	Î	ĪT	-	61	-	*	-	
Alexandria: Plague-infected rats	Po-	<u>н</u> осич	484-20 2	Ag⊣-1	д - -	-	P4		P4	61	ρ.		P4		P4		
						İ	1	İ			1		Ī			1	

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BIRD IN DAILOG è Province and 1 case at Tucuman Province, Argentina.

Includes I suspected case.
 During the week ended Aug. 15, 1936, 2 cases of bubonic plague were reported at Santos, During the week ended Aug. 15, 1936, 2 cases of bubonic plague, with 18 deaths, were reported in Sao Paulo. Brazil.
 During the period Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, 1036, 7 cases of plague were reported at Daule and vicinity, Ecuador.

¹ Pigue-infected rats have also been reported at Paauhau Sector, Hamakua District, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii Territory, as follows: Week ended Aug. 8, 1936, 1 rat, and week ended Aug. 15, 1936, 1 rat. ¹⁰ For 2 weeks. ¹¹ During the week ended June 27, 1936, 3 lots of plague-infected fless in Modoc County, and 7 lots of plague-infected fless in Santa Cruz County, Calif., were also reported.

EVER-Continued
ND YELLOW FI
US FEVER, A
LLPOX, TYPH
LAGUE, SMAI
CHOLERA, PI

PLAGUE-Continued

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

1	1			20	
		6		1 E	
	ıly 1936	18		May 1936	4
	8	11		April 1936	
		22		Marc 1936	
pop	ne 1936	30	<u> </u>	Febru- ary 1936	₩ 0 10 00 m 00
Nek er	r.	13			40000
Å		8			
		90			
	36	ន			partme ment it it it it
	May 19	16		Place	ued. ued. Departuel bertmer artmer artmer artmer frica: C
		8	P 4		Continuation and the contract and the contract contract of the contract contract of the contract contract of the contract west A
		3			
far.	-Apr. 1936				
	** **			June 1936	
W	19			May 1936	2 H-85
Jan	૾ૢૼૺૹ૽	1836		F108	12888-1 1 7 00
ළික්	Jan.	1936		191	
			0	March 1936	1 1000 1100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1
			ød squir- squirrels	Febru- ary 1936	3383 3383 3383 3383 3383 3383 3383 338
			rue-infect	Janu- ary 1936	2288838 H
	Place		Julied States-Continued. Idaho: Bonneville County-Pla rels	Place	Argentina (see also table above): Buenos Aires Frovince

¹³ During the week ended July 25, 1936, 163 fleas and 26 lice taken from 7 marmots (ground hogs) shot at the head of Small Horn Canyon, Beaverhead County, Mont., wees reported platent infected. ¹⁴ A report dated Aug. 1, 1936, it plague-infected marmot (ground hog) was reported in Beaver County, Utah. ¹⁴ A report dated Aug. 1, 1936, states that 2 cases of bubonic plague were found on a vessel at Marseille, France.

SMALLPOX	•
	;

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

	Dec.	Jan.		Mar.						Week ei	pepu						
Place	28, 1835- Jan. 25,	8 8 8	Mar. 1-28, 1936	a dia		Ma	y 1936				June 16	88			July 19	8	
	1936	1936		1936	3	•	16	8 8	9	9	13	ន	12	*	- 11		ន
lgeria: Algiers Department		3		ľ													
Oran Department. Oran Department. .ngola. (See table below.) .rgentina (see also table below.):				-								 	-		-		
Universities Province			61-														
5 razii: Forto Alegre (alastrim)	<u>5</u> 7			3													
Tanganyika Uganda Jittiah Somailiand	₽ 04	828.	57			=	61 6	5 1	5	1	10	00	8	8	3		
Sutusu soutu Aures: southern Knodesta C Sanada: Alberta: Brittah Columbia			30	1	1	-					12						
Ontarlo Saskatchewan. Ceylon: Colombo.				11													- 3
China (see also table below): Amoy Canon		~ ~						¢					~		-		
Fooehow Hangchow Hankow	<u>р</u>	- - - -	പയപ	о С С С С С С С С С	ч д с 1	1 01-	- 61	•	<u>،</u>	•	A	• •	<u>י</u> קי		A.	<u></u>	
Hong Kong Manking Shanghai Swatow	16	3 ⁸⁴	- 83 8 a.	12654	27 11		81 9	0 9	5 % N	.01-1-1	•	1-4	00 m	4.03	1 6	20	- 6
Tientain			61	-		_		-			~	-		-	_		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Contin	led
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—C	ontin
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-	Ÿ
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW	FEVER-
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLC	M
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND	YELLO
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER,	AND
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS	FEVER,
CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX,	TYPHUS
CHOLERA, PLAGUE,	SMALLPOX,
CHOLERA,	PLAGUE,
_	CHOLERA,

SMALLPOX-Continued

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

	Ĕ	Ter L		Mar						Week (
Place	Jan. 26,		Mar. 1-28, 1936	Apr. 28		A	lay 1936				June 1	936			July 1	8	
	1936	1936		1936	61	6	16	ន	8	s	13	8	R	•	:	81	ส
Chosen. (See table below.) Colombia (see also table below)	8	13	88	8					8								
Dutch East Indies: Palembang C Ectador. (See table below.) Egypt: Provinces		8-		ſ								-		$\frac{1}{1}$		$\frac{1}{1}$	
Asmara Finland. 3 France. (See table below.)		1		4-1						-							
Gambia Great Pritain: England and Wales-London and Great Privates					•							ŀ		8			
Greece: Salonika Greece: Salonika Ginstamala (Rea tabla balow)	9	14	20	8	0 40	60		80	80	80	İ	13	13	13	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	
	19,883 4,220 116	34, 355 8, 417 8, 708	31, 312 7, 679 321	34, 748 9, C91 219	8, 667 2, 121 36	7, 400 1, 913 112	2, 190 2, 190 35	7, 458 1, 936 34	5, 935 1, 756 53	4, 635 1, 428 33	4, 110 1, 226 13	4, 191 1, 061 32	3, 461 17 17	1	•		13
Bombay Presidency	1,703 882 862	3,444 2650 2650	2, 820 556 277	2,859 560 322	773 124 63	592 111 45	384	374 88 47		87 22 22	ភ្ល ភេស	588	ន្តន្លន	879 879	59 78 83 59 78 83	13 28	
Caloutta	1, 266 1, 266 1	1, 606 2, 665 1, 606 2, 662	1, 305 945 2, 109	1, 195 2, 826 2, 826	40 158 661 661 661	283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	<u>*5</u> 88	84-18	8228	42 4 8	ឌដឹងឱ	8968	≈8%≈	°5853	11	115 115 115	~~ 4 8
Koohin Kaschi Madras Presidency	1, 312 1, 312 176	1, 214 1, 214	1, 980 294	36 1, 236 214	271 28	252 38 38	85233 8523	272 272 63	208.4 38 88	191 191	219	- 83	- ⁵ 88	-		-	
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Punjab. Ranroon	408	10	437	372	67	47	20	8.	103	17	r 1	92	18	-1 1 1 2 8 1	•	8	8
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Pondichery Province				1010		-											
India (Portuguese) Č Indochina (see also table below):			6														
Hatphong.																	
Saigon				1	-				Ì								
Iran	0.9	114		• •	• -			-		-	- 10	1	-		-		
Baghdad Bar	3-		•	2010	4	•		•	•		•						
Japan: Vahan:				· ·			<u> </u>										
Moli			1	• -			İ	Ì									
N BEBSBAKI			9	-					-				1	-			
Yamaguchi Prefecture									-								
Libya: Tripolitania	61 10																
Mexico (see also table below): Chihuahua				2	2							6					
Guadalajara	121 0	*	8	8		4	10	80	4	1		3	8	-	-		-
Mexico, D. F.			12	8										3			
Monterrey Ban Luis Potosi			- 10	-													
Torreon			101														
Morocco. (See table below.) Mozambique. (See table below.)																	
Nigeria.	<u> </u>	25	9 1, 697	8 2	343		8			22							-
Nyasaland. (See table below.) Oman: Shariah and Pirate Coast.	828		46														
Peru. (See table below.) Poland																	
Portugal (see also table below): Lisbon			9	~			-									-	-
Oporto											1					-	
¹ For 2 weeks.																	

A report dated July 22, 1836, states that up to July 21, 1836, 19 cases of smallpor were reported in the Province of Uleaborg, Finland.

FEVER-Continued
AND YELLOW
YPHUS FEVER,
, SMALLPOX, T
, PLAGUE,
CHOLERA

SMALLPOX-Continued

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	Dec.	Jan.		Mar.						Week	ended-						
Place	29, 1936- Jan. 26,	Å ^E és	Mar. 1-28, 1936	Apr. 19		N.	ay 1936				June	1936			July	1936	
	1636	1936		1936	8	6	16	8	R	ø	13	8	5	Ŧ	n	81	8
tuguese East Africa. (See table below.) rador. (See table below.) at Archio.					-		•					Ì			İ		
	37	135	215	<u>1</u> 8 <u>-</u>	-	* <u>0</u> 5	-			111		1 14				İ	
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an (Anglo-Egyptian) key. (See table below.)		5	12	9	13	6	61						1				-
on of South Africa														-			
	For 2 we	ks.							1 Impor	ted.]		1

On vessels:

t Colachel from Rangoon 1 case Anr. 13 1236	from Calcutta. 1 case. Apr. 13, 1936	: Suez from Calcutta. 1 case. Apr. 20, 1936	t Sudan from Calcutta. 1 case. Apr. 23, 1936	Moji from Shanghai	Vagasaki from Dairen. 1 case. May 8, 1936	from Shanghai	Moji from Hongay	from Madras. June 11, 1936	foli from Shanghai	
Jan. 4. 1936 On vessels—Continued. B. B. Citu of Adelaide al	Jan. 5, 1936 S. S. Egra at Rangoon	Jan. 21, 1936 8. 8. 8. City of London at	Feb. 15, 1936 S. S. Manipura at Port	Mar. 9, 1936 8. S. Kasagi Maru at N	Mar. 10, 1936 8. 8. 8. Awaji Maru at N	Mar. 15, 1936 S. S. Bhutan at Kobe fi	Mar. 16, 1936 8. S. S. Jinkai Maru at M	Mar. 18, 1936 8. S. Rohna at Penang	Mar. 27, 1936 8.8. Maya Maru at M	Apr. 2, 1936
1 case	1 case	1 case	1 case	1 case	1 case	2 cases	1 case	1 case	1 CB36.	1 case
a vessels: 8. 8. Bankura at Karachi	S. S. Jalgopal at Rangoon from Aracan.	S. S. Matua at Suer from Calcutta.	S. S. Khosrow at Kamaran quarantine station	S. S. Karapara at Rangoon from Calcutta	B. B. Egra at Calcutta.	5. 5. Cut of Aukland at Rangoon from Calcutta	S. S. Khandalla at Rangoon from Calcutta	b. b. Hatshang at Kangoon	B. B. Cranneld at Madras from Calcutta.	B. B. Hokuryo Maru at Moji from Tientsin

Place	January 1936	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	Place	January 1936	Febru- ary 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936
ola mitina (see also table above): 0 Buatre Rice Also table above): 0 Guiup Province		···· 2 338748 ··· 3 88 ··· 3	80 11 1 80 10 80 11 11 12 80 11 11 11 11 11 12 80 11 11 11 12 80 11 </td <td>20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2</td> <td>5 1957 1973 18 1958 1973 19</td> <td></td> <td>Merico-Continued Jalisco State</td> <td>8000 200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td> <td>25-42 08 1 1-25- 55 55</td> <td>68 48 -000 00 -000-200 8-</td> <td>8.8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td> <td>φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ</td> <td></td>	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	5 1957 1973 18 1958 1973 19		Merico-Continued Jalisco State	8000 200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	25-42 08 1 1-25- 55 55	68 48 -000 00 -000-200 8-	8.8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ φ	
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August 28, 1936

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER

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

June 1936 13 20 27 13 20 27 14 8 248 248 248 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	June 1936 July 13 20 27 4 13 20 27 4 14 5 9 9 248 - - 1 288 - - 1 1 - - 1 1 288 - - 1 1 3 2 1 - 1 3 2 1 - 1 1 - - 5 - 1 - - 5 - 1 - - 5 - 1 - - - - 1 - - - - 1 - - - - 1 - - - - 1 - - - - 1 - - - - <t< th=""></t<>
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Findand. (See table below.) Greece (see also table below.): Salonika C Guskemala. (See table below.) Reameti Tarritorr. Monolulu	~~~~	0	24	-	-	-		1				1							-
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Teheran			-41	2	2	9	-									-			1
Litsh Free State: Galway County:						<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		 		! 	: 	 				-	
Bothar Bulane Oughterard														Π	$\overline{ }$	•			1
Mayo County								-											
Latvia. (See table below.) Lithmania	69	0	13		18		12			-41			61	0					
Mexico (see also table below): Mexico, D. F	36	5	42	13	14	9	=										~ ~		
San Luis Potosi	8	-2,	20	4-	F	8	10	10	13	4		10-	010	-	-~~	- 19	65	-+-	-
Parama Canal Zone. (See table below.) Peru. (See table below.)	• • •	• I		' ;							- ;	• 2	•	• •		• 8		• ;	• 8
Poland		54	808. 808.	134	R 11	8	143	8	11	10	94	:: 5°0		34	0 0 0	3.0	10	t w	*
Fortugal (866 also table below); Uporto C Rumania. (866 table below.) Srein: Graionia		<u> </u>	•													<u> </u>	-		
Straits Settlements: Singapore			~			-										$\overline{ }$	•		
Trans-Jordan		;'= 	¢	2	20		ÌÌ			$\frac{1}{1}$									
1 Turks. Provises.	5°	3	138	- 4	371	18	- 9	77	18.	28	-8	100	10	22		- 22	-	-11	
Turkey. (See table below.) Union of South Artro. (See table below.) Urgealarta. (See table below.) On vessel: At Rotterdam from Algiers	0									-									
¹ For 2 weeks.	_		1 For	weeks].		-	-	For 6 w	eeks.	-	-		- 7	mport				

August 28, 1936

	June 1936	1 1
	May 1936	3 3 26 1,143 1 1,143 1,1
	A pril 1936	3 45 1,587 1,587 1,789 1,789 1,789 1,188 1
	March 1936	33 113 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
	Feb- ruary 1936	8132255 5 1081327 6 2
	Jan- uary 1936	1 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
O, deaths; P, present]	Place	Merico (see also table above) — Con. Puebla State
s cases: I	June 1936	8
indicate	May 1936	83 225 225 10 10 11 8 8 8 8 26 15 15
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	March 1936	110 228 228 228 228 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
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	Jan- uary 1936	135 1 5 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	P1ace	Bolivia. Manchuria-Harbin

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

YELLOW FEVER

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

	Dec		,				ŀ			Weel	ended	,					
Place	29, 1935, Jan. 25, 1936	Jan. 26- Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 1-28, 1936		April	1936			Мау	1936			June	e 1936		July	88
				4	Ħ	18	ĸ	6	-	ะ 	8 	•	13	8	77	4	Ħ
Crue Department:1 State	C1 → 00 00 44		1 32 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35														

x ellow fover has also been reported in Brazil as follows: Parana State, Feb. 16-25, 1936, 5 cases; March, 10 cases; April, 1 case; May, 1 case; June, 2 cases.
 2 cases; 2 deaths.
 1 includes 1 case of yellow fover reported in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
 8 Euspected.